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FIFTEEN LIVES LOST IN FIRE.

The Convent at Ste. Genevieve, Near Beaconsfield, Burned Down.

ONE OF THE SISTERS, FOUR VERY OLD LADIES AND TEN GIRLS PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

For people in Montreal and the neighborhood a shadow was cast over Good Friday by the announcement that the convent at the village of St. Genevieve nearby had been destroyed by fire, and that fifteen of the inmates had perished in the flames. The news of the terrible catastrophe came as a shock to the community, and the deepest sympathy was expressed on all hands.

The dead consist of four old ladies who had been maintained by the sisters, ten pupils, one sister, and a member of the teaching staff. The names of the dead and injured are as follows:—

DEAD.

Sister Marie Adjuteur.
Parmela Dugas, 13 years, of Ste. Genevieve.
Leonie Daoust, 16 years, Ile Bizard.
Berthe Tessier, 17 years, Ile Bizard.
Amanda Garand, 15 years, Ste. Genevieve.

THE CONVENT AT STE. GENEVIEVE.

Maria Legault, 12 years, Ste. Genevieve.
Marcelline Villemaire, 11 years, St. Henri.
Emma Perrault, 15 years, Montreal.
Irene Bertrand, 9 years, Ste. Genevieve.
Aldea Robitaille, 9 years, Ste. Genevieve.
Aglantine Proulx, 10 years, Montreal.
Madame Cardinal, 92 years, Ste. Genevieve.
Madame Marguerite Potvin, 99 years, Ste. Genevieve.
Madame Beaulieu, 92 years, Ste. Genevieve.
Madame Lalonde, 85 years, Ste. Genevieve.

INJURED.

Sister Marie Therese de Jesu.
Sister Marie Robertine.
Alexine Paiement.
Eveline Paquin.
Eva Perron, of St. Henri.

The inmates of the Convent were all in bed at the time of the outbreak. One of the sisters was awakened at about eleven o'clock by smoke in her room, and going out into the corridor, she saw that the building was on fire. She immediately warned the other sisters. Sister Marie Therese de Jesu, who had charge of the dormitory on the third floor, awakened the pupils by ringing a bell, and calling on them to dress quickly, attempted to lead them downstairs. She was driven back, however, by great volumes of smoke, and then made her way to one of the windows on the second floor. She found one of the pupils, Miss Paiement, and taking the only chance that remained, broke the window, and jumped with the pupil to the ground. Sister Therese had one of her arms broken, but Miss Paiement escaped without serious injury.

Other sisters managed to fight their way downstairs, forcing the pupils to go with them, and in this way many were saved. By this time the fire was burning fiercely, and there being no fire protection in the village, nothing could be done to prevent its spread. Many villagers were on the scene, only too eager to help, but nothing could be done, and they were compelled to listen in impotent inaction to the shrieks and cries of the children within the doomed building. Kneeling on the lawn in front of the convent, their forms lighted by the lurid flames, the sisters and children who had escaped offered up prayers for those imprisoned within. One of the survivors said that the voice of Sister Adjuteur who perished with the pupils, was heard saying, 'Children, we must die together, pray.'

Alphonse Garand, the sexton of the village church, who lives opposite the convent, saved one little girl from the upper floor. He had a daughter in the convent, and knowing the room in the upper portion of the building in which his daughter and other pupils slept, he got a ladder and reared it against the building. By this means he was able to reach a corner window, and smashing the glass, he shouted, 'Come this way, come here.'

One girl reached the window, and was rescued in safety. Another appeared at an adjoining window, and jumped to the ground, escaping without any serious injury. In agony the man stood on the ladder calling for his daughter and the others to come to the window. His efforts were in vain. Either they could nor hear his voice, or could not find out whence it came, for no other inmate came to the window. Garand remained until the flames forced him from his position, and though he had saved one, his own daughter remained in the building a prisoner, doomed to death.

When the fire broke out the wind threatened to carry the flames across to the old church, the presbytery and the village proper.

Seeing that the village was threatened with destruction, Mr. Charest, who represents the county in the Legislature, and who has a beautiful home within a couple of hundred yards of the convent, sent a man off on horseback to Beaconsfield, which is three miles distant, to communicate with Montreal and ask for the help of the fire brigade. The man covered the distance in seven minutes, and got his message through, but before any men could be sent the wind veered to another quarter and the village was saved, though the adjoining residence of Joseph Laniel, a well-to-do farmer, was destroyed with all its contents.

Of the convent itself nothing now remains but a heap of ruins. The nuns were driven from their beds in night attire, and all their worldly possessions perished in the flames. The Superioress and the little band of Sisters found refuge in the presbytery, while Dr. Ladouceur turned his home into a hospital and treated those who were injured at the fire.

Sad scenes were witnessed in the mourning village on Friday. The pupils at the convent were from Montreal and the surrounding country, and when the catastrophe became known anxious parents hurried to the village to inquire for their loved ones. Some found their little ones alive and well, and were overjoyed, others found themselves bereaved, and with hearts sick with sorrow joined the half-curious, half-fearful spectators who watched a man searching the smouldering ashes with a rake.

A LITTLE GIRL'S STORY.

Lucienne Brisebois, of No. 2 St. Remi street, Montreal, was one of the survivors. She was thirteen years of age on Friday. Giving the story of her escape, she said:—

'After prayers, which were said in the chapel at nine o'clock, we all went to bed. I slept in the dormitory on the fourth story with about fifteen other girls. Shortly before eleven o'clock I was awakened by Sister Marie Therese de Jesus, who was ringing the bell. The sister told us the building was on fire and ordered us to dress as soon as possible. Many of the girls became excited, and as the smoke grew thicker and thicker, there was a mad rush for the doors and windows, some calling for help at the top of their voice. After putting on my stockings and boots I ran down the stairway, but was compelled to go back by the smoke. When I returned to the dormitory Lena Paquin, Pauline Paquin and Zaire Pilon were standing near the window and wanted to jump down. I thought that would be foolish, so I determined to try the stairway again. About half-way down I lost consciousness and when I came back to my senses several girls were dragging me along. The next instant we were on the balcony of the third story from where we were rescued by some men. I was then taken to the house of my uncle, Arsene Legault, where I remained until mother came.'

Another survivor, Blanche, the nine-year-old daughter of Arthur Chaput, of 286 Hutchison street, related how she was saved by a nun. She said that Amanda Garand, the daughter of the sexton of St. Genevieve, refused to rise when awakened, and thus probably perished in her bed. A girl shook her, but Amanda answered, 'Oh, laisse-moi donc tranquille, je suis fatigué, et je veux dormir.'

The origin of the fire is a mystery. One of the old ladies who were rescued told an incoherent tale which may serve to show how the fire occurred. She said that one of the old ladies rose from bed in search of pipe and tobacco, and then threw away the match she had used. Though there are many old women in the province who smoke, the Sisters think the old woman's story rather improbable. The general belief is that one of the old boarders rose during the night and by carelessly throwing down the match used caused the fire.

The convent of Ste. Genevieve was founded in 1851, and the stone building now destroyed was erected in 1871. It was used as a school and was the property of the teaching order of the Sisters of St. Anne. The head house of this order is at Lachine, where the magnificent mother house, an immense building, topped by a great dome, is a landmark, and visible for miles around. The order conducts about twenty establishments in the Province of Quebec, and also has some institutions in the New England States, notably at Holyoke, Mass.

The sisters in the convent at the time of the fire numbered ten, and thirty-seven pupils were boarding in the building, the total number of pupils receiving instruction at the convent being 58. Five old women were also maintained by the sisters, none being less than 80 years of age. One of these was Madame Potvin, who, if she had lived till May 16, would have reached 100 years of age. The old woman slept on the first floor, and had two means of egress. The fire, however, appeared to have originated in their quarters, and probably they became confused, and could not find the exits.

The village of Ste. Genevieve is prettily situated on the River des Prairies, about six miles west of Cartierville, and 15 miles from Montreal. It is immediately opposite Ile Bizard, with which it is connected by a steel bridge. The most convenient way to reach the village is by train to Beaconsfield, and thence by 'bus.

THE LAST OF HIS LINE

DEATH OF MR. E. A. D. DE ST. OURS.

The last member of the old family of the Seigneurs de St. Ours has just passed away, in the person of Mr. E. A. D. de St. Ours, who died on Saturday, at the age of 33 years. Deceased was the son of the late Hon. J. A. Dorion, member of the Legislative Council, and of Dame Aurélie de St. Ours, from whom he inherited the title of Seigneur. He was unmarried, and by his death this old family of Seigneurs, whose members have held a prominent place in Canadian history, becomes extinct. He leaves considerable wealth. The funeral took place yesterday.

M. DELCASSE RESIGNS.

French Foreign Minister Gives up Post Owing to Internal Controversies

HE WILL REMAIN AT HIS POST IF HE IS SUPPORTED IN HIS FOREIGN POLICY.

Paris, April 21.—After a notable service of nearly eight years in the direction of foreign affairs, Theophile Delcassé today informed the President of the Council, M. Rouvier, of his desire and intention to resign.

This announcement came as a surprise and shock to M. Decassé's colleague, who immediately took steps to endeavor to secure a reconsideration of his determination. A Cabinet Council was held at which M. Rouvier laid the situation before the ministers. It was unanimously decided that the interests of the country required that M. Delcassé retain his portfolio.

Accordingly, M. Rouvier proceeded to the Quai d'Orsay, where he conferred with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Voicing the wishes of President Loubet and the ministers, M. Rouvier earnestly besought M. Delcassé to retain his place in the Cabinet.

It is evident that M. Rouvier's earnest appeal caused M. Delcassé to waver in his determination. When the President of the Council, came from the interview he stated to his colleagues that he bore a favorable impression of its results. M. Delcassé, he said, had promised to reserve his determination until to-morrow. It is believed that M. Delcassé will withdraw his resignation.

The motives leading up to M. Delcassé's sudden determination to retire are primarily attributed to internal controversies over French neutrality in the Far East. The Opposition, headed by Socialists and Nationalists, have both directed their criticisms on M. Delcassé. It is felt that his retirement now would be hailed in Germany as a German triumph, and this is one of the main considerations leading M. Rouvier to earnestly appeal to M. Delcassé to remain in the Foreign Office.

The news of M. Delcassé's intentions made a profound impression in the Chamber of Deputies, where it was first treated with incredulity. Later, however, when M. Deloniel (Republican), questioned the government upon the neutrality question, and M. Rouvier replied instead of M. Delcassé, it was realized that the report had solid foundation.

The announcement concerning M. Delcassé's intention to resign was but one of the many incidents of a day full of much anxiety. Following close on the heels of the complications with Germany over Morocco, the Franco-Japanese incident suddenly assumed serious proportions and unusual energy was shown in preventing its embroiling France in complications in the Far East. In order to secure definite co-operation between three departments of the Government, namely, naval, colonial and foreign, a conference was held to-day between leading representatives of each department. This brought about a clear understanding regarding the measures necessary for the maintenance of the neutrality of Indo-Chinese waters, and orders were sent to Governor-General Beau to specifically report the exact location of the Russian squadron and whether it had withdrawn from French waters. Communications with St. Petersburg led to orders being transmitted by the Russian Government to Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky to rigorously respect the neutrality of French waters. It was even stated that M. Lamsdorff, Foreign Minister, would carry the question before the Emperor Nicholas in order to insure complete respect of French neutrality.

Probably the most significant development from the energetic measures adopted was the receipt of a despatch from Saigon, saying that imperative orders had been given for the disarmament of the Russian cruiser 'Diana,' which sought refuge in the harbor of Saigon eight months ago for repairs. The main portion of the 'Diana's' machinery must now be handed over to the French naval authorities there.

It was stated at the Foreign Office today that no representations had been presened by Great Britain concerning neutrality. It is anticipated that some such representations will be made. However, the cordial relations existing between France and Great Britain would, doubtless, modify any representations so as to relieve them from significance.

The letter of M. Delcassé to Premier Rouvier giving the first intimation of his purpose to resign was very brief. It based his action solely on the grounds of health and made no allusion to any political or international consideration. To intimate friends M. Delcassé has recently spoken of the tremendous strain placed upon his health by the cares of his position. Madame Delcassé also felt that his health was being endangered by rigorous application to the details of the Foreign Office. Lately the strain over the Moroccan situation and the question of France's neutrality had been particularly severe, and to this was added the wavering allegiance of some strong elements in parliament. Although confidence is strong that the minister will be persuaded to withdraw his resignation, at least for the present, attention is already directed to his successor. If M. Delcassé insists on retiring the names of M. Etienne, now Minister of the Interior; M. Defreycinet (former premier, president of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs); M. Leon Bourgeois, and M. Paul Cambon (Ambassador of France to Great Britain), are prominently mentioned. M. Rouvier had a lengthy conference with M. Bourgeois last night, but the latter holds that it is essential that M. Delcassé remain. M. Bourgeois's many friends said he would not accept the responsibilities of the foreign portfolio, but consideration is given to his taking the interior portfolio while M. Etienne would be transferred to the Foreign Office. This, however, is subordinated by the universal desire in high quarters to have M. Delcassé retain the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

Paris, April 22.—Leading to the personal solicitations and representations of President Loubet and leaders of the government that his retirement would be a serious national peril at this time, M. Delcassé to-day advised the premier, M. Rouvier, that he would reconsider and withdraw his resignation as foreign minister. This was after strong assurances had bene given M. Delcassé that the ministry were united in sympathy with and support of his foreign policy. It was the intention to hold a special cabinet council, at which the united attitude of the ministry upon foreign questions would receive definite expressions. However, M. Delcasse's personal conferences with MM. Loubet and Rouvier made such an explicit declaration unnecessary, the proposed council was abandoned, and M. Rouvier went to the Elysée Palace at five o'clock this evening, where he announced to M. Loubet that M. Delcassé would remain in the cabinet.

During the conferences to-day between the President and MM. Rouvier and Delcassé, the latter said that he would retain the portfolio of foreign affairs only in case the entire cabinet approved

M. DELCASSE,
who has Resigned as Foreign Minister of France.

of his foreign policy, which he would carry out according to his views. The authority necessary to carry on negotiations with the powers was ineffective if such negotiations led to reserves or diversions among the members of the cabinet. The purpose of the intended cabinet meeting then removed every scruple in the mind of the Foreign Minister concerning the loyalty and support given him. The conferences accomplished the same object, showing that there was no divergence of views, and in consequence M. Delcassé gave as his final answer that he would remain.

M. Delcassé's staying in the cabinet is expected to result in a firm attitude towards Germany than heretofore shown. The Foreign Minister's policy has been to give Germany adequate assurances that her interests in Morocco would be treated the same as the rest of the world, but after making these approaches he did not desire to yield France's entire project concerning Morocco at the dictation of Germany. This appears to have excited fears in high quarters that M. Delcassé's courteous but firm stand against Germany might lead to dangerous complications. It is said that some members of the cabiet shared the view that a grave issue with Germany might result from too firm an insistence upon the French Moroccan policy, and that M. Loubet is also credited with the desire not to have the Moroccan issue drift into dangerous complications. Only the Socialists and Radicals openly expressed this view in the Chamber of Deputies, but the more influential sentiment was that immediately surrounding M. Delcassé. He felt, therefore, that it was useless to proceed without the strong support of his colleagues representing the government, and if a temporizing policy with Germany was desired, some one else should assume the responsibility. Consequently his offer to resign was everywhere interpreted as a triumph for Germany, whereas his determination to remain is interpreted as a check to German designs.

The feeling over Germany has naturally become much more acute as the result of the incident. Many deputies who have been interviewed on the subject, say M. Delcassé's resignation at this time would be equivalent to France making an open and humiliating concession to Germany. M. Denys Cochin (Conservative) remarked: 'It would be disastrous for us to have our foreign minister retire on a gesture of the Emperor William.'

M. Gervais (Democratic Republican) said: 'M. Delcassé's resignation now would mean that Germany is dominating our policies.'

The cabinet's course in giving united support to M. Delcassé ensures him a strong moral and material backing in continuing the Moroccan policy.

PROGRESS OF ROYALTIES

THE KING AND QUEEN IN ALGIERS—THE KAISER AND FAMILY IN SICILY.

Algiers, April 22.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra landed at Philippeville (about 250 miles east of Algiers) to-day. They were received by M. Jonnart, the governor-general, and other officials. The occasion was marked by a slight accident. As the King and Queen entered the carriage provided for them, the horses became frightened and broke the carriage pole. After a new vehicle had been secured, their Majesties drove to the estate of the Chateau Landon. Despite a heavy rain, the large crowds of people cordially greeted their Majesties along the route they traversed.

THE KAISER'S TOUR.

Messina, April 22.—The Emperor William of Germany, Empress Augusta and Princes Eitel Frederick and Oscar, who are stopping here, are objects of enthusiastic manifestations by the Sicilians. Contrary to rumors which have been circulated, the Emperor is in excellent health and the weariness and depression from which he had been suffering, in consequence of overwork, have completely disappeared. The Emperor William said to-day that his sojourn in the Mediterranean had been sufficient to give him strength for an entire year of hard work. The imperial family expect to leave here on Monday for Palermo, where they will remain until April 28, proceeding from there to Bari (65 miles north-west of Brindisi). They will, using motor cars, visit localities having German associations. It is reported that the Emperor will be at Venice on May 4, and that three days later he will leave for Germany.

RIOT AT SANTIAGO

ONE DEAD AND FIFTY WOUNDED AS A RESULT.

New York, April 24.—A Valparaiso, Chili, despatch to the 'Herald,' dated Sunday, says: —

One dead and fifty more or less severely wounded as a result of a collision today in Santiago, between a police detachment and a crowd of workmen. The latter had just attended an open-air conference of a Catholic priest, Father Jose Julio, who is called the South American Savonarola, who, while advocating the simple life, denounced 'the perversity' of his former bishop, and 'the adulteration of Christ's doctrine.' When they were met by a religious procession after the conference, considered by the workmen as a grotesque spectacle, the men attempted to stop it, but the police charged a score of times with unsheathed swords, the workmen answering with a rain of stones. The majority of the newspapers blame the police.

SUNDAY BULL FIGHTING

SPAIN AGAIN REVERTS TO HER BARBARIC CUSTOM.

Madrid, April 23.—The Council of State having authorized the resumption of Sunday bull fighting on the grounds that it is an art, and that the matadors, toreadors and others are artists, the national sport was everywhere resumed to-day with extraordinary enthusiasm. The occasion was celebrated here with a corrid in which six bulls were announced to be killed by Logartijo and Mazzantinito. There was an enormous demand for tickets, which finally reached incredible prices. Many poor persons sold their clothes and furniture to obtain the price of admission. Twenty thousand people crowded the bull ring and eighty thousand who were unable to enter stood outside to listen to the shouts and bellowings. The bestial orgy lasted two and one-half hours. Six bulls and eleven horses were killed. Mazzantinito, who hitherto had been merely a novelliro, acquitted himself with such skill that he was proclaimed a matador by his admirers, who carried him on their shoulders in the arena, amid a shower of cigars, fans and other tokens of approval.

At San Sebastian, Mme. Calve and Anna Held attended a bull fight here to-day. Miss Held fainted at the sight of horses being killed.

WILL ENTERTAIN DR. OSLER.

New York, April 22.—Dr. William H. Osler, late of Johns Hopkins University, soon to assume his new duties at Oxford University, is to be entertained by the medical profession of the United States at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Tuesday, May 2. The arrangements are in the hands of a committee of which Dr. James Tyson, of Philadelphia, is chairman. Leading Canadian physicians have signified their intention to be present at the dinner.

DEATH OF MR. TARDIVEL.

Quebec, April 24.—The death is announced in this city of Mr J. P. Tardivel, editor and proprietor of the 'Vérité,' after a short illness.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

DREDGING CONTRACTS CALL FORTH CRITICISM.

Ottawa, April 18.—The Opposition returned yesterday to its attack upon the methods employed by the Laurier Government in its bestowal of dredging contracts. The debate was largely a repetition of that of Friday last, in which a number of Conservatives asserted that these jobs were being handled for the benefit of the government's party friends, and that the country was getting no adequate value for the money that was being expended in this way. Mr. W. H. Bennett, Conservative, of East Simcoe, brought the complaint up again with special reference to the call recently issued by the Public Works Department for tenders in connection with $200,000 dredging which it is proposed to do this season in the harbors of Fort William and Port Arthur. His point was that the advertisement gave no reasonable time for contractors to submit tenders for the work, and that the evident intention was to play into the hands of Messrs. Conmee and Bowman, whose dredges have wintered at these ports.

Mr. W. H. Bennett, Conservative, of East Simcoe, complained that although a new form of advertisement had been published by the departments, its terms were no better than in the old form, inasmuch as they all worked to the advantage of Messrs. Conmee and Bowman, who for the last two years have been carrying on dredging operations at Fort William and Port Arthur without tender, and practically at their own prices. It was idle to pretend that James Conmee, Liberal M. P. for Thunder Bay and Rainy River, was not interested in this firm. Mr. Conmee had been in Ottawa last week, but had not seen fit to deny the accusation.

The original advertisement for tenders for this Port Arthur and Fort William dredging gave only two days' notice on a work that involved an expenditure of $200,000. Was that not, he asked, a corrupt 'job' on the very face of such a proposition, when the policy of the department was to give from two to three weeks' notice within which tenders might be submitted for this Port Arthur and Fort William contract. A clause, however, was retained in the advertisement which showed that Conmee and Bowman, and that firm alone, was to have this contract after all. This was the only thing that could result from a stipulation in the contract that only dredges registered in Canada when the tenders are filed may be used in this work. As a matter of fact, Conmee and Bowman, on the one hand, and Mr. Boone, on the other, were the only men who could comply with these conditions. The latter's plant was already fully occupied at Collingwood, so evidently Conmee and Bowman were to receive the Port Arthur-Fort William contract without competition. But why, asked Mr. Bennett, should not any Canadian have an opportunity to tender for this work and buy the plant he needs in the United States for the purpose? As a matter of fact, that was where Conmee and Bowman got the dredges they now operate.

Last Thursday Mr. Bennett had told parliament that Dr. Peter Macdonald, late Deputy Speaker of the Commons, was part owner of a dredge working for the government on Lake Huron. The member for East Simcoe read yesterday a letter from the Doctor denying that he is or ever was part owner of any dredge. Mr. Bennett amended his charge accordingly by stating that Dr. Macdonald held this interest in his daughter's name.

In conclusion Mr. Bennett expressed his belief that the country was not getting value for the money it spent on dredging contracts.

THE ACTING MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Hyman, acting Minister of Public Works, answered that there was no reason why any lengthy notice should be given before this contract was awarded. As a matter of fact, the advertisement was so worded that a contractor could put in his tender on ten minutes' notice. Moreover, it was well known that there were not more than three or four firms with the necessary plant to handle a contract of this magnitude. So far as the officers of his department were concerned, he was sure there was no conspiracy to play into any individual contractor's hands. Personally he had never discussed the question of dredging with Mr. Conmee. He understood that gentleman had explicitly denied having any connection with this dredging contract at Port Arthur and Fort William. Mr. Hyman shouldered the full responsibility for the clause in the advertisement which stipulates that the dredges to be employed at Port Arthur and Fort William must be registered in Canada at the date when the tenders are submitted. In his judgment the work at our own ports should be kept for Canadian dredging firms. If he accepted Mr. Bennett's plan it would, as like as not, result in contractors merely leasing whatever plant they needed from the United States. Would it not be better to encourage Canadian investment in dredging plant by specifying that none but Canadian-owned dredges shall be employed.

Dr. Sproule, Colonel Sam. Hughes, Mr. Blain and Mr. Barker all accused the government of distributing these dredging contracts for the advantage of their party favorites.

The Leader of the Opposition remarked that in the past men who had absolutely no dredges of their own were awarded contracts which they in turn farmed out to those who possessed the requisite plant. One contract of this kind had been given to a real estate agent, another to a tailor. In the present case he urged that it would be sufficient to stipulate that the person tendering must be in possession of a dredge on the date at which his work was to begin.

SIR WILFRID SUPPORTS HIS COLLEAGUE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier approved of his colleagues's course in confining tenders for this work to firms owning Canadian dedges at the time their offers are made. Manifestly, it was better, as Mr. Borden himself would agree, that tenderers for public works should be men engaged in the business. Surely the government was warranted in protecting the country against bogus tenderers, men of no experience.

PRIVATE BILLS PASS FINAL STAGE.

The following private bills passed their third reading:—

To incorporate the Canadian West Life Insurance Company, with headquarters in Winnipeg.

To extend for one year the time within which the Farmers' Bank may take out its license for the transaction of business.

To enlarge and renew the charter rights of the Hamilton, Galt and Berlin Railway Company.

AUTONOMY BILLS DEBATE RESUMED.

It was close on ten o'clock and the House had therefore been in session almost five hours before the order was reached for the continuance of the North-West Autonomy debate. The first speaker was Mr. George D. Grant, the young Liberal member who entered parliament two sessions ago as victor over the Hon. George E. Foster in the North Ontario by-election. Mr. Grant devoted himself in the main to a discussion of the educational feature of the government proposals. He asserted that the men were no real friends of Canada who were making a political football of this question. The Conservative press in Toronto was doing its level best to stir up the slumbering passions that might well be let lie. But let not the country be deceived. Toronto was not Ontario, and the Toronto Opposition press was very far from representing the sound judgment of Ontario on this question. Mr. Grant repeated that he made this assertion from positive knowledge of the facts. The blatant mob of Toronto, the incendiary cartoons of Ontario, were being laughed at in the rural parts of the province.

Mr. Grant was followed by Mr. E. Gus Porter, Conservative of West Hastings, who upheld the contention of his leader that the educational clause of the government bill was an unwarranetd interference with provincial rights.

TUESDAY'S SITTING.

AUTONOMY DEBATE.

Ottawa, April 19.—The House of Commons adjourned at six o'clock this afternoon for its Easter vacation, and will resume on Tuesday of next week. At yesterday's sitting another member on the Opposition side of the chamber expressed his intention to support the government's autonomy legislation. This was Dr. Paquet, of L'Islet, who considers that the educational clauses of the government bills do not go far enough in the interests of the minority. Other speakers yesterday were Mr. Lawrence (Liberal) of Colchester, a former Speaker of the Nova Scotia Assembly; Mr. J. E. Armstrong, Conservative, of East Lambton, and Mr. D. W. Bole, Liberal, of Winnipeg.

COMMONS ELEVATOR A SOURCE OF DANGER.

Before the galleries were thrown open to the public, Mr. R. G. Macpherson, of Vancouver, called the government's attention to the unsatisfactory working of the House of Commons elevator, which had almost been the cause of a fatal accident in the forenoon. Last session the same elevator dropped three stories, and although no one was seriously injured, several of the passengers declared at the time they would never risk the descent again. Mr. Macpherson was one of those who had faithfully kept his word till yesterday, when he experienced a second narrow escape from utter destruction. It does not yet appear whether the blame for yesterday's drop attaches to the elevator itself or to the man who was in charge. The acting Minister of Public Works, however, has promised to make inquiry, and see that the danger is removed.

AMENDMENT TO SEAMEN'S ACT.

At the opening of the sitting the Minister of Marine introduced in new form his proposal to make the provisions of the Seamen's Act fit the local conditions of the British North America Act, where great difficulties have been experienced in obtaining crews. The Seamen's Act forbids either shipping masters or deputy shipping masters accepting more than fifty cents as his fee for every sailor engaged by outgoing vessels. As crews, however, cannot be obtained on any such terms in British Columbia, the general law is so altered that shipping masters or deputy shipping masters on the Pacific coast may receive any remuneration agreed upon when crews are being engaged. Nevertheless, the owner or master of vessels must not deduct more than fifty cents from a sailor's wages, no matter what his engagement may actually have cost.

CANADIAN INTERESTS IN THE FAR NORTH.

Mr. W. F. Maclean suggested that the government should keep its eye on the Polar expedition now fitting out at Cape Breton, so that our interests in Hudson's Bay may not be jeopardized.

Sir Wilfrid reminded Mr. Maclean that we have a Canadian cruiser in Hudson's Bay already.

THE ONTARIO FISHERIES DISPUTE.

Mr. A. C. Boyce, of West Algoma, called attention to the threat of the Ontario Commissioner of Public Works, the Hon. Dr. Reaume, that he would cancel all fishing licenses for the province unless the government at Ottawa granted a uniform extension of the fishing season all over Ontario. Dr. Reaume complains that a recent extension in Lake Erie waters adjoining Norfolk county smacked of favoritism to the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine's party friends. In a message to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa the provincial minister insisted that there must be equal rights for all and special favors for none. Mr. Boyce inquired what action had been taken by the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine upon this matter.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries replied that he had never received the message to which Mr. Boyce referred. It was impossible to give uniform treatment all over Ontario, because in certain of the Ontario waters there was no close season at all. Applications for extensions of the fishing season in this district or that were each dealt with on their merits.

MR. F. A. LAURENCE ON AUTONOMY BILLS.

Early in the afternoon Mr. F. A. Lawrence resumed the debate in the autonomy bills. He advised both political parties to take a lesson from the past and be careful, therefore, how they handled the scheme controversy that is now engaging public attention. Privileges were given, however, thirty years ago to the minority of the Northwest Territories, and those privileges it was parliament's duty to continue on the present occasion. There was not a better school system in existence than that which the present bills will retain in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The course of studies was ideally planned, the qualifications and pay of teachers were the highest in Canada. Bigotry and religious intolerance were doing their best to plunge the Dominion into strife over the Northwest school question, but the attempt, he ventured to say, would lead to certain failure. It was as well the country should know that the amendment submitted by Mr. R. L. Borden to the educational feature of the autonomy bills was not proposed on behalf of the opposition. It had not even come from the leader of the opposition, but from Mr. Borden in his capacity as member for Carleton. Mr. Borden in other words had abdicated the party leadership for the time being. His followers had been left to go as they pleased, and certainly they had taken full advantage of the permission.

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Mr. J. E. Armstrong, Conservative, of East Lambton, argued that the government proposals would not settle the school question in the new province. The government was made up of opportunists who had utterly failed to live up to their promises to the country. At the present time Ontario ministers were upholding a policy which they knew was directly opposed to the public sentiment of their province. For his own part he preferred Mr. Borden's policy of having the new provinces free to regulate their own educational affairs. This was the constitutional course to follow, the course that would restore harmony among the various elements of our population.

MR BOLE UPHOLDS GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Mr. D. W. Bole, Liberal, of Winnipeg, declared that fully ninety percent. of the people in the new provinces welcomed the policy proposed by the government. They were satisfied with their school system and had no fault to find with parliament guaranteeing all rights and privileges the minority there have heretofore enjoyed.

If the new Minister of the Interior was not returned by acclamation in Edmonton, he would command at least a majority of three thousand votes. This was again indication of the view the Northwest itself took of the educational question. The people of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan would not accept annexation to Manitoba, but there was no reason why the boundaries of the latter should not be extended north to the Hudson's Bay. To that country Manitoba had at least a moral claim for, when nearly a century ago Lord Selkirk's settlers made their homes in the Red River Valley, they were guaranteed perpetual right to use the Nelson River and Fort Nelson at the mouth of that stream.

Mr. Bole offered a prediction that in days to come wheat will be grown two hundred miles north of Edmonton, and a third province would be created there.

FRENCH CONSERVATIVE VOTES WITH GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Paquet, Conservative, of L'Islet, announced his intention of voting for the second reading of the government bills, leaving himself free though to suggest what change he saw fit in the educational clause when the bill is reached in the committee stage. He regretted that the government had not seen fit to accord more to the minority. He decliped to believe that the campaign against separate schools now being waged in the Toronto press represented the views of Ontario on the subject. He protested with all his might against the attacks now made upon Mgr. Sbarretti and Archbishop Begin.

The debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. David Henderson, of Halton.

AUTONOMY DEBATE AFTER EASTER.

Ottawa, April 20.—The debate on the North-West Autonomy Bills will be continued when the House resumes next Tuesday afternoon, and the understanding between the Liberal and Opposition whips is that a division will be reached on the second reading on May 2. The committee stage and third reading will probably consume the greater part of May, but according to the most reliable information your correspondent can gather the session will be brought to a close some time between the fifteenth and the end of June. The leader of the Opposition makes no secret of his hope that prorogation will take place about the middle of June. In fact, till quite recently he had hoped to get away by the first of that month. The autonomy debate has already occupied much more time than he had anticipated, and some twenty more speakers are yet waiting to be heard before a division is taken on the principle of the government bills and Mr. Borden's amendment thereto.

SENDING MONEY BY ORDINARY MAIL.

Mr. Gauvreau, of Temiscouata, called the Postmaster-General's attention to an editorial in the Quebec 'Telegraph,' advocating that persons who use the ordinary mail for letters containing money be subject to a fine. He followed this by asking whether the government would follow the lead of France and make it compulsory on the public to use the registered mail for all money letters.

Sir William Mulock answered that France was the only country where such a law existed. Its introduction in Canada was not in contemplation.

MR. DAVID HENDERSON.

Mr. David Henderson, Conservative, of Halton, resumed the autonomy debate. He argued that the government should have given the new provinces the public lands within their respective boundaries. He stood by the principle of provincial rights and found fault with the educational clauses in the government bills, because in his opinion they tied the hands of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Mr. Henderson was unable to find any difference between the school clauses as originally introduced and in their amended form. Nobody, he remarked, seemed willing to acknowledge the parentage of the original clause.

'I drafted it myself word for word and line or line,' answered the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick.

DR. CASH.

Dr. Cash, Liberal, of Mackenzie, which comprises the most eastern portion of the provisional district of Saskatchewan, repeated the statement that was made earlier in the debate by Messrs. Walter Scott and J. G. Turriff, that the people of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan were unalterably opposed to any extension of Manitoba's boundary further west. There were about 1,200 people in this corner of his constituency north of Manitoba which has not been included in the new province of Saskatchewan. They had petitioned against the proposal to annex them to Manitoba, and in his judgment their wishes in the matter should be respected. They did not want to saddled with the big public debt that Manitoba had already piled up. As regards the disposition of the unorganized district of Keewatin bounding on Hudson's Bay, Dr. Cash submitted that Saskatchewan's claim to an outlet on that water was even better than that of Manitoba.

Dr. Cash in dealing with the educational clause, said that the Dominion parliament ought to put a clear statement in the bill in respect to education. If not they might be subjected to the 1875 act, with its clerical schools, and the whole question would become the football of western politicians. It was said by the Opposition that the educational clause was an interference with provincial rights, yet not a word was said against the refusal to permit the province taxing the C. P. R. because of the exemption granted that company, which was a most violent interference with provincial rights. If parliament should keep faith with the C. P. R. it should keep faith with the minority.

The House adjourned until Tuesday next.

TELEPHONE COMMITTEE

Ottawa, April 18.—The first witness at the Special Telephone Committee meeting this morning was Dr. Ochs, of Hespeler, Ont., who was examined in connection with the rural telephone service that connects Berlin, Waterloo, Preston, and Hespeler, in Waterloo county. This system was built in 1891, and three years later was sold to the Bell Company. The latter neglected the service until last autumn, when competition was threatened, and it improved the service. A new canvass was started for business, with the result that fifty new subscribers were taken on last fall at fifteen dollars each. Dr. Ochs expressed himself as much pleased that the government had actively interested itself in the telephone question. He was satisfied that a good service could be established covering the entire county of Waterloo for from fifteen to twenty dollars per subscriber. For fifteen dollars already the farmers had communication with their neighbors. A charge of five cents additional was imposed for conversations with the neighboring towns.

Councillor Willacks, of Glasgow, who has had twelve years' experience in the City Council of that city, told the story of the benefits that have followed the establishment of a municipal telephone service in that city. This system was inaugurated in 1901. Prior to that date the telephone service was exclusively in the hands of the National Telephone Company. His own business telephone cost £10 per year. The telephone in his branch office, at a two-mile radius from the Royal Exchange, cost £17 6s. When the municipal service was organized it fixed a flat rate of five guineas for an unlimited service. For a fee of 6d any user of the municipal service can have connection with any point in Scotland. Public pay stations are to be found all over the city, both for the municipal and National telephones, the fee for the use of these telephones being 1d. In London, where telephone service is a monopoly in the hands of the National Company, the telephone subscription fee for a city service is £17 10s. Glasgow maintains absolute control over its streets, and will allow no company to use these highways without permission from the municipality.

Sir William Mulock—'That's a sound doctrine.'

Mr. W. F. Maclean—'Suppose parliament ordered you to give some company rights on your streets?'

Mr. Willacks—'Parliament as a rule has better sense.'

All trunk lines connecting the cities and towns of the United Kingdom were owned and controlled by the government, and were open to all companies on equal terms. The municipal telephone service in Glasgow had involved a capital outlay of $320,000, which represented £20 6s. 6d as the cost per telephone subscriber. The annual cost for maintenance per telephone was £4 7d. The government in 1913 would take over all existing telephone systems in the United Kingdom, including the national and municipal system in Glasgow. His own idea, however, was that the ideal arrangement would be for the government to retain the trunk lines and the municipalities to acquire the local systems.

Letters were read to the committee to show the success of independent telephone companies in North Dorchester and L'Epiphanie, Que., and at several places in the United States.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE

REPORTS SEVERAL BILLS FOR BUILDING AND EXTENDING RAILWAYS.

Ottawa, April 18.—The Railway Committee of the House of Commons this morning reported the Ontario Hudson's Bay and Western Railway Company's application for an extension of time to carry out its charter obligations. In the course of discussion it transpired that this charter has passed through several hands. Mr. David Henderson, member for Halton, opposed the extension on the ground that charter merging and grafting should be stopped. There was a division on the bill, which resulted in its obtaining the support of about two-thirds of those present.

The Manitoulin & North Shore Railway was sent to a special sub-committee.

The Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway Company was voted an extension of time.

A bill was also reported respecting the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company, to enable it to buy out the Western Alberta Railway Company.

The Kingston & Dominion Central Railway Company, which is already empowered to build from Kingston to Georgian Bay, was given authority to connect also with Ottawa and Montreal.

THE BUDGET

TEN CHANGES ANTICIPATED IN DUTY RATES.

Ottawa, April 19.—The passage of the Northwest autonomy bills now before the Commons will be immediately followed by the introduction of the Finance Minister's budget. Very little interest appears to be taken, however, in the budget this year, and the impression is, that there will be few, if any, changes in the duty rates before the tariff commission has completed its investigation next recess.

AUTONOMY BILLS.

Electors of Spruce Grove District Endorse Educational Clause.

'GLOBE' DECLARES THOSE CHIEFLY OPPOSED ARE LIBERALS.

Winnipeg, April 19.—An Edmonton despatch says:—A meeting of the electors of Spruce Grove district, twenty miles west of the city, adopted resolutions specially endorsing the educational clause, and expressing the hope that the Hon. Frank Oliver would be returned by acclamation. A meeting on Monday of the English-speaking Germans of Stony Plain and Rosenthal, adopted resolutions to the same effect. Mr. Oliver was not at any of the meetings, which were purely local.

A 'GLOBE' VIEW.

Toronto, April 19.—The 'Globe' this morning editorially says: 'Those who suppose that opposition to the educational clauses in the North-West Autonomy Bills is confined to Toronto, and that it is dependent on Orange-Toryism for its vitality, are living in a fool's paradise.

'The point of capital importance, and which cannot be disproved by shutting one's eyes to its undesired existence or by shouting bravely that it does not exist, is the unmistakable fact that not in Toronto alone, but in scores of centres throughout this province the sanest and steadiest and most intelligent men cannot bring themselves to approve of the Dominion parliament, on any pretext whatsoever, interfering in the educational affairs of the new provinces. The men who make this objection are not Tories. They are not Orangemen. They are Liberals.

MR. BOURASSA

ADDRESSED LARGE GATHERING ON THE NORTH-WEST SCHOOLS.

It was an immense audience that cheered Mr. Henri Bourassa, M.P. for Labelle, when he stepped on the platform of the Monument National Montreal last week to deliver an address on the question of North-West schools. A large number of ladies and several priests were present, and the students of Laval University occupied seats on the platform.

Ex-Alderman P. J. Martineau, a school commissioner, occupied the chair and introduced the lecturer in a few well chosen remarks.

Rising to address the large meeting, the member for Labelle was greeted with renewed applause, and he was again loudly cheered when he opened with the declaration that he believed he could better champion the cause of the weak and oppressed under the British flag than under any other.

The address lasted over two hours, and the speaker was listened to with marked attention throughout, frequent outbursts of applause marking the eloquent and enthusiastic points of the speech.

The whole of the speaker's argument may be briefly summed up as follows: The French-speaking and Roman Catholic minority of Canada are entitled to the rights and privileges which they have always so generously accorded to others, and they can secure them from the British fair play and uprightness of the English-speaking and Protestant majority, if their claims are properly set forth, in a manly way.

Mr. Bourassa rapidly reviewed the history of school legislation in Canada since Confederation, laying special stress on the protective clauses provided for the minorities at the beginning, and the scrupulous and generous care with which such clauses were always respected by Quebec.

Referring to the Manitoba school question, he declared that so long as full justice was not given the minority there, the school question would not be settled.

Coming then to the new provinces, he held that clause No. 16 in the original bill proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, based on the constitutional act of the Territories passed in 1875, was quite acceptable, as giving any minority the right to establish its own separate schools, in which its special faith and language could be taught, while the proposed amendment provided for the regular teaching of English only, any other language being allowed in the lower classes as supplementary only at certain hours, and subject to certain restrictions that may be imposed by the Commissioner of Education.

Were the original clause and the amendment one and the same thing? Certainly not. With the power given the commissioner, under the amendment, to shorten the school hours between 3 and 4 p.m., and such hours being those fixed for the teaching of French and religious matters, the protection for the minority could easily become a mere delusion in practice. Under those circumstances, mothers would find themselves forced to choose between the health of their children and their faith, because all knew that it would be impossible for the little ones to stay all day in school, and also remain for religious instruction. He called this infamous, and said if such an act were forced upon the Protestants of Quebec he would denounce it with all the vigor at his command.

The natural consequence of legislation, under the amendment, would be to definitely deprive the minority, in a few years, of any actual right or privilege. He begged to differ from the Hon. Mr. Tarte, who, in his parliamentary correspondence held that the minority in the Territories were satisfied with the amendment. He thought he was as well posted as any man on the feelings of the North-West minority in that respect, and while Mr. Tarte was no doubt sincere, he had certainly been misinformed. Now, could the rights and privileges be secured in full from the 'fanatics' forming the majority? He repudiated and denounced this term of 'fanatics.' The majority of English-speaking and Protestant Canadians were not fanatics. Their English blood was proud, but they were fair and just. They also liked to be approached in a manly way, and if the legitimate demands of the majority were placed before them energetically, he was convinced that they would receive due recognition. The noble utterances of Mr. Fisher, Mr. Pringle and Mr. Ames took in support of his protest against the alleged fanaticism of his English-speaking compatriots.

With the support of which it was sure, the government could certainly not be the assassin of its own child, after successfuly weathering the storm. He was not so very particular about words, and might accept different phraseology, but he insisted upon principles, and when an amendment infringed upon them, he could not accept it.

Referring to a hint given that if the persecution against the minority continued, there might be retaliation in Quebec, the speaker became enthusiastic in his declaration that such was not the position of the people of this province. They had always been fair and just towards the minority, they understood that two wrongs could never make a right, and even if insulted, they would never refuse the rights of others.

Mr. Bourassa referred to the work of the first settlers and their missionaries, the loyalty of the French-Canadians in their defence of their native soil, and their right to transmit to their children their faith and language.

Incidentally referring to the Sbaretti incident, he said that the delegate had made one mistake, and that was when he thought that, in Canada, as in all other civilized countries, the authorized representative of an administration would be unanimously recognized as having the right to confer with the authorities.

In concluding, Mr. Bourassa declared that in the future, as in the past, French and Catholic Canada would be a true defender of the land, and he asked the moral support of the views which he had set forth, not only of the majority of Quebec, but also of the fair-minded majority of the Dominion.

Advertisements.

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APRIL 1965

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

AN EXCLUSIVE NEWSPAPER STORY.

Toronto, April 18.—The Hon. George P. Graham (Liberal, Brockville), in the Legislature, yesterday afternoon, drew the attention of the government to an article which appeared in last Sunday's issue of the Detroit 'Free Press,' and which made public property of a telegram sent by the Hon. Dr. Reaume, Minister of Public Works, to the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa.

Mr. Graham said that the Detroit 'Free Press' had several times, during the last few months, received information which was not given to any of the Canadian newspapers.

Dr. Reaume stated that the article was in every way true, but that he had no idea how the news leaked out.

Mr. Whitney said that the matter would have to be thoroughly investigated.

Two petitions were read protesting against the action of the Manufacturers' Association, for urging the manufacturers not to give the government certain information because it was not compulsory; and asking the government to make the supplying of the information mandatory.

One of these petitions was from the Trades and Labor Council, of Hamilton, presented by Colonel J. S. Hendrie, Conservative, Hamilton. The other petition was from the Toronto branch of the Operative Plasterers' International Association, presented by Mr. Thomas Crawford, Conservative, Toronto.

Mr. R. F. Preston (Liberal, North Lanark), read a petition from the Pacific and Atlantic Railway Company, praying for an extension of time to complete the railway, on account of the engineering difficulties that have been met with.

Mr. S. J. Fox (Conservative, West Victoria, and Mr. J. Torrance (Conservative, Stratford), read petitions from the Municipal Corporation of Mariposa, and the City of Stratford, asking that an act be passed to allow married women to vote at municipal and money by-law elections.

Notice of the following motion has been given by Mr. R. R. Gamey (Conservative, Manitoulin):

That the resolution of this House, passed on the twenty-sixth day of June, 1903, adopting the report of the commissioners appointed to enquire into and investigate the charges of bribery set forth in the statement made by the Legislative Assembly on the eleventh day of March, by Robert R. Gamey, member-elect for the District of Manitoulin, thanking the commissioners for their just and impartial conduct in the matters referred to them and regretting that it has become the duty of the House to place on record an expression of censure of the conduct of the member for Manitoulin in connection with the matters forming the subject of the investigation, be rescinded and expunged from the journals of the House.

On Wednesday Mr. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, will introduce the following bills:—

To amend the Agriculture and Arts Act;

To amend the act to provide for the incorporation of Co-operative Cold Storage Associations.

DR. REAUME'S DESPATCH.

Toronto, April 17.—The Fisheries Departments of the Ontario and Dominion governments have the making of a pretty war on their hands. While the province owns the fish and controls the licenses the Dominion has the right to fix the length of the seasons. On the intercession of Mr. W. A. Charlton, the former Ontario Commissioner of Public Works, the season for fishing in that part of Lake Erie bordering upon Norfolk county was extended for twenty days after April 15, when it should have closed. When this was brought to his attention, the Hon. Dr. Rheaume, the present minister, telegraphed to the Ottawa department as follows:—'You will have to declare an extension of time for the entire province, or I shall rescind every license. It is equal rights to all, and special privileges to none for me.' A reply from Ottawa has not yet been received.

TALKED ABOUT TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

Toronto, April 19.—Mr. Samuel Clarke, Liberal, West Northumberland, continued the Budget debate in the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon. His speech was marked by humor and vigor. He declared that the parties in Ontario had changed places because the liquor and temperance interests had joined hands and voted Conservative at the recent election. It was true that Mr. Gamey had helped by playing the kettle-drum. He played it well and to the best of his ability, no doubt, and Mr. Clarke gave him credit for so doing.

When he was leader of the Opposition the present Premier had definitely stated that he was not in favor of prohibition, yet he received the temperance support. He caught both the liquor and temperance men with the same bait. The trouble with the temperance men was that they had more temperance measures than they could absorb. They failed to take advantage of the local option law, which was the best temperance measure in Canada to-day, and the most effective to bring about prohibition.

During the election campaign ministers had joined hands with the brewers against the late goverament; that is, those that were not busy.

Mr. Clarke warned the Premier that he soon would be visited by temperance delegations. The late Premier had received a number. 'It was temperance, morn, noon and night.'

Turning to the question of provincial finances, he said that Ontario had no business to have a surplus. Young and in need of development as the province was, it should spend every surplus cent for development of New Ontario. If the province accumulate a debt of $50,000,000 the people would not object very strongly if by so doing New Ontario was developed and the money wisely spent.

During the present year about eight thousand of Ontario's young men had gone to the North-West, and this, in spite of the fact that only about one-fifth of Ontario had been developed.

In closing, Mr. Clarke said that there was no doubt but that a great fear of the political whip existed throughout Ontario, and he urged the government only to dismiss those officials who had been injudicious. He stated with much vehemence that a man is a coward who applies for a government position already being filled by another man.

Mr. T. W. McGarry, Conservative, South Renfrew, who followed, is a very rapid and fluent speaker. He deplored the movement of the rural population of Ontario towards the cities. From 1891 to 1901 four percent of the rural population moved from the county, and this was during the forward movement of the late government. While in the province of Quebec during the same period the movement was in the other direction, ten percent of the population changing from the cities to the rural communities.

Mr. R. A. Thompson, Liberal, North Wentworth, spoke briefly. He criticised the Budget Speech and maintained that Ontario has a substantial surplus.

Mr. Whitney stated that the government will adjourn the Legislature from Thursday, April 20, to Tuesday, May 2. By this adjournment the government will be able to close the session earlier and the public business will be better attended to. It will also enable the members to take part in Ontario's welcome to the Governor-General.

Mr. Harcourt, leader of the Opposition, said that at first he thought a shorter adjournment would be more satisfactory, but if it enabled the government to fully prepare its legislation and thus shorten the session, he could not object.

Mr. Whitney said that the Budget debate would close at four o'clock this afternoon.

Colonel Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, will introduce two government bills on Thursday. One in respect to the public debt and the other respecting an act for raising money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario, to be spent in connection with the Temiskamingue Railway.

The following bills were introduced and given a first reading:

Mr. J. Tucker, West Wellington—An act respecting the width of sleigh runners.

Mr. T. E. Bradburn, West Peterborough—Respecting the city of Peterborough.

Mr. T. W. McGarry, South Renfrew,—Respecting the Toronto, Ottawa, and French River Railway Company.

Mr. W. J. Paul, Addington—An act to authorize the town of Morrisburg to acquire water power, and to consolidate the town debt.

Mr. J. H. Fisher, North Brant—To incorporate the Ontario Telephone Company, Limited.

Mr. A. Cowan, East York—Respecting the town of Toronto Junction.

Mr. W. H. Hoyle, North Ontario—To incorporate the Penatanguishine and Orillia Railway Company.

Mr. A. A. Mahaffy, Muskoka — Respecting the town of Gravenhurst.

Mr. Thos. Crawford, Toronto—Respecting Trinity Church, Toronto.

Mr. H. W. Kennedy, Port Arthur—Respecting the town of Port Arthur.

Mr. J. H. Devitt, West Durham—Respecting the town of Bowmanville.

Mr. H. G. Lackner, North Waterloo—To amend the Public Schools Act. To amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. J. P. Downey, Guelph—Respecting the Guelph Radial Railway Company. To confirm the by-laws of the Corporation of Guelph. To exempt wood lands from taxation. To amend the Assessment Act.

Mr. J. Munro, North Oxford—Respecting the Hamilton and Ancaster Railway Company.

Mr. C. C. Hodgins, North Middlesex—To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act of 1903.

Mr. A. B. Thompson, North Wentworth—Respecting the act regarding the office of sheriff.

Colonel Hendrie, Hamilton—An act respecting the estate of the late Hon. W. E. Sanford.

Mr. W. R. Smyth, Algoma—Respecting the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railway Company.

A Beck, London—Respecting the Young Women's Christian Association of London.

MR. WHITNEY CLOSES DEBATE.

Toronto, April 20.—Colonel Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, announced in the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon, in answer to a question by Mr. T. H. Preston, Liberal, South Brant, that the Government would not introduce during the present session any legislation regarding the taxation of railway corporations or of telephone and telegraph companies. The Government had not yet had time to examine the report of the Railway Commission.

Interest was added to the sitting by the attendance of the delegates to the International Kindergarten Teachers' Convention. About three hundred of the teachers were present.

The budget debate was continued by Mr. R. A. Thompson, North Wentworth, Liberal. He said that if the Provincial Treasurer had been as anxious to find assets as he was to discover liabilities, the budget speech would have been very different. He claimed that to the assets of the Province should be added $11,000,000, the value of the public buildings of the Province. He figured out that Ontario had a surplus of about $3,000,000.

Mr. Thompson said that in his opinion the Government were not carrying out their promise in reference to the removal of the question of liquor license enforcement from the realm of politics. The new Government had dismissed the Board of License Commissioners of his constituency and had appointed new commissioners who were Conservatives prominent in politics. The most talked of man to fill the position of inspector was also a leading Conservative.

Mr. Whitney followed, and concluded the debate technically, but not finally, for the ex-Premier, the Hon. George W. Ross, who has been absent on account of ill-health, will reply to the criticisms of the administration of Provincial affairs during his term of office, when he takes his seat after the Easter adjournment.

The Premier said that the Government would not be showing common sense if it followed in the footsteps, as the Opposition advised them, of the late Government, because it had received the worst defeat that ever befell a Government in the history of Canada. The Conservative Government had no intention of carrying on a system of 'frenzied finance.'

When in Opposition he had stated that the water power at Niagara Falls should be as free as air, and he had not changed his mind. It would not be made the sport and prey of capitalists, but he treated as a valuable asset of the people of Ontario whose trustees the Government are. The power would be available to every ratepayer in the Province.

Referring to the temperance question, he said the temperance men and the liquor men had united at the last election and voted Conservative because they concluded that they could not be worse off than they were under the Liberal Government. They said to themselves, 'this man tells us distinctly what he will do.' The other party promised all sorts of things and then fails to carry out any of them.

The distillers, liquor men and temperance men, he said, were men with good common sense, and that is the reason they both voted Conservative.

'We will follow in the pathway blazed out for us by the people of Ontario on the 25th day of last January,' concluded the Premier.

Mr. Harcourt, Leader of the Opposition, asked what the expenditure on the construction of the Temiskaming Railway had been up to the first day of April, 1905.

Dr. Reaume, Minister of Public Works, stated that the total expenditure was $5,921,095.

The House spent some time in Committee of Supply considering the estimates for the year 1905.

When the item of $4,000, the salary of the Minister of Education, was reached, Mr. Geo. P. Graham, Liberal, Brockville, reminded the Premier that he and a number of other Conservatives voted for a motion to abolish the office of Minister of Education.

Mr. Whitney said that he admitted that he voted that way, but was proud of it because, under the circumstances at that time, his course was perfectly justifiable. To vote that way was then as necessary as it is now unnecessary. The course he had taken at that time was the only remedy. 'Please God,' he said, fervently, 'there is no wrong without a remedy.'

After recess the House again considered the estimates. Mr. Graham praised the work of the Children's Aid Society, and said that 2,800 children had been placed in good homes. The grant was increased by $2,000.

Mr. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, endorsed what Mr. Graham had said, and intimated that the superintendent of the department, Mr. J. J. Kelso, would receive an increase of salary in the supplementary estimates. He only received $1,700 at present.

A discussion arose over the necessary qualifications of factory inspectors.

Dr. Beattie Nesbitt advocated a change of the system so that there would be one inspector to inspect machinery, one the sanitary conditions and others who would be experts along different lines. About half of the estimates have already been disposed of.

LIQUOR AMENDMENT.

Toronto, April 22.—Mr. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, gave formal notice, yesterday afternoon, in the Ontario Legislature, of the Government bill to amend the liquor license act. It is understood that the chief amendment will make the clause prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to all persons under twenty-one years of age absolute.

Col. Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, introduced two bills, both in connection with the Temiskaming Railway loan. One was entitled 'An act respecting the consolidated revenue fund' and the other 'An act for raising money on the consolidated revenue fund of Ontario.' These measures, he said, would enable the Government to borrow the $6,300,000 necessary to pay off the loan. To complete the line would cost, perhaps, $1,500,000 more. If, however, they received a subsidy from the Dominion Government, they would not need to pay off more than enough to pay off the loan.

Mr. T. H. Preston, Liberal, Brant, introduced a bill respecting gas and water companies. He moved the second reading of his bill to amend the municipal act by making the freehold or leasehold qualifications of Mayor and Alderman in cities and towns, $500 or $1,000 respectively, instead of $000 or $1,,200, as at present. This, he said, would be in keeping with the laws of Britain, Australia, many of the States of the United States, and some of the Provinces of Canada.

Premier Whitney said if it was desirable to reduce the qualifications it was equally desirable to abolish them altogether, and that question was worthy of careful consideration.

Mr. Preston consented to its withdrawal.

Arrangements have been completed for the following free summer mining classes:—In Eastern Ontario, Olden Times Mine, April 20; Craig Gold Mine, April 29; Jarman Pyrites Mine, May 8; Star of the East Gold Mine, May 16; Actinole Mine, or Lacey Mica Mine, May 24; Craigmont or Radnor Iron Mine, June 1; Northern Ontario, Haileybury, June 16; New Liskeard, June 23; Cobalt, July 3; Creighton, July 13; Shakespeare Gold Mine, July 22; Gold Rock, July 31.

A government audit of the township of Osgoode, Carleton county, was ordered.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:—

Mr. Thomas Crawford—To amend the Liquor License Act. It provides for the cancellation of a license upon a second conviction.

Mr. Thomas Crawford—Respecting the Public Health Act.

Mr. Smith (Peel)—To amend the Ontario Election Act.

Dr. Smellie—To incorporate the Fort William Loch Lomond Incline Railway and Tourist Resort Company.

Mr. Carscallen (Hamilton)—To incorporate the Hamilton, Guelph and North Shore Railway Company.

Dr. Jessop—To amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Nixon—Respecting the town of Prescott and the Palmer Piano Company.

Mr. Montgomery—Respecting the town of Petrolea.

Mr. Kerr—Respecting the will of the late Wm. Hy. Davis.

MR. ROSS RETURNS

Toronto, April 18.—The Hon. George W. Ross has returned after his six weeks' trip to Jamaica, much improved in health. Mr. Ross said: 'My rheumatism has not been much relieved, though the rest has been most valuable to me. I come back almost entirely innocent of the course things have been taking. The last paper I saw was on March 30. I was wondering whether the address from the Throne had got through the House and whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier had got over the first clauses of the Autonomy Bill. I have some arrears to make up in newspaper reading, which I have no doubt will prove intensely interesting. I do not anticipate taking my seat in the legislature until after the Easter holidays.'

When asked if he would still retain the leadership of the Opposition, Mr. Ross said that he would talk about that on some other occasion. Mr. Ross was accompanied on his visit by Miss Ross and Miss Mabel Ross, his two daughters.

MR. ROSS FOR THE SENATE.

Toronto, April 19.—It was announced to-day that the Hon. George W. Ross is to retire from the leadership of the Liberal Opposition in the legislature, and the Hon. Richard Harcourt is to become the leader. Mr. Ross will take his seat after Easter, and remain in the House until the close of the session, during the last days of which he will announce his retirement from the provincial arena. Mr. Ross will go to Ottawa, and his friends say he will be made a senator.

SEVEN CHILDREN BURNED

A FATAL FIRE AT STE. ANNE DE LA POCATIERE.

Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que., April 18.—A fire occurred here during the night, by which seven children lost their lives, and their mother is in serious danger.

Charles Boucher, a prosperous farmer, of the third range, retired to rest last night at his home, where he lived with his wife and eight children.

Miss Marie Levesque, the school teacher, boarded with the Boucher family.

About midnight Mr. Boucher was awakened by the crying of one of his children, who seemed to be very much afraid. He arose quickly, and on leaving his room found that the house was on fire, and that he was cut off from the portion where the children were sleeping by a wall of fire. He shouted to awaken the other members of the household, and his wife woke, and, stricken with terror at the sight of the flames, rushed from the house. The maternal instinct proved stronger than fear, however, and she tried to reach the little ones. Her attempt proved fruitless, and she had her hair entirely burned off.

The husband and father had, after waking up the other members of the household, run for help. When he returned it was too late to lend any aid to the children.

The eldest daughter, Anna Boucher, who was 18 years of age, might have secured her own safety, but she succumbed in her efforts to bring her younger brother and sisters to safety.

The father and mother, as well as the school teacher and a two-year-old boy, who had been asleep in the room with his parents, were the only inmates of the house who escaped the flames.

Mrs. Boucher, after losing her hair, had to abandon her efforts to save her children, and fell unconscious and almost choked with smoke, at the entrance to the house. She was removed to the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Alexander Boucher, where she is still lying in a precarious condition. The house is entirely destroyed.

LIEUT.-COL. MEAD DEAD.

WELL-KNOWN CANADIAN OFFICER PASSES AWAY IN TORONTO.

Toronto, April 19.—Lieut.-Col. Joseph Hooper Mead, who was so long associated with the 9th Field Battery, died yesterday in the General Hospital. Deceased suffered for several years from a complication of diseases, and had been dangerously ill for the past ten or twelve weeks. Lieut.-Col. Mead was born in 1852, and was the son of the late Mr. Joseph Mead, one of Toronto's wealthy citizens and property owners.

VETERANS AT PINCHER CREEK.

A meeting of the South African Veterans' Association was held on March 28, in Pincher Creek, Alberta. The chief business of the meeting, which was largely attended, was to frame and agree upon a petition to the government, drawing attention to the fact that they had not received land grants as the volunteers had done who had come from other parts of the Dominion. A petition was settled upon, which points out that the North-West Territories contributed a number of men to Strathcona's Horse and the Canadian Mounted Rifles. The Territorial Government is not permitted to deal with the question, though it was desirous of doing so. The Hon. Clifford Sifton, who was interrogated upon the subject, returned a letter in which he promised to do everything in his power to procure the land grant.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

A Marconi wireless station is to be erected on Sable Island.

Edmonton Conservatives have decided not to oppose the election of the Hon. Frank Oliver, the new Dominion Minister of the Interior.

Mayor Valois, of Lachute, has taken an action for criminal libel against the Rev. E. R. Thomas, pastor of the Methodist Church there, and editor and proprietor of 'The Watchman.'

The students of Dalhousie College, Halifax, have been notified by the faculty that owing to the bad conduct of the students last year, convocation this year will not be held.

After a five years' search, Mr. Porter, the United States ambassador at Paris, is convinced that he has found the body of Paul Jones, the founder of the United States Navy.

There has been severe frost in the Southern States. In some places the thermometer went down to 28 degrees, and great damage has been done to both fruit and vegetable crops.

A false alarm of fire in the Masonic Temple in Indianapolis on Monday, caused a stampede, in which four newsboys were killed and several other children injured, probably fatally.

There was a run on the trading stamp redemption bureau of a New York uptown department store yesterday. Clerks were overwhelmed, furniture broken, a plate glass window smashed and the street blocked.

Negotiations between Canada and Mexico for the proposed steamship service between Atlantic ports in that country and Canada are off because Mexico wanted to ignore the Cuban ports. A new service between Montreal and Cuba is to be inaugurated.

David Tapsley, a lineman in the Cataract Power Company, Hamilton, was standing on Thursday on an iron ladder two feet away from the feed wires through which 20,000 volts were passing, when the current jumped through space and burned the flesh off his leg to the bone. The unfortunate man went stark mad. He is not expected to recover.

A meeting is to be held in Toronto next Wednesday for the purpose of putting into immediate effect the decision the 14 auxiliary Bible societies in Canada into one general body, to be called the Canadian Bible Society. The delegates selected to represent Montreal at the meeting are the Rev. Principal Shaw, D.D., the Rev., J. Edgar Hill, D.D., and the Rev. F. M. Dewey.

The Upper House of the Newfoundland Legislature has passed Sir Robert Bond's bill excluding United States fishermen from Newfoundland waters. The bill provides that the United States fishing vessels, found within three miles of the coast with bait, supplies, or outfit purchased at any port in the Island shall be seized and forfeited, together with their cargoes. The operation of the bill may be suspended at the discretion of the government.

Thirty-six cadets from Kingston, in charge of Captain Anderson and Prof. Butler, are staying at the Windsor Hotel. They are down upon their annual visit to McGill, where they are given certain courses in mining and civil engineering—courses which last for about a week. Those cadets who do not get a commission in the British Army when their three years are up, conclude their science studies in college, and proceed to their degree, becoming, for the most part, mining and civil engineers.

Mr. Recorder Weir to-day speaks strongly against putting in youthful prisoners with those of more mature years. The appearance of two boys, respectively 15 and 17 years of age in the dock, caused the Recorder to reiterate what he has said before on this subject. Chief Campeau was sent for, and the Recorder said it was contrary to all law and decency to herd young prisoners with prostitutes and drunken persons. The Chief said he had no place to put them, but would investigate the matter thoroughly. The Recorder said he hoped some action would be taken immediately, for he would regret to be forced to lay the matter before the Minister of Justice.

Albert Parent, five years of age, son of Gilbert Parent, 182 St. Ferdinand street, died on Friday at Notre Dame Hospital as a result of injuries he sustained through being struck by a Grand Trunk train on St. Ferdinand street crossing on April 5. The lad was taken home after the accident in an unconscious condition, and was attended by Dr. Bernard. He showed signs of improvement, but a few days ago complications set in, and it was decided to remove him to the hospital to undergo an operation in the hope of saving his life. But his condition was such that it would not permit of the ordeal, and the poor boy gradually sank. Death was due to fracture of the skull and internal injuries.

Montreal's civic debt is twenty-eight million dollars and some cents. The annual interest account amounts to $1,165,000. The interest payments are divided into four portions, those coming due in May and July being known as spring payments, and those due in November and January, being designated as fall payments, and practically half of the interest is paid on each of the two seasons. The May payments will very soon have to be met, and the money has already been provided for. Interest charges constitute the first liability of the city treasury, and when the appropriations from revenue are taken up each December for the ensuing year this item has to be considered and provided for, before permanent works or other expenditure. The May payment, according to a statement prepared by Mr. Campbell, city accountant, for Mr. Robb, will amount to $527,798. Of this amount $322,327 goes to England; $65,882 goes to New York, and $139,589 will be paid in Montreal to Canadian bondholders.

The united committee on the union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches has been divided into two sections, to one of which the question of polity has been confided for consideration, while the other is to consider questions of Theology. The latter section is divided into geographical groups at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The Montreal group met at the Bible House on Friday afternoon, consisting of the Rev. Principal Shaw, convener, the Rev. Principal Scrimger, who was chosen chairman, the Rev. Dr. Warriner acting as secretary. Besides there were the Rev. Drs. Armstrong and Ramsay, of Ottawa; the Rev. Hugh Pedley, and Messrs. Walter Paul and J. R. Dougall. The Rev. Mr. Day, of Sherbrooke, was not present. The action was preliminary, and consisted chiefly in the appointment of a committee to inform themselves as to attempts already made in other countries to a like end, to prepare a declaration of faith, keeping in touch, so far as possible, with the other groups and, to place their report in the hands of the other members in good time before a meeting to be called by the chairman in September. This committee consisted of Dr. Scrimger, Dr. Shaw and Dr. Warriner. Nothing is to be made public until the work is mature.

LIVE STOCK MEN AT OTTAWA

THE HON. SYDNEY FISHER EXPLAINS THE PROPOSED NATIONALIZATION OF STOCK RECORDS.

Ottawa, April 19.—The delegates from the various live stock associations of Canada met at the Live Stock Commissioners' office this morning to begin the completion of the arrangements for the nationalization of the stock records of Canada. The morning was taken up in discussion and an address by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, who explained that the department could only carry on the work through agreement with the parties interested. The department would have nothing to do with the financial side of the question as the money was subscribed by the stock associations and did not belong to the government. Mr. Fisher explained also that control of the records would be exercised through an officer appointed by the department, who would examine the records and issue certificates. He thought the work would necessitate the employment of about ten register keepers and clerks.

OBITUARY

St. Charles, Ills., April 18.—Mr. A. S. Gates, aged eighty-two, the father of Mr. John W. Gates, is dead here. He has been ill from heart trouble for a long time.

Belleville, April 18.—George N. Leavens died very suddenly last night. He was a brother of Mr. D. R. Leavens, postmaster, of this city, and was a man known throughout the whole country. He was a Presbyterian in religion and a Liberal in politics. A widow and three children survive. Heart failure was the cause of his death.

Windsor, Ont., April 17.—Mrs. Leon Ouellette, 84 years of age, the last member of the original Goyeau family, which at one time owned the greater part of the land on which this city now stands, is dead in Detroit.

WOMAN LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER.

New York, April 18.—Miss Harriette E. Colfax, a cousin of former Vice-President, Schuyler Colfax, and 43 years keeper of the Michigan City lighthouse on Lake Michigan, is dead, aged 81 years. Until her retirement last fall Miss Colfax was the oldest lighthouse keeper in the United States service. She had a remarkable record, the big reflector in her lighthouse never failed burning. Her companion during her years as lighthouse keeper was Miss Ann Hartwell, who died two months ago, aged 70 years. Both were born in Ogdensburg, N.Y.

MRS. JOHN BELL.

Belleville, Ont., April 18.—Mrs. John Bell, wife of John Bell, K.C., counsel for the Grand Trunk Railway, died this afternoon in her 60th year. She had been lying at the point of death for ten days, her disease being spinal meningitis.

The Pittsburg 'Dispatch' of April 13 has the following obituary notice: It is of the twelfth, the youngest, and the last surviving child of the Rev. Wm. Knox, who came from Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1798, with his young wif Mary McCallum, and settled at Cadiz, Ohio. He joined the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and labored actively for over fifty years in Ohio and Pennsylvania, doing more to uplift the dwellers in these States than any other man of his day. The Rev. Wm. Knox has also relatives in Canada. His sister, Nancy, married the Rev. William Mulloy, and made their home, over sixty years ago, at Smith's Falls, Ont. She is the grandmother of young Mulloy, of South African fame.

Mrs. Sarah Knox Kennedy, aged 85, died on Tuesday at her residence, Park and Sturgeon streets, Allegheny, after a brief illness. She was born in Cadiz, O., on March 9, 1820, a daughter of the Rev. Wm. and Esther Tingley Knox, her father being a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was married on July 23, 1846, to James W. Kennedy, of Pittsburg, who was publisher at that time of the 'Alleghenian,' subsequently of the well known 'Kennedy Bank Note Detector,' and of the Pittsburg 'Chronicle,' since merged into the 'Chronicle-Telegraph,' and prominent as a business man of the city in various pursuits at the time of his death, on Dec. 25, 1871. Mrs. Kennedy is the last survivor of a number of brothers and sisters of the Knox family, distinguished in the Methodist Episcopal Church, most prominent of whom was the Rev. Jeremiah Knox, founder of Knoxville, this city. She was a cousin of the late Bishop Matthew Simpson, the aunt of Senator Philander C. Knox, and also of Profess Jeremiah Tingley, of Allegheny. Four children, ex-Senator Arthur Kennedy, Mrs. George O. Boardman, of New York, and the Misses Inez and Tempe Kennedy, survive. She was a member of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA DEAD.

London, April 24.—Captain O'Shea, whose divorced wife became Mrs. Charles Stewart Parnell, died at Brighton on Saturday night.

COLONEL CHARLES SMART.

St. Augustine, Fla., April 24.—Colonel Charles Smart, ranking assistant surgeon-general of the United States Army, died here yesterday. Though an invalid his death was not expected. He was a native of Scotland, and 64 years of age. Colonel Smart was one of the best known officers of the medical department of the army. He has written numerous papers on medico military and sanitary subjects.

THE WAR.

FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

Japanese Ministers are Very Guarded in Criticism.

FRANCE SEMI-OFFICIALLY DENIES ANY VIOLATION.

London, April 18.—Japanese diplomats and others in London regard the alleged breach of neutrality by France in allowing the Russian second Pacific squadron to remain overtime on the Cochin-China coast as one of the most serious developments in the situation. Baron Hayashi and Baron Suyematsu, former Japanese Minister of the Interior, when seen to-day were disinclined to give a hasty expression of opinion or to anticipate official advices giving the facts as to the period the Russian ships may stay in French waters. Baron Hayashi was particularly reticent, and said he preferred to await confirmation of the reports which have appeared to indicate a serious breach of neutrality. Baron Suyematsu, who took a view that was far from being alarmist, said that if the reports were true, Japan would have good cause to complain. Japan, however, had no intention of picking a quarrel with France. He added:

'Japan is far from coveting Cochin-China, as has been imputed in some quarters. I do not think that France is encouraging the Russian squadron to misuse French friendship. On the contrary, I believe that France is really anxious to avoid trouble on account of the second Pacific squadron. In fact, I think responsible Frenchmen regard the squadron as an unwelcome guest, and therefore I am fully convinced that France will manage the matter in such a manner as to avoid being compromised.'

FRENCH PRECAUTIONS.

Paris, April 18.—The French government has taken every precaution to secure the observation of neutrality in French waters in Indo-China. To this end instructions have been sent to M. Beau, Governor-General of Indo-China, calling his attention to the regulations concerning the observance of neutrality issued at the outset of the war. These are identical with the neutrality laws in force during the Spanish-American war. It is believed that Admiral De Jonquieres, commander of the French naval forces at Saigon, in proceeding to Kamranh Bay, where part of the Russian second Pacific squadron has been sent, is following the Governor-General's instructions. The latter were not the result of the report that Japan contemplated making representation on the subject. France has from the outset acted voluntarily in seeking to maintain the neutrality of her waters. This, however, is increasingly difficult at remote points not connected by telegraph. Nevertheless the instructions sent to M. Beau contemplate the full observance of neutrality. It is probable that this has been made known to the Russian naval commander. The officials here have no information concerning the length or circumstances of the stay of the Russian vessels at Kamranh Bay.

OFFICIAL PALLIATION.

The semi-official 'Temps' this evening publishes a statement which bears evidence of authoritative inspiration, saying:—

'While international practice upon land is well defined, that upon the water is not so exact, differing with different nations. Great Britain and some countries limit the duration of a belligerent's stay in their ports to twenty-four hours, but France has never fixed a limit for the stay of belligerents in French ports, and contents herself with interdicting the use of her ports in preparation for acts of war.'

The 'Temps' proceeds to show that territorial waters mean, under the French law of March 2, 1888, three miles from low water mark.

'It is established,' continues the 'Temps,' 'that Admiral Rojestvensky did not enter this limit while off Madagascar, and nothing yet warrants the assumption that he has been less careful in the waters of Indo-China. Therefore, the Tokio despatches go too far into declaring that France permits Russia to employ her ports for offensive operations. There is no proof supporting any such assertion of the violation of French neutrality.'

The Japanese legation has not yet received instructions relative to French neutrality. Therefore the question has not taken an official form, and appears to be confined to the utterances of Japanese newspapers. If an official protest is made the 'Temps's' statement probably indicates the general line of the French response, namely, that the facts do not yet establish that Admiral Rojestvensky has entered within the three mile limit, and that France is observing all the requirements of neutrality according to her established regulations upon the subject.

JAPANESE INDICTED.

London, April 19.— The 'Chronicle' says that Holland is enquiring into a rumor that Japan has established wireless telegraph stations on some of the less frequented of the Sunda Islands. If the rumor is found to be true Holland will make an energetic protest and probably submit a complaint to The Hague tribunal.

WITH THE ARMIES

Tokio, April 19.—An official report from Manchurian headquarters says:—a Japanese force advanced toward Tunghua, 50 miles east of Hsicheng, and occupied that place on April 15. The enemy retreated to the north.'

IN FRANCE

PREMIER ASSURES THE MAINTENANCE OF NEUTRALITY.

Paris, April 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies the Premier, M. Rouvier, said that the government was doing everything to assure the maintenance of neutrality in the Far East. The salient point of the debate was that France was unwilling to follow any policy that would result in an armed conflict.

JUNKS BLOWN UP

MINES MENACE MAIL STEAMERS.

London, April 19.—A special despatch from Shanghai to the 'Morning Post' says:—

'Two junks have been blown up by mines near Chusan. The appearance of mines south of Shanghai is causing great apprehension for the safety of European mail steamers.'

A JAPANESE DESTROYER LAUNCHED.

Tokio, April 19.—The torpedo boat destroyer 'Kiji' was launched at Kure to-day. Her displacement exceeds 200 tons.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

NEBOGALOFF IS EXPECTED BY ROJESTVENSKY.

London, April 24.—Interest in the war still centres on the Baltic fleet, but beyond the official statement that it has sailed from Kamranh Bay there is no news of its movements. Correspondents at Tokio report some relief in the popular tension although verification of the suspicion that the Russians have had a harbor on the Indo-China coast for more than a week brings the realization that they have accomplished their purpose in revictualling and recoaling, and otherwise preparing for battle undisturbed. Despatches from Saigon represent Admiral Rojestvensky, his officers and crew as highly confident of victory. They expect Admiral Nebogatoff's squadron to join them any day. Admiral Jonquieres visited the fleet, and bade farewell to Admiral Rojestvensky before the latter sailed. They exhibited great cordiality. The correspondents say that Saigon is benefiting greatly in a commercial way from the Russian demands. It is believed that Admiral Rojestvensky will remain for a fortnight longer in Annam waters, and that after Admiral Nebogatoff arrives the fleet will be divided, one section engaging the Japanese while the other makes a detour and attempts to reach Vladivostok. The firing heard off Kamranh Bay on Saturday night is supposed to indicate an engagement with Japanese scouts.

THE FLEET DEPARTS.

Saigon, French Cochin-China, April 23.—The complete Russian fleet left Kamranh Bay on April 22, at midday. At night heavy cannonading was heard out at sea. It is supposed the Russian fleet was engaged with a portion of the Japanese squadron.

Before the departure of the squadron Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky visited Admiral Jonquieres. No Russian officer or sailor landed from the fleet in Kamranh Bay. They had expected Nebogatoff's detachment of the squadron to arrive at any moment.

ROJESTVENSKY REPORTED SICK.

Paris, April 23.—The Minster of Colonies officially confirms the report of the departure of the Russian squadron from Kamranh Bay. The Russian admiral, previous to his departure, called on Admiral Jonquieres. The meeting of the two admirals was most cordial.

The Russian transports 'Kiel,' 'Jupiter,' 'Kniaz Gortschakoff,' and 'Kitai,' are still at Saigon, the despatch adds. A private despatch from Saigon adds that Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky is suffering from dysentery, but otherwise the officers and men are in the best of health.

THE JAPANESE FLEET

CONFERENCE AT MANILLA.

London, April 24.—A despatch from Manilla, April 22, to the 'Daily Mail,' says:—

'Vice-Admiral Togo's main fleet will assemble south of Formosa on April 26.

'The Japanese consul here has received a long cipher message concerning Kamimura's squadron, which is expected to-morrow (Sunday). The consul says the ships will not enter Manilla harbor, but will cruise outside.

'There is great official activity here. The American admiral, the Japanese consul, and the general in command have held conferences. The admiral will on Monday confer with Mr. Wright, the Governor-General.'

The correspondent at Saigon of the 'Daily Mail,' under date of April 23, states that the Russian squadron is short of stores, and that French and German ships are leaving Saigon almost daily with huge supplies and despatches, and that other steamers are being chartered for the same purpose.

'Saigon,' the correspondent adds, 'is reaping a big harvest. I believe that a portion of the Russian squadron will meet the Japanese, while the rest of the vessels make a detour to reach Vladivostok.'

KAMIMURA EXPECTED AT MANILLA.

Manilla, April 23.—Three warships are now off Corregidor Island. It is supposed here that they are Japanese vessels, and that Vice-Admiral Moritogori is hourly expecting the arrival of Vice-Admiral Kamimura.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

St. Petersburg, April 22.—The commission headed by the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch (director-general of the mercantile marine and of ports), which has already raised $5,000,000 by public contributions for the navy, has announced its programme. The vessels to be built are as follows: Three cruisers of the 'Bayan' type, four gunboats of the 'Giliak' type, ten river gunboats of 183 tons, several torpedo cruisers of 570 tons, one mine transport of the type of the 'Yenisei,' 31 torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats and submarine boats, two of 297 tons and 29 of 350 tons, and ten coast defence vessels. The names of several ships destroyed at Port Arthur like the 'Bayan' and 'Pallada' will be repeated, and a number of the ships will be named after deceased officers who distinguished themselves by individual exploits at Port Arthur, mostly upon torpedo boats early in the war. One of the cruisers will be named 'Admiral Makharoff.'

M. DE WITTE RESIGNS

Snubbed by the Czar the President of Council of Ministers Steps Down.

GOVERNMENT WILL SANCTION MOSCOW NATIONAL IMPERIALIST CONGRESS.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—It is authoritatively stated that M. de Witte has resigned the office of President of the Council of Ministers. This action was expected in consequence of the fact that the Czar had snubbed him by issuing a rescript addressed to M. Bouligine, Minister of the Interior, creating a special commission to discuss questions relating to peasant tenure of land, and abolishing the commission of which M. de Witte was president.

TO STRENGTHEN THE AUTOCRACY.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—The government has decided to give official status to the forthcoming Moscow Congress for the formation of a national imperialist party. Reports of the proceedings of the resolutions passed will be transmitted to the Council of Ministers, who will consider them.

The congress, which will be large, will be composed of members of the Conservative agrarian nobility.

It has been engineered by Grand Duke Alexander Mikailovitch, although M. Schipoff, a moderate Liberal, will preside. His functions will be neutral, like those of the Speaker of a parliamentary body. The real aim of the congress is to strengthen the autocracy, to oppose the introduction into Russia of foreign forms of government, and to oppose Liberal aspirations generally. It will discuss a proposal to create a deliberative body under the autocracy.

ATTEMPT TO KILL THE BURGOMASTER.

Bialistock, Russian Poland, April 21.—An unknown man to-day fired at the burgomaster in the street. The man missed his aim, but the bullet killed a passing Cossack.

At another place in this city Police Inspector Sawitzki was attacked by two men, who fired five shots at him, all taking effect. The assailants escaped.

THE TERRORISTS

St. Petersburg, April 18.— Gradually many interesting details surrounding the recent arrest of a band of about a dozen terrorists are leaking out. The capture, which is regarded by the authorities as being of immense importance, was accomplished by Kashovsky, the Russian Lecoq, who was dismissed from the secret police several years ago on account of his connection with Phillippe, the spiritualist, who created such a stir at court some years ago, and who went to Paris to live.

Governor-General Trepoff, upon his appointment as Governor-General of St. Petersburg, induced Kasnovsky to return to St. Petersburg, and within two weeks the detective captured the entire band, which had been operating here under the direction of the central organization, which apparently has its headquarters in Switzerland. Alfred Henry McCullough, the man killed on March 11, by the accidental explosion of a bomb at the Hotel Bristol, whose real name was Bauman, was one of the chiefs of the terrorists, having charge of the manufacture of bombs, and Kalieff, who killed Grand Duke Sergius, also belonged to the same group. After Bauman's death, Kaleieff's duties devolved upon Mlle. Leontieff, daughter of General Leontieff, who recently was appointed Governor of Yakutsk, Eastern Siberia, who became a convert to terrorism during her stay at Lucerne, Switzerland. Kaleieff's identity was established through the discovery of a photograph belonging to Savinfloff, who had been his comrade both at the University and in exile. When Kaleieff was charged with his identity he admitted it, saying immediately: 'Savinkoff has been arrested.'

The police later thought they had captured Savinkoff, and so announced publicly. But it turned out that the man held under that name was another, and that Savinkoff, to whom Kaleieff evidently had confided his intention of killing Grand Duke Sergius, is still safe abroad.

Among the captured was Madame Ivanovskaia, a sister-in-law of Kerlenko, the Russian author. She was involved in the Nihilist plot to assassinate the Emperor Alexander II., for which she was sentenced to fifteen years in Siberia, but at the end of seven years she escaped to America.

Perhaps the most romantic feature is the fact that Mlle Leontieff converted two nieces of Governor-General Trepoff, Mlle. Trepoff and Princess Denishoff, to the doctrine of assassination, and that after the arrest of her mentor Mlle. Trepoff actually attempted the life of her uncle, firing two shots at him, both of which missed. Thereupon, the two girls became panic-stricken and attempted suicide, Mlle. Trepoff throwing herself under a train and Princess Denisheff shooting herself. Neither of them succeeded in killing herself. The family has since tried to make it appear that the girls' acts were the result of a mutual pact for self-destruction, both being in love with the same man, an officer of the Guards.

About one hundred male and female students of the Conservatory of Music who have been connected with the agitation in favor of Rimsky Korsakoff who was removed from his profesorship in the Conservatory because of his attitude towards the striking students, have been arrested and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

ASSASSIN OF GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.

Moscow, April 18.—The trial of Kaleieff, who killed Grand Duke Sergius, by the Supreme Court, began to-day.

WANT A ZEMSKY-SOBOR.

Sukum-Kale, Government of Kutais, Russia, April 18.—In spite of the efforts of the police to prevent it the landowners of Kutais held a meeting here to-day and adopted a strongly worded resolution demanding the immediate convocation of a zemsky-sobor and endorsing the rest of the Liberal programme.

KALEIEFF MUST DIE.

HE DECLARES THAT HE WOULD REPEAT THE CRIME IF ORDERED BY TERRORISTS.

Moscow, April 18.—The public was not admitted to the trial of Kaleieff, the assassin of Grand Duke Sergius. The prisoner refused to plead, declaring he was not in a position of a criminal before judges, but was a prisoner taken in a civil war. He was then sentenced to death.

The only persons present through the trial were members of the entourage of the late Grand Duke Sergius and counsel, of whom two were assigned to Kaleieff. The prisoner's mother was not admitted, but remained in the corridor. Senator Deier presided. Senator Shcheglovitoff, Procurator-General of the Department of Cessation, was the Senate prosecutor. When Kaleieff was arraigned, he replied: 'I am not a criminal and you are not my judges. I am your prisoner. We have a civil war; I am a prisoner of war, not a criminal.'

Twelve witnesses were examined. Prior to passing sentence, the president asked Kaleieff if he would repeat the crime if he were given his liberty. He replied: 'Without a doubt, I would repeat it, if ordered by the revolutionary committee, to which I am attached.'

When sentence of death was passed, Kaleieff shouted: 'Execute your judgment as openly as I have acted before the eyes of all.'

KALEIEFF TO BE HANGED NEXT WEEK.

Moscow, April 20.—Ivan Kaleieff, who killed Grand Duke Sergius, and who on April 18 was sentenced to death, will be hanged next week. His brother is a member of a Guards regiment, stationed in St. Petersburg, and his mother, who belonged to a noble Polish family, married a Russian police sergeant of Warsaw, now deceased.

TO EXTEND ZEMSTVOS.

London, April 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Times' says that the zemstvo system will be extended to the ten Polish and nine western provinces. It is reported that M. Maximovisch, Governor-General of Warsaw, has summoned a number of representative Poles to act as a consultative body regarding the details. This confirms the statement that the government intends to make the zemstvos the basis of an electoral system.

CHIEF OF POLICE ASSASSINATED.

Berlin, April 18.—Newspapers here state that M. Possoof, Chief of Police at Czenstochow, Poland, has been assassinated by means of poison

LAMSDORFF MAY RESIGN.

St. Petersburg, April 18.—It is reported that Count Lamsdorff, Foreign Minister, is about to resign, and that his successor will be M. Muravieff, who recently resigned the post of Minister of Justice, and received the appointment of ambassador to Italy.

JEWS ARE ALARMED.

London, April 18.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Jews of Kishineff and other towns of Southern Russia are hastily leaving their homes in fear of what may happen during the coming celebration of the Russian Easter. There is great fear of further massacres.

THE PLEA OF THE ASSASSIN.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—The plea at Moscow of Kaleieff, who was sentenced to death for the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, that a state of civil war exists in Russia and that he was a prisoner of war and not an ordinary prisoner accused of a crime is considered here to indicate the position which the terrorists will assume hereafter. Naturally such a position is not acknowledged by the government but the terrorists will persist in the fiction. Kaleieff having been tried by a special commission of the Senate against which there is no appeal, will be hanged probably within a fortnight.

PROMISED REFORMS DEMANDED AT ONCE.

Viatka, European Russia, April 19.—'The local zemstvo has passed a resolution which will be forwarded to the government, to the effect that the only means of quieting the people is to inaugurate immediately the promised reforms, namely, the convocation of a representative assembly and the granting of liberty of the press and of meetings, etc.

AN ORDER TO IMPERIAL GUARDS.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—The circulation of revolutionary literature among the troops throughout Russia has now spread to the regiments of the Imperial Guards and a general order has been issued to the guards forbidding them to 'read proclamations thrust into your hands in the streets or in your lodgings, or to listen to these allies of Japan.'

The Ministry of Finance has assigned $35,000,000 for new railway construction in 1905.

It is understood that the extension of the railway system to Siberia will be followed by a similar extension to the Caucasus and Poland.

RAILWAY STRIKERS MAY BE SENT TO WAR.

Tiflis, Caucasia, April 20.—Notice has been served on the employees of the Tiflis-Baku Railway that unless they return to work in three days they will be sent to serve in the army in the Far East.

WIDOW'S SAD STORY.

'Sweated' by Several Shops in Montreal.

MADE LADIES' BLOUSES AT TWENTY-FOUR CENTS A DOZEN, AND FOUND HER OWN THREAD.

If, as has been said, the poor widowed seamstress sews with a double thread—with the one she makes a shirt, the other being one which can be woven into a diagram representing a life of suffering and woe, it would be hard to find a string of circumstances which would illustrate a sadder story of heart-breaking toil and misery and want than the one here told.

The case is that of a woman whose husband, a bricklayer, died eight years ago. She was left with the care of five children, the eldest being twelve years of age and the youngest a baby in arms. Being an experienced glove-maker, she obtained good work and satisfactory payment from the Hudson's Bay Company, and all went well for a time. But glove work fell off, and the widow had to seek other sources of income. She found several sources. The facts as to income, however, reveal a surprising condition of things in Montreal and a case of 'sweating' which perhaps only has its parallels in London or New York.

The woman occupies—or, rather, occupied, for she has gone into the hospital with her health completely wrecked—two rooms in a small house on the outskirts of the city at a rental of $8 a month. Her story can be effectively told in part in her own words. 'It demonstrates the worst kind of cruelty there can be in the Dominion,' was the comment of Sir William Macdonald, when the facts were related to him.

SWEATING SHOPS IN THE CITY.

'I obtained orders from one firm to make ladies' print blouses,' said the woman to a 'Witness' representative. 'I made and finished them completely, buying my own thread, and was paid twenty-four cents a dozen for my work. The blouses are of the kind sold at seventy-five cents each.

'For another firm I made men's colored shirts, completed, with pleats down the front and a breast-pocket in each. For these I was paid sixty cents a dozen. These shirts sell for 75 cents each.

'A third firm paid me forty cents a dozen for making black sateen shirts with pleats in front, collar and pocket; and then—'

'But, just a moment. How long did it take you to do this work?'

'Working hard,' she replied (testimony has already been given by an independent witness that the woman was expert with her needle), 'I could not make more than one dozen in one day; that is to say, from about seven o'clock in the morning until nine or ten o'clock at night. There is one woman I know who had similar work, and she could not make more than half a dozen a day.

'I made petticoats for women's skirts for another firm, and was paid forty cents a dozen. I made two dozen a day, but many women would not be able to make more than a dozen.

'I received sixty cents a dozen from a fifth firm for making, complete, workmen's overalls, with bibs, suspenders, three pockets and a rule pocket. This was sample work. For ordinary work I should get forty cents a dozen.'

GOES TO MONEY-LENDERS.

And so the woman went toiling on, but she was not able to cope with her difficulties, and in her monetary embarrassment she went to the Canadian Finance Company, rooms 211 and 212 Merchants Bank building, 205 St. James street, and borrowed $20.

'I wanted more,' she remarked, 'but he (meaning the money-lender) said I must make three payments first.'

The following is a copy of the agreement duly signed by the widow:

'Montreal, Quebec, Canada, June 20, 1904.—$28.50. On demand for value received I promise to pay to the order of —— twenty-eight dollars fifty cents in instalments as follows:

July 21, 1904	$4.75
Aug. 21, 1904	4.75
Sept. 21, 1904	4.75
Oct. 21, 1904	4.75
Nov. 21, 1904	4.75
Dec. 21, 1904	4.75

with interest at the rate of ..... per cent per annum, payable at .....

'It is expressly agreed that in the event of there being any default in paying any of the above instalments as they may become due that the whole amount shall thereupon immediately become due and exigible, and that ..... shall be entitled to seize and sell all my goods and effects, and I hereby expressly waive all exemptions allowed by law in reference to the said effects.'

Three instalments were paid—a total of $14.25, or half the amount due on the bill. Then there was a further loan to the widow of $10, and the first agreement was stamped as 'paid in full.' Of course the money-lender did not overlook the sum of $14.25 which was owing. It is not the nature of the craft. The spider had the fly, which now became more than ever involved in the web.

The Canadian Finance Company made out a new account, according to which the widow had to pay six monthly sums of $6.50 each, as from Oct. 22, 1904, or a total of $39.

In other words, the widow borrowed altogether $30. She repaid $14.25, and still owed $39, so that the margin of interest on the whole transaction charged by the company was $23.25. The loan was made on June 20, 1904, and the last instalment became due on March 22, 1905—a period of nine months. The widow paid two instalments towards clearing off the $39—one of $3 on Oct. 24, and a second of $3.50 on Oct. 31, and since then she has been unable to pay anything. The company will, it is expected, step in and seize her goods. They claim for a balance of $22.50.

The Canadian Finance Company's second account against her besides specifying the amounts due, and when they must be paid, bears the following:

ALWAYS BRING THIS WITH YOU.

1. You must notify us and get written consent before moving.

2. Payments must be made before 6 p.m. on following dates.

3. No extensions of time are allowed.

Lease No. 530.

Should any legal proceedings be taken against you notify us at once. (This is stamped on with a rubber stamp.)

IF YOU NEED MONEY ASK US.

The words 'Lease No. 530' are significant of much if this widow was the five hundred and thirtieth client the company had in the city.

The facts already stated, together with other evidences there are of a pitiful and continual struggle against the flood of debts which were surrounding her as a flowing tide, are calculated to bring tears to the eyes more sincere—there is some justification for believing—than those a man shed in the 'Witness' office a few days ago whilst speaking of the woman's circumstances and the account he had against her. This account is not without pathos in some of its details.

Two suits of clothes were obtained for the boys, and $12 and $7 were charged for them respectively. Three dollars were paid, and the bill was increased by $9 for another boy's suit. Another three dollars reduced the account, but $8 for a coat more than counterbalanced this on the debit side. Payments of $1, $1, 50 cents, and $1 followed, and the bill now stands at $26.50.

But when this man was asked for his bill on Friday it was seen that it did not agree with the woman's receipt-book, inasmuch as he brings the total amount owing to $31.50. He, however, offered to deduct 25 percent if the bill was settled 'by charity.'

The case was brought to the notice of St. Andrew's Home by the Rev. Dr. Johnston, and several ladies have interested themselves in the widow's behalf. Completely broken down, her removal to hospital was imperative. The two eldest boys will be able to go out to service. Two younger boys have been admitted to the Boys' Home on Mountain street, and the only girl will be taken care of by a friend.

With regard to the widow's home it is a question of law whether the money-lender can seize her goods, but those who have interested themselves in her behalf are inclined to let the company take everything.

The poor woman now sees how foolish she was to sell her labor to those who were not willing to pay a fair price for it. The demand for labor nowadays makes it possible for a woman to maintain herself in comfort, but of course to go into domestic service—in which good, honest work is always needed—would have meant separation from her children, a condition to which the mother-heart naturally found it difficult to agree. But separation now comes under less happy conditions.

A REMARKABLE PEERESS.

Hundreds of people in the British peerage will be placed in mourning by the death of the venerable Dowager-Duchess of Abercorn, which occurred at Coates Castle, Pulborough, Sussex, on the morning of March 30. The late Duchess of Abercorn was the oldest, and certainly one of the most remarkable of British dowager-peeresses. Her Grace married, at the age of twenty, the then Marquis of Abercorn, aptly named 'Old Splendid,' seventy-three years ago, and twice they reigned over Ireland. Most of her thirteen sons and daughters married, and during her lifetime the Dowager-Duchess had more than two hundred descendants, a hundred and sixty-two being alive at the time of her death. She had eighty-eight great-grandchildren, and four great-great-grandchildren.

Her late Grace was Lady Louisa Russell, daughter of John, the sixth Duke of Bedford. She made her debut at Court at a children's ball given at the Pavilion at Brighton by George IV. in January, 1824, and the then Lady Granville wrote of her 'the youngest Bedford looked beautiful.'

A charming story is told concerning the birth of her first child. Her husband had inquired what gift she would like to commemorate the event. She chose a locket to contain the likeness of the little one; and at the birth of every subsequent child another jewel—an amethyst set with diamonds—was given, and in the course of time there were thirteen beautiful lockets on that golden chain.

Until quite recently the late Dowager-Duchess was exceedingly active, and during the progress of the South African war knitted many socks and stockings for 'the soldiers of the Queen' (Victoria), with whom the Duchess was ever a great favorite. Queen Victoria was most anxious that the late Duchess should accept the post of Mistress of the Robes when Sir Robert Peel came into power in 1841. The Duchess being a half-sister of the Duke of Bedford and Lord John Russell, was a link between two parties, but she could never be persuaded to accept any household post.

[For the 'Witness.'

AN EASTER HYMN.

O Jesus Christ, our Risen Head,
Thou art of life the giver;
For Thou by rising from the dead
Thy people didst deliver:
For all that we in Thee possess
Thy name we magnify and bless.

O Jesus, our ascended Lord,
In every grace excelling,
Thou art by angel-hosts adored;
All saints Thy praise are telling.
And ransomed ones of every tribe
To Thee all majesty ascribe.

O Jesus, our exalted King—
Thou art in glory seated;
For death through Thee has lost its sting;
The grave has been defeated:
And Thou dost now Thy power declare
That we Thy risen life may share.

O Risen Christ, the Lord of Life,
For Thee our hearts are yearning;
We hail above earth's din and strife
The signs of Thy returning:
For soon Thou wilt appear again
And in eternal glory reign.

(T. WATSON,

Dalesville, Que., 1905.

AGED WOMAN MURDERED

CLUBBED TO DEATH BY A TRAMP AT RODNEY, ONT.

Rodney, Ont., April 19.—Miss Eliza Lowry, 70 years of age, was clubbed to death by a tramp at Old Rodney last night, about a mile and a half from this village.

Miss Lowrey was staying with Mrs. Colville, an elderly lady, whose husband was absent last evening. Miss Lowrey and Mrs. Colville had been in bed some time, when there came a rap at the front door. Miss Lowrey heard it and aroused Mrs. Colville, who, being a cripple, did not go to the door, but Miss Lowrey was nervous at the unexpected visit and called out 'Who's there?'

The reply was gruff, but the thief made no bones about the purpose of his visit. 'Open the door quick, I tell you; it is money I want,' he said.

'Wait there,' she replied, 'and I will get you all there is in the house.'

With more curses he ordered her to open the door. The door was old, and the fastenings weak, and suddenly it was burst in. Miss Lowrey struck at the tramp as he entered, probably in sheer desperation and fright. Her action angered the fellow, and he struck back and the woman fell. He then picked up her frail body and threw it out in the darkness. He then demanded of Mrs. Colville where the money was. She pointed to a drawer that had been opened when he broke in the door. He secured only a small amount of money. He then went to the back yard, picked up a piece of wood and rained blows upon the insensible form of Miss Lowrey.

The crime was discovered by neighbors this morning, and the authorities were notified.

The coroner will hold an inquest tomorrow. There is very little for the police to work on, no description being obtainable of the murderer.

St. Thomas, Ont., April 20.—A man giving his name as A. W. Arnold, and his home as Windsor, was arrested in this city at 7.30 this morning on suspicion of being the man who murdered Elizabeth Lowrey at Rodney on Tuesday night.

Arnold arrived in the city from the west on a Michigan Central freight train, and made application at the Columbia Hotel for accommodation.

His face was quite badly cut. Arnold at first claimed to hail from Windsor, but now says he belongs to Detroit. He tells the police that he fell off a train and thus bruised his face.

Provincial Detective Greer arrived today, and will at once proceed to the scene of the tragedy.

NEW TRIAL FOR KING

MURDERER OF EDWARD HAYWARD WILL HAVE ANOTHER CHANCE FOR HIS LIFE.

Edmonton, N.W.T., April 19.—Charles King, the Wilderness murderer, will have another chance for his life. The full court has ordered a new trial in July, and King will not be hanged on May 2.

In passing sentence Judge Harvey reserved certain points, and his judgment is now handed down in this result. Witnesses will again have to be brought from Lesser Slave Lake, in the far north, for it was on the circumstantial and subjective evidence of Indians that the man was condemned. Although there is no doubt of King's guilt, the case presented several peculiar features and a new trial was fully expected by counsel for the defence. The crime took place in the Wilderness, the victim being an English mining prospector named Edward Hayward, but recently come from England, the object being sordid robbery. A remarkable feature of the case was the dream of the murdered man's sister in England, wherein she saw outlined the horrid deed. The missing link in the evidence was the proof of Hayward's death, for although portions of his clothing were discovered in a fire lit by King, there was no positive discovery of the murdered corpse.

HON. G. OUIMET DEAD

EX-SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION PASSED AWAY.

The Hon. Gedeon Ouimet, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, who had been sinking at his residence, in St. Hilaire, for some weeks past, died on Sunday evening.

Gedeon Ouimet was born at Ste. Rose, Que., on June 3, 1823. He received his education in the St. Hyacinthe and Montreal Colleges, and after studying law under his brother, the late André Ouimet, was admitted to the Bar in 1844. He practiced in Montreal and soon rose to eminence in his profession, being made a Queen's Counsel by Viscount Monck in 1867. Subsequently, Mr. Ouimet occupied the position of batonnier.

Having entered political life in the Conservative interests, he sat in the old parliament of Canada as the member for Beauharnois, from 1857 to 1861, and after Confederation represented Two Mountains in the Quebec Legislature from 1867 to 1876. He was Attorney-general under the Chauveau administration and succeeded Mr. Chauveau as Premier of the province in 1873, taking the offices of Minister of Public Instruction and Provincial Secretary.

In 1875, after the Legislature had restored the office of Superintendent of Education, Mr. Ouimet was appointed to the position, and discharged the important duties connected therewith for a period of twenty years, up to April, 1895, when he retired on a pension and was given a seat in the Legislative Council.

Ever since leaving the department of Public Instruction, Mr. Ouimet had been living quietly at St. Hilaire, devoting his whole time to the study of educational questions.

As a public man, Mr. Ouimet was always held in great esteem by all parties, his honesty, love of work and earnestness of purpose commanding the respect of all those who came in contact with him. His long and fruitful career as Superintendent of Education evoked many expressions of regret when he resigned, one of those being a resolution passed by the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction, which bore testimony to his devotion to duty, courtesy of manner, and the perfect impartiality with which he had assisted them in the complex problems arising from a mixed population.

Mr. Ouimet was the author of a Municipal Code and also of a work on 'District Magistrates.' He received the honorary degree of D. C. L. from Bishop's College, and that of LL.D., from Laval. In 1876, Pope Pius IX. made him a Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, and in 1878 the French Government conferred upon him the title of 'Officier d'Instruction Publique.' He was also a member of the Academie des Arcades, in Rome.

When he resided in Montreal Mr. Ouimet was for some years president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, and also of the Institut Canadien Francais. In 1882 he served as chairman of a special committee appointed to investigate the constitution of the Montreal Catholic Board of School Commissioners, and in 1886 he was appointed honorary commissioner to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and also attended the British and Colonial Temperance Congress, held in London.

FROM THE FAR NORTH

MAIL FROM CAPE FULLERTON, HUDSON'S BAY, ARRIVES AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, April 16.—A package of two hundred letters, some with addresses well nigh undecipherable, has been received at the Mounted Police Department, from Cape Fullerton, on the west coast of Hudson's Bay, after a journey of about two thousand miles. The letters are from the police in the detachment at Fullerton, the crew of the government steamer 'Arctic,' under Captain Bernier, and the crew of the New Bedford sailing schooner 'Era,' which wintered in Hudson's Bay, to their wives, relatives or friends. The majority are for Canadian points, but others are addressed to places in the United States, and a few are for Europe. They will be forwarded by departmental officers to their destination as soon as possible. When Lieut.-Colonel White, controller of the Mounted Police, conceived the idea of opening up mail communication with the Arctic regions he did not dream that his plan would be realized so soon and so successfully. Early last winter the Hudson's Bay Company undertook to convey letters for officers and men at Fullerton to Fort Churchill, where it was expected members of the Canadian expedition would be encountered. That expectation was fulfilled. At Fort Churchill were in waiting two Mounted Police and an official of the Hudson's Bay Company, who had brought down the letters from Fullerton, which place they left on Feb. 4. They had travelled with dog-sleds down Hudson's Bay a distance of several hundred miles. At Fort Churchill they exchanged letters with the Hudson's Bay Company officials, and then once more turned their steps northward, bearing glad news from home for their comrades in exile. The mail obtained from them was taken by native employees of the Hudson's Bay Company on dog-sleds from Fort Churchill to Winnipeg, via York Factory, Oxford House, Norway and Lake Winnipeg. Winnipeg was reached on Tuesday last.

According to the reports which have been received, the 'Arctic,' which left Quebec on Sept 17, arrived at Cape Fullerton, Hudson's Bay, on Oct. 18, just in time to get into winter quarters before being frozen in. She met no ice in Hudson's Strait. There was no sickness during the voyage, and the police who had been in Hudson's Bay the previous winter were all in perfect health, and had done some very good work. At the time of despatching the report all were in good health and very comfortable. After getting into winter quarters the police made an expedition with a dog-sled through Chesterfield Inlet to Baker Lake, a round trip of over four hundred miles. The hardships of the trip were compensated for by the hearty welcome given by the natives, who were met in very small numbers, long distances apart. Deer, foxes, wolves and ptarmigan were found to be numerous; also good fish in the rivers and lakes. Seals were plentiful at the entrance of Chesterfield Inlet. A large number of cariboo were seen in the interior. Nov. 9, the King's birthday, was celebrated as the general holiday, the police, members of the crew of the 'Arctic' and those of the whaling vessels, joining in a football match on the ice, with a social entertainment in the evening. Christmas was also observed as a day of rejoicing and indulgence in such luxuries as the ship's stores provided.

PEACH CROP RUINED

Gainesville, Ga., April 17.—Almost the entire peach crop in Northeast Georgia was killed by last night's frost. Growers state that there will not be enough peaches grown for a single shipment. Vegetation of all kinds was injured. The thermometer registered 20 degrees and ice was half an inch thick.

Columbia, S.C., April 17.—A killing frost, which spread practically all over South Carolina this morning, had damaged the peach crop in a large section. Great damage was also done to truck and to all tender vegetation.

Roanoke, Va., April 17.—Reports from Southwest Virginia indicate that the fruit crop is in great danger to-night. The mercury fell to-day to 28 in some places, and at Radford there was an inch of ice. Snow fell at intervals to-day.

New Berne, N.C., April 17.—The frost last night worked great damage to all truck crops in this vicinity. The potato crop is ruined, and peas and beans are killed except where protected. Ice formed here, and in some places is reported a quarter of an inch thick. The mercury registered 31 degrees.

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND

TWO DISTINCT SHOCKS FELT IN PORTIONS OF THE ISLAND.

London, April 23.—Two earthquake shocks were felt early this morning in Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire. The residents of many towns were awakened by their houses shaking, furniture shifting and bells ringing. The disturbances were accompanied by a rumbling sound. There was a great alarm, but no damage was done so far as known. As an illustration of the sharpness of the shocks, the officials of Hornthorpe's colliery, in Derbyshire, believed there had been an explosion. They descended the pit, where a few men were employed in repairing the works. They found the men safe, but greatly alarmed. A large part of the populations of Leeds, Sheffield and York were awakened at 1.40. Their houses shook for four seconds. A police inspector, who was writing in his office at Retford, was thrown from his stool. The vibration seems to have travelled from east to west. It coincided with a complete change in the weather from dry and cold to warm and rainy.

RECOGNITION WANTED

FENIAN RAID VETERANS WISH QUEBEC GOVERNMENT TO MAKE THEM LAND GRANTS.

On Saturday a deputation waited upon the Hon. Lomer Gouin, Premier of the Province of Quebec, at the government offices, on St. Gabriel street, and asked that the Provincial government should make a grant of 160 acres to each of the veterans of 1866 and 1870. In the deputation there were representatives of the Montreal Veterans' Association, L'Association des Veterans Canadiens, and the Mount Royal Post Association.

Captain C. E. A. Patterson, the first speaker, said the Ontario government had recognized the claims of the veterans by making land grants to each. A comparison of the resources of the two provinces showed that while Ontario had an area of but 260,862 square miles, and a population of 2,182,547, Quebec had an area of 351,873 square miles, and a population of only 1,648,898. So far, successive deputations had met with little or no success in pressing their claim for a recognition of their services upon the Quebec provincial government. The last Premier had shown great interest in their cause, but his retirement had meant one more setback. On concluding his address, Captain Patterson presented the Premier with a copy of Lieut.-Col. Dr. F. W. Campbell's brochure on the Fenian Raids.

Colonel Frank Bond also addressed the Premier, relating the sacrifices the men of 1866 and 1870 had made for their country and the hardships they had endured during their term at the front.

Among other speakers were Commander Watt, Major Boyer, Major Ross, Mr. Denman, Capt. Homer Taylor, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. A. Huddell, Mr. J. H. Turton, Adj. Joseph Corbeille, Major Baynes, Capt. Labelle, Quartermaster T. H. Duchesne, Lieut. J. J. Murphy, and Major Jameson, representing the Missisquoi Association. Major Jameson stated that there were now seven veteran organizations in the Eastern Townships, all looking forward to having an opportunity to lay their claims before the government in Quebec.

The Hon. Mr. Gouin, in reply, made no definite promises, but he urged the deputation—which consisted of forty men—to apply first to the Federal government. If they were successful in Ottawa, he would lay the matter before his colleagues in Quebec.

It having been stated that there were about 1,200 veterans living, and 1,300 dead, and as the heirs of the latter might also ask for land grants, the Premier calculated that 160 acres to each veteran or his heirs would mean a total of about 400,000 acres, which, on a one dollar an acre basis, would cost the province about half a million dollars.

Mr. Gouin asked whether they would be willing to accept the land on the same terms as other settlers, and it was stated in reply that they would ask for the land to be given without any proviso. They were willing to pay school taxes.

Immediately after the interview it was decided to write to Ottawa asking the Federal government to grant a hearing to a deputation from the different associations.

KAISER AND TEMPERANCE

THE EMPEROR INSISTS THAT HIS CHAUFFEURS SHALL BE TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

Berlin, April 20.—The Emperor William, who during the last three years has been discouraging immoderate drinking, has engaged several chauffeurs, making it a condition that they shall be total abstainers both off and on duty. The wages of these men are higher than usual as a consideration for their abstinence.

THE KAISER'S SERMON

HIS MAJESTY EXPOUNDS A TEXT FROM THE BIBLE ON BOARD THE ROYAL YACHT.

Messina, April 23.—The German Imperial yacht 'Hohenzollern' was profusely decorated with flowers and plants to-day in a celebration of Easter. Dr. Goens, the German court chaplain, came from Berlin expressly to perform service in the chapel of the yacht in the presence of the Emperor William, the imperial family, and their suites, and the staffs of the German ships at present in this harbor.

At the close of the service the Emperor delivered a sermon, expounding a text from the Bible. At luncheon, where were present all of the local authorities, the Emperor in conversation showed a thorough knowledge of the Italian language. After luncheon the Empress Augusta drove to the hospital amidst enthusiastic manifestations by the people, to visit Herr von Egarp, an aide to one of the young princes, who was taken ill here. To-night, notwithstanding threatening weather, there was a torchlight procession in honor of the German Imperial party, and an illumination. A serenade was sung by forty girls from families of the nobility. The orchestra was directed by Prince Ruffo. The Emperor William will leave on Monday for Palermo.

AN AUTO' FATALITY

A NEW YORK BUSINESS MAN KILLED AND TWO OTHERS INJURED.

New York, April 23.—One man was killed and two women badly hurt when a big sight-seeing automobile, crowded with passengers, crashed into a high bill-board fence at Eighth avenue and 57th street to-day. The streets were thronged with Easter promenaders at the time of the accident, and police reserves had to be called out to keep the crowd in check. The chauffeur of the machine claims it was struck by an Eighth avenue trolley car, was skidding along the tracks, and in this way he temporarily lost control of the brakes. The big automobile plunged across the sidewalk and into the fence with great force.

Charles H. Koster, 21 years, a business man of this city, was killed, and Miss Anna Finnerman, 18 years old and Mrs. Angelina Roman, 45 years old, seriously injured.

Koster and Miss Finnerman were on the front seat of the auto. They were engaged to be married, the ceremony being set for next week. Mrs. Roman was seated in a little fruit stand near the corner of the fence, when both stand and fence were demolished by the automobile. She was caught and crushed beneath the falling timbers.

More than forty persons were on the heavy vehicle when the accident took place, and that there were not more injured is regarded as remarkable. The automobile is one of half a hundred used in this city to convey visitors from out of town to points of interest in the city. The passenger list is usually made up almost wholly of hotel guests and other strangers in the city, but the names gathered by the police to-day show only one person with other than a New York address. Louis Furry, of Garrison Hall, Boston, was among the passengers.

Joseph Flynn, chauffeur of the sight-seeing machine, was arrested, and it is said the motorman of the surface car will also be taken into custody until the coroner can make a thorough investigation into the accident. Flynn was released under a $1,000 bond for examination to-morrow.

NEWFOUNDLAND BILL

ISLAND GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO ENFORCE IT.

St. John's, Nfld., April 21.—The colonial government has issued regulations under which Newfoundland and Canadian vessels will hereafter be allowed to procure bait in colonial waters, but restricting the quantity permitted them, and imposing severe penalties for any violations of the rules. This action by the government is designed to prevent the native fishermen from obtaining excess stocks of bait, from which they might supply United States fishing vessels, excluded from these waters under the new Bond Bait Act. The regulations are very comprehensive. They include the treaty coast and Labrador, and show that the government is determined to enforce the anti-American law.

FOR HUDSON'S BAY

'NEPTUNE' TO SAIL WITH SUPPLIES FOR STEAMER 'ARCTIC.'

Ottawa, April 20.—The government has just closed a charter party with Job Brothers, of St. John's, Newfoundland, for the steamer 'Neptune' to proceed northward with another Hudson's Bay expedition. The 'Neptune' has just returned from the spring sealing voyage, and will be fitted out as soon as possible for the trip. The expedition will be in charge of Commander A. P. Low, who made such a successful voyage on the same steamer last season. This year, however, an earlier start will be made. With a view of investigating the ice conditions in Hudson's Strait during the spring, the 'Neptune' will sail from Halifax on June 1, the earliest date of departure of any government expedition yet sent into northern waters. The 'Neptune' will carry supplies for the Canadian steamer 'Arctic,' which wintered at Cape Fullerton, on the west coast of Hudson's Bay. After that the two vessels will perform a summer patrol, the 'Neptune' probably striking north again to the entrance of Barrow Strait, where the conditions seemed so favorable last August for making the north-west passage that Commander Low expressed regret that his instructions did not allow him to make the attempt.

SABLE ISLAND

MARCONI STATION TO BE ERECTED WHICH WILL PROVE OF GREAT BENEFIT.

Halifax, April 19.—The Commercial Cable Company's steamer 'Mackey-Bennett' has been fitted fith Marconi wireless installation. The cable steamship went to sea on Monday and for four hours yesterday morning was in communication with the Allan Liner 'Bavarian.' The Dominion Government has men here preparing to go to Sable Island, where they will erect a Marconi station. They start next week. Another station will be built at Chebucto Head, at the entrance to Halifax Harbar, at which Sable Island signals will be received. Hitherto news from Sable Island has been obtainable only on the occasion of visits here by the government steamship 'Lady Laurier,' which takes down supplies and attends to general lighthouse work. Sometimes a wreck has occurred on Sable Island a month before it was known on the mainland.

LORD KITCHENER PROTESTS

HE OBJECTS TO MAJOR-GENERAL ELLES INTERFERING WITH HIS PLANS.

London, April 20.—The correspondent at Calcutta of the 'Daily Express' learns that friction has arisen between Lord Kitchener and Major-General Elles, military member of the Governor-General's Council, whose anomalous position enables him to thwart the commander-in-chief's plans, and that Lord Kitchener threatens to resign unless Gen. Elles's duties are restricted to the administrative and spending departments, and he (Lord Kitchener) is given a voice in the council or placed in closer relation with the Indian Government.

INSURANCE IN CANADA

BUSINESS DONE IN THE DOMINION DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Ottawa, April 17.—The Minister of Finance to-night tabled the abstract of insurance business done in Canada last year. The gross cash received for premiums by the ten Canadian fire companies was $3,932,264. The amount of policies at risk was $300,865,599. The net amount paid for losses was $62,581,205. The London Mutual Fire carries the largest amount of risks. The nineteen British companies doing business in Canada received $8,341,175; the net amount of insurance at risk was $745,022,261. The amount paid out by them in the year was $9,164,855. The total insurance of American fire companies in Canada was $172,965,394; amount received in premiums being $2,144,941, and the losses paid out $2,365,140.

The total fire insurance in all companies is $1,218,853,253. The premiums received, $13,174,819, and the losses paid $14,111,200, a showing anything but favorable to the companies. Since 1869 the Canadian people have paid in fire premiums $201,580,555, while in return the companies have paid in losses $140,321,502.

The companies doing inland marine insurance took in $67,975, and paid out $15,381. The Canadian life companies have $364,640,166 of insurance in force: Nine British companies, $42,601,715; American companies, $180,631,886, or a total of $587,873,767. The premium income was: Canadian, $11,939,100; British, $1,473,514; American, $6,536,710; total, $19,949,324. The Canadian companies received in premiums $11,939,100, and paid out $4,145,080. The British companies received $1,473,514, and paid out $1,141,044, while the American companies received $6,536,710, and paid out $3,232,715.

The bodies doing business on the assessment plan make the following returns:—

	Amount of insurance.	Premiums.	Claims.
C. M. B. A.	$26,072,500	$ 335,608	$284,500
Commercial Travellers	1,855,500	33,915	29,000
I.O.F. (Canadian) business	94,537,000	1,181,715	859,956
Woodmen of the World	10,969,000	112,853	73,000

The I. O. F. has a total of $242,896,000 of insurance in force in Canada and other countries, the amount paid by members was $3,174,202, and the claims paid, $1,931,153.

The accident companies doing business in Canada, carry $125,335,747 of risks. The premiums for the year reached $811,003, and the claims paid $336,676.

MR. CARNEGIE'S NIECE MARRIED.

Saratoga, N. Y., April 19.—It became known to-day that Andrew Carnegie's niece, Nancy, was secretly married about a year ago to a riding master named Heaver.

The news was confirmed by Mr. Carnegie. 'My niece was married to Mr. Heaver in New York about a year ago,' he said. 'Mr. Heaver was a riding teacher in the family. The family has no objection to the match. Mr. Heaver is an honest, upright man. I would rather Nancy had married a poor, honest man than a worthless duke. We want no rich men in the family.'

Mr. Carnegie said that Mr. and Mrs. Heaver went to Europe immediately after their marriage. They returned a few days ago.

[For the 'Witness.'

A SONG OF APRIL.

April has come north again,
Singing thro' the sun and rain.

Maiden-month and prophetess
Of the young year's promises.

In her sun the songs awake,
Where she walks the warm sods break.

At the coming of her feet,
Flow'rs spring forth from their retreat.

In her smile's dissolving glow,
Rills of rippling laughter flow.

And within the trysting lane,
April meets with love again.

She has taught young love her wile,
How to mingle frown and smile.

Life and love are of her train,
Earth grows glad and green again.

And the rainbow hues of hope,
Color all life's horoscope.

April has come north again,
Singing thro' the sun and rain.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

EQUITABLE LIFE.

General Agents of Company Call Upon J. H. Hyde to Resign.

New York, April 19.—After a protracted session behind closed doors, the general agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who are meeting here to-day, adopted a resolution calling upon Mr. J. H. Hyde, vice-president, to resign his position with the organization and appointing a committee of five from their number to call upon Mr. Hyde and present their demands.

At 4.30 p.m., the agents again met and adopted this resolution:

'Whereas, it has been persistently suggested in the public prints that the agents are for mutualization, because they seek to acquire full or partial control of the society by acquiring proxies; therefore be it;

'Resolved, that we, the general agents of the society in convention assembled, hereby declare that we do not nor will we seek for ourselves for any part of the control of the Equitable, but do demand that through the policy holders this shall be so vested as to conserve best their interests, without the confidence of whom we can not exist in this business.'

Permanent organization was effected and a committee was elected to go to Albany on Friday to petition Mr. Hendricks, state superintendent of insurance, and Governor Higgins, to urge mutualization of the Equitable. The committee includes Messrs. S. P. Stearns, of Montreal; E. J. Dineen, Toronto, and F. S. Retan, Burlington, Vt.

FIRE RECORD

Walleceburg, Ont., April 18.—Fire, which broke out in the Arthur House stables early this morning, burned the hotel and an adjoining building, occupied by Mr. Evans as a restaurant and bakery. The hotel belonged to Downs & Kinna, who occupied it. Some damage was done to the stone house block across the street, occupied by F. W. Jeffs, druggist, and others, and a brick building on the east side of the fire, owned and occupied by Fin McRae, as a barber shop and residence, was considerably damaged. The loss on hotel and barns is partly covered by insurance. A horse and cow were burned in the barns.

Listowel, Ont., April 18.—The Mannell House, operated by Mr. John Welsh, was discovered to be afire at an early hour this morning. It was a frame structure opposite the G. T. R. depot, and before the fire brigade could get their hose into use the fire was beyond control, building and contents being destroyed. Loss about $4,000, partially covered by insurance. Origin of fire unknown.

Nashville, Tenn., April 20.—The main building of Vanderbilt University was gutted by fire to-day. The fire originated in the second story of the building from a defective flue. A high wind was blowing, and in a few minutes the structure was a mass of flames. Every engine in the city responded to a general alarm, but the water supply was inadequate. The main building was brick and of splendid proportions. It was built in 1874, at a cost of $125,000. So far as known, no one was injured in the fire.

The total loss is placed at $200,000. The operations of the university will not be interfered with.

Owen Sound, Ont., April 20.—The iron warehouse of the Butchard Bros. Hardware Company was destroyed this morning at four o'clock, together with the contents; also the offices of Dr. Howey and the bicycle business of B. Greenwood. Both Dr. Howey and Mr. Greenwood lost nearly everything. The former had no insurance; the latter carried only $500.

The building is situated on the rear of the best business block in town, and had the wind been blowing at all the whole block would have been destroyed. As it was, the Comely House and the hardware store of the Butchards had a narrow escape. Total loss about $5,000; partly insured.

Bremen, Germany, April 21.—All the docks, warehouses and buildings of the German Nordsee Steamship Company here, were destroyed by fire to-day. There was no loss of life.

New York, April 21.—Three firemen were injured, six women were severely burned, seventy families were made homeless, and property valued at $150,000 was destroyed by a fire which raged for two hours in the heart of the thickly settled Hebrew centre in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn to-day.

Norwood, Ont., April 21.—About 2 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the large saw mill owned by W. C. Harrison, of this place, and in spite of every effort the saw mill, shingle mill and electric light plant was completely destroyed. A conservative estimate places the loss at $8,000. Mr. Harrison carried no insurance.

Advertisements.

Boys' Watch Free

We will give this handsome watch free to any boy for selling only one dozen of our annual comic review of the year entitled "1904 CARICATURED," at ten cents each.

The watch has a beautiful silvered nickel case, handsomely polished, a hard enamelled dial, heavy bevelled crystal, hour, minute and second hands, and reliable American movement. It will last for years with care.

There is nothing on the market that compares with "1904 CARICATURED," and it is so cheap that it sells at sight.

TORONTO.

Gentlemen,—I received my watch in good order, and thank you very much. It is a very nice one and keeps splendid time. Yours truly,

LESLIE SHEPPARD.

Write for your dozen of "1904 CARICATURED" to-day. Post card will bring them by return mail.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

FATAL GAS EXPLOSION.

Acetylene Generator on Government Steamer at Kingston Exploded.

THREE OF THE CREW KILLED—MANY OTHERS INJURED.

Kingston, Ont., April 18.—Shortly after three o'clock this afternoon a terrific explosion was heard all over the city. The result was disastrous to the crew of the government boat 'Scout,' which reached the dry dock here at noon. An acetylene gas generator in the stern of the boat had just filled two buoys on the dock, and was engaged on a third, when the gas exploded and two of the buoys were hurled into the air. In an instant the boat was in flames. When the air cleared, Fred Mullin, the first mate, was found lying seventy-five feet away, his head blown off, and his body burned almost to a crisp.

Fred. Courier, second mate, and Evan Millard are missing.

Captain Allison, of Morrisburg, was badly burned about the head, face and body. He is in the hospital and is not expected to live.

Others injured are:—

Clifford Tessier, of Cornwall, a deck hand, rescued from the water, badly cut about face; suffering from shock.

Charles Burnett, Farran's Point, hearing gone, slightly cut.

Sam. Delaney, Prescott, deck hand, leg burned.

These are in the Hospital:—

G. H. Smith, Cornwall, fireman, arms cut; W. H. Micnaud, Morrisburg, waiter, forehead badly bruised.

Peter Boulanger, Cornwall, who was sleeping at the time in the boat, was uninjured.

George Lessard, Prescott, engineer, slightly burned.

Thomas Macpherson, Prescott, steward, and Louis Lalonde, Kingston, carpenter, were ashore at the time.

The bodies of two others of the crew Fred. Courier, of Montebello, second mate, who was painting one of the buoys, and Evan Millard, of Morrisburg, who was working on the cage of the buoy, are missing. From indications Courier was thrown into the water. The other man was blown to pieces. A lung of a man and small pieces of his body were found on the deck of the steamer 'Avon,' 150 feet away, and it is thought they must have belonged to the unfortunate man.

The boat blazed fiercely for over an hour, in spite of the efforts of the firemen. To-night she sank in shallow water. She is almost a wreck. Her value is $5,000. The force of the explosion broke thousands of windows for a hundred yards around. As a result, the Frontenac Cereal Works had to close down. A piece of steel weighing three hundred pounds was carried over fifty yards. The explosion was heard at Cape Vincent, New York, thirteen miles away.

Fred Mullin, the dead man, leaves a wife and two young children, twins. His mother, brother and sister live in Kingston.

There was an explosion on the same boat last year at Cornwall, due to carbide, and Burnett was seriously injured then.

THE NEWS AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, April 18.—The news of the explosion on the government steamer 'Scout' at Kingston was received with great regret here to-night. Mr. Prefontaine will immediately send an officer to investigate the cause of the accident. Beyond the mere placing of culpability for the unfortunate occurrence upon the proper shoulders, a certain responsibility rests upon the government. Three or four years ago, when Mr. Sutherland was Minister of Marine, acetylene gas was substituted for coal oil or Pintsch gas for many lighthouses and gas buoys. This policy was adopted, it is said, contrary to the advice of Colonel Anderson, chief engineer of the Marine Department, and because he had the courage of his convictions, and stuck to his opinion, a reorganization of the department took place. Mr. Fraser, who was a warm advocate of the use of acetylene gas, was made superintendents of lights, and Colonel Anderson was shorn of the administration of the lighthouses and his duties confined to construction only. The government's policy was received with misgivings in many quarters, and the untoward occurrence of to-day will serve to confirm the view held by many experts that while acetylene gas makes a beautiful illuminant, there are dangers attendant upon it which are greater than the advantages afforded. There is a large establishment in Ottawa for the manufacture of calcium carbide, from which acetylene is generated, and the government has a large generator at Prescott, where the gas was manufactured.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

Kingston, Ont., April 19. — Captain Webster Augustus, inspector for Inland Lloyds, reports that there were three large gas buoys being filled on the steamer. Two red buoys had been charged with the acetylene gas, and the third was being filled, when, in some unknown manner, the explosion occurred. He says the men were painting the two red buoys and his opinion is that they were blown to atoms. He also noted a man charging the generators, but he did not know his name. Captain Augustus found Mullin's body. He had only gone from the boat for two minutes when the explosion occurred. Mullin had told him of the high pressure to which the buoys were subjected by the gas. An investigation is now proceeding before Coroner Mundell.

Captain Allison, of Morrisburg, desperately injured about the groin, died in hospital at 10.30 this morning. He was unable to give any details of the terrible explosion. The crew have all been reported except Gillard and Coneur, who had been on the black buoy. Coneur was from Montebello, a pilot, and Gillard from Morrisburg. Gillard was in the case looking after the plugs. When the explosion came he and Coneur, who was on the outside of the buoy, were evidently torn into shreds and the westerly wind carried the pieces into the water. A heart and liver were found on the wharf, and were likely those of one of the unfortunates.

Kingston, April 19.—The government will investigate the cause of the explosion. One story is that it was due to high pressure of the acetylene gas, which was put into a buoy three years old, which had not a sufficient lining of asbestos. It is likely the government will meet all damages.

The wife and sister of Captain Allison reached his bedside during the night. He leaves five children. He was a man highly esteemed in Morrisburg. When told that his end was drawing near, he said he had no fear, and calmly received the last sacrament administered by Canon Starr, of the Church of England. He was conscious most of the time since the explosion.

Coroner Mundell's investigation this morning went to show that likely Gillard and Cuillard, hitherto sent as Coneur, were blown to pieces. The evidence of Lessard, Michaud, Burnett, Delaney and Belanger, was taken. All told of their injuries and of their escape. Lessard said the last he saw of Gillard was filling the lamp to the black buoy, the one which exploded. Cuillard was painting it. The witness said that acetylene gas was manufactured aboard the steamer, with which the buoys are filled. The captain, mate or Gillard looked after the gauge on the buoy, and when the tank was full the man watching signalled to shut off the supply. A second gauge on the pump kept the chief engineer informed of the pressure. The tank which was being loaded was only about half full. It had six atmospheres in it, and to fill it would require twelve atmospheres. The last buoy had been filled twenty or thirty minutes before the explosion occurred. The captain instructed the witness to put twelve pounds' pressure on the buoys, which had been in use three years. Continuing, witness said that it was the duty of Gillard to connect and disconnect the rubber hose leading from the pump to the tank. Gillard did not smoke at any time. Acetylene gas coming into contact with cold air will ignite. Witness examined the first and second tanks after they had been filled, and found the connections were properly made.

A statement was made in a store here last night by a servant at the Royal Military College that he had seen the explosion, and from the midst of the rising smoke he saw three bodies fall to the ground or into the water. Tessier, who was blown into the water, was saved by Thomas Sughrue, of the steamer 'Avon.' The man had murmured a prayer for his family and went down. As he came up Sughrue saved him. Fred. Rees, superintendent of the dry dock, had given Gillard a letter two minutes before the accident. Michael Murchere was on his way to the 'Scout' to ask for a job, when he was thrown to the ground by the explosion.

Kingston, Ont., April 20.—It was fairly well established at the inquest last night that an imperfect welding was the cause of the explosion of the gas buoy that wrought death and disaster here on Monday on the steamer 'Scout.' Mr. Fraser, commissioner, and Mr. Henry Youlden gave technical evidence on the construction of buoys and a longitudinal piece of the burst buoy found on the burned steamer showed the defect. The members of the crew will be able to testify on Monday, to which time the inquest was adjourned. The harbor is so full of ice that grappling for the bodies of Gillard and Couillard cannot proceed at present.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Kingston, April 21.—The government investigation into the steamer 'Scout' disaster began this morning. The board consists of Mr. Edward Adams, chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspectors, Ottawa; Commissioner John Dodds, inspector of boilers, Toronto, and Mr. T. Thompson, boiler inspector, Kingston. It was thought better that Mr. J. F. Fraser, commissioner of lights, Ottawa, who was first appointed, should not be a member of the board, as he is head of the department in charge of the gas buoys.

Mr. Geo. Merwin, Montreal, agent of the company which supplied the government with the buoys, was examined. He said the manufacturers put pressure on the buoys to fifteen atmospheres. No guarantee was ever given by the manufacturers as to what pressure they would stand. If the company was required to give a guarantee then they would have to take steps to inspect the buoys and give a certificate for a limited time, as is done with steam boilers. Then, at the end of this time they could examine them again and have a renewal, if possible. They have never been asked for a guarantee for these buoys at any pressure, other than that the purchasers are told they were tested to 300 pounds before leaving the works. A certain proportion of acetylene mixed with air will ignite very easily.

Captain Fraser stated that it was the government's custom to accept the maker's test of pressure. The buoys that exploded had been in use since 1901 and had never been tested by the government. They had withstood 180 pounds or more ever since. Acetylene was now used in lighthouses also. If the explosion was due to a defect, he thought compressed air or any other gas would have exploded just the same, though the damage might have been less. He also stated that a mixture of acetylene and air would not explode unless a flame was applied or very high temperature.

The evidence of these two witnesses establishes the fact that the buoys were bought by the government without a guarantee and have never been inspected by the government. The board will examine the remaining buoy to-morrow. It will probably be a week before they finish their work.

Mr. E. Guillard, of Montreal, son of Eug. Guillard, who was working on the buoy at the time of the explosion, is in the city to have the harbor dragged for his father's body. He believes that it will be found wedged in the cage at the top of the buoy, where his work was to adjust the burner. If the weather is favorable the search will begin to-morrow.

A LACHUTE RACKET

THE CAUSE OF A MAYOR'S LIBEL SUIT.

Lachute, Que., April 19.—The other day the Rev. E. R. Thomas, pastor of the Methodist church at Lachute, wrote a letter to the 'Watchman' reflecting severely upon the acts of Mayor Valois, in connection with the license question. The mayor had both minister and editor summoned, charged with criminal libel.

The correspondence in the 'Watchman' out of which the legal proceedings took their rise consisted of two letters, appearing successively in the 'Watchman' of April 7 and 14. Mr. Thomas is a well known Methodist minister and recently stationed at Westboro. He is noted for his fearless utterance of what he conceives to be the truth and his letters in this instance abound in considerable freedom of speech.

Mr. Thomas has numerous friends in Ottawa and throughout the Ottawa valley, where he is well and favorably known as an able and outspoken preacher.

The trouble arose from a recent fire in Lachute, at which two of the members of the town council are alleged to have given a hotelkeeper carte-blanche to supply liquor to those fighting the flames. This evidently was done, and subsequently a bill was sent to the council for some $22, or thereabouts. At first the council refused payment, but on reconsideration decided to honor the account. This raised a storm among the citizens, and Mr. Thomas, in a representative capacity, asked the council to do one of three things, first, to rescind the order honoring the account or to refund the money, or, in event of refusal, to receive a deputation of citizens. The mayor, it is said, refused on the ground that it was too late and that the privilege of protesting had not been taken advantage of at the proper time.

Then followed the letter in the 'Watchman,' signed Ernest Thomas, in which the council was handled in vigorous style and charged with 'robbery' of public funds and 'discourtesy' in refusing to receive a deputation of ratepayers. The letter was couched in Mr. Thomas's characteristically vigorous language, and Mayor Valois was hot over it. He has had a summons issued citing Mr. Thomas and Mr. Giles, editor of the paper, to appear before Magistrate Carriere of Joliette on Thursday, April 27, on a charge of defamatory libel.

Some comment has been caused at the mayor passing over several magistrates who live in the town of which he is chief magistrate. Since the publication of the first letter Mr. Thomas has published a second one, in which he does not retract his allegations, but explains that they were made against the council as a public body, not as private citizens.

The letter reads:

'Dear Sir,—Since my letter in your last issue rumors of all kinds have sent enquiring friends to my parsonage under the impression that legal proceedings had been instituted for libel.

'For the benefit of these citizens let me definitely state that these rumors are quite unfounded, save in certain "bluffing" utterances of irritated men. My letter denounced acts of the 'mayor and council' as a corporation. How those acts were determined, who supported and who opposed, was not on record among the acts and proceedings of the council. Consequently, some of the individual councillors may, for all I know, have strongly disapproved the course finally adopted. I have too keen a sense of fair play to suggest that every or any member of a council which makes an illegal expenditure is an intentional wrongdoer. Nor is there any suggestion that the councillors personally and privately took public moneys for themselves. I simply affirm that the corporation took public moneys contributed for certain defined purposes and diverted them to other ends. Such diversion of public money justifies the description used.

'But for any individual to say that his private character is attacked is ridiculous. I assured Mayor Valois beforehand that I had nothing personal in mind, and he frankly recognized that I was acting only in the public interest. If any think I should have acted otherwise why did not their calm zeal for the public good find some expression in acts which they could approve?

'Here I leave the matter before the public conscience.

'ERNEST THOMAS.'

In connection with the liquor transaction it is said by some that the two councillors who ordered it also voted for payment of the account, an assertion which ratepayers interested are likely to investigate.

MOUNTAIN BY-ELECTION.

Winnipeg, April 20.—Mountain by-election nominations took place to-day, the candidates being Messrs. D. A. McIntyre (Conservative) and James Baird (Liberal). The constituency was made vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Thomas Greenway, who was elected for the Federal House in Lisgar last November.

A CANADIAN FLAG FOR EVERY SCHOOL.

MORE 'FLAG' MAIL.

A recent application from Manitoba, from a gentlemen interested in things patriotic, says: 'The children of a school near me are anxious to have a flag, and I am as anxious that your excellent publications should have a wider circulation in this district.' This shows how others appreciate that our flag offer is serving the country in more ways than one.

From another part of Manitoba we get this letter: 'We have decided that, if your paper is suitable, we will endeavor to obtain one of your school flags.' A perfectly just proviso, showing a teacher wide awake to the best interests of the community.' We have confidence in the school's verdict when they examine our samples, and get our flag cards. Supplies promptly sent on request. See our advertisement elsewhere.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

The Royal Agricultural Show will be held at Park Royal, London, from June 27 to 30.

Steven's Eyot, opposite the Canbury Promenade at Kingston, one of the most picturesque islands on the Thames, is being gradually washed away, owing to the want of proper campshedding.

Sir George White, of Bristol, has offered £3,000 in order to complete the building of the British Hospital at Montboron, on the Riviera. This hospital is being built as a memorial to Queen Victoria.

Since 1639 the post of sexton in the Derbyshire village of Crich has been held by a family named Wetton, and the last representative, John Wetton, who has just died, leaves a descendant of his name to carry on the tradition.

Following a time-honored custom, the rector of St. Mary's, Chester, offered a prize of half a ton of coals for the first salmon of the season caught in the river Dee by Handbridge fishermen. The prize has been won by Joseph and Thomas Bellis, who on the opening day caught a fish weighing 9lb.

The Rev. J. Y. Stratton, Vicar of Ditton, rising to address a conference of the North Malling Rural Deanery, at Maidstone, suddenly sank to the floor and expired within a few minutes, despite the prompt assistance of Dr. Wood, of Yalding, who happened to be present. The cause of death was heart failure.

On the score of expense, the Hastings Corporation threw out a proposal to invite the Prince of Wales to open the new waterworks in the summer. When the present King and Queen visited the town in 1882 a sum of £2,500 was spent in decorations and entertainments, and the corporation, in view of this, decided to reluctantly abandon the idea of extending the suggested invitation to the Prince.

Three youths, two of them sons of a medical man, have been committed for trial at Bristol charged with making and uttering counterfeit coins. It was stated that a complete coiner's outfit was found in an outbuilding used by the accused. The youths were said to have got their ideas for the whole business from an article in a London magazine by 'One Who Has Done Time.'

At Exeter a nurse has been committed for trial on charges of theft. The prosecuting solicitor said that among the things found at her house were 27 purses, 72 shirts, 127 plated spoons, 43 plated forks, 84 knives, 205 towels, 250 handkerchiefs, 73 pillow slips and hundreds of other articles. Up to the present 74 persons had identified goods found in the prisoner's house.

According to a statement by the London City Coroner, the simultaneous fires which broke out at the National Telephone Company's exchanges at Oxford court, Cannon street, and in Queen street, on Feb. 28, were due to the electric train test on the District Railway. A telephonic cable in the tunnels came into contact with a live rail, and the wires, used to carrying only twenty-two volts, received a current of 600 volts.

On the application of an officer of the R.S.P.C.A., the magistrate at Bow street Police Court, London, granted a summons against the management of the Lyceum Theatre for cruelty to a cat. The applicant said that the cat was made to stand on the back of two chairs while dogs jumped over it. It occasionally happened that the cat was knocked down from its perch, and the evidence of veterinary surgeons could be produced to show that it suffered pain in consequence.

Admiral Arden Close has publicly handed over to the secretary of the Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society the title deeds of property at Bristol, to be used as a permanent home for waifs and strays. This he has presented in memory of his wife. Mrs. Close died some time since, and hidden away among her personal belongings was found a card-box containing an unsigned and undated note in her handwriting, giving all her jewels, diamonds, furniture, and carriages to be sold for the benefit of the waifs and strays. The admiral fulfilled the wish by purchasing and presenting the home, which is beautifully situated.

Nurse Reed, of the Army Nursing Service Reserve, was buried the other day at Canterbury with full military honors. She had served in South Africa, was subsequently stationed at Aldershot, and later was attached to the Canterbury Military Hospital. While nursing a case of enteric she contracted the malady which caused her death. Nurse Reed was very popular, and her funeral was attended by Colonel and Commandant Thompson, Colonel Hickson, and practically the whole of the officers and men, acting voluntarily. There were many lovely wreaths.

Mrs. F. R. Allen, of Irthlingborough, accompanied by her son, daughter, and three men, drove up to the rectory at Braunston during the absence of the rector, and proceeded, it is said, to padlock all the gates and doors and put up placards: 'Notice.—No person admitted to these grounds without permission. All trespassers prosecuted. Mrs. Allen, owner.' The rector, hearing of the invasion, hurried home, to find himself locked out. All protests were ignored, however, until the police arrived from Daventry. The 'invaders' then quietly returned home. Mrs. Allen claims to be a descendant of the former owners of the rectory, and asserts that the premises are her rightful property.

Brighton Corporation are constantly concerned about the sea's inroads on the eastern foreshore. Although many thousands have been spent on running out groynes into the sea to intercept some of the quantities of beach washed westward from Portland Bill, the towns which have sprung in between get all this beach, and Brighton only gets the overflow. By the crumbling of the cliff, especially at Black Rock, the sea has made such rapid inroads that the old cliff road has been partly eaten away, and the houses are now but a few yards from the edge. The coast authorities have been in correspondence with a view to obtaining a government inquiry into the whole question of coast erosion, but so far without success.

There has just been opened in Reading a Council school designed to test the possibility of providing primary, secondary and technical education in the same building by efficient teachers for each. The new establishment, which is named the 'Joseph Henry Wilson School,' in memory of a gentleman who was for a quarter of a century chairman of the Reading School Board, has been built at the west end of the town at a cost of about £26,000, and will accommodate more than one thousand three hundred children. The curriculum will as far as possible include all the subjects usually taught in secondary schools. The Education Department declines to make the grants towards this secondary instruction, so that it will have to be paid for out of the rates. The technical instruction includes metal work, engineering, laundry work, cooking, etc., and there is also provision for science and art teaching.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Mount-Stephen has given another donation of £1,000 to the Aberlour Orphanage.

Edward McManus, a Coatbridge laborer, died suddenly two hours after having visited a cemetery where he pointed out a spot in which he would like to be buried.

The Clyde shipbuilding returns for the first quarter of the year show that the orders which have been placed there have broken all previous records, the ships 'placed' numbering 55, with an aggregate tonnage of 115,000, as against 102,000 tons during the corresponding period last year.

Great interest was taken in the proceedings of the Convention of Royal, Parliamentary and Police Burghs, which celebrated its 500th anniversary in Edinburgh. Fitting reference was made to the occasion by Sir Robert Cranston, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and it was agreed to forward an address to King Edward.

In pursuance of their instruction to make Dunfermline an ideal town, the Carnegie trustees have decided to start a new band. New instruments are to be bought for £400. A cycle track is also to be laid out, swimming competitions are to be promoted, and a college of hygiene and physical culture is to be founded.

At the Alloa Burgh Police Court, Allecia Gonella, an ice-cream vendor, was charged with having exhibited a game of hazard in his shop, whereby a young man lost 2d. Accused pleaded guilty. After hearing a statement by an agent, Bailie Duff imposed a fine of 30s, or fifteen days' imprisonment, and ordered the 2d. to be returned to the loser.

The number of births registered in eight of the principal towns of Scotland during the week ending April 1 was 1014, and the number of deaths 568. These births are equivalent to an annual birth-rate of 30.2 per 1000 of the estimated population, and these deaths to an annual death-rate of 16.9 per 1000. The death-rate for the week was highest in Greenock (18.6), and lowest in Perth (10.7). In Paisley it was 16.5; Glasgow, 16.6; in Aberdeen, 16.8; in Dundee, 17.2; in Edinburgh, 17.8; and in Leith, 17.9.

Pipe-Major at twenty years of age! Such is the record of George Stewart M'Lennan, who has just been appointed pipe-major of the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders. He comes of a family of expert pipers and dancers. His cousin was one of the most famous exponents of the two arts that ever lived. The pipe-major began his studies at eight years of age; two years later he appeared by command before Queen Victoria at Balmoral; when he was eleven he gained challenge medals in London and Edinburgh; and he was amateur champion of Great Britain when he was twelve. Since then he has won medals to the number of fifty, and innumerable prizes all over the country. He joined the Gordon Highlanders as a boy. It is believed that Pipe-Major M'Lennan is the youngest man ever appointed to such a position in the British Army.

William Smith, a young man, was charged at Glasgow Sheriff Criminal Court with three acts of fire raising at Inchinnan, Renfrewshire. The acts were committed in somewhat extraordinary circumstances. The accused, who was backward and not mentally robust, and latterly addicted to drinking to excess, stood staring at a bonfire kindled in honor of the marriage of Sir Charles Bine Renshaw's daughter until he was with difficulty prevented from walking into the flames. Upon the occasions of the acts referred to, the memory of that fire reviving within his brain, he set fire successively to his father's, his aunt's, and a neighbor's stackyards. The sheriff, Mr. Scott Moncrieff, said if the facts were as stated, the case should have been brought under the Inebriates Act, but the people of Scotland evidently intended to make that Act a dead letter. Accused, whose offence was within living memory a capital one, had destroyed £500 worth of property, and he had difficulty in deciding whether he should deal with the case in that court. He sentenced accused to fifteen months' imprisonment.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Edinburgh, a prominent member of the Scottish Mountaineering Club, has had a marvellous escape from death on Ben Nevis. He started out to climb the mountain, although the day was most unsuitable for climbing, there being an almost continuous fall of snow, with thunder and lightning. Mr. Robertson, who was alone, succeeded in reaching the summit in safety and started on the return journey. All went well until he was near the edge of a precipice, and holding on with his ice axe, had commenced to negotiate a dangerous snow slope. Just then a vivid flash of lightning came, and Mr. Robertson thinks it must have struck the axe. He was almost immediately precipitated over the slope. Mr. Robertson calculates that he must have rolled nearly a thousand feet before his progress was stopped, and how long he lay unconscious afterwards he cannot say. Somehow, he dragged himself to his hotel in Fort William in a semi-unconscious condition, for he recollects nothing from the moment when he began to fall. He reached the hotel in a terrible condition, his face and head seamed with large gaping wounds, and his arms and legs a mass of bruises and wounds. He was immediately attended by a doctor, and now lies at the hotel progressing satisfactorily. Those who know the spot where the accident occurred declare that it is a marvel how Mr. Robertson escaped death.

IRISH.

The Irish papers are talking of a new harpist, a young girl named McCormack, who lives in Dublin, and of whom much is hoped for Ireland's national instrument.

At a meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee of Belfast Corporation, a Union Bank cheque for £290,943 14s. 6 d. was issued in payment of the award to the late Belfast Street Tramways Company, and subsequently despatched to the parliamentary agents in London.

Upwards of three hundred emigrants have left the East Kerry districts during the past ten days for America, says the 'Irish Times.' The exodus this year from these districts bids fair to be unprecedented in the annals of emigration. The contingents comprise young men and women between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six years, most of whom are going by prepaid passage ticket.

The Cavan County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Institution have just published a very interesting report setting out in detail the results of the crop experiments and seed tests conducted on the demonstration plots in the country during the last year. Much attention is devoted to experiments in potato raising, and the great outstanding feature of the results is the success which followed the adoption of the 'boxing' system in raising the useful tuber.

An outrage is reported on the King Harman estate, near Boyle, which is at present in the hands of the Estates Commissioners pending resale to the tenants. The local leaguers called on a man named Brennen to surrender land which, it is alleged, belonged formerly to an evicted tenant. The notice, bearing the outline of a coffin and the words:—'Lord have mercy on your soul!' was nailed to his door. A rude grave of yawning dimensions was dug a few yards from the house, and an acre of land which the tenant had prepared for crops had the sods turned back. No arrests have been made.

Each show in connection with the Royal Dublin Society witnesses some improvement to the handsomely laid-out grounds at Ball's Bridge. This year is no exception to the rule, and at the present time, in anticipation of the Spring Show, which opens to-day, an additional covered building was erected for the accommodation of exhibitors. The erection of the Art Industries Hall, which was opened during the last Horse Show by the Lord Lieutenant, and the extension of the East Hall, have already enabled the Council to carry out many long-contemplated improvements. The total area covered by buildings on the premises extends, according to the last report, to some 281,248 square feet, nearly six and a half acres. This immense space is now being enlarged by about six thousand square feet.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE POWERS RE GREAT BRITAIN'S PLANS TO TERMINATE ON APRIL 30.

Vienna, April 19.—The Associated Press was informed at the Foreign Office to-day that the negotiations between the powers regarding Great Britain's plans for the financial reform of Macedonia will probably be terminated at the end of April. Some doubt is entertained here about Germany's attitude on the subject. The 'Neue Freie Presse,' publishes an interview with Herr Von Mueller, the Austrian agent in Macedonia charged with carrying out the Austro-Russian reform programme, in which he declares among other things that since March 1 the financial reforms in Macedonia established by Turkey through Hilmi Pacha have been working very well, and expresses the opinion that this system will have the most successful results.

STONEHENGE

OWNER ENTITLED TO FENCE THE PROPERTY IN.

London, April 19.—The dispute regarding the right of the owner of land to enclose Stonehenge with a wire fence has been decided in his favor, the judge deciding that no public right of way existed. Stonehenge is a very remarkable structure, composed of squared and rough-hewn monoliths of large size, situated on Salisbury Plain.

FARMER BURNED TO DEATH.

Ottawa, April 19.—Burned almost to a cinder, the body of Mr. James McBride, a farmer, fifty-three years of age, was found among the ruins of his house, a mile south of Bell's Corners, at six o'clock this morning. The dwelling, which is a small frame structure, was burned to the ground. The body was found in the cellar, lying upon a pile of mortar and bricks, close to a stone which had fallen through the roof. People who lived within a quarter of a mile of McBride's house did not know of the affair until this morning. Coroner Baptie, of Ottawa, who is also coroner for the county, was notified, and he has left for the scene of the fatality.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As a reader of the 'Witness' from boyhood, I am very much surprised at your attitude on the autonomy bill. You seem to think that too much stress is being laid on provincialism by us in Ontario. Yet who were they who refused to enter into legislative union at Confederation, and insisted on a federal union? Who were the ones who at that time demanded provincial rights in certain matters, of which education was one? The Roman Catholics of Quebec were the opponents then of a legislative union. They were then advocates of provincialism, but what they claimed for themselves at that time they now are unwilling to grant to the people of the west.

No, Mr. Editor, the people of Ontario are true to the principles of Confederation. It is the people of Quebec who have gone back on their principles. To my mind there has been no more audacious and treacherous act in our history than the attempt to fasten separate schools upon the west. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as a faithful child of the Roman Catholic Church, has determined before he retires from public life to do all he can for his church.

We do not want a second Quebec in this Dominion. One 'solid Quebec' is sufficient.

For this reason I am extremely sorry to find that the 'Witness' is not on the side of the freedom and liberties of the people on this occasion.

A. C. REEVES.

The Manse, Campbellford, Ont., April 18, 1905.

'THOSE WANDERING SHEEP.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. Therrien's letter contains a paradox, a confession, and a sad, sad misapprehension of the attitude of the church towards her erring children. He first gives a long list of the green pastures and flowing springs he enjoys outside the fold, and then he says he stands in fear and holy horror of the Holy Catholic Church. Those outside the fold cannot realize how painful it is to those who have been appointed to look after them, to see so many wandering, and still keeping a deaf ear to the loving call for them to come back. He compares the Christian Church to the Jewish priesthood who crucified our Lord. I do not propose to follow Mr. Therrien into all the theological by-ways that he has blazed out in his letter, but I shall endeavor to show that what is commonly called the reformation was actually a reaction towards Judaism, and not a reformation at all. The real reformation, which many ignorantly confound with Luther and Calvin's reactionary movement, was the Renaissance, which originated in Florence, under the Medici, and in other parts of Italy. Possibly Catherine Von Bora had as much to do with Luther's change of faith as Anne Boleyn had to do with changing the faith of Henry VIII., the first head of the Church of England as by law established. The burning of Servetus by Calvin, and the execution of Sir Thomas Moore, the immortal author of Utopia, by the same Henry VIII., are standing proofs of the reactionary methods of those self-styled reformers. For their authority for such cruel deeds they appeal to the Mosaic law, which was closed forever by the tragedy on Calvary. Paul devotes a large portion of his epistles in explaining to the new converts that if they were circumcised and conformed to the law of Moses, Christ was of no avail to them, yet people whose boast is that their religion is based on the Bible actually revived those laws that Christ and his apostles had forever cancelled. They started to hunt up demented old women and burn them as witches, and though they followed the church as to the day they revived the Mosaic method as to the observance of the Sabbath day. To this day in many parts of Scotland children dread the coming of the Sabbath. While Catholic children played around the churches, Protestant children were made spies and informers on each other, so that any that would be found guilty of the horrible crime of running or jumping on the Sabbath day might be punished. If Aristotle be right in saying that happiness is the chief good, then Catholic children have it in more abundance than Protestant children. In Scotland, since the time of John Knox, Catholics and Protestants have lived in comparative peace and harmony, while the different branches of the wandering sheep have been in each other's wool ever since. The loving manner in which the Protestant schism has afflicted poor Ireland is too well known to need repetition. When English Protestants got tired of killing each other, then a quarrel was picked up between English and Scotch Protestants. Now an effort is being made to gather up the pieces together, but it is no use. German Protestantism is becoming atheism, pantheism, monism and various other isms. In the United States they are reviving the old Jewish system of polygamy, now called Mormonism. Divorce and lynching in the United States is now as notorious as slavery was in the same country less than fifty years ago. In the French Catholic colonies, and in the Catholic States of South America, slavery was abolished long before it was abolished in the Protestant United States of North America, and then it was only abolished after a cruel civil war extending over five years, in which a million people were killed. I might enlarge on this subject at much greater length, but I think I have said enough to make out my case, that Protestantism was not a reformation, but a reaction, and that there is now more freedom in countries where Catholics are in the majority, than in countries where Protestants are in the majority. Come, Mr. Therrien, come home, and you will be surprised at the warm welcome you will get.

N. McNEIL.

SOCIALISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you kindly favor me with a little space to reply, from a farmer's point of view, to some of the advocates of socialism, in your columns? I am aware that editors print such with reluctance, because the average reader takes little interest in political economy. We seem to be gamblers by nature; we ardently seek the doubtful opportunity to acquire by special legislation some of the earnings of others and cheerfully submit to the certainty of being robbed by the same process.

Socialists profess to be opposed to competition (in production only), but accept as their standard of life and comfort that established by special legislation, and tacitly assume that competition will continue. Competition for the plunder that special legislation gives adds nothing to the national wealth. They profess alarm at the million the monopolist possesses, but did not earn, but are silent about the one dollar each that the million receive of their fellow citizens' earnings!

Some socialists profess submission to the teachings of God's word, particularly the 'Sermon on the mount.' God speaks also through the laws of nature. He has established, and much of the suffering in our large cities arises from the neglect of these laws. They claim as a right a weekly wage and weekly work, and rail at the 'capitalists' if they do not get it, when nature gives work according to her yearly seasons and rewards labor once a year. The artificial privilege of a weekly wage to organized labor is paid not by the 'capitalists,' but by the yearly worker, who exchanges the products of his labor on unequal terms.

Socialists talk loosely of 'capital' and 'labor,' but seem to refer only to capital privileged by special legislation and organized labor, failing to see that these imply the existence of a defenceless people to prey upon—defenceless because neither legislation nor organization can change the laws of nature, and their living as well as the parasites that prey upon them depends on submission to these laws.

No doubt socialism might succeed in preventing the community receiving the full benefit of the bounties of nature, but are its advocates prepared to pay the price? In agriculture, and no doubt other industries, competition is about complete; perhaps half of the labor of this country is done on the farms, and I have no hesitation in saying that under socialism our agricultural product would be reduced by half. Do socialists realize the far-reaching importance of this? To offset this and the decrease of production in other lines there is only the labor of the 'drones'!

We may abolish competition in production by socialistic laws, but we cannot change the human heart by that means; in its place we would have for one thing competition for place. Socialism might remove the advantage the moneyed competitor has in the pursuit of lust, but that is all it could do.

BACKWOODS FARMER.

ENGLISH PUBLIC-HOUSE TRUSTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Just a few words re public-house trusts in England. What is meant by the phrase 'elimination of private profit'? Evidently that the profit which accrues shall be divided among the shareholders or members of the syndicate, or trust. I understand that the promoters of the public-house trust scheme, promise five percent interest and five percent to a reserve fund for the redemption of capital, which strikes me as being very like ten percent. This looks to me as though it might be described, not as the elimination of profit, but as the 'dissemination of profit.' Quite a temptation to anyone who wanted to secure good financial returns for invested funds to invest in this syndicate's public-houses.

'The commission which the manager of the public-house shall receive for the sale of food, and temperance drinks, such as tea, coffee, etc.,' would not amount to an appreciable quantity if the Elan Valley specimen of the successful sale of temperance drinks is to be regarded as in any sense an average of the public-house trust sales. In one week the value of the sales was £104 18s., of which amount only 7s. 6d. were for temperance drinks. Truly, a valuable auxiliary to the temperance reform!

Bishop Potter says: 'One man goes to the saloon to get an intoxicant, another goes there for half-a-dozen purposes, refreshment, amusement, companionship, information, business appointment, or mere change. Now, then, the strength of the saloon-keeper has been in keeping these wants together.' Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell say: 'If the problem of reform be really to break a tyrannous national habit, which has grown to disastrous proportions, it would seem self-evident that nothing must be done that would make the attractions of the public-house more seductive. The aim and effect of temperance reforms should be to draw men away from, rather than attract them to, the public-house.'

Are we to make the public-house respectable? Are we to take it into closer partnership than in the past? Are we to sell the lives and honor of the citizens of our country for ten percent dividends? Are we to make traffic in the bodies and souls of men respectable? Have we of the Anglo-Saxon race fallen thus low? Shall we scorn to keep slaves, and sell our fellow-citizens into the worst bondage possible, the bondage of evil habits, and collect monetary value for so doing?

In studying the environments of the parable of the 'Good Samaritan,' the other day, I came across a statement which struck me as being most suggestive. There was a certain section of land near Jericho which belonged to the priests and Levites; and when not engaged in their work in the Temple, the owners of this section of land spent their time looking after it, possibly improving it in various ways; placing it on a more solid financial footing, most likely. We can understand the hurry to reach valuable property, which caused both priest and Levite to regard the wounded man as a secondary consideration. It strikes me that the promoters of the public-house trusts are kin to the priest and Levite of the parable.

SARA F. TRACY.

FUNERAL REFORM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have just been making my will, and, as I cherish the hope that part of it will be a benefit to the world, will you permit me to give you a few extracts, and as I wish to give credit to whom it is due, I mention that the first part of it within quotation marks is an extract from the will of the late Rev. D. B. Cameron, of Acton, which I cut from a newspaper a number of years ago.

'Considering the extravagance displayed by the community in general, and as a protest against it, I direct that my body when dead shall be decently wrapped in bleached cotton neatly prepared for the purpose, laid in a simple coffin made of pine with no ornamentation, not as much as a name, and carried to the grave in a sleigh or spring waggon as the roads may require, and laid in the grave without a shell, and that no monument or stone of any kind shall mark the place,' and that it shall be buried in the nearest cemetery or burying place where a grave can be procured at a reasonable price, and that it shall not be buried on Sunday except for urgent sanitary reasons.

And believing that bread is better than a stone, I further direct that a bank draft or P.O. order for $100 in favor of the general and marine hospital be procured and tacked lightly on the lid of my coffin and displayed there until I am about to be removed for burial, and that it shall then be taken off and sent to the treasurer of the above hospital without delay, provided I die posessed of that amount.

1st. As a rational creature, I am responsible to God for the use of the means he has placed in my hands, not only while I live, but for their disposal after my death, and I believe it would be a sinful waste for me to allow, without protest, money to be buried in the grave with me which would be a benefit to the world.

2nd. People in moderate circumstances and the rich have a great responsibility in this matter in the example they set to people of small means or the poor. Every one can see that in cases where the bread-winner has been laid aside from active work, perhaps for a long time, heavy doctors' bills accumulated and other necessary expenses, and perhaps less than nothing left to buy bread for a small, helpless family. No matter, by the customs of the country they are bound to lavish useless expense on a coffin to be buried in the ground in a few hours, or else they will be considered as wanting in due respect for the dead. Who is responsible?

3rd. There is a giant octopus (I think in this case well worthy of its other horrid name) which has wound its slimy arms so tightly around all funeral supplies that it is impossible to get even a screw that is supposed to be fit for a coffin outside of their combine. But these arms can be cut off so that they will never grow again, and I think it is our duty to do it. But there is only one way of doing it that I can see. You may preach till doomsday to the relatives of the deceased, and it will have no effect; but if every man and woman, even if they have not five cents to leave, would make a short will something like the above, and impress it upon those who are likely to be left behind that if they wish to honor their memory as men of commonsense, they will conform to their wishes in that respect. Of course, I do not expect every one to see eye to eye with me, but I think few will deny that there is need of reform. This is only an introduction; let abler pens take it up, and men whose names have some weight. Let other newspapers take it up; let fraternal and benevolent societies and churches take it up, and if it is acted upon as it should be, I believe that Andrew Carnegie's $200,000,000 will not do as much good in the world as that will.

All that is wanted is to get clean rid of the idea that these mountings (which the combine have got so completely in their own hands) are necessary to show due respect for the dead, and direct our friend to get a plain, decent coffin from the nearest woodworker, like as in the good old days when there was as much respect shown to the dead as now, if not more.

YELLOW LEAF.

THE BOOK OF DANIEL AND THE HIGHER CRITICS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It may seem like an uncalled-for intrusion for me to enter a controversy where the correspondents are so well able to defend their respective views. But in reading the letter of the Rev. Mr. Thomas in last Saturday's issue of the 'Witness' I felt that his brief reference to the book of Daniel might awaken some doubts as to the character of that part of holy writ, with some who do not know much about the state of the controversy, and who might attach a good deal of weigat to Mr. Thomas's statements, as he is evidently well read on subjects dealt with by the higher critics.

Mr. Thomas takes exception to the statement that 'according to the theory of the higher critics the book of Daniel is no prophecy but a forgery.' This is strong language, and Mr. Thomas, favoring as he appears to do the theory that Daniel is a late book, naturally resents it. And he claims that the charge is not made good, because the place cannot be shown where any prominent critic says in so many words that the book of Daniel is a forgery. And further, the charge is refuted by the fact that some scholars who have accepted the late date yet entertain a very high opinion of the worth and interest of the book. Upon this reply of Mr. Thomas I wish to make a few remarks. To make good this charge against the critics I do not think it necessary to point to the plain and direct charge in the works of any prominent critics. We need only to point to their arguments, which, if sound, show it to be a forgery. The late Dr. Pusey, who has gone very carefully into all the questions involved in this controversy about Daniel, says this:—The book of Daniel admits of no half measures. It is either divine or an imposture. To write any book under the name of another, and give it out to be his, is, in any case, a forgery, dishonest in itself and destructive of all trustworthiness. But the case as to the book of Daniel, if it were not his, would go far beyond even this. 'The writer, were he not Daniel, must have lied on a most frightful scale, ascribing to God prophecies which were never uttered, and miracles which were never wrought.' No matter what pleas may be set up for the late author of that book, Dr. Pusey's view will continue to press itself upon, I think, most minds. The book gives us certain specific dates as in ix., 1. It represents Daniel speaking in the first person, describes his devotions, reports his prayers, and specifies definite predictions there and then revealed to him regarding his people and regarding Jerusalem. All this leaves a very definite impression upon the mind of the reader, and it must cause quite a revulsion of feeling to be told, this was not written in Babylon at all, nor during the exile, and that Daniel never set forth any such scene; it was all produced by some unknown writer in Palestine three hundred or four hundred years later. Surely it is no unfair account of this representation to say, that it makes the book of Daniel a forgery. Nor can such an inference be easily set aside. If it be said this particular scene may have been handed down in some fugitive document, or by tradition and was incorporated in his book by the late writer, we reply, that will not do. The book of Daniel is evidently a unit. It is the product of one writer. And to say this part or that part came down from Daniel in Babylon, is to give the whole case away as far as late authorship is concerned. The critics must place the book as a whole, late or early. And if they finally decide upon the late date the book must bear the consequences. If the critics are right they have scored a great triumph for criticism, but they have blighted the book of Daniel. They cannot save both their theory and the book. One or other must go. It is all the veriest trifling to talk about the book being preserved in its entirety—the critics do not mutilate it. They only give us its true historic place. It is also vain to accord it a place in the canon, and to talk of its interesting character and practical utility. If this book was produced by some fanatic in the Maccabean period, no matter what his motive or purpose, it can have very little claim upon us. The hypothesis shuts out its predictions from all claim to divine origin. We attach very little importance to the forecasts of anyone in past ages who had only his own sagacity to guide him. And still less to the pretended forecasts of a pseudo-prophet who is writing after the event and has put on a garment of antiquity to deceive. We feel sure, such an one is no prophet of God, for God would not inspire a true prophet to preface his predictions with such glaring misrepresentations.

Nor can it be maintained that the date of the book can have little effect upon its worth. This may be true of some books. But it is not true of a book containing important predictions, such as we find in Daniel, and placed as they are, in a very careful historical setting. In this very copy of the 'Witness,' page 5, we have an apt illustration under the heading, 'An early Russian Estimate of Japan.' This was written, it was said, in 1819, by a certain Russian captain who visited the Eastern Empire. He tells of the industry and ingenuity and the imitative powers of the Japanese. He speaks of their great resources, their exclusiveness, etc. But he goes on to say, this policy of isolation may be changed. They may, in the future, build ships, and build fleets. They may some day adopt European inventions, import teachers, etc., etc. And he concludes with the naive remark, 'I therefore believe this just and upright people should not be provoked.' Now, all that is interesting and remarkable on the supposition that it was written in 1819, or thereabout. But suppose some critic examines this statement and finds as the result of his investigation that this Russian captain never visited Japan and never wrote about it, and that no Russian visited or wrote about Japan in 1819 or in any of the early decades of the nineteenth century. That, in point of fact, this story was written in December, 1904, or early in 1905, what value would we in these circumstances attach to it? What would we consider it, or what could we call it but an impudent forgery? The whole value of the extract turns upon its date. And it is largely the same with the book of Daniel. I read, e. g., the ninth chapter. And while I believe these are the words of the great prophet and statesman then resident in Babylon, I read with the greatest reverence. I am impressed with the devoutness and piety of the man. I am amazed at his utterances regarding the future. I feel as I read that this is indeed the finger of God. But convince me that the great statesman then in Babylon never said anything of the sort; that this whole scene is concocted by some unknown enthusiast three or four hundred years later to give weight and importance to his own vaporings, and I shut the book in disgust. I have no further use or respect for it.

This question, what will be the result to the book of Daniel if the theory of the critics is accepted, is not, however, the whole matter. It is right and necessary to look at and consider it carefully. But if we reach the conclusion that the Book of Daniel will be discredited by adopting the theory of the critics what are we to do about it? Must we stand by Daniel, whether right or wrong, and repudiate the theory, no matter how strongly it is supported? Certainly not. The theory should be carefully examined, and the truth should prevail though the heavens fall. If the truth demands it let Daniel go, or let the book take any place that the full clear truth gives it. The first duty then is to examine the theory. Mr. Ridout is quoted as saying Dr. Driver puts the case thus: 'The language in which the book of Daniel was written did not exist in Palestine till the time of Alexander the Great.' This statement in this form I do not find in Driver. Probably Mr. Ridout is giving the purport of Driver's argument, and if so he is not far wrong. Mr. Thomas himself seems to believe this; for a little further down he says, speaking of the claim of the book to have been written by Daniel in Babylon, 'So much the worse for the book if it pretends to have been written two centuries before the particular language existed in which it is written.' While Dr. Driver may not say what is attributed to him in so many words, he certainly labors strenuously to show that the verbal argument in its cumulative bearing is strongly against the early date of the book. But in his whole array of evidence I have not noticed one thing that clearly and necessarily implies a late date. Yet he concludes as follows (introduction, page 476):—'The verdict of the language of Daniel is thus clear. The Persian words presuppose a period after the Persian Empire had been well established: the Greek words demand, the Hebrew supports, and the Aramaic permits a date after the conquest of Palestine by Alexander the Great.' This is as far as he can push the verbal argument. I feel very confident, however, that any one going carefully over his whole analysis will feel that each position is only at best a very doubtful one; and that the cumulative effect of the whole is far from convincing. His strongest position is that the Greek words in Daniel demand a late date. But any one who has looked into the argument based on the Greek words must feel that this language is far too strong. Indeed, the argument so far from demanding a late date hardly supports a probability in favor of it. What is the argument? It is this: There are three Greek words found in the Book of Daniel, the names of musical instruments; but it is impossible to suppose that Greek words could have found their way so far East, at such an early date as B.C. 550. Therefore these three Greek words demand a date subsequent to the Alexandrine period. Such is the argument. What are the facts? The Greek language in Greece and Western Asia had reached its zenith we may assume in the period of Pericles. Who died B.C. 429, at the age of seventy. This would bring his birth within probably thirty years of the death of Daniel. Aeschylus, the great dramatist, was born twenty-five years before Pericles and may have been contemporary with Daniel. And Homer's 'Iliad' was a classic long before Daniel was born. Is it therefore so clearly inconceivable that long after the 'Iliad' was completed, and at the time of the birth of Aeschylus, a few Greek instruments of music might have found their way so far east as Babylon in the middle of the sixth century B.C., and carried three Greek names with them? We cannot think so. Yet this is the chief if not the only reason which Mr. Thomas has for saying that any one who claims the prophet Daniel as the author, is claiming that the book was written two hundred years before the language existed in which it was composed. Dr. Pusey, in his treatise on Daniel, has made a very careful, and elaborate examination not only of the Greek words found in Daniel, but also of the Persian and the Chaldee; and his conclusion is decidedly for the early date. This is a fact of no small value in the case as the late Dr. Pusey was an Orientalist second to none of the modern critical school.

So far as the verbal argument is concerned we might with far greater plausibility use it in the very opposite direction. It might be said, and truly, the language in which Daniel is written was not in use anywhere as a living language so late as the time of Alexander. Hebrew was not understood by the common people even in the time of Ezra. (Neh. viii., 8.) Not a scrap of Hebrew literature has come down to us from any period after Malachi unless the theory of the critics is accepted regarding Daniel and some other books. From the exile onward Hebrew was a dead language, known only to the learned, or those whose business it was to expound the sacred books to the people. We might therefore ask why any one writing in the time of Alexander or later should write in Hebrew? And it might be maintained with great show of reason, that this book, written, for the most part, in classic Hebrew, must have been written during the exile at latest, as the Hebrew was never in vogue after the return to Palestine. And further, we might point to the parts written in Chaldee and argue this is natural and appropriate if the book was written by a person prominent in the Babylonian Empire; but why should it be introduced in the time of the Maccabees? There could be no reason for its appearance at such a time except a sinister and fraudulent one.

When therefore we look into the reasons offered by the critics for setting Daniel aside as genuine those of us who feel inclined to hold by the old view can breathe easier. Nothing that is serious or unsettling has as yet been brought forward. We are ready to allow that Daniel was a late book when the arguments presented against its early origin seem to be insuperable. But nobody is constrained by any law of right or reason to do so until the insuperable arguments are forthcoming, and they are not yet forthcoming. Driver himself being witness, who says (page 477, introduction): 'A number of independent considerations, including some of great cogency, thus combine in favor of the conclusion that the Book of Daniel was not written earlier than 300 B.C. More than this can scarcely, in the present state of our knowledge, be affirmed categorically, except by those who deny the possibility of predictive prophecy. Nevertheless it must be frankly owned that grounds exist which, though not adequate to demonstrate, yet make the opinion a probable one, that the book as we have it, is a work of the age of Antiochus Epiphanes.' Some may be ready to give up the genuineness of the Book of Daniel on a mere probability. Most Christians, however, will be content to regard this book as what the ages have regarded it, until more urgent and adequate reasons are given than such as are only of sufficient force to create a probability.

H. GRACEY.

Gananoque, April 13, 1905.

THE BURDEN OF THE BALKANS.

('Daily Telegraph,' London.)

Those who read Miss Edith Durham's previous book, 'Through the Lands of the Serb,' were unanimous in the opinion that it was an ideal record of an adventurous journey; and all who take up her new volume with the above title will find it even better than the former, if that be possible. Miss Durham does not give dry-as-dust disquisitions on antiquated history, or load her pages with figures from Consular reports, but she takes her readers among the people she is visiting and shows how they live and what they think—makes the natives, in fact, tell their own story in their own rough and ready words. The journey she made through Albania was hard and full of danger, but she thoroughly enjoyed it, and the reading public ought to be thankful to her for undertaking it, for it has been the means of providing them with one of the most interesting and entertaining books of travel in the turbulent district of Eastern Europe published for a long time; and the volume will, moreover, give the English reader a better idea of the real state of affairs there than tons of Blue Books. Could anything indicate more exactly the imbroglio than the following conversation respecting the enmity that rages between Slav and Albanian in the districts they both claim:

'Servian,' said an Albanian to me but a month or two ago. 'Servian! Yes, I have heard so much that I understand it, but I will not soil my mouth by repeating their dirty words.'

'Why do you hate them so?' I asked.

'Because,' he replied, calmly, 'we are born like that. It is in our blood.'

'Like cats and dogs,' I said.

'Exactly so, mademoiselle. It is like cats and dogs.'

In another village the people were very proud of their success in some petty skirmishes. When they had surprised a small body of soldiers, they killed the lot, poured petroleum on their bodies, and burned them; then no one would ever know where they had fallen, and they could not be avenged. 'I hope they were all dead when you burned them?' I said. 'Who knows?' they replied, oracularly. Miss Durham's record of her travels is deeply interesting from beginnig to end, and those who take it up will find in it a fund of infinite enjoyment.

WELLINGTON AS A WIT.

Although it cannot be said that the Duke of Wellington shone to any great extent as a humorist, he was quite capable of administering a crushing retort when occasion demanded, as the following story, culled from a biography of the Iron Duke, shows. Louis Philippe once introduced the Duke to one of the French Marshals whom he had defeated in the Peninsula. With unpardonable discourtesy the marshal turned his back on his old foe during the presentation. The King apologized with what grace he could.

'Forgive him, sire,' laughed the Iron Duke; 'why, it was I who taught him to do that in the Peninsula!'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Land of Lakes and Islands.—At a point 145 miles north of the city of Toronto, Canada, on the Grand Trunk Railway System, is reached one of the most magnificent districts in the 'Highlands of Ontario,' known as the 'Lake of Bays' District. The region comprises a series of connected lakes, over which large steamers are navigated. What greatly adds to the Lake of Bays value as a health-giving and sportsman's resort is the matched purity of the air one breathes upon its heights. The visitor forgets his ills under its reviving influence in less than a week. Its bracing morning breeze, which rivals the celebrated atmosphere of Pike's Peak, Col., imparts new lung power and fresh vitality. Handsome illustrated publications sent free on application to J. Quinlan, D.P.A., Montreal.

The Gourlay Piano in Japan.—While the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have pressed for the adoption of the motto and label, 'Made in Canada,' the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, of this city, have gone a step further. Their motto is, 'Made in Canada for the World.' By this they desire to indicate that they are not afraid to put their products in direct competition with the best the world has hitherto produced. Lately, they sent one of their 'Gourlay' pianos to Japan, to the home of a Methodist missionary at Hamamatsu—Rev. R. C. Armstrong. The instrument was selected in Toronto by a prominent musical expert, who had regard not only to beauty and richness of tone, but also to durability of construction, and with experience of other standard makes, chose the 'Gourlay.' The following letter from Rev. William Service, of Harrowsmith, Mrs. Armstrong's father, will be read with special interest: 'We have just heard from our son-in-law, Rev. R. C. Armstrong, Hamamatsu, Japan. They have just received their piano (Dec. 28th, 1904), in excellent condition, perfectly in tune, and in every other respect perfectly satisfactory. They are delighted with it. Their Japanese neighbors are also delighted with its sweet strains, and gather round in large numbers to listen. They find it will be a great help to them in their work. I thank you for the very excellent instrument you sent my daughter.' The fact that after a two months' journey by land and sea, the piano arrived at its destination in perfect tune, justifies the selection of the 'Gourlay,' and establishes a record which will not soon be broken by other pianos, either of Canadian or of foreign manufacturer.—'News,' Toronto, Feb. 2nd 1905.

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Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.50.

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APRIL, 1905

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

ACCIDENT AT QUEBEC

Quebec, April 20.—Some three hundred feet of the stone wall forming part of the Louise Embankment bulged out and fell into the basin this afternoon. The accident is a serious one, but will not interfere with navigation. No person was injured.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1905.

It is to be hoped that an immediate inspection will be made of all the convertual buildings throughout the country, and that power will be taken by the government to require the fullest provision for fire escapes. Such places are free from some of the dangers which beset other buildings, where intoxicated persons are liable to do damage, but buildings three to five storeys high, containing none but females, more carefully locked and barred than other buildings, and inhabited by many old women, some of them possibly imbecile, and by many children, some of them reckless, have dangers all their own. The mode of building, while, as a rule, very substantial, is not always of any specially fire resisting quality. There is the more reason, therefore, that there should be the utmost provision for escape in case of fire. There might, at least, be balconies everywhere, and such access from one to another as would not increase the terrors of the inmates, with regard to possible invasion, which would, however, be the very last thing in probability.

A striking instance of the extent to which public morals can degenerate in a great Christian commonwealth is to be seen in the proposal now before the Pennsylvania Legislature, to erect a statue of the late Senator Matthew Quay. It calls to mind Carlyle's scathing essay on the Hudson statue, in which he pointed out that when people pay this honor to a public man they proclaim to the world and to posterity what sort of man they admire and would have their sons imitate. In the setting up of statues a people not only show what characters they delight to honor, but what they are themselves. When public monuments represent moral purity, physical perfection and heroism, we may be sure that these are the idols of the builders, and of a people virtuous and strong. But when a Hudson or a Quay is thus honored and raised on high for the admiration of the multitude, what can be said save that the vile, sordid and corrupt in the public life of the times have more admirers among the people and their rulers than the wise, noble and pure.

The Japanese Bureau of Statistics gives the population of Japan in the year 1903, exclusive of Formosa, at 46,732,811. In 1894 it was 41,813,215, and in 1900, 44,815,980. This, if there is no mistake about it, is a greater natural increase than has been shown by any country in the world, not excepting the United States, which looks largely to immigration for its growth. This places the population of Japan at about one-third that of Russia, while its homogeneousness and unity of sentiment gives it a strength which the numerous and mutually hostile nationalities and classes which compose the Russian empire do not possess. The Bureau of Statistics at Tokio has also published figures giving the progress of Japanese commerce. In 1884 it aggregated $10,500,000. In 1904 it had risen to $345,000,000, or more than a twentyfold increase in twenty years. These figures explain why Japan has been able to meet the strain of the war with comparative ease. They also show how absolutely necessary it is that the Russian fleet should be defeated. The whole fortune of Japan hinges on the impending naval conflict. In the hands of Admiral Togo lies the destiny of his country, as once the destiny of Britain lay in those of Lord Nelson. The issues at stake are far greater than could depend on any battle on land. It may be that the independence of Japan, the future of China, and the fate of autocracy in Russia hang upon the result of the naval battle which cannot be long delayed.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie sent this message to the newly-elected Mayor of Chigo: 'Tell Judge Dunne not to stop till 'every public utility that can be made 'the subject of private monopoly has 'been placed under the control and op-'eration of the city.' There is no man in America who knows more of the inner workings of corporations than the great ironmaster of Pittsburg. Though he never was an operator in public franchises, he thoroughly understands the value of the privilege of taxing the public by being able to fix the price of articles in general use. He knows how a cent or two, which seems a mere nothing to the individual, means millions to the monopolist and that, consequently, a franchise which confers the power to tax the public in the minutest way has in that power its most valuable asset. Hence it is that every public franchise company capitalizes this privilege and makes the necessities of the public and the period of its contract tangible property worth so many millions, on which dividends have to be paid. In this way the public is not only made to pay for the service rendered more than it is worth, but is also taxed heavy interest on an enormous asset which it has given away for nothing. This is considerably more than Mr. Carnegie was able to do in his iron trade under the operation of a protective tariff. His support of public ownership of public utilities will be accepted as disinterested. He has 'made his pile' and can afford to be sincere. His message to Judge Dunne will help to educate the people to an understanding of the fact that, it is their own fault if they make their servants their masters by giving them the power to tax them.

Typhoid, for the second time, in a parliamentary filter at Toronto—a break, for the second time, in a parliamentary elevator at Ottawa, carrying a load of members to the bottom—an explosion, for the second time, on board a government steamer at Kingston. It is government that we look to to make health regulations, to inspect dangerous constructions, and to proscribe dangerous methods. And yet we find no machinery in this world perfect. It is certain that no corrupt intent made members of the national or provincial governments acquiesce in a bad elevator rope or a contaminated filter. In these cases we only realize that with the utmost unquestionable of good intent we are, in the complicated machinery of to-day, liable at every turn to suffer from the most gross and culpable negligence. The acetylene explosion is of a different sort. The use of this explosive, in preference to other explosives, for lighting purposes, was a matter of judgment. It was realized that, for lighting the buoys, there is no light at all equal to that produced by acetylene. One government engineer looked at it as so greatly adding to the danger that he refused to use it, and as a consequence accepted a subordinate position in the service. Another was enthusiastic in its favor, and his counsel was accepted with this fearful explosion as one of its results. This misadventure, the second which has occurred since the use of carbide was introduced, makes it look as though the management of that now familiar illuminant was not sufficiently perfected to make it safe for this purpose. It does not even then prove that the judgment preferring acetylene to Pintsch gas was wrong. Life and death often depend on the effectiveness of the river lights, and some adventure is no doubt justified in making them as brilliant and reliable as possible. The acetylene is certainly brilliant if not reliable.

A FATEFUL BATTLE.

All is mystery with regard to the two fleets in the China Sea. However much Admiral Rojestvensky and his officers may have got rattled in the North Sea, it would seem that the much derided admiral has entered the China Sea with the desperate courage of those who are determined to win or die. The inferiority of his fleet in any probable combination to that of Admiral Togo has been, not only admitted, but proclaimed by those who know it as well as any one. Only by better fortune or superiority of strategy could it possibly meet at an advantage the naval hero who has never known anything but victory. Though no one denies Russian courage even in the hour of desperation it must be acknowledged to be an additional weakness to the Russian fleet that it would enter battle without much of that buoyancy which the hope of victory contributes. Add to this a positive disaffection on the part of the men, who are, for the most part, land-men, with a horror of the sea, who are all forced recruits, who, unless the whole moral condition of the Russian navy has suddenly changed, have known nothing but contemptuous and brutal treatment from their officers ever since they were torn from their homes, and among whom has spread, we know not to what extent, the sentiment that defeat would be better for Russia than victory, and we find conditions which add to the peril of the Russian situation. Moreover, if we see any power in spiritual forces we find Japan as a whole full of fervent desire and prayer for victory, feeling that on the outcome of the impending battle largely depends her very life as a nation, while Russia is for the most part fervently praying for defeat. Japan has with her the wishes and prayers alike of all Asia and of all free nations, while Russia has on her side the autocracy of Germany and some considerable survival of friendly popular sentiment in France, whose romantic and one-sided falling in love with Russia has been one of the curiosities of history. All this preponderance of sympathy is a burden on the soul of the Russians as they enter on the conflict, which, to all appearances, carries with it the fate of nations, for it is felt in Japan that if Russia is victorious all Japan has fought for will be at the mercy of the conqueror, while, should she be beaten, it is generally admitted in Russia that the whole autocratic and bureaucratic structure of that country would come tumbling down.

IS IT TREACHERY?

Our correspondent, the Rev. A. C. Reeves, of Campbellford, in Ontario, says that it was the Roman Catholics who opposed a legislative union when the Provinces of British North America came together, and insisted not only on a provincial autonomy for Quebec, but demanded that the interests of education should be under provincial jurisdiction; so that it is they, and not the people of Ontario, who have gone back on the principles of Confederation; what they then claimed for themselves they are now unwilling to grant to the people of the west. Is this quite fair to them? They certainly did demand to control their own educational system through the Provincial Government, but they did not claim to control the education of the minority. The minority was to control its own educational system and has always done so. The majority would probably have acted rightly by the minority, even if they had been free to act otherwise, but at Confederation the minority demanded that their educational freedom should be guaranteed by the national compact, and so it was. Now when new provinces are being created the Roman Catholics ask for the minorities there, what the minority here enjoys, namely, control by constitutional right of its own education. No doubt the two systems are different in character. The one is sectarian and sectionalizing and estranging; the other is unsectarian and uniting. The latter is without question, in our mind, the best; but our neighbors conscientiously take a distinctly opposite view. Each part of the community would prefer that its own system should be universal; but we can scarcely imagine how the minority of this province would feel or act if the system of the majority was forced upon it. The Protestants of Quebec would say that their religious liberty was invaded and would probably rise in revolt against such despotism. Determined to have their own conscientious convictions respected, they cannot but respect the convictions of their neighbors however much they may deplore them.

What Mr. Reeve asks is, that the majority in the new provinces should have the determination of all school questions absolutely in their hands. Our belief is that they would use such a power in a way as liberal to the minority as the autonomy act proposes. In fact what is proposed is to extend the system which has been brought into shape under local legislation. But we cannot blame the minority for wanting to have the minority right constitutionally guaranteed, as that of the Protestants is in Quebec; nor can we think that for proposing to give them this security, a premier who is seeking only to be true and fair to all should be spoken of as guilty of the most audacious and treacherous act in our history. We should like to ask Mr. Reeves to put to himself one question. Let him imagine, if he can, that the present prospect was that of a large Roman Catholic majority in one of these provinces and of a large Mormon majority in the other, and then ask himself if, under such an outlook, he would be quite as sure as he is that the constitution guaranteed those majorities the right to legislate with regard to education just as they might like, and would he be quite as sure as he is that they ought to have that unlimited power. If he finds his mind revolt against giving absolute power to the provinces in such a case, he will be able to see the attitude of mind of those who are demanding that some limit be placed on possible majority despotism. Practically the system of schools which prevails in the provinces, and which it is proposed to perpetuate, seems to us an excellent one. Schools are necessarily carried on and managed by the local majority. What is guaranteed, is, first, that religious teaching shall not invade the hours of general study; and, second, that, if any religious minority feels dissatisfied with majority management, it shall be free to have a school under its own management, but that such school shall be required to come up to the same standard of teaching and be under the same limitations. This is, of course, a guarantee for Protestant minorities as well as for Roman Catholic ones.

OUR JAPANESE.

British Columbian legislators must have known, when they railroaded an act through the legislature on the last day of its sitting, imposing restrictions on Japanese immigration and forbidding their employment on public works in the province, that it would have to be disallowed and that they were acting for Buncombe, and, in view of the trouble it would give throughout the country and the Empire, doing a very unpatriotic thing. Similar acts have already been disallowed, and this one, if the Lieutenant-Governor follows precedent, will be reserved for the action of the Dominion Government. In that case there will not even be the poor satisfaction of bringing the mischief into being. Do the Columbians fear the Japanese because they are inferior or because they are superior to themselves? The absurdity of classing the Japanese as an inferior race, whose presence is a detriment to the province, is apparent from what these people have achieved in every field of enterprise on which they have entered. Even in British Columbia, where their special activity is the fishing industry, the Japanese boats dare weather that the proud Caucasian shrinks from. Unless the British Columbians regard the Japanese as the Russians do the Jews, as a people so superior to them, industrially and intellectually, that they could not compete with them on equal terms, they have no excuse for imposing restrictions upon them. It is all very well to say that they are heathens, but, then, so are we if we do not love our fellow men, for this is the very first law of Christianity. Japan is the ally of the British Empire, and it is conceivable that circumstances might arise in which Canadians and Japanese would have to fight shoulder to shoulder in a common cause. In such an event, we should from all that we have recently learned have every reason to be proud of and place the fullest trust in our fellow-soldiers. Indeed, Canadians would need all their resources of courage and intelligence to prove themselves equal to the people on whom the legislature of British Columbia seeks to affix a stigma. As the ally of Great Britain, Japan has the right to insist that her people shall be accorded the same rights that she accords to British subjects in her dominions. The act just passed is, therefore, contrary to Imperial policy, and an empty display of ill will which a legislature having due regard to its own dignity would not have perpetrated.

SETBACK FOR SHAM RECIPROCITY.

The 'Commercial Bulletin,' of Boston, has been gathering opinions from the newspapers of Canada in order to ascertain how they stood on the reciprocity question. Briefly, it was discovered that in general they cared very little about it. The 'Bulletin' addressed to every daily newspaper in Canada, and the principal weeklies and semi-weeklies, the following questions: 'Would you, as a 'representative of Canadian public opin-'ion advocate on any terms the removal 'or substantial reduction of the duties 'on manufactured goods made in the 'United States, such as carriages, agri-'cultural implements, shoes, clothes, 'woollens and rubber goods?' and 'If so, 'what United States duties should in 'your opinion be reduced for Canada's 'benefit, and to what extent?' The newspapers which failed to answer the first letter were canvassed by a second letter, and those still remaining by a third. The total number of newspapers sent to was two hundred and forty-one, with a total estimated circulation of 1,023,653 copies. Ninety-four papers, or 39 percent of the total, were so indifferent to reciprocity that they did not reply; a hundred and one, or nearly 42 percent, opposed reciprocity on any terms; twenty, or between eight and nine percent, favored some concessions in exchange for reciprocal concessions; ten, or about four percent, were noncommittal; seven considered that the United States should reduce her tariff duties in favor of Canada before Canada could even consider reciprocity; six only favored absolute free trade, and three specifically declined to discuss the matter at all.

We are not surprised at this result, considering the rebuffs that Canada has had to put up with in the past, and considering that even now all those in the United States who are so vigorously agitating for 'reciprocity' have put themselves on record as opposing any reciprocity that would actually reciprocate. The type of reciprocity they advocate stops short of the point where it would do Canada any good. If a different brand of reciprocity were offered, Canada might not be found so coldly indifferent. Another thing that causes Canada to be either indifferent or resentful is the way that even the 'Commercial Bulletin' mixes up reciprocity with possible annexation. In its comments upon the Canadian letters it received in reply to its questions, for instance, it says: 'The natural field of expansion for the 'United States is to the north. The 'misfortunes of fifteen minutes at the 'crucial moment of the American expe-'dition against King George's stronghold 'at Quebec prevented Canada from join-'ing the Old Thirteen. It is to be 'hoped that she may yet see that her 'future lies with us. Meantime, Can-'ada is a foreign country.' Further on, the 'Bulletin' says that 'Canada may un-'derstand our friendly feelings towards 'such mutual concessions as will injure 'neither, while she flies her own flag, 'but that unrestricted entrance to all 'the markets of the United States can 'only be given to communities that fly 'ours.' It is this sort of insolence, added to the obvious insincerity of the so-called reciprocitarians of the United States, that have brought about the condition of things discovered by the 'Bulletin.' It sums up: 'British Columbia 'appears quite hostile or indifferent, and 'so does Manitoba and the North-West 'Territories. In New Brunswick opin-'ion is divided, but on the whole is hos-'tile. In Nova Scotia the feeling seems 'to be one of utter indifference rather 'than hostility. Ontario is overwhelm-'ingly against any reciprocal concessions 'to the United States, and the same is 'true of Quebec.' The same is likely to be the case while the reciprocity talked about is the merest sham, and is backed by the constant assurance that trade exclusiveness is maintained as a method of enforcing annexation. What sort of spirit do they attribute to us?

THE RACE FOR THE LAND.

Is the Anglo-Saxon race effete, and is the hegemony of the world about to pass to the yellow? This is the problem, in brief, which Mr. Rider Haggard is seeking to bring out of the region of academic discussion and into that of practical policy. He says, unless our race is rescued from the cities, where it is dying out, and deploys on the land, 'where children are blessings, and he that has most has aids to his fortune and riches to boast,' it will soon find all the land preempted and its day passed away. To this end he beseeches the English to take possession of the vacant soil of Canada, and Canada to fill up her broad acres as fast as she can with Englishmen. Mr. Haggard shares the common belief that city life is the bane of our modern civilization, and that the ever-accelerating drift of population from country to city is little else than race suicide. The only cure for this evil is, Antaeus-like, to go back to mother earth. This view is only fresh in that Mr. Haggard, who has brought a great deal of diligent, practical study and observation to bear on the population question, brings to it the endorsement of that fresh investigation. The creed itself is no new one that man's natural and right condition is that of the noble savage, or rather of the garden of Eden, and that civilized life is essentially evil, unwholesome and degrading. This was the whole world's creed in the generation which followed Rousseau, and found beautiful expression in such books as Paul and Virginia, Sandford and Merton and other classics of that period. It is not certain, however, that life in cities is not man's more normal condition. To cities he has always tended. If city life is best, however, the cities will have, for the good of man, to be very different from the too rapid accretions of population that we see to-day. There was a time when men were forced into cities for mutual defence and by reason of the monopolization of the land by feudal lords. In our day they rush to cities by choice, because these offer the more attractive life and the brighter prizes.

There is, however, a change coming over things in these days of steam and electricity, which are making cities rural and the country urban. Steam, post and telegraph have already done this largely for England. All the neighborhood of the large towns is occupied by the homes of those who reside permanently out of town, and all the seashore and every delectable spot is occupied by the residences of those who reside in them part of the year. In like manner, old, deserted farms in New England are being bought by city people for pleasure grounds or laid out as such for the public use. This process of living out of town is being greatly accelerated on this continent by the electric railways. The first effect has been to move a large part of the population out bodily to a wider zone almost as thickly built as the town. The next will be to carry further afield those who want the air and greenery and light of the real country. This is a privilege which cannot be too highly valued, especially in connection with the bringing up of families. The country is the right place for a family, and the city is not. Indeed, in these days, when landlords have their own way, it is the common thing to frown upon families with even one infant, and to refuse houses altogether to those having more children. The poorest city person with a family could probably make his own out of half an acre in the country. Such is the effect on the towns. The effect on

the country will develop as the electric railway gradually makes its way over every line of country road, as the telephone has largely already done, bringing home into touch with home, and each into touch with the nearest town. Thus the people of a countryside will in time be brought nearer together than those of a town used to be. The newspaper already carries the whole world to the farmer's door, and the rural postal delivery, which is becoming a crying demand, will complete the work and put him as much in touch with mankind as though he lived in the heart of a town. The tendency to large farming by machinery certainly is to reduce the numbers of people who can find a living by agriculture, that is, once the land is all occupied. But then begins the process of change to small farming. The land in the older countries can be made to carry more people than it does when, as in France, it becomes divided up into small holdings, and when farm culture gives way to that of the kitchen garden. But even kitchen gardening is going necessarily to be done on a larger and larger scale. The present problem, at all events, is how best to carry out Mr. Rider Haggard's suggestion of getting our broad acres occupied by those who are best qualified to build up a united Canadian nation. To this end there is no better material than the stalwart sons of the mother countries who are just now passing in endless procession westward.

PROTESTANTISM IMPUGNED.

We have almost never known a Roman Catholic take up the cudgels against Protestantism without beginning with silly railing at Henry the Eighth and Martin Luther, as though Protestants based their faith on Henry the Eighth and Martin Luther. We cannot but suspect that most of those who use this method know quite well how stupid it sounds to Protestants, and that their object rather is to frighten any of their own creed who may chance to be thinking that there may be true Christianity among Protestants. Yet surely they also are growing too intelligent to be frightened into line by such ancient and empty bogeys. The name Protestant is possibly the cause of this association of ideas, as it was far more applicable to those who, in the sixteenth century, threw off the accretions of a widely dominant creed and practice, than it is to present conditions, when it is little used except when needed to describe the distinction between those who follow Rome and those who do not. Most Protestants of the present day know little or nothing about Henry the Eighth, and those who do know about him have even less respect for him than for his daughter, Bloody Mary, of lurid memory, who was at least consistently submissive to her spiritual advisers. Far from being a pillar of Protestantism, Henry was a sort of second Peter for the Roman Church, the Pope having solemnly pronounced him Defender of the Faith. As for Luther, he was a holy man, and his marriage was holy, but he is mentioned fifty times by Roman Catholics for once that Protestants hear about him. It is with their Father in Heaven and with his Son Jesus Christ that the faith and service of Protestants have to do. The next argument in most cases, though Mr. McNeil spares us this, is the irrelevant text about Peter and the Church—irrelevant because all Protestants acknowledge Peter as having been chief among the apostles, and therefore pre-eminent among the church's foundation stones. Then there is, lastly, the diversity of church organization found among Protestants, an argument which makes its appeal to those who regard the church of Christ as an outward material organization, connection with which is salvation. Those who think thus are, however, necessarily growing fewer and fewer, for it is patent to every Roman Catholic that many Protestants are real Christians, and that if so, they must be within the real church. There is one other arrow in the somewhat restricted quiver, and this, at least, is not an irrelevant one. Our correspondent, Mr. McNeil, though he cannot avoid dabbling in some of the above foibles of controversy, gets upon real ground when he makes comparison of the moral fruits of the two systems. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. It will be acknowledged at once on all sides that neither tree is perfect, as thus judged, and neither totally bad. But if Mr. McNeil can show that there is less vice and crime among Roman Catholics than among Protestants, and that they are more enlightened and virile, and are doing more for the uplifting of mankind, he has proved that their church is at least better than those which he treats with such unconciliatory scorn. It is for Protestants to look this matter fairly in the face and see to it that their faith shall not be brought into discredit by their lives, and that the virtues of their communities shall glorify the doctrine that is preached among them.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has six hundred thousand policy-holders. Canadians held nearly eleven thousand of these policies at the end of 1903, representing an amount of $22,631,464. In the United States there is scarcely a city or village that has not one or two or many persons who are personally interested in the stability of the Equitable, and the same in a less degree is true of Canada. The present broil between the officers of the Equitable, therefore, interests very many people, and is not only most damaging to the business of that company, but is liable to affect life assurance business as a whole. The trouble started, as we have already recounted, through Mr. Alexander, the president of the Equitable, bringing charges against Mr. Hyde, the vice-president, of using the funds of the company for balls, dinners, trips to Paris, and so forth; that he carried out various financial deals without consulting the president, and led such a life as was calculated to bring doubt upon the company's conservatism and good management. These charges and Mr. Hyde's denials broke up the management of the company into two factions, and the prolongation of the broil has resulted from the attempt of the Alexander faction to oust Mr. Hyde from the control, which is in his hands by reason of his holding the majority of the stock, which was left him by his father, who founded the Equitable. He himself has partly acknowledged his faults, and has gone so far as to make some pecuniary restitution. From the policy-holders' point of view, the gravest charge against Mr. Hyde is that he used the funds of the company not to pay dividends that were the policy-holders' due, and which would have been paid them by any properly-conducted corporation, but that he and a clique shuffled the investments amongst themselves for their own pecuniary benefit. Furthermore, this shuffling was done by men who were not even policy-holders in the company, and who were only directors by the courtesy of Mr. Hyde.

Mr. Harriman, the well-known speculator (or financier), is said to have been Mr. Hyde's closest associate in manipulating the society's funds, and was one of the most active directors of the Equitable. Yet he has been a policyholder only since the row began, and the only stock he has in the company has been loaned to him by Mr. Hyde for qualification. Notwithstanding this meagre interest in the company, it appears that he had the greatest power in the management of its finances. The New York 'Sun' asserts that the Equitable loaned Mr. Harriman $2,700,500 a few years ago on Union Pacific stock, and that the company invested nearly $18,000,000 in bonds of the Harriman railways in 1903, on a falling market. Yet Mr. Harriman has been made a member of the committee of directors 'charged with the duty of thoroughly investigating and reporting upon the present management of the society.'—Both Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hyde have requested the New York state superintendent of insurance to investigate the affairs of the Equitable, and he has appointed Mr. Vanderpoel, the chief examiner, to make the investigation. Many object to the appointment, however, on the ground that Mr. Vanderpoel has been for ten years in charge of the insurance department in New York, and that if he did not know what was going on he is unfit for his duties; while if he did know the facts and concealed them he is worse than unfit. Others object that the New York state administration is too closely attached to ex-Governor Odell, whose friend and ally, Mr. Harriman, is one of the directors against whom charges are made. A policy-holder writing to the New York 'Sun,' says, 'We know that Mr. Odell dare not go back on Mr. Harriman, and we know that Mr. Harriman dare not go back on Mr. Odell. The triumvirate of Republican legislators at Albany and important state officers are entirely in the power of Harriman and Odell. As this fight goes on it will become necessary to tell how Harriman and Odell acquired this power over the ruling Republican legislators and the aforesaid state officers. The hundred thousand policy-holders in the State of New York are at the mercy of Harriman and Odell and the coterie of Republican legislators and Republican state officers at Albany. There never was such a state of affairs in any state in the Union.'

Unless the picture is overdrawn, the position is certainly a very serious one. A plan to 'mutualize' the company by allowing the policy-holders to elect a majority of the board of directors has been decided upon, but it is the opinion of many that Mr. Hyde will still manage to hang on to the control. Under ordinary circumstances a directorate holds enough of proxies from the electing body to perpetuate itself. Only under extraordinary and notorious conditions like those which at present prevail in the Equitable is there any hope for such combined action on the part of the policy-holders as would secure the independence of their own representatives on the board. Had the company been a mutual one during the past few weeks, there is little doubt that Mr. Hyde would have been turned out, as the general agents of the company are almost a unit against him. As the general agents come into closest contact with the policy-holders, they would naturally influence them most as to how they should give their votes. Meantime, the influential newspapers are insisting upon an investigation of the affairs of the company that shall be most thorough. An attempt to cover up anything will only make the public believe that things are worse than they really may be, as the 'Evening Post' says, and a clean breast is now the only course. Others insist that the investigation must not only be thorough, but it must be public, or irretrievable harm is certain to be done. The 'Sun' thinks it is not too much to say that the welfare of the whole business, the entire system of life assurance, depends upon the outcome of the investigation. While the latter opinion may be extreme, the gravity of the issue none can doubt. It is not for a moment questioned that the Equitable is now in a sound position and is able to pay its policy-holders a hundred cents on the dollar. But it is charged that the funds of the company have been used to the profit of the directors and detrimentally to the interests of the policy-holders, and that the knowledge, or suspicion, that such things have been going on is proving injurious and destructive to the business of the corporation. The moral to be drawn from all this, is that it is still the character of the men in high positions that determines the welfare or otherwise of others. Under young Hyde's father the Equitable arose and enjoyed the greatest credit and renown. The younger Hyde, so far, seems only to have marred the good work of his father.

EASTER.

Easter day is the crowning festival of the church year. In the historic churches it has ranked first in official importance, and has been observed with the most splendid ritual. The pre-eminent place thus accorded to it is not without a reason, for without the great truths which Easter brings to mind every other observance would be meaningless, and all the varied interests of life a hollow mockery. 'The Resurrection' was the great message of the early church. It was this that gave its members most abundant joy amid the most terrible tribulation. It was this which gave them audacity to attack the hoary wrongs and vested interests of paganism. And this has proved an anchor enabling Christianity to ride out the storms which have beset it through the centuries. So accustomed have we become to the belief in a future life, that we have hardly any conception of the darkness in which all beyond the grave was enshrouded to the pagan or even to the Jewish mind. One of the loveliest little poems of antiquity is Hadrian's sonnet to his departing spirit, but its regrets at leaving the brightness of earth and its dread of the coming change are striking when placed in contrast with Paul's song of triumph when the end of his course drew nigh. The grandest words of paganism upon the immortality of the soul, are those of Socrates before his death, but how infinitely they range below those of the Saviour on the night of his betrayal, 'In my Father's house are many mansions.....I go to prepare a place for you.'

To the most enlightened in the old times the future life meant something dim, shadowy and attenuated. Our sombre funeral processions and the gloom with which we usually invest death, shows that we have not entirely shaken ourselves free from this thought. The Christian belief on the contrary is, that the departure of the believer is an entry into a 'life more abundant,' and though there will always be a natural shivering from the great mystery, Death should be considered as without doubt 'swallowed up in victory.' There is no miracle in the New Testament which has been so persistently attacked as the Resurrection of the Lord. This has not always been out of wantonness or of a wish to destroy faith. It has sometimes been—as it was with Renan and Matthew Arnold—part of a pathetic endeavor to make the story of the Christ more 'real,' and to co-ordinate it with the facts known to living experience. It was a serious misapprehension of the great facts of the case, however, and the whole outlook of these men on life suffered in consequence. The way to co-ordinate the life of Christ with ours is a reversal of the process, namely, to set our lives to the same high key as His, and thus here and now to enter into His 'ageless life.'

Dr. Lyman Abbott tells us that the historical testimony to the resurrection of Christ is every whit as sound as that to the assassination of Julius Caesar. The Christian certitude does not rest upon this, however. It is securely rooted in experience. The man who walks in daily discipleship with the Master, and who

'Knows, with John, His smile of love,
With Peter, His rebuke.'

ceases to regard external testimony as of the first importance. There is no personality so powerful in the world to-day as that of the Galilean carpenter and teacher who was crucified nineteen centuries ago.

'For warm, sweet, tender, even yet
A present help is He;
And faith has still its Olivet,
And love its Galilee.

'The healing of His seamless dress,
Is by our beds of pain;
We touch Him in life's throng and press,
And we are whole again.'

There is another testimony—that of history. 'O Galilean, thou hast conquered,' are said to have been the words of the dying Julian, and they are of the profoundest truth. Along the corridors of time He passes, performing miracles as of old, comforting the mourner, raising the fallen, healing the sick, feeding the hungry, strengthening the weak, and ever bringing the old empire of force and greed into subjection to the spirit of love and service. Those who enlist in such labor will feel their 'hearts burn within them' as by a spiritual presence, and sooner or later will learn what the great words signify, 'I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and he that liveth and believeth in me shall never die.'

NEWFOUNDLAND.

It is a lasting pity that the Bowell ministry did not accept Newfoundland's terms at the last conference between the two countries in April, 1895. They were most exorbitant, but then Newfoundland was in a position to make her own terms, as Canada had by far the most at stake in the matter. If that had been done, Newfoundland would now have been a member of Confederation for ten years or so, and there would have been no menace of her establishing closer and closer relationship with the United States. We in Canada who have regarded the union of Canada and Newfoundland as inevitable, cannot help regretting the delays in such a settlement, delays which in the past have been followed by petty disputes relating to trade and fishery concerns, and which, in the present and future, threaten to be followed by serious complications with the United States. When Sir Robert Bond succeeded in making a treaty with Secretary Hay, we were told by United States writers that the treaty was dictated much more by diplomatic reasons than by mere considerations of trade. Sir demanding Mason and Slidell, and that Robert Bond, as well as Mr. Hay, was said to hold that view, and the news was even sent out of Newfoundland that the treaty was made partly to spite Canada. We are chary, however, of accepting that as true, more especially after being assured by several trustworthy correspondents that the accounts sent out to the world by the St. Johns' newspapers of the so-called Bonavista 'wreckers,' upon which we animadverted, were not only highly colored, but substantially false. There is no room for doubt that when Secretary Blaine negotiated the treaty with the then Mr. Robert Bond in 1890, which was afterwards vetoed by the British Government upon the protest of the Canadian Government, he did so with the idea that the island might in the sequel be dominated politically by the United States. The Boston 'Herald' says, indeed, 'he realized, as only a few of his party associates appeared to, that, in order to occupy in this hemisphere the place which should be ours, the government of the United States must show itself alive to continental necessities and adopt a broad and progressive policy in the treatment of its immediate neighbors.' This is curious reading in the light of the facts that the United States purchased Alaska solely for the purpose of closing us in, so far as possible, on the Pacific and of injuring Great Britain in retaliation for in her dickerings with Newfoundland in the past her objects have been admitted by her most enlightened newspapers and magazines to be to force us somehow into accepting annexation. If that is considered a 'broad and progressive policy' it shows how fundamentally apart is the United States and the Canadian view of the matter.

That Canada and the island were not united at the inception of Confederation was owing to a difference of opinion as to the value of the connection. The demands of Newfoundland at that time were undoubtedly stiff, but few to-day would say other than that it would have been best for the Canadian representatives to have come to terms with the recalcitrant province even at unreasonable cost to Canada. At the conference of British North American leaders, which met at Quebec in 1864, to discuss the question of Confederation, there were delegates present from Newfoundland by invitation. The final proposals of the conference were not, however, accepted by the 'Ancient Colony.' In 1869 the Council and Assembly of Newfoundland passed resolutions stating the terms upon which they would enter the union. These resolutions and counter ones of the Canadian government were considered by a committee of the Privy Council of Canada and by Newfoundland delegates in June, 1869, and it was agreed that the federal government should provide efficient mail service between Canada, Newfoundland and Great Britain; that the federal government should maintain the Newfoundland mail coastal service; that the federal government should assume and defray the charges for the following services: salary of the Lieutenant-Governor; salaries and allowances of the judges of the Supreme Court; the judges of district courts, and the Labrador judge and bailiffs; the charges in respect to the Department of Customs, the Postal Department, the protection of fisheries, the provision for volunteer militia and naval brigade, the light-houses and shipwrecked crews, quarantine and marine, the surveyor-general and staff, the geological survey, the penitentiary and such further charges as were allowed to the other provinces. The proposed province of Newfoundland was also to receive the same per capita allowance on debt account as had been given to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; also an annual grant of $35,000 for legislative expenses; eighty cents a head of the population until the population reached 400,000, and, in addition, $150,000 annually in lieu of its ungranted mines, minerals and unoccupied public land. Unfortunately, this effort proved abortive, as we know. Nineteen years later, in 1888, an attempt was made to get together again, and despatches passed between the two governments as to when another conference might be held, but nothing came of it. This failure was followed by the Bond-Blaine treaty of 1890, which, as we have seen, was disallowed by the British government upon the protest of Canada. Mr. Bond necessarily had the permission of the British government when he went to Washington to negotiate the treaty, subject to the assistance of the British ambassador and imperial approval of the arrangements when completed. The Canadian government, however, protested that the relations of all the North American provinces to the United States and the empire would be changed by the proposed Bond-Blaine arrangement, and that under it Newfoundland would discriminate against Canada in favor of a foreign country.

Following her successful protest, the Canadian Government made an effort to obtain a joint treaty of reciprocity with the United States, but that failed after extended negotiations. The Canadian protest had the effect of making Newfoundland very angry. She retaliated by refusing to sell bait to Canadian fishermen, while selling it freely to United States fishermen. To this Canada replied by putting a duty upon fish entering from Newfoundland. Notwithstanding that, another conference was arranged, in November, 1892, at Halifax, having Confederation for its object. The only result of the conference was that some of the minor causes of friction were removed, and the old relations between the two countries were substantially resumed. The last conference that was held between delegates of Newfoundland and Canada took place at Ottawa, in April, 1895. The price demanded by the Islanders for acceding to Confederation was greater, however, than the Canadian authorities cared to allow, and the negotiations were again unsuccessful. Or, as Newfoundland history is written, 'after protracted discussions the attempt at union proved a failure, the terms offered by Canada not being such as Newfoundland could accept.' Since then, the Newfoundland Government has made persistent effort to conclude another treaty with the United States, and last year it succeeded, so far as the United States Government was concerned, but, as so often happens, it did not pass the Senate. Newfoundland, chagrined, threatens to stop the supply of bait to United States fishermen, and in face of this threat, and 'pressure' brought to bear in 'influential quarters,' it is now said that 'the treaty is likely to be favorably considered when the Senate again comes together.' What sort of 'influence' has been exerted may be gathered from reading this version of the treaty from the Boston 'Herald.':—

There is nothing new in the proposition which Secretary Hay has advanced in the treaty that he succeeded in making with Sir Robert Bond. It is a treaty dictated much more by broad diplomatic reasons than by mere considerations of trade. The colony of Newfoundland occupies a highly important strategical position in the topography of the continent of North America. It is of great importance that we should bind the Newfoundlanders to us as closely as it is possible to thus draw the people of a foreign country. We want them to feel that our interests are their interests, and we must do this by proving to them conclusively that their interests are our interests. This is what Secretary Blaine tried to accomplish, and this is precisely the intention of Secretary Hay in the treaty agreement which he succeeded in arranging.

The Senate is reproached for not meeting the question in the same broad, statesmanlike manner. Most of the United States Senators, we read, 'apparently ignored these features of the subject and confined their attention solely to the work of seeing whether they could not so amend the treaty as to let into this country under customs reductions the smallest possible quantity of Newfoundland products in return for the freer admission of certain American products to the Newfoundland market. As a matter of fact, for the larger purpose mentioned, the American people could well afford to admit every product of Newfoundland into the United States duty free and permit the Government of Newfoundland to impose upon American products the same duties that it did upon those obtained from other countries; in other words, for the diplomatic results desired it would abundantly pay us to treat the trade of Newfoundland in precisely the same manner that this trade is treated by our English cousins.' For the sake of a few dealers in codfish and herring, the Senate blocked the 'continental' policy of the United States by so loading the Bond-Hay treaty, last winter, with amendments as to make its ratification of not the least value, because it would not receive the ratification of the Newfoundland Government. If the Senate should change its mind, as is predicted, the Imperial Government would doubtless ratify the treaty, and the difficulty of arranging for Newfoundland to enter Confederation would be increased manyfold. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, indeed, missed such an opportunity in 1895 as will probably never occur again. It certainly will not if the intentions in this regard of the United States, which are so openly stated by her writers and politicians, are realized.

PREDETERMINATION OF SEX.

Berlin, April 17.—The question of predetermination of sex was discussed at the medical conference at Wiesbaden today. Dr. Weill claimed that diet greatly influenced the embryo. Experiments with animals showed that a predominance of carbonaceous foods tends to the development of males and of albuminous foods to females. There is a constant struggle for ascendancy between the male and female cells, and careful dieting will turn the scale.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

The Empire and the Mails—The 'Outlook,' London.
Canada's Most Imperative Task—Good Road Building—'Collier's Weekly,' New York.
The Niagara 'Grab'—The New York 'Times.'
The Case of President Castro—The Springfield 'Republican.'
The Administration of Tropical Dependencies—The Boston 'Herald.'
Lord Curzon and the Indian Congress—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
The English Conservative Leader—The 'Morning Post,' London.
The Old Sea Battle and the New—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
Reduction of Armaments—The Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'
The Dowager Duchess of Abercorn—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
The World's Greatest Woman Philanthropist, Baroness Burdett-Coutts—The New York 'American,' 'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.
At the Boat Race—By John Burns, M.P., in the 'Daily News,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Hindu System of Music—The 'Indian Ladies' Magazine.'
The Art of Thibet—The Manchester 'Guardian.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

'The Morning Purples all the Sky'—Roman Breviary, translated by A. R. Thompson.
Hepatica—Poem, by Julia Taft Bayne.
An Easter Thought—The Light of Life—The 'Outlook,' New York.
An Easter Tale—The Quest of Lornach of Banba—By Frances Campbell, in the 'Westminster Budget.'
Sydney Smith—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Work of American Novelists in General, and a New First Story by a Young American Author in Particular—By John Lane Allen, in the New York 'Times Book Review.'
Mediaeval People—What a Woman Saw in the Balkans of To-day—The New York 'Tribune.'
Prisoners and Captives—An Attack on the Ruthless System of Punishment—By C. F. G. Masterman, in the 'Daily News,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Principals Defend 'Fads and Frills'—The Old Courses Not Adapted to Present Day Civilization—The New York 'Evening Post.'
Tarapaca and the Nitrate Industry—W. J. Kircaldie, Iquique, in 'Chambers's Journal.'
Producing Varieties of Butterflies at Will 'Public Opinion,' New York.

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'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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

COURAGE OF INDIAN WOMEN

HOW IT IS UNCEASINGLY DISPLAYED.

While the popular belief that the Indian wife is merely an unreckoned quantity in the affairs of her tribe and nation, a slave and drudge for her warrior husband, has some foundation, the rule has many exceptions. That the squaw should perform the most of the daily labor about the camp and wigwam, while the brave takes his ease, in order to be fresh and strong for the long hunting trip or the hardships of the warpath, seems in accord with the natural fitness of things in Indian philosophy, and the squaw performs her task willingly and without a murmur.

But let her lord and master assume too arbitrary a hand or heap too many indignities upon her, and there is immediately such a domestic war in the camp that he is not likely soon to forget it. Never will the writer forget an instance of this kind which he witnessed one night in the upper Columbia River country, about six years ago. He had pitched his tent near an Indian encampment, in plain view and within reasonable earshot of the redskin band, and along in the evening his attention was called to the fact that some unusual commotion was going on among his neighbors. The light of several campfires made everything plainly visible, and, sitting upon a convenient log in front of his tent, he observed a highly interesting and rather amusing spectacle.

One of the warriors had incurred the displeasure of his patient squaw, and was manfully trying to bluff the matter out, with an overawing sternness and dignity commensurate with his personal greatness as a noted brave and the lord and master of his household.

But the more he tried to overawe her the fiercer and more defiant became the wrathful squaw, until, suddenly drawing a long, wicked-looking knife, she leaped into the open space in front of the circle of wigwams, and, throwing her blanket from her shoulders, stamped it into the ground with spiteful impetuosity. Then, squaring herself like a Roman gladiator, she proceeded to hurl such a mighty and scathing tirade of abuse and defiance at the whole Indian camp that all withdrew to a respectful distance, not one venturing to make a movement while she had the floor.

For two hours she stood there, pouring forth her long pent-up emotions in the light of the campfires, her sinewy form and wrathful countenance making a weird picture of ferocity; for two hours, without a moment's intermission, and such a tremendous and scorching harangue from human lips the writer never expects to hear again.

Finally, she brought her pyrotechnic oratory to a lurid and wonderfully impressive climax; then, gathering up her spurned and bedraggled blanket, she strode to her wigwam with a tread comparable to that of an untamed lioness. Not another word was heard from Mr. Brave, and a modest, respectful silence enveloped the whole Indian camp for the remainder of the night.

In point of personal bravery the squaw is often far from being the inferior of her lawful mate. The annals of the West are full of instances of her courage. Many times during the fierce Sioux wars in the Black Hills region, detachments of warriors were saved from destruction by the bravery and stratagem of some of their squaws. One of these occasions was when a gentle eyed, pleasant faced maiden, Louise, afterwards the wife of Sitting Bull, saved the great chief and a hundred of his braves from annihilation by running a fearful gauntlet of death and bringing help to the besieged warriors in the very teeth of a perfect hailstorm of bullets and arrows.

This dauntless spirit is seen to a very marked degree in the Indian women of all the North-Western tribes, and particularly among the Ojibways of the Great Lakes. It seems that no situation is too appalling, no danger too great, for them to face without hesitation and without flinching.

An instance in this connection also was witnessed some fifteen years ago at a blueberry camp a few miles north of Bear Lake, in Minnesota.

Several hundred Ojibway families were employed in picking the sweet berries, which grow in great abundance throughout the pine forests of this northern region, and which are crated and shipped in carloads to St. Paul and other city markets to the southward during the season of the fruit's ripening. As usually happens at such times, some one had managed to smuggle several bottles of whiskey into the redskins' possession, running the risk of the severe penalty prescribed by law for this offence for the sake of the few extra dollars which the thirsty sons of the forest are always willing to give for such liquid refreshment.

As a consequence, a number of the bucks, who had felt the inspiring effects of a drink or two steal along their nerves and warm up dormant instincts of the wild, were kicking up quite a lively fuss among themselves and knives were beginning to be flourished in rather sinister fashion, while blood was seen to flow from a number of flesh wounds.

One quarrel led to another, and at length two stalwart specimens of Indian manhood, who had probably already had some grudge against each other in the past, uttered their wild warwhoops of defiance, sprang out into a little open space, and, drawing their knives, went at it in a regular duel to the death. The next moment a tall old squaw, the mother of one of the combatants, came rushing through the circle of spectators, hurling them aside with her strong arms, and without an instant's hesitation, without a trace of fear upon her face sprang squarely between the deadly knives. Alas! only to receive her death wound from the weapon of her own son as he aimed a wicked thrust at the body of his antagonist.

At another time, just below the little station of Moose Lake, Minn., a deformed and hunch-backed Indian, known as Joe Bug, an evil and desperate outlaw of that region, had committed a most unprovoked and cold-blooded murder at the station, and was fleeing for his life toward the cover of timber a mile or so to the southward. The whole town had been aroused, and men were hot on his track from all directions. A small party of Ojibways were camped beside the railway, about half a mile below the station, and here the outlaw first showed himself after taking to the brush and willows which covered the intervening space. But, anticipating this very move, two of the pursuers had flanked the camp in the rear, and when the fugitive crossed the track and made for the timber just back of the tepees they sprang suddenly in front of him, blocking his way. It chanced that neither of the men carried firearms of any kind, and Bug at once threw up his rifle to shoot them down. But no sooner had he raised the gun to his shoulder than one of the squaws at the camp, doubtless guessing the truth of the situation at a glance, sprang in front of the desperate outlaw, and, grasping the muzzle of the rifle, attempted to wrest it from his hands. That deed of unselfish bravery cost her her own life, and saved from death at least one of the men. Both men leaped forward to her aid, but were too late. With a curse of fierce hatred the outlaw jerked savagely at the trigger and the bullet pierced the heart of the brave woman. He had no time for another shot, for the men were upon him. Leaping to one side, he eluded them like a snake and ran for the woods with the speed of a deer. A few moments afterwards he disappeared in the forest, and was not seen again by white man or red for a period of several years.—Los Angeles 'Times.'

NELSON'S YEAR.

INTERESTING FACTS REGARDING THE GREAT SAILOR AND HIS CANADIAN EXPERIENCES.

Mr. Henry J. Morgan writes as follows to the Ottawa 'Citizen' regarding the Nelson centennial:—

Canadians of all origins must feel indebted to Senator Domville, for taking the initiative towards securing a suitable celebration, by the people and parliament of Canada, of the centennial anniversary of the death of Nelson, England and the world's greatest naval hero.

I do not know what form the patriotic Senator's celebration is proposed to take, but I have no doubt, from the many expressions of approval in reference to it, that have come to me, that whatever may be done in the matter now or hereafter, if at all commensurate with the demands of the occasion will be heartily endorsed by all classes of the King's subjects in Canada. The world has had but one Nelson, as she has had but one Shakespeare, and it is the proud privilege of the great nation to which we Canadians have the honor to belong, that we can claim both immortals as among our very own. But while the sweet bard of Avon knew nought, or very little, of this New World in which we live, Nelson, on the other hand, cruised and commanded in our waters, and was so enamored of the country and its people, or, at least of one of them, that he was quite willing to forsake all the glories of his profession, and dwell, lovingly, ever afterwards, with a little native maid, on the shores of the St. Lawrence. Happily for England, for Nelson himself, perhaps, and also for mankind at large, his Quebec beauty did not see eye to eye with him in this instance, and Nelson, almost perforce, went back to his ship, and thence to Trafalgar. Sometimes when reading of the lavish homage which, if nothing else, was paid by the English people to Lady Hamilton, because of her influence for good over the great sea-captain, I have wondered, if, in all fairness, some small portion of it, was not fairly due to Mary Simpson, of Quebec, she being the first of his sweethearts to keep him to the straight path of duty—though quite unconscious, doubtless, at the time, of the tremendous service she was rendering to her King and country. It is not on record, I believe, that Nelson was ever in Montreal, but he certainly visited Halifax, where, as at Quebec, he made many friends, though his stay was necessarily short at both places. After he had assumed command of the Mediterranean fleet, he came more before the public eye. The success and brilliancy of his achievements, as well as his own innate qualities, made him the idol of the nation. But his cause, also, was popular, especially so in Canada, where solemn Te Deums were sung in the Catholic churches to celebrate his victories over the common foe. Although many years have passed since the occurrene, I can still remember conversing with an aged citizens of Quebec, who had heard Mgr. Plessis, one of the most eloquent and renowned of the princes of his church in this country, deliver his famous discourse on the battle of the Nile, in which he invoked the Divine Blessing on the navy of His Britannic Majesty and its illustrious leader. These are some of the things recalled to mind in connection with Senator Domville's resolution in the Senate, and which make it singularly appropriate for Canada to take the lead in paying honor to the memory of one, but for whose indomitable courage and devotion, as Mr. Chamberlain has said, 'the Empire could not have survived its second childhood.' There is, however, another tie binding Canada to Nelson's name and family which I have only recently discovered. It is one of close blood relationship resulting from a chance encounter between Mars and Venus. Among the many new citizens Montreal possessed after the conquest was a worthy trader named Frederick Gonnerman who, as Dr. Campbell tells us in his interesting and instructive 'History of St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church,' became a member of that congregation, together with his pretty daughter, Dolly. Stationed in the same city, at the same period, was the 101st Regiment of Foot, one of whose officers was a young Englishman, Capt. Alexander Dalgety, who became Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Army, and married Miss Gonnerman. Their son, Alexander Dalgety, likewise entered the army, and, returning to Montreal with his regiment, the 89th Foot, his wife gave birth there to a son, Frederick Gonnerman Dalgety. This gentleman, according to Burke's Colonial Gentry, emigrated to Australia in 1834, where he amassed a large fortune in mercantile life. Removing to England, some time after, he purchased the estate of Lockerley Hall, formerly known as Oaklands, East Tytherley, Southampton, and became a J.P., a D.L., a County Councillor, High Sheriff, Lord of the Manor, and a patron of several livings. His eldest daughter, Eliza Blanche, born Aug. 8, 1860, married Aug. 5, 1879, Herbert Horatio, Viscount Trafalgar, eldest son and heir of the third Earl Nelson. Consequently, the daughter of one Canadian and the great-grand-daughter of another Canadian will, with her husband, in the ordinary course of nature, succeed to all the honors and dignities won and worn by the immortal Nelson. It may not be out of place to add to the above that Colonel Reginald Dalgety, C.B., who distinguished himself at the battle of Abu Klea, and Colonel Edmund Dalgety, C.B., whose masterly occupation of Dordrecht and subsequent defence of Wepener, in the recent Boer war, gave him such deserved prominence in the army, are both descended from the couple first above mentioned, who married in Montreal, Jan. 15, 1785.

ON THE ABSENCE OF THE NOSE.

(From the 'Lancet.')

As the learned Mr. Isaac Bickerstaff has observed, 'the nose is a very becoming part of the face;' and its value in this respect is never fully appreciated until it is lost. Such a deprivation, however it may have been brought about, entails on the sufferer extreme misery. The absence of a nose is so utterly obvious that it must be seen by every one, and the effect on the patient may be much greater than might have been anticipated. The patient consequently shuns society and every appearance in public, and often is oppressed with a self-loathing and abasement almost amounting to the blackest despair.' A nose may be lost by accident or through gangrene from cold, and Maisonneuve has described a case in which the organ was congenitally absent; but undoubtedly the absence of a nose is in many cases to be attributed to a less reputable cause, and it is not improbable that this popular ascription of the origin of the lesion is, in part at least, the explanation of the very great mental effect of the loss of a nose.

In some parts of the world, especially Italy and India, it has been customary to employ removal of the nose as a form of punishment, sometimes judicial, but chiefly as a mode of carrying out private revenge. Especially in some districts of India is it considered a suitable form of punishment for a husband to inflict on a wife of whose conduct he does not approve. Among the Romans this penalty was not at all rarely inflicted, both by the law and by private animosity. Inasmuch as the evil was especially prevalent in certain countries, it would not be unreasonable to expect that methods of treatment should first arise there, and so it proved; for countries which were pre-eminent in possessing numbers of suitable subjects for operation were the first in which operations were devised and practiced for the relief of the deformity.

WHY DO WE USE CONDIMENTS?

(From the 'Lancet.')

While it cannot be said that the use of condiments in the daily dietary has found a complete chemical or physiological explanation, yet it is, of course, broadly known that in many cases they are essential constituents, for they improve the flavor of more or less tasteless foods, and, indeed, promote digestion by exciting the flow of the various digestive secretions. Flavor is undoubtedly a great promoter of digestive success. It is not quite clear, however, why, for example, a person takes mustard with ham, pork or beef and not with mutton; vinegar with salad or lobster and not with ham or other foods. In generalizing, however, it would appear that condiments are chosen to accompany those foods which are less digestible or which are richer than others. Mutton, for example, is more digestible than beef, pork or duck, and it is to these three that mustard is generally added. Vinegar, again, is known to soften the hard fibre of both meat and vegetables; hence it probably renders such foods as crab, lobster, salmon, salads red cabbage and walnuts less tough and more digestible. Vinegar in dressing and sauces probably has a similar action.

As a rule, the increased amount of soluble or extractive matters in a food is in direct relation to its digestibility and nourishing value, not that the extractive principles are in themselves nourishing, but because they are appetizing and promote the flow of digestive juices. To the man with robust appetite the presence of tasty extractives or the use of condiments is probably superfluous. Hunger is the best sauce, but failing hunger the appetite must be coaxed, and herein lies the true uses of sauces, condiments and other aids.

The abuse of condiments has its attendant evils. The excessive use of vinegar is calculated to lead to an anaemic condition, while it has an unfavorable influence on gout. Some silly women take vinegar to produce a pale complexion. Similarly, a free indulgence in pepper or mustard, which are both irritants, is likely to have an irritating effect upon the organs of secretion. On the other hand, their moderate indulgence promotes digestion, for they act as carminatives. Highly savory dishes are incompatible with good digestion, and the prevailing preference for liberally garnished 'messes' instead of plain, simple food is to be deplored.

Salt is perhaps the commonest condiment of all, and yet man practically stands alone amongst animals as a regular consumer of it in the more or less pure state, and as a definite adjunct to his food. Salt is present in most foods, but the amount in the majority of cases would not appear to satisfy man's needs or he would not instinctively add more. Moreover, salt may not necessarily exist in the free state of foods of natural origin, but may be loosely combined with organic constituents. There can be little doubt that salt plays a greater part than that of a mere condiment in the body, for it possesses solvent powers which, besides 'drawing out' the flavor of food, facilitate the absorption more particularly of proteids and thus increase tissue metabolism. The pleasures of feeding would be very decidedly diminished if salt and condiments were banished from our tables. It is noteworthy, moreover, that amongst condiments, most of them, whilst flavoring the digestive processes, are antiseptic, so that their action tends to counteract any disposition to undesirable fermentation.

PROBLEM OF INDIA'S DEFENCE.

An Englishman who has occupied high office in India writes in the 'North American Review,' under the pen-name of 'Anglo-Indian,' of 'The call of Lord Kitchener.' The problem of the defence of India against an attempted Russian invasion is one with which the British and Indian governments have constantly to struggle. It was recently under anxious consideration, as the result of which Lord Kitchener perfected a plan of operations against the contingency more or less remotely apprehended. The choice lay between the policy of mounting guard, so to speak, on the frontier of India, and that of making preparations for meeting Russia the moment she should violate the northern frontier of Afghanistan, and fighting it out in the territory of the Amir. The latter course was decided on as being the wiser, and in the long run the more economical; and 'Anglo-Indian' discusses the measures which must be taken to render it practicable. As to the arm and the sources from which it might be recruited, 'Anglo-Indian' says:

'If we include the imperial service troops and the volunteers—a small force under 30,000 men—Lord Kitchener has an army of 203,000 Indians and over 74,000 British regulars. He can increase his Indian troops if he can find the money, and if he can simultaneously add to his British force—for the most elementary principle of our Indian administration is that, both in peace and in war, the British solder should be close to the Indian sepoy, and that the sepoys should not outnumber the soldiers by more than two to one. Another axiom of the Indian military system is that the artillery should—with the exception of a few mountain batteries—be British. Both these limitations cramp the power of expansion; but, civilized as India is becoming, Lord Kitchener still has good recruiting grounds, and the Sikhs, Ghoorkas, Pathans, Punjabi Mohammedans and Docras, properly trained and well led, will hold their own with any fighting men in the world. Lord Kitchener has also splendid material for irregular cavalry in the warrior caste of Rajputana, and an endless supply for irregular infantry as he draws near the country of the frontier. But he wants officers. It would not be over the mark to say that for his existing army, and for irregular forces, which might be usefully employed if India had to be defended against a foreign army, more than 1,000 officers in addition to the present strength would be required. They must know the languages and the customs of the Indian races, and they cannot be improvised at a moment's notice.'

POST-CARDS THAT WHISTLE.

Picture post-cards that talk and sing and whistle may very soon find their way into many homes. Then, instead of writing stereotyped phrases, the next thing will be, says 'Pearson's Weekly,' 'the chance to send a greeting that shall have all the fervor and animation of the voice.'

Paris originated this idea. Already post-card photographs of great singers and composers are accompanied by extracts of their successes; pictures of national flags by the anthems of different countries, and so on in endless variety.

To an ordinary pictorial card is affixed a very thin transparent gelatin disk on which is impressed a gramaphone musical record. Through the centre of the disk a small hole is pierced, enabling the post-card to be placed in an ordinary 'talking machine,' and played in the usual way.

Paris, too, has another novelty of this kind in the 'Daily Post-Card,' or, more correctly, the 'Carte Journal.'

On one side is the usual space for name and address, but on the other is printed a reproduction of a photograph or sketch illustrating the most interesting even of the day, accompanied by half a dozen brief telegrams giving the news of the world.

The 'Carte Journal' is published at a penny and is on sale every afternoon at four o'clock. Some of the best-known artists have contributed drawings to this newspaper post-card.

'YANKEE DOODLE' A HESSIAN TUNE.

(Translated from the Frankfurter 'Zeitung by Consul Schumann, of Mainz.)

In the publication 'Hessenland' (No. 2, 1905), Johann Lewalter gives expression to his opinion that 'Yankee Doodle' was originally a country dance of a district of the former province of Kur-Hesse, called the Schwalm. It is well known that the tune of 'Yankee Doodle' was derived from a military march played by the Hessian troops during the War of the Revolution in America. In studying the dances of the Schwalm, Lewalter was struck by the similarity in form and rhythm of 'Yankee Doodle' to the music of these dances. Last year, at the kirmess of the village of Wasenberg, when 'Yankee Doodle' was played, the young men and girls swung into a true Schwalmer dance, as though the music had been composed for it. During the war of 1776 the chief recruiting office for the enlistment of the Hessian hired soldiers was Ziegenhain, in Kur-Hesse.

It therefore seems probable that the Hessian recruits from the Schwalm who served in the pay of Great Britain in America during the Revolutionary War, and whose military band instruments consisted of bugles, drums and fifes only, carried over with them the tune, known to them from childhood, and played it as a march.

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

THE OUTLOOK FOR UGANDA—CHRIST OR MOHAMMED.

[Condensed from the 'Christian Missionary Intelligencer' for the 'Missionary Review of the World.']

The present missionary force available cannot possibly meet all the claims and enter all the open doors in Uganda. We are, therefore, forced to decide which of these conflicting claims can least afford to wait. From a missionary point of view the kingdom of Uganda occupies a remarkable position. Though the large majority of its population are still heathen, it may be almost regarded as a Christian country, inasmuch as its legislature is practically Christian, and most of its leading men are Christian by profession. And as a Christian country it stands in the centre of Equatorial Africa, surrounded by heathen countries, north, east, south and west. Beyond this belt of Paganism lies another belt, west, north and east—Mohammedanism. To the south there is none, and there is no advance of Mohammedanism to be feared from that quarter, but in the remaining three directions there is.

Paganism, natural religion based on no literature, is necessarily a weak religion. It is vague, formless, and takes no really strong hold. Christianity and Mohammedanism are both strong religions, which men hold to the death. Between these two religions the battle in Africa will be fought. It seems more than probable that, before very many years are past, one of these or the other will be the dominent power among the tribes around Uganda who are at present heathen.

Of the three possible directions from which Islam may advance, the most remote is the west. The Mohammedan states near the West Coast of Africa are separated from us by an immense distance; they are barred by vast stretches of pathless forest, and countries under another administration lie between. In any case, we have the kingdom of Toro, some two hundred miles to the west, standing as an outlying fortress in that quarter.

A more serious danger looms in the north, from the Mohammedanism advancing slowly from Egypt southward through the Soudan. Every year is bringing Egypt nearer to us, as communication by river and road is perfected, and travel from north to south facilitated. The future of the Nile tribes will not be long undecided; and much will depend on whether Christianity or Mohammedanism is first in the field. Many of the Nile tribes farther north are already nominally Mohammedan, but the tribes lying immediately to the north of Bunyoro are not only Pagan, but have, in one instance at least, expressed a strong desire to be taught. Now is our opportunity of extending to the north, and we rejoice that it is being seized.

But if the possibility of Mohammedan encroachment from the north is an eventuality clearly to be reckoned with, a very much more pressing danger threatens from the east. Here the distance from the coast, once to be reckoned by months, is now to be reckoned by days. It was inevitable that with the railway should come in a gush of Swahili; inevitable, too, that they, with their long experience of civilization, should exercise a dominant influence over the tribes in East Africa still in their infancy; and it was clear that with the coming of the line the simple and untaught natives through whose lands it passes should become increasingly more difficult to reach and influence for good as they became more and more under the influence of unprincipled strangers from the coast and from India. There has already been a serious deterioration, yet no hand was stretched forth to save them. For many years past missionary caravans have passed through these lands on their way to Uganda; yet none has remained behind to tell the story of the Cross. The work now must be very much more difficult than it might have been five years ago. Already, as in Uganda, the Swahili are asserting their influence and are widely looked up to. To know a few words of Swahili is counted a badge of distinction, and the highest ambition of some is to be taken for Swahili. The natural and inevitable sequence is the adoption of the religion of the Swahili—Mohammedanism. Before us in East Africa lies an immense field and a great opportunity, but it is an opportunity which may not always be open to us.

As we look at the Diocese of Uganda we cannot but be conscious that 'there is yet very much land to be possessed.' From Hoima, in Bunyoro, our present farthest northern station, to Gondokoro, is a distance by road and water of about three hundred miles. In the whole extent, while the government has three stations, Wadelai, Nimule and Gondokoro, we have none. From Port Florence to Naivasha, a distance of some two hundred miles by rail, we have no station and no missionary. These are the two directions in which, more than any other, we are bound to advance, unless we are to find the field already held in force by another. The claims are urgent enough in all directions, but they are imperative in two: northward along the line of the Nile, and eastward along the line of the railway.

'Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest.'

THE LEAGUE OF THE GOLDEN PEN.

(Rev. Francis E. Clark, in the 'Christian Eldeavor World.')

'The League of the Golden Pen' is the beautiful name given to a beautiful effort to make the world happier and more sunshiny. Its originator is the Rev. E. H. Byington, of Beverley, Mass. We can almost guess the purpose of the league from its name. It is the writing of letters 'in the spirit of Christ to give gladness, comfort, counsel, and inspiration to others.' 'When such are written, the spirit of the writer translates the steel of the pen into gold.' In this list, says Mr. Byington, may come family letters, if only there is plenty of love in them, letter to children which will make the bright eyes sparkle and the little feet dance as the child cries out, when he gets it, 'O, mother, I have a letter. Who do you suppose wrote it?'

It includes letters of praise to people who are doing some noble, self-sacrificing work in the world, and who get more 'kicks than ha'pence,' according to the old proverb. It would surprise many people to know how few letters of appreciation even those who are most appreciated for their life's work ever receive. They may be burdened with correspondence from all parts of the world; but in nine cases out of ten their mail will consist of letters asking for some favor, a money contribuiton, an article, a commendation, an introduction—a favor of some sort; a letter purely of appreciation would be something like an oasis in the desert, not the gratitude which is a 'lively appreciation of future favors,' but gratitude pure and simple for some word well spoken or deed well done.

Mr. Byington, too, would have us write love-lettes, however old we may be, love-letters to mother and father, to brother, or sister or wife, as well as to sweetheart.

'Write your love-letter,' he says; 'put a stamp on it; and keep out of sight when it is delivered and read. Then note that new radiance in your mother's eye, and feel in the gentle pressure of her hand and the touch of the good-night kiss an unspeakable gladness. Even the bread-and-butter letters are not despised by Mr. Byington. Then surely they are not despised by those who receive them, if written in genuine heartiness.

'The League of the Golden Pen' has no officers, no committees, no by-laws, no dues, only members. Any member by writing to 'The League of the Golden Pen,' Beverly, Mass., and enclosing five cents, can obtain a card of membership, which contains a simple device for recording the number of letters written each month with the Golden Pen. Your membership will lapse, however, unless you write at least one letter each month with 'the Golden Pen.'

You need not sign your name; for Mr. Byington believes in anonymous letters, if they are only of the right sort. He does not believe, of course, in rasping, ill-tempered, unkind anonymous letters. These are always cowardsly; but he tells us that 'often an anonymous letter, written with a golden pen, thrills and sustains more than one whose authorship is known.' How your pastor would like to get such a letter, signed or unsigned! If I know anything about him, he is just hungry for a letter written with the 'golden pen,' and it will do him more good than medicine.

THE PLIGHT OF THE PITCAIRN ISLANDERS.

News came to hand a few days ago that a serious mishap at Pitcairn Island, in the South Pacific, has cut off the communication which the descendants of the 'Bounty' mutineers had with the outside world.

Miss Rosalind Young, the 'minister' to the islanders, states in a letter from Tahité that the cutter which has for years enabled the Pitcairners to trade with Tahité, and also to take people backwards and forwards, was capsized in a gale off the Pitcairn Island, in June last. She herself has been attending a Missionary Conference in the Society Islands, and has been anxiously awaiting for six months for the cutter to take her back to the island.

The Pitcairn Islanders are a remarkable little community. There are ninety-five of them, and they are God-fearing, industrious, sober, (Pitcairn is one of the three or four islands in the world where no strong drink is allowed), and they make periodical visits to the Society Islands as missionaries among the natives, a work which may now be interrupted until a means of communication is given them in the shape of a new cutter.

The 'Bounty' mutineers on Pitcairn years ago became religious enthusiasts, and when they died they left a God-fearing community in their children and grandchildren. The sailors had taken native Tahité women as their wives, and had taught them to read and write, and had Christianized them, at least partially.

In the island church is an organ which Queen Victoria sent out to her 'loving subjects of Pitcairn Island, and in appreciation of their domestic virtues,' according to the silver plate on the instrument. The church and schoolroom is a long building of wood, well thatched. The Pitcairners begin and end their day in prayer. They elect a parliament of their own, consisting of seven members, and it is the business of this small Senate to find work for everybody.

The place of 'minister,' was filled of late years by a man named Simon Young, a simple-minded man, quiet in manner, and respected. He officiated as a clerk, administered the sacrament, married, christened, buried, as needs required. His eldest daughter is Miss Rosalind Young, a woman of thirty-five years, who is thus hindered from going back to her people by the loss of the cutter, which is a great calamity for so small a people.—'Christian Age.'

A REMARKABLE ADVANCE IN SIAM.

(By Arthur J. Brown, in the 'Baptist Standard.')

Gambling is the national vice in Siam, where it has been licensed and even encouraged by the government. The monopoly of the gambling place in every city and town has been auctioned off to the highest bidder. The successful concessionnaire, often a Chinese, erects a large building in a central location, music adds to the attractiveness of the place, especially in the evenings, when almost the whole population assembles. In this way every village has its gambling hall, the larger cities many of them, and the exclusive right to conduct the places is a government concession, the vice has a direct official patronage. There is not the slightest attempt at concealment. On the contrary, the gambling hall is usually the largest and most conspicuous building in the town. A free theatrical entertainment often adds to the attraction. In our travels through the country we often walked about the village where we stopped for the night, and as a rule we found the crowd—children as well as adults—in or about the gambling resort. It is painfully significant that 60 percent of the government revenue comes from the spirit, opium, and gambling farms. There are now 103 large gambling houses throughout the interior of Siam, besides a large number in Bangkok, the capital. The demoralizing consequences can be readily understood.

The Presbyterian Board is the only mission organization having work in Siam, and its missionaries, led by the Rev. Dr. Eugene P. Dunlap, who has long resided in the country and has large influence with all classes of people, had vigorously combated the vice. They have been powerfully reinforced by the Hon. Hamilton King, American minister to Siam, a man of high Christian character, whose friendship for Siam, and whose absolute honesty of purpose and conduct has won the respect and confidence of the Siam government. Dr. Dunlap and Mr. King have not failed to represent to His Majesty the King of Siam, that the gambling habit was inimical to the best interests of Siam, and that the money that the government derived from it was obtained at a ruinous cost to character and legitimate industry. The king, who is an exceedingly enlightened progressive Asiatic monarch, and whose son, the crown prince, was educated in England, has finally decided to institute a much needed reform. In January the king decided to abolish 80 of the 103 gambling places in the interior on April 1 this year; to abolish the remainder of the interior houses in April 1906; and to abolish those in the city of Bangkok, on April 1, 1907.

To meet the large falling off of revenue which will be caused by this move, a readjustment of the land-tax has already begun. By this plan it is calculated that all the loss in revenue caused by the abolition of the gambling houses outside the city will be fully met. To meet the loss of revenue from the abolition of the houses within the city is a doubtful endeavor. For remedy for the loss in the country Siam depends upon herself by increasing the land-tax; but in doing this she is placing all the burden upon her people that they should bear. For the loss of revenue from the gambling houses within the city she will have to depend upon the co-operation of the Christian nations, and, anomalous as it may seem, herein she will find her difficulty. She proposes to meet the loss of revenue in the city by raising her import dues to a moderate degree. Being an extraterritorial country the treaties which now fix import dues at 3 percent can be changed only by the permission of the Christian nations.

The Siamese will find their great difficulty at this point, especially with the English. The plan, therefore, is to wipe out gambling throughout the interior during 1905 and 1906, thus by gradual movement avoiding too radical or revolutionary a change, and by leaving it in the city, centring the whole of the evil there. This places the responsibility upon that portion of the state in which alone the occidental portion of the population dwells, and the issue in 1907 will be forced by requesting of that occidental population a relief from the evil by permission to meet the reduced revenue by increase of import dues. Preparatory to that move, the wish is to cultivate public sentiment sufficient to overcome the objections that will be sure to arise from mercenary causes.

One means of doing this is by getting the subject before the people in England and America as well as in Siam. Such a movement on the part of the Siamese government is a tremendous step in advance, and one which merits the approval of the whole world. It is odd, however, to find that the movement cannot be made entirely successful without the co-operation of the Christian nations. It is therefore hoped that this co-operation will be prompt and will be freely given. Judging from the advices which have just now come from Siam, it will be the fault of Europe and America if legalized gambling is not abolished in Siam in the near future.

BIBLE DICTIONARY FOR INDIA.

The Rev. J. E. Abbott, D.D., a missionary of the American Board in Bombay, has been appointed by the Marathi mission to assist in the arrangements for the republication of the Bible Dictionary. Dr. Abbott and the Rev. H. J. Bruce, of the same mission, have also been named as the committee of the American Tract Society for Western India. In 1885 the Bombay Tract Society published the Marathi Bible Dictionary. It has been the work of many years of the Rev. H. J. Bruce and his assistant. It has proved to be a valuable aid to the Indian Christian community, and ranked next to the Bible itself in Marathi Christian literature. It has been used by missionaries and Indian Christians of all denominations and never called in question on any denominational grounds. The first edition of this Bible Dictionary is now entirely exhausted. Republication will cost not much less than 2,500 rupees. The Tract Society will give a substantial proportion of this sum and thus confer a lasting benefit on the Marathi Christian community.—'Observer.'

FRANCES H. WILLARD, OF ALASKA.

The passing away, at the Presbyterian Hospital in Sitka, of this beloved native Alaskan missionary marks the close of a remarkable life. Frances H. Willard, gifted, cultured, consecrated, was easily the foremost woman of her race. Rescued from heathenism by the first missionary sent to Alaska, who sheltered the little ten-year-old girl in the Presbyterian Missionary Home at Fort Wrangel; coming East a few years later for four years of study and preparation in a private school in Elizabeth, New Jersey, winning many friends by her brightness and intelligence, and proving herself the equal in attainments of her fellow pupils from more favored homes; returning to 'her people,' as she loved to call those of her race; taking up the work of interpreter, teacher, missionary; purified as by fire; patient in suffering and triumphant in death, Frances H. Willard has left behind her an example that will be to Alaskans and to all who knew her a stimulus and a blessing.—'Home Mission Monthly.'

IN NORTH WALES.

A minister in Anglesey says: 'The revival is felt in force throughout Anglesey, the furthermost corner of Wales. The same manifestations appear here as elsewhere. Where once chapels were half empty at certain of the services they are now full. Men and women who were never known in a place of worship are now attending. Regular attendants who never took an active part in church service are now anxious to lead in the meetings with hymns and prayers. Boys and girls frequently fling aside the deterring bonds of timidity and inexperience to take similar part. There are no exhortations, no spiritual experiences given except what are contained in earnest prayer and song. These prayers and songs follow each other rapidly without any prearranged plan or solicitation, and often come from hearts which seem well-night bursting for utterance. There is very little preaching. The revival shows itself everywhere, one hears the men singing 'In the Cross, in the Cross,' to the accompaniment of the burr of the machine. On the roadside the laborer is metalling and cleaning ditches to the tune of 'Missionary.' An impromptu prayer-meeting is held in a railway carriage, and hymns sung all along the railway line. A party of young men start singing and praying in front of a public-house. A member of parliament is drawn to the crowd, and assists. We look for substantial gains to the Christian Church from this movement. Such penitential prayers, such heartfelt thanks, such spiritual wrestling will not, we trust, result in nothing but leaves.'

Chancellor Richards, in presiding at Holyhead Petty Sessions last week, commented on the fact that for the first time during the thirty-two years he had sat there as a justice there was no one charged with drunkenness. This happy state of things he attributed to the revival, and to the work done by the ministers in the district. Another striking effect of the revival is reported from Llandyssul. At the monthly sitting of the justices for Llanfihangelarth and Llandyssul Petty Sessional Division, no magistrates attended, having been previously notified by the clerk that there was 'no business to transact.' This experience is unique, as there is usually a large number of cases monthly. In conversation with one of the magistrates, who has been on the bench for over ten years, a journalist was told that never before had he received a similar notification from the clerk.—'The Christian.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Dr. Campbell Morgan, through overwork, has been obliged to cancel absolutely every engagement on his books outside the work at Westminster Chapel, and the Northfield Conferences, for the present at least.

A new Father Damien has risen in the leper island of Molokai, where that missionary died sixteen years ago. This time it is the Rev. Brother Serapion, a young Belgian nobleman, whose family name is Van Koop.

Lady Battersea, one of the lady visitors appointed by the Home Office to visit women's convict establishments in England states that seven out of every ten women in Aylesbury jail are there through drink.

Among the speakers already promised for the International Sunday-school Convention at Toronto, June 23-27, 1905, are Bishop William F. McDowell, Illinois; Secretary Leslie M. Shaw; Robert E. Speer, New York; Prof. Martin Brumbaugh, Philadelphia; Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Brooklyn; Carey Bonner, England; Bishop John H. Vincent, John Wanamaker, Bishop C. C. McCabe, and William J. Dawson, London.

The English Board of Education has conceded the demands made by 15,000 medical men that temperance and hygiene should be taught in public elementary schools. When the petition, signed by the 15,000 doctors, was presented to Lord Londonderry some time back, he was sympathetic, but pointed out that the teachers were not as yet qualified to give instruction on the subject. The proposal was, however, well received by educational bodies throughout the country; and now the Board of Education has agreed to a course of instruction on these important subjects, a decision regarded with much satisfaction by temperance reformers in England.

Says the 'Sunday-School Times': 'The Sunday-schools of Prince Edward Island number but 214, yet this little province employs a Field Secretary during the entire year, and maintains an active Sunday-school association, as was shown by the excellent reports at its recent convention in Charlottetown, showing all bills paid and a handsome balance on hand. About the middle of the year the former Field Secretary, Mr. Raymond, resigned. Within a month the Rev. A. D. Archibald had been secured, and is already making his influence felt. He is a graduate of the Hartford School of Pedagogy, and especially qualified to promote the teacher-training work through a series of institutes planned for the near future.

An evangelistic campaign under the lead of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and four colleagues, together with their singers, has just been concluded in Oakland, Cal. All the evangelical churches but one united in the movement. Preparatory meetings of various sorts—nightly meetings throughout the city, with exchange of pulpits, for one week, cottage prayer meetings for three weeks, district union preaching services for a week—all aroused expectation and a spirit of consecration. The campaign lasted three Sundays and the weeks between.

The British Empire outside the United Kingdom only contains some 8,500,000 people of British descent—that is to say, only one in forty of its total population.

CHESS

Tuesday, April 25.

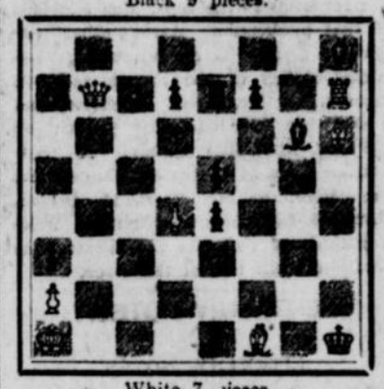
PROBLEM NO. 962.

(By V. Marin.)
First prize in 'King in the Corner' Tourney.
Black 10 pieces.

White 8 pieces.
White to play and mate in THREE moves.

PROBLEM NO. 963.

(By H. D'O. Bernard.)
Second prize in 'King in the Corner' of the 'Norwich Mercury.'
Black 9 pieces.



White 7 pieces.
White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions, May 13. Must reach Editor by May 6. Two interesting problems.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Below is the full score of the championship tourney of the Montreal Chess Club. The last game, between Sawyer and Falconer, was a little delayed owing to an interesting event in the family of the former. Mr. Sawyer, doubtless newly inspired, made short work of his opponent, and so escaped the triple tie with Kurrie and Anstey for second place. We hoped to print this week the game between Kurrie and Jacobs, which was a decidedly interesting encounter, Mr. Jacobs bringing off a neat trap when three pawns down and nothing else to hope for. Unfortunately both scores were quite unintelligible, the players being probably too much interested in the game to keep score correctly.

M.C.C. CHAMPIONSHIP 1905.

	Jacobs	Sawyer	Kurrie	Anstey	Falconer	Lucas	Collins	McArthur	Total
1. Jacobs	X X	1 1	1 1	0 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	12
2. Sawyer	0 0	X X	1 0	½ 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	10½
3. Kurrie	0 0	0 1	X X	1 0	½ 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	9½
3. Anstey	1 0	½ 0	1 0	X X	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 1	9½
5. Falconer	0 0	0 0	½ 0	0 1	X X	1 0	1 ½	0 1	5
6. Lucas	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	X X	0 1	1 1	4
7. Collins	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 ½	1 0	X X	1 1	3½
8. McArthur	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	X X	1

Game No. 998. Below is the last game in the match at Winnipeg, between C. Blake and H. H. Burrell, won by Blake with the score 5 to 2 and one draw. Notes are by the winner.

International cable match, fixed for Friday and Saturday last, was called off at the last moment, the reason given being that a break had occurred in the Western Union Co.'s wire in mid-ocean. Considering the number of wires at present crossing the Atlantic, the reasons given for allowing the match to fall through both this year and last, seem absurdly inadequate, and reflect precious little credit on those responsible for the arrangements.

Game 999 is from the exhibition match at Hastings. No. 1000 is a beauty, played at Hastings during the recent chess festival, each master consulting with two amateurs. Notes of both games by Van Vliet.

GAME NO. 998.
(Centre Counter Gambit.)

White. Blake.	Black. Burrell.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P x P	2 Q x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—Q
4 P—Q 4	4 P—Q B 3
5 Kt—K B 3	5 B—Kt 5
6 B—K 2 (a)	6 Kt—B 3
7 B—K B 4	7 Q—Kt—Q 3
8 Kt—K 5	8 B x B
9 Q x B	9 P—K 3
10 Castles.	10 B—K 2
11 Q R—Q	11 Castles.
12 B—Kt 3	12 Kt—Q 4
13 Kt x Kt (Q 2)	13 Q x Kt (b)
14 Kt—K 4	14 P—K B 4 (c)
15 Kt—B 5	15 B x Kt
16 P x B	16 P—B 5
17 B—R 4	17 Q—K B 2
18 K R — K	18 P—K R 3
19 P—Q B 4	19 Kt—B 2 (d)
20 P—K B 3	20 P—K Kt 4
21 B—B 2	21 P—K 4 !
22 R—Q 6 (e)	22 Q R—K
23 R x R P	23 Q—Kt 2
24 R—Q 6	24 R—B 3
25 K R— Q	25 Q—Kt 3
26 R x R (f)	26 Q x R
27 Q—K 4	27 R—K 2 (g)
28 R—Q 6	28 Kt—K 3
29 B—K	29 Q—Kt 2
30 B—B 3	30 Kt x B P (h)
31 R—Q 8 ch	31 R—K (i)
32 R x R ch	32 K—B 2
33 Q x K P	Resigns.

(a) The usual post for the Bishop in this opening is at B 4, but the text move is equally good, if not better.

(b) As Black was admittedly playing for a draw 13Kt x Q Kt would here have simplified matters.

(c) This pawn advanced is very questionable, leaving the K P weak and contributes largely to the loss of Black's game.

(d) If here P—B 6, 20 Q x K P and White has the best of matters.

(e) Black's 21st was an attempt to free his game by the offer of the King's pawn, but White does not bite.

(f) R—Q 7 was tempting, but the complications arising from 26..P—K 5, etc., determined the more simple exchange.

(g) White threatened R—Q 6 or 7, and Black cannot stop both.

(h) Black falls into the trap, but his game was hopeless. Kt—B was probably the best move.

(i) If K—B 2 then Q—B 5 ch, followed by R—B 8 ch, winning the Queen.

GAME NO. 999.
Danish Gambit.

White. Mieses.	Black. Napier.
1 P— K4	1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4	e 2 P x P
3 P—Q B 3	3 P x P
4 B—Q B 4	4 P x P
5 B x Kt P	5 P—Q 3 (a)
6 Kt—Q B 3	6 Kt—Q B 3
7 Kt—B 3	7 Kt—B 3
8 Q—B 2	8 B—K 3
9 Kt—K 5	9 B—K 2 (b)
10 Kt—Kt 5	10 P—K R 3 (c)
11 Kt x B	11 P x Kt
12 Kt—B 4	12 P—K 4
13 Kt—K 6	13 Q—Q 2
14 Kt x Kt P ch	14 K—Q sq
15 Kt—K 6 ch	15 K—B sq
16 Castles (K R)	16 Kt— QKt 5
17 Q—Kt 3	17 Kt x K P
18 K R—Q sq	18 B—R 5
19 Q x Kt	19 B x P ch
20 K—R sq	20 B—Kt 3
21 R—K B sq	21 Q—K 2
22 B x P (e)	22 Q—R 5
23 Kt—B 8	23 P—Q 4 (f)
24 Kt—Kt 6 !	24 Kt—B 7 ch
25 R x Kt	25 Resigns (g)

(a) The majority of the leading masters prefer this defence to 5..Q K 2.

(b) B x Kt, 10. P x B, leaves White with a harrassing attack, no matter how Black plays afterwards.

(c) Q—Q 2 looks plausible here, but White might have been tempted to continue, 11. Kt x P ch, Q x Kt; 12. B x B, P x B; 13. Kt x K P, followed by Kt x P (ch). Napier, probably, did not care to risk such complications.

(d) If 18. Q x Kt, P—Q 4; 19. Q Kt 5, P—B 3; &c.

(e) Very likely overlooked by Black.

(f) Ingenious. If B x P, Kt—B 7 ch wins the Queen. Unfortunately for Black, White has a most powerful reply.

(g) After Q x R, 26. B x R, White remains with a piece plus, and the better position as well.

GAME NO. 1,000.
(Bishops Gambit.)

White. Blackburne, etc.	Black. Napier, etc.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P K—B 4	2 P x P
3 B—B 4	3 P—Q 4
4 B x P	4 Q—R 5 ch
5 K—B sq	5 P K—Kt 4
6 Q—B 3 (a)	6 P Q—B 3
7 Q—B 3	7 P—B 3
8 Kt—K B 3	8 Q—R 4 (b)
9 B x Kt	9 R x B
10 Q x P	10 B—K 2
11 Q—B 3 (c)	11 P—Kt 5
12 Kt—K sq	12 B—K 3
13 P—Q 4	13 R—B sq
14 Kt—Q 2	14 Kt—Q 2
15 P—Kt 4 (d)	15 Kt—Kt 3
16 P—Q R 4	16 P B 6 (e)
17 P—Kt 3	17 Q—R 6 ch
18 K—B 2	18 B—Q 3 (f)
19 P—K 5 (g)	19 B—Q 4!
20 P x B	20 Castles (h)
21 P—Q 7 ch	21 K x P
22 Kt—K 4 (i)	22 B x Kt
23 B—B 4	23 Kt—Q 4
24 Q—B 5	24 R x B!
25 P—Kt 5 (j)	25 R—B 3
24 Q x R P	26 Q—R 3
27 P x P ch	27 K—K sq
28 Resigns (k)	

(a) Mr. Blackburne has a partiality for this continuation. He adopted it first, in the Hastings tournament 1895, against Gunsberg. The move threatens really 7. Q—Q Kt 3.

(b) Abandoning the K B P. The pawn may be defended by 8..Q—R 3; but Black, doubtless, deemed the counter-attack which looms in sight well worth so small an investment.

(c) Q—K 5 would not help much, as the Queen can be at once dislodged by Kt—Q 2.

(d) A warning against castles. It might have been shrewder, however, not to have intimidated the adversaries, but to have allowed them to castle in peace, although, far be it from us to suggest that they would have done anything so hazardous in the present position.

(e) One of these advances which are seldom received with enthusiasm by an opponent. From this point White has an exceedingly hard road to travel.

(f) Threatening B x P ch.

(g) Getting over the difficulty momentarily only, for now Q 4 is opened for the adverse Bishop, which was really Black's aim when they played B—Q 3.

(h) Q—Kt 7 ch, at once, would be pretty strong, but castles first is stronger; as Black can then check with R—K sq, if K—K 3.

(i) Apparently the only means of temporary escape.

(j) If 25. P x R, Q—R 5 ch; 26. K—B sq, Kt—K 6 ch, etc. Or, 26. K—Kt sq, P—B 7 ch, etc.

(k) There is no more to be done. Black threatens Q—K 6 ch; and if to avoid this threat, White plays 28. K—B sq, then Q—Q 7; and White is helpless. A lively and clever game.

The Prussian railways have been provided on their express routes with cars that can be transformed into ambulance compartments for the use of sick passengers.

LITERARY REVIEW.

SCENES IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

It is a surprise, pleasant, some will think, to find that George Gissing's book, 'By the Ionian Sea,' (T. Fisher Unwin), is not a novel. The narrative is of a journey through Calabria, which the author took for love of the classic memories attaching to that one-time seat of Greek luxury and civilization in Italy. The site of Sybaris, indeed, is lost, but many towns remain bearing almost the same names as in Virgil's day. Mr. Gissing even met peasants from an obscure village speaking a kind of Greek, but he fears their settlement does not date further back than the sixth century. Alaric, the invading Goth, died in this region. Cassiodorus, an able statesman, of the sixth century, here retired to a monastery and wrote of many things. Relics of other ages are found all through Calabria, its people, if more uncouth, are also more independent than those of Naples. In towns even near together, distinctive peculiarities would be found. In Paolo, for instance, there was an unusual mode of utterance.

The only vivid memory of these people which remains with me is the cadence of their speech. While I was breakfasting, two women stood at gossip on a near balcony, and their utterance was a curious exaggeration of the Neapolitan accent; every sentence rose to a high note, and fell away in a long curve of sound, sometimes a musical wail, more often a mere whining. The protraction of the last word or two was really astonishing; again and again I fancied that the speaker had broken into song. I cannot say that the effect was altogether pleasant; in the end such talk would tell severely on civilized nerves, but it is harmonized with the colored houses, the luxuriant vegetation, the strange odors, the romantic landscape.

The great poverty of southern Italy is forcibly seen in the squalor of its towns, but there are occasional signs that the ancient love of art might revive under favorable conditions. Catanzaro is an exceptional town in being healthfully situated, and having a thriving industry, hence, in contrast with the surrounding towns, the people were robust, the children merry, the beggars few; moreover, the conversation at the inn had a tone of intelligence and, at least one shop, a druggist's, was adorned with true artistic feeling.

Imagine a spacious shop, well proportioned, perfectly contrived, and throughout fitted with woodwork copied from the best examples of old Italian carving. Seeking pill or potion, one finds oneself in a museum of art, where it would be easy to spend an hour in studying the counter, the shelves, the ceiling. The chemists (two brothers, if I remember rightly), pointed out to me, with legitimate pride, all that they had done for the beautifying of their place of business; I shall not easily forget the glowing countenances, the moved voice, which betrayed their feelings, as they led me hither and thither; for them and their enterprise I felt a hearty respect. When we had surveyed everything within doors I was asked to look at the mostra—the sign that hung over the entrance; a sort of griffin in wrought iron; this, too, copied from an old masterpiece, and reminding one of the fine ironwork which adorns the streets of Siena. Don Pasquale could not be satisfied till I had privately assured him of my genuine admiration. Was it, he asked, at all like a chemist's shop in London.

Many bright bits of description might be quoted from this observer's note-book, as he wanders seeking the spirit of the Graeco-Roman world in its ancient haunts, some of them rather humorous than poetic. The numerous barbers, for instance, hang out as their sign the barber's basin, 'the very basin, of shining brass, and with a semi-circle cut out of the rim, which the Knight of La Mancha took as substitute for his damaged helmet.' Again the Italian's demeanor in a restaurant is the subject of comment:

Wonderful to observe, the representative diner. He always seems to know exactly what his appetite demands; he addresses the waiter in a preliminary discourse, sketching out his meal, and then proceeds to fill in the minutiae. If he orders a common dish, he describes with exquisite detail how it is to be prepared; in demanding something out of the way, he glows with culinary enthusiasm.

A CANADIAN GARLAND.

'A Canadian Garland,' by H. S. Richards, is a booklet which contains some really good verses, showing both taste and ability in an unusual degree. The sonnet on 'The New Year' begins with a striking simile:

The New Year, like a pedler with his pack
Of many-colored goods hath reached our door—
As each of his grey compeers came before—
Promising much, but with a subtle knack
Of foisting sorry trash.

A poem on 'The calling of the west' has some very fine lines, such as:

Sudden I heard the voice of Liberty
Crying aloud: Arise, let Misery drear
Flee from her squalid haunts and follow me;

Her will I cherish: let her children hear,
And hearken to, the message of the sea.

Mr. Richards is a young man of scholarly tastes, recently come to this country. A few more poems of this quality would give him rank among the best writers of verse in Canada.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED.

'The Hub and the Spokes: Ottawa of To-Day,' by Anson A. Gard; 'The Emmerson Press,' Ottawa and New York.

'History of the War of 1812,' by James Hannay, D.C.L.; Morang, Toronto, $2.50.

'The Soul-Winning Church,' by Len. G. Broughton; F. H. Revell Co., Toronto, 50 cents.

'Real Salvation,' by R. A. Torrey; F. H. Revell Co., $1.00.

'The Deluge and its Cause,' by Isaac Newton Vail; 'Suggestion' Publishing Co., Chicago.

'Songs of the Shore,' by Henry Turner Miller; Beamsville.

'A Pagan's Love,' by Constance Clyde; T. Fisher Unwin, London.

'The Clansman,' by Thomas Dixon, jr.; Copp, Clark Co.; Toronto, $1.50.

'An Epoch in Canadian History—an Appreciation,' by Frank Arnoldi, K.C.; Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association, Toronto.

'LA REVUE CANADIENNE.'

The April number of the 'Revue Canadienne' is up to the usual high standard of that publication. Among other important articles is an interesting historical sketch of the French race in Canada, by Mr. Errol Bouchette, and a study on 'Our educating priests,' by the Rev. Abbé Elie Auclair. A well-written piece of poetry on 'Dante and the Monk,' by Mr. Raymond Sablon, furnishes the verse contribution, while a number of portraits and illustrations accompany the text of this issue.

LITERARY NOTES.

LITERARY NOTES.

The life of Michael Angelo, by Ascanio Condivi, his pupil in painting, and long associated with him, is now for the first time adequately presented to readers of the English tongue, and is one of the works of fine character and fitting dress which D. P. Updike is sending out from his Merrymount press, in Boston. The following account and extracts are taken from the Springfield 'Republican':—

Ascanio Condivi wrote this memoir while his great master was yet living, in order to give, as he felt, a truer picture of the man than Vasari had made in his comprehensive work on Italian artists. He was on so intimate terms with Michael Angelo that conviction follows his words, and it is even thought that in part it was done from his master's dictation, while he was living in his house.

It is from Condivi that we get most of theinteresting anecdotes of his master, such as that incident of the old faun which brought him to the notice of Lorenzo the Magnificent; the snow statue that he made for Lorenzo's son, Piero; the curious prophecy of the downfall of the house of the Medici which he heard; and its fulfilment; the day, when refused admission to Pope Julius II., he replied to the servants: 'And do you tell the Pope that henceforth if he want me, he must seek me elsewhere.' The story of his resentment and of his long defiance of the Pope's commands, until finally he yielded to the persuasions of his own city of Florence and made peace with Julius, form one of the most remarkable exhibitions of character.

The whole history of Condivi is rich in such incidents, and in the relation and description of the various works of the sculptor and painter, including many which have not remained, such as that colossal statue of Julius, which was placed in Bologna, and afterwards overthrown by the people and destroyed when they recovered their city from the Pope: 'Being in doubt as to what he ought to place in the left hand, having fashioned the right as if in the act of benediction, he asked the Pope if it pleased him that he should be represented with a book "What book?" he replied. "Rather a sword! As for me, I know no letters."'

One always thinks of this tremendous genius as physically impressive, on a scale with his great works; but as a matter of fact, Michael Angelo was of low stature, spare of frame, and he had a broken nose. He appears to have been of a melancholy nature, and somewhat sardonic, which, no doubt, arose from his loneliness. His affection for Victoria Colonna, whom he met when she was forty-nine, and he over sixty, was pathetic, whether Platonic or not, throughout its course, and especially after her death; for he lived many years after that event. Condivi says:—

He greatly loved the Marchioness of Pescara (Vittoria Colonna) of whose divine spirit he was enamored, having been passionately loved by her in return. He still possesses many of her letters, full of an honest and most sweet love, and such as were wont to come from her heart; and he also has written to her a great number of sonnets, full of spirit and sweet desire. Many times she set out from Viterbo and other places, whither she had gone for disport, to pass the summer, and came to Rome, moved by no more end than to see Michel Angelo; and he for his part bore her such love that I have heard him say of nothing did he grieve so much as that when he went to see her, after she had passed away from this life, he did not kiss her on the forehead, or on the cheek, as he kissed her on the hand. At the remembrance of her death he has often become as one distraught and deprived of sense.

In the new edition of his works, says the London 'Spectator,' William Watson has made several alterations, even in his greater poems, changes which tend undoubtedly to perfect the original. The two volumes before us are not large, though they contain a good many poems not to be found in the 'Collected Works.' They will, we are sure, be joyfully welcomed by the poet's numerous admirers. Taking the work as a whole, the present writer finds himself more than ever convinced that Mr. Watson derives his highest inspiration from literature. He has the poetic fire—the one thing needful; and he has, besides, a critical faculty so keen and perfect as at times to obscure the greater gift, at least from superficial readers. As he writes of his great predecessors we seem to be listening to their very tones. 'Keats, on his lips the eternal rose of youth,' speaks from his pages; we hear 'the frugal note of Gray,' and ourselves in 'the wizard twilight Coleridge knew,' and taste with Wordsworth among Westmorland hills the 'exceeding store of joy, and an impassioned quietude.' Next in excellence to Mr. Watson's critical poetry comes, perhaps, his philosophical poetry. His view of life is sad. The guesses and fears of the age meet us at every turn, 'whether guest or captive,' he feels himself a sojourner upon earth, thereby expressing, we imagine, the intermittent feeling of every man divided from his fellows by genius, and sings yet better and more spontaneously of the sweet familiarity of the world we live in, telling lovingly of the everyday pleasures of life, and dreading to leave them, as a true pessimist can never dread. . . .

We have implied an opinion, continues the critic, that when Mr. Watson's Muse is at her best she seldom deals directly with Nature. We say 'seldom,' for certainly this is not always the case. Witness the marvellous power of suggesting sun and rain, and the sense of life and growth, which we find in 'A Sour of Shower and Shine':—

'Let us home and take shelter.
While romps on the plain
Like a herd helter-skelter
The galloping rain;
For the thunderclouds blacken,
And drench as they pass
The deer in the bracken,
The kine in the grass.

It is gone—let us follow:
The heavens breathe free;
The shafts of Apollo
Are loosed on the sea:
And pure from the thunder
In sheen and in hue,
The world and its wonder
Are fashioned anew.'

The above verses have never been published before in book form; neither have the following enchanting lines called 'Leavetaking,' upon which space forbids us to make further comment:

'Pass, thou wild light,
Wild light on peaks that so
Grieve to let go
The day.
Lonely the tarrying, lonely too is
is night:
Pass thou away.

Pass, thou wild heart,
Wild heart of youth that still
Hast half a will
To stay
I grow too old a comrade, let us
part.
Pass thou away.'

(John Lane, London, 2 vols. 9s. net.)

'The Sikhs.' By General Sir John J. H. Gordon, K.C.B., is a pleasant, informing, but not historically pedantic book, which seems to have been suggested to its author by the Coronation of the King in London, when, as the author says, 'no visitors received a heartier welcome than the soldiers who so well represented the Indian army.' Among such visitors, the first in popular favor were, naturally enough, the Sikhs, the descendants and representatives of the men who before the Indian Mutiny gave the garrison of India more trouble than any other of its native tribes, but during the course of that crisis rendered the highest service to the cause of British supremacy. The story of the Sikhs, of their origin, of the foundation of their military monarchy, of its inevitable fall, and of their subsequent loyalty to their conquerors, is a tolerably familiar one. But General Gordon, who has served with the Sikhs, and has taken 'personal notes,' is able by means of these to strengthen and freshen the old histories of Malcolm and others. His narrative of the rise of the great Sikh hero, Ranjit Singh, is very well and enthusiastically written. A handier manual of this interesting subject has not yet been produced. (W. Blackwood & Sons, 7s. 6d. net.)

A correspondent of 'Home,' writes interestingly of a recent trip through France:—'Among other things, I was shown all through the Palace of the Popes at Avignon — where seven popes reigned during that peculiar period of seventy years, when owing to a great schism in the Romish Church, there were two popes, one at Rome, the other at Avignon. The latter was supported by France, Savoy and Scotland, the other by the rest of the Catholic world. The great building is now a French barracks, with two floors built in the grand reception hall, making it, of course, ridiculous, and the frescoes by the first Italian artists of the fourteenth century are heavily coated with yellow-wash, except in a couple of small chapels. There is a grand view of the country across the Rhone, and full in sight is the monastery where the monks of Chartreuse made the celebrated liqueur until quite recently, when the policy of the French Government drove them into Spain. I was at Arles, too, a place of fine old Roman remains, with an arena, or coliseum, in good preservation, and an open-air amphitheatre. Truly the Romans must have thought they were going to last forever, and built accordingly. . . .'

The latest story about Mr. Kipling is told by a Capetown correspondent of the 'Pall Mall Gazette.' Every year now during the South African summer the Kiplings wend their way southward to occupy the Woolsack, one of the houses on the estate of the late Cecil Rhodes. 'Since Mr. Kipling's last visit,' says the correspondent, 'there have been changes in the local railway service.' Whereas, in the 'old days,' one could walk past the barriers at the Capetown terminus without ever deigning to look at the ticket collector, one has now to be extremely careful to have his ticket ready for inspection. And, so that there may be no leakage through the barriers, the trains are drawn up at a siding about half a mile from the terminus, where a small army of ticket collectors pounce upon the carriages as the train draws up. A few days ago, Mr. Kipling was making his first journey to town since his arrival this time. When the train unexpectedly drew up, and he heard the shouts, 'All tickets, please!' he asked, addressing no one in particular, what it all meant. 'Oh,' said the only man in the carriage who had recognized who his fellow-traveller was, 'this is Waacht-em-beetje station. They stop us here now, lest we forget.' It is said that Kipling's smile was profound and lasting.

Mr. Honoré Palmer, says the New York 'Tribune,' lately told the following experience of a street scene in Paris: 'I was strolling, on a sunny morning, along the avenue, stopping now and then to look in the interesting shop windows, when I heard a great roar and clattering behind me, and turned to see a runaway horse tear out of the Place de l'Opera and come at breakneck speed down the crowded and splendid street towards me. Suddenly a policeman appeared. He stood in the path of the approaching horse. At the proper moment he leaped up, caught the bridle firmly, and, after being dragged a rod or two, brought the runaway to a stop. A crowd gathered about the heroic fellow. His hand was shaken. Congratulations were showered on him. Then down the avenue, with disordered dress, a young man came running. "The owner! The owner!" the people shouted. And the young man, panting, thanked the policeman, warmly, and, after getting in the carriage, took the officer's name and number so as to send him a suitable reward. Then he drove away. He had been gone only about five minutes when a second young man appeared. His attire was more disordered than the other's, and there was a cut over his eye. "Where is my horse?" he said. "They told me a policeman stopped my horse somewhere in this neighborhood. Was it you, officer?" Shamefacedly the policeman admitted that it was, and admitted also that he, an officer of the law, had been tricked like a provincial by one of those ingenious, daring and alert swindlers who infest Paris.

GOOD DODGING BY A LOON.

The article in this week's paper, about the loon that was killed by a bullet after being hit by over a hundred No. 6 shot and was apparently none the worse of the shot, on which the writer and a friend went fishing in White River below Indianapolis. As we drove several miles through forest-covered hills, the shotgun was taken along to take care of squirrels which might offer convenient shots. There was a loon on the river, the first one we had ever seen, and, of course, we just had to have him. The loon seemed to be as curious about us as we were about him, and swam back and forth in front of us at a distance of twenty-five to forty yards. As head, neck, shoulders, and back were exposed, he looked an easy shot, but he wasn't. Instead of being killed at the first shot, he was just gone. He soon came to the top of the water, but after the first shot showed nothing above the water but his head and about six inches of neck.

We shot at him twenty-two times at a distance of thirty to forty yards, and when my friend did the shooting, I could plainly see that the head and neck were gone before the shot struck the water. Had not some strategy been used, it is not likely he would have been killed at all. While the loon was under water my friend hid behind a pile of drift wood, and I, provided with a stick about the length of a gun, kept in sight, acting as though trying to get a shot. The loon presently swam within range of the gun behind the drift pile, and that time enough shot hit his head and neck to instantly kill him. The above does not agree with what Mr. Linkletter tells us about the loon he killed, but it is not intended to cast any doubt on his statement. It is doubtless a fact that his loon could not dodge shot, but mine could.—'Forest and Stream.'

'A MORTAL SHAME.'

IMPOSING DUTY ON A SPRIG OF SCOTTISH HEATHER.

A correspondent of the Melbourne 'Argus'—a Scotsman, of course, and one whose heart is in the right place—writes:—

Not since Flodden Field has Scottish national pride received such a shock as is sustained in the imposition of 1s. 2d. duty on a sprig of heather, sent through the post from Scotland to a resident of Mudgee. Imposition, forsooth! It is nothing less than an outrage, and there is not a Scot in Australia but would have been willing to spend sixpence like water to see this foul wrong set right.

Fortunately, the Minister of Customs —himself a Scotsman—has averted a revolution by directing that the 1s. 2d. be refunded. As he says, 'It would be a mortal shame to tax heather.' There are times when even a hard-headed Scotsman is not ashamed to show his sentiment—and this is one of them.

Half across the world it came, just a bunch
of heather,
Calling to the wattle-gold as rain may
call to shine;
Bidding dreams return again, knitting
hearts together,
'For auld lang syne, my dear, for auld
lang syne.'

Greeting from the grey old land to distant sons and daughters,
Lest upon the sunlight plains for windy
hills they pine,
Comes the token of her love from far
across the waters,
'For auld lang syne, my dear, for auld
lang syne.'

Must a lover's dream be mulct in one and
two-pence duty?
Shall a sweetheart's kiss be made to pay
a Customs fine?
Shall they tax the memory of fairyland
and beauty,
And auld lang syne, my dear—and auld
lang syne?

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

Mr. D. D. Thompson, editor of the 'Northwestern Christian Advocate,' gives the true explanation of the death of Gen. Custer in the battle of Little Big Horn River in 1876. He says that Major Reno was not a coward as many believe. His career in the army and his promotion for gallant and meritorious services preclude that idea. But Major Reno himself told the late Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards, then editor of the 'Northwestern Christian Advocate,' that his strange actions were due to the fact that he was drunk. Drink ultimately caused his downfall and expulsion from the army in disgrace. Mr. Thompson believes that every officer in the army and navy should be required to be a total abstainer. To insure this every West Point or Annapolis cadet should be required to take a total abstinence pledge. Such a requirement would not be a violation of personal liberty but a measure of protection to the nation.—Michigan 'Christian Advocate.'

TOBACCO MEN'S ARGUMENTS.

A dramatic scene was enacted in the Indiana House a few days ago, when Representative Baker announced that he had received a sealed envelope, which he held in his hand, together with a request that he vote against the anti-cigarette bill. He said he had not opened it. In compliance with cries of 'open it,' Mr. Baker tore open the envelope, from which he drew a $100 bill. An investigation was ordered.— Michigan 'Christian Advocate.'

WEATHERLETS.

The butterfly springs on its new-born
wings,
The dormouse starts from his wintry
sleeping;
The flowers of earth find a second birth,
To light and life from the darkness leaping:
The roses and tulips will soon resume
Their youth's first perfume and primitive
bloom.
—Horace Smith—'The Flower.'

On bank of stream and river
It piles among the trees,
That, bending, shake and quiver
Before the icy breeze;
It's long we have been wishing
For spring, and without doubt,
It makes a way for fishing,
When
the
ice
goes
out.
—Annie L. Jack.

Ho, for the warning equinox,
Calls from the eastern ocean;
Stand to your arms, ye time-worn rocks
Onward the mad waves pour;
Rushing, splashing, surging, crashing
Thundering on the coast so strong;
Boiling, toiling, fiercely recoiling,
Wild dash the waves along.

Spring hangs her infant blossoms on the
trees,
Rock'd in the cradle of the western breeze.
—Cowper—'Tirocinium,' Line 43.

Christ has risen—else in vain
And all the sunshie, all the rain,
All the warmth and quickening,
And renewal of the spring.
Vain they were to charm our eyes,
Greening earth and gracious skies,
Growth and beauty, bud or bloom,
If within their fast-sealed tomb
All our dearer dead must dwell,
Sharing not the miracle.

Crocus tips in shining row,
Welcome, for your sign we know.
Every bud on every bough
Has its message for us now,
Since the Lord on Easter Day
Burst the bonds of prisoning clay,
All the springtime has a voice,
Every heart may dare rejoice,
Every grave, no more a prison,
Join the chorus, 'Christ is risen!'

Break the joyful Easter dawn,
Clearer yet and stronger;
Winter from the world has gone,
Death shall be no longer!
Far away good angels drive
Night and sin and sadness;
Earth awakes in smiles, alive
With her dear Lord's gladness.

Roused by him from dreary hours
Under snow-drifts chilly—
In his hand he brings the flowers,
Brings the rose and lily.
Every little buried bud
Into life he raises;
Every wild-flower of the wood
Chants the dear Lord's praises.
—Lucy Larcom.

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Agricultural.

When spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil.—Reginald Heber, 1783—1826.

TWO-HUNDRED-EGG HENS.

(By Rusticus.)

I once heard a gentleman, who had once been a breeder of fancy poultry, state that he could take a flock of almost any of the popular breeds of hens and by careful selection continued for a few years, he could produce a flock that would average two hundred eggs per year. If this improvement can be brought about by the exercise of a little extra care collecting the eggs of hens that have proved themselves to be very prolific layers, and using these only, for hatching purposes, would it not be a good idea and also be more profitable for some of the poultry fanciers to cease breeding for beautiful plumage and in its stead, breed for large production of eggs. The authorities of the Hawksbury Agricultural College in Australia, have for some time past been conducting one of the most thorough laying tests ever made, with a view to prove which, of the popular breeds of hens, are the best layers, throughout the whole year. The first test made consisted of forty-one pens, with six pullets in each pen. In this test the Black Orpingtons stood first, Silver Wyandottes second, and R. C. White Leghorns, third. But in the first year's test the results were not satisfactory, as none of the pens produced as many eggs as they might have done, as was proved by the second year's test which followed. In this year seventy-two pens, with six pullets to the pen were used.

The birds were of all the more popular breeds and varieties, and were contributed by different breeders. Three of the pens in the second test came from America. The fowls received more intelligent care than in the preceding test, and during the twelve months only fifteen hens died out of 420, the whole of the deaths being from ovarian troubles. The hens were fed on the simplest diet possible throughout the competition. The morning meal consisted of mash at seven o'clock. The mash was scalded with liver soup two days in the week, and on the other five days, it was simply mixed with water. The quantity given was an average of one pint per pen, the big eaters taking considerably over the pint, and the small eaters a little under. In the afternoon, between four and five o'clock, the hens were grain fed, one pint more or less according to the appetite, of cracked corn, and sometimes wheat. Cut up liver was given twice a week at the rate of about two ounces per head. Shell grit was always before them, and clean water was given every morning. In the way of green food, rape was fed for three months during the winter, when the grass was withered. For the other nine months the only green food the hens got was the natural grass in the pens. The rape was fed whole in the leaf at the rate of about a dozen leaves to a pen every second day. The cost for feed during the year was $590.64, and the market value of the eggs $1,808.96, which left $1,218.32 to pay for attendance and for profit.

The eggs produced by the fourteen best-laying pens were worth an average of $32.50 per pen, or $5.41 per fowl. The eggs produced by the fourteen poorest laying pens averaged $19.26 per pen or $3.21 per fowl, being $2.20 less per fowl than the average produced by the fourteen best-laying pens. Seven of the fourteen best-laying pens were Wyandottes, three were Leghorns, two were Orpingtons, one was Langshans, and one was Andalusians. Of the fourteen poorest-laying pens, six were Wyandottes, four were Orpingtons, three were Leghorns and one was Minorcas. A pen of Silver Wyandottes had the largest number of eggs to their credit, and the smallest production of eggs was made by another pen of Silver Wyandottes. Consequently, the question as to which is the best laying breed is as far from solution as ever. But it has also been fully demonsrated that some hens of any breed may lay a great many more eggs than other hens of the same breed. Of the pens that produced over two hundred eggs to the pen, one was a Silver Wyandotte with 1,305 eggs; a Black Orpington pen had 1,272 eggs to their credit; Andalusian pen, 1,242 eggs; White Leghorn pen, 1,225 eggs, and a Brown Leghorn pen, 1,203 eggs. Nearly a dozen other pens came very close to the 200-egg-pen-per-hen mark, so that such a standard of egg production seems to be within the reach of any painstaking breeder of poultry.

CARE OF SALT IN BARRELS.

Most creameries generally buy their salt in five or ten barrel lots or more. We have noticed that they mostly have the barrels standing up in their storeroom or creamery, and by the time the butter-maker comes to use the last barrel the salt is all in one solid lump. This can be avoided a great deal by laying the barrels down. You have no doubt noticed that a salt barrel when opened always has a space of a few inches left from being full. Now in laying your barrels down, you will have this space extending from one end to the other in the barrel, or nearly so, according to how full the barrel is. Then if you will roll the barrel across the creamery floor a few times before opening, you will find the salt will be nearly all broken up and easy to get out of the barrel, saving lots of work, and bad language.

A DOUKHOBOR HOME

(From the 'Nor'-West Farmer.')

As the hour of noon approached one day recently the writer made his first acquaintance with a Doukhobor village. The trail had been meandering for five or six miles over scrubby, low-lying prairie towards a building of considerable size, that appeared larger as mile after mile the trail wound nearer. The road was good, as it had been graded in a rude way. It showed an abundance of travel, indicating that it led to a large settlement. Yet only one building appeared on the horizon. Suddenly from a rising piece of ground was seen a village of forty or fifty low-set houses, with the solitary large barn that had been first seen rising from the centre of it.

Coming nearer, it was noticed that the buildings were nearly all arranged on either side of a wide street that ran from end to end of the village—a street twice as wide as a government road allowance in this country. In the centre it was rounded up, with a ditch on each side that drained into a small creek running past the place. The site was the best to be had. The drainage was perfect. The Assiniboine was seen away to the east, winding through its broad valley. It was a good country to look at that the Doukhobors had chosen for their settlement. The land on every side was ploughed, an occasional stubble field showing in the black patches. Evidently a large portion of the arable land was now, in the last week in October, ready for the coming year's seeding.

While crossing the little creek on the pole bridge and climbing to the level again, nothing was to be seen of men, except two, who were on the barn roof thatching. But as the first house was passed, a man came from it leisurely. The answer to a request for directions to the nearest town to the west elicited a few Russian words and a shake of the head. Pointing to the west trail and asking: 'Where go?' brought the answer, 'Doukhobor village.' 'You feed horse?' he asked, pointing to the animal, and he pointed to the big stable standing back from the road, two hundred yards from the street.

Arriving at the stable yard, which was open to the road, a crowd of boys, who had been playing around a waggon, came with curiosity around the horse and buggy, most interested in the horse, and sizing it up in their own tongue. A group of women who were stowing away turnips from a waggon into a string of sheds bordering the yard, stopped work for a moment to look. Eight or ten men were grouped about a heap of thatch grass, putting it into bundles ready for a roof, and also stopped their work and their talk to look at a stranger. But no one came forward until a shout to the men asking if the horse could be fed, brought another, a young man, from the stable, who spoke to the boys, and the horse was unhitched almost before the driver could get out of the buggy.

The stableman, who was presumably also the overseer of the village, came forward and led the horse to a vacant stall, giving him some hay. On asking about grain, half a pail of ground barley was mixed with some cut straw and fed to him. The stable was built of logs, was made to accommodate nine teams, and had very wide stalls. In the middle of each side were built boxes for feed and space for hay. There was room in the building for twice as many animals as they had put in. I was told that there were eight teams in the village, which was a small one of only thirty-five families. All the animals were in splendid condition, showing good care. They were of no one breed, but all large and shapely, good general purpose horses. The stable was not quite finished; the ends of the loft were still open, and there was yet a day's work on the thatch. The roof was built to project over the ends of the building five or six feet, according to the Russian plan. All the outside was carefully plastered with clay.

The horse being fed, my host turned to me and said, 'You like dinner, too?' A grin, and 'Don't know,' was the somewhat discourteous answer, but it was lost on the Doukhobor. He led the way out of the yard down the street to his house near the end of the village. I asked him how he spoke English so well. 'Me work quarry at Winnipeg: no this summer, last summer. Only hear Doukhobor. Forget English.'

The houses of this village were all built of small logs, roofed with poles and sod. They were neatly plastered with clay, and I was told that this work was done by the 'girls.' Some of the buildings were whitewashed, and they looked very well. All the houses were set back fifty feet or so from the fence bounding the road, but these spaces were not used as gardens, though perhaps that was the intention. The houses covered quite a good deal of ground, evidently all being of three or four rooms. That into which I was led had an entry room bare of furniture where we met the 'girl.' She heard the explanation of my visit with a frown, but went to the kitchen to prepare dinner. I was taken into the living room and given a chair—the only one in the room, home-made and foreign in every line. The room was about twenty feet square, with clay plastered log walls and the roof poles also plastered. In this work of plastering with clay their women seem to be experts; so much care is never taken by other people with similar work. The floor was also of clay, mixed with straw, and perfectly level and smooth. The big clay box-stove was built in one corner, but the door for feeding the wood into it was in the other room. Around three sides ran a bench—on one side very wide, forming a bedstead, on which two beds were made up, covered with patchwork quilts. The table stood at an angle from the bench. On the sills of the two windows were some flowers in bloom. Everything in the room was spotlessly clean; all the woodwork, door, centrepost supporting the roof, were scrubbed white. Above the bench, half way to the ceiling, the wall was covered with newspapers.

The wife came in and laid a white cloth on the table. This looked encouraging. It was evidently too early for their dinner hour, and my host explained that there was nothing cooked. 'If know you coming my wife cook potatoes or something.' She put on the table a plate of bread, another of pickles, butter, fruit jam (that I took to be apple), and two glasses of tea. I was asked to sit in to the table, and my host rose to ask a blessing. Was this a chance to hear a Doukhobor say grace aloud? But he only whispered it to himself, as is their custom before strangers, and we sat down to our frugal meal.

ADULTERATED COMB HONEY

In the last issue for March there appeared in the 'Witness' a short article on the adulteration of comb honey. This brought forth a reply from a subscriber to the effect that there was no such thing as imitated comb honey. He quoted Mr. Root, of Medina, Ohio, referring to his standing offer of $1,000 for information leading to the identification of any artificial comb honey.

In Part 6 of the Bulletin No. 13, issued by the Division of Chemistry, in the Department of Agriculture, U.S.A., 1892, it is stated that some honey is adulterated in the comb. In this case it was not the comb that was imitated, but that glucose honey was put in the combs and sold as 'choice comb honey.' Such sales have been repeatedly made in certain United States markets.

But Dr. W. H. Wiley, chief chemist of the above named department, says that the honey comb, as well as the contents of its cells, may be more or less artificial.

Dr. Wiley speaks of fifteen patents that have been issued for the manufacture of artificial comb and comb foundation. One is described as follows:—'The comb is made complete of a web of paper, cloth or suitable material, which, after moulding, is saturated with melted wax. The excess of coating is thrown off by a centrifugal machine. The advantage arising from my invention,' says its author, 'is that combs constructed accordingly can be filled and emptied repeatedly without breaking, the honey being extracted by means of a centrifugal machine, or as commonly done with other honeycombs when it is desired to use them a second time.'

Another patented method, according to the inventor, will produce a comb in every respect resembling the natural comb built by bees. 'This comb,' says the inventor, 'may be placed in the hive and will be used by the bees, thus saving the insects the labor of building combs and causing them to spend the time otherwise appropriated to this work in the gathering and storing of honey.'

It is in these comb foundations, these artificial layers of wax, which some apiarists place in the centre of the frame for the bees to build on, that opportunities are offered for adulteration. According to Dr. Wiley, no comb foundations have been obtained by his men in the United States which were found to be adulterated, but he publishes a letter from a Canadian chemist which shows that it can be done. The chemist was Prof. Frank T. Shutt, of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Canada. Prof. Shutt states that the bogus comb he discovered, according to the dealer who sold it, came from the United States.

In making mention of this letter, Dr. Wiley says that the three samples obtained from Mr. Shutt were heavily adulterated.

The adulterants of beeswax, such as may be bought on the market, are many, and among these paraffine is the most common. It is stated in the government report on beeswax that it is 'met with in Philadelphia market, adulterated with paraffine to the extent of 80 percent.'

In offering his reward of $1,000, Mr. Root specifies in his letter that the comb honey must be shown to have been manufactured out of paraffine by any mechanical process known to science or the arts, filled with glucose and put on the market as comb honey. Such specifications are of course prohibitive. He demands that a wholly artificial product be brought to him. No one says that comb honey can be completely counterfeited. Nevertheless, honey makers should appreciate that it can only remain pure by constant watchfulness. They should welcome instead of criticizing any public discussion of the subject. The art of adulteration is on the increase in this country and is aided by every new disovery in the sciences. As Dr. Wiley says:

'The true friend of the apiary interests of the country is not he who shuts his eyes to patent adulterations, but rather he who recognizes facts, even unpleasant, and who, having seen the enormity of the extent of honey adulteration, supports the labors of those who seek to detect and prevent it.'

ROSE CULTURE

A PAPER GIVEN BEFORE THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AT ADRIAN, MICH.

(By Dr. Morden.)

The planting, pruning, protection and care of roses are not questions for notice in this brief paper. What kind of roses should we plant in our northern home gardens is a very important question. I am satisfied that more roses would be grown here if the question were well considered and a proper basis used for judgment in making choice. All the standard roses are beautiful and desirable, and therefore I claim that the one question above all other questions, is what kinds of roses will grow best and stand our climate best. To get a consensus of reliable opinions has seemed to me one of the very best ways of reaching a satisfactory conclusion.

A few weeks ago I conceived the idea of asking six large nursery firms to answer the following questions: 1. If you were to plant in a northern home garden just forty roses, of only eight different kinds, what kinds would you choose and how many of each kind, choice to be unlimited, as to class or mode of growth. 2. Also your second choice of eight roses without regard to number. Then I secured an answer in the same way from our fellow member, C. F. Gustin, and before anybody had time to reply, wrote out my own answer to the same questions. I will only give summary of the replies from the seven nurserymen, and will give my own reply separately.

'While the vote differs very much from my choice, which is based on my own experience, I would have you note that my soil is rather too light and my roses get only about five or six hours of sunshine, and those the mid-day hours. Still, for most of our gardens, I claim my list deserves attention, for the same defects of soil and sunshine applies to most of our gardens, for our fondness for trees which are growing taller and wider each year, reduces our sunshine hours in our home gardens and most of us have light loose soils in our gardens. Roses of all kinds, including climbers for northern home gardens and porches. Votes of seven nurserymen on choice of forty roses, limited to eight kinds. Whole number voted for thirty:

Mrs. John Laing, 32; Gen. Jacqueminot, 28; Paul Neyron, 21; Anna De Diesbach, 21; Marshall P. Wilder, 21; Ulrich Brunner, 16; Crimson Rambler, climber, 13; Captain Hayward, 10; LaFrance, 10; Clotilde Soupert, 10; Magna Charta, 10; Margaret Dickinson, 9; Prince Camille De Rohan, 6; Mrs. John Hoffer, Baby Rambler, climber, 5; Carolina Testout, 5; Baron De Bonstettin, 5; Marchioness of Londonderry, 5; Clio, 5; Alfred Colomb, 5; Eugene Furst, 5; Frau Karl Druschki, 5; Coq Der Blanches, 5; Mad Gabrielle Luzet, 5; Vick's Caprice, 5; Pierre Notting, 5; Coquete des Alps, 4; Persian Yellow, 2; Crested Moss, 2; Dorothy Perkins, climber, 2.

Roses, second choice, 42 kinds named. Those most in favor are: Clotilde Soupert, Gen. MacArthur, Maman Cochet, Mrs. John Laing, Anna De Diesbach, Persian Yellow, Francois Levet, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, La France, Pierre Notting, Alfred Colomb, Queen Scarlet, Hermosa, Crested Moss, Baldwin—Helen Gould, Prince Camille De Rohan, Favorite Climber, Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins.

My own choice of forty roses of eight kinds would be as follows: Hermosa, 10; Francois Levet, 5; Gen. Jacqueminot, 5; Prince Camille De Rohan, 5; Clotilde Soupert, 5; Gruss an Lephzy, 5; Gen. MacArthur, 3; Crimson Rambler, 2.

My second choice of eight roses, without regard to number, would be: Paul Neyron, Anna De Diesbach, Mrs. John Laing, Gloria Lyonnaise, Queen Scarlet, La Princess Vera, Mrs. DeGran, Maman Cochet.

Other roses that have proved a success in my garden are Dinsmore, Ulrich Brunner, Mad Gabrielle Luzet, Mrs. Waldby is a rose no one has as yet been able to classify. I intend this summer to send it to some rose growers and learn of them if they can name it. Mrs. W. H. Waldby grew it here, and could not tell where she procured it. I am not sure that I can succeed real well with it. So far it has done well in several gardens. It is certainly a beautiful rose and a fairly good grower, said to be hardy. Gen. MacArthur is certainly, I think, the finest and best of the new roses. I am sorry it was not named for Gen. Miles, who is not ashamed to be a worker in the peace cause. Gen. MacArthur is one of our bloodiest benevolent assimilators, and a teacher of the most hideous doctrines that would enthrone the devil. I shall call my Gen. MacArthur roses Gen. Miles.

Soleil d'Or was planted by a woman friend of mine this year, in not a very good place as regards soil and shade. It bloomed twice. Each time the bloom was worth walking around several blocks to see. It is a peculiarly dark shade, or rather combination of shades of bright copper and gold. Soleil d'Or means Sun of Gold. It is said to be hardy. In choosing roses for our gardens I commend the lists here given for careful consideration. They will, I think, prove a trusty guide, and worthy of a place in our scrap books for future references. Even in the choice of things beautiful, it is safe and sane to heed the injunction to hold fast to the true and tried, which means that which is good.

FARMING IN RAINY RIVER

Mr. John W McKenzie, of Black Hawk, Ontario, writes the 'Witness and Canadian Homestead' upon conditions that obtain in his particular part of the new agricultural district of Rainy River. He says that the land here slopes generally northward, and rarely is it seen in the reverse order. There are no hills, excepting rock formations, which may be seen every mile or so, and covering from 10 to 100 acres. Before the great fire of September, 1894, the country was covered with timber, the leading varieties of wood being the popular, Balm of Gilead, willow, tamarac, spruce and cedar. The general opinion of the farmers here is that the fire, burning the loam down to the solid clay, accounts for the barren state of the lands for the first few years. But after a few crops of clover have been down, the land yields fairly well. Only for some public work going on, the settlers would be in a bad plight during the first few years. The country produces hay, roots, potatoes and wheat and oats. Corn and beans do not mature. Pasturage is of the best. Wild berries of various kinds, and raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries grow in abundance. Abundance of blueberries grow on all rocky grounds. Abundance of good water is obtained by digging from ten to twenty-five feet, while springs occur in odd places. Firewood is easily obtained from the local tamarac, spruce and poplar groves, which makes a very hot fire.

The winter usually sets in from Nov. 10 to Nov. 20, and continues for about four months. During that time there is excellent sleighing, with very little of the western blizzard weather or the eastern big snowdrifts. The coldest weather reached is about 40 degrees below zero, and the air is so dry that one hardly realizes that it is so cold, not feeling it as much as one would 10 degrees below in eastern Ontario. After three years' residence in this new country we like it fairly well, although the roads here are very bad in the spring for about three months after the sleighing breaks up. Every article of goods is extra dear in price, and they are often of inferior grades.

If an outsider brings a carload of cattle or grain in for the settlers he is promptly fined for not having a license to sell. Spring seeding begins about April 15, or very shortly thereafter. The farmer, during this time, strains every nerve in order to push this work to completion early, believing in the theory of the early bird catching the worm.

TRAPPING FOXES.

Writing to the 'Epitomist,' Mr. H. M. Coburn, of Togus, Me., says:—

Many farmers are studying how to keep their boys on the farm. Why not give the young fellows a chance to hunt and fish occasionally? And if the fur-bearing animals are not to be found in his vicinity, why not let him trap foxes, muskrat, mink, etc., a few weeks in the season. Besides having his sport, perhaps the boy will earn enough from his furs to buy books or other necessaries. While bearing on this point, I give herewith a method by which I have caught many a fox. When you find a piece of woods frequented by foxes, scrape one or two bushels of leaves into a pile, and scatter about ten or twelve small pieces of almost any kind of meat over the pile, but do not set any trap. When the fox has eaten the meat, take a steel trap, either with one or two springs, whichever is handiest, and fasten the ring of the chain to a wooden clog about three or four feet long, and as thick around as a man's arm. Then take some grease that has no salt in it, and grease both the trap and the chain. Now select a place in the woods some distance from where you wish to set your trap, and make a small brush fire. Have mittens or gloves on your hands, and cut a stick about the size of a common cane; then cut off a few pine or spruce boughs and place them on the fire, so that they will make a dense cloud of smoke. Then put your cane stick under the trap and chain so as to hold them over the fire for a good smoke. The reason for the above precautions are the following: a fox dreads the smell of man, and he is also, for some reason, quite shy of iron. You grease the trap to keep the falling rain from rusting it so much; you smoke the trap to destroy, or at least neutralize, the smell of the iron, and you have mittens or gloves on your hands while handling the trap so as to keep the odor of the body from being communicated to the trap and chain. You also make your fire some distance from your pile of leaves, so that any new whittlings may not excite the attention of the fox, for he is very suspicious and sometimes a trivial thing will cause him to keep away from a trap. Now, when all is ready, go to the spot where you scraped up your pile of leaves and with your gloved hand make a small hole in the leaves. Set your trap in this hole, and sprinkle a few leaves lightly over the trap; then scrape a lot of leaves over the chain, and the clog too. The point about the above preparation is this: the fox has visited your pile of leaves once and devoured the meat when no trap was there. Nothing harmed him then, so that when he visits the pile again and sees nothing but the leaves and the pieces of meat which you have scattered around the second time, he will be very apt to be caught. Different trappers have different ways in their fox catching. Some cut short wooden stakes and drive them into the ground so as to make a small pen about a foot square but open at the front. Then they put two or three pieces of meat in the back of the pen, and place the trap at the front, with a small wooden clog attached to the chain. The trap and chain are covered with leaves, and a lot of brush with a flat stone above it is placed on the top of the wooden pen, so that if the fox wants to eat the meat he will have to step over the trap and very likely be caught while devouring the meat. The reason the chain is not fastened to a small tree is that the fox would be more apt to pull his foot out and escape. It is also said that a certain so-called scent or powder prepared from the beaver, or even from the muskrat and the fox, is highly successful as a fox bait; and a few feathers or portion of a fowl, or a small bird are not despised in baiting a short line of fox traps. But whatever method is used, a fox trap should always be approached from the same direction, so as not to make too many tracks to excite the suspicion of the fox, for he is as cunning and as full of resources as almost any animal that frequents the American forests.

We try to interest all sides of the agricultural arena.

FOODSSTUFFS

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION GATHERED FROM A STUDY OF THE COMPOSITION OF ONTARIO FEEDING STUFFS.

(By W. P. Gamble, O.A.C.)

The animal body is made up mainly of four classes of substances—water, ash or mineral matter, nitrogenous matter, and fat, the proportions in which these four classes of substances occur depending mainly upon the age of the animal, its treatment, and the purposes for which it is kept. Food of a certain kind is necessary to keep up the supply of these substances, and to furnish the animal body with heat and energy. It will, therefore, be seen that to supply food in the right proportions to meet the requirements of the animal, without a waste of food nutriments, constitutes scientific feeding; hence the advantage of a knowledge of the composition of the common feeding stuffs.

The percentage of protein, or nitrogenous matter, in a food is invariably considered of prime importance because our home grown crops are more likely to be deficient in that than in any other component. In selecting a food, therefore, we should aim at obtaining the greatest amount of protein for our money.

Pea meal, linseed meal, maize, gluten feed, middlings, and wheat bran, are by-products which contain a large quantity of protein and are, therefore, most valuable components for a ration intended for dairy cows. For fattening pigs, good results have been obtained from a mixture of skim milk and low grade flour. Shorts is an excellent food for young pigs. Oat dust and other feeds of like composition, if pure, furnish nutritive material at economical prices. The purchaser must, however, be on his guard as feeds are frequently presented for sale on our markets which are heavily adulterated with foreign matter of little value. Only to-day a sample of what was supposed to be wheat bran was sent to our laboratory, which, upon examination, was found to be adulterated with large quantities of finely ground barley bran. From the results of our investigations, however, we are convinced that goods obtained from the local manufacturers are usually of good quality. In some instances we have found the nutritive materials, especially protein, present in smaller quantities than we might have expected, but in most cases this deficiency was due, not to adulteration, but to the poor quality of the grain from which the by-product was obtained.

There are serious objections, however, to some of our foodstuffs which contain a very large quantity of protein. Cotton seed meal, for example, contains, on an average, 43.73 percent of protein, but many of our best feeders do not consider it safe food to place in the hands of hired men. Many cases of milk fever and other diseases in dairy herds have been attributed to indiscriminate use of cotton seed meal. This food may, of course, be fed to advantage if care is observed as to the amount fed per day, the age of the animal, etc. The addition of cotton seed meal to a ration for calves or pigs results in serious derangement of the digestive organs of these animals.

Regarding mill feed, oat hulls, and such low grade materials, little need be said. The tables of composition show them to be entirely unfit to feed as substitutes for pea meal, linseed cake, and such nitrogenous materials. There are cases in which these stuffs might be used to advantage, but the feeder is likely to be misled in their purchase, because the price asked, judged from the cost of standard foods, would indicate value which they do not possess. In some cases finely ground materials are sold under fancy names, and feeders of live stock should not be deceived by false claims or a fancy name, suggesting good quality or goood origin. At the present time the prices asked for cattle foods bear very little relation to their feeding value. That is, feed is retailed at so much per ton whether it is rich in protein and well suited to supplement our ordinary farm foods or whether it is a starchy food, and, therefore, of much less value in making up a ration. Such being the case care in the purchase of feeds and some knowledge of their composition will be found of paramount importance in the economical feeding of farm animals.

At present New Zealand is distinctly an agricultural and dairying colony, but recent investigations by engineers as to the possibilities of deriving electric power from rivers and waterfalls indicate that it may become a great manufacturing centre.

Stock Breeders Directory.

AYRSHIRES.

CLARK, J. G., Woodroffe Farm, Ottawa.
OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.
STEPHEN, W. F., Box 101, Huntingdon, Q.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

SHARP, JAMES, Rockside, Ont.
VARCOE, Lt.-Col. Jno. A. S., Carlow, Ont.

GALLOWAYS.

McCRAE, D., Box 200, Guelph, Ont.

SHORTHORNS (Cattle.)

BIRRELL, D. & SON, Greenwood, Ont.

CHESTER WHITE (Swine.)

CLARK, ROBT., 41 Cooper street, Ottawa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

ENGLISH, AUSTIN C., Cobourg, Ont.

SCOTCH COLLIES.

GANTON, D. G., Elmvale, Ont.

YORKSHIRE PIGS.

OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.

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LIVE STOCK NOTES.

INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE IN CLYDESDALES.

Richard S. Starr, of C. R. H. Starr & Son, Willow Bank Farm, Starr's Point, who was accompanied by Dexter S. Collins, of Port Williams, to Ontario, returned home last week, bringing a carload of heavy Clydesdale horses, consisting of five registered mares, four geldings and one stallion. The latter, Baron Primrose, is sired by 'McEachran' by 'McGregor,' rising six years old, was imported from Scotland by Graham Bros., Toronto, in 1903. He won first prize at Toronto Exhibition and took third place at Chicago in a field of fifteen of his class. Color, dark brown, with two white hind feet and a narrow white stripe on his face. Weighs about one thousand eight hundred pounds, and is said by horsemen to be the finest individual of his class ever imported into Nova Scotia. This magnificent animal is owned by a small company of farmers who have felt the need of such a horse, and are to be congratulated on securing such a valuable addition to the number of fine horses in this country.

The fillies are also a particularly fine lot. One was selected for Mr. Oscar Chase, Church street, one for Mr. Ernest Johnson, Greenwich. Mr. Collins bought a very fine brood mare, in foal to 'Baron Primrose,' for himself, and Mr. Starr has two at Willow Bank Farm, where 'Baron Primrose' will stand this season.

There are now a number of imported Clydesdale mares in this country and it is hoped that in a very few years it will be unnecessary to go to Ontario to supply the demand for such horses as are proving to be best suited for farm work.

The two pairs of geldings were selected for the Wolfville Fruit Company and will be used in cultivating their extensive orchards in Wolfville.

THE HORSE STABLE

PROF. J. H. GRISDALE SPEAKS BEFORE THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

'The construction of the horse stable and care of the horse' was the subject of an interesting address by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, agriculturist at the Central Experimental Farm, before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons last week. The horse stable, said Mr. Grisdale, in opening, must have several distinct features. It must, in this cold climate, be economical in space as it will be found much easier to keep a small stable warm than a large one. It must be conveniently arranged in order that the horse can be properly cared for with as little trouble as possible. In building a stable, the health and comfort of the animals should also be kept in mind. To have the stable healthy and sanitary, good ventilation is necessary.

At this stage of his address, Mr. Grisdale showed a diagram of what he considered a good horse stable for the average farm. On one side were shown six stalls, six feet wide, and on the other side, a box stall, one single stall, harness room and feed room. The two latter should be boxed in closely. The feed room should be divided into two compartments, in one of which bins for grain should be arranged and a space left for the rough fodder, while the other should be kept for a mixing room. Mr. Grisdale stated that it was a good plan to have a stove in the harness room. This would enable the farmer to keep the temperature of the room sufficiently warm to permit him making any repairs to the harness, etc., without unnecessary labor and inconvenience. The rough fodder could be stored overhead and it was also thought advisable to have a small granary above the feeding room. This would economize labor considerably. For flooring Mr. Grisdale recommended planks over a cement bottom, leaving a small space between. He did not consider that cement, without the planks, made a good floor as it became too slippery. There should be a small gutter behind the stalls to carry off all liquid. Mr. Grisdale did not recommend having a feeding alley in front of the horses as he considered it a waste of space. The majority of men, he thought, preferred to feed from behind.

He considered it advisable to have the horse stable separate from other buildings as it could be ventilated more easily, more light obtained and kept in better sanitary condition than if part of another building. To have a sanitary stable an abundance of light was necessary. Light was also conducive to cleanliness and should be given more consideration in building stables. The windows should be sliding or hinged in order that they might be opened on warm days to admit air. Warmth was another thing that had to be taken into consideration when building a stable. Forty to forty-five degrees was about right for a horse stable. To economize space as much as possible would be found an important factor in securing a warm stable. Mr. Grisdale there spoke of the value of ventilation, pointing out that a horse kept in a well ventilated stable was less liable to attacks of distemper and pneumonia than one kept in a poorly ventilated building. His digestion and health in general would also be better. For bedding, cut straw was one of the best materials provided the farmer had plenty of it. It straw was sare, however, it was more economical to use it without cutting as it required a great deal more to bed a horse when cut than in its natural state.

A member of the committee asked of what value was sawdust for bedding purposes.

'It is very economical,' replied Mr. Grisdale, 'but the manure with which it is mixed is not good for the land. Heavy clap is about the only soil that will be benefited by this kind of manure.'

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued the following explanation for the guidance of breeders, of the type of horses required for the Imperial army. The circular says:

A great deal of misunderstanding having arisen concerning the objects of the Imperial Government in sending officers to this country to purchase horses, or rather to see if horses suitable for the British army can be purchased, the following short summary of the position should prove of value. This statement may be regarded as absolutely correct and authoritative.

First, the demands of the British army in peace time can be easily met within the four corners of the United Kingdom. That demand is not large, and may be taken as a normal one of 2,500 horses annually, rising in certain years to possibly 3,500 of all kinds and classes.

There is an idea abroad, and certain ministers and statesmen in this country have brought it forward and may be considered responsible for it, that if the Imperial Government will purchase annually a fixed number of horses, say from three hundred to five hundred, in Canada, a great stimulus will be given to horse breeding generally, and to breeding of the military type of horse in particular. Falling in with this idea, the imperial authorities are anxious to put it to the test and, for reasons of their own, they fully recognize the advantage that will accrue to the Empire from the opening up of a large and limitless market that can be drawn upon to meet the immense demand that will be created in time of war. The real question then that has now to be answered by the practical experiment of purchase during the next few months, is, can suitable horses be procured, and at an average price that will, when the horses are landed in England, favorably compare with that paid for remounts throughout Great Britain and Ireland?

The average price paid in England is an open secret; it is forty pounds, or, say, two hundred dollars. The cost of freight and insurance will certainly not exceed another fifty dollars, leaving a hundred and fifty dollars, or possibly slightly more, to be paid for the animals selected on the spot. A higher price can be paid for horses of special color and type, such as horses suitable for officers' chargers and Household Cavalry. It is therefore obvious that Canada is on its trial as to its ability to supply a suitable horse for army purposes.

It is, further, of more importance to Canada than to any one else that, as the horses purchased will be regarded in England, as well as in this country, as typical, it will be in every way a great misfortune if those sent home are of a class and quality that will engender a belief that the Canadian horse, is of an inferior type. Such a belief will probably do more harm to Canadian horse breeding and the reputation of Canadian horses than anything else.

Two classes of horses are to be bought. 1st. Riding horses, fit for heavy and light cavalry, from, say, 15 to 15 3-4 hands. 2nd. Draught horses, fit for being driven postillion, with horse and field artillery. The latter must not be less than 1,200 pounds, 15.2 to 15.3½ hands in height, strong, active, and with good shoulders to enable them to move fast, and even to gallop, when required; the age should be from four off to six years. In all cases the British Government require horses with short backs, good shoulders, plenty of bone and distinct evidence of quality.

In the case of riding horses, those with a near cross of the thoroughbred are most likely to take the eye of the inspecting officers. The British remount officers are in possession of detailed specifications, showing the exact type and qualification of the horses required.'

THE DUST BATH.

An important question at this season for the farmer to consider is how to make the poultry better. The one who improves is the one who makes poultry pay. No stock on the farm can be made better at so small a cost as poultry. One way for the farmer to increase the value of his stock is to invest a few dollars in pure bred eggs now soon. The males are half the flock, and the cheapest way to get good males is to buy the eggs of pure breeds and hatch and rear them yourself. Mark the chicks from the purchased eggs and raise them with the others, not pampering them too much, and with the food and free range the farm affords fine good-sized birds may be expected, if not hatched too late in the season. Do not forget to give the hens a share of the skim milk and buttermilk. Nearly all the elements of food are contained in these waste products, and eggs in goodly numbers are more easily produced by hens provided with milk in some form.

An important thing in raw cold spring weather is a roomy dust bin or dusting place under shelter, where the hens can find plenty of fine penetrating mellow dirt for a delicious dust bath. If there are no dusting places provided, as there should be, in sunny, sheltered places, the farmer's hens will seek a dry spot under the barn or cribs where they will make the dust fly to the utter rout of the lice. A dust bath enables the hen to rid herself of the larbe body lice that will soon be causing trouble with the little chicks. A dusting also assists in keeping the plumage clean, and is an exercise the hen enjoys to the fullest. The hens that lay the largest number of eggs before wanting to set are valuable. Set their eggs if possible. This is one way to get a good laying strain.

CROSSING BRONZE TURKEYS

All who have had much experience in breeding turkeys must have observed that the chief losses of the young birds are due, apart from lice, to gapes and bowel trouble, and that after the little birds are feathered they can very well take care of themselves. For years a Virginia correspondent of 'Farm Poultry' says that he has been raising this fowl, and living, as he does, in a section of country where the wild turkey abounds, he has studied carefully their nature and habits. In the wild state this bird is exceedingly hardy and seldom, if ever, died from any disease. They can endure the extremes of cold and heat, of draughts, and long-continued rain storms. They become feathered much sooner than their domesticated kin, and are able much better to protect themselves from hawks and animals of prey. When two or three weeks old, the young wild turkeys can fly into trees, and they can hide in the grass so that it is almost impossible to find them.

A few years ago he conceived the idea of securing some young ones and taming them. It is doubtful, if captured when full grown, whether they can be thoroughly domesticated. He caught four little fellows two or three days old, and raised them with a tame turkey hen. Nearly every day for two months he would go into the field and feed them, handling them as gently as possible. They grew to be very fine turkeys. The following year an acre of ground, well set in rye, clover and grass, was fenced with five-foot poultry wire, and at the mating season three bronze hens of unusual size were penned with the wild ones. The result was the securing of a fine lot of wild turkeys, and also a new breed of half-wild, possessing much of the grace and beauty of the wild and the size of the bronze. After being hatched they were allowed free range. None of the wild ones died, and only a few of the half-wild were lost.

To complete the experiment and test the comparative merits of the half-wild and the bronze, last year a brood of bronze and also one of half-wild young turkeys were put out together. The two hens went together the entire summer, and were fed and cared for in the same manner. During the early summer a long rainy spell ensued, and most of the bronze died from bowel trouble or gapes, while only two of the half-wild perished, and one of these got hurt by having its foot caught under a plank. There was not a day of their lives when the two broods could not be distinguished by their growth and vigor. The half-wild developed much earlier, were of a richer bronze plumage, and in every way displayed their superiority.

African travellers say that the white rhinoceros frequently dies from eating poisonous plants, which the black ones will never eat.

POULTRY POINTS.

GRAIN FOODS FOR HENS.

(From the Dublin 'Farmer's Gazette.')

With the object of comparing the values of different kinds of grain as foods for laying hens, some interesting experiments have been carried out during the past few years under the direction of the Technical Instruction Committee of the Cornwall (England) County Council. Thirty pullets were selected and divided into six pens of five birds each. The nature of the food given to each pen of five pullets and the number of eggs laid is shown in the statement below :—

Food.	No. eggs laid in 12 months.
Half maize and half oats	732
Wheat	723
Maize	648
Two-thirds oats and one-third maize	633
Oats	545
Barley	447

Broadly speaking, all the pens which received maize held relatively better positions during the last nine months of the experiments than in the first three. The pen fed on wheat laid seventy-one eggs more than either of the other pens in the first three months, but fell to second position with only four eggs more than the pen fed to maize in the last nine months, and eighty-four less than those fed on half maize and half oats. Though wheat lost ground relatively to certain other foods during the latter part of the experiment, it was considered not improbable that it might generally prove, as shown in the experiment, the better food during the first three months of the year. This point appeared to be of such importance that arrangements were made to continue the experiments in the first three months of 1903, with the three pens Nos. 1, 5, and 6, around which special interest centred. The results of these latter experiments are shown below :—

Food.	No. eggs laid in 3 months.
Maize	117
Wheat	128
Half maize and half oats	184

With regard to the financial results, the following table shows the weight and cost of the food consumed by each pen, the number and market value of the eggs laid :—

Food.	No. eggs Jan. 1 & Dec. 31.	Market value of eggs. £ s. d.	Cost of food. £ s. d.	Profit. £ s. d.
Wheat	723	2 14 10	1 14 5¾	1 0 4½
Barley	447	1 12 4½	1 10 4	0 2 0¼
Oats	545	1 18 2½	1 10 4	0 7 11½
2-3 oats and 1-3 maize	633	2 5 6	1 10 4	0 15 2
½ oats and ½ maize	732	2 15 1¼	1 10 6½	1 4 6¾
Maize	648	2 7 8¾	1 3 6	1 4 2¾

The cost of the grain used is calculated upon the prices paid.

It is held that if the results of these experiments are adverse to the adoption of any theory as to the proper ratios of nitrogenous to non-nitrogenous substance, they throw some light on the question as to the value of the different grains. This is especially true of barley and oats, when used alone. Pen 4, with one-third maize substituted for the oats, laid eighty-eight eggs more in the twelve months than Pen 3, fed on oats only, and when the percentage of maize was still further raised to one-half, the difference in the number of eggs laid in the twelve months was no less than 187, or thirty-four percent in excess of the number laid in the pen fed on oats alone.

Oats, therefore, proved an admirable poultry food when mixed with an equal weight of maize, but the value of this mixture was reduced when the proportion of oats to maize exceeded one-half. The superiority of this mixture over all other foods in these experiments is emphasized by taking the figures for the year ending March 31 last. In this period, Pen 1, wheat alone, yielded 561 eggs; Pen 6, maize alone, yielded 546 eggs; and from Pen 5, mixture of half maize and half oats, 701 eggs were obtained.

THE GOOSE.

Subscriber, Pictou, N.S., writes: 'I imported a pair of Toulouse geese last winter, but have no experience in raising them. Would you give some hints as to the nest, the number of eggs to set under a goose, and the treatment of the young when hatched. Should the gande be allowed into the place where the goose is hatching? Ans.—You have made a good choice of this profitable fowl, and will no doubt find it a paying investment provided pains are taken in their enclosures so as not to allow them to destroy crops. Beyond a little care during the hatching season, geese give little bother, and yield four or five pickings of feathers to the owner for the privilege of quiet existence. They will live in a field where there is running water and grass without other feed, although a little rape sown in the field or near by would afford much good forage. One gander is used with two or three geese. A comfortable shed with a protected nest of straw or chaff is all that is necessary for the laying season. One can go to a large expense or make a very cheap house, do. Success comes only by allowing the sitting goose to be undisturbed. Generally, one hen will bring out 10 or 11 goslings, although one can put as many eggs under her as she can nicely cover. She should be allowed to have free access to water. In nature she will wet the eggs by her wet plumage upon returning, and so where she cannot reach water a bath should be provided, or the eggs sprinkled once a week. Some also make it a point to turn the eggs once a week. The young goslings are very easy to raise, and need very little care beyond comfortable night quarters and good food. Cooked potatoes with oat or corn meal, whole peas and corn and any green food, can be fed. Nature will soon lead them to the water, where they enjoy the best life. While hatching the goose should be undisturbed. Generally, the gander will live in the fields, and rarely visit the pens. Where he is likely to become troublesome, he had better be debarred

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WORKING AN INCUBATOR.

If it is a new machine the operator is very likely to view it with fear and trembling, or to look upon it as all that the most experienced claim for it, a vast time and labor saver; perhaps one has been cajoled into believing that all one has to do to secure a hundred per cent hatch is to put in the eggs, turn them daily, and keep the lamp burning. There are numerous conditions necessary, some at least of which the amateur has not anticipated, or cannot at first afford. It sounds very well to read of hatching in any convenient place, at any convenient season. But a room in which the thermometer registers lower than 50 degrees will hardly prove satisfactory. Unless one has a suitable room for the hatching and brooding it is best not to attempt raising chicks too early. This is an important feature, and whether the fowls be for breeding or market the best obtainable will prove none too good. Some select the largest eggs. A neighbor once tried this in the old days before artificial incubation had come to the farm, and biddy's flock proved a fine lot of roosters. While this may not serve as any guide to controlling the problem of sex, it is a recognized rule that medium-sized, well-shaped eggs are preferable. We may read of double-yoked eggs producing twin chicks, yet more frequently in reality they are valueless for hatching. Choose the regularly ovate form with firm shell. Testing is a very simple thing for the experienced poultry raisers to do after the fifth day. The beginner is wise to defer it until the tenth. Even then one finds some perplexing questions and is often tempted to cast aside an egg which may prove after all to be good, though not clear, but showing only a trace of dark color in comparison with its fertile companions.

It is a very good plan for the novice to break one or two such doubtful specimens, and thus learn that the egg with any part transparent except the aircell is but one that has commenced to decay. The aircell may vary greatly in size, and is sometimes on the side instead of the end. Careful examination from time to time and the breaking of some doubtful eggs will prove the best educator. In caring for the machine if it is a new one, observe the directions to a dot, as the man who made it knows how to run it better than anyone else; and his object is to have it do well in other hands. After the machine has been under full control for two or three days one may feel safe to fill it. Use good oil, and keep the lamp well filled and trimmed. A well-ventilated room is necessary, and more than one hatch has been spoiled because the operator was afraid of admitting too much air. Draughts are never desirable, but one may secure pure air by admitting it through adjoining room if necessary. The more equable the temperature of the room, the easier it is to maintain uniform temperature in the egg chamber. In a room without a fire, run a little harder at night than in the day time.

FARM POULTRY.

We cannot urge it upon the attention of the farmers too often that it is to their interests to keep a few hens. To keep fifty or a hundred, or even two hundred, good hens costs the ordinary farmers very little, and will amply repay all the trouble and expense involved. A word of warning, however, may be necessary. It does not pay to keep a flock of hens about the farm, and give them absolutely no attention. Poultry raising is without a doubt the most undeveloped money-making business in this country. It is possible for the farmer to add from a hundred to three hundred dollars to the annual family income by putting some thought and study into the poultry yard.

The first important matter to plan for is the poultry-house. It need not be an expensive building; in fact a good poultry-house should be cheap. It should be higher at the front than at the back, and should face the south, so it will get all the sunlight possible. An earth floor or a gravel floor is best as long as it is perfectly dry. The roosting pen should be warm in winter and cool in summer. If possible there should be a separate scratching pen, which may be quite open, as long as the hens are not forced out into stormy weather.

The second thing to keep in mind is the stock or breed of chickens used. Select some good utility breed and stick to it. It does not pay to mix breeds or cross your fowls without some definite purpose. During the breeding season select some of the best hens in the flock, and put with them the best cock you can secure. As soon as the breeding season is over put your cock in a pen by himself away from the hens.

The importance of this procedure cannot be over-emphasized. The eggs for market and domestic use should not be fertilized. Dealers find that fully one-third of our Canadian eggs are bad because they are fertilized. In other words, our eggs never bring their full price, as this allowance for bad eggs must be made. The eggs should be gathered regularly and kept clean and cool. The local demand for fresh eggs is on the increase, while the possibilities of the British market for eggs of guaranteed keeping qualities is practically unlimited.

At the meeting of the Western Good Roads Association on April 12, Mr. K. W. McKay, editor of 'The Municipal World,' read a paper on 'Civil liability of municipal corporations for accidents caused by defective highways.' He pointed out that people were in the habit of entering action for the most trivial accidents, mishaps that often were imaginary. Far too much of the people's money was being frittered away in law costs. The members of the association unanimously endorsed the principle of this paper.

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WESTERN DAIRYMEN.

EVERYTHING IS READY FOR THE COMING SEASON'S TRADE.

Mr. Geo. H. Barrow, the Woodstock chief instructor for the Dairymen Association of Western Ontario, has completed all his arrangements for the work of the coming season. His corps of ten instructors have been engaged and allotted in their various districts. Of the ten men, seven will be at work exclusively upon cheese factories, one will have charge of a district that combines cheese factories and creameries, and two will be engaged on the creamery work.

The instructors are as follows:—Ingersoll district, Mr. John H. Scott; London district, Mr. Frank Boyes; Stratford district, Mr. Alex. Mackay; Woodstock district, Mr. F. Herns; Brantford district, Mr. R. H. Green; Listowel district, Mr. J. R. Burgess; Simcoe district, Mr. C. C. Travis; Kincardine district (combined factories and creameries), Mr. E. N. Hart; Western creameries, Mr. F. Dean; Eastern creameries, Mr. C. W. McDougall. The new men this year are Messrs. Boyes, Green, Travis and Hart.

The districts are practically the same as last year. Each group of cheese factories contains 25 factories. This year the Listowel district has been divided into two sections, the cheese factories and creameries in the Kincardine district being combined to work one group. There is a total of 189 factories in the groups and in addition to these, there are about 30 scattered factories that are in the group. These will be under the more immediate charge of Mr. Barr.

While for some little time past the number of cheese factories in Western Ontario has been decreasing, there are this year a number of new ones, said Mr. Barr, and in addition there have been several new creameries started so that the present season will show an increase in the number of factories instead of a decrease.

I attended most of the annual meetings this year and in some places they seemed quite discouraged, as last year was a better year for buyers than for the farmers. But on account of the good prospects for the coming year I don't think we shall see any falling off, except that there will be a small make of early cheese. There was a greater scarcity of milk in the winter creameries last winter than we had had for several years, and this taken with the fact that the factories are slower in opening up this year leads me to believe that there will not be a large early make. This will be all the better for the summer product.

THE QUESTION OF FOODS.

There has always existed in the minds of stockmen, and especially in the minds of horsemen, a strong prejudice against any specially prepared food. These preparations have always been considered as medicines, having a direct action on the system of the animal, and horsemen know that the use of any drug that has such action is sure to cause a reaction that is always injurious.

Many preparations claiming to be 'Condimental Foods,' but which were simply bulked condition powders, have been put on the market, and these have, by their harmful action, strengthened the prejudice against all such preparations, but in spite of such preparations of drastic drugs, and the prejudice they foster, Herbageum has now a reputation even among horsemen that is remarkable. It is in regular use in many of the best stables in Canada, and it is absolutely certain that it contains no drug and that there is no reaction.

Herbageum simply furnishes with the dry feed those aromatic parts which it lacks, and which have passed from it in the drying process, and which make the air fragrant with rich aroma during haymaking. A horse requires this aroma in his feed, and unless he has it in some shape it is difficult to keep him in good health, because the aromatic part of nature's food is the part that ensures perfect assimilation and digestion of the other parts. This is the principle on which Herbageum is manufactured. It supplies the aromatic part and makes ordinary stable feed as nature intended feed should be, easy of assimilation and easily digested.

This matter is worthy of consideration by all horsemen, and should be investigated thoroughly and without prejudice. Messrs. T. Owens & Sons, the well-known breeders, of Stonefield, Quebec, and owners of the pacing stallion 'Red Spy,' have gone thoroughly into it, and are satisfied that Herbageum is of great value. They use it regularly in their stables and highly recommend it, and we cannot but admire them for stating plainly, in spite of the prevailing prejudice, that in their opinion, after many years of experience, Herbageum is a great boon to horsemen, and that there is absolutely no reaction from its regular use.

NOTES ON SPRING CROPS

(By Prof C. A. Zavitz.)

Forty-three varieties of spring wheat and four varieties of spring rye were sown on the experimental plots at the Ontario Agricultural College on March 30. In 1902 the spring wheats were sown on March 27. These are the only two seasons within the past twenty years in which the spring seeding at the college could be started in the month of March. It is generally useless to attempt to grow spring wheat in Ontario unless it can be sown as early in spring as the land is suitable, even if the seeding is followed by cold weather and snow storm.

For five years in succession, an experiment has been conducted by sowing spring wheat, barley, oats and peas on different dates in the spring of the year. The first seeding took place as soon as the ground was sufficiently warm and dry to work to good advantage. One week was allowed between each two seedings. The results indicat etne importance of soing spring wheat, barley, oats, and peas, in the order here given, starting with spring wheat and finishing with the peas. After the first week was past, there was an average decrease in yield for every day's delay in seeding of about one and a half bushels of oats, one bushel of barley, one half bushel of spring wheat, and one-third bushel of peas per acre.

According to the results of experiments conducted at the college for several years, there are advantages in growing grains in dry fodder, or threshed grain. For fodder purposes a mixture of Siberian or Banner oats and Prussian Blue or Golden Vine peas in the proportion of two bushels of oats and one bushel of peas per acre has given good satisfaction. For the purpose of grain production, however, an early oat such as the Daubeney or Alaska, when mixed with the Mand Scheuri barley in the proportion of one bushel (thirty-four pounds) of oats and one bushel (forty-eight pounds) of barley per acre, has given better results than either a lighter or a heavier seeding.

It is probable that there is an annual loss of full three million bushels of oats in Ontario through the injury to the crop caused by smut. This could be largely prevented if the seed oats were immersed for twenty minutes in a solution made by mixing one pint of formaldehyde (formalin) in from forty to forty-five gallons of water. This solution has the power of killing the spores of smut and leaving the oats uninjured. If the treatment is made several days before seeding takes place the oats should be spread on a floor and thoroughly dried; but if it is made immediately before sowing, it is only necessary to partially dry the seed. Great care should be taken to prevent smut spores from bags, bins, grain seeders, etc., becoming mixed with the oats after the formalin has been used. This treatment is easily performed, comparatively cheap, and very effectual, and if thoroughly performed, need not be repeated from year to year.

ALFALFA IN NEW YORK

The alfalfa fields near Syracuse, N.Y., attracted much attention last year. Nearly all of the farms showed great fields of it, and it can be noticed that alfalfa growing is slowly changing the character of the farming in that section of the country. Holstein cows, naturally adapted to the strong, coarse food, and a large increase in the number of hogs, soon follow the use of alfalfa. It is an established fact that alfalfa cuts down grain bills and furnishes more fertilizing material. The feeding value of a ton of alfalfa, if rightly cured with the leaves, is not far from the feeding value of a ton of wheat bran, and ten acres of alfalfa, if well handled, should represent the same feeding value as fifty tons of wheat bran. The dairyman who feeds this with silage will have a great advantage over the man who buys great quantities of grain to feed with silage and Timothy.

As a marketable crop, alfalfa hay is a profitable one. In the New York market it sells for $12 or $13 a ton, which means an income of at least $60 per acre. One of the most successful alfalfa growers in New York always adds a little Timothy to his alfalfa. He uses twelve pounds of seed to the acre and obtains a fine stand. Though he is successful with either fall or spring sowing, he prefers spring. These results show that alfalfa can be grown over a much wider area than was thought possible a few years ago.

ADVANTAGES OF A SELECTION AND BUYING GOOD SEED GRAINS.

(By W. H. G., Ontario County.)

The majority of farmers do not pay the attention they should to the changing of seed grains, selection of seeds, nor to the purchase of new and improved varieties. The loss to themselves and to the country from this cause alone, is immense. There is a large class of farmers throughout the country, whose whole aim and ambition is to get in a large acreage of crop every year, losing sight of the importance of increasing the yield per acre though bette cultivation and a selection and puchase of new seeds. I venture to say, that if this class of farmers would only exhaust their surplus energy, that they now expend on getting in a big acreage of crop—if they would direct this energy towards an increase in the yield per acre, and sow one-third to one-half acres less, they would be a great deal better off at the end of five years.

Good and thorough cultivation must go hand in hand with new and improved varieties of seed grains. It is no use buying new and improved seeds and sowing them on an old, worn-out and badly cultivated field or farm, any more than putting a high, well-bred animal in the hands of a poor and indifferent feeder or stockman, or one who does not understand the care and handling of stock. This is, to a large extent, the cause of the failure of many, who try new seeds and high-bred stock. Both have been improved and brought up to what they are by selection, hybridizing or breeding, and careful attention, and high cultivation or feeding and handling. Another trouble with a large class of farmers is that they are too penurious about keeping expensive seeds, and stand in their own light, to their own injury by so doing, and just here I want to point out, and I wish my readers to take to heart and bear in mind, that good seeds cannot always be judged by size, weight or color, though these requirements are necessary to a handsome sample. A good seed is one that will produce a healthy, typical plant, and to do this must have been produced by a like plant. That 'like produces like' and 'blood will tell,' is quite as true and applicable in plant life as with animals. Good seeds cannot be sold cheaply, as the grower has to give them patient and expensive labor, and years of valuable time. To produce this healthy and typical plant, he has to keep the strains uniform and true to name, with one concentrated end in view, namely, that of endeavoring to place it on a still higher plane of purity, vigor and perfection. These qualities in seeds are only produced by specialists, who have been persistent in looking after and studying the growth, habits, etc., of the plant and seeds, under test and improvement by them. Though the cost of these may be many times greater than that of ordinary seeds, yet the value may be tenfold.

There is another class of farmers who wait until an enterprising neighbor has more new seeds than he wants for his own use, and then they are ready to try the new sort. They are allowing the neighbor the cream while they are content with the skim-milk.

There is another view of the question—as an investment. Farmers are too slow in this matter, and do not view the matter as a financier or an investor would. Suppose a farmer buys a bushel of new seed wheat, for which he pays four dollars. The change of seed and new variety, with strong vitality, will increase his yield, we will suppose, one to ten bushels per acre. This increase will pay for the wheat and 25 percent on the investment.

We know of a man who invested in a peck of wheat two years ago, after a good deal of wrangling, for $2.25. This year he threshed 270 bushels from the product of his peck, and has sold his crop at a handsome profit over market price. If you do not believe in the benefits of changing seeds, try the changing of seeds from one kind of soil to another. Selection of seed grain, if carefully followed up, along with hand-picking, will give pleasing and surprising results. It will repay all who take the care and trouble. Whatever you do, sow clean seed. Cockle and chess are more than worthless. If a man sows wheat, he wil reap wheat twentyfold. If he sows chess he will heap chess a hundredfold. This fact is patent to all intelligent farmers, and I am sure they will not question this statement. Yet I find the old theory of wheat producing chess, about as hard to eradicate as it is to get all the chess out of the seed wheat.

FARM NOTES

Adopt a systematic rotation of crops and feed the largest number of stock the farm can support.

Raspberries are generally injured where lime is used in connection with nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia.

In sowing carrot, parsnip and turnip seed, it is a good plan to mix with it some radish seed. The radishes come up quickly. Mark the rows distinctly so they can be cultivated before the other plants come through.

Ducks mature more quickly and get out from under the mother wing sooner than our other standard varieties of poultry. The ducklings are independent little creatures. After the first month or six weeks they require very little attention from the parent bird.

The next few weeks are critical ones for the dairy cow. Do not stop feeding grain until the cows refuse. And do not turn on to pastures until the cows can get about all the grass they want. When the cows go to pasture a meal mixture composed of two or more farm grains will suffice.

Some very hardy things, like perennial flowers, or raspberries, currants and gooseberries, and things that start into growth very early in the spring, can often be planted to advantage in the fall. Other than these the best time for general planting is early in the spring, as soon as the soil is in good condition to work. In all field planting thorough preparation of the soil is of great importance—it never pays to plant in poorly prepared ground.

Trees should always be planted a little deeper than they originally stood in the nursery. On our lighter and prairie soils they can advantageously be planted much deeper than on heavy clay soils, says 'Farm, Stock and Home.' The seeding roots on which some of our trees are grafted are unreliable, and the deep setting of all such will be found quite an aid in preventing root-killing during severe winters. The roots that are sent out from the stock above the graft are of equal hardiness as the top, and deep planting will greatly aid in inducing their formation. Young trees root more readily thus than older trees, and there is also a great difference in the ability of varieties to send out 'own roots,' hence the difference in hardiness or vigor of growth.

Advertisements.

BISSELL'S STEEL ROLLER.

The frame of Steel angle bars, — reinforced by hardwood Stringers and double Truss Rods carried by the Heavy Steel Axle, which runs in Roller Bearings, makes a Land Roller well—farmers say there is nothing can touch it. Send us your name and address for full particulars.

T. E. BISSELL, DEPT. D., ELORA, ONT.

None Genuine without the name "BISSELL."

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent.

Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language at home during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from $1,200 upwards yearly. Diploma granted and good positions obtained for successful students. Cost within the reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for full particulars at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL London, Ontario, Canada.

Business Chance

A RESPECTABLE DRESSMAKER AND Milliner can find a good opening for business in White River, Ont. Write to the Postmaster.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE, JERSEYS—SEVEN A. J. C. C. Cows and Heifers; also one registered Ayrshire Cow. R. JAMIESON, Perth, Ont.

FOR SALE — CHOICE SHORTHORN bulls and heifers, eight to twenty-four months; prices and breeding right; also improved Yorkshire pigs, from imported stock. E. V. NORTON, Coaticook, Que.

CANADIAN BRED CLYDESDALES FOR Sale—One Stallion rising 3 years, one Stallion rising 2 years. For further particulars, apply to GEO. BOTHAM, Bradford, Ont.

LIVE-STOCK EAR LABELS, RING PATterns.—Farmers and ranchers will find these labels very useful. Write for particulars and prices. Address F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

FOR SALE — HOLSTEINS, from Mountin View Stock Farm, several young bulls, heifers and cows, from choicest strains, namely, Mercedes, Tensen, Serpkje, Tirania, Castine, Netherland. S. E. & G. W. SMITH, Dundas.

FOR SALE — FASHIONABLE BLOOD, Stallions of Arab, Clay, Morgan, Hambletonian and thoroughbred blood for sale, on time or may be syndicated For pedigrees and particulars address JOHN B. HALL, M.D., 326 Jarvis street, Toronto.

PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS, ready for service. Apply to J. J. SMITH, Enniskillen, Durham County, Ont.

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

FOR SALE — SOME CHOICE Yorkshire Swine, of best strains of improved bacon type. Write for prices to F. M. CHAPMAN, Audley P.O., Ont.

Farm and Other Lands.

FARM—SELL, RENT OR SHARES; ONE mile from Windsor, Nova Scotia. D. DILL.

BRITISH COLUMBIA — FRUIT AND dairy land in five acre blocks, best in this glorious province. Apply, with stamp, to FRASER & RICHLANDS, Box 668, Salmon Arm, B.C.

225 ACRE FARM, IN THE GARDEN spot of the world; rural delivery at the door, and church on the farm; on the main county road, 2½ miles of town, large dwelling, with 7 large rooms, 2 porches, 2 halls, cellar, plenty barn and stable room, carriage house, lovely, large shade trees, weeping willow and maple. You can raise anything you plant on this farm; half of it is clay, balance in dark loam; choice apple and peach orchard; best of grass land; healthy climate; 50 acres in wood and timber. Can mail you 32 page book describing Maryland all free by asking. Price of farm now $2,000; will soon double; we farm 9 months in the year on this farm. Address DR. J. LEE WOODCOCK, 406 Camden avenue, Salisbury, Md.

FARMS FOR SALE.

In one of the best Fruit and Dairying sections in British Columbia. For information, write JOHN McCALLUM, Salmon Arm, B.C.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TERMINUS.

PORT SIMPSON is Pacific Terminus. Town site now on. Chance of a lifetime. Agents wanted. Address Box 83, Vancouver.

Trees Plants, Seeds, &c.

TARTAR KING OATS — A FEW BUSHels of the variety left for sale: 60c. at Pickering Station. Bags, 20c extra. F. M. CHAPMAN, Audley P.O.

POINTE CLAIRE NURSERY.

Every variety of

Hardy Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs.

Many times transplanted, abundant fibrous roots.

Dwarfs, Pyramids, Standards, Fruit Trees and Bushes.

GEORGE MILNE, Manager, Pointe Claire, P.Q.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

AND SEED POTATOES (23 varieties). Don't buy till you get our prices, one-third others, all the new kinds, Dunlop, Sample, Glen Mary, New York (the $100 winner) Irish Cobbler, &c.

BIG CROPS OF BIG FELLOWS.

NO DUTY, NO DELAY, SURE GROWERS.

A. W. SMITH, Box W., BEACHVILLE, ONT

Agents Wanted.

BIG PROFITS SELLING 'AUTO-SPRAY,' best compressed air hand sprayer made, absolute necessity for every farm and garden, splendid seller. Spraying season here. Secure territory immediately. Write for particulars and sample machine. Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont.

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

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

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

Earn Over $10 a day

Agents Wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide.' Write for full particulars and our hints for easy canvassing. Address, the publishers of 'World Wide,' Montreal, Canada.

Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE — EGGS FOR HATCHING, from specially mated Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, etc., 15 $1.00; 100 $4.00; safe arrival and good hatch guaranteed. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROSECOMB, bred six years from carefully selected, heavy winter layers; large, brown eggs. Sitting, $1.50. JNO. LUSCOMBE, Merton, Ont.

FOR SALE, TANTRAMAR ORPINGTON farm breeder of single comb buff and Jubilee and rosecomb black Orpingtons. Write for catalogue of price and matings of breeding pens; eggs, $3, $2 and $1.50 per 15. EDGAR AYER, Box 31, Sackville, New Brunswick.

'NITH GROVE' BUFF ORPINGTONS — Eggs, $1 per 15; $5.00 per 100. E BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Hayesville, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FOR HATCHING, from Guaranteed White Wyandotte and Buff Orpington Stock, F. WILKINSON, Notre Dame de Grace, Que.

FOR SALE — MAW'S POULTRY FARM, Winnipeg, Manitoba, acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, ducks, geese, chickens, incubators, bone cutters, poultry supplies. Catalogues mailed free.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, $1 PER 15; IMported stock. R. TAYLOR, Alliston, Ont.

FOR SALE — PRIZE WINNERS, BARred Rock and Andalusian Cockerels. Cayuga, Pekin and colored Muscovy Ducks. Eggs for hatching. ISAAC T. KNIGHT, Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE — BUFF WYANDOTTES, Canadian champions, winners wherever shown; stock and eggs for sale. Beauty and utility combined. Send for circular. REV. S. T. BARTLETT, Colborne, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM ELM GROVE Poultry Yards, from choice matings of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Hawkins' and Thompson's Ringlet Strains, Buff Orpingtons, Buff and White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks, $1.50 per setting; guarantee 10 chicks or replace at half-price. J. B. COWIESON, Queensville, Ontario.

P. C. McGINNIS, PROP., RICHELIEU Poultry Yards, Iberville, Que. Breeder of high-class White Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, W. F. Black Spanish, Black Hamburgs, Silver Polish, all varieties Wyandottes, White Cochin Bants. Stock for sale at all times. Eggs, $2.00 per 15.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FROM BEST PEN, $1.00 per 15, $5.00 per 100, $2.50 per 50. Pure white Fishel strain. JACOB M. MOYER, Campden, Ont.—Box 47.

FOR SALE, ORPINGTONS, ROCKS, Buff to the hide, extra size and laying strain, $1 per 15; $5 per 100; eggs from imported stock; grand layers, size and shape, $3 per 15; $12 per 100. H. C. FOSTER, Wardsville, Ont.

FOR SALE — LARGE IMPERIAL PEKIN ducks eggs, very fine stock. Order early. Write for prices and particulars. A. A. METCALFE, Rat Portage, Ont., Can.

SAVE THE CHICKS.

The world's record in chick raising—the most and the best—is held by

Puritan Chick Food.

Costs nothing if not the best in the world. Try it free. Send for catalogue to-day.

Puritan Poultry Farms & Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.

A. J. MORGAN, London, Ont., Sole Distributor for Canada.

Situations Vacant.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education, to work in an office: $60 a month, with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

WANTED, TEACHER — PROTESTANT Lady Teacher for School No. 1, Kazubazua Village, with 2nd El. Diploma; term, 8 or 10 months; duties to commence as soon as possible, Teacher stating salary and qualifications. Address J. R. SLOAN, S.T., Kazubazua P.O., Que.

MEN WANTED—IF YOU ARE NOT SATisfied with your present position in life, and are reliable, write us, and we will start you, local or travelling, tacking up show-cards and generally advertising our goods at $840 a year, and expenses $2.50 a day. For particulars, write SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, FOR SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY of Portland West, Que., two qualified Protestant Lady Teachers, for a term of eight months, duties to begin first of May, 1905. Salary, $30.00 per month. Apply to J. H. BONSALL, Secretary-Treasurer, Poltimore, Que.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN EVery town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.

A FEW CANVASSERS WANTED BY AN established wholesale and manufacturing house, selling a full line of articles of daily consumption direct to consumers. Samples free or returnable, freight charges prepaid; exclusive territory; regular customers; no cash advance or security required; salary or commission. Write quick to COOPER, Drawer 531, London, Ont.

REGINA HORSE SHOW.

The annual spring stallion show under the auspices of the Regina Agricultural Association, and this year in connection with the fat stock show, was held at Regina last week before a large number of interested spectators. The heavy draught horse entry was exceptionally good, the first place going to Mutch Bros., with their famous horse 'Baron's Gem,' this success entitling them to hold for the coming year the handsome cup presented by George Mickleborough. The second place went to Neal Martin's Prime Minister, and the third to Elliott Bros. Black Guide, Mutch Bros., took the first place in three years old and under. The standard and thoroughbred classes were not well represented, but in the hackney class James Mutch's handsome Seal and Sensation, which took the first place, was highly commended by the judge for its splendid action and quality.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

N.J.C., Ontario, wants to know where to get ear labels for cattle, sheep and swine. Ans.—Mr. F. G. James, of Bowmanville, advertises in the 'Witness' in the Sales and Wants columns these articles, and correspondence with him will secure your wants.

THE MARKETS.

FAILURE OF WHEAT CORNER

Prices of May Wheat Slumped Heavily on Saturday

GATES BELIEVED TO BE PREPARING FOR EXTREME OPERATIONS IN JULY DELIVERY.

Chicago, April 24.—The daring effort by John W. Gates and associates to control all of the wheat available in America for delivery during May was apparently ended to-day with a wholesale sacrifice of prospective profit to escape possible huge losses on existing investments. Incidentally, the result was one of the wildest sessions ever witnessed in the Chicago wheat pit. At one time on Saturday prices showed a loss of 11½c a bushel for the day, the price of the option being driven down in a sensational series of rushes to 98½c per bushel. The closing quotation was one dollar per bushel.

General opinion to-night is that Gates and his friends emerged from the battle with but little, if any actual nuancial loss. Gossip insists that they effected an alliance with Armour and other leading traders whereby the Gates' party while obliged to summarily liquidate May wheat was on an enormous scale to-day, were nevertheless fully protected through prior and concurrent operations of the allies in both May and later options. Another view of the situation, according to some observers, is that the new grouping of astute speculators, in cluding Gates, himself, has merely cleared the way for a still greater corner in wheat for delivery during July. The idea is that the high price heretofore prevailing for May wheat, has induced a scouring of the country by grain dealers to secure wheat to sell to the bull leaders. By dropping the price 10 cents a bushel on Saturday the speculators assumed to be in control, have made it clear that if the country is raked over for wheat to bring here, they mean to buy it at a figure of their own making. The rushing of the price down, it is argued, was a more drastic action than was required by the Gates and Armour interests, the result being that they accordingly jumped the price back to $1 per bushel.

TO-DAY'S DEALINGS IN MAY WHEAT.

Chicago, April 24.—May wheat to-day opened with a fall of two cents a bushel, the price opening at 96c to 98c as against $1 at the close on Saturday.

After the initial plunge the price for May showed a tendency to rally, reacting temporarily to 97¾c. The market presented the appearance of a general bearish attack rather than an attempt at further liquidation of holdings. P. A. Valentine of Armour & Company, was generally credited with buying considerable May wheat while the quotations were between 96 and 98. To this was attributed the recovery to 97¾. Fresh selling, however, from outside sources soon pounded the market down to 93½ for May, a net loss of 6½ cents a bushel compared with Saturday's close. At 83½ the market showed a fall of nearly 30c from the point at which the Gates party were supposed to be in full control of the deal some weeks ago.

Before midday another cent was clipped from the price of May wheat, sales being made at 92½c a bushel. On the slump Armour & Company were reported to have bought in as much as 1,000,000 bushels of the May option.

The corn market was very weak and lower at 46c for May.

The market for oats was also lower at 29¼c bid for May and 29 1-8c for the July option.

Montreal Wholesale Prices

BUTTER MARKET MUCH EASIER—NEW YORK AGAIN IN CANADIAN MARKET.

During the past week the butter market has been very easy and there has been a reduction of two to three cents per pound for finest creamery. The market this morning is again reported to be easy and lower at 22c. It is expected that this market may receive some attention from New York as sales of finest creamery have been made on that market at 33 cents to 34 cents. In that case prices here will again be held from further declines. Gossip has it that there have been shipments of butter to the United States without the revenue of that country being enriched by the import. This may, if correct, partly account for the light receipts that have been coming to the city for the past few weeks. There is still a pronounced scarcity of medium butter, with confectioners finding some difficulty in filling their immediate wants, and during the week some have been compelled to use the more expensive creamery butter, which does not, of course, leave a reasonable margin of profit. There is not the slightest difficulty in getting stocks to-day at 22c, as holders are anxious to work off their receipts daily. There is little mottled goods coming in, for which we quote 21c.

EGG STOCKS SHOW SOME ACCUMULATIONS—PRICES ARE EASIER.

The receipts of eggs have greatly increased during the past week and there is reported an active production in the country. Prices were pretty well held last week, but the Easter demand was not sufficient to altogether avoid accumulations and there has consequently been a falling off in values. The market is very easy this morning at 14c, and 13½c being taken in some cases for round lots. Receipts have been gaining on consumptive requirements, and if this continues there is every possibility of a further reduction in values, although the present prospect is for a more animated pickling season than was experienced last year.

LIMITED DEMAND FOR MAPLE PRODUCTS—INCREASE IN RECEIPTS.

Messrs. Hislop & Hunter report a limited demand for all maple products with an easier tone in the market. Receipts have shown an increase and quality is reported to be fairly good, with quotations as follows:—Syrup in kegs, 5c to 5¼c, wine measure, in tins, 50c to 60c, and in large tins, 70c. Sugar, in small, bright cakes, 8c to 8½c, and in large bricks, 7½c to 8c.

NO CHANGE IN HONEY PRICES.

There is not much change to note in the market for honey, as the demand still continues slow. White clover in comb, 13c to 13½c; extract white, 7c to 7½c in 10 lb. tins, and 6c to 6½c in 60 lb. tins; dark buckwheat honey, 6c to 6½c.

LOWER PRICES FOR POTATOES.

The demand for car lots of potatoes continues slow, and there is a tendency towards lower prices, car lots being quoted at 50c to 55c. Buyers offer 45c.

EVAPORATED APPLES QUIET.

The market for evaporated apples is quiet at last week's quotations, and dried apples are quoted to-day at 2¾c to 3c.

MARKET FOR BEANS IS EASY.

There is a fair demand for small lots of beans, but the tone of the market is easy at $1.65 to $1.70 per bushel for choice primes; lower grades selling at $1.40 to $1.45.

FLOUR — Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.50 to $5.60; strong bakers, $5.20 to $5.30; winter wheat patents, $5.60 to $5.75; straight rollers, $5.25 to $5.35, in wood; in bags, $2.45 to $2.55.

ROLLED OATS—$2.20 to $2.22 per bag.

MILL FEED — Ontario bran in bulk at $18.00 to $18.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $20 to $21.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.70 to $1.75 per bushel, $1.50 to $1.60 in car lots.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American cut clear fat backs, $20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality. Hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9.25 to $9.50; mixed, $6.75 to $7.00; selected, $7.25, off cars.

CHEESE —Ontario fall white, 12¼c; colored, 12½c.

EGGS—New laid at 14c.

BUTTER—Finest creamery, 22c; mottled, 21c to 22c.

ASHES — Firsts, $5.40 to $5.45; seconds, $4.90 to $4.95; first pearls, $7.50 to $8 per 100 lbs.

HONEY — White clover in comb, 13c to 13½c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, in 10 lb tins, 7c to 8c; in 60 lb. tins, 6½c, buckwheat, 6c to 6½c, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP — Per wine gallon, 50c to 60c in tins; 5c to 5¼c per lb., in wood; sugar, in bricks, 7½c to 8c; small cakes, 8c to 8½c.

HAY — No. 1, $9 to $9.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $8.00 to $8.50; clover, $6.50 to $6.75; clover mixed, $7.00 to $7.50 per ton

CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—April 24.

Easter Monday is never much of a market day, and to-day the offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir consisted of about 300 butchers' cattle, 30 milch cows, a score of small calves and an equal number of sheep and lambs. Prime cattle were scarce and brought pretty high prices, ranging from 5½c to 6c per lb., and Mr. G. Martel paid 6¼c per lb. for four choice animals. Pretty good cattle sold at 4c to 5¼c per lb., and the common stock from 2½c to 3¾c per lb. There were several fine milch cows offered which sold at from $50 to $60 each; the common cows brought from $25 to $45 each. The calves were young veals and sold at $2 to $4 each. Sheep sold at 3½c to 5¼c per lb. Fat hogs are pretty high priced; good lots sold at 7c to 7¼c per lb.

Toronto, April 21.—The market for cattle was again active in all lines and prices were generally steady to firm. There was perhaps less snap about the demand for exporters, but butchers' cattle were inclined firmer, especially for cattle of the better grades. Quotations are generally unchanged and the demand for all lines of cattle was so active that nearly everything was sold before 8 o'clock. Buyers now come to the market long before daybreak and it is said some cattle are bought on the cars. The percentage of medium to poor cattle in all lines was heavy. The run amounted to 101 cars, and included 1,754 cattle, 336 sheep and lambs, 1,400 hogs and 322 calves.

Export Cattle—The run was fairly large, and with a good demand for cattle prices were maintained at quotations. The fact that Chicago cattle prices have declined sharply led to some buying of cattle there by local dealers, and no doubt there was consequently rather less snappiness and briskness to the general tone of trading here, although prices held up fairly well and are quoted unchanged. Choice are quoted at $5.50 to $6, good to medium at $5 to $5.40, others at $4.75 to $5, and bulls at $4.25 to $5.

Butchers' Cattle—Trade was again active and prices were firm in tone. The quality of the run was not so good, too many poor cattle being among the offerings. For choice lots the demand was active and for others there was a fairly brisk demand. Actual quotatons are unchanged, but the tone of the market was generally higher. Good to choice are quoted at $5 to $5.50, fair to good at $4.60 to $4.90, mixed lots medium at $3.75 to $4.50, and common at $3 to $3.50. Cows sold at $2.50 to $4.50, and bulls at $2.90 to $3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—Feeders are selling as light exporters, although few good ones were on the market. Good stockers are in demand. Prices are firm in tone and quoted unchanged. Quotations are firm in tone. Feeders are quoted at $4 to $5, and stockers at $2 to $4.

Milch Cows hold steady to firm and are quoted unchanged at $30 to $70 each.

Calves—The run was heavy and the market dull. Quotations are unchanged at 3½c to 5½c per lb., and $6 to $8 each.

Sheep and Lambs—With a light run offering prices had a firmer tendency and are generally quoted 25c per cwt. higher. Export sheep are quoted at $4 to $5.25, mixed at $4 to $5, lambs at $6.50 to $7.75, and springs at $2.50 to $6 each.

Hogs—The market has a firm tone and is quoted unchanged at $6.50 per cwt. for selects, and $6.25 for lights and fats.

East Buffalo, N.Y., April 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,400 head; fairly active. Good cattle, 10c to 15c lower; medium and common, 15c to 25c lower; prime steers, $6.25 to $6.60; one car load, $7.25; shipping, $5.50 to $6; butchers, $5.25 to $5.85; heifers, $4.25 to $5.50; cows, $3.25 to $5; bulls, $3 to $4.25; stockers and feeders, $3 to $4.75; stock heifers, $2.75 to $3.25; fresh cows and springers, good steady; common dull; good to choice, $45 to $55; medium to good, $32 to $40; common $18 to $25.

Veals—Receipts, 2,000 head; active and steady at $4.50 to $7.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,600 head; fairly active and 5c to 10c higher; heavy, $5.75 to $5.80; mixed, yorkers and pigs, $5.80 to $5.85; roughs, $4.85 to $5; stags, $3 to $3.75; dairies, $5.60 to $5.70.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 16,000 head; slow; lambs, $6.50 to $8; yearlings, $7 to $7.25; wethers, $6.25 to $6.50; ewes, $5.85 to $6; sheep, mixed, $2.50 to $6.

Chicago, April 24.—Cattle— Receipts, 20,000; 10c to 15c higher; good to prime steers, $6 to $6.75; poor to medium, $4.50 to $5.70; stockers and feeders, $2.70 to $5; cows, $2.50 to $5.60; heifers, $3 to $5.90; canners, $1.60 to $2.50; bulls, $2.50 to $4.75; calves, $3 to $6.

Hogs—Receipts, 33,000; strong; mixed and butchers, $5.45 to $5.60; good to choice heavy, $5.55 to $5.65; rough heavy, $5.40 to $5.50; light, $5.35 to $5.55; bulk of sales, $5.55 to $5.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 28,000; lower; good to choice wethers, shorn, $5.25 to $5.50; fair to choice mixed, shorn, $4 to $4.75; native lambs, shorn, $4.50 to $6.50.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, April 10.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 140 head, supply being chiefly drawn from the eastern counties. For both prime and second quality English beasts, trade was slightly firmer, with an upward tendency in value, but not quotably so. Irish met with slow trade, but late rates were maintained. Fat butchering cows were very little wanted, but fat bulls made an advance of fully 2d per 8 lbs. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.—Norfolks, 4s 4d; shorthorns, 4s to 4s 2d; Dublins, polled, 4s 6d; plain do., 4s to 4s 2d; fat cows, 3s 6d; fat bulls, 3s to 3s 4d. Arrivals—72 Irish, 750 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 150 midland, home and western counties, 10 Devon. Increase of 220 in number penned. In sheep market, sheep trade taken as a whole was extremely sluggish, prices in most cases bing 2d per 8 lbs. lower. Lambs were difficult to sell, even at decline of 2d per 8 lbs. Calf trade nominal. Quotations per lbs.—Beasts, 3s to 4s 6d; sheep, 3s 10d to 6s 3d; lambs, 5s 10d to 7s 6d. Total supply—Beasts, 990; shee pand lambs, 9,930; calves, 5.

London, April 10.—Fair supplies, and trade very slow. English beef, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; Scotch sides, 3s to 3s 2d; shorts, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 3d to 3s 8d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; do. seconds, 3s to 3s 6d; do. forequarters, 2s to 2s 4d; inferior beef, 2s 8d to 3s. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4s 6d to 5s; do. tegs, 5s to 5s 8d; do. ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wedders, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; foreign sheep, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; English lamb, 5s 8d to 6s 8d. Veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; English pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; Dutch do., 3s 6d to 4s per 8 lbs.

Liverpool, April 10.—Cattle, 730; sheep, 4,243. Best beasts, 6d to 6½d; seconds, 5¾d to 5¾d; third, 4½d to 5d. Best Scotch sheep, 9¼d to 10d; other sorts, 8d. A decrease of 75 cattle, and an increase of 661 sheep. Demand fair for all classes about late rates.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Ottawa, April 22.—On Byward market this morning the price of meats and produce remained practically unchanged from what they were on Thursday, with the exception of butter and pork. Good pork brought from $7 to $8 per cwt. Good print and creamery butter brought from 25c to 30c per lb. Some cheese was seen, which exchanged hands at from 10c to 12c per lb. Mutton, hinds, 7c to 10c; fronts, 10c to 11c; carcass, 9c; Veal, fronts, 4c to 5c; hinds, 6c; carcass, 6c; beef, per cwt., hinds, $6 to $8; do., carcass, $5 to $7; do., fronts, $6 to $7; pork, light, $7 to $8; do., heavy, $8; turkeys, $1.50 to $2.50; geese, each, $1.25 to $1.50; steers and heifers, best, 5c; do., medium, 4½c; do., ordinary, 4c; cows and heifers, per head, $33 to $35; hogs, per cwt., $6 to $6.50; calves, $3 to $5; print butter, per lb., 25c to 30c; creamery butter, per lb., 26c to 30c; tub butter, per lb., 24c; pail butter, per lb., 24c; dairy rolls, 26c; western rolls, 27c; cheese, 10c to 12c; honey in comb, per section, 13c to 15c; honey, extract, 10c to 12c; tallow, 4c to 4½c; lard, 20 lb. pail, $2.25; fresh eggs, per doz., 14c to 15c; garlic, per string, 30c to 40c; savory, per doz. bunches, 30c to 40c; sage, per doz. bunches, 30c to 40c; beets, per bag, 50c; carrots, per bag, 35c to 40c; potatoes, per bag, 70c to 75c; turnips, per bag, 25c; parsnips, per bag, 50c; cabbage, per doz., 50c to 60c; celery, per doz., 25c to 50c; onions, per bag, $2 to $2.25; Spanish onions, per crate, $3.50 to $4.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, Montreal, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, May	.98	98	92½	92¾
July	.88⅝	86¾	84⅝	84⅞
Corn, May	47	47⅛	45⅞	46
July	47⅛	47½	46⅝	46⅝
Oats, May	29½	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜
July	29½	29½	29⅛	29⅛
Pork, May	12.35	12.37	12.10	12.15
July	12.60	12.70	12.40	12.45
Lard, May	.7.10	7.12	7.02	.07
July		7.30	7.22	7.25
Ribs, May	6.80	6.85	6.75	6.80
July	7.12	7.15	7.05	7.10

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

Corn, bush	51,171
Oats, bush	5,311
Barley, bush	2,000
Flour, brls	877
Meal, brls	200
Eggs, cases	2,021
Butter, pkgs	467
Cheese, boxes	752
Lard, pkgs	160
Beef, brls	4
Meats, pkgs	9
Leather, rolls	75
Raw Hides	15
Apples, brls	4

CATTLE REGISTRATION

DEPUTATION OF DAIRY CATTLEMEN ASK THE GOVERNMENT FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

Ottawa, April 20.—A number of leading dairy cattlemen waited on the Minister of Agriculture to-day asking financial assistance to establish a system of advanced registration of cattle on lines followed in Norway and some parts of the United States to determine the value of individual cows for dairy purposes. The Hon. Mr. Fisher replied that he had himself been considering the matter for some time back and would reply to their request at an early date.

The New Zealand Minister of Commerce, Mr. Duncan, writes Sir Richard Cartwright asking that Canada adopt legislation that all hemp imported from New Zealand must bear that country's official grade stamp. Complaints have been made to the New Zealand authorities that in many cases these grade marks are tampered with on consignments to Canada.

OUTLOOK IN THE WEST

LAND HUNGER CAUSES EXTRAORDINARY MONETARY CONDITIONS.

Winnipeg, April 24.—The most encouraging feature at present in the financial outlook in the North-West is that the seeding has been nearly completed under ideal conditions, for a good crop this year is essential to the continued prosperity of the country, while several experienced financial men, well acquainted with local conditions, contend that nothing less can avert a serious economic crisis. The fact of the matter is that money is extraordinarily tight, and hard to get on almost any conditions. This serious condition of affairs is due to the extreme difficulty experienced in making collections, itself directly traceable to land hunger, which has manifested itself so remarkably among all classes of the community since the bumper crops of 1901-02 established the potential wealth of prairie wheat fields.

ROSSLAND MINES OUTPUT.

Rossland, B.C., April 24.—An important announcement is made that the Cliff, which has been closed down since last year, is to resume operations in May, with Mr. C. E. Simpson as manager. The Cliff has extensive ledges of ore of a pay grade. It is planned to extend a spur from the C.P.R. track to the foot of the steep declivity on which the Cliff mine is situated.

The shipments for the week were:—Leroi, 2,525; Centre Star, 2,089; War Eagle, 1,170; LeRoi, 2, 150; Jumbo, 200; Spitzee, 270; total for this week, 6,395, and for the year, 108,932 tons.

LONDON WOOL ARRIVALS.

London, April 22.—The arrivals of wool for the third series of auction sales amount to 264,182 bales, including 139,000 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports this week were: New South Wales, 3,709 bales; Queensland, 1,505; Victoria, 2,093; South Australia, 640; Tasmania, 2,746; New Zealand, 6,458; Persian Gulf, 1,947; elsewhere, 659.

NORTHERN ELEVATOR COMPANY

QUARTER MILLION WILL BE SPENT ON NEW MILL, WITH 3,000 BARREL CAPACITY.

Winnipeg, Man., April 17—Mr. N. Bawlf, president of the Northern Elevator Company, who returned on Saturday from Montreal, announced to-night that his company had arranged to erect a new flour mill in Winnipeg at once. The new mill will have a capacity of 3,000 barrels per day, and the elevator 250,000 bushels. The mill will be erected by the company, stock holders taking all the stoc kthemselves. The estimated cost is $250,000, and work is to be completed by Dec. 1.

THE FRUIT MARKET.

Messrs. John Caldwell & Company's weekly fruit circular quotes as follows:

Fancy Navel oranges, from $3.25 to $4.00 according to size.

California ruby bloods, 176s to 300s, per box $3.75

California budded seedlings—

176s to 250s, per box ... 3.25

126s to 150s, per box ... 3.00

Extra fine large, 300 size, Messina and Palermo lemons ... 3.25

California lemons, 300s, seedless ... 2.75

Grape fruit, Florida, 36s and 64s ... 3.75

Limes, per box ... 1.25

Pineapples, 24s, 30s and 36s ... 4.25

Bananas, firsts, $1.50 to $1.75; eights, $1 to $1.25. Egyptian onions in bags, per lb., 4c; red onions in bags, per lb., 3½c; Vineland sweet potatoes, baskets, about 55 lbs., $3; radishes, 40c per doz.; cucumbers, $2 per doz.; Boston lettuce, $1 to $1.35 per doz.; asporagus, 40c to 60c per bunch; Florida tomatoes, 6 basket carriers, $4 to $5.50; maple sugar, lb. blocks, 10c; maple syrup, in wood, per lb., 6½c; Jamaica cocoanuts, 100, $3.50.

CHINA'S AWAKENING

ENORMOUS COPPER CONTRACTS WITH CHINA CAUSES SPECULATION AS TO OBJECT.

New York, April 20.—The enormous contracts for copper to be shipped to China, between forty and fifty thousand tons, are attracting much attention among interests identified with Far Eastern trade generally, says the 'Journal of Commerce.' While there is no question but that a considerable amount of this copper is for minting purposes—for the replacing of one cash with 5,10 and 2.10 cash pieces—there i sa very distinct feeling that no inconsiderable amount of the copper that has been ordered will find other fields of usefulness. The Russo-Japanese war, is, it is argued, the natural field into which to look for an explanation, and the belief was expressed by a number of Far Eastern interests yesterday, that these exports are in some way connected with the Far Eastern conflict. A suggestion hazarded by one of the largest Far Eastern interests in this city was that the enforced activity of the Chinese mints was due to the exportation frem China of the old copper coins for the conversion of the copper metal collected into war material, such, possibly, as cartridges or electric appliances of one form or another. On no other hypothesis, it is urged, are the sudden burst of activity in minting, and the enormous contracts for copper that had been placed in this country explainable.

A WHALEBACK DEAL.

Chicago, April 24.—It is reported that the 'ore fleet' of ten whaleback steamers has been sold to eastern capitalists believed to be John W. Gates and his associates in the May wheat deal, the plan being to ship wheat direct from Chicago to Europe.

The fleet, which has been operated by the Pittsburg Steamship Company, one of the subsidiary corporations of the United States Steel Corporation, is now in dry dock at Detroit, being remodelled for ocean voyages. Some of these vessels already have crossed the ocean with cargoes of steel rails.

Mr. Gates declined to be interviewed. T. J. Hyman, secretary of the Illinois Steel Company, said he had not heard of the sale of the fleet, but did not deem it probable.

ENGLISH METAL MARKET.

Mr. R. Sullivan David has received advices from Messrs. Bolton, Fane & Co., London, Eng., stating the market was steady with an upward tendency. The following changes are noticeable: Tin plates are at last quotations except best charcoal which are up 3d per box at 12s 9d. Tinned sheets are down 15s per ton, at £25 10s for coke and £27 10s for charcoal respectively. Canada plates, 18 x 24 x 52 and 60 sheets are down 3s 9d per ton, while 75 sheets are down 1s 3d ton and 90 sheets remain at last quotations. Wrought iron pipe—The discounts have been somewhat increased; lead remains at last quotations. Ingot iron (lamb and stag) is up £2 per ton, and now quoted at £140.

THE CLEARINGS.

The following shows bank clearings of the leading cities of the Dominion for week ending April 20:

Montreal	24,280,327	inc.	36.1
Toronto	19,523 820	inc.	36.1
Winnipeg	6,349,840	inc.	18.3
Ottawa	2,167,279	inc.	16.6
Halifax	1,785,081	inc.	13.8
Vancouver, B.C.	1,669,930	inc.	29.6
Quebec	1,501,071	inc.	19.0
Hamilton	1,257,572	inc.	9.8
St. John, N.B.	933,605	dec.	4.2
London, Ont.	974 310	inc.	10.9
Victoria, B.C.	594,292	dec.	12.3

LONDON PROVISION PRICES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 22.—In the cheese market there has been some anticipatory buying this week in view of an expected rise after the holidays. The values on spot are unchanged from last week.

The Manchester 'Courier,' in an article on butter manipulation, says colonial butter is now being sent across to Holland and comes back here to be resold at a prices less than it was sent to Holland. As added water covers the difference, this new English manufacture may increase the demand for 'dry' colonial' butter, but there are those who argue that the colonial butter maker will not wilfully lose three or four shillings a hundred weight by sending butter with only ten percent in it when he can send it legally with up to 16 percent.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

CANADA'S HOME TRADE.

Export Figures Decrease but Domestic Requirements are Responsible.

PRESENT STOCK MARKET VALUES AND THE TREMENDOUS SLUMP OF 1902-3—MARKET CONDITIONS PUZZLING TO PROFESSIONAL ELEMENT.

Canada's foreign trade returns for March were more than satisfactory, especially when it is considered that for many months past there has been a serious declining trade with the outside world. Exports of domestic products for the month were over $700,000 in excess of the corresponding month in 1904, the actual figures being 11,166,110 for March of this year, and $10,464,864 for the same month last year. For the past nine months the figures have shown a monthly decline of over one million dollars, or $10,201,247 less than the corresponding nine months of a year ago. The exports coming under the name of 'agriculture' showed the greatest falling off, the decrease amounting to nearly $4,500,000. Mines came next, with a decrease of $3,147,725. Animals and their products showed a deficit of $1,925,096. Forests fell away $1,451,000. Manufactures and fisheries were the only classified products to show any increase during the nine months' trade. This serious falling off in our export trade, as shown by the foregoing figures, would perhaps cause rather an uneasy impression on the first reading, but it is clear that the falling off is not due to any industrial or agricultural depression existing in this country. On the contrary, the pulse of the country beats with vigor, and general production has shown an increase over previous years, with our own population now becoming a factor to be considered in the consuming world. Take, for instance, the exports of cattle for the three months ending March 31, 1905. There was a decrease of over $14,000 over the corresponding period of 1904. This was not due to decrease in production, the facts showing that cattle raising in the West has multiplied, but rather to a greater demand at home. Statistics give the number of arrivals in Canada in 1904 at about 150,000 people, and during the first quarter of this year the population must have increased to nearly the 200,000, so that Canada has to contend with an increasing population which must be provided for by domestic production or by imported goods. The import figures for the three-quarters of the year are given at $9,750,000 in excess of the corresponding period in 1903-4. This increase was principally on account of raw material for manufacture and was free from duty. The butter shipments for the first three months of this year illustrate the increase of home consumption. For the first three months in 1904, the amount of butter exported was $210,310, as against only $54,995 for the same period this year. It is a fact, however, that the butter industry of this country is largely on the increase. (Last year's shipments of butter amounted to $10,000,000, which was the best on record excepting the year 1902.) Production during last year was on an exceedingly large scale, but manufacturers and shippers reckoned without the increasing demands of their own country. It is necessary, therefore, in taking the export returns of our country into consideration, to consider all the phases of the question before concluding that a serious depression exists or is about to overtake the land.

The small speculator who thinks to turn over a quick penny will find this an opportune time to recall the tremendous slump in the price of securities which took place in 1902-3. The high records of that period have almost been reached in a few cases, and in others the present market value is so utterly at variance with the apparent profit-making capabilities of the companies that speculators in the stocks take an extreme gambling chance, and must depend entirely upon the rise of the market price, and not upon any income which might be derived from the holding of the scrip. Unfortunately, the passing of dividends has become too common during the past year or two, and it is not to be wondered at that the thinking public fight shy of these highly financed propositions. There are several listed stocks depending on the scraps of 'information' that a generous director or a 'gentleman with inside knowledge' may 'throw out' to the anxious 'operator,' the fabric of prices, in such cases, being fed by 'future prospects,' 'outlook,' and so forth, which very frequently do not materialize. However, this class of stock is the exception; there are many which are priced upon merit. The market last week was decidedly puzzling to the professional operator, who cannot understand why the public continues calmly indifferent to 'bull' pleadings, in spite of the 'good news' which still prevails in trade and industry. Dun's review of the week ending April 15 has not a discordant note. Everything booms, and everything is in a better and more prosperous condition than this time last year, and so forth.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1904	High 1905	Low 1905	Last sale	Returns
BANKS							
Mont.	5	H. June 1	285	269½	254	269	3.8
Merch.	3½	H. June 1	168	173½	165¼	173¼	4.0
Hoche.	3½	H. June 1	130½	138	132	134	5.2
E. T.	4½	H. July 3	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼	5.6
Mola.	4½	H. Oct. 1	219½	230	230	225	3.9
Toronto	5	H. June 1	233½	245	222	239	4.2
Quebec	3½	H. June 1	130	132	127½	132	5.3
Union	3½	H. June 1	142½	139¾	142	142	4.9
N. S.	5	H. July 1	260	261¼	249¼	261¼	3.8
Comm	3½	H. May 31	167½	167½	157½	167	4.2
PREFERRED STOCKS.							
Scotia	2	Q. July 15	112	114½	110	114½	7.0
Iron			63	74½	60½	69	...
Coal	4	H. July 3	119	118	114	118	6.7
Ogilvie	3½	H. Sept. 1	133	139	130	138	5.8
Switch	1¾	Q. July 15	95	119	100	108	6.1
Mackay	4	Y. July 10	75¼	76¼	73¾	74	5.3
Lke. Wds	7	Y. Mch. 7	118	137½	109	118¼	5.8
BONDS							
Coal	3	H. Aug. 1	110	110	110	110	5.4
Scotia	3	H. July 3	110	108¾	108½	108	5.5
Ogilvie	3	H. June 1	118	117¾	113¾	117¼	5.1
M. S. R.	3¼	H. July 1	106½	104½	104	104½	4.3
Col. Cot.	3	H. Oct. 2	98	90	88	90	6.3
Lke. Wds	6	Y. June 1	10½	112¾	108½	112½	5.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. July 15	163½	163½	149	151	5.0
Mon. Tel	2	Q. July 15	163	165	158½	159	4.9
Mon. Cot	1¾	Q. Mch. 15	110	104¾	97	99	7.0
Halifx Ry	1¼	Q. July 1	107	110	104	105	4.7
Trinidad	1¼	Q. July 8	80	92	82½	93½	5.4
Dom Cot			40	45	38	25	...
Toledo			57½	37	31	34¾	...

			1904.	1905.	This week.		Close-	Price per share.	Returns.
	Div.	Paybl.	High.	Low. High.	Low.	High.	Low. ing.		
C. P. R.	.3H	Oct. 2	136	109¾ 155	131¼	154¾	151½ 151½	$151.50	3.9
Power	.1Q	May 15	84⅝	69⅞ 93	77¼	92½	90¾ 91¼	91.25	4.3
M. S. R.	.2½Q	May 15	218⅝	199 227	212	224⅛	220½ 220½	110 25	4.5
Twins	.1¾Q	May 15	107⅜	87¼ 122½	104½	119	114¼ 115½	115.50	4.3
Tor. Ry.	1¾Q	July 3	107¾	68¼ 112	103¼	109½	109 109	109.00	4.5
Detroit	.1Q	May 1	80	60¾ 85¾	75½	86	84 85½	85.50	4.7
Richelieu			82½	53¾ 77	61⅝	77	74¼ 75	75.00	...
N. S. Steel			82½	50 69¼	60	64	63 64	64.00	...
Dom. Coal			74⅝	41 86½	60	79½	78¼ 78⅝	78.75	...
Iron bonds	2½H	July 3	86	49 85¼	80	86	82 84½	$45.00	5.9
Iron Com			19⅜	7 25	17	24¼	22 22½	22.50	...
Mackay Com.			40⅝	21⅛ 44¼	38	43	42¼ 42¼	42.25	...

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's statement of traffic earnings from April 7 to April 14, shows an increase of $35,000 over the corresponding week of last year, the gross receipts being only $4,000 short of the million dollar mark:

April 7 to 14—1905, $996,000; 1904, $931,000; increase, $35,000.

THE NEW M.S.R. BOND ISSUE.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal Street Railway Company will be held on May 8, to consider a new issue of $1,000,000 4½ percent bonds, the money to be devoted to general improvements and extensions. The new issue will take the company's bonded indebtedness up to $3,473,000, made up as follows:

5 percent, March, 1908	$ 292,000
4½ percent, August, 1922	681,000
4½ percent, March, 1922	1,500,000
4½ percent, new issue	1,000,000
Total	$3,473,000

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY PAYS DIVIDEND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 19.—At a meeting to-day of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company an interim dividend of six percent deferred ordinary was declared for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1904.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, April 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:—

Total reserve, decreased	£ 603,000
Circulation, increased	816,000
Bullion, decreased	1,376,909
Other securities, decreased	306,000
Other deposits, decreased	2,420,000
Public deposits, increased	452,000
Notes reserve, decreased	1,658,000
Securities, increased	50,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 51.67 percent as compared with 52.97 percent last week.

London, April 20.—The rate of discount on the Bank of England was unchanged at 2½ percent.

DEMERARA ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Demerara Electric Co., Limited, was held yesterday at the office of the National Trust Company, Montreal. The annual report was read and adopted. It shows that after paying all charges and interest, the company has available over $53,000 surplus for dividends, and no floating debt.

VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS

Security Markets Greatly Unsettled.

There was no session on the Montreal Stock Exchange to-day.

New York, April 24.—Violent and feverish fluc uations in prices of stocks this morning indicated the unsettled state of the speculation. Operators were confused in the interpretations of the acute weakness with which the market closed on Thursday last before the holidays. The return to the stock exchange list of Northern Pacific was another confusing element. To these were added the slump in wheat of Saturday indicating the collapse of the corner, and the flurrying the call money market on Thursday.

CALL MONEY FIR

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.

SCHOOL OF ART.

L.A.F., Manitoba.—Will you tell me if there is a school of art in Montreal? Ans.—Write to Mr. William Brymner, Art Association, Phillips square, Montreal.

DYEING WATERPROOFS.

Mrs. W.G.—Can a waterproof cloak (Cravenette cloth) be dyed at home without injury to its waterproof properties? Ans.—Better consult a dyer.

QUOTATIONS.

Maine Subscriber.—Where are the following lines found: 1. 'Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.' 2.

'Fare thee well, and if forever,
Still forever, fare thee well' ?

Ans.—1. In 'Retribution,' translated by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow from the 'Sinngedichte,' by Friedrich Von Logan (1604-1655) The other line of the couplet is: 'Though with patience He stands waiting, with exactness grinds He all. 2. In the poem, 'Fare thee well,' by Byron.

SEPTIC TANK.

M.H.M.—Kindly explain in the 'Witness' the working of the septic tank system for disposing of house sewage for farm-houses. Will it freeze in winter? Is it expensive to install? Ans.—The septic tank is an improvement on the common cesspool. Disintegration is brought about by anaëropic organism. Artificial filters are used, and of these there are many types. Put underground, the tank will not freeze. As to cost, thi scan only be judged by a fuller knowledge of the kind of place where it is intended to be used. There is no reason to think the expenditure would be heavy.

CAESAR'S WIFE.

Sleepy Hollow.—What is the reference in, 'Like Caesar's wife above suspicion?' Who was Caesar's wife? Ans.—Julius Caesar was married three times. The first wife was Cornelia, daughter of Cinna; the second, Pompeia, a relative of Pompey; and the third, Calpurnia. Pompeia, being suspected by Caesar's mother, of receiving clandestine visits from Publius Claudius during her husband's absence, was divorced by Caesar on the plea that 'Caesar's wife must not even be suspected.'

ANOTHER REPLY TO BURNS.

The Rev. C. R. Morrow, Omagh, sends some verses by the Rev. Dr. Rankin, which were published some years ago under the heading 'A Man's a Man,' and asks if these and the verses 'A Reply to Burns' are all one poem, as the first eight lines are almost the same in each case. We believe the two 'replies' to be independent of each other. Following are the last four of Dr. Rankin's verses:

'There's wanting, too, anither note,
That wad ha'e been sae pat
In that grand sang that Robbie wrote,
For a' that, and a' that.
The brute that beats into the streets,
His wife and bairns, an' a' that,
Wi' cronies stops at whiskey shops,
Is not a man for a' that.'

'Anither note is lacking, too,
This plowman might ha'e sung:
'Tis just as pat and just as true
As those that aff he flung.
The man by stealth who piled up wealth,
And grinds God's poor and a' that,
Clutches his purse with dying curse,
Is not a man for a' that.'

'And in that song that Robbie sung,
For a' that and a' that,
He might ha'e had the notes among
A word for him and a' that.
Who sits up snug to chimla-lug,
An' strakes the dog or cat;
An' never fails of nurs'y tales
Or childhood lore, and a' that.'

'I'll venture on anither note,
To that gran' song, an' a' that,
That from his throat, Rob set afloat:
Who reads God's word and a' that,
Who walks His ways and speaks His praise,
And humbly prays, and a' that,
And lets fools chaff and scoff and laugh—
He is a man for a' that.'

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

H.L.—Please give some description of St. Peter's Cathedral. Ans.—St. Peter's Cathedral, the work of many popes and architects, was finally consecrated by Urban VII., in 1626. The dome and the interior of the edifice are held to be unrivalled in magnitude, proportion, and decoration. The dimensions of the church are as follows: Length of the interior, 613½ feet,—of transept from wall to wall, 446½ feet; height of nave, 152½ feet; of side aisles, 47 feet; width of nave, 77-83 feet; of side aisles, 33¾ feet; circumference of pillars which support the dome, 153 ft. The cupola is 193 feet in diameter. The height of the dome from the pavement to the base of the lantern is 405 feet; to the top of the cross, 448 feet. The dome is encircled and strengthened by six bands of iron. The Roman Catholic Cathedral on Dominion square, Montreal, is a repetition on a smaller scale of St. Peter's at Rome.

PREFERENCE ON LUMBER.

F. W., England.—Will you tell me if there is any agitation on the part of Canadian lumbermen to secure preferential treatment in Great Britain for their lumber, in case a preference is given to Canadian wheat. It appears to me that, as the export value of timber from Canada to the United Kingdom is greater than the export value of wheat, the lumber people would hardly be satisfied to see a preference on wheat without a preference on lumber. Ans.—That is very likely, but we have heard of no agitation in that direction. Does not Mr. Chamberlain's scheme include a duty of ten percent on partly manufactured imports not made within the empire? If it does the lumber would be very well protected. Canadian lumbermen have so far shown much more anxiety to get home protection than Imperial preference, which they probably look on as a castle in Spain.

THE CATACOMBS.

Teacher, Alta.—What are the Catacombs at Rome? Ans.—The Catacombs of Rome are to be found on almost all the roads leading out of the city at a distance of two or three miles outside the walls, wherever the nature of the soil allowed of their being made. The soil is of volcanic origin, too soft to be used for building purposes, yet of sufficient consistency to admit of a considerable amount of excavations without the necessity for supports or substruction of any kind. More than forty of these cemeteries are known to have existed, and two-thirds of these were of considerable extent. The most celebrated are the work of the early Christians. They consist of a labyrinth of narrow galleries from four to five feet wide at different levels. In each wall berth-like recesses contained the bodies of the dead. The entrances to these were closed with slabs of stone, carefully sealed, and marked with inscriptions or rude pictures. In some cases, small rooms, called cubicula, were set apart for families of distinction in the Church, especially for martyrs. The original ideas of their construction was evidently that they should be used as burial vaults. The Roman laws gave protection to the burial places of the dead. When persecution arose, the Christians began to meet in the Catacombs for worship, and some took refuge there from persecution. This led to decrees, at different times, forbidding the assembling in the cemeteries. The length of the galleries in the Roman Catacombs has been variously estimated at from 350 miles upward.

'OCTOBER'S PARTY.'

Miss Bessie McRuer, Ayer, Ont.; Miss Flora Stephen, 166 Cherrier street, Montreal; Miss Mary Steele, Woodstock; Miss Lillie J. Witherspoon, Jackson, Ont., and C. E. Bartlett, Fletcher, Ont., kindly send the poem, 'October's Party,' asked for by F.D.:

October gave a party,
The leaves by hundreds came,
The chestnuts, oaks and maples,
And leaves of every name.
The sunshine spread a carpet
And everything was grand;
Miss Weather led the dancing,
Professor Wind the band.

The chestnuts came in yellow,
The oaks in crimson dressed;
The lovely Misses Maple
In scarlet looked their best.
All balanced to their partners,
And gaily fluttered by—
The sight was like a rainbow,
New fallen from the sky.

Then in the rusty hollows,
At hide-and-seek they played;
The party closed at sundown,
But everybody stayed.
Professor Wind played louder,
They flew along the ground,
And there the party ended,
In 'hands across, all round.'
—Sarah Miller Kirby.

THE CHILD'S FIRST GRIEF.

Miss Bessie Leslie, St. Anicet, Que.; C. E. Bartlett, Fletcher, Ont.; Mr. A. P. Willis, Westmount, and Mrs. H. L. Morphy, Niagara Falls, Ont., have sent the following poem, asked for by J.B.:

Oh! call my brother back to me,
I cannot play alone;
The summer comes with flower and bee—
Where is my brother gone?

The butterfly is glancing bright
Across the sunbeam's track;
I care not now to chase it's flight—
Oh! call my brother back.

The flowers run wild—the flowers we sow'd
Around our garden tree;
Our vine is drooping with its load—
Oh, call him back to me!

He would not hear my voice, fair child!
He may not come to thee;
The face that once His springtime smiled
smiled
On earth no more thou'lt see.

A rose's brief bright life of joy,
Such unto him was given;
Go—thou must play alone, my boy,
And must I call in vain?

And has he left the buds and flowers?
Thy brother is in heaven.
And through the long, long summer hours,
Will he not come again?

And by the brook and in the glade,
Are all our wanderings o'er?
Oh, while my brother with me play'd,
Would I had loved him more!

HANGING OF THE CRANE.

Miss Clara Hinman, Cobourg, Ont.; Miss Lillian Chisholm, Dunvegan, Ont., and Miss Bertha Wightman, Lancaster, Ont., have courteously taken the trouble to copy out the following poem, which, as it has been asked for several times, and is not given in some editions of Longfellow's poems, we print below:

I.

The lights are out, and gone are all the guests
That thronging came with merriment and jests
To celebrate the hanging of the crane
In the new house,—into the night are gone
But still the fire upon the hearth burns on
And I alone remain.

O fortunate, O happy day,
When a new household finds it place
Among the myriad homes of earth,
Like a new star just sprung to birth,
And rolled on, its harmonious way
Into the boundless realms of space!
So said the guests in speech and song,
As in the chimney burning bright
We hung the iron crane to-night,
And merry was the feast and long.

II.

And now I sit and muse on what may be,
And in my vision see, or seem to see,
Through floating vapors interfused with light,
Shapes indeterminate, that gleam and fade,
As shadows passing into deeper shade
Sink and elude the sight.

For two alone, there in the hall
Is spread the table round and small;
Upon the polished silver shine
The evening lamps, but, more divine,
The light of love shines over all;
Of love that says not mine or thine,
But ours, for ours is thine and mine.

They want no guest to come between
Their tender glances like a screen,
And tell them tales of land and sea,
And whatsoever may betide
The great, forgotten world outside;
They want no guests; they needs must be
Each other's own best company.

III.

The picture fades; as at a village fair
A showman's views, dissolving into air,
Again appear transfigured on the screen
So in my fancy this; and now once more,
In part transfigured, through the open door
Appears the selfsame scene.

Seated, I see the two again,
But not alone; they entertain
A little angel unaware;
With face as round as is the moon;
A loyal guest with flaxen hair,
Who, throned upon his lofty chair,
Drums on the table with his spoon
Then drops it careless on the floor,
To grasp at things unseen before.

Are these celestial manners? these
The ways that win, the arts that please?
Ah, yes; consider well the guest,
And whatsoe'er he does seems best;
He ruleth by the right divine
Of helplessness, so lately born
In purple chambers of the morn,
As sovereign over thee and thine,
He speaketh not; and yet there lies
A conversation in his eyes;
The golden silence of the Greek
The gravest wisdom of the wise,
Not spoken in language, but in looks,
More legible than printed books,
As if he could but would not speak.
And now, O monarch absolute,
Thy power is put to proof; for lo!
Resistless, fathomless, and slow,
The nurse comes rustling like the sea,
And pushes back thy chair and thee,
And so good night to King Canute.

IV.

As one who walking through the forest sees
A lovely landscape through the parted trees,
Then sees it not for boughs that intervene;
Or, as we see the moon sometimes revealed
Through drifting clouds, and then again concealed,
So I behold the scene.

There are two guests at table now;
The king, deposed and older grown,
No longer occupies the throne,
The crown is on his sister's brow;
A Princess from the Fairy Isles,
The very pattern girl of girls,
All covered and embowered in curls,
Rose-tinted from the Isle of Flowers
And sailing with soft, silken sails
From far-off Dreamland into ours.

Above their bowls with rims of blue
Four azure eyes of deeper hue
Are looking dreamy with delight;
Limpid as planets that emerge
Above the ocean's rounded verge,
Soft-shining through the summer night.
Steadfast they gaze, yet nothing see
Beyond the horizon of their bowls;
Nor care they for the world that rolls
With all its freight of troubled souls
Into the days that are to be.

V.

Again the tossing boughs shut out the scene,
Again the drifting vapors intervene,
And the moon's pallid disc is hidden quite;
And now I see the table wider grown,
As round a pebble into water thrown
Dilates a ring of light.

I see the table wider grown,
I see it garlanded with guests,
As if fair Ariadne's Crown
Out of the sky had fallen down;
Maidens within whose tender breasts
A thousand restless hopes and fears,
Forth reaching to the coming years,
Flutter awhile, then quiet lie,
Like timid birds that fain would fly,
But do not dare to leave their nests;
And youths, who in their strength elate,
Challenge the van and front of fate,
Eager as champions to be
In the divine knight-errantry
Of youth, that travels sea and land
Seeking adventures, or pursues,
Through cities, and through solitudes
Frequented by the lyric Muse,
The Phantom with the beckoning hand,
That still allures and still eludes.
O sweet illusions of the brain!
O sudden thrills of fire and frost!
The world is bright while we remain,
And dark and dead when ye are lost.

VI.

The meadow-brook, that seemeth to stand still,
Quickens its current as it nears the mill;
And so the stream of Time that lingereth
In level places and so dull appears,
Runs with a swifter current as it nears
The gloomy mills of Death.

And now, like a magician's scroll,
That in the owner's keeping shrinks
With every wish he speaks or thinks,
Till the last wish consumes the whole,
The table dwindles, and again
I see the two alone remain.
The crown of stars is broken into parts;
Its jewels brighter than the day,
Have one by one been stolen away
To shine in other homes and hearts.
One is a wanderer now afar
In Ceylon or in Zanzibar,
Or sunny regions of Cathay;
And one is in the boisterous camp
Mid clink of arms and horses' tramp,
In battle's terrible array.
I see the patient mother read,
With aching heart of wrecks that float
Disabled on those seas remote
Or of some great heroic deed
On battle-fields where thousands bleed
To lift one hero into fame.
Anxious she bends her graceful head
Above those chronicles of pain,
And trembles with a secret dread
Lest there among the drowned or slain
She finds the one beloved name.

VII.

After a day of cloud and wind and rain
Sometimes the setting sun breaks out again,
And touching all the darksome woods with light,
Smites on the woods until they laugh and sing,
Then like a ruby from the horizon's ring
Drops down into the night.

What see I now? The night is fair,
The storm of grief, and clouds of care,
The wind, the rain, have passed away;
The lamps are lit the fires burn bright,
The house is full of lite and light;
It is the Golden Wedding day.
The guests come thronging in once more,
Quick footsteps sound along the floor,
The trooping children throng the stair,
And in and out and everywhere
Flashes along the corridor
The sunshine of their golden hair.

On the round table in the hall
Another Ariadne's Crown
Out of the sky has fallen down;
More than one Monarch of the Moon
Is drumming with his silver spoon;
The light of love shines over all.

O fortunate, O happy day!
The people sing, the people say.
The ancient bridegroom and the bride,
Smiling contented and serene,
Upon the blithe, bewildering scene,
Behold, well pleased, on every side
Their forms and features multiplied,
As the reflection of a light
Between two burnished mirrors gleams,
Or lamps upon a bridge at night
Stretch on and on before the sight,
Till the long vista endless seems.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGELLOW.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

ANNOYANCE FROM SCHOOL-BOYS.

Old Subscriber.—I live next to a school. The boys are constantly throwing the ball over the fence and then jumping into my garden to recover it. I have complained to the board, but they say that living next door I must put up with it. How can I stop the annoyance? Ans.—Sue the school board.

BENEFIT SOCIETY'S LIABILITY.

Enquirer.—I belong to a Sick and medical Society in England. I have been in Canada since October last and I still forward my contributions to my secretary in the Old Country, and was clear on the books at the end of the year 1904. This society does not, according to its rules, recognize claims made by a member residing beyond the limits of the United Kingdom. Do you think I am entitled to sick and medical pay. (I have had nine weeks' sickness in hospital and it will take me many more weeks before I am fit for work), from my old society, as I keep up my contributions and am still looked at as one of their old members. I could not acquaint the secretary of my sickness immediately on account of the distance and the fact of having been laid up for some time before my friends knew about me. I can furnish all proofs (hospital discharge and a medical certificate from my doctor). Do you think I would be successful in sending in my claims to the society? Ans.—It is hard to answer this question sufficiently without seeing the rules of the society. It is, however, quite competent to such a society to make the rule to which you refer, in which case your paying and their receiving your contribution would simply mean that your name was retained on the membership roll in case of future return. On the other hand, the word 'residing' may mean permanent residence only, in which case, if you are only temporarily here, you may still be within your rights. Otherwise we think you have no recourse; but there is no harm in trying.

ONTARIO.

RECOVERING POSSESSION OF PIANO.

Pictou Co., N.S.—What is the best method to be used in getting a piano out of a house that was left on approval a few years ago. The owner of the house made the doors smaller so not to be able to get in or out without taking the doors down or taking the piano apart. He keeps his doors locked. Ans.—It is apparently a case for action of replevin, and a solicitor should be instructed for the proceedings.

CHILD SHARING MOTHER'S ESTATE.

Subscriber, Ont.—A dies possessed of money which was bequeathed to her by relatives. At time of death she was incapable of making a will; therefore, there was no will made; but years ago while in usual health and clear mind told B, her husband, in C's hearing, in whose possession her money is, that she wished C, their only daughter, to have the portion of it which she then had in his possession. C never got it. The rest came to her since she became incapable. 1. Can B keep it, principal and interest, while he lives? 2. Has child no claim during B'S life 3. C, as well as A, worked very hard for B for many years, getting very little but board from him C is still working for him. Can C claim wages for her work if likely to be cheated out of it in the end. No agreement. 4. If not before, can C, if living after B, claim her mother's legacy, it being in banks in B's name. Ans.—1. No. 2 and 4, C is entitled to two-thirds of her mother's estate. 3. No.

DISCHARGING A MORTGAGE.

Constant Reader, Ont.,—Two parties hold a joint mortgage, one of whom is since deceased. The other has taken out letters of administration of deceased's estate. The mortgage is now due, what steps are necessary in order to give discharge of same? The mortgagor lives in same province, but in a different county, and at a distance. Will letters of administration have to be sent along with discharge, and registered by him? Also, who pays cost, discharge and registration, there being nothing said in mortgage. Ans.—If the mortgage were strictly 'joint' in the technical sense of the word the surviving mortgagee could discharge it. But it is probably a security that was held by them in common, and the survivor would execute a certificate of discharge personally, and also as administrator of the estate of the deceased mortgagee. The letters of administration would have to be registered before registration of the certificate of discharge. The original letters should be sent to the Registrar, accompanied by a verified copy. He would return the original with certificate of registration thereon and retain the copy. The expense of registration of the letters of administration would be borne by the estate of the deceased mortgagee. The certificate of discharge and registration of same would be at the expense of the mortgagor.

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.]

HOT FLASHES.

M.M.H. is a married woman, forty-nine years of age. She is not very strong, being thin and slight in figure. Otherwise is in fair health. Is troubled with hot flashes, which come on at night, but also in the daytime. They continue for a few moments and then pass off. Ans.—Such a symptom might be caused by some affection of the heart, although you would probably also have palpitation, as well as being short of breath on exertion. Nervous exhaustion and mental worry might also do it. At your age, it is quite possibly due to the onset of 'change of life.'

GOITRE.

'Pessimist' has a son, aged nineteen, with goitre on the right side of the neck. It does not pain, and is just large enough to be noticed. He sometimes has to put on a collar a size larger than usual. He has had it for seven or eight years. Is strong and healthy. Asks if it will be apt to be troublesome. Also if they should consult one of the advertising specialists. Ans.—Goitre of this type sometimes is the result of drinking well water in districts which are of the limestone geological formation. All such water that he uses should be boiled. Painting with iodine or rubbing occasionally with liniment of iodide of potash is usually advocated for mild cases. You need not worry much about it unless it gets much larger. It is evidently of very slow growth. Should it get very large it could be removed by a skilled surgeon. You had better not consult with any advertising quacks. You can know nothing about them, their abilities or their honesty. You had far better trust your local doctor, who is sure to be a properly educated man, and do strictly what he says. It is not likely from your description that the matter is serious.

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.'

'Go make thy garden as fair as thou canst,
Thou workest never alone—
Perchance he whose plot is next to thine,
Will see it—and mend his own.'

The spirit of emulation is a good sign in gardening, and it is often noticed that the advent of a new flower or fruit in a community will have an inspiring influence, while the owner of such a one generally has the grace of generosity, and is willing to share the treasures.

Driving through a region where every dooryard had in bloom the shining blossoms of Caragana (Siberian Peaflower), it was interesting to learn the cause of such uniform planting. An old gentleman, who owned the first plant in that vicinity, gave away young plants as fast as they grew with the trite remark: 'In case mine dies, then I can get a bit back again.'

A certain neighborhood is noted for its gay dooryards and verandahs, and the first effect was produced when one housekeeper, having a couple of discarded wash-tubs, painted them, filled them with earth, and sowed them with nasturtium seed. The next spring many houses had tubs full of gay annuals, followed later by an inventive spirit that filled a discarded flat boat, and as if by magic, old punts turned up and were used with diverse taste for this purpose.

Much can be done for the young in this direction, as we have proved by the garden plan competition, and the surroundings of homes and schools will improve when the young people get interested enough in planting the beautiful gifts of Nature to want to stay on the farms.

It was something of this spirit that influenced a teacher in a barren district to save all the apple seed she could get and give them in small packages to the school children, offering prizes for the best lots of seedlings grown. Afterwards they were taught root grafting, and going back to that section of country ten years later she found gardens of thrifty young bearing trees where had once been rough ground. The same spirit must have animated the noted traveller, Burchell, who, when in Southern Africa, gave to a native chief a quart of peach stones, and told him how to plant them, in this way introducing a fruit that was new, and that grew to be a wonderful acquisitnon to that country.

So pass it on—the enthusiasm, the experience, as well as the plant sharing, for true as ever it is, that 'a little leaven leaventh the whole lump.'

A DOUBLE FESTIVAL.

It seems strange to find the morning of Easter to be also the morning of England's patron saint, for to St. George the 23rd of April has always been dedicated in the Saxon calendar.

And while Englishmen wear the rose on that day, it is also the day of the lilies, the emblems of Easter morning, when we say with feelings of hope and joy, 'The Lord has risen.'

If we have been with Him through the days of fasting, and the awful crucifixion: if we have stood hesitating as to 'who shall roll away the stone,' all the more of happiness will it bring to our hearts at the reassuring words, 'He is risen.'

HALF A DOZEN ROSES.

Henri M.R.—It is not easy to choose among so many the best half dozen as you ask, but, of course, it is Teas or Hybrid Teas that you mean to bloom all summer. Perhaps as good a choice as you can make will be 'Teplitz,' a velvety scarlet; 'Kaserin Augusta,' ivory white; 'Helen Gould,' a peculiar fresh red; 'Maman Cochet,' a pink, and a white 'Cochet'; 'Meteor,' dark crimson, or 'Pink Rover,' that is half a climber. These will make up a bed for summer that in a while will give you a revival of bloom till frost comes, when they must be lifted, and given shelter.

CEDAR PLANTING.

S.F.M.—Young cedars can be set out as soon as the ground is ready in spring, the earlier the better. They do well on dry soil, though growing often in swamps, but must be well mulched the first summer, which is better than watering for keeping the earth moist about them.

It is well to have the soil wet when transplanting, and let the tops be well pruned, and all the ragged edges of roots that have been injured in lifting must be taken off. The plants should be set deep so that roots can reach down into moist cool earth.

They thrive best, and grow quickest in rich soil, but can be cultivated in various situations if the first planting is carefully done. Never let the roots be exposed to sun and wind during removal, but have them covered with wet bagging, and plant if possible on a cloudy day.

FOR ROUGH PLACES.

W. M. Mac.—The Ampelopsis Veitchii, or Boston Ivy, is the best to cover the old house provided it will stand the climate, if protected the first two or three years. If it will not succeed, the quickest clinging vine is a Quinquefoli or Virginia Creeper, this being hardy and able to fasten itself to the smoothest wall. There are other vines, but they are not self-clingers.

'To cover a rough bit of ground with a luxuriant growth of bright flowers that can hold their own against weeds,' is something we may all wish to be able to do, but it will be only the stronger and coarser varieties that will be able to do this.

For annuals, on the rocky land try zinnias, poppies and scarlet and white verbenas. If perennials are grown, try the Scarlet Lychnis, the Larkspurs, Columbine, Perennial Poppy, especially the Oriental, and for fall flowering, take the native asters, and Gaillardias.

A wild grapevine or a Clematis Paniculata are the best growing plants to go over a rough porch, though the bitter sweet is satisfactory, and makes rapid growth. Plants that have to be sown in the ground every spring are not as satisfactory, as those that are permanent, but if the vines must be annuals, take the wild cucumber or the scarlet runner

ONION SETS.

C.L.B.—It is the practice with market gardeners to sow the seed thickly in beds, taking the 'sets' up at midsummer, and placing them to dry in a light, airy place, securing against frost, but keeping them from heat. The smaller the bulb, the better onion they will make the following spring, for if they exceed half an inch in diameter they will run to seed.

They require poor land in order to fulfil the conditions required, and the 'Silver Skin' is a favorite for this purpose, though any good onion will answer. Market gardeners who grow 'sets' usually prefer 'Yellow Dutch' or 'Strasburg,' stating that the 'sets' keep best in winter, but 'Silver Skin' is preferable for the amateur as to quality and appearance.

A SMALL GARDEN.

W.M.—Land plaster is not suitable for your purpose and though bone meal is good it does not possess all the elements required. Better to get some of the prepared fertilizer sold by the seedsmen. Certainly a load of good earth would be best, but if not procurable have the land dug deeply and incorporate the fertilizer; also any wood ashes you may have—but not coal ashes.

Your list of annuals is very mixed and all depends on what special use you wish to make of them. Pansies and Fuchsias, Forget-me-not, and Lily of the Valley will do well in the shaded front yard, and Morning Glories that bloom before nine o'clock. Dahlias will not bloom from seed the first year unless you have them already well forced in a hotbed. Poppies require sunlight, and Nasturtiums endure drouth and heal well. Phlox and China Asters are durable and like a place that is moderately dry, while Carnations are shy bloomers till late in the season if raised from seed. Alyssum is a white border flower that grows easily and quickly, and if wanted for perfume it might be pleasanter to raise Mignonette than Marigolds. Sweet Peas like a cool moist situation and deep planting, while Petunias and Balsams are not pickable flowers, and the straggling habit of the former makes it unsatisfactory.

Instead of so much seed and consequent waiting there is more satisfaction in purchasing two or three Verbenas, a Heliotrope and a few Geraniums that you know are all ready to blossom.

Especially is this the case if the garden is limited to space. Have the soil well pulverized before planting, and sow seeds lightly, taking care to pres the earth over them gently, which keeps out the heat and gives better results than too deep planting.

INSECT REMEDY.

Mrs. G.C.—For the fly you find on window plants a good remedy is to purchase an ounce of quassia chips at the druggist's and steep in a quart of hot water. Pour off and add another quart so as to make it lukewarm and water the plants with this every morning. In order to do this properly a small sprayer must be used, and the liquid applied as well to the under side of the leaves as the upper. If persevered in the insect swill decamp.

MORNING GLORIES.

Mrs. S. J.—It will be a good plan while the grape vines are growing, to plant Morning Glories or Scarlet Runners between them, for they will give shade in late summer if well grown. It would not be honest to recommend a Crimson Rambler Rose as likely to grow 'up the front door,' because even with the best of care this rose fails to winter sometimes. Better to go slow—and find out first what your soil will do. Through many failures and sad experiences we find that it requires a great deal of wrapping up to winter large climbing roses.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

C.G.S.—Cut off about half a foot when it has done flowering and re-pot in soil composed of loam, well decayed manure and earth from the woods all mixed together thoroughly. It may lose its leaves, but will send out fresh shoots, and be quite renewed before autumn, if cared for all summer.

The Umbrella Plant (Cyperus Alternifolius) is really an aquatic plant and needs a great deal of water. The plant sometimes dies down and springs up again when watered freely if it has been kept too dry, but if given ordinary soil and moisture it should not turn yellow until some decay has set in at the root.

ORANGE DROPPING FRUIT.

Eunice has a little orange tree only a foot and a half high that blossomed but dropped all the fruit that formed, and so is quite disappointing.

To me, the very sight of those lovely orange blossoms would repay for all the care, we cannot expect to grow our own oranges as well. One of my own little bushes about that size has to-day a ripe orange, a green one, another very small, and a bunch of the blossoms. This is a unique little plant for window gardening, and a year ago we furnished one bride with home-grown orange flowers to wear, and this year sent her a spray on the anniversary.

But the first year we owned the plant it dropped all the fruit that set, and we decided that time had effected the cure when it remained on last season. Often a vigorous tree will lose its fruit, and it has been proved that over stimulating increases this tendency. Do not apply strong fertilizer or over-water after the fruit is formed, and take all the enjoyment possible from the beautiful and fragrant blossoms. Probably next year the plant will be better able to carry the golden fruit that is not, however, as a rule, to the taste all one's fancy painted it.

APHIS ON ROYAL GEORGE GERANIUM

Mrs. M.—The Pelargonium, of which the Royal George is one type, is not often infested with insects if kept in a cool atmosphere, but any plant will become affected if the air is hot and dry.

The best way to keep them clean is to wash once a week in clean soap-suds made by dissolving any good laundry bar in warm, soft water.

This has the merit of keeping the foliage healthy as well as keeping insects at bay.

Pelargoniums are easily managed plants and it is at this time of the year that they repay us with their beautifully marked pansy-shaped flowers. It is not difficult to frighten these enemies with soap and water.

ASPARAGUS PLUMOSA.

E.V.—It is likely your plant needs a rest when it is turning yellow, and the symptoms are not disease but nature. Probably it has been growing for years without stopping and has just waked up to remember its original nature, which is to die down annually, remain in a dormant condition for several months and then start into new life. If in its native climate the ornamental asparagus dies down at the beginning of the dry season and to be kept warm while at rest. Then repot in fresh compost of loam, sand and well-decayed fertilizer. Water but lightly the first week or two, but when growth appears you can hardly give too much if drainage is good.

THE RUSSIAN METHOD.

(From the Chicago 'Chronicle.')

'That man,' said the photographer, 'owes me $20 for a dozen cabinets. I wish I dared to treat him as he would be treated in Russia.

'In Russia if you don't pay your photographer's bill, he hangs your picture in his window upside down. Every Russian photographer's window has five or six of these reversed pictures in it, and there is always a little crowd of people outside craning their necks and saying:

'"Oh, that is Vasili Popoffsky. Won't he be ashamed!" "And look at Anna Olinsky. You'd think she'd be able to pay." "Is that Senia Gogai there? It certainly is. What a pity!"

'Russian photographers, thanks to this unique method of theirs, have no unpaid bills. If only their method was in use here!'

Advertisements.

WEAK, TIRED PEOPLE

Need New Blood in Spring to Bring Health and Strength.

Spring blood is bad blood. It is clogged with impurities that make themselves felt in many ways, such as pimples and eruptions, poor digestion, occasional headaches, twinges of rheumatism, a lazy feeling in the morning, and a strong desire to avoid exertion. Sometimes the nerves are unstrung, you feel dull and depressed, and your strength is slipping away. You can only be put right by enriching the blood and driving out the impurities. Purgatives won't do this—they only make you weaker. What you need is a tonic, and the best tonic that medical science has yet discovered is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new, rich red blood, brace the nerves and bring health and energy to weak, despondent and easily tired men and women. Mrs. Chas. Blackburn, Aylesford Station, N.S., says:—'For the past ten years Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine I have taken when I found I needed medicine. Last spring I was feeling poorly, was weak, easily tired and depressed. I got three boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they made me feel like a new person. They are the best medicine I know of when the blood is out of condition.'

If you need a medicine this spring—and there are few people who do not—take a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and you will find an improved appetite and new health and strength such as no other medicine can give you. There is no disease of the blood these pills will not cure, simply because they make the new, rich blood that drives disease from the system. The genuine Pink Pills have the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BERKELEY CASTLE.

In the current number of 'Bibby's Quarterly,' 'S. E. G.' has an excellent article on Berkeley Castle. He says: Paying a visit in Gloucestershire for a while last summer, it occurred to us to make a little pilgrimage to one of the most interesting relics of past times in England—namely, Berkeley Castle, for Berkeley Castle presents a singular spectacle in our modern social life, in that it is an old feudal castle still inhabited, and by the same family of the same name, who owned it in the reign of the second Henry.

In addition to this, its greatest historical association is with the closing days of the life of the unfortunate Edward II., a king whose reign and end were the most tragic of all who ever sat on the English throne. . . . Nearly six hundred years have passed away since Edward II. was brought to Berkeley Castle, and the sight of its old grey walls, strong still, even in age, threw the events of the past in a vivid light.

Peaceful enough it looked as we passed through its old gateway, passed by a lawn of velvet softness, and entered the inner courtyard through the arched door which had once borne a portcullis.

The old castle is a home, and its panelled walls are hung with portraits by masters of the craft of painting, while the fine old hall with its deep-set windows and stained glass of the date of 1120, contains other treasures and family relics.

We ascended a flight of worn stone steps, leading to 'King Edward's Chamber.' It was a guard-room, and by no means large, but bore the marks of efforts to beautify the place for a royal prisoner. The walls still remain tapestried with embossed leather, which once bore a fine and richly gilt design. Within it stands a little, low, four-post bed, where Edward II. slept—if he did sleep!—by night, while a narrow couch for an attendant stood in a corner.

On a small table, placed on two supports, is the fatal rapier, some two feet long, and by its side stands a bust of the King, copied probably from the Gloucester monument. It was a strange spectacle to behold after the lapse of so many centuries.

Returning, we entered a dark circular room, not far off, on the ground floor, where was the dungeon. A candle was let down to show its dark depths. No escape from there! Here it was believed the barbarous murder was committed—a place remote from help, or witnesses, or any possibility of deliverance.

It was a relief to pass out into the sunshine, to look up at some modernized windows, prettily curtained and open to the wholesome air, and hear the breeze stirring in the overshadowing trees outside.

Since those days we may thank God we have passed on to greater humanity, more brotherly sympathy, and ideas of duty and justice of which few then dreamed.

The famous family who own this great relic of the past has played its part in history. The third baron was one of those determined souls who demanded Magna Charta from King John, and his descendants fought with valor at Crecy and Agincourt. The present Earl is the twenty-seventh of his line in direct descent from Robert Fitz-Harding; a generous landlord, and a quiet gentleman, who rides to hounds and keeps them at his own cost.

Haunted only by memories, especially the sad ones relating to the imprisoned Edward, the old castle stands in quietude, its stirring history over—in the peaceful Gloucestershire vale.

As we left it, it was impossible not to reflect upon the sad passages of that life, and how one man was given great opportunities and passed them by, enduring penalties so quickly and so bitter, that we may well believe he 'paid to the uttermost farthing,' and reached, let us hope, a great turning-point in mind and soul for all future time.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

In 'Cassell's Magazine,' Mr. Arnold White, the writer, says. The absence of a thinking department at the Foreign Office sometimes leads to strange results. When the Admiralty took possession of the Bay at Wei hai wei it suddenly occurred to our rulers that they had got Wei hai wei itself. The Foreign Office, however, brought to bear its great influence, and the town was acquired for £14,897 17s. 4d. strict cash on delivery. After the town and the bay were acquired, and some of the buildings erected, the Treasury, the Foreign Office, or the Admiralty, or all three, changed their minds, and neither the town nor the bay were considered necessary for the safety of our interests in the Far East. The course of business in the Foreign Office is that a letter is taken out of its envelope by a clerk on two hundred pounds a year is passed on to be docketed by a clerk on three hundred pounds a year, handed to a clerk on four hundred pounds to make a precis of it, and then passed on to have a minute made on it by a clerk on eight hundred pounds; and thus, with a mossy growth of irrelvant detail, it finally arrives at the table of the man who receives twelve hundred pounds. Then it descends down the same line until it reaches the hands of the man who copies it and who delivers it to the girl who types it, and who is not seldom the most useful, as well as the most comely, link of the whole chain. Shortly after Queen Victoria's death the Kansas Legislature sent a message of condolence to King Edward. In a cablegram the King expressed thanks for the loyalty and sympathy of the people of Kansas. The word 'loyalty' roused such resentment among the legislators that the message of condolence was ordered to be expunged from the state records. Our Foreign Office clerks thought that Kansas was a British colony—an error that the typewriter girls upstairs would not have committed, as they are compelled to pass in elementary geography before becoming eligible for employment in the government service.

THE STRANGE LAND OF AUSTRALIA.

Sunny Australia is best described as a political hothouse. Beneath the glass of extreme democracy twenty varieties of state socialism are budding, and a dozen more have reached their full bloom here a generation or two before their due time in other parts of the world.

The climate, indeed, is the chief factor in fashioning Australian politics. If they are advanced, it is because the sun here has forced an early development. Girls here reach maturity two or three years earlier than in America—and countries count by generations. Meanwhile, perpetual summer and continual sunlight are sapping individual energies. Even the American who comes here soon finds that sustained hustling is a physical impossibility. Let him spend three or four years in the country and he will cease to wonder at the laws for an eight-hour day and the early closing of shops. The winter is only another summer—cooler, it is true, but not cold enough to be invigorating.

So it is that beneath the Australian sun the individual withers and the state is more and more. It seems right that the state should take risks that are too great for the individual. And the drouth makes life a lottery for every one here. Men who own thousands of sheep today may be seeking a week's wages on government relief works two or three years hence, as hundreds escaped the dilemma of starvation or private charity during the great drouth that broke last year. Neither industry nor intelligence nor frugality can secure a man against disaster in the Australian bush. It is little wonder that so many seek the security of a comfortable billet in the government service. — 'Booklovers' Magazine.'

ARRIVAL OF CHICKEN POX.

(Milwaukee 'Sentinel.')

One day a little girl named Mary got up looking pale.

Her father said: 'What is the matter, Mary; you look pale?'

'Yes, I know,' answered Mary, 'I think I have the chicken-pox.'

'What makes you think that?' asked her father.

'Because I found a feather in my bed,' answered Mary.

Advertisements.

CURE THE MOST EXTREME CASES

Stone in the Kidneys Cannot Stand Before Dodd's Kidney Pills

Mr. S. A. Cassidy, of Ottawa, Permanently Cured After Years of Suffering by the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Ottawa, Ont., April 21.—(Special.)—While all Canada knows that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the standard remedy for all Kidney Complaints, it may surprise some people to know they cure such extreme cases as Stone in the Kidneys. Yet that is what they have done right here in Ottawa.

Mr. S. A. Cassidy, the man cured, is the well-known proprietor of the Bijou Hotel on Metcalf street, and in an interview he says: 'My friends all know that I have been a martyr to Stone in the Kidneys for years. They know that besides consulting the best doctors in the city and trying every medicine I could think of, I was unable to get better.

'Some time ago a friend told me Dodd's Kidney Pills would cure me. As a last resort I tried them and they have cured me.

'I could not imagine more severe suffering than one endures who has Stone in the Kidneys, and I feel the greatest gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills.'

If the disease is of the kidneys or from the Kidneys, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

A RIDE UP PIKE'S PEAK.

IT IS LIKELY ALMOST LITERALLY TO BURST YOUR HEAD OPEN.

To take a pleasure ride that almost literally bursts your head open is a novelty thrilling enough, it is to be presumed, for the most eager thrill seeker. But that is what often happens to him who essays the dizzy heights of Pike's peak, 14,000 feet above sea level.

'I went up on the cog road from Manitou,' said a Baltimore man, 'in company with a party of tourists, and before we reached the Halfway House there were two who exhibited such positive symptoms of distress that at the first stop they had to leave and take the next train down. The rest of us continued. In a seat a little in front of us was a young girl who had been growing gradually hysterical, and whom we had been watching curiously to see what would happen next. It happened. Suddenly she threw up her hands and fell backward, with blood gushing from her mouth, ears, eyes and nose. The conductor, who was evidently accustomed to such scenes, told her escort to lay her flat on her back, as the pressure was less there than at the head height in a sitting posture. Then, at the next station, she was taken off and sent back to Manitou by the waggon road. They did not dare to take her down by train, as the quick change to the denser air might have proved serious.

'Well, we kept going and reached the top. I thought I'd take a short run in the fine, rarefied air, and I did—took a dozen steps, when my heart began to beat like a trip hammer, and I concluded that running at that height was not for me. They told me you couldn't boil eggs or beans up there. I don't know, because I didn't try. We had our pictures taken sitting on a rock up in that barren spot, where nothing will grow but the edelweiss, and bought some souvenirs. Then we came down, and, so far as I am concerned, they can level the mountain to-morrow. I'll never have any more use for it. Manitou, Garden of the Gods and North Cheyenne canyon for mine, but no more of that sky business.'—Baltimore 'News.'

YOUNG AMERICA IN BRITISH EYES.

(London 'Globe.')

Whatever may be said of the manners and customs of our English schools and college, in the way of depreciation, we can at least congratulate ourselves, even at the risk of being Pharisaical, that they are not like those in vogue at similar institutions in America. One cannot say, of course, how far the stories which reach us through the columns of the morning papers are to be relied on. We instinctively mistrust any extravagant tale that comes from the United States. But if only a tithe of the stories are true there is need for a very substantial reform in American colleges. We are accustomed to look on bullying as an obsolete practice, and the writer who introduces it into a school story does so at the risk of being laughed at. But in the United States it is a very genuine and active evil. We read of doings which seem almost incredible. As, for instance, the case of the young man who was taken to an abandoned coal mine, flogged, thrown into a deep pool of water, and dragged through the mud for a quarter of a mile—all this by way of a sportive practical joke. In another case an electric chair was used on the victim, with the result that he was crippled. We repeat that we take these stories with a very large grain of salt. But there is no doubt that life at American colleges is decidedly rough and calls for reform. There is something of the Red Indian in Young America.

A MOUSTACHE ONE YARD LONG.

(From the Washington 'Star.')

Ivan Dosan, an immigrant from Croatia, who arrived at Locust Point, near Baltimore, yesterday, and who announced his intention of taking up his residence at No. 1031 Second street northeast in this city, attracted much attention by the fact that he wore a moustache one yard in length.

Dosan told Mr. Stump, Assistant Commissioner, that he was about forty-two years old and had never shaved his upper lip, but had taken great pride in the length of his moustache. He had been informed, however, before leaving for this country, that he would have to cut it off, as he expected to get employment in a machine shop and was afraid it might get caught in the machinery. To save himself from this peril he intended to have the much prized treasure removed on reaching Washington.

The moustache had become so much in the way and had attracted so much attention that he wound it around his neck, with the ends tucked together under his hat, giving him the appearance of wearing a hairy necklace.

THE PRIVILEGED COLLEGE MEN.

The college student knows that he is a privileged character, boasts of it arrogantly, insists upon it vehemently, and indignantly resents any attempt to restrain his high jinks as an infringement of sacred rights. No French nobleman of the Bourbons, no German robber baron, was ever more amazed and scornful at the jaquerie and carls asking their rights, than a college student at a citizen trying to restrain him in a breach of the peace. Why this attitude of the public? Why this curious state of mind on the part of the students?

But there is a reason, a reason eight hundred years old. Well have our universities been charged with mediaevalism. We must go back to the twelfth century for the reason; to the universities of Bologna and Paris, to Montpelier and Modena, Salamanca and Oxford. These ancient universities were chartered communities, like municipalities. By royal and papel decrees their students could not be touched by the municipal authorities. This was necessary. There was a great interchange of students from nation to nation The students at all the universities were nearly all foreigners. In those feudal times one did not have to go many days' walk to be a foreigner. At the University of Paris he was a foreigner if he came from pretty near anywhere but the isle de France, the realm which the King ruled as duke as well as king. Like other university traditions, this has come down through the ages.

The student is a privileged character—always was. Was so considered by law once, is still so constituted by a custom almost as strong as a guarantee of law. —'Leslie's Weekly.'

Advertisements.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE **K.D.C.** FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, Etc.

FREE SAMPLES K.D.C. AND PILLS. Write for them K.D.C. CO. Ltd., Boston, U.S., and New Glasgow, Can.

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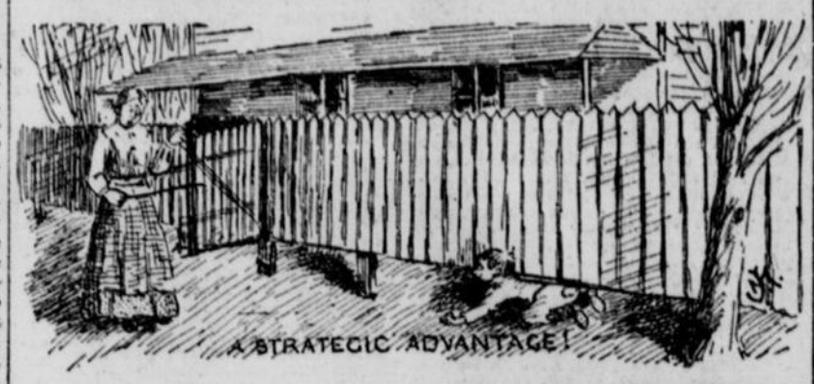

—Contributed by James Moodie.

'IS IT WRONG TO LAUGH?'

—Contributed by Edith Karley.

'THIS IS THE SEASON.'

—Contributed by George D. Lawrence.

[More signs of spring.]

—Contributed by James Moodie.

GAVE SUN PERMISSION TO SET.

(Milwaukee 'Sentinel.')

'One of the odd things that I saw in the trip up the east coast of Africa was the permission given each day by one of the kings for the sun to set,' said Mr. T. A. Rose, who recently made a trip to South Africa. 'At one of the ports where we stopped the soldiers were drawn up on the parade ground before the royal palace as the sun was setting. With pomp and ceremony the ruler advanced to the front of the balcony on the second floor and majestically waved his hand toward the sun.

'One of his subjects explained to me that it was the royal sanction for the sun to set. When asked as to whether the ruler gave his permission for the sun to rise in the morning, the man replied that the sun must always rise before the ruler, but that it could never go down unless the royal hand waved approval. The king who did this was the Sultan of Zanzibar.

'I hardly believed that he himself was sincere in thinking his permission necessary, for he was educated for four years at Harrow College in England, but the performance was to increase the belief among the subjects of his divine origin.'

HOW TO ROLL AN UMBRELLA.

(From the 'Clothier and Furnisher.')

How many men know how to roll an umbrella so that it will look as neat and compact as when it leaves the store? Not many of those you meet have the secret. Nearly every one who rolls an umbrella takes hold of it by the handle and keeps twisting the stick with one hand and folds and rolls with the other hand. The proper way is to take hold of the umbrella just above the points of the cover ribs; these points naturally are even around the stick.

Keep hold of these, pressing them closely against the stick, and then roll up the cover. Holding the ribs prevents them from getting either twisted out of place or bent out of shape. Then the silk will fold evenly and roll smooth and as close as the first time unfolded.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

One day in a crowded street car, Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago, got up to give his seat to a woman. Much to the Jewish divine's disgust, a young man scrambled into it before the lady could take it. For some moments the rabbi glared at the offender in silence. Finally the rude young man, growing restless, said: 'Wot are you staring at me for? You look as if you would like to eat me!' 'I'm forbidden to do that,' answered Rabbi Hirsch; 'I'm a Jew.'

They Never Knew Failure.—Careful observation of the effects of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills has shown that they act immediately on the diseased organs of the system and stimulate them to healthy action. There may be cases in which the disease has been long seated and does not easily yield to medicine, but even in such cases these Pills have been known to bring relief when all other so-called remedies have failed. These assertions can be substantiated by many who have used the Pills, and medical men speak highly of their qualities.

'Woman,' cried the big, burly husband, shaking his finger, wildly, 'I can read you like a book.' 'That may be,' retorted the little wife, with a queer smile, 'but you can't shut me up.' And then she spoke volumes.

A Purely Vegetable Pill.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded from roots, herbs and solid extracts of known virtue in the treatment of liver and kidney complaints and in giving tone to the system whether enfeebled by overwork or deranged through excesses in living. They require no testimonial. Their excellent qualities are well known to all those who have used them and they commend themselves to dyspeptics and those subject to biliousness who are in quest of beneficial medicine.

TEMPUS FUGIT.

A photographer in a United States city hangs out this sign: 'Time is flying. You will never be so good-looking again. Come in and be taken now!'

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

NO WONDER.

Blibson—'Did Foggs "trip it on the light fantastic toe"?' Glibson—'Yes, and caused a great outcry.' Blibson — 'How was that?' Glibson—'It was his partner's toe.'

Time tries all things, and as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup has stood the test of years it now ranks as a leading specific in the treatment of all ailments of the throat and lungs. It will soften and subdue the most stubborn cough by relieving the irritation, and restore the affected organs to healthy conditions. Use will show its value. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

'Do you know the difference between working and playing?' 'Certainly! The man who gets music out of a violin plays; the man who gets noise out of the base fiddle, works.'

Help your children to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes ill-health. One great cause of disease in children is worms. Remove them with Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It never fails.

'The more I see of these cranks who say they "live close to nature,"' said Uncle Allen Sparks, 'the more I admire art.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

You cannot be happy while you have corns. Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It removes all kinds of corns without pain. Failure with it is unknown.

Wigg—'Scribbler says he can't compose a poem unless he is smoking.' Wagg—'Isn't there some scheme we can get up to make him stop smoking?'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.
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CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Mike—'Phwat is a good openin' for a young man?' Pat—'His mouth when he kapes it shut.'—'Puck.'

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

'DEBORAH.'

A TALE OF THE TIME OF JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

By James M. Ludlow, Author of 'The Captain of the Janizaries.'

(Published by special arrangement. All rights reserved.)

CHAPTER XLVIII.—(Continued.)

The two men drew near. Deborah, absorbed with the face that was growing rigid, and with the hands that were becoming as lead in her graps, did not recognize the visitors. Agathocles startled her. Forgetting that he was a stranger ,and caught by sudden emotion, he exclaimed:

'By all the gods! It is Sirach, servant of Shattuck! How came this man here? Dion, tell me, knew you this man?'

Then, the first surprise past, the General made his obeisance to Deborah, as Dion announced his name:

'My father, General Agathocles, begs to salute the daughter of Elkiah before he leaves the city.'

Deborah rose. The gracefulness of her courtesy as she recognized her visitors matched her beauty. The Greek afterward said it was as fitting as the light is to the flame which emits it.

'You are welcome to our home, sir, both for your own sake and the sake of Dion. But do you know this good man whom God has just taken from us?'

'I knew him,' replied the Greek, bowing beside the stiffening form. 'I knew Gideon ben Sirach. And aye for a good man too.'

He raised the deformed arm of the dead man, and pressed it to his lips. He drew up Sirach's loose sleeve, and looked long upon a terrible scar that lay among the shrivelled muscles. Then, speaking to himself, seemingly unaware that he was uttering his thoughts aloud:

'To this poor hand, good Gideon, do I not owe more than to any other, living or dead? These arms brought me my greatest treasure—the only treasure I would live for, or die for.'

Then, raising his face as if to discern the spirit of Sirach hovering above his body, as it was believed by many in that age that newly departed spirits were loath to venture suddenly out upon the great unknown journey, and remained for a while near to their former house of clay—he said:

'Gideon, let me speak the gratitude that I have longed these years to tell into your living ears. Sirach! Alas, I have found him too late. My thanks, good lady, to all in this house, that such a man came to no want in his last days.'

Agathocles noted the surprise upon his son's face, and, looking anxiously from one to another, asked:

'Did Sirach ever tell his story in this house?'

'We know his story,' replied Deborah. 'Never was man more faithful to man than this man has been.'

Agathocles took from her words more than she had meant.

'O Gideon! Gideon! why were not your lips stricken dumb before they had uttered it?'

He shook the dead body in anger. 'Gideon, you gave me my boy. Why did you steal him away from me?'

He turned back and paced the court in his excitement. Suddenly he stopped before Dion.

Now I know why you would be a Jew. It was because you knew that you are one. But I swear by all the gods! I swear by the memory of my sweet Agnes! Dion, you are mine. Sirach lied to you. Believe him not. Dion, you are my boy.'

He held the young man fast as he would some captive seeking to escape.

'And ever shall be yours, my father,' replied Dion.

'Father? Say it again, Dion. That is a sweet word from your lips—sweet as were the kisses of your mother. Swear to me, Dion, that not even Gideon's story shall separate us.'

'I swear it by Sirach's corpse that you are my father, and ever shall be.'

'Well, then'—taking Dion's cheeks between his hands—'then believe Sirach. He has spoken the truth.'

'But this is strange,' replied the young man. 'Gideon mentioned not your name, father. He told us a story of Ctesiphon, the friend of one Nahum.'

'He spake not my name at all. He told you not that Agathocles was not your father? Then, Gideon, you were faithful to me. But why, now, did not those still lips open and check mine before they had uttered the fatal words? But let it be so, since Dion is still my own.'

'But who, then, was Ctesiphon, father?'

Agathocles stood a moment in thought. He then took Dion's arm and led him away.

'Come, my boy; this is no place for us. Pardon me, my lady; let us not intrude these matters of our privacy. We will come again, and take part in honoring Sirach in his burial.'

But what change had come over the fair woman? As the Greek had seen her sitting by the side of the dead man, he noted how pale she was within the hood of her raven hair; how Niobe-like was her attitude. Now she was transformed, radiant; the blood tingeing her cheeks like sunshine on snow. Her lips seemed to be about to utter some passionate cry. Her hand clasped that of Dion.

There was another who saw this tableau and knew its meaning. Judas Maccabaeus had entered the court at the moment, and, as his custom was, without heralding. He paused by the entrance. He took in at a glance all the scene—and saw also some things which were not outwardly acted. Noting that he had been unobserved, he went silently out, and with bowed head tramped along the Street of David, through the Cheesemakers' Street, and out to the Hill of Ophel, where he sat long upon a ruined coping of the Gymnasium, and gazed down the Valley of Kedron, and over the slopes of the mountains of the Wilderness. But, as Meph, who had followed him, said to a comrade, 'Judas looked, but he saw nothing.'

Deborah had led her visitors into a room adjacent to the court. Here Agathocles narrated that part of Sirach's story which the old servant's sudden infirmity, many days before, had cut short.

'Ctesiphon! Well did Sirach give him praise. It was Ctesiphon who dared to plead for the Jews before the raging Ptolemy. It was he who, when the elephants were about to trample the Jews in the arena, went in among them, and dragged Nahum away.

'Nahum's daughter, Sara, was at the time concealed at my house. I had loved my neighbor's child alway, though we were of different races. After King Ptolemy's rage had abated—thanks chiefly to Ctesiphon's influence with the King—the Jews often came to my house when they visited their Kinsman Nahum. Thus I often saw your father, Shattuck. He was a princely fellow; of wondrous gentility; and withal as much shrewdness as any of his race. My money I left with him, sure of its proper usury. He soon won the affection of Sara, and they were betrothed and wedded according to their nation's custom. The coming of Sara's child, and the death of Shattuck, her husband, were near together. The attempt upon little Gershom's life led me to take Sara and her babe to my home. To better protect her from unknown enemies I brought her to Macedonia. There she became my wife. She took the name of Agnes for better concealment of her identity. Her child Gershom she consented to call Dion. But this is no place to open the memories of a broken heart.'

He rose to go away. Deborah besought him to remain.

'No, no!' he replied, and he passed into the street, leaving Dion to piece together the story as he might; or, if he cared, to begin his own life-story anew.

An hour later a horn sounded from the parapet of the house of Elkiah; for such was the custom of the Jews, that the passers-by might know that death was within the walls. They washed the body of Sirach, trimmed the hair and nails, and wrapped him in new white linen. They laid the form upon a bier. A rabbi came, and spoke words of eulogy over a faithful servant. Women entered the court, with dishevelled hair, and, to the accompaniment of flutes, chanted a weird mourning dirge, and cast dust or ashes toward the body.

About sunset a little procession emerged from the house. Ephraim would have taken the position of chief mourner, as befitted his condition at a fellow-servant's burial; but Agathocles displaced him, and walked nearest the bier. Dion went by his side.

Thus they buried Gideon ben Sirach on the slope of the vale of Jehoshaphet, in the family tomb of the house of Shattuck—for so Dion, now Gershom ben Shattuck, ordered it to be.

XLIX.

THE HIDDEN HAND.

From the burial of Gideon ben Sirach, Dion and Agathocles walked leisurely back toward the city. They had much to talk about, both of the past and future, and took a path less frequented than the common road.

Not far from the city gate stood a beggar. His filthy hair matted itself about his head, and fell upon his bare and begrimed shoulders. His chief garment might have been the remnant of a wine-skin, which was tied with strings about the upper part of his body. His legs and feet were bare—an advantage to such creatures, for his lower limbs at least would get a bath of air and sunshine, and that of an occasional shower. About his neck hung a basket which made its mute solicitation for alms.

'These fellows are as proud as priests,' said Dion. 'They will ask nothing of us, and will thank us for nothing we give.'

'He poses like the statue of a god I once saw in Cyprus,' commented Agathocles. 'They had just dug it out of the mud, and hadn't scraped it.'

'Don't go near him,' replied Dion. 'His filth doubtless has wings. Yet it is well to give him a stater. He is supposed to mumble a blessing, and I need one.'

Dion went to the man, and put his hand into his bosom to draw his purse. The beggar sprang upon him with a cry of fury.

'At last I have you, you whelp of Shattuck!'

He drew a knife from beneath his dirty sheep-skin, and aimed a blow at the breast of Dion. The thrust had surely done its intended work, but for the quick evasion of the practised soldier. Before the wretch could repeat the blow Dion had closed with him, grasped the uplifted arm with his left hand, and with a dexterous wrench bent his assailant until his head and heels nearly touched; then laid him on the ground.

Agathocles started to help. He was instantly confronted by another person who darted from behind a great olive-tree. But the General had drawn his sword. The villain, though armed with a dagger, dared not venture the encounter. He turned to flee; but the weapon of Agathocles was through his body.

Dion stood a moment over the beggar he had felled.

'What madness is this?' he asked.

'Kill the wretch,' cried Agathocles.

'Nay, father, my sword would not drink such foul blood.'

They tied the wrists of the living man with the stout cords of his beggar's basket.

'Why this assault?' asked Dion. 'Were you mad with hunger?'

'Aye, hunger for you,' replied the man.

'Who are you?' asked Dion.

'The scar on your forehead knows me, if you do not. But for the man you have just buried, you had never had tongue to ask who I am.'

'I ought to know this man's face, said Agathocles, studying him closely. 'For years I have seen these eyes, like those of a panther as it slinks away from one it dares not attack. In Alexandria, in Macedon, in Rome, I have seen these same eyes spying on me. Let me squeeze his secret out of him.'

The General's hands were upon the man's throat.

'I am Cleon. Do you know me now?' gasped the wretch.

'Cleon? There was a Cleon in Alexandria. Yes, those eyes are Cleon's, as sure as ever snake owned his. But I never harmed you, Cleon. Why do you pursue me?'

'You lie!' wheezed the man. 'You were always in my way. You call me a snake. Well! have you both not writhed when I bit you? You, Dion, have drunk my poison; and the great Agathocles was in the mines in Sicily, where I—I—Cleon sent him. I have had my vengeance. Now take yours.'

'I see it all,' said the General. 'This Cleon was the agent of those who would have stolen the estate of Shattuck, but for the influence of Ctesiphon and myself, and the help of Gideon. It was Cleon's hand that struck you, Dion, when a babe; the mark of which blow Gideon carried to his grave. It was the same hand that mixed the poison for us both in Macedonia. It was this man's tongue, black with perjury, that gave the lying information against me to the Romans.'

'Well, now you know me,' said the man with assumed indifference, 'you can only kill me.'

'Let us take him into the city,' said Agathocles. 'This man is so false that I can hardly believe his confession against himself without better evidence.'

'Not into the city! Not into the city!' cried the captive. 'Not into the city! For God's sake, kill me here.'

He writhed, not seemingly to break his cord, but rather to wrest his soul from the grip of his own body, and thus escape from life ere some deeper curse should befall him.

'Not into the Holy City! Not near the Temple! O God of Abraham Mercy! Mercy! Not into the city!'

He raised his head, and, before his captors were aware of his purpose, he dashed it against a stone, as if to make an exit for the spirit that felt itself being consigned to perdition.

'Ah, Cleon,' said Dion, 'there is a worse poison than you have mixed for us; poison that no medicine will purge from the blood. You have swallowed your own memories, and they grip hard, do they? But why should you pray to the God of the Jews? Such a scoundrel as you cannot be a Jew.'

The man's response was a compound of the most dreadful oaths and vilest expletives known to the tongues of Jew or Greek.

'You tempt me to kill you,' said Agathocles; 'but that might end your misery. We will let you live. If you dread the Temple, then to the Temple you shall go.'

The commotion had drawn a crowd. Among them was Ephraim, the old servant of Elkiah. He at once identified Cleon as a Jew who in his youth had been driven from Jerusalem. One of his unconscionable pranks had been the defiling of some of the sacred vessels of the Temple—which doubtless accounted for his dread of dying near the holy precincts. In Alexandria—so Ephraim had heard—he had been refused admission to the Synagogue, and had openly apostatized, assuming the Greek name of Cleon instead of his own, Naaman.

The dead accomplice of the false beggar could not be identified. He was clearly not a Jew. On his body were found several letters written in Aramaic, the common language of Syria and adjacent countries. One of these read as follows:—

'More money? Not an obole until your job is finished. We cannot depend upon the fool Cleon. Go with him. Stick to his heels. He cannot be trusted by himself. Ben Shattuck is in Jerusalem. He is called Dion,—a captain once in the Greek guard.'

This letter was unsigned.

'I should know that writing,' said Dion. 'It is none other than that of Menelaos.'

'The same, no doubt,' said Ephraim, studying it carefully. 'I could tell you more of that Priest than has yet been published. But bring not this reprobate into the city. Maccabaeus is cleansing the place, and would not abide such foulness. My counsel is that you deal with him here.'

'Leave him to us,' shouted the crowd.

In spite of Dion's remonstrance they tied the living man to the body of his dead confederate, and carried them both down to the Valley of Hinnom.

L.

THE VENGEANCE OF JUDAS.

It required no especial acuteness on the part of Judas to discern the meaning of that tableau he had witnessed in the court of Elkiah's house, when Deborah stood hand in hand with Dion. It was clearly as significant to him as the fabled scene in which Eros awakens Psyche with a kiss would have been to Agathocles. He had also overheard enough of the General's story to discover that, if Dion were his rival for the affection of Deborah, he himself, though of the blood of Mattathias which had been kept pure from foreign taint through all generations, had in this respect no advantage over his competitor. As Gershom ben Shattuck, Dion could satisfy the strictest interpreter of the Law. The Prophet Nehemiah himself could have found no flaw in Shattuck's line, with all that Reformer's zealotry against mixed marriages.

Strong man that Judas was, the keen eyes of Meph, who had watched him as he came out of Elkiah's doorway that day, noted that the giant staggered a little, just for an instant. Others remarked that the great man seemed unusually absorbed with his own thoughts, and did not return their salutation as was his custom.

'A big raid, doubtless, to clean out the tribesmen from around Hebron; or a campaign in the direction of Antioch itself,' a captain of the guard was overheard to say.

'Or something as momentous,' was the reply of a comrade, 'for it takes a heavy project to press Judas's head that far down upon his shoulders.'

Judas shut himself up in his private chamber.

The building and the great court before the old palace on Sion were thronged with people. Many of these had been especially summoned by the Messiah Malhamah, the 'Anointed for War,' as the nation were content to call their leader until such time as he was disposed to take the crown. Here thronged priests, some greatly renowned for wisdom and piety, but who had been long in hiding. They came wearing the rich robes of their office which they had treasured with their lives; though some of these were in ragged semblance of their former estate, having lost everything while they were enrolled in the patriot army. There were also in the crowd learned rabbis, who had been summoned to give their counsel regarding the reorganization of the state, restoring the Temple and re-ordering the grades of priests according to the ancient ritual. The bravest of the captains were there, for Judas had announced his intention of widening the scope of army operations, since he foresaw that the defence of Judea depended upon the possession of far larger areas of territory on every side.

Hours passed, and Judas did not appear, to meet those whom he had summoned.

Simon and Jonathan at length ventured into his presence. The champion sat by his table—an affair of ebony and gold, once the writing-desk of the Syrian commandant, now but a fragment of its former elegance. Its dilapidation was not out of keeping with the aspect of the man who leaned upon it. The powerful frame of Judas was bent as if he had lost some thought and was seeking to rediscover it somewhere amid the scratches on the ebony polish. He gave his guests no greeting. One might have imagined him a dead man but for the intent look upon his face, and that his clenched hand now and then beat upon the table.

The coming even of his brethren was an evident intrusion, and they withdrew.

'What now?' said Jonathan. 'I have not seen our brother so distraught in his moodiness since the old days in the Fort of the Rocks. There was need of his brooding then, but not now when all things are coming our way, as when the quails were blown by the east wind and covered the land to feed our fathers in the desert.'

'But have you not noted?' asked Simon, 'how Judas comes out of his black clouds? He is always brighter afterward, and shows us something that none but he could have thought of. He will accept the kingship.'

Brother Simon,' replied Jonathan, 'I like not the look of Judas's face. He is not meditating as is his wont. He is struggling with some rage. I once before saw that same look on him. It was when he crushed the skull of a Greek spy who had got within our lines at Mizpath. A word in your ear, Simon.'

'It will be as safe as under an altar.'

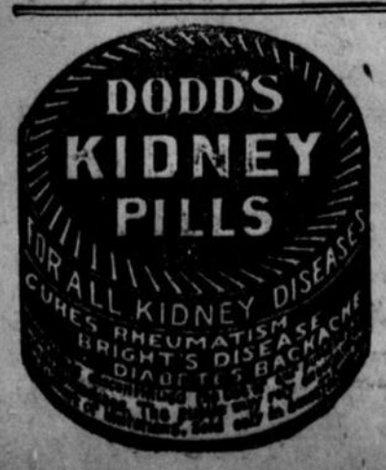
'A man has crossed his path.'

'Who?'

'Dion.'

'Faugh! A feather crossing the rush of a torrent! A partridge flitting through the lair of a lion! What cares Judas for the Greek?'

(To be Continued.)



THE REV. DR. DAWSON ON REVIVALS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RELIGIOUS AWAKENING IN WALES.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The Rev. Dr. W. J. Dawson, the English revivalist who has been spreading the spirit of the Welsh revival in America, defined to the New York Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, meeting in the Madison Avenue Church, how the Welsh revival differs from others. Marconi and prayer, to Dr. Dawson's mind, are closely related.

'We must clear our minds,' he said, 'of imperfect conceptions of what revivalism means. Preachers speak of a revival as due at a certain date, or overdue. But it is profanity to think that there is any ebb and flow in the spirit of God—that he is ever withdrawn for an instant. He is closer than breathing; nearer than our hands and feet.

'How are we to obtain the spirit of receptivity to the spirit of God—the sensitized nature? The story of Pentecost answers this question with almost scientific exactness of statement. People protest that they pray in private, but it is better to pray all together. We are apt to forget the art of praying—the unity of purpose, that comes of prayer that is prolonged, patient, importunate. So by prayer and purgation of ourselves and the church we obtain the receptive spirit.

'The Welsh revival is governed and engineered by the prayers of the people. There is no other power in it. Evan Roberts is not a preacher. He is only a leader, and he is scarcely even that. For the movement is a movement of the people, who have scarcely asked a leader. They gather in the villages of their own accord and pray—and they pray the unconverted into the churches. Explain it as you will, a power goes out from these prayer meetings which is able to grip the man prayed for and bring him into the Church, even though he be a hundred miles away. Such prayer, as some one has said, is the lost secret of religion.

'I knew a man who when he died, at eighty years of age, left only £168. Yet in his life he had founded six orphan asylums, had given away 2,500,000 religious books, and raised £2,000,000. He had never asked a man for a cent, simply prayed to God for aid.

'Do you believe in prayer as the Welsh do, who dispense with preachers and proceed only with song and prayer? Deep in the people is the passion for Christ. More than theology they want the living, personal note of religion—the spiritual passion. If they get this, I do, indeed, see here in America signs of the greatest revival that America has ever known.

'You have all heard of the Marconi system. Do you know his explanation for it? From one of the hundred ships of the Atlantic last night there flashed a message. But it passed over ninety-nine of them and lighted only on the hundredth. Why? Because at the masthead there was an apparatus keyed to the pitch of the instrument hundreds of miles away.

'Just so it is for us to key ourselves up to the spirit of Christ. His power was always here, just as electricity was always in the world before it was discovered. We want to get in contact with God, by keeping our hearts to his spirit.'

A DOG'S TREPIDATION.

HIS ANXIETY TO ESCAPE FROM A STEAMER THAT MET WITH DISASTER.

The death of Peter Wiartz, a St. Louisan, who was one of the few survivors of the 'W. R. Arthur' river explosion in 1871, leads the Sedalia (Mo.) 'Capital' to reprint a story which an old-time St. Louisan used to tell of an incident connected with that wreck. The 'Arthur' was one of the finest boats in the Louisville-New Orleans trade. Her boilers exploded at Island No. 10, fourteen miles above Memphis, Tenn., on Jan. 28, 1871.

Capt. Harry Brolaski, who is still engaged in steamboating, and who lives in St. Louis, was master of the 'Arthur' at the time of the wreck. Some friends of Capt. Brolaski in St. Louis owned a little Scotch terrier, which formed an attachment for Capt. Brolaski. He took the dog with him a trip or two, and thereafter 'Rags,' as the terrier was called, developed a fondness for the river. He soon made the acquaintance of certain river men, and seemed to know when their boats were due to leave the wharf. A few minutes before the boat was due to leave, Rags went down the levee, calmly walked the gang plank, and went off down the river with his friends. At New Orleans he kept close to the boat until it started on the return trip. Rags had kept this up for several years, and never failed to make the boat on the return trip.

When the 'Arthur' was ready to leave the wharf Rags trotted down the levee and hurried across the gangplank. But, once across, he seemed uneasy and evidently changed his mind. As the paddle wheels began to churn the water and the boat pushed slowly away from the shore, Rags ran from place to place on the deck, looking wistfuly at the widening space of water that lay between him and the bank. For a moment it looked as though he would jump overboard and attempt to swim back, but the river was choked with floating ice, and some of the bystanders held the dog and prevented him from going overboard. When they were well out in the stream Rags was released. He sat upon his haunches, threw his head back and howled long and mournfully. Then he retired to an obscure corner of the boat and could not be tempted out. His friends were at a loss to understand his uneasiness, but the dog seemed to know that some calamity was at hand.

The 'Arthur' reached Island No. 10, fourteen miles above Memphis, at 1.30 o'clock in the morning. Everyone on the boat was sleeping except the stokers and the pilot. The staterooms were filled with women and children, and no one had an idea of the danger threatening. Suddenly a great blaze shot from the boat high into the heavens. The boilers of the 'Arthur' had exploded, and the boat went aloft in a sickening mass of twisted timbers and dead and dying passengers. The few who escaped floated on wreckage until relief boats from Memphis reached the scene six hours later. Over 100 persons perished in the explosion, and, except the 'Sultana' disaster, the wreck of the 'Arthur' ranks as the most disastrous river wreck in the history of the Mississippi.—Kansas City (Mo.) 'Journal.'

Advertisements.

DANGER IN CROSSING THE LEGS.

(London 'Telegraph.')

Continually crossing the legs, and thus making the joints brittle, was stated at an inquest recently to have caused the death of a Bristol Asylum inmate.

While pulling on her stockings her thigh bone cracked.

For the 'Witness.'

THE LOVED ONE O'ER THE SEA.

On a night long-flown, when the roses of summer were dying
On the bleak brown earth where in shadow our sorrow was sighing
We said 'Good-bye' with a smile, though your cheeks grew pale,
And my heart sank cold as the breath of a wintry gale.

And the months sped on, and we found we had wandered afar
From each other's paths, and that Love was a faithless star;
And the Springtime came, and we waited in fever and fret;
And the Summer dawned, with its hopes—but we never met!

Then the world grew chill, and it turned as it struck me, and smiled;
But I scorned it still, for my spirit was never beguiled
By its shams and shows; and I laughed in my heart, for I knew
I should conquer yet wherever the four winds blew.

Though we must not meet, I must think of you ever and pray
To our God who guides; may He speak to your spirit and say
All I failed to teach when I loved you in lack of the Light,
Ere the great sea rolled 'twixt our lives—as it rolls to-night.

H. T. RICHARDS, B.A., Cantab.

Advertisements.

TOOK A SEVERE COLD.

It Settled In The Kidneys.

Pain In The Back The Result.

Catching cold and having it settle in the back is often the cause of Backache—the primary cause of kidney trouble. When the back aches it is a warning that the kidneys are liable to become affected.

Heed the warning: check the Backache, and dispose of any chance of further trouble.

If you don't, serious complications are very apt to arise. Mrs. E. Williams, Hamilton, Ont., caught cold, and it settled in her kidneys. She used

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS,

and is thankful for the immediate relief they gave her. She writes us as follows:

"It is with pleasure that I add my testimony in favor of Doan's Kidney Pills. Some time ago I took a severe cold, which settled in my kidneys. The soreness and pain in the small of my back bothered me greatly. After suffering for some months, and finding numerous remedies fail, I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, and received immediate relief from my sufferings.

Doan's Kidney Pills may be procured at all dealers, or will be sent direct by mail on receipt of price—

50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

The Boys' Page.

Mountain Trip on Skis.

UP AND DOWN THE SNOW OF MOUNT WASHINGTON.

No one interested in out-of-door winter sports can fail to have observed the growing tendency to make use of the Norwegian ski in preference to the old-time snowshoe, writes Norman H. Libby in the Portland 'Telegram.' Notice, this assertion is made with reference to 'sports.' Undoubtedly the snowshoe will continue to serve most efficiently lumbermen and all those pedestrians whose journey takes them through thick woods or in regions where underbrush prevails. But for those travellers over winter snow whose line of march lies in the open, the ski will straightway demonstrate its superiority and that its popularity is no passing fad.

A winter tramp through the White Mountains demands that the minutest detail of equipment suffer no inattention. My primary object in taking the trip up Mount Washington on skis, that is, as far as the upper edge of the tree line, was to acquaint myself with the icy conditions above and then experience the novelty of a ski ride from Jacob's Ladder to the Base.

First of all to be considered were the skis. I selected a pair of seven-tooters, made of honest, straight grained hardwood, by a Maine firm. The toe and heel straps were of the toughest material, for previous mountain excursions had made plain the insecurity of untested leather. Into the steering pole was driven a long, sharp, steel spike. A canvas tote bag attached to a comfortable harness is of next importance, and let the reader be assured that there is no danger it contains too many strings, rawhide strips and mittens, together with what is of utmost importance, a serviceable pair of ice creepers.

I impatiently awaited the coming of a storm during the full moon period, on the clearing of which I hoped for good weather. That may be a farmer's whim, but it more mountain tourists would bear in mind that a clear day on Mount Washington usually follows in the path of a storm more visits thereto would prove satisfactory.

Monday brought the heaviest of snow-storms, and the day following I set forth on my trip. It was as blustering a day as the winter had afforded, but the ride through the Notch saw the gradual realization of all hopes. The low clouds that had hung persistently around the summits of the higher peaks slowly receded before the furious winds, and long before Fabyan's was reached the majesty of the mountains was before me in boldest outline.

It was at this point that my skiing began—and in good earnest. Seven long miles, all the way up hill, lay between Fabyan's and the Base station. The snow varied between three and four feet in depth and with no intervening crusts to make for its solidity. But they were interesting miles. The route lay along the old Mount Washington Turnpike, beside which the Ammonoosuc River flows through its devious rock bed channel.

The woods in winter are always beautiful, but those through which I was passing seemed especially enchanting. The roadway was fringed with sapling evergreens, while overhanging all were the birches, yellow and gray and white, that made this portion of my trip the most picturesque and delightful to remember. And the birds! There was the drumming partridge and many snow-birds, while the twitter of the snow bunting, nuthatch and blue-jay gave fresh token that the sting and discomfort of winter depends much upon the individual interpretation of it.

A journey of seven miles must in time give way before the most lagging footsteps, and so it was that at sunset I had traversed this distance and was standing before the caretaker's house at the Base, called in the guide book Marshfield. This building stands on an eminence overlooking to the west the whole country between it and Fabyan's and beyond, while in the immediate south and east the snowclad slopes of the Presidential range came down to the very hill on which I was standing.

Whoever has read Stewart White's description of one of the Hudson's Bay Company's settlement houses can best imagine the interior of the home of Marcotte, the winter custodian of the Mount Washington Railway and its properties at the Base station. For seven winters he has lived here in solitude, but not in lonesomeness. A dog, a cat, his guns and his pipe are always faithful and furnish solace during the longest storms. Early in October the other employees of the railway depart, a well-stocked commissary is provided, and before the valley is hardly warned of its approach winter has appeared for a long stay in this hill country. Two huge stoves give heat to the one small room that this caretaker occupies, and it was good to sit near them and hear tales of winter hurricanes, when the wind, blowing sixty miles and more an hour, would be accompanied by storms preventing outdoor life for perhaps a week at a time, permitting no venture through the drifting snow.

In ascending Mount Washington my purpose, most of all, was to test the utility of skis. The morning was not wholly promising, nor was it altogether threatening. However, we determined to start for the summit, Marcotte to use snowshoes and I skis. Many times during the winter does my companion take the journey to the summit to see that the buildings there have not been invaded or wrecked by the never ceasing winds.

Having securely tied a piece of burlap under the foot rest of each ski, then soaked it with water, which soon froze and formed a safeguard against slipping, we started out. Never once did I regret the choice of my footgear, but many times took courage because my downcoming was to be accomplished without labor. Over the trestles, in some places completely exposed, in others banking up snow to a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet, we laboriously climbed—and yet, remembering that the grade from the base is at first 1,700 feet to the mile and that at Jacob's Ladder we are 2,800 feet higher above sea level than when we crossed the Ammonoosuc, the distance was accomplished with marvellous ease.

To the extremity of the tree line the woods were bearing the burden of winter. The limbs on every tree were incrusted with ice supporting a tuft of snow. So stiff and frozen were they that every tree stood motionless and the absence of the usual whisperings through their branches added much to the sense of the desolation of our journey. At the tree line we left the snow and came out upon the ice. It was hard as flint, to which it only is comparable. From Jacob's Ladder to the summit it is one broad expanse of slipperiness, requiring ice creepers and caution immeasurable.

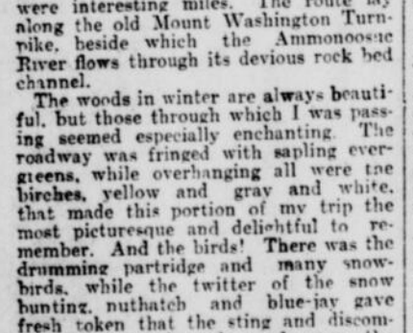
The descent was indescribable. Loosely buckling my skis, I started at a point just about at the tree line and down that long steep slope of nearly a mile and a half there was not the slightest obstruction to impede swiftness. Dangerous? Perhaps so, and yet all depends upon an unfaltering nerve and dexterous use of the steering pole. Having such one can travel with the wind along this course.

Mount Washington, to me, at least, has none of that charm in winter which it possesses in summer. Looking toward the mountains, they appear a bold glistening mass of white upreared against the horizon. All their wealth of color has departed and their ravines and gorges are thereby robbed of no little of their sublimity. Looking off from the mountains there is no perspective. The slope and roll of the countryside is all destroyed and there is little diversity in the landscape everywhere whitespread before you. 'The ponds are frozen, the rivers are dead,' and the importance that their sparkle plays in mountain scenery is best appreciated when lost from view.

MY GARDEN.

LITTLE FOLKS' COMPETITION—SECOND PRIZE.

(Calvin Errol Amaron, Montreal, age 7.)

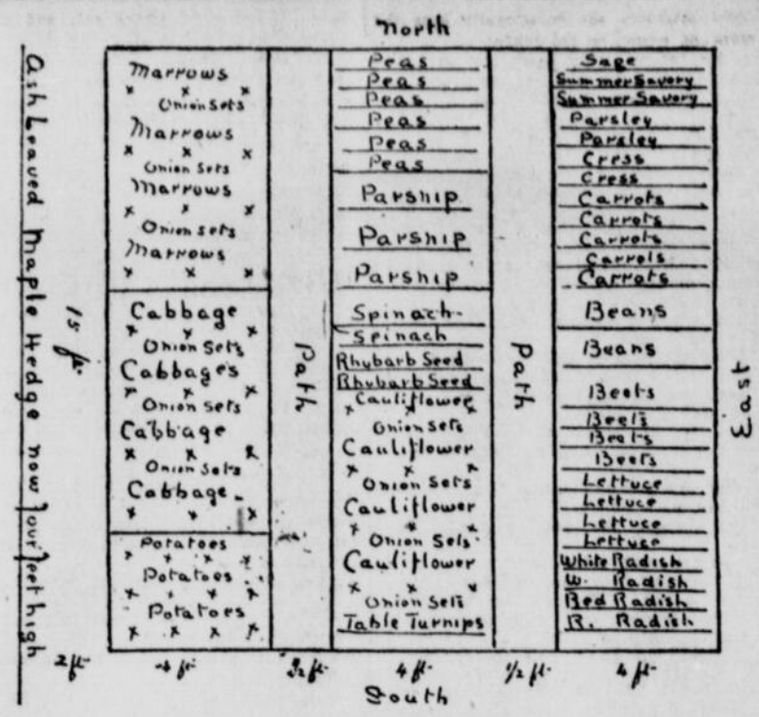


Dear Mr. Editor,—I have a garden at Longueuil, but it is big enough to raise vegetables as well as flowers. Five feet is a very little garden. This is a plan of what I would do if I had only five feet. I have chosen nasturtiums because they have so many flowers, and are good to eat. Golden Glow comes up itself each year, and you can spread the roots. It and asters are in flower late in the fall. Pansies come up every year, too. They have to be covered in the fall to keep them from freezing. Roses and mignonette smell good. The bees like mignonette. I would put branches behind my sweet peas and a barrel hoop around the golden glow when it gets high. The bulbs of the gladioli must be taken up in the fall, and the rose bushes we cover with straw. Our land is pasture land, so the grass is there. I would dig a round bed in the centre for the asters and portulaca, and a border one foot wide all round. After it was manured and watered I would put in my seeds and plants, and water them every evening. I have golden glow, pansies sweet peas and nasturtiums. If I get a prize, please send me a red rose bush or gladioli or asters and portulaca.

I will tell you about my strawberries in another letter.

A SCHOOLBOY'S DISCOVERY.

That nature is still full of simple facts of scientific importance yet awaiting notice by open eyes and minds is shown by the recent achievement of a Dutch schoolboy named Van Erpecum, who, during a lesson in physics, given in the high school, at Batavia, called Doctor Van Deventer's attention to the fact that the water in a glass filled to the brim with water and floating ice does not flow over as the ice melts. In fact, no change of level whatever occurs. Doctor Van Deventer communicated this observation to Professors Van der Waals and Zeeman, who thought it of sufficient importance to be placed before the Royal Academy of Amsterdam. It is proposed to call the phenomenon the 'law of the permanent level.' It is found to be rigorously exact only when the weight of the air is neglected.—'Youth's Companion.'



MY GARDEN.

Second Prize Senior Competition.

HOW TO PLANT THE VEGETABLE GARDEN, AND CARE OF THE GROWING PLANTS.

(Brenda E. Neville, Cottonwood P. O., Assa.)

To begin with, we must be allowed sundry boxes of earth in the house. About the first of April the cabbage and cauliflower seeds must be sown in these boxes. They may be lightly covered with earth (to the depth of one-eighth of an inch), the earth gently pressed down, and moistened with warm water. Then the boxes should each be covered with a pane of glass, and set in a window, south window preferred, where the average temperature will be about sixty-five degrees. As the plants appear the glass should be removed. After a week's growth the young plants should be given all the fresh air and sunshine possible, keeping the temperature at about sixty degrees all the time, and the earth constantly moist, but not too wet.

As soon after this as the frost is out of the ground, and there are no more night frosts, the following seeds may be sown, half the space that is allowed on the plan for each vegetable being reserved for a second sowing, as accidents may happen to the first seed sown: Radishes, lettuce, cress, parsley, parsnips, carrots, peas, beets, spinach, rhubarb and onion sets. The summer savory and sage, and turnips, may be sown a few days later, while beans, potatoes and marrows are always tenderer, and should not be planted until after May 24. Potatoes may come on all right if sown by May 10. This will give a much earlier crop if they do not rot in the ground.

All the early seeds should be planted in rows from six inches to one foot apart, as shown on the plan. They should be covered not more than three times the thickness of the seed. The earth must be pressed firmly down, and if very dry the seeds should be soaked in water just as they lie in the drill, before the earth is drawn over them. I find this better than the plan of wetting the ground after covering the seeds, because in the latter case the ground is almost sure to bake so that the young plants cannot force their way through it.

For a larger garden the rows would need to be much farther apart than I have planned. But where the size of the garden allows of thorough enrichment of the soil beforehand, deep-digging and careful hand-cultivation, we find that the more nearly the ground is covered with plants the better. With our garden so crowded it may be necessary to supply much water by artificial means. When this is done, it should be at night, and the ground should be well saturated at each watering. About fourteen pails of water applied twice a week in dry weather should be enough. In very dry weather more may be necessary, and the plants will require a larger amount as they grow. The water should be sprinkled on as if it was raining gently.

Lettuce, beets, cress, parsley, spinach and peas may be planted very thickly, and thinned out as needed for use. The peas do not need thinning out. For a winter crop of beets, the plants should be left about eight inches apart in the rows. The young plants may be used as spinach.

Radishes will grow quite close together, two inches apart will do. Carrots may be left near enough to touch when as large as your finger; then every second one should be pulled for the table. If they touch again, the operation should be repeated. Parsnips need four inches between them—or more. Table turnips will grow close together, but should not be allowed to crowd too much. Beans will yield a heavy crop if planted two inches apart in the rows, and so will summer savoy and sage. Peas should be gathered as fast as they are fit for the table. Rhubarb plants should be three inches apart the first year. Next year a larger garden will be required, as the plants should then be set out three feet apart each way, in a permanent situation. Onion sets may be planted two inches apart in rows two feet apart where the cabbage, cauliflowers and marrows are to be set later on. The onions will grow quickly, and may nearly all be pulled before the other plants are very large. Potatoes must be planted about six inches deep, and kept well hoed all summer. It will not be necessary to hill them up deeply unless they show a tendency to grow above the ground. Cabbage and cauliflower plants should be well soaked with water the night before moving. Then they should be set in the ground nearly as deep as the stem is long, leaving four or five strong leaves protruding. Water should be poured on the roots of each plant before filling in the earth. For the bush marrows, holes two feet deep should be dug for each plant, or rather hill. These holes should be filled to within six inches of the top with well-rotted manure, or fresh, strawless, horse-manure. The latter will make miniature hot-beds for our plants. Fill the rest of the holes with fine earth. Plant five marrow seeds in each hill—half an inch deep—press earth down firmly, and keep ground moist till plants appear. Three plants may be left in each hill. For the whole garden—keep the weeds pulled out as fast as they appear—stir the surface of the ground often with a weeder or a hoe. Do not give too much water. Too much is as bad as too little. Common sense is of use here.

SITUATION OF GARDEN.

This garden is slightly sheltered on the west by a low hedge of native maples. The garden slopes toward the south and east, just a very little. The soil is naturally a rich sandy loam. It was used for wheat for three years; then it was summer-fallowed. Late last fall it was heavily manured with well-rotted barn-yard manure, and ploughed very deeply, after which it was harrowed.

Note.—This garden is much too small for the cultivation of small fruits, which do so well in the North-West. Next year we must have a strip twice as wide as this, and as long as the whole of our maple hedge. Another year, too, it will not do to plant vegetables less than four feet from the hedge, as the maples will be larger, and will take up more moisture.

LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS USED.

Beans, Golden Wax	.05
Beets, Early Eclipse	.05
Cabbage, Jersey Wakefield	.05
Carrots, Guerande	.05
Cauliflowers, Early Paris, or Non-pariel	.05
Cress, Extra Curled	.05
Lettuce, Nonpareil, Cabbage	.05
Parsnip, Guernsey (Half Long)— —	.05
Peas, Heroine (two packets)	.10
Parsley, Champion Moss Curled	.05
Radish, Improved Chartier	.05
Radish, White Strasburg	.05
Rhubarb, Johnston's St. Martin	.05
Squash, Vegetable Marrow, Long White Bush	.05
Spinach, Victoria	.05
Summer Savory	.05
Sage	.05
Turnips, Snowball	.05
Total	.95
Potatoes, Early Vermont	.35
Onion Sets.—	
One Quart New White Multiplier	.30
One Pint Yellow Dutch Sets	.15
One Pound Potato Onions	.20
Total cost of seeds and plants	$1.95

The above seeds and onion sets have been chosen because they have all been tried successfully in this particular locality. They are all well suited to the North-West climate and soil. They are all easily cared for, yield splendid crops, and afford a large variety of vegetables for all the year round, in sufficient quantities for a small family—save in the case of potatoes, which are in this case merely for early use. We let our men raise our winter supply of potatoes in the field.

PLANTS I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE.

I already have a good supply of vegetable and flower seeds, but any of the following plants would be more than welcome:—

FRUITS.

Cherries—May Duke, Louis Philippe, Montmorency Large, Windsor. Cherries have not been tried here, and I should like to experiment with them, as so many fruits do well here now.

Plums—Moore's Arctic, Beauty of Naples.

Grapes—Campbells Early (another fruit I want for experiment).

Blackberries—Taylor's Prolific, Snyder, Rathbun.

Gooseberries—Industry, Downing, Joselyn.

Black Cap Raspberries—Palmer, Conrath, Hilborn.

Currants—White Grape, Black Champion. (Note.—Black currants, red, white, any sort at all, do splendidly here).

Strawberries—Williams, Clyde, Armstrong.

TREES.

Black Walnut, horse chestnut, Austrian Pine, Arbor Vitae, Siberian; Norway Spruce.

SHRUBS.

Exochordia Grandiflora, Lilac, White and Red; Spiraea, Anthony Waterer; Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet.

FLOWERING PLANTS.

Anemones—Alba, Rubra, Queen Charlotte; Aquilegia Canadensis; A. Crysantha; Bleeding Heart (Dielytra Spectabilis); Dianthus Plumarius; Hibiscus, Crimson Eye; Paeonies; Iceland Poppies; Oriental Poppies; Rudbeckia Newmanii; Tritomas.

MY GARDEN.

JUNIOR COMPETITION.—SECOND PRIZE.

(Emma Clarke, Coleman, Midland county, Michigan.)

I am going to grow vegetables in my garden, which slopes to the south, is not shaded, and the soil is sandy loam. I sow my seed in rows, because it is easier to take care of. The plants do not need as much hand-hoeing, but can be weeded with a hand cultivator, which is easier. Also I can get more plants in rows than I can in patches or hills, with paths between.

I will put my first row six inches from the west edge of my garden, so as to cultivate and keep the grass from the rows. In the first row I shall sow my onion seed. I sow it about the end of April. I sow a whole row of onions, because there are so many uses for them. I shall sow them thicker than I want them, and when they get large enough for use I shall thin them out as I want to use them green. The rest I shall let grow to keep for winter.

One foot away I shall put another row, half of which I shall sow with beets, the other half with turnips. The beets I will sow in early spring, so as to have them in the summer. The turnips I will sow later, as I want them for winter. I shall sow them both about half an inch deep. The beet makes good pickles and greens. The turnip is a fine vegetable for winter, as it keeps well.

On foot away I shall put another row, one-half of which I shall sow with parsnips, the other half with salsify. I shall sow these seeds about the same as I sow the rest, being careful not to get them too thick. Parsnips are a fine food for winter, and are not hard to keep, as they can be left in the ground all winter, if not wanted till spring. Salsify is also a good keeping vegetable, and so is nice to grow, as I shall be able to have them any time in the winter.

In my next row, which is eighteen inches away, I will sow half the row with cabbage, the other half with cauliflower. I sow them eighteen inches away because they need more room, and so I shall be able to get the cultivator between the rows when the plants have grown to be quite a size. I will sow the seeds in my garden where I want them, and when they come up, if they are too thick, I shall thin them out. The cauliflower I shall have for summer, as it makes an excellent summer food. I shall plant early cabbage so as to have them ready to use in harvest time, and also because cabbage seem to taste nicer fresh.

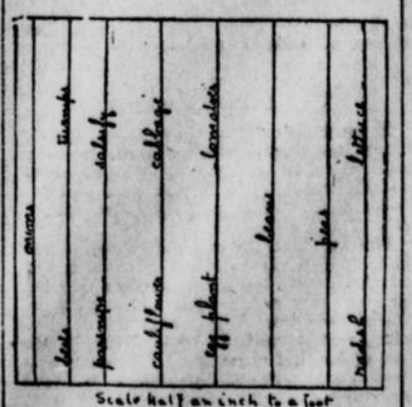
Eighteen inches away I shall put another row, in which I shall put my egg plant and tomatoes. I shall sow my tomato seed in the garden the same as I do my cabbage and cauliflower. But my egg plant I shall sow in a box in the house, then when the plants get about two and a half inches high I shall transplant them in my garden, putting each plant about one foot apart. The tomatoes are nice fresh or preserved, or they can be sold. As the fruit of the egg plant is very rich, it is a beautiful food for late summer and fall.

I shall put another row eighteen inches away, in which I will plant my string beans. I shall plant a whole row of beans, because it takes so many to a meal. One day I can pick part of the row, and the next day I can pick the rest. This will give the first a chance to grow again. I plant my beans in hills about fifteen inches apart. I plant six to a hill about one inch deep. I plant beans because they are a healthy food.

In my next row, which is also eighteen inches away, I shall sow my peas. I shall sow a whole row of peas for the same reason as I plant a whole row of beans. I sow peas right along in the row about one inch deep. Peas are an excelent food, both green and canned.

One foot away I shall put my last row, which is six inches from the east edge of my garden. Half of the row I shall sow with lettuce, the other half with radish. Both of them I shall sow about one-half an inch deep. I shall sow them quite early in the spring, so as to have them early in the summer. Lettuce and radish are both good vegtables for table use in summer.

The cost of the seed for this garden



will not be more than 75 cents. My plan is five inches square.

The following are the seeds I want if I win the prize:—Popcorn, beans, peas, lettuce, radish, spinach, parsley, parsnips, turnip, egg plant, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, beets, peppers, salsify, musk-melon, water-melon, winter squash, summer squash, red carrot, white carrot, and cucumbers.

WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

Talk about personal liberty. No man has a right to do as he pleases, unless he pleases to do right.

Every boy wants to stand well with his fellows; but neither his father's money, his brother's record in football, his sister's learning, nor his mother's noble character, will be powerful enough to win their respect if he himself be unworthy.—'Sunday-school Visitor.'

Indoor and Outdoor.

USE A MICROSCOPE.

The season of swarming life, vegetable and animal, has come, and a great joy fills the heart of every possessor of a good microscope. Man would not be worth much as an inteligent creature if he did not strive to enlarge the power of his eyes and his ears and of all of his organs of sense, in order to perceive and comprehend more fully the secrets and beauties of nature.

The two great allies of the eyes that science has given us are the microscope and the telescope.

Every family should have a microscope. There is no nook more full of instruction and few so full of delight. It need not be a large and costly instrument; indeed, it should not be for beginners. They might easily become confused and discouraged by complications, and, except to expert hands, the difficulties of manipulating a powerful modern microscope, with its delicate accessories, are many.

A simple instrument is best. A very high magnifying power is not needed. A single cheap lens steadily mounted will do wonders, even when it magnifies but a few diameters. I have often been astonished to find how few persons ever use even a pocket magnifier, or know how to use one if it is handed to them. I have been accustomed for many years always to have such a lens about me, as inseparable a companion as my penknife. Frequently I have two or three, of varying powers, in my pockets, and I believe I could write a book full of stories about the interesting things I have seen with my pocket magnifiers, and all of which I should have missed without their ready aid.

On a teeming summer day throw yourself on the ground beside an ant hill and see what a little lens, costing perhaps a half dollar or less, will do for you in opening before your eyes a world whose largest inhabitant is scarcely a half inch long, but wherein there exists a perfection of social organization and a marshalling of industry that may well amaze a non-looking philosopher.

For observation of minute life, of course, something more powerful than a pocket lens is needed. But the shops are full of microscopes of every conceivable power and price, costing from $5 or $10 up to $100 or several hundred dollars. If you get a microscope whose magnifying powers run from ten diameters it will be all you will need. Remember that the superficial area of an object is increased in apparent size proportionately to the square of the given magnifying power. For instance, a fly's wing, with its multitude of delicate veins and its shimmer of prismatic colors, appears 10,000 times as large as life when magnified 100 diameters, because it is magnified 100 times each way. Of course you cannot see all of a fly's wing at once, when it is magnified like that, but you can move it about on the stage of the microscope and examine different parts of it at your leisure.

With a little ingenuity and, perhaps, at first, the assistance of a more experienced observer, it is not difficult to see the blood flowing in the semi-transparent foot of a living frog without injuring the animal.—'Success.'

PUZZLES.

A PROVERB WITH MISSING CONSONANTS.

Ace i a sce oe.

A DIAMOND.

A letter. A measure. Vapor. To drag. A letter.

JUMBLED FLOWERS.

Sloyesukoneh. Neeoman. Oirmaldg. Goetetinmn. Ldaiah.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

ANSWERS TO LADDER PUZZLES 1, 2 AND 3.

1.

F S
I R O N
I N
N I
C A R P
H E

2

M M
E A S E
N M
T R U E
I N
O M I T
N T
U R U G U A Y
3
E A T R I P O L I
N I L

DIAMOND.

R
COW
BROWN
CROSSED
ROOSEVELT
CLOVERS
GREEN
ELK
T

Charades.
Co-nun-drum.
Mid-sum-mer (murmur) -nigh-t.

Zigzags—

(Hawthorne.)
HAVEN
LANCE
ROWENA
WRITE
MOUTH
BARON
CARVEL
ANVIL
EARTH

Zigzags, 2—

MAR
RED
FAR
ACE
YOU

Home Department.

A Dull Morning.

(Elisabeth H. Fenn, in Michigan 'Advocate.')

Well, I was blue! For I had sat me down
To scan my duties for the coming day;
And I had hoped, sometime, perhaps this time,
To be directed to a brighter way.

The same old story! Tedious, hard and dull;
My burden somewhat greater than my strength.
And life looked weary where lay pictured out
The trodden way in all its crooked length.

Well, then, there is no use! Take up the load.
Resume your way and take your pilgrim staff.
Plod on! while every other traveller seems
So gay with happy song or careless laugh.

But as I strapped the homely roll I saw,
Traced plainly on it, its old seal and sign.
I was ashamed! 'My Lord, my God,' I cried,
'Thou leadest me! Let thy good will be mine!'

Again I looked back on the bygone years;
Saw shining through them, like a silver thread,
The grace of God. 'Thus far, O Lord, 'tis well,
It will be to the end, as Thou hast said.'

The east wind blew. The sun had ceased to shine,
As I went on; storm, sunlight, all the same.
The faith of years struck up the song of youth,
'I love the Lord to-day, oh bless His name!'

The Trouble With Elvira.

'Elvira Benson!'

'Yes, Aunty.'

'You surely are not going out now. And why are you wearing your best gown in the middle of the week, just to call on Milly Payne, whom you see every day. Take it off directly and put on your pink muslin. That foulard will be all in a string before you are a month older. I should think you could stay home to-day, Elvira.'

But why, Aunt Tilda?'

'Oh, well, I don't like to see girls forever gadding. No use being in the street all the time. Is Milly Payne expecting you?'

'She has a cousin from the city visiting her, and she's asked some of the girls in, to have a cup of tea.'

'Tea? At four o'clock in the afternoon! What folly!'

While Aunt Tilda was talking, she was busily mending the trousers of her eldest boy. Her mother, also Elvira's grandmother, who had been placidly knitting by the window, now looked up.

'Run along Virey dear,' she said. 'Don't change your dress. Pick some of those lilies as you pass the bed, and take them to Miss Lilla Payne. She likes lilies, and she's ill. I think tea's good any time o'day, 'specially along in the afternoon. This is a fashion that's come up since I was young. It's got sense under it.'

When Elvira's figure had disappeared around the corner of the road, the old lady spoke seriously to her daughter. Mrs. Slocum was a woman of positive opinions, and extremely old-fashioned. She had brought up an orphan niece as lovingly as if she had been her own child, and with as little outward demonstration. But she and Elvira did not get on smoothly. They were always jarring over trifles. Little things caused friction. Mrs. Slocum enjoyed being consulted. Elvira was independent. Mrs. Slocum was thriftily careful of good clothes. Elvira wanted to wear hers, not only on Sundays, and on great occasions, but, as her aunt expressed it, at every tack and turn; Mrs. Slocum delighted in staying at home, and Elvira was always on the wing.

'The trouble with Elvira is, she has no ballast,' said Mrs. Slocum, shaking her head as she glanced after the girl's retreating form.

'Tilda,' replied the old lady, 'the trouble isn't with Virey, it's with you. She's a girl; she's full of fun and youth. You were always very mature, even as a child, and you don't realize two things: One is, that Virey's got a right to her own life; and the other, that Virey is grown up. When a young woman is twenty, she has a right, surely, to wear her best gown any day she likes without asking permission.'

'You may be sure Elvira'll take her own way,' was the reply. 'She's like the Slocum kindred, she's hard to hold.'

'Then, Tilda, don't you try to hold her; let her have her way. The longer I live, the more I appreciate the fact, that the trouble with most folks in home life is, that they won't allow others any freedom. And freedom about little things is so easy to grant. Just because it's easy, we go on refusing it.'

Mrs. Slocum sighed. She knew that her mother's wisdom could be trusted, but the habit of years was imperious.

'Do you think I interfere too much, mother?'

'I wouldn't say that, dear, but I'd try to be less noticing if I were you. Let the girl wear out her gloves and her frocks. When she finds that she has to do without them, she'll turn over a new leaf.'

'I suspect I've been nagging her too much.' Mrs. Slocum was bending over her patch as she made the confession. Then she went on, with a little laugh, 'But I'll try to be different.'

'You were always a good child, Tilda,' said the old mother, contentedly.

Under the new regime the trouble with Elvira lessened daily, and finally, there was no trouble at all. The friction disappeared. The younger and the older woman learned mutual sympathy.—Margaret Sangster, in 'Christian Herald.'

Home Thoughts.

LIVING BY THE DAY.

It is a blessed secret this of living by the day. Any one can carry his burden, however heavy, till nightfall. Any one can do his work, however hard, for one day. Any one can live sweetly, patiently, lovingly and purely till the sun goes down. And this is all that life ever really means to us, just one little day. Do to-day's duty, fight to-day's temptations and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things you cannot see and could not understand if you saw them. God gives nights to shut down the curtain of darkness on our little days. We cannot see beyond. Short horizons make life easier and give us one of the blessed secrets of brave, true, holy living. —'Christian Work.'

SHIELD YOUR NERVES.

A beautiful woman gave the following advice to a girl admirer: 'Shield your nerves and don't let them become too sensitive. Make yourself take life calmly. If you lose a train don't pace the platform wildly, but inquire when the next comes in, and sit down calmly to wait for it. That's just what most women don't do; they sit down, perhaps, but they tap the floor with their feet, clinch and unclinch their hands, and are apparently in a fever heat of excitement over the arrival of every train that comes in, even though they have been assured that theirs is not due for another half hour. That half hour of waiting means to them a frightful wear and tear of nerves, and they are practically weeks older for it. Try to cultivate calmness, but, if you cannot do that all at once, you can keep your face still.'—London 'Family Herald.'

HOW TO DO IT.

To be hospitable, give freely of what the house affords with words of honest welcome, and never make a fuss over the unexpected guest.

To be cheerful, divide the day between work and leisure and slight both to keep health.

To be a successful mother, insist upon obedience in important matters, and be blind to little faults.

To be economical, go without everything you don't want until you have saved enough to buy one thing you want.

To be a happy wife trust the chosen man, entertain his friends willingly, and keep yourself informed and interested in topics of the day.

For a well furnished home sacrifice a hundred knick-knacks for one piano, or one good chair.

To set a good table have few foods at one meal, have enough of the few and learn to utilize left overs.

To be in style own but three dresses at a time, one for the home, one for the street, and one for evening. Change the appearance of these with collars, ribbons and bits of lace.

A MANY-SIDED LIFE.

The woman who is a true wife holds more offices and transacts more business than any dozen men.

She is a financier. No statesman studies his budget closer than she. She knows to a cent the revenues and the expenditures of her household. When she brings in a bill for an appropriation, it usually passes the house. Her expenditures require no auditing.

She is a ruler, and a wise one.

She is a judge who sits impartially and whose findings are seldom reversed. She is sometimes judge and jury, and is judge of both the law and the facts. And she is her own officer of court to carry out her decrees.

She is a capable designer. Given a fashion plate and a few suggestions from a neighbor woman, she designs, if, indeed, she does not build, her own clothes and those of her children, keeping an eye betimes to the architecture of the husband's garments. Viewed commercially, the average wife is credit woman, correspondent, buyer, bookkeeper and clerk. In some instances she occasionally does the work of porter or roustabout.

In a parliamentary sense, she is chairman of the ways and means committee. Her committee sits constantly, and frequently constitutes itself a committee of the whole to carry out its own report.

She is doctor, lawyer, preacher and what is, more important—teacher of her brood. Her course of instruction comprises both morals and manners. Her curriculum is a practical one, adapted to the needs of the occasion.

But the greatest office, perhaps, is that of queen, or helpmeet. She co-operates with mind and heart in all the hopes and plans of her king. She shares his fears, divides his responsibilities and multiplies his joys.

Why should she desire more? Is not the mere enumeration of some of her many offices and business sufficient to cause her to inquire:

Who is sufficient for these things?—Troy 'Press.'

IT IS COMFORTABLE TO POSE AS A MARTYR, BUT IT ISN'T JUST.

Do you remember Mary Wilkins' story of Ann Millet, the poor old woman without kith or kin, who had nothing but her cat—'Willy'—to keep her company in her old age?

Willy disappears, and can't be found, and the next Sunday Ann stays at home from church.

'I ain't never goin' to meetin' again,' she says. 'Folks go to meetin' to thank the Lord for blessin's; I've lost mine.'

And then a day or two after she happens to go to the cellar. There is a rush of scurrying feet, and Willy runs up the stairs.

'Lor' sakes!' she exclaims, 'there he war all the time, jest whar I put him. An' me a-blamin' of the Lord an' puttin' of it on him. I've been an awful wicked woman. Lor' sakes! think o' me a-sayin' what I did, an' him down cellar!'

That's the kind of thing a great many of us do. When things go wrong with us, we blame God and our neighbors, and it very seldom occurs to us to look and see if perhaps we haven't shut the cat in the cellar ourselves.

When one feels hardly used, it's always worth while to stop a moment and look at things from this point of view, and ask ourselves if perhaps the present state of things may not be due to our having left undone something that we ought to have done, or done something that we ought not to have done.

It's so much more picturesque to pose as a martyr and lay the blame on somebody else than to look in your own cellar for the lost cat.

We lose all sorts of things in life in the same way. We neglect our friends, never or very seldom taking the trouble to go and see them, leaving their letters unanswered; but when, in consequence, the invitations and letters cease, we talk as if they had treated us badly, instead of which the thing that has hapened is exactly what we might have expected.

We're rude and disagreeable to the home people, and repel their confidences, but when the confidences are given elsewhere, 'Of course, nobody ever tells me anything,' we cry. We quite forget that we shut the door ourselves, and we pose as martyrs, and lay all the blame on the others.

Next time you feel inclined to grumble and throw blame on somebody else, don't do it.

We all live in glass houses as far as faults are concerned.—Chicago 'Journal.'

Health Hints

HAND-BATH.

For a hand-bath—a bath given to the body by the use of the hands only, or by a sponge or cloth—place a handful of salt in a basin ar ordinarily filled for washing, allow the salt to dissolve, or hasten the action by stirring it with the hand. The water should be as cold as you have vitality to withstand. Use no soap. Bathe the entire body. Do not neglect the face and neck in the free use of the salt-water. This bath has an exhilarating influence, tones the entire system, and gives to the skin a healthful condition which amply repays for the time and trouble involved. If used in winter, it will be an excellent preventive of colds, besides being a substitute for face cosmetics. No chapping, no roughness of the skin, and no clogging of the pores will trouble the person who systematically takes a bath of this sort. Ordinary table salt or rock salt will do, but will not do so well. The sea salt contains medicinal properties not found in the others. Whether one exercises or not, the body should receive a daily hand-bath of cold or cool water, especially in the summer, either upon rising or before retiring, or both.

STAND UPRIGHT.

There are many things in the lives of women which tend to develop a carriage of the body anything but upright. If a girl has any pride in being upright in body as well as in morals, she can, even if she has an occupation which tends to make her crooked, do much herself to prevent it. In the first place, carefully cultivate the sense which tells her when she is standing straight and when she is not. By paying attention to this muscular sense it becomes in time very acute. By neglecting it the sense becomes dull—is paralyzed. Cultivate it daily or several times a day by assuming the upright attitude. Stand before the glass, and see when you are straight, or get a friend to tell you, and then put your self in this attitude whenever you stand or walk, or sit at any labor in which you are engaged. If you have only to walk across the room, do it in an upright attitude. If you have only to stand and converse with a friend in the street, or the road, at a party, get yourself so accustomed to the upright attitude that you will feel uncomfortable in any other. In time an upright habit will be established, and constant attention to it will not be required. —'Dietetic Gazette.'

With the Children.

VALUE OF A DIRECT GAZE.

The effect of a full, straightforward gaze on the person to whom one is speaking is not as a rule sufficiently considered. And yet there is nothing in personal intercourse that carries more weight than a direct gaze. It is the medium for sympathy, the mental telegraphy that brings speaker and hearer in touch with each other. Every one has experienced the gene of talking to a person whose wandering glances betray their lack of interest, but one often fails to analyze the subtle attraction of an attentive eye that stimulates and inspirits one all unconsciously while one converses.

Children should be taught early in life to look fearlessly and confidingly into the eyes of any one who addresses them; the habit will be of good service to them in after years. The prevailing idea that shifty eyes betoken duplicity, however, while a steadfast regard shows an honest disposition, is not a correct one. Shyness is responsible in many cases for an averted glance, while the bold, bright eyes of many a young vagabond often serve only as an aid to deception and fraud, so that it is hardly fair to condemn a person who is unable, as the saying is, to 'look one straight in the face,' and it should be considered more of a misfortune than an evidence of untrustworthiness. People who are called magnetic always, it may be noticed, have a pronounced visual power. The interest that they feel, or profess to feel in others, is intensified by a certain concentration in their regard, which seems to include alone the person addressed. It is flattering and attractive, and invariably affects the other person favorably.

THE 'HE SAID' GIRLS.

Did you ever notice a group of little girls, between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, chattering away in a corner? The next time you sit near such a group listen and hear if about every tenth word is about what 'he said.' If it is, you have found some more of the 'he said' girls, and they are not the nicest little girls in the world. The 'he said' girls are likely to loiter down-town after school too late to help their mothers with the afternoon work. They are likely to wear better clothes than their fathers can afford, so that the neighbors wonder what their mothers can be thinking about. The 'he said' girls also too often think more of the boys than of their books, and frequently fail to get through school. They are in for a good time, and have nothing in their heads but hairpins and two-steps.

Sometimes Nature takes a girl out of the 'he said' family and makes a fine woman of her, but generally she gets to going out to parties, and is developed before her times, and either marries and fades at twenty, or hangs on after all the other girls are married off, and takes generation after generation of young boys to raise by hand, and become known as 'grandma' in the crowd.

There is nothing so sweet as a simple, frank ,open-hearted girl. But the boy-struck girl is an abomination. The whole matter rests with the girl's mother. She can either bring up one of the 'he said' girls, or she can have a daughter to be proud of.—Emporia 'Gazette.'

CLEVER GIRL'S ECONOMIC TRICK.

Hark to the way a clever girl keeps her ribbons for weeks looking fresh and new. She washes and ries them over a bottle.

She buys always a good quality, for it wears betters. When its freshness is gone she puts it one side until she has a large lot to do and then sets to work. Into a basin of warm water in which a little toilet soap has been put and a little borax dissolved she plunges pink and blue together. Then they are squeezed, but never rubbed. They are rinsed in fresh water. The color will not be affected if a little borax is used.

The washing over, she has at hand a specially prepared bottle. This is a big, fat one, covered smoothly with flannel and a white clother over that is tightly sewed down. Around this bottle she wraps the ribbon tightly, smoothing out creases, for it will remain in the state it is dried.

She is careful not to pull, but each piece is flat and pinned at the end to hold it. Many layers may be put over each other and when all are fastened the bottle is set in a cool, dark place to dry. Bright light would fade wet ribbon. The next day they are removed from the bottle and are clean and new looking, having a little dressing, but none of the stiffness that comes with ironing.—Chicago 'Journal.'

For the Housekeeper.

The professional method of cleaning taffeta silk is to first sponge with gasoline, then sponge the second time with white castile soap and gasoline. Lastly sponge with clear gasoline and hang up until dry, out of the reach of fire or artificial light.

People often regard dirty polishing leathers as hopelessly spoiled, but they may be easily washed in warm soap suds. Renew the suds when dirty, and finally wring and hang the leather out to dry, pulling it with the hands occasionally during the process to rub it soft. The soap left in the the leather will prevent it hardening, as it will do if it were rinsed in clear water.

SPRING.

We don't have time to watch the apple blossoms blow,
Because, forsooth, the house needs cleaning so;
Then, having missed the blossoms, do not see the budding fruit
Because it's time to see about a new spring suit.
And if to hear the robin's note, or oriole's we wait,
An ogre from behind pipes up, 'Late for a winter hat, too late.'
If we but ope the windows to gaze toward vernal skies,
It's time to put the screens in, to keep out the flies;
And even when the organ-man comes down our street to play,
The sound of beating carpets drowns out his tuneful lay;
Though long for him we've waited, through winter's frost and rime,
We only catch a broken strain of 'The Good Old Summer Time.'
Warm zephyrs whisper, 'Moth-balls'; our hearts fill with regret
As we give up hunting Mayflowers to sprinkle camphoret.
—Katherine P. Fuller, in 'Good Housekeeping.'

A BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM.

In Germany it is the custom when moving, to take live coals from the old hearth to kindle the fire in the new home. And in leaving the old home, the grosmutter breathes a prayer for peace to the next tenant, while on entering the new home, the entire family say, 'Let joy enter and sorrow depart'—a beautiful custom well worth inaugurating in this hurrying new world.—'The Pilgrim.'

TIME TABLE FOR VEGETABLES.

String beans—One and a half to two hours.
Cauliflower—Thirty to forty minutes.
Corn, young—Five to ten minutes.
Cabbage, new—Thirty to forty-five minutes.
Carrots—Fifty to sixty minutes.
Onions—Thirty-five to forty-five minutes.
Peas—Fifteen to twenty minutes.
Potatoes, boiled — Twenty to thirty minutes.
Potatoes, steamed — Thirty to forty minutes.
Turnips—Thirty-five to forty minutes.
Parsnips — Thirty-five to forty-five minutes.

MANY USES OF SALT.

Besides being such an essential part of culinary art salt has many other uses perhaps not generally known.

Salt cleanses the palate and the furred tongue, and a gargle of salt and water is often efficacious.

A pinch of salt on the tongue, followed ten minutes after by a drink of cold water often cures a sick headache.

Salt hardens the gums, makes the teeth white and sweetens the breath.

Salt added to the water in which cut flowers stand keeps them fresh.

Salt used dry in the same manner as snuff will do much to relieve colds, hay-fever, etc.

Salt in warm water if used for bathing tired eyes will be found very refreshing.

Salt and water will stop hemorrhage from tooth pulling.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

HOUSECLEANING HINTS.

Keep all pieces of clean tissue paper, no matter how crinkled, to polish mirrors and windows.

Turpentine sprinkled among clothes or put about a closet will prevent moths abiding as well as exterminate cockroaches.

Clean the keys of the piano with a soft cloth dampened with alcohol and wipe quickly with a clean, dry cloth.

Take a day to overhaul the door and window screens, if they are not cleaned and mended when put away last fall.

A large packing box having the cover hinged for a lid that will fit closely, provides a desirable chest for winter clothing, if carefully lined with tar paper throughout.

Bagdad portieres unless cleaned in gasoline should be ripped apart when washed. Soap should not be rubbed on them and the strips should be washed separately, quickly rinsed and dried.

The following recipe for polishing wood is highly recommended: Melt three or four pieces of sandarac, each of the size of a walnut; add one pint of boiled oil, and boil together for one hour. While cooling add one drachm of Venice turpentine. Apply this all over the furniture, and after some hours rub it off. Water does not injure this polish.

Brush and clean all heavy clothing before laying it aside for the summer. An effective cleansing agent to remove the soil from coat-collars is made with one pint of deodorized benzine, one drachm of alcohol, one-half drachm each of sulphuric ether and chloroform and a few drops of good cologne. Use a bit of black silk to rub this on dark clothes, and white silk or fine linen for light fabrics.

Brass on bedsteads should be rubbed every day with a soft cloth, and when discolored a little sweet oil rubbed in thoroughly with a finishing polish by

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chamois. Ordinary brass polish will destroy the lacquer finish put on to prevent the brass from tarnishing.

Selected Recipes.

Omelet with Green Peas.—This dish requires a large cupful of peas, and is a good way to use those left from a dinner. Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a small frying pan and stir into it one tablespoonful of flour, stirring the mixture until it is smooth. Put in the peas, which should be drained if there is any liquid over them one gill of cream and salt and pepper. Stir the ingredients together carefully, so as not to break the peas; cover the pan and place on the back of the fire, where it will remain hot. Place a small omelet pan where it will heat and beat four eggs light, season them and add two tablespoonfuls of butter in the omelet pan and roll the pan around so that the melted butter will reach all sides; turn in the egg mixture, shake the pan over the fire, and when the mixture becomes creamy and commences to thicken put the pan where the fire is not so hot and put the prepared peas over the omelet. With a broad blade knife fold the omelet over, making it half a circle; turn out on a platter and serve at once.

Spiced Beef—Take seven pounds of the thin flank, salted; remove the inside skin and powder the beef well with a mixture of pounded nutmeg, ginger, mace and cloves, also black pepper and cayenne. Roll it up tight and tie it with tape, putting a skewer at each end, or roll it in thin muslin, to keep in the seasoning; cover it up close in a kettle of cold water and simmer for four hours. When you remove it from the fire place it between two plates, with a weight on the top, or in a meat presser; remove the tapes and skewers before it comes to the table. To be eaten cold.

Baked Apples with Bananas.—Prepare the apples as for ordinary baking, but make the hole from which the core is removed large enough to hold half a banana. If the banana is very large around, it may be shaved down a little. Stuff each apple in this way, lay a teaspoonful of sugar over each apple and squeeze a few drops of lemon juice in it. Bake in a moderately hot oven. The flavor of the banana is imparted to the apple, making a pleasant change from the ordinary baked apple taste.

Cream Cake.—Mix two cups of flour and two level teaspoons of cream tartar and one of sola; make a well in centre, into which put one cup of sugar, one of sweet cream, one egg and small teaspoon of salt; mix all quickly together, flavor with a teaspoon of lemon, put in pan to bake. Adding a cup of raisins or currants makes a nice cake pudding to eat hot with sauce. Sour cream can be used instead of sweet by omitting the cream tartar and using two eggs instead of one.

FOR A DELICIOUS SAUCE FOR COLD MEATS.

Put one generous tablespoonful of dry English mustard in a bowl, or the inside pan of a double boiler; add one cupful of rich cream, one-half a cupful of vinegar, one fresh egg yolk and white, one tablespoonful of sugar, one-half a tablespoonful of flour, one-half a teaspoonful of salt; beat all together well; then stand the bowl or saucepan in a kettle of boiling water over the fire and cook till the sauce is quite thick, and then remove from the fire and let the sauce get cold in the dish in which it is cooked. After it is cold it may be put in small jelly glasses or jars and stood in a cool place, where it will keep for a long time. If you cannot get very rich thick cream, use sweet butter instead.

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MAN'S CARE CONQUERED BY GOD'S PEACE

(A sermon by Alfred Rowland, D.D., London, Eng.)

'Be careful for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God; and the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.'

'The peace of God, which passeth all understanding.' It is not strange that there should be much which passes our finite understanding in a revelation of the infinite. The apostle, however, refers here not to an abstruse subject of human thought, but to what lies in the sphere of ordinary Christian experience. The nature of God, the doctrine of the Trinity, various aspects of the atonement, the relation of man's free agency to God's sovereign election—these are the puzzles of theologians. But it is not of these, but of the love of Christ that Paul says, in length and breadth, in depth and height it 'passeth knowledge,' while here he declares that the peace of God which dwells in the heart of the humblest disciple, 'passeth all understanding.' Surely this fact should point us away from metaphysical speculation and theological dispute to life and service. It is one of many hints that the wonders of God's Kingdom, hidden from the wise and prudent, are revealed unto babes, and that the religion of Jesus Christ was intended to meet the wants of the many rather than to gratify the speculations of the few.

As I study Holy Scripture I am more deeply impressed than ever with the fact that what best prepares us for the future life at the same time fits us for the present life, with its ordinary duties and daily cares. Doubtless the semblance of religion such as the Pharisees had may be worn on the Lord's Day, and then laid aside as if too good for the rest of the week; but true religion, such as that of Paul the tent-maker, Peter the fisherman, and Jesus Christ the carpenter, is no outward vesture to be slipped on and off at pleasure. It is of the essence of the man himself, inseparable from him, as the lily's clothing from the lily's self. They constitute one life. Hence Paul is right when he represents the inheritors of heaven as being the followers on earth of whatever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report; and when he sets forth fellowship with God not only as the antidote of death, but as the conqueror of common cares. In the preceding verses he describes the Christian life as one essentially gladsome, saying: 'Rejoice in the Lord always.' But then, remembering the antagonists of such joy—the wearing anxieties and fretting cares which daily confront us, he adds: 'Be careful for nothing, but in everything pray.' Let us see whether this exhortation against anxiety is as impracticable and visionary as some assume it to be; whether, on the contrary, it is not one of the wisest and kindest precepts God ever gave to his children; whether fuller obedience to it would not relieve us of our burdens and wipe away our tears, giving smiles in the place of sadness and peace in the midst of storms; whether, in short, we have not good reason for singing—

'O Lord, how happy should we be
If we could cast our cares on Thee,
If we from self could rest,
And feel at heart that One above,
In perfect wisdom, perfect love,
Is working for the best!'

I propose first to distinguish between cares which are allowable and cares which are forbidden, then to commend to you the method suggested for ridding ourselves of the evil which lurks even in legitimate cares; and, finally, to note the happy effects which would follow a fuller obedience to this precept.

I. Now, in distinguishing between various kinds of care, there are some which are evidently right, others as evidently wrong; and some which require thought before we can determine whether they are lawful or unlawful.

It is clear that some cares are perfectly justifiable. The injunction to pray about them implies this, and our obedience to divine precepts necessitates them. For example, it is our bounden duty to be 'diligent in business,' and to 'provide for our own'; but every bread-winner and every household ruler knows that this brings necessary cares with it. And earnest Christian work—preparation for teaching, alleviation of poverty, direction of those spiritually troubled, and the like, involves serious and frequent anxiety. But this is only what Paul himself knew, when there rested on him 'the care of all the churches,' indeed, it is what our Lord himself knew, when he wept over Jerusalem, and was moved with compassion for the sick and the sinful. When, therefore, Paul says 'Be careful for nothing,' his words obviously require some limitation.

There are some cares which are as certainly wrong, because they flow from an evil scource, which taints them. Envy, suspicion, ambition, consciousness of guilt, pride, ill-temper, may originate them, and often do. Unscrupulous struggles to become rich, fears of being detected in wrong doing, financial difficulties following on a gambling mania, unwillingness to be simple in our habits and strictly honest in our dealings, may cause cares of the worst kind. Scripture abounds in examples of these. When David sinned in the matter of Uriah and his wife, with many an anxious care he sought to hide his guilt. When Ahab coveted in vain the vineyard of Naboth, he was so vexed in spirit that he went home and laid himself on his bed and turned away his face, and would eat no bread, fretting over it like a spoiled child. When Haman won all that his eager ambition had sought, we read that after recounting the details of his advancement, he added in the bitterness of chagrin, 'Yet all this availeth me nothing, so long as I see Mordecai, the Jew, sitting in the King's gate.' Such griefs and cares were evidently wrong in themselves, springing as they did from evil lusts.

But besides these there are cares about which it is by no means easy to say whether they are lawful or unlawful. Is there for those of us who wish to know and do what is right any help to decision about them? Can we find any touchstone, to which we can bring a doubtful care, to test whether it be right or wrong? I think we can, and that it lies before us in my text, where we are pointed to prayer. Any care you can confidently pray about is lawful. There are some about which you might speak to your fellow-man, which you would scarcely venture to bring into the light of God, who is himself perfect in holiness, in truthfulness, in justice, and in love; and who knows all your motives and purposes, and whether they are at variance with these. Some things you may confidently lay on the altar of devotion, believing that the fragrance of your offering will rise as sweet incense to heaven; but you may well fear to lay others there lest the heavenly fire should scorch and blast your offering, and the presumptuous worshipper himself. Could David have asked God to rid him of Uriah, whom he had shamefully wronged? Could Ahab have prayed that Naboth's vineyard might fall to him? Could Haman have entreated God to gratify his pride and spite by the humiliation of Mordecai? We must recognize that cares arising from evil passions are not among the things, which by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, we can make known unto God. Rather should we pray, in the words of the Litany, 'From envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, good Lord deliver us.' Prayer will test your cares, and show you whether they be good or bad.

But some cares, lawful enough in themselves, become unlawful through their excess. For example, they may interrupt your devotional life, and weaken your religious faith. Some men have allowed them to destroy their trust in God. They have doubted whether he really rules, whether he is able to help those who call upon him, whether he is not, after all, as the Epicureans held, too distant and self-absorbed to take any interest in his sentient creatures. There has been on their part no more looking for promises, or encouragement in Scripture. The very reverse of the course prescribed here has been followed, and the heart has no longer spoken to God about its care. A temptation to such distrust comes to every man in the greater troubles of life; but underlying it the true Christian has a humble belief that God will be justified. Even when in Gethsemane, beaten down by trouble, he is beaten down upon his knees, and though shrouded by darkness, he learns to say, with our divine Master, 'not my will, but thine be done.'

Again, even a legitimate care becomes unlawful if we allow it to distemper our mind, making us morose and gloomy and irritable to others, negligent of duty, as if because things have gone wrong with us, all the ways of God are out of course. And anxiety becomes wrong if it prompts us to take wrong means to rid ourselves of it. I am sure that much wrongdoing in the world is the result of sheer cowardice, arising from the fact that a man dares not face his difficulties, or allow others to know that he has them. Probably as many crimes are perpetrated from cowardice as from desperate depravity, for even professing Christians, with lamentable frequency, have resorted to dishonorable expedients in order to rid themselves of a difficulty. Well, the way to deliver ourselves from all cares, wrong in themselves, or wrong in their excess (so that we are care-ful, full of care) is to bring all our vexations and anxieties in prayer before God, casting all our cares upon him who cares for us. Let it be enough

That more and more a Providence
Of love is understood,
Making the springs of time and sense
Sweet with eternal good.

That care and trial seem at last,
Through memory's sunset air,
Like mountain ranges overpast,
In purple distance fair.

That all the jarring notes of life
Seem blending in a psalm,
And all the angels of its strife
Slow rounding into calm.

And so the shawods fall apart,
And so the west winds play,
And all the windows of m y heart
I open to the day.

II. To let in the light of heaven on anxieties and cares; in other words to pray over them, is to expel the evils in them. Those evils are manifold. Even the body suffers from over-anxiety, as sleepless nights, a careworn face, and shattered nerves often testify. Our mental faculties are affected too. Over-anxiety always tends to defeat itself. The very care we take not to do badly prevents us from doing our best, as many a candidate in an examination room knows full well. Have you not sometimes said just the wrong thing, because you were specially eager to say the right? Have you never decided on a certain course after weeks of hesitation, and decided wrongly, whereas if you had followed your first impulse you would have done far better. Second thoughts are not always best. This applies to religious experience too. I have known Christians so over-anxious about themselves, so given over to introspection, that they have been quite unfitted for religious activity, and have forfeited Christian joy. Is it to be wondered at? Is not over-anxiety an evil against which our Lord lovingly warned us? What is undue care? It is unbelief, and without faith it is impossible to please God. It is discontent, and we are bidden to be content with such things as we have. It is excessive love to a world in which we are taught to live as strangers and pilgrims. Indeed, if it be too long indulged care may honeycomb our religious life, as the wash of the sea honeycombs the cliffs, till in an unexpected moment they fall with a crash. How is this to be averted? It is useless to say 'Be careful for nothing,' and stop there. The heart cannot be left empty. We want a power put within us which will drive out the strong man armed, being stronger than he. And this is brought in by prayer. 'Be careful for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your request be made known unto God.' What counsel could be more generously broad than that. Whatever your distress pray about it. For note the antithesis between the two phrases, be careful for nothing, but in everything pray. Prayer must be co-extensive with care. This broad invitation is just what we need. It encourages us to bring to God the things which really trouble us, even though every one but our heavenly Father regards them as trivial. Life is made up of littles. A deluge is rare, showers are common. Great troubles are exceptional, and some seem to escape them altogether; but the small worries and anxieties trouble children as well as parents, rich as well as poor, and, therefore, we should all gratefully accept the precept—'in everything pray.' But why should we make known our requests? Does not God know what we feel and need? Truly he does—yet it is good for us to think over, and talk over our anxieties, in the calm atmosphere of devotion, to lift up all the petty vexations of the day into the sphere of the infinite. The effect on our cares is sometimes like that which follows the sudden exposure of a dark cavern to brilliant sunshine. Creeping things which cannot bear the light, hurry away, while wholesome things are beautified and sweetened.

I think the two words 'prayer' and 'supplication' express different ideas. Prayer is the habitual telling of our wants, whereas supplication reminds us of times when we venture to argue and plead with God, to wrestle with the Angel of the Presence, resolved not to let him go till the blessing is given. And observe that 'thanksgiving' is to be mingled with both. When Jacob prayed for help he gratefully confessed, I am not worthy of the least of the mercies which thou hast shewed unto thy servant. And praises should ever accompany our prayers. God always gives us more than he takes away. Remembrance of a past deliverance will make us grateful and trustful when we pray for help in present peril. Therefore in the moaning of the storm listen for the old song of joy, an echo from the distant hills, and amid the jarring and jangling of to-day's discords, the melody of heavenly music shall be heard. Was it not thus with our Lord? Do we not read that on his night of deepest grief, the night given over to spirits of darkness, he went forth to his betrayal and death after singing a hymn of praise? The Hallel preceded the agony. Therefore, in everything, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, make known your requests unto God.'

III.—The effect of obedience to this precept is set forth in the words, And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds by Christ Jesus.' Paul does not refer here to peace with God. That is yours when you are reconciled to him, and it remains your lasting possession. The 'peace of God' is that which is the attribute of One who is throned above discord and strife, about whom we sing these familiar words:—

Our lives through various scenes are drawn,
And vexed with trifling cares,
But thine eternal thought moves on
Thine undisturbed affairs.

Divine peace is possible to us through him who said to his disciples 'peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you.' His was not the peace which consisted in freedom from storm, but in calmness when the storm came. Amid the crowds of fanatics who would take him by force to make him a King; facing a savage mob who sought to fling him over the cliff; in the presence of raging demoniacs, or of savage implacable foes; brow-beaten, condemned, crucified or triumphant, he was always the embodiment of peace, divine and eternal. This is the peace proffered to you. Not the peace which follows the conquest of trial, but that which follows the conquest of yourself in trial; not the peace which comes after the taking away of the bitter cup, but that which your Lord had, when he held it with firm hand, saying, 'Father, not my will, but thine be done.' This peace is not a passive possession but an active power which 'keeps the heart'; or as Paul says to the Colossions 'rules the heart.' It is within the soul what Jesus was amid the storm, when he rose and said with effectual power, 'Peace, be still,' and there was a great calm.

And slumber settled on t he deep,
And silence on the blast,
They sank as flowers that fold to sleep,
When sultry day is past.

This God-given peace 'kepes the heart,' garrisons it. It keeps watch and ward continually, repelling troublesome intruders and keeping at a distance sceptical and rebellious thoughts, which in times of anxiety assail us fiercely. Let us seek, then, to live so near to God that we may speak to him about every care we have, and ours shall be the peace which the world cannot shake, which in its inaffable sweetness and unfailing strength, passes all understanding. Thank God, it is proffered to us all. The voice of Christ, the world's Saviour, proclaims peace to those who are afar off as well as to those who are nigh. Though you have been a prodigal, you may return with confidence and hope. And since in everything you may make known your requests, tell your heavenly Father today of your sins, plead for his pardon, hope in his mercy, and in life and death, he will prove your Saviour, and your friend.

O Father give our hearts this peace
Whate'er the outward be,
Till all life's discipline shall cease,
And we go home to Thee.
Amen.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

May 7.

THE VINE AND THE BRANCHES.

John xv., 1-12.

Golden Text.—Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit.—John xv., 8.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

INTRODUCTION.

Read the Scripture between that studied last week and what we take up to-day. You will notice that the words of Jesus we have before us to-day were uttered the same evening that he washed the feet of the disciples. The Lord's Supper has been instituted, the lesson in humility has been taught, Judas has departed in the night upon his dark errand, and Jesus is having his last talk with his disciples before his death.

Notice how tender are these words of Christ, and how much they are devoted toward explaining the love of the Father toward them and of the way they were to be brought into close relation with the Father. This lesson indicates to them the source of their spiritual life.

THE VINE AND THE HUSBANDMAN.

1. 'I am the true vine, and my Father is the husbandman.

2. 'Every branch in me that beareth not fruit he taketh away; and every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit.'

Dr. A. T. Pierson has said that the relation of the believer to Christ is set forth in seven different forms of figure. 'First,' he says, 'there is one that is drawn from the purely animal kingdom, the sheep and the shepherd. (John x.) Second, there is one that is drawn from the human form, the body and its members. (Eph. iv.) Fifth, there is one that is drawn from the family relation, the family and its members, or the state or commonwealth and its children. (Eph. ii., 3.) Sixth, there is one drawn from the marriage relation, the bride and the bridegroom. (Eph. v.) Seventh, the climax is reached in 1. Cor. vi., 17, "He that is joined unto the Lord is one spirit," and in Rom. viii., 35, "Who shall separate us from the love of God?"'

We have to-day the figure of the vine and the branches. It has been said of Palestine that 'the grape is the king of fruits there.' Hence, Christ chose a very apt figure to illustrate the relation of the disciple to his Lord. We have the vine itself, the husbandman, and the branch, representing Christ, the Father, and the disciple. These three together make possible the rich fruit.

The care of the vine was a source of much study and work. Superfluous and useless branches were cut off, that the vine might produce the best possible fruit and not waste its vitality upon useless offshoots. The disciples had just had a vivid instance of the removal of a non-productive branch, in the dismissal of the traitor Judas, upon his miserable errand. A useless branch may be pruned from the vine, or may be allowed to wither until it drops off, but in the economy of true discipleship the useless vine must cease to draw life from the vine simply that it may exist for itself. Unfortunately, many of our churches sadly need pruning to-day.

THE BRANCH AND THE VINE.

3. 'Now ye are clean through the word which I have spoken unto you.

4. 'Abide in me, and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me.

5. 'I am the vine, ye are the branches; he that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit; for without me ye can do nothing.

6. 'If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch, and is withered; and men gather them, and cast them into the fire, and they are burned.'

A branch utterly fruitless and without hope of bearing fruit was to be taken away from the vine altogether, while a branch that gave fruit or the promise of it was to be cleansed or purged from everything that was forming a hindrance to its best fruitfulness. For three years Christ had been thus purging or cleansing these branches, his disciples, that they might become fruitful.

But the branches must be more than cleansed rom dead twigs and leaves, or whatever injured them. The branch must be in the vine, in constant touch with its source of life. Just so with the disciple. He could not remain for a time in contact with his Master, and then wander away completely, and still expect to have the spiritual strength necessary to bear fruit.

The individual member of the church of Christ needs in this very day, when a revival is so urgently needed to meet the downward tendencies of the times, to ponder with prayer and searching of heart the words of Christ, 'Without me ye can do nothing.'

'IF YE ABIDE IN ME.'

7. 'If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.

8. 'Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples.

9. 'As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you: continue ye in my love.'

We have seen the result of not abiding in Christ, now we turn to the blessing of this close and vital relation with the Master. This abiding is not a more or less regular returning to Christ for refreshing of one's spiritual life. It is an unbroken living in him, an abiding rather than a going and coming. His words then abide in us just as the life giving sap can flow freely through the branch from the vine.

The disciple abiding in Christ can ask what he will, and it will be granted him. But it is to be noted that the soul that abides in Christ will not be given to asking amiss, but will have the spiritual vision and desires to ask things that are for the best.

Now, Jesus goes on to say, God is glorified in the fruitfulness of Christ's disciples. Hence what will be the leading desire of the Christian if not to bear fruit to the glory of God? The exhortation to abide in Christ is also an invitation to continue in his love, the love of the Son of God to his faithful followers.

THE CONDITION OF ABIDING.

10. 'If we keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love.

11. 'These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full.

12. 'This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you.'

Several times, in the life of Christ, had his Father testified by a voice from the clouds as to his pleasure in Christ, and the disciples had been constant witnesses of the power given to Christ to work miracles. They thus had abundant evidence of the fact that Christ abode in his Father's love. If they would keep his commandments, Christ told them, they should abide in his love, as he had kept the Father's commandments and abode in the Father's love. You will notice that obeying and abiding are linked together in each case.

Why had he been speaking these things to them? That his joy might be in them and that their joy might be full. A detailed description of this joy is not given. But the joy of Christ, which he wants his disciples to share, is that of acceptance with the Heavenly Father. A man conscious of this relationship, and preserving it unbroken, is fortified against all the assaults of the world, and ahead of him he sees a glorious eternity. Deep in deed is the joy which Jesus invites his disciples to receive.

What particular commandment does Christ now give his disciples? One of love—'That ye love one another, as I have loved you.' What a vast multitude of special commands, laws, and proclamations this command, perfectly kept, renders unnecessary! Christ's great law of love once kept by every mortal would make statute books little more than curiosities. About to go forth himself to face the fierce hatred and cruelty of the world he leaves with this handful of his true followers the great law of love.

Fruitfulness, answered prayer, glorifying God, abiding in love, fullness of joy—such are the results of this abiding in Christ which is the burden of these words of our Lord, about to pay the last penalty because of his own love to a fallen race.

The lesson for May 14 is, 'Jesus Prays for his Followers.' John xvii., 15-26.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, May 1.—John xv., 1-12.
Tuesday, May 2.—John xv., 13-22.
Wednesday, May 3.—John xv., 13-xvi., 7.
Thursday, May 4.—John xiv., 1-14.
Friday, May 5.—John xiv., 15-31.
Saturday, May 6.—Matt. vii., 15-23.

SPEAKER AND AUDIENCE.

('Manchester Guardian.')

'Twenty minutes on twenty years' platform experience' was the title of a most interesting address delivered by Dr. Macnamara, M.P., at a conversazione of the London district of the Institute of Journalists.

Dr. Macnamara said that, in his opinion, Scotch audiences were the most highly informed and the most critical. South Wales audiences were the most demonstrative and the most exuberant; and London audiences were the most exacting, from the point of view of the speaker. The London audience went to a meeting to be amused, a Scotch audience to be instructed and to instruct the principal speaker of the evening. (Laughter.) He disagreed with the general view that Scotchmen are the most troublesome hecklers. They were 'not in it' with a Cockney audience. A Scotsman put a question with a view to eliciting some point of information which the speaker had omitted, and if the speaker were the best informed man at the meeting, as he should be, he had no difficulty in satisfying the questioner. But the Cockney heckler proceeded on very different lines. He would cut in with an impish non sequitur, and the audience always expected the speaker to go one better. (Laughter.) If the speaker failed to make them laugh more hilariously, then he was no statesman. (Renewed laughter.)

In the course of his address, Dr. Macnamara related a budget of good stories. On one occasion, he said, he was to address a conversazione of a South London Teachers' Association. On his arrival, not more late than usual (laughter) he found the doorway thronged with people. Just in front of him was a young lady leaning on the arm of a fine young fellow, and he could not help overhearing their conversation as he pushed his way into the meeting. 'Who's going to speak,' asked the young lady. 'Oh!' replied the young man, 'It's Macnamara; he is going to talk about the school board.' 'Let's go back to one of the dark classrooms,' was the coaxing reply of the young lady. (Loud laughter.)

Dr. Macnamara said he was never more heavily let down in his life than by an agricultural laborer in North Devon. He (Dr. Macnamara) was answering some questions at the close of the meeting. One of the questioners was not in favor with the audience, and the expression 'silly ass' was flying about the meeting between his supporters and the opposition. 'There seems to be a good many 'silly asses' at this meeting,' said Dr. Macnamara. 'Let's hear one at a time.' Immediately one of the interrupters arose and pointing to him (Dr. Macnamara) remarked:—'Well, you go on.' (Laughter.)

When speaking at meetings in chapels Dr. Macnamara said the deacon offering prayer invariably referred to him in his utterance. On one occasion the deacon said fervently: 'O Lord, we bless thee for our chairman. Thou canst, O Lord, bring him, even him, to the seat of Grace.' (Loud laughter.) It was said the old London vestries sometimes conducted their business in a festive fashion, but they hardly came up to the proceedings of an Irish Board, where, according to one member, long before the meeting was over the clerk was drinking the ink and signing the cheque with whiskey. (Loud laughter.)

THE LATE LORD ANGLESEY.

(London 'Chronicle.')

The death of the Marquis of Anglesey, which will be regretted by many other persons than his creditors, recalls in some particulars the passing away of the fourth and last Marquis of Hastings. Lord Anglesey lived four years longer than Lord Hastings, who died at the age of twenty-six. Lord Hastings was much younger than that when he made his first public appearance—in a police court, to be fined for cockfighting. Each married a lady of his own blood. Lady Florence Paget's elopement with her cousin, Lord Hastings, was a nine days' wonder, and, after his death and her marriage with Sir George Chetwynd, she became the mother of Miss Florence Paget Chetwynd, who is Lord Anglesey's widow. It is a curious coincidence which has made one and the same lady the wife in one case, and in the other the mother-in-law, of the two greatest spendthrifts among Marquises.

JOHN KNOX AS A GALLEY SLAVE.

When Knox was taken prisoner, on the capitulation of St. Andrews to the French fleet, he was, in flagrant violation of the Articles of Capitulation, sent to the galleys. For nineteen months he had to endure this living death, which for long-drawn-out torture can only be compared with what the Christians of the earliest centuries had to suffer when they were condemned to the mines. He had to sit chained with four or six others to the rowing benches, which were set at right angles to the side of the ship, without change of posture day by day, and compelled to sleep, still chained, under the benches by night; exposed to the elements day and night alike; enduring the lash of the overseer, who paced up and down the gangway which ran between the two lines of benches; wearing the coarse canvas shirt and serge jacket of the rower; feeding on the insufficient meals of coarse biscuit and porridge of oil and beans; chained along with the vilest malefactors.— London 'Quarterly Review.'

GOOD CHEER.

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

MAKE THIS A DAY.

'Make this a day. There is no gain
In brooding over days to come;
The message of to-day is plain,
The future's lips are ever dumb,
The work of yesterday is gone—
For good or ill, let come what may—
But now we face another dawn,
Make this a day.

'Though yesterday we failed to see
The urging hand and earnest face,
That men call opportunity;
We failed to know the time and place.
For some great deed, what need to fret?
The dawn comes up a silver grey,
And golden moments must be met.
Make this a day.

'This day is yours; your work is yours;
The odds are not who pays your hire.
The thing accomplished—that endures,
If it be what the days require.
He who takes up his daily round,
As one new armored for the fray,
To-morrow steps on solid ground.
Make this a day.'
—Selected.

ACKNOWLEDGED.

J.A.C., an invalid at Coldbrook, N.S., wishes to acknowledge through the Sunshine column, a number of copies of 'Sabbath Reading,' and a book, 'Men of the Bible,' received some time ago from 'a Friend,' in Belgrave, Ont.

WESTMOUNT NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Westmount Sunshine Society will be held on Thursday, May 11, for the election of officers and planning the work for the summer. A short programme of entertainment and afternoon tea will follow the meeting. A large attendance is requested.

The last monthly meeting was held on April 13. Mrs. Marson presiding. Among communications read was one from Mrs. Smith, Kenlis, N.W.T., telling of the arrival of a box of books and magazines sent by the society some time ago. The literature will be distributed among children and older people in the district.

Through the generous donations from friends, the rummage sale held at the Nazareth Street Mission was very successful. The various articles were in excellent condition, and there were so many willing workers and ready sales that the funds of the society were considerably increased.

BOYS' SUNSHINE CLUB.

Some more books are being sent from the club for the circulating library among miners in the Sandon, B.C., district; also to Megantic. Books, magazines, etc., are acknowledged from Miss Hurst, Mrs. Wm. Hastings, Mrs. Douglas Armour, Mrs. Ramsay, Peel street; Mrs. Jaffray, Mrs. Cuttle, Miss Rose, Miss Wright, and others giving no name; and one dollars from Mrs. Moss for postage.

'Is the world growing better?' was debated at a recent meeting. The affirmative side was taken by Messrs. Allan Elliott and G. Cushing, of the Philatelic Club, and the negative by Messrs. Alex. Sclater and Sydney Stevens, of the Sunshine Club. The decision was for the affirmative.

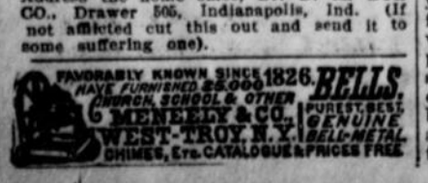
Contributions of clothing for an invalid are acknowledged by Miss Macdonald from Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Allan Macdonald, Mrs. Pillow, Mrs. Jaffray and Mrs. Henry.

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

Advertisements.

Old Men and Women Do Bless Him

Thousands of people come or send every year to Dr. D. M. Bye for his Balmy Oil to cure them of cancer and other malignant diseases. Out of this number a great many very old people, whose ages range from seventy to one hundred years, on account of distance and infirmities of age, send for home treatment. A free book is sent telling what they say of the treatment. Address the home office, Dr. D. M. BYE CO., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind. (If not afflicted cut this out and send it to some suffering one).



Weak Kidneys

To any Kidney sufferer who has not tried my remedy I offer a full dollar's worth free. Not a mere sample—but a regular dollar bottle—standard size and staple.

There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I ask no deposit—no promise. You take no risk. The dollar bottle is free—because mine is no ordinary remedy, and I feel so sure of its results that I can afford to make this offer.

In the first place, my remedy does not treat the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which alone is responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves: this system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart and the liver and the stomach. For simplicity's sake I have called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—nor the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves, and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others, that weakness anywhere results in weakness everywhere.

This is why I treat not the kidney that is weak but the ailing nerve that MAKES it weak. This is the secret of my success. This is why I can afford to do this unusual thing—to give away FREE the first dollar bottle, that ANY STRANGER may know how my remedy succeeds.

The offer is open to every one, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy. Those who have tried it do not need the evidence. So you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. I will then send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle, standard size and staple. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar lay before him and will send the bill to me. Write for the order to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

WHAT MR. ROOSEVELT MAY AND MAY NOT DO.

STRANGE LAWS THE PRESIDENT MUST OBEY.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

In some respects President Roosevelt has privileges in excess of those enjoyed by European monarchs, but for the most part he is bound by so many rules and regulations which accrue to his position that he really enjoys less freedom than those possessing sovereignty.

In the first place, he is forbidden, during his tenure of the Presidency, to leave the United States even for an hour, and this rule has been observed by every one of America's Presidents. Moreover, as foreign soil is barred to him, he cannot set foot in any one of the embassies at Washington, for an embassy in any country is foreign soil, and belongs to the nation represented there. For the same reason, too, he cannot board a foreign warship paying a visit to an American port.

Some years ago this gave rise to a very awkward incident, for a newly-appointed Austrian ambassador, ignorant of the regulation in question, invited the President to a banquet at the Embassy, and took his refusal as a personal slight and tendered his resignation. The unpleasantness which resulted was only overcome by a detailed explanation from the White House.

But the social laws surrounding the position of President are very strict. The holder of this office is forbidden to pay the first call to any visitor to the United States, however exalted he may be, unless he wears the crown of a European country, the reason being that the President is considered superior to every man except a reigning monarch. As for Mrs. Roosevelt, she is prohibited from paying any calls, but etiquette permits her to hold a weekly 'At Home,' invitations to which are sent out on a small card bearing 'The White House' in the left-hand corner in silver, and announcing the date and time of the function.

Another peculiar restriction imposed upon the President is that he must not play games of chance on Sunday, a regulation for which Washington was responsible, neither must he indulge in any sport on that day. But, unlike most monarchs, who regard Sunday as a day of rest from all state business, the President is frequently required to attend some public function on the first day of the week.

It is an unbroken rule that the President shall not ride on the left-hand side of his carriage. When a new President is elected it is usual for the old one to go to the Capitol sitting on the right-hand side of his carriage, but on the return journey he yields up this place to his successor. He is only allowed to break this rule should he desire to when the dean of the Diplomatic Corps is in the carriage with him, this post being held in 1904 by the Russian ambassador, Count Cassini.

On the other hand, the President possesses many powers which crowned heads do not share. Should his country be at war, it is not the War Office which guides the campaign, but the President from the White House in the capacity of commander-in-chief. Moreover, he can interfere in church matters, which no European monarch dare do, and he can appoint the humblest individual to a post of honor, however important, without obtaining the sanction of Congress. As master of all ports of the United States he can, on any pretext, prevent a ship entering any of them, and Congress cannot revoke his decision, even if such an act on his part endangered the peace of the country. And, more important still, he has the power to enter into a treaty, commercial or otherwise, with any country without seeking the advice of his senators.

But though he can make peace with a hostile country on his own terms, the President cannot declare war, a prerogative most rulers, King Edward among them, can exercise if they choose. And if the President gets into financial difficulties the laws of his country will not render him immune from the risk of being arrested for debt.

Advertisements.

INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.
IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

JAPANESE VALETS.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

By far the greater number of valets are English. Partly because it is the thing to have an English 'man' and partly because the work has been followed by more men of their nationality than any other, this may be called the Englishman's trade. Few of the valets employed in this country are native born Americans. There are some Swedes, a few Germans and Frenchmen among them. Of recent years the soft moving Japanese servant has also joined their ranks. The Jap possesses many of the qualities that make a good valet. He is as diligent as could be required by the most autocratic of masters. He has no bad habits, does not drink, cares not for fine raiment or jewellery, and does not waste his master's time by flirting with the ladies' maids. The Jap does not come merely to acquire the wherewithal to return to his native land and live out his days in luxury. He comes often to study the ways of the West, almost as much as to earn a living; and there are at least two Japanese valets in this city who are graduates of the Tokio university.

RURAL DELIVERY LEADS TO GOOD ROADS.

(From the Des Moines 'Register and Leader.')

'I believe that rural mail delivery is going to be one of the strongest agents in bringing about better country roads,' said Jonn Williams, living near Ankeny.

'The heavy snows and the deep drifts of the past few weeks have demonstrated that. The rule is, you know, that the rural carrier must deliver mail as long as the roads are open and passable. As a result of that, the farmers turned out last week when the roads drifted full of snow and shovelled them out so that the mail waggons could get through.

'You can find many places along the country roads where drifts twelve feet high have been cut through. Through these cuts one can drive with snow twelve feet high on either side of him. In many places the main road has been abandoned and fields have been entered through open gates to avoid some of the deeper drifts on the main highway.

'I look for considerable work during the spring and summer along the roads to prevent them getting so muddy that traffic is impeded, more especially so that the rural mail carrier can get through. The farmer has become accustomed to receiving his mail and now he wants it every day and is going to do what he can to get it.'

DE GEYTER'S REVENGE.

J. De Geyter, the well-known Flemish author, had another source of income in addition to that derived from literary work. He was the head of a large pawnbroker's establishment in Antwerp, and it is in connection with this latter position that a biographer tells the following amusing story:—

One night, long after he had gone to sleep, De Geyter was rung up by telephone.

'What is it?' he queried, not over pleased.

'I say, Geyter, came the voice of a friendly Bohemian, 'just tell me the time.'

'Why don't you consult your watch instead of bothering me in the dead of night?' called the infuriated pawnbroker.

'I couldn't; my watch is in your possession,' came through the telephone.

De Geyter had his revenge, however. Knowing the Bohemian's habits, he waited till the early morning hour when he knew him to be in his first sleep. Then he telephoned to his tormentor's hotel, suggesting that he had an urgent communication to make. When his tormentor, sleepy and morose, came to the telephone, Geyter said, suavely:—

'You asked me to tell you the time, sir. It is just eight in the morning.'

HOOK'S FISHY COMPLIMENT.

It was Theodore Hook's good or evil fortune to find himself one night at a musical 'party,' says a biographer. In the course of the evening's entertainment a young lady attacked a very difficult song, which she gave with exaggerated expression and a great many blunders. Next to Hook sat an elderly lady, as decided an amateur in criticism as the songstress was in singing, overflowing with gushing ignorance and sparkling superlatives.

'Oh, Mr. Hook,' she murmured, 'don't you adore her singing? It's so full of soul!'

'Well, madam,' replied the famous English humorist, 'for my part I think there is more of the flounder than the sole about it.'

'DOUSING' RODS

THE ART OF DIVINATION IN THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH EXPLAINED.

(From 'Cassier's Magazine.')

There is undoubtedly a practical art of discovering springs. Indians or frontiersmen can find water in the desert when a 'tenderfoot' cannot. Mexicans and experienced prospectors can similarly find ore. These arts consist mainly in the recognition of superficial signs which escape the ordinary observer.

It is not necessary that the operator should consciously note these signs separately and reason upon them. No doubt he frequently does so, though he may not give away the secret of his method to others. But in many instances he recognizes, by association and memory, the presence of a group of indications, great or small, which he has repeatedly found to attend springs or ore deposits. This skill, due to habit, is often almost unerring for a limited district, but ununder new conditions it breaks down. Old miners from California or Australia have often made in other regions the most foolish and hopeless attempts to find gold, because they thought this or that place 'looked just like' some other place in which they had mined successfully.

Apart from the magnetic minerals there is no proof that ore deposits exhibit their presence and nature by any attraction or other active force. With regard to water, however, there may be an action affecting the temperature and moisture of the overlying surface. Even here, however, it seems more likely that such effects are manifested visibly to a close observer rather than by direct affection of his nervous or muscular systems. The favorite fields for water diviners are regions in which water is abundant, but not gathered upon given horizons of impermeable strata underlying porous rocks.

BOSTON AND THE NEGRO.

A Southerner writing from Boston to the Charlotte (N.C.) 'Observer' tells of the immense audiences which greeted Booker T. Washington at the Old South Church, and adds:

'I have seen Boston people look openly disgruntled and edge as far away as possible from negroes who were seated by them in the street cars. The man in charge of the box-office at one of the large theatres here told me last week that he had been obliged to exchange some seats because the purchasers were unwilling to sit by a negro. I asked if they were Southern people, and he did not think they were.

'The proprietor of a well-known restaurant told me a few days ago that he had just charged a negro $1.40 for a dinner which would have cost any one else thirty-five cents.

'The same day the following incident was told me: A negro entered a barber shop near here and asked for a shave. The barber at first refused, but the law is on the negro's side. He told the negro that he would have to wait, and after about an hour's time he re-appeared with a razor which he had fixed for the purpose.

'He had taken an old one and had hammered on it with something heavy until it was dented and the edge broken in several places. He said to the negro: "The law compels me to give you a shave, but, by George! this is what I am going to do it with." The negro gave one look at the razor and fled.

'Collectively, the people here seem to be anxious for the intellectual and moral improvement of the negro. But when it comes to individuals, it seems to me that there is just as much prejudice as at the South.'

PURE FOOD LAW.

The Boston 'Transcript' says: 'Collector Stranahan has assumed the aggressive for the government in its attitude toward the enforcement of the pure food law, with especial reference to the labelling of all imported products with a formula noting the use of coloring or preserving substances of whatever kind, such as sulphate of copper, boracic acid, glucose, etc. That the authorities have decided to show no more leniency towards importers and foreign manufacturers failing to comply with the law is evidenced by the fact that a large quantity of 'egg-white,' a pasty preparation used extensively by bakers and confectioners, found to contain a dangerous amount of boracic acid, was ordered re-shipped to France. At the same time, importers generally were notified that hereafter the policy of the government would be to force the re-shipment to the original point of shipment of all goods brought here without proper labels. This was the first intimation the importers had received that radical measures were to be resorted to at once to enforce the law. They quickly sought cover by cabling the manufacturers in Europe to hold up further shipments indefinitely.

INVESTITURES IN ENGLAND.

(London 'Truth.')

The King has made an important change in the regulations for investitures. Hitherto the order has been: 'No insignia are worn by gentlemen who are to be invested.' In future, however, the recipients of honors are to wear any orders, decorations, or medals which they may have received. Investitures are now state ceremonials. Queen Victoria observed semi-state if the function was at Windsor Castle, but at Osborne there was a considerable reduction in the ceremonial, with fewer members of the court in attendance. It is understood that next year the periodical investitures of the Bath, the St. Michael and St. George, the Indian Orders, and the military decorations will be held by the King in the Throne Room at St. James's Palace. Queen Victoria usually conferred investitures to the higher classes of the several orders, i. e., knights grand crosses and knights commanders. The King, however, has kindly consented to invest the companions of the orders, who are introduced into his Majesty's presence in single file, as at a levee.

RAILWAYS IN FRANCE.

(From 'Collier's Weekly.')

In France the railways are mostly owned by companies. Yet not only are the charges for carrying freight stipulated by the government, but the government control is far more exacting than anything we have proposed. The public is satisfied, and the railways do not think of complaining, any more than express companies in the United States think of complaining because they do not have charge of the postal business.

Continental countries hold that under modern conditions the railway is in the same relation to the public as a highway was a century ago. The idea that the macadamized roads of France should be entirely in the control of private companies would be little more ridiculous to a Frenchman than that the railways should be their own judge of rates.

Advertisements.

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From Maker to Wearer by Mail.
Prices 75c to $5.50 each.
We pay the postage.
Write for our money saving catalogue.
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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.
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DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Advertisements.

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KNIFE FREE.

Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, 'World Wide', at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind.

This is a regular Man's Jack Knife, and any boy who gets it will have something to be proud of. Ask by post card for one dozen copies of 'World Wide,' and they will be sent immediately.

LIMEHOUSE.
Dear Sirs.—I received the knife and am very much pleased with it. Accept my thanks. Yours truly—
ALFRED MARSHALL.

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A dollar bill is easy to remit and will pay for :—

Daily Witness, World Wide, Northern Messenger } All for 3 Months.

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These offers are good anywhere in the following countries:—

Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

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Dear Sirs,—

Please find enclosed the sum of one dollar, for which please send me

The Daily Witness for ——months,
The Weekly Witness for ——months,
World Wide for ——months,
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N.B.—We regret that postal regulations make it impossible to receive subscriptions at above rates for Montreal city or suburbs.

For samples, etc., address 'Flag Department,' John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

DO IT NOW AND BE READY FOR EMPIRE DAY.

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The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind.

The Subscription rate for Sabbath-school clubs is only Twenty Cents a year.

If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered.

Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week.

Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks FREE OF CHARGE, in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON

CANADIAN CABLES.

London, April 18.—Application was made to-day at Acton Police Court by Acton Guardians for the necessary certificates for the emigration of eleven orphan and deserted children from the Cottage Homes to Canada. It was pointed out that the maintenance of these children in future would be eleven pounds per annum as compared with the present cost per child of thirty pounds per annum. The magistrate granted the application.

London, April 18.—It is stated in connection with the Eastern Extension Telegraph report that the Pacific Cable conference is proposed to be held next month.

London, April 19.—Lord Stanley of Alderley, in a letter to the 'Westminster Gazette,' on a colonial preference, says he fears that in consideration of the policy of a colonial preference, with its advantages and disadvantages, too much attention has been paid to the question of raw materials. No doubt they are at present the principal articles which the colonies export, and on which an effective preference could be given, but a policy, which should give a preference on any article for the sake of bringing a preference for ourselves, would be injurious to the interests of this country, as well as likely, in the long run, to lead to disappointment, complaint and bad feeling in the colonies. His Lordship asks should we be prepared in so important an article as wood pulp to limit our papermaking supplies from other countries in order to encourage Canada. In 1903 we imported £2,500,000 worth of wood pulp. Of this, £648,000 came from Canada. A five percent duty on wood pulp, other than Canadian, would raise a revenue of ninety thousand pounds a year, and give a subsidy of about £30,000 a year to Canada. This stimulus to Canadian trade might cause Canada to send us half our total supply. Then our revenue would fall to £60,000 a year and Canadian pulp makers would gain £60,000 a year, English pulp consumers being taxed £120,000 a year. If we taxed wood pulp we should have to tax other papermaking materials, such as rags, esparto fibre, and other materials imported to the value of about £920,000 in 1903. Thus the whole trade of papermakers would be disturbed and the cost of materials enhanced for the purpose of buying a Canadian preference.

Lord Strathcona arrived in Liverpool by the 'Oceanic' on Thursday. He appeared quite well and spoke in enthusiastic terms of the prosperity of the Dominion. He was delighted with the class of emigrants settling there, he said.

London, April 19.—Three parties of emigrants left London last night for Canada, sixty young men in connection with the Church Emigration Society sailing by the 'Ionian'; over two hundred under the auspices of the joint emigration committee of the East End Fund and Charity Organization Society. A third party of 89 adults and 36 children was sent by the Self-Help Emigration Society. Two last parties will sail by the 'Dominion.'

The tweed manufacturers on the Scottish border are enjoying a period of prosperity, Canadian orders being especially large. Mill owners find it to their advantage to suit their colonial clients.

The directors of the Bank of Montreal for the half year ending March 30 have declared a dividend of ten percent.

The B. C. Electric Railway directors approved the agreement providing for the electrification operation of the railway line between Vancouver and Steveston, and increase their capital to a million pounds by the creation of 150,000 £1 shares.

London, April 20.—The 'Evening Standard,' in referring to countries being well represented at the Liege exhibition, says so will Canada, which is full of buoyant self-assertion of youth and life and never lets a legitimate opportunity slip.

London, April 20.—Mr. Roderick Campbell writes to the 'Times' challenging the statement made in Mgr. Richot's obituary notice that he did what he could to restrain his flock from taking part in Riel's insurrection in 1870. It was his flock which barred Mr. McDougall's progress to enter British territory, compelling him and his family to return to Ottawa, in the depth of a very severe winter. Mr. Thomas Scott, too, was shot down in cold blood, without the semblance of a trial, Mr. Campbell declares.

London, April 20.—Forty braves and squaws of the Ojibway, Blackfeet, Iroquois, Mohawk, Onondaga, Sioux and Abenaki tribes, who will constitute the Indian village at the Naval Exhibition, at Earl's Court, opening May 6, are due in a few days by the 'Lake Champlain.'

London, April 20.—The Bishop of Stepney, making an appeal in behalf of the East End Emigration Fund, said it has already sent 500 to Canada this year, and that many other respectable men and women with families were now waiting an opportunity to get to the Dominion.

London, April 21.—The 'Morning Standard's' Liverpool correspondent learns that, in spite of the statement credited to the chairman of the Cunard Line, and foretelling the reopening of the Atlantic rate war, the idea is scouted in well-informed circles in Liverpool; at best, while there are plenty of passengers for Canada and the United States, from whom the higher rates can be obtained.

London, April 22.—Lord Strathcona, according to the London correspondent of the Yorkshire 'Post,' Leeds, is not alarmed by the quarrel between Protestants and Roman Catholics in connection with the concession of separate schools in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

London, April 22.—The London representative of the Birmingham 'Post' interviewed Lord Strathcona, who, in referring to the transfer of the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt, is reported as stating that Canada is thus growing rapidly into a system of military and naval defence on her own account and an extensive market is opening there for munitions and weapons of defence.

Concerning railway extension in Canada Lord Strathcona was of the opinion that the demand for engineers and railway material plant there could hardly be supplied by Canadians, and Canada preferred to employ engineers from England and to place orders for railway equipment here rather than allow Americans to make a 'scoop' of these extraordinary business opportunities.

London, April 22.—The speaker says few things more damaging to Mr. Chamberlain's cause have appeared than the article in the 'Quarterly Review' on the 'Colonial view of preference,' for that article analyzes colonial opinion as dispassionately and reveals a state of things which would tax all Mr. Chamberlain's ingenuity to explain away.

London, April 22.—The Government of New South Wales is following Canada's lead in arranging for addresses in agricultural districts of England, pointing out the advantages of New South Wales as a field for farmers of small means.

London, April 22.—The Liverpool 'Daily Mercury,' regarding the world circling British Empire cables, says the view taken in Ottawa will no doubt be the popular view everywhere. What is really aimed at is a reduction of charges on telegraphic messages transmitted by the Empire cables to the very lowest rates. The higher questions of permanent Imperial unity and development of the Empire, apart from the possibility of such a concession to the trading facilities within the Empire, is sufficient to account for the wonderful unanimity which the Board of Trade of the Canadian capital has found to exist.

London, April 23.—The Dutch steamer 'Irene' has landed at Cardiff 20 men of the French fishing steamer 'Alice,' which foundered off Newfoundland. The 'Alice' experienced shocking deather, and was twice dismasted. She sprung a leak. Her signals brought an unknown steamer to within 500 yards, but when the crew took to the boats she made off, and the men had to return to their pumps, and for six days and nights kept the 'Alice' afloat. They were in the last stage of exhaustion when the 'Irene' bore down, the 'Alice's' decks being awash.

London, April 23.—Canadian orders hold a prominent place in the markets, particularly in woollens from Leeds and Huddersfield, whilst Canadians are the largest export buyers in Dundee linens. In the iron trade Glasgow sheet makers are exceptionally busy with Canadian orders.

London, April 24.—A large number of emigrants sailing on Wednesday on the Dominion liner 'Vancouver,' chartered by the Salvation Army, are men of small means, seeking employment, and quite a fair proportion are moneyed men going out to settle directly on land. The Salvation Army enterprise has been so successful that three overflow parties of nearly four hundred passengers are sailing almost simultaneously by other vessels. At Liverpool, the Lord Mayor is to preside at a meeting in the saloon of the 'Vancouver,' at which an address will be given by Mrs. Booth, who, before the vessel sails, will break the Salvation Army flag at the masthead.

DR. GRENFELL IN TORONTO

Toronto, April 18.—Dr. Grenfell, the Oxford University medical missionary, who is also magistrate and master seaman on the shores of Labrador, was the guest of the Canadian Club yesterday, and spoke to them of his work in the land of the wilds.

Dr. Grenfell said he was a strong confederate and from his twenty years' life among fishermen he could speak with first-hand knowledge of their views. He believed that Confederation of Labrador and Newfoundland with Canada should be discussed from the standpoint of the people up there. So also ought the question of reciprocity with the United States, a policy which he favored if it meant an increase in the price of fish.

He was convinced, to begin with, that the best life was the Christian life. For himself, he was a medical missionary, but hated to hear a man talk about sacrifice. He believed truth was going to be propagated by men going and living their Christian lives among the people. One of his objects in coming back through Canada this year was to get help for a hospital on the south coast of Labrador, for there was need at the present time.

NORTHWEST SCHOOLS

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN SAYS THERE CAN BE NO PEACE EXCEPT WITH JUSTICE.

Winnipeg, April 22.—Archbishop Langevin has broken silence on the North-West school question, and the 'North-West Review' (Roman Catholic) publishes a circular addressed to the clergy from His Grace. The circular claims Catholics have a right to separate and Catholic schools in the Territories, and loudly and insistently demand the recognition and protection of this right in the organization of the new provinces. The circular further says: 'Our rights are as sacred and as certain to-day as they were in 1875. And if some opportunists were to ask us to be silent for the sake of peace, or because it is impossible now to recover our right, we would answer, there can be no peace except with justice. There can be no prescriptions against right. Our cause is that of justice and peace because it is the cause of conscience and truth, and truth, like God, never dies.'

MANITOBA'S BOUNDARIES.

Winnipeg, April 22.—At Belmont, on Thursday night, Mr. S. J. Jackson, M.P., Selkirk, the first Dominion member to take part in the campaign in Mountain, informed the electors that before the Roblin Government took action for boundary extension the Manitoba members, the Saskatchewan members and the Ontario members had discussed the matter among themselves, and had arrived at a basis of agreement, which, though informal and as yet unofficial, embodies beyond doubt a basis of settlement on which the matter will be arranged. Manitoba's western boundary will be as at present, except that it will continue straight north until the Churchill river is reached. The boundary will follow the source of that stream to its mouth and continue eastward down the coast line of Hudson's Bay until the mouth of the Wenisk river is reached.

A BAIRNIE'S JACKET

MONTREALER'S POETIC PLEA PASSED IT THROUGH THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS.

A small package was taken from the Montreal mail, marked 'Supposed liable to customs duties,' and turned over to the United States customs officials in the regular order of business, one day this week, in a small city in New York State near the Canadian frontier, on the route between Montreal and New York City. Instead of the usual style of superscription, the only marks on the package to indicate its destination were the following twenty lines of poetry plainly typewritten in the Scottish dialect:—

'Ther's naught but a baby's coat within
To charge it duty wad be a sin,
It's no mony days sin he cam' doon
An' staked oot his claim, in yer guid toon,
Whar we wish him noo the best o' luck,
Sin by guid rechts he sud be a Canuck;
But noo he's a free-born 'Merican baby,
And he'll be your President some day, maybe;
Then ye'd feel rale sair if we'd made ony racket,
Boot taxin' the bairnie's wee bit jacket;
Sae carry this straight to
LAWRENCE PARK
(An' frae yer customs, keep it dark)'
Sin it's a braw guid day for Greater New York
When a Canuck bairn was brocht by the stork.
An' Meredith Leslie Warren's the name,
O' the laddie that lately to Bronxville came.

Sin ye dinna believe a' that is true,
Jist peek inside at the coatie sae blue;
Then rin alang, sin, sure as yer born,
Yon laddie will hae it for Eastern Morn.

The customs officials 'peeked inside,' their inspection showed that the contents were as stated, and, as the regulations permitted of passing it, the package was sent on its way duty free by the very first mail. It will reach the wee bairnie in time for Easter. The package was mailed at Montreal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BROWN.— At Elm Bank Farm, South Georgetown, on April 16, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, a daughter.

MILLIGAN.—On Friday, April 21, 1905, at 687 City Hall ave., a son to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Milligan.

RICHARDS.—On April 19, 1905, at 10 City Councillors street, Montreal, the wife of Constable Richards, Windsor Station, C.P.R., of twin sons (one still-born).

SAMSON.—At Magog, Que., on April 15, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Samson, a son.

WATT — At Stillwell Farm (Allan's Corners), on Sunday, April 16, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Watt, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—BOWER. — At the home of the bride's parents, 196 Emerald street, north, on April 20, 1905, by the Rev. J. A. Wilson, B.A., Frederick J. Anderson, to Nellie E. Bower, both of this city.

BINNIE — CORNELL — On April 20, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, 439 Elm avenue, Westmount, by the Rev. J. Wellington Graham, B.A., James William Binnie to Annie Alice, third daughter of Mr. C. R. Cornell.

BURKE—FERGUSON.— On April 20, 1905, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Boundy, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Speers, Annie Ferguson, of Port Hope, to Joseph Burke, formerly of London, Ont.

COOPER — McCRAE — On April 20, 1905, by the Rev. Lawrence E. Skey, at the residence of the bride's brother, 18 Oxford street, Toronto, Grace Isabel, daughter of the late Wm McCrae, of Chatham, Ont., to Mr. Robert Cooper, of Toronto.

ELDER—EVANS.—On April 15, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, 226 Jarvis street, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Wade, assisted by the Rev. Canon Body, D.D., John J. Elder, of Toronto, to Florence, third daughter of John D. Evans, formerly of Hamilton, Ont.

FERGUSON — DICKSON — On April 19, 1905, at the parsonage, by the Rev. Alexander Esler, pastor of Cooke's Church, Toronto, Mary Dickson, of Cobourg, to John Ferguson, of Belleville.

FLANAGAN—MAGUIRE. — On April 20, 1905, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Herman Moore, of Weston, Ont., Alberta Margaret, youngest daughter of Mrs Elizabeth Maguire, of Weston, to C. Edward Flanagan, of Mount Dennis, Ont.

GARDINER—BOOTH.—At Kingston, Ont., on April 5, 1905, by the Rev. Eber Crummy, B.A., B.Sc., John H. Gardiner to Emma Helena, youngest daughter of B. A. Booth, all of Odessa.

GILMOUR — McDONOUGH —In St. Paul's Cathedral, Toronto, on April 15, 1905, by the Rev. Canon Dann, Amy Dalton, youngest daughter of the late William McDonough, Parkhurst, London, to John Wardrop Gilmour, son of Thomas Gilmour, Toronto.

GRANT—HUNTER.— At the residence of the bride's mother, 644 St. Denis street, on April 19, 1905, by the Rev. J. R. Dobson, Alexander James Grant, of the C.P.R. Telegraph, Montreal, to Evt Maud, only daughter of the late James H. Hunter, formerly of Sorel,

GREGORY—WICKHAM.— At the residence of the bride's father, Brantford, Ont., on April 20, 1905, by the Rev. S. J. Farmer, William T. Gregory to Grace Elisabeth, eldest daughter of W. T. Wickham.

HAWKEN — BLIGHT — At Carlton St. Methodist Church, Toronto, on April 19, 1905, by the Rev. Alex. Sutherland, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. V. Smith, D.D., Edith Mary, eldest daughter of Walter H. Blight, to Arthur J. S. Hawken.

INRIG — WOOLIDGE — On April 15, 1905, at the residence of the bride's father, 62 Duke street, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. H. Francis Perry, Florence Hilda, second daughter of Mr. W. J. Woolidge, to Mr. Donald Inrig, of Toronto.

LOGIN —ANDERSON — On April 10, 1905, at St. James Church, Piccadilly, London, England, Mrs. Wheatley Anderson to Commodore Spencer H. M. Login, R.N., A.D.C., commanding the Naval Depot, Portsmouth.

LOYNACHAN—KRAUSE.— On March 25, 1905, at 312 East Lake street, Minneapolis, Minn., by the Rev. G. L. Morrill, Miss Edythe M. Krause to J. Arthur Loynachan, formerly of Montreal.

MACINTYRE—M'NICHOL.— At the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. D. J. McKinnon, 31 Dunbar road, Rosedale, Toronto, on April 19, 1905, by the Rev. J. J. Elliott, B.A., of Midland, Grant, son of Mr. Malcolm C. MacIntyre, Strathroy, to Winifred, only daughter of the late Mr. Benson McNichol, of Brampton.

MALONE — SYMINGTON — On April 15, 1905, Arthur E. Malone to Annie J. Symington, both of this city.

McCONNELL —McCULLOUGH—In Kingston, Ont., on April 17, 1905, by the Rev. Alex. Laird, Thomas S. McConnell, of Odessa, to Miss Minnie McCullough, eldest daughter of the late John McCullogh, Kingston.

MILLER — IRWIN — On April 12, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. L. Armitage, Mr. R. T. Miller, of Toronto, to Susie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Irwin, Picton, Ont.

MONTGOMERY—LOUGH. — At the residence of the bride, on April 19, 1905, Olive Charlotte, daughter of William Lough, Esq., to Robert C. Montgomery, of New Richmond, Que.

ORDE — RUBIDGE — On April 19, 1905, at the residence of the bride's sister, 79 Grenville street, Toronto, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, Walter Leonard Orde, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, son of the late Geo. Frederic Orde, Esq., to Pauline Marion, youngest daughter of the late Walter Boswell Rubidge, barrister, and granddaughter of the late Captain Charles Rubidge, R.N.

PHILIP—POTTS.— At Toronto, on April 14, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Talling, Mr. John C. Philip, eldest son of Mr. Geo. Philip, sr., of Brougham, to Mrs. Rachel A. Potts, widow of the late Rev. Geo. H. Potts, of Scarboro'.

RILEY—DEVINS.— On April 20, 1905, at the home of the bride's father, Emery, Ont., by the Rev. G. L. Powell, B.A., Miss Rilla Devins, only daughter of John R. Devins, Esq., to Mr. William A. Riley, second son of William Riley, Esq., all of Emery.

SHARP—SIMS. — At the First Baptist Church, on April 22, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, R. C. Sharp, of Winnipeg, Man., to Nellie, only daughter of Mr. James Sims, of this city.

THOMPSON—WRIGHT.—On April 12, 1905, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. Waugh, Schreiber, Jessie Kirkwood, daughter of W. K. Thompson, superintendent C.P.R., White River, Ont., to Percival Ross Wright, son of Thomas R. Wright, Toronto Junction.

THORN—RAMSEY.—At Quebec, on April 20, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mary Jameson Ramsey to Frederick C. Thorn, both of Quebec.

WEST—LAW.—On April 6, 1905, at the parish church, Cuckfield (Sussex), England, by the Rev. Canon Cooper, M.A., Charles Osborne West, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., to Rachel Law, youngest daughter of the late James Law, of 'Greetlands,' Halifax.

DIED.

BAILIE.— On April 17, 1905, at her late residence, No. 2 Victoria Terrace, Montreal street, Kingston, Ont., Jennie, daughter of the late Hugh Bailie.

BARRY — At Quebec, on April 16, 1905, James Barry, aged 59.

BELL.—At Belleville, Ont., on April 18, 1905, Carrie L., beloved wife of John Bell, K.C., consulting general counsel Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada.

BRUCE — At his late residence, near Beaverton, Ont., on April 15, 1905, Donald Bruce, in his 72nd year.

CAMPBELL.—At 1006 Sherbrooke street, on April 17, 1905, Francis Wayland Campbell, jr., youngest son of Dr. F. W. Campbell, at the age of 29 years and 11 months.

CLARK — At the residence of her brother-in-law, G. Grimson, 371 St. Dominique street, on April 18, 1905, Mary Clark, daughter of the late Alex. Clark, Valleyfield, Que., aged 60 years.

CODD — On April 20, 1905, Dorothy, only child of Louis and Catherine Codd, aged four years and two months.

COPEMAN — At Quebec, on April 14, 1905, Lillian Annie May Copeman, daughter of John Copeman.

CRAWFORD.—On Sunday, April 16, 1905, Eugenia M. Crawford, daughter of the late Doctor James Crawford.

DANSEREAU — In St. Henry, Dr. E. H. Dansereau, on April 21, 1905, aged 58 years and 6 months.

DONALDSON — At 43 Balcarres street, Edinburgh, Scotland, Andrew Donaldson, aged 70 years.

DOW — At 6 Steel's Place, Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 27, 1905, Jessie Johnston Dow, late of Cowdenhill, Bo'ness, in her 79th year.

FLAWN—Suddenly, on April 18, 1905, at All Saints' Church, Mrs. Flawn, beloved wife of Mr. William Flawn, in her 74th year.

FORMAN — In this city, on April 21, 1905, Barbara Ross, widow of the late Archibald Forman, aged 85 years.

FRENCH.—On Good Friday, 1905, at her residence, Swanwick avenue, East Toronto, Marianna Lydia Taylor, beloved wife of Frederick W. French, Principal of East Toronto High School.

GALE.—At Quebec, on April 17, 1905, Benjamin Gale, accountant of the Sheriff's office, in the seventieth year of his age.

GEAR.—On April 20, 1905, Elizabeth Johnson, wife of J. H. Gear, 46 Power street, Toronto, and daughter of Mr. Wm. Johnson, Birmingham, England.

GRANGE — At Port Arthur, Ont., on April 17, 1905, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Roberts, Elizabeth McJennett, relict of the late Thomas Grange, of Napanee, Ont., aged 86 years.

GUAY.—At Quebec, on April 21, 1905, Joseph Guay, leather merchant and currier, of the firm Guay & Fils, St. Valier street, aged 68 years and seven months.

HELLYER — In Dunnville, Ont., on April 17, 1905, Laura Belle, eldest daughter of the late Robert Hellyer, of Port Dover, Ont., and Mrs. T. Jones, of Dunnville.

HOGG — At the manse, Auchtermuchty, Scotland, on April 9, 1905, the Rev. D. N Hogg, M.A., minister of the parish, in his 63rd year.

IRWIN.—In this city, on Sunday, April 23, 1905, at 103 Wolfe street, Elizabeth (Lizzie) Robinson, beloved wife of Henry Irwin.

JARVIS — At Toronto, on April 20, 1905, Mary A., widow of the late Charles F. Jarvis, aged 71.

KIRBY — At Braeside, Ont., on April 15, 1905, Jean Stewart Kirby, daughter of Russell Kirby, aged 7 years.

LAMONT — On April 20, 1905, Margaret Foster, beloved wife of August Lamont, aged 50 years and 11 months.
Edinburgh and Peebles papers please copy.

MANSON.—At Port Hope, Ont., on April 15, 1905, Captain William Manson, aged 84 years, a native of Wick, Caithness, Scotland.

McBURNEY.—In this city, on April 18, 1905, at 823 Palace street, John McBurney, of the late firm of J. & D. McBurney, commission merchants.

McKECHNIE.—At Seattle, Wash., on April 17, 1905, Silas H. McKechnie, formerly of Bristol, Que.

McKELVEY — At Kingston, Ont., on April 20, 1905, in her 67th year, Rebecca, wife of Mr. John McKelvey, and youngest sister of Mr. F. E. Grafton, of Montreal.

McMILLAN.—On April 12, 1905, of diphtheria, Allan McMillan, beloved son of James McMillan, aged 18 years, three months and eight days.

McWHINNIE.—On April 17, 1905, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. J. W. Devitt, 681 Bathurst street, Toronto, Elizabeth, relict of the late Wm. McWhinnie, aged 76 years.

MEAD.—At the Toronto General Hospital, on April 18, 1905, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Hooper Mead.

MURPHY.— Suddenly, at Coldwater, on April 16, 1905, Mr. John Murphy, retired merchant, of Colwater, and formerly of Bradford, Ont., aged 75 years.

NORTHMORE.— In Kingston, Ont., on April 20, 1905, Clara Jamieson, beloved wife of Geo. Northmore, jr.

QUAIN — In this city, on April 18, 1905, Edward Quain, retired grocer, son of the late Patrick Quain.
Brooklyn and Ottawa papers please copy.

RICHARDSON.—On April 17, 1905, at St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, Mr. John Richardson, formerly of Taunton, Co. Somerset, and Maidstone, Co. Kent, England.

ROBERTSON. — At Baltimore, Md., on April 18, 1905, James, eldest son of the late John Robertson, and nephew of the late James Robertson, this city.

SHAVER — In West Flamboro', Ont., on April 9, 1905, Margaret Vallance Parney, only daughter of the late W. Miller, and beloved wife of A. W. Shaver, M.D., aged 44 years.

SIMPSON — In this city, on April 20, 1905, at 1704 St. James street, St. Henri, Elizabeth Ann Taylor, beloved wife of John Samuel Simpson, in her 41st year.

SMITH — At Pincher Creek, Alberta, on April 11, 1905, Joan McLean, wife of W. T. Smith, Esq., and daughter of the late T. A. McLean, Calgary, and granddaughter of the late Chief Justice McLean, Toronto.

SOMERS—At the residence of his nephew, Benjamin Somers, Leslie street, York Township, Ontario, Hugh Somers, of Torrance, Muskoka, in his 63rd year.

SPIERS.—At Noyan, Que., on April 20, 1905, Emma Durdle, beloved wife of John D. Speirs, aged 72 years.

TAYLOR — At the home of her son T.W. Taylor, 30 Irving street, Battle Creek, Mich., on Jan. 8, 1905, from a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Jane Taylor, relict of the late Mr. George Taylor, formerly of Huntingdon, Que., aged 76 years.
Huntingdon papers please copy.

WERMUTH.—In this city, on April 19, 1905, Alexander Wermuth, aged 15 years.

WOODROW.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. S. J. Willoughby, 133 Frank street, Ottawa, on April 16, 1905, Jessie B. Woodrow, relict of the late James Woodrow, aged 69 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

FERGUSON — In loving memory of Dan. Ferguson, who died near St. Elmo, on April 19, 1883, aged 26 years.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given by Anthony Emond, gentleman, of the City and District of Montreal, that he will apply to the Quebec Legislature, at its present session, for an Act to be put into possession of the particular legacies made to him by Article Nine of the last will and testament of the late Arthur Caron, his uncle, executed on the 16th of April, nineteen hundred, before Mtre Victor Morin, Notary, although he has not passed his examinations for the admission to the practice of medicine; and that he will further apply to be exempted from the obligation of passing said examinations.
Montreal, March 27th, 1905.
ALPHONSE DECARY, Attorney for Petitioner.

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