Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1901. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

DE WETT MAKING FOR KROONSTAD.

He Has Again Escaped With Four Hundred Men.

THE BOERS' DETERMINED ATTACK UPON LICHTENBURG FAILED—GENERAL CELLIERS KILLED.

London, March 11.—The 'Times' publishes the following despatch from Aasvogelkop, March 9: 'General De Wett has escaped northward by a forced march with 400 men. His objective is believed to be the vicinity of Kroonstad.

'Four other Boer leaders are all in the south-eastern part of Orange River Colony.

'Only a few bands of Boers are now left in Cape Colony.'

No further news has been received concerning the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha. The 'Daily Express' says it hears that Lord Kitchener declared the surrender must be unconditional, while the question of the future treatment of the Boers was referred to London. It is asserted that Mr. Kruger, through Dr. Leyds, has sent a long telegram to Mr. Schalkburger, acting-president of the South African republic, asking for details regarding the negotiations.

PRO-BRITISH BURGHERS

THIRTEEN THOUSAND DEMAND ARMS IN ORDER TO PROTECT THEIR HOMES.

Bloemfontein, March 10.—General De Wett is reported to be moving northward steadily at the rate of twenty-five miles a day with a view to crossing the railway to the eastward. He should now be west of Kroonstad. Several small commandos are in possession of the south-eastern portion of the Orange River Colony.

It is impossible not to be struck with the fact that a great proportion of the former enemies of Great Britain in South Africa now frankly throw in their lot with the British. Brandfort, Kroonstad and Bloemfontein companies of ex-burghers are now taking arms against the Boers. They state that their object is not to operate against their former comrades, but to defend homes and property against marauding bands. Every town in the Free State occupied by the British soon will become a centre of British influence extending a long distance in its vicinity. Over thirteen thousand refugees are now within the British lines and many of them demand arms and permission to take the field. If their requests be granted it will be easy to get two thousand ex-burghers enrolled on the British side.

TRAIN WRECKERS PUNISHED.

Capetown, March 11.—A court-martial has sentenced to death two rebels connected with the recent wrecking of a train at Taaibosch. Others concerned in the crime were condemned to various terms of imprisonment.

TACKLED AN ARMORED TRAIN.

London, March 10.—A special despatch from Capetown, dated March 8, says the Boers lost forty killed in an engagement with an armored train near Rooenoogte. They mistook the train for one loaded with horses, and allowed it to come within range, whereupon fire was opened from the train, and the Boers fled, some of them abandoning their rifles.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

Capetown, March 10.—The official reports regarding the progress of the bubonic plague in Capetown show a total of 22 deaths and 102 cases.

Some Malays gathered to-day to oppose the removal of a Malay who had been attacked by the disease, and of several persons who had come into contact with the victim. The police were overpowered, and the persons who had come into contact with the Malays made their escape. In the event of a repetition of this experience, it will be necessary to employ an armed force. More trouble is anticipated.

LEAVING FOR PORTUGAL.

Lorenzo Marquez, March 9.—The Portuguese transport 'Zaire' sailed for Lisbon to-day, having on board 103 Boer families, including those of ex-Auditor-General Maris and Commandant De Kook.

LICHTENBURG SAFE.

BOERS FAILED IN THE ATTACK—RECENT BRITISH SUCCESSES.

Lord Kitchener, under date of March 7, says:

'The Boers failed in their determined attack upon Lichtenburg. Our losses, besides the two officers previously reported, were fourteen men killed and twenty wounded. The Boer general, Celliers, was killed.

'De Wett's position is variously reported, as his men are scattering through the Orange River Colony. Our troops marching north reached Pietrusburg to-day.

'French reports further captures of a fourteen-pounder Creusot, with carriage and limber complete, and one Hotchkiss, making a total of seven guns.' The total number of Boers known to have been placed hors de combat since the eastern operations began is nine hundred and seventy-nine.'

Lord Kitchener states that 169 rifles, 24,970 rounds of ammunition, 184 horses, 1,240 trek oxen, 3,920 cattle, 13,580 sheep, 100 waggons and carts and large quantities of forage have been captured without casualties in Cape Colony.

He further reports: 'Parsons found a small commando north of Aberdeen and attacked them. Kritzinger's commando yesterday entered Pearston, but Gorringe, from the west, turned them out, and Delisle headed them off on the road to Somerset East.'

As Delisle happens to be in the western part of Cape Colony, it is thought that either Col. Williams or Col. Lowe, who are co-operating with Col. Gorringe, is meant in the above.

MORE CANADIANS KILLED

NEWS OF THEIR DEATH RECEIVED IN OTTAWA.

A message to the Militia Department from Capetown reads as follows: Sergt. Abbot and 183, Sergt. Carter, late of Orpens' Horse, both slightly wounded accidentally on Feb. 11. Sergt. F. Douglas dangerously wounded Feb. 16, since dead. 89. Sergt. Vine, formerly of Canadian Dragoons, severely wounded Feb. 16; 235, Sergt. Northway, formerly Second Canadian Mounted Rifles, killed, Feb. 16. All above belonged to Canadian scouts, under General French.

BOTHA TIRED OF WAR.

NEGOTIATING WITH LORD KITCHENER FOR PEACE TERMS.

Private information received in London confirms the rumors of negotiations between Lord Kitchener, Sir Alfred Milner and Comandant-General L. Botha. Nothing is known as to the actual presence of the Boer commander-in-chief at Pretoria, and no London paper publishes a statement that he is there, but it is reasonably certain that General Botha is in either personal or very close touch with Lord Kitchener.

It is stated on good authority that Sir Alfred Milner has gone to Pretoria with the object of assisting Lord Kitchener in these negotiations, the length of which appears to be due to General Botha's desire to consult with Acting-President Schalkburgher, at Pietersburg, and to make terms applying to the whole Boer forces; but, militating against this is Lord Kitchener's doubt as to General Botha's ability to control General De Wett and other leaders, as well as the internal opposition General Botha is encountering.

One of the best informed South African authorities is quoted as saying:

'We have little doubt that General Botha will surrender. The question now is as to what forces he can bring with him. We have private information tending to show that Lord Kitchener and Sir Alfred Milner have decided to accept his surrender on the basis that he is merely commander rather than commander in chief of the enemy's forces. General De Wett and General Delarey, as well as the other leaders will probably have to be dealt with individually on similar terms.

It is also understood that Dr. Leyds was recently negotiating to secure peace terms, but when it was discovered that he was merely acting a farce, not being in communication with General Botha or able to live up to the tentative suggestions made, the British Government having learned his views, quickly ended the proceedings, especially when it was found that Lord Kitchener was treating with General Botha while Dr. Leyds was unable to speak authoritatively for the forces in the field.

Curiously enough the War Office seems genuinely without definite information regarding the exact state of affairs.

The great financial firms whose interests in South Africa are almost equal to those of the government, believe, from their private advices, that the present situation is likely to result in the surrender of General Botha, and the forces under his immediate command, while the other Boer units will remain in the field.

MORE MEN FOR THE FRONT.

TWELVE THOUSAND TROOPS TO SAIL NEXT WEEK FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Whatever negotiations are proceeding, and Mr. Kruger declares that they can only be for an armistice, the government evidently has no idea of slackening reinforcements. The War Office issued a detailed statement last evening of transports that are to sail for South Africa within the coming week with twelve thousand troops.

The casualty list reveals the fact that two officers were killed at Lichtenberg on March 3. Lord Kitchener's telegram: 'Am sending reinforcements,' was dated March 6. Evidently, therefore, the fighting continued for some days, and further advices are awaited with anxiety.

According to the 'Daily Mail's' despatches, General De Wett and Mr. Steyn have separated, the former being at Petrusburg, west of Bloemfontein, and the latter at Smithfield.

The progress of the bubonic plague causes deep anxiety and apprehension in Capetown. The Cape government has decided to remove the people from one third of the city area and to cleanse it. Every precaution will be taken should the disease spread to the troops.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says Mr. Kruger is informed that Mr. F. W. Reitz, former state secretary, of the Transvaal, is suffering from aberration of mind.

The 'Times' understands that the remainder of the war loan will be issued in consols, the government having already issued as much in short term loans and bonds, as it is likely to obtain from the proceeds of a Transvaal loan.

A despatch from Aliwal North, Cape Colony, says: 'The Boers are occupying positions at Rouxville, 25 miles north of here, in the Orange Free State, Bushmanskop and elsewhere, in parties of from 200 to 400. President Steyn is reported to be at Smithfield, 25 miles north-west of here, in the Orange Free State.

'General Bruce Hamilton's column is here preparing to advance.'

AWARDED THE V. C.

Lieut. F. Maxwell, of Roberts's Horse, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for the greatest gallantry in saving guns at Kornspruit. He went out on five different occasions and assisted in bringing in two guns and three limbers.

BOTHA AND KITCHENER

Latter's Peace Terms Agreeable to a Majority of the Boers

NEGOTIATIONS ARE IN ABEYANCE, HOWEVER, PENDING AN ANSWER FROM ENGLAND.

'The negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Botha are in abeyance, says the Pretoria correspondent of the 'Times,' wiring on Wednesday, 'pending an answer from the British Government.'

The 'Daily Chronicle,' referring to the armistice at Pretoria, says:

'We learn that the untiring agent in bringing about the negotiations was Mrs. Botha, who was deeply affected by the hopeless plight of the Boers, and did her utmost to induce her husband to accept the British terms.

'Unfortunately, the meeting of Feb. 27 was limited to Gen. Botha's request to know Lord Kitchener's terms. Lord Kitchener replied that a general amnesty would be granted to all who surrendered, as well as to all prisoners, except those Cape Dutch, who, being British subjects, had actively fomented Boer resistance. General De Wett and Mr. Steyn were, however, expressly excluded from the amnesty.

'Lord Kitchener further promised that if peace were concluded the government would assist in rebuilding the farmhouses and other buildings destroyed under military exigencies, would reinstate the lawful owners, and would help them stock their farms. Those guilty of acts of treachery would be excluded from the benefits.'

'General Botha appeared satisfied with the conditions, and the armistice being arranged, he proceeded to consult his officers, a vast majority of whom accepted the terms.

'De Wett and Steyn both remained irreconcilable. They declined any terms, De Wett adding that on his part the war had become one of revenge and he intended to do all the mischief he could.

'It is probable that the original armistice of a week has been extended. It is believed that the remainder of Gen. Botha's officers have now been won round, and that he is likely formally to submit to Lord Kitchener on March 11, when his force will surrender to General French.

'According to our information, Lord Kitchener's dispositions made the speedy capture of General Botha's forces quite certain. Gen. Botha frankly accepted the situation, and was treated by Lord Kitchener at both interviews with the greatest consideration.'

GEN. FRENCH'S OPERATIONS.

South African despatches show that the British operations continue to be hampered by heavy rains. For eight days General French's forces were under incessant rains without cover and with considerably reduced rations. Now, however, the troops are on full rations again.

The Pietermaritzberg correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says the British troops unearthed Boer gold, valued at £9,500, on the Swaziland border.

END DRAWING NEAR.

SURRENDER OF BOTHA MEANS CLOSE OF HOSTILITIES.

London, March 8.—A despatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, March 5, evidently held up by the censor, has just arrived here. It says Lord Kitchener met General Botha and other Boer leaders at Middelburg on Feb. 27, and the question of the possibility of the termination of hostilities was discussed.

Another despatch from Pretoria, dated Wednesday, March 6, which met with similar treatment, says the meeting between Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha has awakened deep interest, and that there are favorable expectations as to the probable outcome.

According to the 'Sun,' 'the surrender of General Botha would have been accomplished before now had Lord Kitchener been in a position to conclude terms of surrender. When the surrender occurs, the 'Sun' adds, it will include the surrender or entire suppression of General De Wett and will involve the termination of the war.

Pretoria, March 8.—It is said here in Boer circles that the leaders of the burghers in the field will surrender with a majority of their followers, if assured of amnesty and assistance in starting life afresh, and if a free pardon is granted to the rebels.

Two more guns have been dug up, and one has been captured from the Boers by General Babington in the neighborhood of Ventersdorp, Transvaal.

AN ARMISTICE GRANTED.

Lorenzo Marquez, March 8.—Lord Kitchener has granted General Botha a seven-days armistice to enable him to confer with the other generals.

STEYN ADMITS DEFEAT.

HE SAYS THAT THE BOER CAUSE IS HOPELESS.

London, March 12.—The 'Times' has received the following from Bloemfontein:

'Boers who have surrendered here say that Mr. Steyn, in a recent speech at Philipolis, admitted that there now was no chance of regaining the country.

Lorenzo Marquez, March 11.—General Botha is willing to surrender. He asked for an armistice in order to communicate with General De Wett and Mr. Steyn. Should they decline, it is believed, nevertheless, that General Botha will surrender.

The Boers have no artillery or ammunition, and are burying all their guns.

The railway from Lorenzo Marquez to Pretoria is practically clear of Boers.

TO BE SHOT AS SPIES.

GERMAN BURGHER LIKELY TO SUFFER THE SAME FATE.

The military tribunal sentenced two burghers to be shot. They were charged with attemptink to enter Johannesburg as spies.

Max Walter, a German burgher, is awaiting sentence for a breach of the oath of neutrality. Fully armed, he rode into the picquet and said that he was a German artillery officer, acting-adjutant to Commandant Beyers, and that he was on a mission to the peace delegates. He was released on parole. It was afterwards discovered that he was an ex-member of mine police who had taken the oath of neutrality.

GEN. FRENCH'S CAPTURES.

London, March 8.—General French's total captures in the present operations are as follows: Guns, 7; rifles, 784; rounds of ammunition, 204,970; horses, 4,071; trek oxen, 5,520; cattle, 28,220; sheep, 178,730; and waggons and carts, 1,457.

The Boer invaders of Cape Colony have been more active than usual during the last few days. Schoeper's commando warmly attacked Aberdeen on March 5. They raided the jail and commandeered the prisoners. The attack, however, was repulsed. It is stated that the Boer loss was heavy.

Capetown, March 7.—The Rev. Mr. Cachel, a Dutch minister, has been arrested at Burghersdorp, on the charge of high treason.

BOER LOSSES.

GUERILLA WARFARE PROVING COSTLY.

Statistics of the Boer losses show that the present system of guerilla warfare is proving very disastrous to the enemy. Their losses in killed and wounded, and prisoners for January amounted to just over 1,000, while 1,600 have been accounted for in February. For January the number of the killed by actual count was over 200, and 98 were taken prisoners. The figures for wounded are taken from estimates checked by prisoners. Commandant-General Botha recently sent in a list of his losses approximating to our figures, with a request that it should be published for the information of the relatives of his men.

SCOUTS HELD OUT.

Three hundred Boers surrounded fifty of Driscol's Scouts on March 2, at a kraal near Doornberg. The scouts held out for a day and a night before relief reached them. The Boers captured 17.

MARATSBURG OCCUPIED.

Cradock March 9.—Maratsburg has been re-occupied by the British the Boers evacuating. Only a few horses were secured.

ARE ALL BECOMING BALD.

Among supplies despatched to Lord Kitchener in South Africa was a large quantity of hair wash prepared to prevent him from getting bald. The South African climate is fatal to hair, which first fades, and then falls out. It is easy to pick out returned warriors by their thin and colorless locks. Lord Kitchener is almost bald. The Duke of Teck is completely so, and the most accomplished hair specialists have been employed ever since the Duke of Marlborough's return trying to counteract the depilatory effects of the climate.

KRITZINGER IN FULL FLIGHT.

Col. Gorringe, operating in the Albert district, has inflicted severe loss upon Commandant Kritzinger, breaking his force into three parts. The operations are apparently resulting in Kritzinger being driven eastward across the Port Elizabeth and Graaf Reinet railway. His exact whereabouts is not reported, but five hundred Boers who occupied Pearston, probably belonging to Kritzinger's commando, are moving eastward in the direction of Somerset East. The British are pursuing them.

General Parsons has surprised and dispersed both Scheeper's and Fouche's commandos near Vleikuil, in the Uiterhage district, north of Port Elizabeth. A portion of the Boers are making for Oorlogospoort, while another body is breaking back into Zoetendals valley, in the north-west. Apparently a small body of Boers are near Yacamos. They are roaming about the country. Forty-seven of them raided Pella on March 3. They took four prisoners and then left in the direction of Namies.

GENERAL COLVILLE'S CASE.

MR. BRODRICK MAKES A FRANK STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

London, March 11.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Charles MacKinnon Douglas, Liberal, moved for an enquiry regarding the retirement of Major-General Colville, who was sent home from from South Africa by Lord Roberts for inefficiency in the field. Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of War, replied that the motion compelled him to say things he would prefer to leave unsaid, but that he would tell the House the whole truth.

After declaring that he had nothing to apologize for in the course the War Office had taken he proceeded to criticise severely General Colville's conduct.

'At Sanna's Post,' said the Secretary of War, 'General Colville blundered about and manoeuvred about until his force was weary, while the Boers carried off guns unmolested. Lord Roberts thought Col. Broadwood did right, although General Colville took exception to Col. Broadwood's behavior. General Colville left Col. Broadwood and his shattered force severely alone and marched his troops in another direction. He showed a lack of enterprise which lost him the confidence of Lord Roberts.

'Lord Roberts, however, postponed his decision until he should be fully informed. Then came the unfortunate Lindley surrender, for which General Colville was blameable, as he ought to have attempted to effect relief.

'I consulted Lord Roberts regarding the Gibraltar command, and I had no alternative, after the advice from Lord Roberts and Sir Evelyn Wood. I gave General Colville an opportunity to resign, but he insisted on being removed.

'I consider General Colville has been treated more leniently than if he had been court-martialed. Every possible pressure has been brought to bear in his favor, but, so long as I hold office, I shall not give way to such clamor.'

EIGHT PEOPLE KILLED.

BY THE EXPLOSION OF THE BOILER IN A CHICAGO LAUNDRY.

Chicago, March 11.—By the explosion of the boiler in the Doremus Laundry, 458 West Madison street, this morning, eight people were instantly killed, 29 injured and several are missing.

A SECOND STATE UNIVERSITY.

Toronto, March 11.—The act respecting the school of mining and agriculture, just introduced into the legislature, is likely to arouse the friends and opponents of denominational education both in the House and the province. Its adoption in its present form would practically erect Queen's University into a second state university, as it would add to the school of mining connected with Queen's classes in optics, electrical science, forestry and all branches of biological, geological and physical science. Opponents of the act declare that its adoption will tend to arouse the heads of other denominational colleges to fight for their interests, and that the next step will be a demand from the Roman Catholics for separate high schools. It is pointed out that while the provincial federated university has been languishing for lack of sufficient support, and running behind at the rate of $15,000 a year, the school of mining in connection with Queen's has been receiving $20,000 a year in provincial grants.

THE BRITISH ANSWER.

SENATE AMENDMENTS TO THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY REJECTED.

Washington, March 11.—The answer of the British government to the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, made in the Senate, was received to-day by the British ambassador and communicated to Secretary Hay. The contents of the document have not yet been made public.

The British answer is a dignified but complete rejection of the Senate amendments, and it leaves upon the United States government the responsibility for any further action that may be deemed expedient.

SUCCEEDS MR. OGILVIE

Ottawa, March 11.—At Saturday's cabinet meeting an order-in-council was passed appointing the Hon. J. S. Ross, of Regina, as commissioner of Yukon in place of Mr. William Ogilvie, who has resigned.

ST. PATRICK'S NUMBER.

'Witness' readers with Irish blood in their veins would enjoy 'World Wide,' published March 16. A copy will be sent, postpaid, and free of charge, to any one sending a post card asking for it. John Dougall & Son, publishers, Montreal, Canada.

A CHINESE APPEAL

Viceroy of Nanking Asks British Aid Against Russia

A VERY GRAVE SITUATION.

Liu Kun Yi, the Viceroy of Nankin, has appealed to Great Britain, Japan and the United States, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the 'Daily Express,' to asist China to resist Russia's designs in Manchurja.

'There is much activity in Japanese naval, military and political circles regarding Russia's action in Manchuria,' says a despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Kobe, dated March 8.

'It is reported that six hundred Russian marines with ten guns have landed at Masaparo, Corea.'

A crisis has arisen in the Far Eastern affairs, which, in the opinion of the British Government, is graver almost than the troubles which originally turned the eyes of the world toward the Orient. In this crisis secret negotiations are going on between the United States and Great Britain with a view to thwarting what both governments appear to consider a determined attempt on the part of the Russian Government to plant herself permanently in one of the richest tracts of the Chinese Empire. The conference held on Wednesday between Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador to England, and Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, had nothing to do with Nicaraguan canal affairs.

To quote from a British official: 'The Nicaragua controversy is a minor matter compared with the present situation. What Mr. Choate did was to receive from Lord Lansdowne an important message declaring that England was not satisfied with Russia's declaration regarding Manchuria as delivered to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, by Count Lansdorff and asking the United States if they were prepared to take joint action of such a decisive nature that Russia would have no alternative but to recede from her position.'

CHINESE REFORM.

An article in the 'China Gazetter says that Viceroy Liu Kun Yi has submitted a memorial to the throne in favor of reform on the following basis: The establishment of a permanent constitution, complete change in the educational system, the selection of only qualified men for the civil service, the creation of an army by conscription, the adoption of a systematic scheme of finance, the establishment of an Imperial bank empowered to issue notes that shall be current throughout China, the framing of laws to encourage the establishment of newspapers, and the removal of the present distinction between Chinese and Manchus.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA

GAME OF GRAB AGAIN THREATENING THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

London, March 11.—'It is not likely that the powers will oppose the schemes of Russia,' says the Pekin correspondent of the 'Morning Post,' wiring on Saturday. 'The situation is regarded as very gloomy. Even the Chinese plenipotentiaries declare openly that intervention by the powers is not desirable unless they are prepared to back up their protests.

'There are reports from the province of Shansi that the Chinese are constructing extensive fortifications and mobilizing large bodies of troops to resist an advance of the allies.

'General Chaffee refuses to allow the decapitation of several notorious 'Boxer' chiefs, guilty of murder, whom the Chinese have condemned. The Americans are the only foreigners who have carried out no executions in Pekin.

'The Japanese battleship 'Hatsusek,' just completed in England, has been ordered to proceed hither with all possible speed,' says the Yokohama correspondent of the 'Daily Mail.'

'Other orders given to the Japanese navy indicate the seriousness with which the Japanese Government views the situation in the Far East.

'Well informed Japanese regard Russia's act in Manchuria as a gigantic bluff, inspired by the notion that Great Britain's hands are tied in South Africa, but, as Germany is only half-hearted in the maintenance of Chinese integrity, a coalition with Japan is improbable, and Japan is too much embarrassed in her finances to do more than to protest to endeavor to secure compensating advantages in Corea.'

LI HUNG CHANG VERY ILL

HIS PHYSICIANS SAY HIS LIFE HANGS BY A THREAD.

Pekin, March 10.—Li Hung Chang is again seriously ill, and his physicians say his life hangs by a thread.

NEW BRITISH WARSHIPS

Arrangements had been made for the simultaneous launching Tuesday of the 'Montagu,' first class battleship of 14,000 tons; the 'Albemarle,' first class battleship of 14,000 tons; the 'Drake,' armored cruiser of 14,000 tons, and the 'Kent,' armored cruiser of 9,800 tons, at the four principal ports of the United Kingdom, but owing to the unfavorable weather at Portsmouth, the launching of the 'Kent' had to be postponed.

The four vessels aggregate a displacement of about 42,000 tons, which makes a total of 92,000 tons added to the navy afloat since the accession of King Edward.

The 'Montagu' was launched at Devonport, the 'Albemarle' at Chatham and the 'Drake' at Pembroke.'

A FREE LUNCH.

(Maude Meredith, in the 'Union Signal.')

It was a lovely day in early spring, and young Mrs. Bray was hovering over her tulip beds, and snipping off her rose bushes with all the animation of a true lover of flowers, as, indeed, she was. The sun shone brightly, and a sweet odor of fresh earth and springing grasses dallied by on the soft spring breeze. Suddenly she looked up, pushing back her garden hat, and allowing an ugly puckor to settle on her fair brow.

'I know I ought to go in and cook something, but, dear me! the house is so poky on a pleasant spring day. It's cook, cook, and wash up dishes, and I just hate the thought of it.'

A purple crocus, veined with white, had sprung up in a sly corner, and now caught her eye. 'Oh, you little beauty!' she cried, running over and kneeling down beside it. 'This is something new, and if there aren't two more buds.'

The frown was all gone now, and the thought of supper gone with it.

An hour later, Mrs. Bray hurried into her pretty house, tossed her hat and garden gloves into a corner, and began to prepare the seven o'clock dinner. As her husband was a book-keeper in the heart of the city, he could not come home at noon, but carried a cold luncheon instead.

To-night the pantry seemed particularly empty, and the little housewife flurried about, burning her fingers in her haste, and at last, after her husband had waited for some time, set on a very poor dinner, indeed.

As Mr. Bray rose from the table he said, in his usual quiet way: 'I wonder if you couldn't fix me up some little thing or other, Frankie, for lunch that would make a change. I've sort of lost my appetite with this spring weather, and yet I get faint if I go all day without eating anything.'

'Oh, dear, dear! what can I fix up! I've heard it said the way to a man's heart was through his stomach, and I believe it. I'm sure I don't care what I have to eat, and I just can't bear to stand stewing over the stove all these pleasant days.'

'Perhaps I'd better go to a restaurant,' her husband said, thoughtfully, 'but I have not gone because I've been saving up the pennies to make the last payment on this place. I mean to put it in your name.'

'Oh, goody! do! I never owned anything in my life, and it would be just too sweet to be able to say "my house," wouldn't it?'

'Have you a luncheon ready for me to-morrow, or had I better buy a cheap dinner?' he inquired.

'Let me see,' mused his wife pushing back the fluffs of golden hair that were tumbling into her eyes; 'there's crackers—and—a little cheese left, and—some cookies—and—well I guess that is every living thing.'

'No'—her husband answered slowly, 'I'm sort of tired of cookies and crackers. I've had them every day for a week. I'll get a warm bite somewhere.'

'Well, I'm sure I'll be glad if you will,' she said, and the matter dropped.

The following day, as Mr. Bray wandered down a side street, looking for that paradox, a clean, cheap restaurant, he stumbled upon one of the clerks, a new man in the house, but a very pleasant fellow.

'What ye lookin' for, Bray?' he asked. 'A decent place where a Christian can get a bite? I'll tell you what I've found; just this way a step; follow me.'

A turn to the right, a dive down a few steps, and they entered a clean, pleasant room, set with small tables, decorated with pots and baskets of growing flowers, and neatly sanded with fresh, piney-smelling sawdust.

'What kind of a place do you call this, Jim?' Bray asked, seating himself.

'Do you ever take a glass of beer?' Jim asked, motioning a waiter. 'Take one? shall I order two glasses?' the man persisted, and Bray nodded reluctantly.

'I do not drink a glass once in two years,' he exclaimed. 'My mother used to make spruce beer, and I learned to like it, but since coming to the city, I have let such things alone.'

'Well, this is not for the beer, you need not drink that,' Jim replied, 'just wait and see.'

Presently a waiter appeared, bringing the two glasses of beer, and also a plate of baked beans, one of bread—rye, but very fresh and sweet, two pats of butter and two apple tarts. The beans were piping hot, and, taken all in all, the dinner was exceedingly good. Bray rose from the table with quite a different feeling from that usually experienced when he finished his customary lunch of cookies and crackers, washed down with a swallow of hydrant water.

'Only five cents!' he exclaimed, 'is not there some mistake?'

Jim laughed and shook his head. 'Not a shadow of one,' he answered. 'Of course, if you smoke, you are expected to buy a cigar or two here at the counter, and most fellows take two or three glasses of beer, some of them a glass of whiskey at fifteen cents, and often more than one, so that is where the profit comes in. Fellows like us, who take the lunch for a single beer, are what they call "lunch fiends," but who cares! so long as they make the offer, we've a right to accept, if we choose.'

'But I've been told that there were cheap counters, where one could get a hot bite without the beer,' Bray said.

'Yes,' Jim answered, 'there are. Some places you can get a stew for ten cents, but nobody knows what it's made of; then there is the coffee—ugh! chicory, for five more, they give you a bit of poor baker's bread and a pat of villainous looking butter, and the big cock-roaches come out and devour the lay-out before you can get it into your mouth; and moreover, these places are none of them clean.'

'I'm an entire stranger to restaurants,' Bray said, as they separated at the store for their afternoon's work.

The next day as he came out he found Jim waiting for him on the sidewalk, and they drifted, almost unconsciously, to the place that they had visited the day before. A murder had been committed, and as the murdered man had held a prominent position, the matter was the subject most talked of by business men that day, and Bray drank his beer and ate his hot pea soup and rye bread almost unconsciously.

After this, as though by common consent, the two men wandered down to the Washington Exchange, the name of the place, for their dinners, and to insure a welcome, bought now and then, a small bottle of wine, or a few cigars, the latter going to Jim, as soon as the two men were out of the establishment, for Bray did not smoke.

As the weeks went on, one after another of the employees of neighboring firms came in with them, and although they were all poor men, they made quite a jolly crowd, laughing and jesting over their soups and beans and stews, and enjoying their dinners much better than did many a millionnaire at his own table.

Of course it was only natural that, in course of time, with so many offering to treat, they should have sampled about everything in the place, and that they should also step back, now and then, and have a game of billiards.

Bray noticed that his five-cent lunch had changed into fifteen or twenty cents, and he realized with a start that he often paid twenty-five cents for a lunch there that gave him not a whit more or different food than did that first five cents, while the twenty-five cents at a regular restaurant would have bought him a very good, wholesome lunch. But then the 'fellows would make a fuss' now if he tried to break away, and a 'bite with such a jolly crowd' was, he argued, worth more than an elaborate dinner eaten in silence without companionship.

Little Mrs. Bray had a beautiful display of flowers that year; her small front yard fairly blazed with them; and the kitchen was, for the greater part of the time, left to take care of itself. When time for the last payment came about, she wondered more than a little that her husband did not present her with the deed of the place, but a sense of delicacy prevented her inquiry.

As for Bray himself, he had not been able to meet the payment, but had paid what he could, and had given a new note for the balance, mentally belaboring himself for allowing the dimes to slip through his fingers as he had done, and promising himself to refrain from wine and billiards; at least until the remainder of the indebtedness was paid off.

Facilis est descensus averni. We all know how it is. The down grade is always easy, and when the next payment came due there was no money to meet it.

Little Mrs. Bray began to feel the pinch of poverty, and, when it was too late, mistrusted its cause, and tried with tears and complainings, to remedy the evil.

A few more turns of the wheel of time, and the little home, with its cosy rooms and flower-bordered walks, passed into the hands of the mortgagee, and the family moved into a small rented tenement.

As hope always lies at the bottom of Pandora's box, we may still hope that the foolish husband may drop the bad habits that he contracted so late in life, and that the wife may care first for her family, then, after that, for her own pleasure. Many a home has been redeemed; so, too, may be this one.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

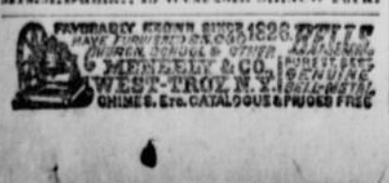
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

FAT? A sure cure for obesity. No starvation diet. No "Free Trial Treatment" fraud. No "Monthly Payment" scheme. $1 pays for everything, including full instructions regarding treatment and prescription for medicines that you can get filled by your own druggist. No further charges. Treatment reduces one pound or more daily no injury to health. Proof of several thousand cures on my books. Recommended by United States Health Report. Prescriptions, instructions, and everything necessary. Sent by mail for $1. If you find the treatment not all that is promised, your dollar will be returned. Address Mrs. M. Dumar, 15 West 28th St., New York.



ADVERTISEMENTS.

Do Chilblains Bother You?

If so, use FOOT ELM. It's soothing, and prevents chafing. It makes new shoes comfortable. 25 cents, at drug stores, or postage free, from STOTT & JURY'S, Bowmanville, Ont.

* * * * * * *

MALIGNANT GROWTHS.

Cancers, tumors, rodent ulcers, scrofula and malignant growths of all kinds, that operations and other forms of treatment aggravate, but do not cure, can often be completely and permanently cured by the new constitutional remedy, which gets at the root—origin of the trouble in the blood, and completely eradicates the disease from the system. Send 2 stamps to Messrs. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., for full particulars.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

DICK NORTON'S LUCK.

It was a wet, sloppy day in late September. There were only a few people on the car, and they were all intent on their own affairs, except two boys who were chatting together in true schoolboy fashion. All at once one of the boys sprang to his feet, gave the bell a sharp jerk, and started to leave the car.

'Here, where are you going, Dick?' cried his companion, astonished at his friend's sudden desertion.

'I'm just going to stop and help that old woman. Just look there!' Dick called back over his shoulder, pointing to the pavement, where a mischievous boy had overset an old woman's fruit stall, and then ran on, leaving her to gather up her scattered stock as best she could. The poor, bewildered old creature was bobbing distractedly around, beneath her dilapidated umbrella, making frantic grabs at the apples and oranges which were rolling about in all directions.

'Oh, pshaw! Come back here, Dick. It's past time now, and the boys won't wait. Somebody else'll attend to your old woman. Come back, I say!'

'No, Ned, this is my business and I can't afford to leave it to somebody else to attend to,' Dick answered, with a smile and a wave of his cap.

'That's just like Dick Norton, for all the world,' grumbled his friend, half to himself, half to the keen-eyed man who sat across the aisle, and who had observed the boys with interest during their short dialogue. 'We were going to have just a jolly good time this afternoon. A lot of us boys were all going together over to White's to see the trained dogs, you know, and now he's gone and run off to help an old woman that he never even saw before, and he'll miss the fun. There won't be much fun, anyway, without Dick. He's the jolliest boy in the bunch,' he added, drearily, with a little kick at an empty paper sack which some one had thrown on the floor.

'Too bad he should miss the fun, but I suppose the old woman is glad to have help in her trouble,' said the gentleman, as he again took up the paper which he had laid down when the boy arose to leave the car.

Two weeks later a long row of boys at one of the big downtown stores awaited anxiously the summons to enter the merchant's private office, each hoping that to him would be given the position which each had come to seek. They all eyed one another askance, and when yet another boy entered the room he was met with looks of decided disfavor.

'Hello, Ned! You here?' he cried, in evident surprise, walking over to the boy who stood nearest the door, and giving him a friendly punch in the ribs.

'Yes, I saw the "ad" in the paper, and thought I'd come—' The boy broke off in the middle of his sentence, for just then the office door swung open and the great man stood before them.

'Well, boys,' he said, with a smiling glance at the line of eager faces, 'I suppose you all want a place, and, as there's only one place for the lot of you, I'm afraid some of you are bound to be disappointed.' Then, as his keen eyes glanced over the row of faces again, there flashed into them a look of recognition, and he said to the two boys at the head of the line: 'Hello, my lads! So you want a job, do you? Step into the office here,' and a moment later they found themselves in the office alone with its owner, who sat down in his swing-chair and regarded them intently through his gold-bowed glasses.

'We saw the advertisement in—' began Dick, nervously.

'Yes, I know,' broke in the merchant. 'But first I want to know about your old apple woman, and if you got to the show in time.'

'Why—what—' stammered Dick, confusedly, looking as if he thought the merchant had suddenly taken leave of his senses.

'Oh, yes, I know,' said Ned. 'He was on the car that day that you tumbled off to help that old woman. Don't you remember, Dick?'

'Oh, yes. Well, sir,' he said, turning with a pleasant smile to the merchant, 'I missed the show, but I helped the old woman a little bit, I guess. I picked up her rolling stock and got it on the market again.'

'You'll do,' chuckled the merchant, 'and I think you're the boy for us. You can come down next Monday, and the manager will set you to work; and if you attend to your duties, as I'm inclined to think you will, I'll do the best I can to advance you, for I believe a boy who will do a kindness, unasked, and at the expense of his own pleasure, and who thinks he can't afford to leave it to some one else to attend to, is the very boy we need in our business.'

'Hobbs,' he added, as a clerk answered his tap of the bell, 'tell Mr. Jamison to take this boy's name and set him to work; he'll begin next Monday morning. And tell those other boys they may go. The place is filled. Good-day, my lads,' and the busy merchant turned again to his paper-strewn desk.

A little later the boys found themselves again in the street. For a few moments they walked along in silence, when Ned burst out:

'Well, I declare, Dick Norton, you're the very luckiest boy in this city. It's perfectly plain to be seen that old Farnham has taken a shine to you, and your fortune's made, I haven't any doubt.'

'Oh, not quite as good as that, though I am glad to get the place, I'll confess,' answered Dick, whose beaming face showed plainly his gratification at his success.

'Who ever would have thought,' returned Ned, 'that your tumbling off the car that day in the rain would have got you that snug berth with the very best house in the city. Yes, sir, Dick, you surely are a lucky dog.'

But, between you and me, I think it was luck that Dick well deserved, and I have no fear that Farnham & Co. will ever regret taking him into their employ.—Detroit 'Free Press.'

'World Wide' is for thinking men and women.

THE M'ALL MISSION.

('The Christian.')

The work in France has been going forward with encouragement this year. The great exhibition was an occasion for preaching the Gospel to many coming from all parts of the city of Paris, who had never had the opportunity, probably, of hearing it before, and the great distribution of Gospels and tracts made from the hall taken at the Porte Rapp, as well as by the different societies, was a powerful means of making known the truth of the Lord Jesus.

The work of the Mission Boat, now on the Marne, has been most hopeful, the people coming out eagerly to the meetings and thus giving the opportunity of taking the Gospel to the villages and hamlets entirely without any such teaching. The distribution of Gospels and tracts among these populations has also been steadily carried on. We hope that the second boat will soon be ready, and will begin its work on the rivers and canals hitherto unvisited by us.

A few weeks ago we received the gift of 10,000 copies of the newly-issued French 'marked' Testament. This has come as a great boon to us, and the Testaments have been received with great delight by workers in France. We have already scattered more than half of the 10,000 (given by an unknown friend in America), and we know that they are being greatly blessed. A letter to hand this morning from Mr. Charles D. Terrell, working at La Rochelle, says: 'One of the most interesting branches of our work has opened up through our taking a house for five weeks this summer just outside La Rochelle. Finding ourselves surrounded by farm-houses dotted about here and there, we began visiting them with tracts and Gospels, and were most agreeably surprised to find ourselves exceedingly well received everywhere. Just then, and most opportunely in every way, came the gift of the "marked" New Testaments from an American friend, and these have been, indeed, a godsend to our work. I took a number of them round, leaving one at each cottage and farm, and promising to call again and find out if they were appreciated. The results have been most encouraging. In four of the houses they tell me that they are reading some verses or a chapter regularly each night before going to bed. A young man to whom I gave one carried it always in his pocket, and whenever he had a few minutes off work at the factory used to pull it out and read it. He has now gone off for his three years' military service, but he wrote me the other day that he was still reading his Testament. Quite accidentally, or perhaps I should say rather by the Lord's arranging it for me, I met another young man last Sunday evening at La Pallice, who proved to be the bosom friend of the young man mentioned above. He said that since his friend had left him for his military service he had so missed the reading they had together, and would I give him a book too. The above are people who have never seen the Testament before.'

W. SOLTAU.

Rue Godot-de-Mauroy, Paris.

WINDOW 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.'

'March! and all the winds cry, March!
As they sweep the heaven's arch,
Polishing the stars that gem
Earth's resplendent diadem,
Setting all the waters free
From the winter's chancery;
Sending down an avalanche
From the tree's snow-covered branch.

March makes clear the frosty track
That the birds may hasten back;
On their northward flight, and bring
Jocund carols for the spring.
March is merry, March is mad,
March is gay, and March is sad;
Every humor we may know
If we list the winds that blow.'

MEZEREON.

T.M.—The tree you mention must have some other name. I have never heard of it, and have inquired of those interested in arboriculture with the same result. Should be glad to receive further particulars. There is the Mezereon, a hardy shrub, that is a native of England, where it grows wild at the height of five or six feet. Perhaps this is the one referred to, the seed being round and red, and poisonous to man and beast, though birds are said to eat it.

In France, the bark is used in some chronic affections, being what is called a perpetual blister. It is also used in scrofulous troubles, and the berries are made into an ointment, to be used as an external application to long standing ulcers. The root of the Mezereon is even more acrid than the bark, and is sometimes used as an application for toothache. If this is not the tree inquired for, give further description.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.

T.C.C.—This little evergreen tree, sometimes called Norfolk Island Pine, and Christmas Tree Palm, is not difficult to manage. It is a robust growing conifer, and thrives in rich fibrous soil; nor does it need any special fertilizer. See to it that the drainage is perfect, and plenty of air given the plant, but not direct sunlight, and if it gets ordinary fair treatment it is generally content.

HYDRANGEA.

L.B.D.—On looking at the leaf through a microscope, there are rows of fine scale insects down the mid-rib, and that is enough to cause the leaves to drop. Our treatment of the Hydrangea is to keep it in the cellar to rest until March, and then bring gradually to the heat. The remedy for the scale insect is to take a little alcohol, and with a bit of sponge or cloth, wash the underside of the leaves, especially along the mid-rib. Syringe the leaves often, especially the under side.

CHINESE LILIES.

'Amiture' finds the Chinese lilies turning yellow in bud, both those planted in water and in earth. There does not seem any just cause for this result. When one plant is in water, it proves that it is not drought. If no one has disturbed them it must be that a breath of hot air has blasted them, as it does the Narcissus in spring out of doors. May be your bulbs are not so strong and sturdy as other years, for there is a great difference in this respect. I have not found coal gas affect them, and thought the Chinese lilies had to blossom without fail. If, however, by any chance the flowers stem become twisted, they are likely to turn brown and decay.

SEED SOWING.

So many people ask at what depth seed should be sown, not taking into consideration the difference in the size of the seed. For those who have not the advantage of a hot-bed, many seeds can be sown in boxes in the kitchen window, and with good prospect of success. The soil must be mellow, and small seeds simply raked in very fine. It is a rule to have the earth over them twice the depth of the seed. Then it must be smoothed and pressed down evenly over the seed to prevent drying out. For those who wish to grow plants early in a hot-bed, it is not a very difficult matter. Have a trench dug two feet deep, and a few inches short of the width and length of the sash to be used, line the sides with boards about an inch thick, making the back extend 18 inches above the soil level, and the front 12 inches, in order to give a slant that will admit sunshine, and allow the rain to flow freely from it. The framework should be banked up on the outside, with coarse litter or straw to keep out cold air. The manure to be used must have been well forked over about a week before making the bed, and when the heat is down to 95 degrees, it can be placed in the frame to the depth of one foot, and covered with at least four inches of clean, well rotted sod. Place a thermometer in the bed when the sash is put on, and when it registers 70 degrees, the bed can be trusted with the seeds. A little carelessness, or want of knowledge, will cause the loss of seeds, or young plants, and then the seedsman is blamed because 'they do not grow.' There is shading and ventilation to be attended to, and later on, thinning and transplanting to be done.

ONE TROPICAL FLOWER BED.

The question often arises in planning the flower garden—what is best to plant in a large bed for tropical effect—something that is not coleus is required. In answer to this query, there does not seem to be anything to equal the Canna—to give a good display without extra care. They are gay blossoms, and keep in bloom for a long while, making a brilliant show till frost, and the foliage is certainly tropical. They grow as readily as corn, and can be hoed with ease by any one who can see the maize-like shoots that appear soon after planting. If planted in a bed, somewhat lower than the surrounding lawn, and specially prepared into a deep, rich soil, they will be wonderfully improved. The new French varieties that have been propagated and introduced into our gardens of late years have been a revelation, and at once became popular. Given plenty of sunshine, there is not any other bedding plant that can compare with them. If plants are purchased now, and potted, they can be kept in a warm room, and become large and leafy for setting out in corn-planting time. If seed is purchased, sow in light sandy soil, where the earth can be kept at 70 degrees. The seed is hard and bullet-like, hence the common name 'Indian Shot.' If a small notch is filed through the coat of each seed, but not near the germinating point, it will hasten sprouting. Last season our seedlings blossomed in late August.

GOOSEBERRIES FOR PROFIT.

'Five Acres,' who possesses that amount of land, wishes to set out a piece in gooseberries, and asks regarding varieties and profit. Ans.—It is not easy to answer as to profit, for everything depends on the markets, the location, and cost of labor. As a rule, hired pickers prefer anything else to gooseberry picking, on account of the thorns, and unless the market is good, they will not repay so readily as other fruits for the preparation of the land, and waiting for the crop to grow. The gooseberry delights in a moist soil, but must have free circulation of air, or it is sure to mildew. Surplus shoots must be removed in order to secure an open top. There is great benefit to be derived by mulching the young plants after setting out. They should be five feet apart each way, so that the ground can be kept cultivated with a horse and light cultivator. If the young shoots are kept headed back, and old canes removed, little pruning will be required; it is allowing strangling growth, that causes unnecessary work, and weakens the plant. For home use we would take Downing or Smith's Improved, being hardy, prolific, and not so thorny. But for commercial purposes it might be better to try some of the large English sorts, the best being Industry, of vigorous growth, and a heavy cropper; also Lancashire Lad, a red variety, and a new variety, called Columbus, that it is claimed does not mildew. It is said to outcrop Industry, and to be of finer flavor, but the plants are high priced. For mildew, use sulphide of potassium at the rate of one ounce to three gallons of water as soon as leaves appear, and at intervals during the summer.

JESSAMINE.

Jessie.—The leaves enclosed are doubtless the Jasminum Gracillimum. I do not know why it has not bloomed with you, but advise you to have patience with it awhile. These plants are not usually lacking in bloom being cultivated in Southern France for their perfume and hundreds of acres are devoted to the business. They are very delicate in foliage and yours seem well grown. Apply water now the days are long and sunny, and keep the leaves clean. It flowers from every joint, large clusters of pure white blossoms. Not knowing soil or situation, it is difficult to tell cause of failure.

CROSS GRAFTING.

'Grafting' has a gardener who refuses to carry out his idea of grafting peach scions on an apple tree, and asks advice. Ans.—It is not generally understood that there are limitations set by Nature to the indefinite grafting of plant stock, and many stories of wonderful work in this direction have been told. But in order to succeed it is necessary to remember that plants must be closely related. The Rosaceae family does not admit of grafting all that belong to it; for the rose must be grafted on the briar, the apple on the crab, or some form of apple stock, the hawthorn, quince and pear are interchangeable with each other. But we once succeeded in grafting and fruiting the pear on the hawthorn, but the vandals who stole the cluster of tempting pears, broke off the graft, and we were too discouraged to renew it. Better try your peach scions on plum stock to which it has an affinity, and if for experimental purposes, it has been proved that the peach can be grafted on the mountain ash. Cherries must be grafted upon cherry stock alone. Some shrubs can be successfully grafted, for the lilac will take upon the ash and the begonia upon the catalpa. The Chinese are very skilful in this work, and it was a subject of curiosity and experiment eighteen centuries ago by the Roman naturalist Pliny.

HARDINESS OF THE IRIS.

E.M. questions the hardiness of the Iris and asks for information. Ans.—There is, I believe, no meridian of longitude in the land of our northern temperate zone, that is untenanted by the Iris, in one, at least, of its many forms. In latitude, the greatest abundance appears towards the warm temperate region of 40 degrees, while they rapidly thin out below 30 degrees or beyond 60 degrees. This gives us the knowledge that they may be classed as hardy plants. There is an exception in regard to the Oncocyclus group, which inhabit a peculiar climate of extremes, to which they are specially adapted, and without which they do not thrive but on the whole the Iris is a very reliable plant for our climate, beginning with the little pumila in early spring and giving a succession if attention is given to varieties, till the Japan Iris of mid-July goes on through the heat of mid-summer, sending out its gorgeous blossoms like birds of paradise. This latter variety of Iris must have moisture, and while perhaps living in any good soil, they prefer a rich, deep wet position in order to do their best. They are destined to become more popular when better known. The other varieties like a sunny spot, a light soil, a wet spring, dry summer, and hard, dry winter. Their chief enemies are winter wet, and insects that burrow under and eat the growing roots. The flowers are short-lived, three days being the limit, but there are many buds on the stem, and they keep up the lovely pageant for weeks with the varied roots.

MEXICAN PRIMROSE.

T.A.A.—It is strange your plant has not blossomed for it is a free grower and succeeds in almost any soil or situation, in fact, begins as soon as cuttings are rooted, to send out its saucer-shaped flowers. It has no faults, and I can only think that lack of water has dried off the buds. In this respect the plant needs a great deal of moisture when growing fast and yours will likely give a profusion of bloom set in the open ground in summer time. Its long, trailing growth can be trained in any form or left along the ground. Try sprinkling the leaves every day, and see that it is not left thirsty. It needs sunshine, too, and seems to enjoy it.

BEGONIAS DROPPING BUDS.

Elsie.—It is a sign that there is imperfect drainage and too much water when leaves turn yellow and buds drop off. A too dry atmosphere will have the same effect, as will a breath of gas from the furnace or stove, if the room is unventilated. Give plenty of fresh air every day and keep from direct sunlight, seeing that the pot has good outlet for surplus water. But a plant will lose its buds or have them turn brown and wither if closed up in a tight room for a few hours where the gas can escape, and what is injurious to plants is much more so for people.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUR NOSE

That is what you should breathe through—not your mouth. But there may be times when your catarrh is so bad you can't breathe through it. Breathing through the mouth is always bad for the lungs, and it is especially so when their delicate tissues have been weakened by the scrofulous condition of the blood on which catarrh depends.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA radically and permanently cures catarrh by cleansing the blood and building up the whole system.

'I have been troubled with catarrh since childhood. I saw advertisements recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla for this disease, began taking it, and was completely cured.' W. W. Bentley, Penn Yan, N.Y.

Don't wait till you are worse—get Hood's to-day.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package.

Gluten Grits AND BARLEY CRYSTALS,

Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals. PANSY FLOUR for Bread, Cake and Pastry. Unlike all other Foods. Ask Grocers. For book of sample, write FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

'World Wide' brings the wide world within the horizon of all. Only 75 cents a year.



EARN THIS WATCH by selling only 2 doz. beautiful photographs of Her Majesty Queen Victoria at 10c. each. These photos are full cabinet size and are in the very finest style of photographic art. Every person would like to have a good portrait of Her Majesty. This makes our photographs easy to sell. Write and we mail photos. Sell them, return money, and we send postpaid this handsome polished nickel watch, with ornamented edge, hour, minute and second hands and genuine American lever movement. It is accurate and reliable as it will with care will last ten years. Write to-day. The Home Art Co. Box 814. Toronto.

LITERARY REVIEW.

MR. STEAD'S 'MRS. BOOTH.'

'Judging from such data as are now available, it seems probable that the future historian may record that no woman of the Victorian Era, except it be the monarch who gives her name to the epoch—has done more to help in the making of modern England than Catherine Booth, the foundress-saint of the Salvation Army.' So says Mr. W. T. Stead, editor of the 'Review of Reviews,' etc., in his brilliant character sketch 'The Life of Mrs. Booth,' just published. (Revell Co., Toronto, $1.25.) The Salvation Army, Mr. Stead says, is a miracle of our time. 'It is,' he says, 'the latest manifestation of the potency of the invisible over the visible, the concrete manifestation of the power of spirit over matter.' In a few words he depicts the immense growth of the Army in thirty years, and the wonderful results all over the world, and shows how the vast organization is instinct in every fibre with the spirit breathed into it by Mrs. Booth:

Catherine Booth alone among women succeeded in compelling the practical recognition of the apostolic precept in Christ, neither bond nor free, male or female, in the organization of a Christian Church. George Fox preceded her in the theoretical proclamation of the truth; but despite some brilliant examples of Quaker women preachers, it was not until Mrs. Booth invented the Hallelujah lasses that there was anything approaching to a popular recognition of the capacity of women to teach, to organize, and to command.

Equally remarkable was the audacity with which the movement of which she was the head, set at defiance the once supreme superstition of democratic government. The Salvation Army, which had sprung up out of the very depths of the democratic masses led the way in affirming the revolt of the dying century against the once popular fetish of government by elected committees. The Salvation Army is a system of absolutism carried out to its last development with the hearty assent of its members, every one of whom belongs to the democracy. There is no more startling paradox in the modern history of England.

Typical, also, is the fact that this despotic offspring of democracy, which at its foundation professed almost entire indifference to anything but the salvation of the individual soul, has in its latter years, been most notable for the supreme energy and conviction with which it has championed its social scheme for the regeneration of Darkest England.

The recognition and utilization of women; the establishment of a military despotism upon a basis of free democracy; the dedication of the forces of religious enthusiasm to the work of social regeneration; what other features of the making of Modern England could be named as conspicuous and as characteristic as these? Yet in all three Catherine Booth was a leading and moving spirit, in most of them the leading and moving spirit.

In his first chapter Mr. Stead tells how he himself came to believe in the Salvationists. He was living in Darlington in 1879, when the respectable community was shocked by the placarded announcement: 'Hallelujah Lasses are coming July 6.' Two delicate girls, one two and twenty, hardly able to write a letter, the other eighteen, arrived and held meetings outdoors and in, which were, week after week, attended by rowdy crowds. Respectable Darlington at length ventured down, in sheer curiosity, to see what was going on. They returned puzzled. Nothing was going on. No dancing, no extravagance, no tom-foolery, no sensation, but the odd, miraculous thing that bothered Darlington was the effect which it had. All the riff-raff of the town went to the Livingstone Hall, and many of them never returned the same men. Mr. Stead's farm lad Dick reported to him: 'There's some of the biggest blackguards turned convarters now.'

By 'convarters' he meant converts, but his word was true, for all the Salvation Army converts are converters, and that is the secret of it. The drunkards and wife-beaters, betting men and rowdies, great rough puddlers, and men who used to spend their Sundays regularly in police-cells, were no sooner brought down to the penitent form and 'saved' than they were set about saving others.

More surprising than all, the work was self-supporting, and the two girls who had come to the town without friends, money or introduction were building up 'an aggressive church militant out of the human refuse which other churches regarded with blank despair.' Many converts joined other religious organizations, but in the first six months a corps or church was formed of nearly two hundred members, all pledged to speak, pray, sing, march, visit, collect, and do anything that wanted doing. Mr. Stead says that he had his prejudices against noisy services, but here were palpable results, a miracle not to be wrought by man, not if all the churches and chapels in Darlington had combined to open mission services in Livingstone Hall. This was more than twenty years ago, and, having been a close observer, admirer and critic of the Army and its doings ever since, Mr. Stead is evidently in his element in undertaking this biography, which gives him a chance to ride quite a number of his own hobbies, while he takes up one by one Mrs. Booth's specialties. In his enthusiasm, with regard to Mrs. Booth, he largely ignores the part taken by General Booth in the formation of the organization. But for Mrs. Booth, he says the Army would either never have been, or it would have been merely one more of the many small and narrow sects which carry on mission work in the nooks and corners of the land.

Some of Mr. Stead's comparisons are specially interesting. For instance, he says:

It is a fact worthy of some attention that during this century, in each of the four ideal marriages of the reign, the wife contrived to unite domestic aptitude with wider interests—which to the narrow-minded are incompatible either with true womanliness or conjugal felicity. The Queen and Prince Albert, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Browning, Canon and Mrs. Josephine Butler, General and Mrs. Booth, form a quartet which come as near the realization of the ideal marriage as the world has yet seen. In all four the wife was intellectually at least the equal of the man. Their four-fold experience ought to help to dissipate the prejudice against women of genius. These marriages seem to have been as happy as those of men of genius are reputed rightly or wrongly to be the reverse.

Again, after telling of Mrs. Booth's death, he says:

In this reign only three women have died for whose graves posterity will look in Westminster Abbey, and in each case they will look in vain. Elizabeth Barrett Browning sleeps in Florence; George Eliot's grave lies in the northern heights of London; while Mrs. Booth's is among the many Army graves in the cemetery at Abney Park.

Mr. Stead's personal acquaintance with Mrs. Booth dated from 1885, the year of his great campaign against the criminal vice of London. He learned to know and love her in that trying and testing time when 'in private and on the platform, whether wrestling in prayer or in writing and telegraphing to the Queen—who was most sympathetic—she was instant in season and out of season.' He saw her several times during the last weeks of her life. He was at that time helping General Booth to get the MS. of 'Darkest England' into shape. Mrs. Booth was the prophetess of the new movement. She saw it afar off, and was glad. Apostle and prophetess as she was, however, she was 'a mother first of all and last of all.' 'Oh, Mr. Stead!' she exclaimed, almost as I was leaving her for the last time, 'try to raise up mothers! Mothers are the want of the world.' This fervent belief that Christian mothers to train families for God's service are the great need of the world was justified by her own experience. Her eight children grew up to become pioneers and leaders of Salvation Army work in different parts of the world, and their marriage alliances have nearly doubled the fighting force of the family.

A fine portrait of Mrs. Booth forms the frontispiece to this volume, which is warmly endorsed, with certain reservations by Mr. Booth-Tucker, the author of the life in two large volumes published in 1892. This comparatively small work will find its way to many places where the larger work did not go, and will doubtless do much to take away the prejudice which still exists in many quarters with regard to Salvation Army work.

AN UP TO DATE NOVEL.

'The Cardinal's Rose,' by van Tassel Sutphen (Harper Bros.), is a tale which will delight those who like the detective story style of literature. It is quite up to date in the matter of incident The hero in New York falls in love with a girl's face in a cinemetograph picture of the Dover Pier, at the time of the departure of the Calais mail packet. An incident which appears to be a robbery attracts his attention in the same picture. A friend who understands lip reading makes out by the study of the celluloid roll the words Maison jaune, Rue de Rennes,' a placard of the Cambridge boat race victory gives the date—all this is derived from the cinemetograph. Then a study of a file of the London 'Times' brings to light an advertisement of a robbery and the excited hero takes ship for Europe to communicate with the advertiser. The adventures he went through and the political matters in which he became involved fill the book. Finally, after passing triumphantly through incredible dangers for which the resources of modern scientific discovery have been ransacked, our hero, the New York newspaper man, marries the Princess of Aetolia, whose face had interested him on the screen. The book is copiously illustrated. (Wm. Briggs, Toronto, $1.25.)

EPITAPHS.

A collection of ancient and modern, humorous and queer inscriptions from tombstones, compiled and edited by W. H. Howe, is published by the New Amsterdam Book Company, under the title 'Here Lies.' The selection is almost entirely from English sources. The first part consists of historical epitaphs from the days of King Alfred and Edgar the Peaceable, down to recent days, and the second part consists of curious inscriptions from many English churchyards. Here are several examples:

In a churchyard near Oxford over a doctor of divinity—

He died of a quinsey
And was buried at Binsey.

From Streatham Church, Surrey—

Rebecca, wife of William Lynne,
who died in 1863.
Might I ten thousand years enjoy my life,
I could not praise enough so good a wife.

In Norfolk Churchyard—

Underneath this sod lies John Round,
Who was lost in the sea and never was found.

From Lambeth Church, on William Wilson—

Here lies W. W.
Who never more will trouble you, trouble you.

From a churchyard in Pembrokeshire—

Here lie I and no wonder I'm dead,
For the wheel of the waggon went over my head.

(Chapman's book store, 75c.)

BOOKS ON LAW.

A legal work just published, C. Theoret, St. James street, is entitled 'A Treatise on Canadian Company Law,' containing a commentary on the Companies act of the Dominion, with incidental reference to the law of the various provinces, with full notes of the jurisprudences and appendices of the statutes and useful forms, by W. J. White, Q.C., of the Montreal Bar, assisted by J. A. Ewing, B.C.L., of the Montreal Bar.

Among the items in the table of contents are the following: Promotion of companies, Incorporation of companies, Uses and abuses of the Companies' acts, Capital stock, Shareholders, Calls, Transfer of Shares, Liability of Shareholders, Directors, Ministerial officers and agents, Financial matters, and Dissolution and Winding-up of companies. An appendix covering more than two hundred pages gives Forms relating to Dominion letters patent and the text of the Dominion acts relating to joint stock companies as well as the acts of curators, Quebec and British Columbia. I. Vo. Royal 8vo. 732 pages. Price: bound half calf, $8.

M. Theoret publishes also a French manual on Constitutional Law in which the information is put in the form of question and answer for use in educational institutions. It is entitled 'Manuel de Droit Constitutionel et Administratif' and is prepared by M. A. Bernard, advocate, of the Montreal Bar, author of 'Manuel de Droit Commercial.' Appreciative letters are published from Judge Delorimier, professor at Laval University; Judge Lemieux, of Quebec, and P. B. Mignault, C.R., advocate. The book covers some two hundred pages.

FOR BIBLE STUDENTS.

A little book by Robt. E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, is entitled 'Studies of the Man Paul.' These studies were arranged for Bible-classes and have already appeared in part in the 'Record of Christian Work.' The aim of the book is to study the personality of the Apostle Paul. The studies are sympathetic, not critical, and the purpose is wholly practical, passing by in the main the questions with which criticism is concerning itself. (Revell Co., Toronto, 75 cents.)

NEW PATRIOTISM.

The Baker, Taylor Company, New York, publish in handsome style a pamphlet on 'Patriotism and the Moral Law,' by L. T. Chamberlain, which urges that true patriotism should judge all things national as well as individual, by the unalterable, supreme standard of right and wrong. Mr. Chamberlain says:

If the moral law affirms anything, it affirms that countries are bound by the same principles which bind the individual, and that it is infinitely better for a country to suffer wrong, than to inflict it. The moral law, God's law affirms that, sooner or later the country which sins shall pay the penalty, even as punishment awaits the individual offender. The world's onward path is strewn with national retributions. The angel that flies through history's midheaven, proclaims continually that what a nation sows that shall it also reap. The exceptions are apparent, and only for a while. In the long process of patient years' the law of recompense prevails.

PRESERVING THE SEAGULLS.

A year ago it was feared that the sea birds breeding along the Atlantic coast were doomed to extinction at the hands of milliners' agents, in spite of their beauty and their incalculable service as scavengers. The American Ornithologists' Union, however, appealed to the public for funds to hire wardens to guard the sea birds while they were on their breeding grounds and made efforts at the same time to improve the bird laws. The report of the committee which undertook this work has just been published and shows most satisfactory results. It is desired, however, to prosecute this work on a more extended scale and the committee appeal for further contributions to be sent to Mr. William Dutcher, 525 Manhattan avenue, New York city.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

COCOA

BREAKFAST — SUPPER.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE KING.

An American, writing some years ago on the way in which the King, then Prince of Wales, spent his time, waxed sarcastic in speaking of the severe labors of the heir-apparent. He said that he had before him a list of the Prince's engagements compiled from the papers from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1890. It was for the most part a list of the engagements of a man of pleasure. Every one unites in lauding the Prince of Wales for the admirable manner in which he fills his position. He is deservedly popular with the racing community. Twenty-eight race meetings were honored with His Royal Highness's presence. Thirty times he went to the theatre. Forty-three times he went to dinner parties, banquets, balls, garden parties, and concerts. Eleven attendances at the House of Lords, and the official and charitable engagements, together amounting to forty-five occasions, practically complete the record of the public life of the Prince of Wales while in London during the year 1890.'

Facts came to the writer's knowledge which convinced him that injustice had been done to the Prince; that the latter not only knew a great deal more of how the poorer classes live than many of those who cried him down, but that His Royal Highness was deeply and sincerely penetrated with earnest desire to help them, and was constantly engaged in doing so. Upon this the writer publicly withdrew what he had written, and wrote to the Prince's secretary to say what he had done. I cannot think that an indiscretion will be committed if I venture to record one passage from the letter received in reply:

'He (the Prince of Wales) cannot help feeling that you are a little hard and unjust upon him in your book; he says unjust, because you evidently wrote about him without knowing his real character. There are many things which he is obliged to do, which the outside world would call pleasures and amusements. They are, however, often anything but a source of amusement to him, though his position demands that he should every year go through a certain round of social duties which constantly bore him to death. But while duly recording these social "pleasures," you pass over very lightly all the more serious occupations of his life; and I may mention, as a proof of what he does, that during the last week of —— he opened or laid the first stone of three polytechnics, and opened the —— at ——. I much doubt whether many of the social republicans who are so fond of crying him down would much care to do this.—'Review of Reviews.'

KING EDWARD COINS

PERHAPS YEARS BEFORE THEY ARE IN EXCLUSIVE USE.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

It will be a very long time, some years probably before Victorian coins disappear from circulation and King Edward coins are universal. This is a matter upon which there is a great amount of public misunderstanding.

A 'Daily Mail' representative elicited as definite a statement as was possible from the Mint authorities yesterday.

'A good many people seem to think,' said Mr. Matthews, the chief clerk and registrar, 'that Victorian coins will be called in, and that, too, at an early date. Such a thing is practically impossible.

'In the first place, it may be some little time before any King Edward coins at all are minted. Before any steps whatever are taken in this direction, a proclamation will have to be issued by His Majesty the King, the designs for the new money will have to be submitted and approved, and after that the dies will have to be made.

'When the new coinage commences there can be no complete change all at once. The new money will slowly and gradually take the place of the old, just as new money replaces other at the present time. The enormous circulation of Victorian coinage has to be taken into consideration, and it makes it impossible to call it in till it is more or less exhausted.

'The coins of her late Majesty's royal predecessors were still good money and in free circulation when her reign had proceeded some time, and only when they were becoming rare and most of them had been disposed of was an act of parliament passed calling in this pre-Victorian money. Such a course is most likely to be followed in the present instance.

'In the meantime it is curious to note that the Mint, to its considerable annoyance, is receiving shoals of letters from all sorts and conditions of correspondents making various enquiries as to what is going to be done, and when.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A BADLY SPRAINED ARM.

HOUSTON, Texas.

DR. RADWAY & CO.—Dear Sirs: August 29th last I had a badly sprained arm. After using six different (what were called) remedies. I never got relief till I used Radway's Ready Relief, which eased the pain at once and cured me in two days. My father, who is 56 years old, says: 'Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Pills are the best of all medicines.' We keep them in the house the year round. Yours respectfully,

THOS. HANSBOROUGH, Special Police, City Hall.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

A Cure for all Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Frostbites, Chilblains, Headaches, Toothaches, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, Can.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A PATRIOTIC NAME.

Modderina Belmountina Pretoria Kelly-Kenny Jones. This is the name of an infant recently registered by the registrar of births in the Bridgend Union, Glamorganshire.

The official complains that the squares in his register are not large enough to enter such names. In order to get the name in the right square he had to rival the performance of the writer who inscribed the Lord's Prayer on the space of a threepenny bit.—London 'Daily Mail.'

'Yes,' said Aunt Blunders, 'I cut out everything good that I see in the papers; but what puzzles me is that the best articles end by mentioning some medicine or other. One of the new literary fads, I suppose.'

Citizen—'What are you doing with that man?'

Policeman—'I've just arrested him.'

Citizen—'But he's as deaf as a post.'

Policeman—'Well, he'll get his hearing before the magistrate.'

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms, and gives rest to the sufferer. It only costs 25 cents to try it, and be convinced.

SHE CERTAINLY COULD.

'Couldn't I be squeezed in there somehow?' asked the pretty girl as she vainly sought entrance to the crowded car.

'If you get in, I have one arm free,' exclaimed a young man in the centre of the car.

And the conductor rang six 'goahead' signals on the register.

A lady writes: 'I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure.' Others who have tried it have the same experience.

Visitor—'Why do you have "Keep off the grass" notices all over this park? You don't seem to enforce the rule.'

Policeman—'We do it so that people will the more thoroughly enjoy being on the grass.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND"

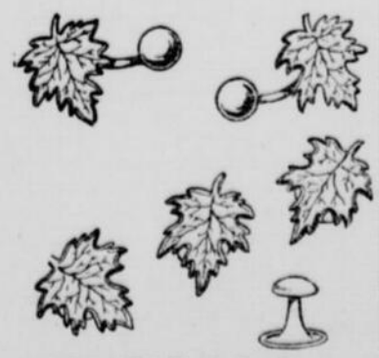
Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Laid Claim to This Title.

They Seem to be Substantiating the Claim by the Evidence of Many Trustworthy and Well-Known Ladies.

Lushes's Bight, Little Bay Island, Green Bay, Nfld., March 8 (Special).—Dodd's Kidney Pills, and the wonderful healing work they are accomplishing in Newfoundland, is the subject of much favorable comment among our people. Many cases are reported, where they have saved the lives of men and women suffering from Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism and Female Troubles. The local druggists are selling a great deal of this remedy. Right here there occurred a case which is of more than ordinary interest. Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks was for years a sufferer with Kidney Disease. She is a lady well-known and highly esteemed, and her story of recovery has caused general satisfaction. She writes:

'I wish to make known to all what good I have obtained through the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are a very valuable remedy. I have been a sufferer for over two years with Kidney Disease. I employed a doctor, but did not succeed in getting any better. I heard of the wonderful cures Dodd's Kidney Pills were working in the Island, and bought a box of them. After using the first box, I felt that I was getting better, so I bought more. Now I can truly say that I am a well woman. I think every suffering woman should know of the remedy that will cure her, and so I am giving my experience for publication.'

Mrs. Brooks's statement is only one of many equally strong cases cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills in the neighborhood.



MAPLE LEAF

Blouse Sets.

Including One pair of Maple Leaf Cuff Links Three Maple Leaf Front Studs, and One Plain Collar Stud.

Very patriotic, and very dainty. Made entirely of Sterling Silver, decorated with Pure Gold. A lady who has seen these sets gave her opinion that the would bring $5 in city stores. WE can afford to give them to 'Witness' subscribers who will send us two new 'Weekly' subscriptions at $1.00 each; or one new 'Daily' subscription at $3.00.

'World Wide' is unique as a publication of the very best articles at the very lowest price.

LOVE'S ALLEGORY.

(From the Chicago 'Times-Herald.')

HE.

You are gladness, you are sunshine,
You are happiness—I trow
You are all to me, my darling
That is lovely here below.

SHE.

You are splendor, you are glory,
You are handsome, you are true;
All there is this side of heaven
I behold, my love, in you.

HER PA.

I am lightning, I am thunder,
I'm a roaring cataract;
I am earthquakes and volcanoes,
And I'll demonsrtate the fact!
! ! ! —— ! (—) ? !

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

'I had nine children to support, and it kept me busy,' said Smith to Jones, as they met; 'but one of the girls got married. Now I have——'

'Eight?' interrupted Jones.

'No, ten—counting the son-in-law,' said Smith, with a sigh.

They Are Not Violent in Action.—Some persons, when they wish to cleanse the stomach, resort to epsom and other purgative salts. These are speedy in their action, but serve no permanent good. Their use produces incipient chills, and if persisted in, they injure the stomach. Nor do they act upon the intestines in a beneficial way. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills answer all purposes in this respect, and have no superior.

There is a story often told in Western newspaper offices of an editor who penned the following valedictory to his readers:—'This issue of the Dakota 'Daily Dodger' is the last. The paper started ten years ago owing to the editor's need of money. Strange to say, its discontinuance is due to the same cause.'

An End to Bilious Headache.—Biliousness, which is caused by excessive bile in the stomach, has a marked effect upon the nerves, and often manifests itself by severe headache. This is the most distressing headache one can have. There are headaches from cold, from fever, and from other causes, but the most excruciating of all is the bilious headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cure it—cure it almost immediately. It will disappear as soon as the Pills operate. There is nothing surer in the treatment of bilious headache.

Dunderhed—'I say, Barton, who was that funny-looking lady I saw you with at the concert last evening?' Barton—'That funny old lady was my wife.' Dunderhed—'Oh, I don't mean the one with the brown bonnet on; but that absurd creature with the snub nose and the crooked eyes.' Barton—'Oh, you mean my sister.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

WHY NOT MAKE MONEY BY USING YOUR BRAINS

Instead of laboring day after day for a mere existence? If you are disposed to try to invent and take a good chance of making money rapidly, you ought to get a few ideas from our new and very instructive book, giving hints and helps how to do it, entitled: 'The Inventor's Help.' A complete exposé of patent laws, containing cost of patents in every country, and how inventors have made money. Full information about inventions and patents, and also pointing out the pitfalls laid for unwary inventors. It will help any one interested in patents and inventions; 120 pages, bound. Sent by mail to any address, securely sealed, on receipt of a ten-cent stamp. Order a copy at once, as this notice may not appear again. Marion & Marion, patent solicitors, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. 26

'Tell me, dear, how the Wangtons have furnished their new house.' 'Well, I didn't see a thing in it that cost less than a hundred dollars, but it struck me that if they had studied the matter closer they might have got a good deal more money into the same space.—'Life.'

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

She—'How is it that you were not at Simpson's party?' He—'I stayed away for a personal reason.' She—'May I know what it is?' He—'If you will promise to maintain it a profound secret.' She—'I give you my promise.' He—'Well, I was not invited.—Glasgow 'Evening Times.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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

The Boys' Page.

[For the Boys' Page.

Recent Explorations in Northern Canada

[J. W. Tyrrell, the Arctic explorer, who has for the past ten years been engaged in exploring the extreme northern portion of Canada in the interests of the Canadian Government, has recently returned to civilization. His last trip covered a period of ten months, nine of which were spent entirely outside of the limits of civilization, being unable to communicate in any way with the outside world.

While the Tyrrell brothers were travelling down the western coast of Hudson Bay in open canoes during the month of November, they met with great hardships, a few of which are reported in the following account, written by Mr. J. W. Tyrrell himself.

When about perishing from starvation and cold, the Tyrrell brothers, with the rest of their party, were rescued by the missionary from Fort Churchill, who sent out men and dog sleds to bring them to that station.]

After the great five days' storm which lasted until Oct. 4, the whole country was buried in snow, and every possibility of finding even a little moss for fuel was excluded. Winter had overtaken us. Ice was forming along the shore of the bay, and it was evident that within a very few days travel by canoe must be at an end.

On the above date, though light snow continued to fall, the wind had gone down sufficiently to admit of launching the canoes after a long portage out to meet the tide. In spite of the most vigorous exertions, all we were able to make during the day was ten miles, and that through a chilling spray which froze upon us and encased canoes and men in an armor of ice. We had great difficulty in getting ashore at night having again to portage a long distance over the low tide boulder flats.

On the following morning the water of the bay was out of sight, and it was not until about noon, when the tide flowed in, that we were able to float the canoes. We were so obstructed by the new ice and a strong head wind, that we were not able to make more than a mile or two before being again forced to struggle to the shore. At this rate we would be a long time in reaching Churchill. We had now been more than three weeks on the coast and were still at least two hundred and fifty miles from our haven.

Some different mode of travel must be adopted or we should never get in. The shore ice was forming rapidly and might now block us at any time. We had not more than enough meat for another day or two, and the game had all left the country. What was to be done? My brother and I talked the matter over during the night. The plan suggested itself of abandoning everything but rifles and blankets, and starting down the shore on foot. But then, how could the numerous large rivers, which were still open, be crossed. Again, to this plan there was the objection that having been in canoes all summer our party, though still strong enough to paddle was in very poor condition to walk. The only other feasible plan was then suggested. It was to abandon dunnage, instruments, rock collection, etc., everything except notebooks, photographs, plant collection, rifles, blankets, and two small tents, and with these to start out in only two light canoes, and with the increased force in them to travel for our lives.

This plan was decided on, and in the morning the men were set to work to cache all our stuff excepting the articles above mentioned. This occupied the whole morning, and to us it was a sad and lonely task, but as it seemed to be the only way by which we might hope to escape this dreary ice-bound coast, it was felt to be a necessary one. As secure a cache as we could build was made and then with heavy hearts we turned our steps toward the shore.

After launching the two canoes it was with great danger and difficulty we were able to force a way through the broken but heavy shore-ice to the open water beyond. Having once gotten clear, we were able to make good progress, and even at great risk of being smashed up on some of the many rocks, we paddled far into the night; but at a late hour, being sheathed in ice from the freezing spray, we landed, and, without supper lay down to sleep upon the snow.

Eight more dreary days passed, six of which were spent in battling with the elements, and two in lying storm-stayed in our tents. During this interval our party suffered much from cold and lack of food, and to make matters worse, dysentery attacked us, and it appeared as if one of our men would die.

The ice had been all the while forming, rendering it more and more difficult to launch or get ashore. Our frail crafts were being badly battered, and often were broken through by the ice and the low character of the coast had not improved. Still, with hollow cheeks and enfeebled strength we struggled on, sometimes making fair progress and at others very little, until on Oct. 14, as we advanced, the ice became so heavy, and extended so far out to sea, that in order to clear it we had to go quite out of sight of land.

Towards evening we began to look about for some opportunity of going ashore, but nothing could be seen before us but a vast field of ice with occasional protruding boulders. We pushed on, hoping to find some bluff point or channel of water by which we might reach the shore, but the appearance of things did not change in the slightest. We stood up in the canoes or climbed upon boulders, vainly hoping to at least get a glimpse of the land. Of course, we knew the direction in which the shore lay, but it was so low, and we were so far out, that it was beyond our view. We were utterly helpless and could do nothing but remain where we were, or go where the tide chose to carry us, until the return of daylight.

Soon the shades of night began to fall about us, our canoes were leaking badly and the weather was bitterly cold. Failing to reach the shore, we resolved to wait for high tide, about ten o'clock, hoping we might with it do better. The tide came, but left us still in the same condition, no more able to penetrate the ice or gain the shore than before. It had become intensely dark, and we were in great danger of being smashed on the ice or rocks.

The hours of that night were the longest I have ever experienced and the odds seemed to be against us living till morning; but at last the day returned and found us still alive. My brother was nearly frozen, having been obliged to sit or lie in icy water all night. Poor little Michel had both of his feet frozen, and the best of us were badly used up. Still we were in the same position as the night before. We could not hold out much longer; we must gain the shore or perish. At the time of high tide, the ice being somewhat loosened, our canoes were thrust into the pack, and by great exertion as well as much care we succeeded about one o'clock in reaching solid ice, upon which we were able to land and, for the last time, haul out our noble little crafts. We had been in them just thirty hours, battling with ice, exposed to a chilling winter blast, our clothing saturated and frozen, and our bodies faint and numb with starvation and cold. But we were now within reach of the land, and all of us who were able gladly scrambled out upon the ice to stretch our cramped and stiffened limbs. My brother was in a perishing condition from the exposure of the night. He had been barely able to keep his canoe afloat by bailing, and had sat in the icy water for seventeen hours. I wrapped him up as warmly as I could and administered half a bottle of Jamaica ginger, the last of our stock. We then set about hauling the canoes over the ice to the shore, which we soon reached, and where we were so fortunate as to find drift wood. A fire was quickly made, camp pitched and better still, a meal prepared. On a previous day a seal, the only one secured on the trip, had been shot, and we were now in a position to appreciate it. The three western men were still fairly strong, but the remaining five of us were very weak and badly used up. We knew now, however, that we could be no great distance from Churchill, for we had again reached the wooded country, and two or three miles back from the shore could be seen dark clumps of spruce trees. This was a most consoling fact, for besides having meat for several days, we felt we would have shelter and fire.

As to launching our canoes again, that was entirely out of the question. If we would reach Churchill at all it must be by land.

As most of us were unable to walk, the only course open appeared to be to send some of the stronger men to, if possible, reach the fort and bring back a relief party. This plan was proposed and two of the western men, 'Jim' and 'John,' volunteered to undertake the walk. We thought the distance could not be more than fifty miles, and it might be considerably less. On the morning of the 16th the two men set out on their journey, while those of us who remained proceeded to move our tents from the shore about two miles to the nearest woods, where we might make ourselves more comfortable, to await the success or failure of the relief party.

A sheltered spot was selected for camp, in a thick grove of spruce trees, and after clearing away about two feet of snow which covered the ground, tents were pitched, then well carpeted with spruce boughs, and a big camp fire made. This was indeed a happy change from lying in canoes in the ice-pack. Clothing and blankets were now dried, and with the seal meat, and some ptarmigan, which we shot in the grove, we were soon comparatively comfortable, with the exception of poor Michel, who suffered much from frozen feet.

(To be Continued.)

THE BIRD'S FUNERAL.

Characters—Evelyn, Marion, two girls; Wilmer, Clarence, two boys.

Evelyn, [with stuffed, or toy bird in her hand, the two girls looking at it mournfully]—
I've cried until I'm almost sick,
I feel so bad about poor Dick.
Marion—
And I am sure my eyes are red,
I've wept so much, 'cause Dick is dead.
Wilmer—
It makes me just as sorry, too;
But boys don't cry, as girls may do.
Clarence—
Well, I'm a boy, and yet I cried,
Indeed I did, when the Queen died.
Wilmer—
I tell you, girls, it's worth our while
To have Dick's funeral in style.
Marion—
Of course the bird must buried be,
Beneath our favorite willow-tree.
Clarence—
And for a coffin, I will get
My pretty box for your poor pet.
(Goes out to get box.)
Evelyn—
Come, Marion, let's put onour cloaks,
And dress in black, just like big folks.
(Put on gossamers while speaking.)
Marion—
And, Wilmer, you must make a speech
About poor Dick—like preachers preach.
Clarence (entering with box)—
Here is the box. Poor Dick, come here!
(Takes the bird and puts him in box.)
Evelyn—
Don't he look sweet—our birdie dear?
Wilmer—
Dear friends, we here are met to-day,
Our tribute of respect to pay,
To Dick—a bird most excellent,
Whose life, in doing good, was spent.
He cheered us ever with his song,
And during life, he did no wrong.
We think Dick well deserved to have
These loving words said o'er his grave,
(Puts box in some place hidden to represent the grave.)
Evelyn—
O, Wilmer, that was nice you said,
And though I'm grieved that Dick is dead,
I'm glad the funeral was so nice.
I'd like to have it over twice.

Readers of the 'Weekly Witness' and 'World-Wide' will certainly be well informed. The two papers to one address only $1.50.

My Worst Experience

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago we asked our readers, young and old, to tell us some of their worst experiences. The following two letters in this connection will be found very interesting and the writers are thanked for giving the Boys' Page so much of their time.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—During the summer of 1897 the writer was living with his parents on a farm in one of the dairying centres of Ontario.

The work was heavy yet had a certain charm for me because of the many changes during the season and there was less of routine connected with it than there is with many occupations. Each season bringing work totally different from the preceding and succeeding one, gives the dairyman new interest and enthusiasm and there is something to claim his attention the year round in caring for his stock, which prevents idleness and ennui so ruinous to mortal man. There never was a time when rest was so sweet and sleep so refreshing as after a day spent in the fields among the crops, tilling or harvesting them in their luxuriant abundance. Yet after such a day came the greatest scare of my life.

One night in August, after a day spent in the oat harvest, I was awakened from a sound sleep by a crash that shook the windows of my room. When I retired the night was a beautiful moonlit one, and the rays streaming in beneath the up-rolled curtain revealed the pattern of carpet and wallpaper, but now there was but a faint glimmer to the level of the windowsills, below, all was inky blackness. Awakened so rudely it was some time before my scattered senses became sufficiently collected to realize that a thunderstorm was in progress, then I realized that there was something moving in an unoccupied room adjoining my own. At first I thought one of my parents had come up to examine window or door, but as I lay opposite the door of my room looking toward a window in that other I could have seen any one moving in an upright position. The rustling moved on across under the window and still I could detect no form. Now it came directly towards the open door, then into my room. Surely some one on hands and knees was making toward me. But for what purpose?

I made an effort to speak but my throat refused to utter a sound. And the next moment I would not have spoken for worlds, even fearing that the beating of my heart, which sounded to me like a drum, would betray my position. My arm lay over the side of the bed but I shrank from moving it, and that dreadful thing came on. It reached the foot of my bed and stopped; then came on again, and oh, horror! something cold and clammy touched my hand. This was more than frightened nature could stand, and with a howl I bounded out of my bed on the other side and stood trembling and shaking in mortal terror.

Now came a blinding flash of lightning that revealed my disturber, who, with a whine, sank under the bed, while I stood shaking but relieved for I had recognized our shepherd dog, 'Jack' the pet of the farm, who had but one failing, a terror of thunder or firearms.

If he could not gain access to the house during a storm he would make for a neighbor's home, and sometimes get quite a distance away in his efforts to find a human companion. My mother, knowing this, had let him into the house at the first mutterings of the storm while I was yet sound asleep. And thus, from my faithful old dog who would have defended me with his very life, I received the greatest scare I ever experienced.

A LOVER OF ANIMALS.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—The following incident took place about thirty years ago, in the township of Sydenham, Ont., when I was about thirteen years of age. My greatest sport was trout fishing, and when I got a day off and armed with a beech rod, hook and line, and box of angle-worms, I generally got a fine string of these frisky fellows.

Oh! how I would like to have a day at them now. But fate has placed me on the prairie, where I have not seen one of the speckled beauties for over twenty years. The thought has carried me away from my experience.

It was one day while fishing for trout in the creek, and, having no luck, as we used to say, I determined to go to Mud lake, to fish for chubs. I had to go through the bush for half a mile, where there was no road or trail. I had been through there the year before with an elder brother, and had no fear of going astray, as I was at home in the woods and was interested in everything I saw. A mink's track, a rabbit's runway, a black squirrel or a butternut, or cherry tree were all of interest to me. I enjoyed the walk through the woods and reached the lake all right. My first nervous feeling was when I came in sight of the lake and remembered hearing of the great number of blacksnakes there were in that vicinity. But, as I had heard that most of them were in the marsh on the other side of the lake, I walked along the shore, until I came to the trunk of an old pine that fell out into the water. The log rested on the water for some thirty feet from the shore. At one side of this log was a small raft of cedar logs large enough to carry two men. No doubt it was used by a fishing party, who staked it in the mud. The stake was placed in the centre of the raft, and when it swung around it was about six feet from the log.

It was a hot day, and as I stepped upon the log and looked across the lake, I thought it seemed a rather lonely place. There was no clearing around the lake, and the cedar, balsam and tamarack grew down to the water's edge. I could see their reflection in the dark water. On the other side a few pines towered far above the rest of the forest.

There was no wind, not a move among the branches, and the wide leaves of the water lilies lay still on the surface of the water. The sun beat down with such intense heat that the birds had stopped their songs. It was a poor day for trout, but the chubs would not know the difference..

I went out and tried fishing between the raft and the log. I got a few small ones there, but thought that if I was out on the raft I might do better. My first impulse was to jump upon the raft. But as I feared it would sink a little and wet my feet I went ashore and took off my shoes and stockings and rolled up my pants. Then, with rod in hand, I ran along the log and jumped upon the raft.

Imagine my horror, when the raft settled below the water, and from every crack between the logs, there floated several black and spotted snakes.

There must have been over a dozen of them, and, being scared, they wriggled and twisted over each other, and dived in the water around my bare feet and legs. I made a spring for the log, but only reached it with my hands and plunged to the neck in water, which was alive with snakes. The next instant I was on my breast across the log, with my feet over my back, kicking off any snakes that might be hanging to my legs. But I overdid it, and kicked myself over the log into the water. Being a fair swimmer, I was soon on the log again. This time I lay lengthwise, with my face toward the shore. My feet, in their anxiety to get away from the snakes, got beyond my control, and were again over my back, kicking about in the air.

I was wishing that I could get them down and go ashore, when the head of a snake came out of the water about three feet from my face. I was on my feet in an instant and a few bounds along the log soon brought me to the shore, among some ground hemlock and other twigs. The water was running down off my clothes, and I felt as if there were still some snakes winding around my legs. I was going through a lively war dance with both feet trying to get off the ground, at the same time, when I felt something pick my ankle, and a stinging pain went up my leg. The thought struck me that there might be as many snakes in the bush as there were on the raft, so I sprang upon a log where I was clear of them. After becoming somewhat composed, I examined my feet, and was greatly relieved to find a thorn in one of them. After letting my clothes dry I put on my shoes and went home. After such an experience I never wished to fish for chubs in Mud Lake again.

A SUPSCRIBER.

North Dakota.

CORRESPONDENCE.

R. D.—We have sent your question to the Numismatic editor, and he may be able to give you an answer in a little time.

Leh. Mal.—The conundrum you kindly forwarded has already been published in the Boys' Page.

Puzzles.

AN INGENIOUS MAZE.

Recently the 'Boys' Own Paper' offered prizes for the most ingeniously constructed Maze formed on a half sheet of ordinary note paper, the centre being a volume of the 'Boys' Own Paper.' As every one knows, a maze is a kind of



(MAZE BY WILLIAM DEANE.)

puzzle in which the object is to enter and get into the middle by a continuous pathway without crossing a hedge (or line). We reproduce one of the designs which took a prize, and our readers may be interested in tracing their way into the centre.

DIAMOND PUZZLE.

1, a consonant. 2, a point. 3, the papal crown. 4, a precious stone. 5, haughty. 6, a conjunction. 7, a consonant.

If the words indicated are arranged in the form of a diamond they will read alike horizontally or vertically.

CHARADES.

('Youth's Companion.')

I.

My first will increase anything when 'tis done;
My second's a verb, and my third can run;
My whole's very hard, but (I speak by the card)
'Tis not the same way that this puzzle is hard.

II.

A vegetable me begins and ends;
A mournful sound my second syllable;
My third you always do when some one lends;
To gain my whole, her suitors all were ill able.
Though day and night they wooed,
And eagerly they sued
Through many a night and day,
She heard, and said them nay.

WORD-BUILDING.

By adding one letter at a time, and transposing if necessary, build the following words:

An exclamation; a preposition; to study; a piece of money; a strengthening medicine; a deed; a political party; a part; a violator; a deflection of rays; the process of making rare.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

1.—WHEN WILL THEY GET IT?

It was said that seven guests at a restaurant came, the first every day, the second every other day, the third every third day, and so on to the seventh, who came once a week only. The host, in a liberal mood, declared that on the first day all came together he would treat them to a dinner gratis.

How soon, according to the above order of rotation, would they be in a position to claim his promise?

Solution: In 420 days; 420 being the least common multiple of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

2.—DIAMOND PUZZLE.

S, gem, peril, general, serenader, miracle, ladle, lee, R.

If these words are placed in the form of a diamond it will be found they read alike horizontally or vertically.

3.—'PRESS' PUZZLE.

Express, depress, empress, compress, repress, suppress, oppress, impress.

4.—WORD PUZZLE.

Roberts.

VICTORIA BAND OF MERCY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—May I have a little space in your valuable paper to set a matter right? My attention has been called to an article of recent date in the Boys' Page of the 'Daily Witness,' in which the writer says, 'A reader has been asking us whether there are any Bands of Mercy organized in Montreal, or if anything is done in the schools towards making children love and care for the dumb animals? So far as we can ascertain there are no efforts now being made in this direction. . . .'

I take pleasure in assuring him that a Band of Mercy has been and still is in active existence since 1893. It is composed of children who have enrolled themselves while in the primary department of the McGill Model School, and was inaugurated by and carried out under the wise direction of Miss Derick, who for many years was head-mistress of that department, and is still the honorary president of the band. The members chose for its name that of 'The Victoria Band of Mercy.' Four hundred and thirty-seven members have been enrolled, the children electing their own officers, and carrying on the meetings in a business-like way. These are held fortnightly, generally from the beginning of October to the end of May. They are opened with prayer, singing, repetition of the pledge, minutes of last meeting read and confirmed, business communications, report of committee, followed by a programme in which the members take part. Such books as 'Black Beauty,' 'The Dog of Flanders,' and selections from 'Our Dumb Animals' have been read and appreciated; while such subjects as the docking of horses' tails, check-reins, cutting dogs' ears, taking the lives of animals for mere sport, etc., have been thoroughly ventilated and heartily disapproved. As to consideration for foreigners—in these meetings may be seen the Jew, the Italian, the Spaniard, the Chinese and all shades of the dusky race side by side with whiter members, giving fair hope that their mutual dislike to cruelty may be the 'one touch of nature'—or of grace?—to make them all akin.

Not only would they gladly—
'Help a fainting robin into its nest again,'
but friendly hands are extended also to our little brown-coated fellow-citizens of English descent, and of Irish pugnacity. Some human sparrows, too, have had crumbs of comfort, in the shape of clothing, toys, candy for distribution to those whom Santa Claus—through press of business, no doubt—had forgotten in his Christmas rounds,' 'comfort bags' for the sailors, money to help the Armenians and to buy food for their dark-eyed brothers and sisters in India, have been amongst the things done by the 'Victoria Band of Mercy,' and it seems only fair that their efforts should have recognition. Yours respectfully, S. L.

Bentpath.

I have been getting your valuable paper, the 'Witness,' for a number of years, and I highly appreciate it. I depend upon what I see in the 'Witness' more than in any other newspaper. I could not do without it.

F. URQUHART.

Egerton, Ont.

Please find enclosed my subscription for the 'Weekly Witness.' I am an old subscriber to the dear old 'Witness.' I could not think of farming without it, as I get so many valuable pointers from it. I think it should be read by every farmer in Ontario. JOHN McLUHAN.

THE FOUNTAIN PEN.

Everyone who has seen the Post Fountain Pen Premium is delighted with it. One gentleman writes 'No sooner did I put the pen to paper than I exclaimed, What a treat!' The Post Fountain Pen is a self-filler and self-cleaner, a great advantage over ordinary fountain pens. This valuable pen can be had absolutely free by sending a list of only three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or for five renewal subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each. A subscriber sending a club of ten for the 'Weekly Witness,' with $8, secures the Post Fountain Pen. The pen is made in three styles, Fine, Medium and Stub.

WEEKLY CLUB RATES.

The club rates for the 'Weekly Witness' will be as follows:

3 copies, separately addressed....	$2.40
4 copies, separately addressed....	3.00
10 copies, separately addressed....	7.00

'World Wide' is as much for women as for men.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



THE NEW HIGH ARM
No. 3
DROP HEAD BALL BEARING SEWING MACHINE.

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

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

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

The Arm is large, strong, and well proportioned with clear space underneath 5¼ by 9 inches, allowing the bulkiest work to be stitched and handled with ease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for
FORTY DOLLARS' WORTH
of NEW subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates:
—or for Twenty-two Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and fourteen dollars additional.
or for Fourteen Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions, and eighteen dollars additional.
—or for Eight Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and twenty dollars additional.
For sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $29; or including the 'Weekly Witness,' $27.
Transportation to be paid by receiver.

A RABID BOER

WHO ACKNOWLEDGES DEFEAT AND COUNSELS THE BRITISH TO STAMP OUT ALL DUTCH INSTITUTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The London 'Spectator' comments as follows upon the subjoined letter:—

We trust that the British public will not ignore the letter of the arrogantly bitter and half-crazy Boer, signed 'P. S.', which appears in Wednesday's 'Times.' The writer is the man who poured forth a stream of not very savory rhetorical lava at the beginning of the war, and prophesied against the British people, evidently imagining himself to be as inspired as was Elijah. Now, however, he virtually admits that he was more like the false prophets than the true when he prophesied smooth things for the Boers, 'and sent them in a compliment to be knocked on the head at Ramoth Gilead,' to borrow a phrase from South. 'P. S.' now tells us that the Boers' cause is hopelessly ruined, and that their vision of supremacy has passed away for ever. He adds that all nations agreed in thinking England dead, when in truth she was only dead drunk, drugged by the love of peace and luxury. He ends by exhorting us not to let those who worked for the Empire be ignored, snubbed, and degraded while disloyalty and treachery are condoned. South Africa will very quickly recover from the war, and the two races settle down, if only justice, and not sentiment, is given a free hand. 'P. S.' may be mad, but there is certainly a great deal of method in his madness. The friends of the Boers, however, who praised his first letters as if they were the denunciations of 'a prophet new inspired,' will, no doubt, now hold that he has lost his inspiration. He never had that, but he has a good deal of political prescience, though of rather a flamboyant kind.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Since you published my letter on Oct. 6 last a very great change has taken place in the condition of affairs, which it would be madness for us Afrikanders to ignore. I failed not to tell you in my former letters the plain and absolute truth about your government and your people, your vices, your crimes, and your imbecilities, which were as great as those which led to the destruction of the people in the cities of the plain. Even as those cities would have been saved if fifty, or even ten, righteous men had been found in them, so now it is evident that some righteous men have been found amongst the English, and by them your Empire has been saved from destruction. It is now my last and most painful duty to tell the bitter, but wholesome, truth to my own people and to those fatal friends who have helped us to our present ruin.

1. My visit to the Continent has convinced me that there is no possibility of aid being give by any foreign power to my people, and that none will venture to propose arbitration. It is childish for us to expect arbitration when, if our position were like yours, we should reject it even if proposed by all the powers on earth—and it would prove us to be cowards to ask for it now under our present hopeless conditions.

2. The events which we expected to arise in India, China, and Egypt have not occurred, the promised insurrection in Ireland did not take place, and we have not the slightest reason to hope now that any international questions will arise to help the Afrikander cause. We must not be deceived any longer by the false sympathy expressed for us by various parties in foreign states; that sympathy is merely a subterfuge to obtain some political interest of opposing parties, and we are but the tools which our false friends use to attain their ends.

3. That so large a number of Liberal members of parliament have recently declared their opposition to our independence and have asserted their loyalty to the British Empire has been a most disagreeable surprise to us and an absolutely fatal blow to all our hopes. Finally, the speech of Lord Kimberley on the 14th inst. must convince every sane man that further resistance on our part is not only useless but perfectly criminal madness. Had that speech been made nine months ago and the intentions of the Liberal party made clear to us, this unhappy war might have been honorably concluded long ago.

4. To prepare the way for a permanent settlement of Africa which shall benefit our children and our children's children, and make our Afrikander blood to take its due place in the future government of the world, it is necessary for me to refer to a little of the history of the last seventy years, and also to first principles, the true foundations of empire.

5. Fifty years ago, when I was a young man, there was a large number of intelligent African Dutch who respected the justice and power of England, although they loved not the English any more than they loved the white men of other European States, for most of whom they felt only scorn and contempt. Your wars against the Kaffirs had benefited us, and we loyal and farseeing Afrikanders dreamed, before Cecil Rhodes was born, of a great Anglo-Dutch African Empire stretching from Cape Agulhas to Tunis and from Cape Verde to Guardafui under one flag, the British, and having one language, the English. That dream was dispelled by your giving independence to the two states. Time passed. The wishes of the Cape Colonists were again and again disregarded; England would not guarantee interest on loans for the development of the colony; England would not annex South-West Africa; England would not buy up the Portuguese territory when it might have been purchased for a song, England evacuated Abyssinia after conquering it in a marvellous manner; England contemplated giving up her West African possessions; England fumbled and faltered in Ashanti, in Zululand, in the Transvaal, and in Egypt and Zanzibar. Vast areas of Africa were allowed by the British to pass out of the heritage, the birthright of the Afrikanders into the hands of the French, the Belgians, the Germans, and the Chartered Company, and our dream of an Anglo-Saxon Empire with its hundreds of millions of united white men collapsed, because of the mean, shifty, and useless policy of a parcel of mere counting-house clerks, who, occupying the position of cabinet ministers in London, refused to listen to the colonists and to those Englishmen who knew Africa and its many peoples, and its vast wealth in minerals and other resources. Those penny-wise and thousand-pound foolish windbags of the Lords and Commons were utterly incapable of understanding the first principles of true statesmanship, and were anxious only to slink away from the responsibilities of Empire so that they might have time to bemuse and bemuddle a silly and besotted electorate.

6. Our dream of a British African Empire being ended, we united our fate with that of our Boer relatives with the view of founding an exclusively Dutch Empire in Africa. To that end it was necessary for us to possess all the East African territory of the Portuguese. Those territories were protected by the treaties you English had made with Portugal, and a war against Portugal would have produced war against you, otherwise we would have swept those monkey-men out of Africa years ago, and now we are very sorry we did not do so.

7. Led on by men whom it is not necessary to mention, we determined to fight you for supremacy in South Africa. We have been accused of ignorance over and over again by your British bookworms, but none of you now can accuse us of want of foresight or want of preparation for war, which we had made through long years of trouble, toil, and self-denial and self-repression.

We had every reason to be confident of success, and, as your best generals well know, we were within an ace of achieving it. Mr. Steyn and scores of others assured us of your complete military weakness, and all the world had ample proof of the wavering, womanly weakness of the British national will, never stable for a single month. It was you who planted the seeds of war and have brought them to fruition by that miserable, cowardly weakness which is more deadly than tyranny, or injustice. But you have been saved from defeat. Mr. Kruger informed us that God had told him to declare war against you. If he did tell the late President that, it is certainly evident that God is not with us any longer, and that it is obstinate rebellion against him for us to continue our resistance until we be all destroyed, root and branch.

8. In this dark hour of defeat and despair it is necessary to put forth the truth for a solid foundation for the permanent settlement of the race question between the British and the Dutch without hypocrisy or mandlin superstition. If we Dutch had won in this game of war we would have claimed and taken every penny of the stakes. I know my people, and I want peace for my grandchildren, therefore I beg you to show no weakness or clemency or conciliation. You have won; then take the stakes as we should have done. Do not sow perpetual disputes, quarrels and civil war. South Africa is yours now by right of purchase, by occupation, and colonization, by war and conquest, and by the will of God. We Dutch are not cowards to shrink from the consequences of defeat, we are prepared to take them. If we had won our terms to you would have been certainly not more easy than these:

(a) Every British subject or other enemy who did not surrender by a given date would be outlawed and all his property confiscated.

(b) All persons who had been guilty of rebellion or assisting our enemies would have had all their property confiscated and would have been expelled from South Africa, with the death penalty for return.

(c) All other British people in South Africa, except those who had fought on our side and possessed certificates to that effect, would have been disfranchised for life.

(d) The use of the British language in all cases would have been strictly forbidden under penalty of fine or imprisonment. All foreign or alien newspapers would have been suppressed.

We Dutch in Cape Colony and Natal had equality of rights and of language with you; that did not satisfy us, for so long as two languages are permitted to be used there can be no peace, no harmony, and no fusion for the people of South Africa. The stern action of the Russian Government in Poland and Finland for the suppression of their native languages is dictated by wise statesmanship, true humanity and a far-seeing regard for the future welfare of those peoples. The Austrian empire will probably be split up simply by the diversity of languages.

9. Peace and prosperity can come only by the fusion of the two races or by the extermination or exile of one of them. Let the irreconcilables exile themselves, and those who have any wisdom and decency, morality or religion, submit themselves with calm fortitude and cheerful acquiescence to the fate that providence has decreed. Our language is but a dialect of no use in the great world; the English is the ever-growing language, which, if we adopt, will soon place our sons in the seats of the mighty. The descendants of our brave commandants in this war may then in the future command the armies of Great Britain, one may hold the office now occupied by Lord Roberts and another be Governor-General of India. The universal loyalty shown by all your colonies should certainly be a good lesson to us Dutch, if we are not so blinded by providence that we may be destroyed altogether. I join with P. Botha and the other sane men in South Africa in calling on Mr. Kruger, C. Botha and De Wett to stop this murderers' work, and to seize that double-tongued man Steyn and to give him his deserts. There are other Dutchmen and half-bred Englishmen in Cape Colony who should be treated in the same manner as Steyn.

10. All nations thought you English were dead, but, unfortunately for us, you were only dead drunk, drugged by the fatal folly of your disarmament craze and love of luxury, and the war has, as yet, only very partially aroused you. I cannot blind myself to the fact, however, that new life has been breathed into the dead bones in the valleys of Great Britain, and that your people are gaining strength and spirit every day, whilst our men are degenerating into murderous bandits and ruining our land, regardless of the fate of our women and children, who are now depending upon the generosity of the British for their food and clothing and their very lives. This state of things must not continue unless we desire to prove to the world that we Dutch are worse than heathen savages.

11. I beg for no clemency, conciliation, or soft measures; they would certainly be fatal to us Dutch, for the loyal portion would be always tortured by the irreconcilables, and there would be perpetual strife in public and in family life. The settlement of Africa can be effected only by strict and rigid justice, administered with strength and courage unflinchingly. No more must we see colonials and others who worked for the unity and honor of the British empire ignored, snubbed, or degraded while disloyalty and barefaced treachery or treason were rewarded or condoned. Justice and righteousness must have strong arms or they are but useless names. Mercy and clemency are too often the names which cloak fear, cowardice, bribery and corruption. With honest administration South Africa will very speedily recover from the effects of this war, and a more prosperous and a happier future will come quickly for both Dutch and English than could ever have come if the war had not taken place and the colonies and the states had remained separated. The native question will have to be dealt with soon after the war is over, and to do that effectively the Chartered Company must be done away with and its territories united with the great southern colonies.

12. The petty jingoes who write but do not fight can spare their sneers at me. I have sense enough to accept the logic of facts, whilst they, in their arrogance, required many disasters to convince them that we had been well prepared for war, whilst you were miserably weak and unprepared for a war in your own territories or anywhere else. Yours, etc.,

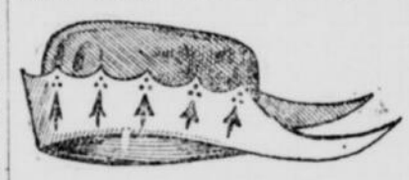
P. S.

Feb. 19.

CAP OF MAINTENANCE

WAS GIVEN TO KING HENRY VIII. BY THE POPE.

The court functions, past and present, have developed quite an epidemic of research in antiquarian lore, resulting in many interesting explanations of the insignia used, and the hereditary privileges of the nobles attending these proceedings. The latest is an explanation of the cap of maintenance, which the Marquis of Winchester carried beside the King at the opening of parliament. It appears that this cap was presented to King Henry VIII. by the Pope, along with the title of Defender of the Faith, the title signifying the assurance that he would maintain as well as defend the faith. Henry VIII. was entitled 'De-



CAP OF MAINTENANCE.

fender of the Faith' by Pope Leo. X. in 1521 for his Latin treatise 'on the seven sacraments.' Curiously enough, the picture of the opening of parliament, which shows how the cap figured as being held on the end of a baton by the Marquis of Winchester, is one where the King is bending over to sign the much-discussed oath, the scroll being held by the Lord Chancellor.

The original cap was given in care of Sir William Paulet, whose descendants have ever since been the keepers of the cap of maintenance. Caps of maintenance were originally, however, emblems of ducal rank, and were in olden times borne before dukes, but for some reason the Lord Mayor of London wears a cap of maintenance on state occasions. Caps of maintenance were often granted by popes and there are records of the arrival in England of at least three from Rome by the beginning of the sixteenth century. The title of 'Defender of the Faith,' too, has been given by the popes to many kings and nobles.

Another quaint custom, when Edward VII. comes to be crowned, is that the Duke of Norfolk will be obliged to hand him a pair of gloves embroidered with the ducal arms. The explanation is that one of the manors held by the Howard family depends for its title on the head of the family presenting the monarch with a right hand glove on the occasion of the coronation.

THE SCREAMING EAGLE

Senator Warns Great Britain of Coming Doom.

INTERFERENCE IN NICARAGUAN CANAL AFFAIRS MEANS CERTAIN DESTRUCTION, HE SAYS.

In the United States Senate on Wednesday Senator Morgan (Democrat, Ala.) addressed the Senate upon his resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated. He said he would exclude from his argument any consideration of the Panama Canal Commission. The only prospect of the construction of the Nicaragua canal now by the United States rested upon the protocols which had been entered into between this country and the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. He challenged any senator to point to a single proposition which Great Britain had made for a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that would admit of the construction of the Nicaragua canal. No such action, he said, ever had been taken by Great Britain. During all the time when Americans were 'hugging to their bosoms' the delusion that Great Britain eventually would enter upon a friendly arrangement for the construction of the canal Great Britain had preserved 'a profound and golden silence.' He called her silence golden, because he asserted that Great Britain, through Liverpool, which was the commercial centre of the world, was being enriched, and the United States, because of the lack of the Nicaragua canal, was contributing to the enrichment of Great Britain.

'There could not be anything more precious to-day to Great Britain,' said Mr. Morgan, 'than to prevent the construction of the Nicaraguan canal. If Great Britain, by her "golden silence," can prevent that, her profits will continue, and the longer she can do that the greater will be her profits on the Suez canal. She has remained as silent as the sphinx which looks out upon the Nile and upon the desert, and she seems to be looking out upon a desert of wasted American opportunity and, sad to say, American honor. Great Britain is still silent.'

With some feeling, in referring to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the Alabama senator said: 'We will make no compromise with Great Britain upon the subject. We will make no concession to Great Britain in relation to that treaty. What we shall do with it, and some of our people are opposed even to that, is that we shall declare it abrogated. If the vote on my resolution could be taken to-day it would inform the President of the United States that he had no two-thirds majority in the Senate to adopt any compromise he may make with Great Britain. If it is the purpose of Great Britain still to look for delay she will not get it. If it be her determination to pick a quarrel with us about it, she will find that the United States can muster at least half the number of men who voted for the President in the last election—fighting men. And she will find, when that war terminates, that the steel band which binds the throne in London with Australia and India and passed through Canada, will have been rent in twain; and, with its severance, down will go the empire.

'She will find that her possessions in the Caribbean sea have lapsed. She will find that she has overtaxed our patience. She has started with a new King and upon a new career, that will break up the Empire and reduce the King to the sovereignty of his own island. Does Great Britain suppose she can escape from the terrors of the existing situation everywhere, and that she can find a favorable opportunity to display her military power against the United States?'

Mr. Morgan said he did not boast of the power of the United States in money, men or valor, but he was thoroughly conscious of them and gloried in that consciousness, because he knew when the supreme moment should come and any power in the world should undertake to bridle the United States by placing such restraints upon her sovereignty as were contained in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, American people would resist to the bitter end.

'And that resistance,' he exclaimed, vehemently, 'will mean the wiping out of any power on earth that undertakes the job.'

He regarded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the nature of an alliance—'a shameful alliance'—with Great Britain, and denounced any suggestion of the inability of the United States to sever such an alliance without incurring the penalties of a war. He maintained that in spite of the silence of Great Britain the United States could abrogate the treaty at any time, and until it was abrogated it would act as a clog upon the union of commerce of this country.

Without concluding his speech, Mr. Morgan yielded the floor, and at 2.45, on motion of Mr. Warren (Wyoming) the Senate went into executive session. At three o'clock the Senate adjourned.

A SPLENDID GIFT.

The Bagster Bible (Long Primer), no better gift. Many of our subscribers are still asking for the Bagster Bible. We have secured an additional supply, and are able to offer them free to subscribers sending a list of four absolutely new subscribers, at one dollar each, or a club of fourteen subscribers and $9.80 cash.

TRY IT FOR A YEAR.

Tell your friends that if they would be well informed they should read the 'Witness' regularly. Just suggest that they 'Try it for a year.' Few give up the 'Witness' after such a trial. Especially is this the case with those who have had experience of the unreliable and actually misinforming qualities of the sensational press.

No library is complete without 'World Wide.'

ADVERTISEMENTS

Tired and Depressed



Hundreds of young girls and women have to depend upon their own efforts to gain a livelihood, and there is no class more widely admired for their independence and pluck. But whether it be behind the counter, in the office, the factory, or in the home, work means close confinement---often in badly ventilated rooms. There is a strain on the nerves; the blood becomes impoverished; the cheeks pale or sallow; frequent headaches; a constant tiredness; a rapid palpitation of the heart on slight exertion; perhaps wrinkles and a prematurely aged appearance. If the first symptoms are neglected it may lead to a complete breakdown and perhaps that most dreaded of all diseases---Consumption. A tonic is needed and for this purpose

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

are without an equal. Their wonderful record of cures place them at the head of all medicines throughout the world. The use of these pills has made thousands of weak, ailing, despondent women and girls bright, happy and strong.

PROOF OF CURE.

Miss Emma Chaput, Lake Talon, Ont., writes:—"I cannot thank you enough for the good I have derived through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I honestly believe that but for them I would now be in my grave. My health was completely broken down. My face was as white as chalk, and if I made the least effort to do any housework I would almost faint from the exertion, and my heart would beat violently so that I feared I would drop where I stood. I was a great sufferer from headaches, and dizziness as well, and my appetite was so poor that I scarcely ate at all. I tried several medicines, but they did not help me, and then I decided to send for some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got six boxes, and before I used them all I was as well as I had ever been, with a good healthy color, a good appetite and an entire freedom from the ailments that had made me so miserable. You may be sure I will always have a warm regard for your invaluable medicine."

But you must get the genuine, and only the genuine have the full name "Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HOME DEPARTMENT

A LETTER TO PHILEMON.

The Penny Ye Meant to Gi'e---Spring Housekeeping---English Girls in France---Cheese Dainties

A LETTER TO PHILEMON.

(By Mary E. Q. Brush in 'Congregationalist.')

Mrs. Hawley uncorked her inkstand, took up her pen and drew forth paper and envelopes. Evidently the task before her was not a pleasant one, for there was a frown on her usually sunny face.

'Yes, I'll write to the matron,' she exclaimed to herself in an undertone. 'Write and tell her that I can do nothing with Ellen! I'm sure I do not see why she sent such a girl to me. I dare say they could do nothing with her at the "Home." Slow, stupid and sullen—O, she doesn't answer my purpose at all!'

But writing the letter wasn't so easy, after all. Mrs. Hawley made several attempts at stating her complaints in black and white, but she was not satisfied with the results; she paused to nibble reflectively the end of her penholder; now and then she cast disapproving glances through the doorway leading into an adjoining room, where a slender, stoop-shouldered, pale-faced, maid-of-all work was dusting and putting things to rights in a leisurely, half-hearted way annoying to her energetic mistress.

With a gesture of vexation the latter turned again to pen and paper, but her eyes and thoughts continued to wander, until presently both chanced to be drawn toward a little, well-worn Bible lying on the table, and near it a 'Lesson Quarterly.'

Dear me! the week has nearly gone and I haven't prepared anything for the woman's Bible class lesson. I promised Mrs. Gray that I would take charge of it during her absence. I'd almost forgotten about it! I must attend to it right away, for this afternoon, I'll be engaged in entertaining the Hentys, if they arrive on the three o'clock train. Well, this bothersome letter'll have to wait until next week, I suppose, anyhow, I'll have to put up with Ellen until the end of the month. Let me see—what is the lesson? O, Philemon! Why, what a tiny book of the Bible! I'm sure I never noticed before that there was only one chapter to it! It's Paul's epistle to'—here Mrs. Hawley's pretty, brown eyes wandered down the sacred page as she read—rather carelessly at first, it must be confessed, verse after verse.

Suddenly a new light came into those eyes, and the flush deepened on the still youthful cheeks, for she was now reading, with new and absorbing interest, that beautiful old letter, as sweet in its ancient courtesy as the fragrance of dried rose-leaves—the letter that deservedly has the honor of a place by itself in Holy Writ—the epistle of Paul, the brave, cheery prisoner, to his 'dearly-beloved fellow-laborer, Philemon.'

And what was the purport of this letter, with its long, stately, yet gracious, preface, extending 'grace and peace, from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ,' the assurance of unfailing prayers and the sincere acknowledgment of the appreciation of Philemon's love and fidelity? Paul, the aged prisoner, intercedes in behalf of—whom?

Onesimus! Onesimus, once the slave of Philemon—'which in times past was to thee unprofitable, but now profitable to thee, and to me!' Why had Onesimus become 'profitable?' Because Paul, ever eager for opportunities of doing good, even while 'in bonds,' and in prison, had shown the way of life to this poor fugitive! Onesimus was a redeemed soul, ready for the Master's service, ready to minister, ready to be obedient unto his lawful superior. God's love had touched his forlorn life with its hallowed light, and made even 'drudgery divine.'

With much tenderness Paul goes on to beseech the master to receive Onesimus—'not now as a servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved!' The apostle's trust in Philemon's sense of justice, and goodness of heart rings clear in the confiding words: 'Knowing that thou wilt also do more than I say!' Then the loving letter of the little book 'Philemon' ends with the benediction, 'The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit. Amen.'

Surely, that benedictory influence of so long ago had still vital power, for it entered Mrs. Hawley's heart. A softened expression came over her face as she glanced again into the adjoining room.

The maid, Ellen, had finished her task, and was standing for a minute looking out of the window on the pleasant country landscape—the hills and valley and winding river; the wistful expression on her face seemed to refine the somewhat commonplace features into a certain beauty.

'May the Lord forgive me!' the mistress was saying to herself. 'I fear I have been thinking of Ellen as a mere machine—a creature of flesh and blood made to do my bidding, and do it well! I have not thought of her as a stranger and alone in the wide world. I've paid no heed to what the matron wrote me when Ellen came—that the girl had been ill and discouraged, and that country air and a pleasant home life, it was hoped, would benefit her. And what have I done to cheer her or help her? Were I to send her back now, would she go happy in the consciousness of God's love, of Christ's salvation *freely* given? Have I ever spoken to her of these things? Paul could speak of them, even when heavily burdened by his own troubles. Yes, if I were to send her back, could I send her as Paul sent Onesimus? Have I ever shown her at any time, or in any way, the least bit of sisterly love, or given her sisterly help?'

Moved by these feelings Mrs. Hawley rose from her chair and walked into the other room.

Ellen glanced up, half frightened, as if expecting a sharp reproof for the minute's 'dawdling'—that word she was wont to hear, and which always stung her like the cut of a lash! She seized her broom and duster, and was about to withdraw to other tasks in the kitchen, when her mistress's voice detained her. Ellen forgot her 'manners' and stared, for on Mrs. Hawley's face was a strange, new light, her lips wore a gentle smile, and, wonder of wonders! she reached out her small, white, jewelled hand and gently touched Ellen's red, toil-worn fingers.

How tidy the room looks, Ellen! So sweet and fresh. You have cleaned very thoroughly, I see. I hope you are not very tired, for I thought we—you and I—might take a little walk. The morning is so pleasant! Get a basket and trowel and we'll go up into the woods after some ferns. It is too beautiful a day to stay indoors. What? Our luncheon? O, never mind! Mr. Hawley won't be home until night, and the children will be satisfied with bread and milk and berries, with the nice custard you baked early this morning. O, we'll get back in time to prepare so simple a repast as that, and the walk will give us good appetites. It'll be good for both you and me to breathe in some of this glorious morning air!'

'You and me!' What a pleasant union of the two pronouns.

A bright look came into Ellen's stolid face. The soul within her stirred at the gracious word:—stirred so that, in the quaint old expression, 'the water stood in her eyes.' She spoke in a tone that trembled a little, yet was glad and hearty:

'O, thank you, ma'am! It'll be beautiful to take a walk out on the hills and to the woods. I haven't been there yet, but I've heard the children say how nice they were.' And with a brisk step Ellen hurried away to get trowel and basket.

Ah, that walk up on the hillside in the pleasant sunshine, with the sweet west wind blowing, with the sight of flowers, and the sound of singing birds and the outdoor freedom—how much good it did the two women! How near it brought them to each other, not with the common 'familiarity that breeds contempt,' but the real human sympathy that ennobles both high and low, rich and poor, learned and unlearned! Under its gracious influence, the doors of Ellen's heart were unlocked, and the story of her cheerless, tempest-tossed life came out bit by bit for her mistress. Mrs. Hawley realized with new humility that in many things she had been mistaken; what she had thought was sullenness was grief and discouragement; careless and seeming indifference had been nervousness and timidity, and weariness resulting from a recent well nigh fatal illness.

'But it seems wonderful how this walk does hearten a body up,' Ellen exclaimed, with bright eyes and tones of new cheer. 'An' the kind words you've spoken—why, ma'am, they've driven away all the homesick, discouraged feelings! Why,' with a laugh that was something like a sob, too, 'I thought nobody cared! That I'd better be out of the world than in it! That I wa'n't a speck o' use anywhere, an' folks was sick of me! But I'll just brace up—I will, sure! I can't help doin' it—when you says, ma'am, that you do care for me—an'—an',' reverently, 'that God cares, too!'

You see Onesimus was in a fair way to become 'profitable!'

The noon bells and whistles sounded shrilly. Mistress and maid hurried down the flowery hillside, their hands laden with the treasures of the woodland and in their hearts yet richer treasures. At the close of the month there was little danger of mistress and maid separating in mutual dissatisfaction—or, indeed, of separating at all. It is true that the 'letter to Philemon' was written, but it was very different in tone from that which Mrs. Hawley had started to write at the beginning of this story.

EARLY SPRING HOUSEKEEPING.

Many good housekeepers argue that much of the labor of annual housecleaning may be materially lessened by starting early in March, and ridding closets and drawers of superfluous contents, and dusting out and rearranging of books in desks and libraries. The early airing of cloths and furs not in use, and the final plentiful distribution of camphor balls and other moth preventives among them, also helps to lessen the general work of spring time. Spare bedrooms may now be entirely cleaned and renovated without disturbing the rest of the household. Pantries not in daily use may also have their contents and interiors thoroughly cleansed, renovated and replenished at any convenient time. This early division of the necessary annual housecleaning is a vast saving of strength and a lessening of that dreaded family confusion incidental upon everything being torn up and scattered around at once in the household during the hot, dusty later months of spring. —Annie M. Toohey, in 'Christian Work.'

THE PENNY YE MEANT TO GI'E.

There's a funny tale of a stingy man
Who was none to good, but might have been worse,
Who went to his church on Sunday night
And carried along his well filled purse.

When the sexton came with his begging plate,
The church was dim with the candle's light;
The stingy man fumbled all through his purse,
And chose a coin by touch and not sight.

It's an odd thing now that guineas should be
So like unto pennies in shape and size,
'I'll give a penny,' the stingy man said;
'The poor must not gifts of pennies despise.'

The penny fell down with a clatter and ring!
And back in his seat leaned the stingy man.
'The world is full of the poor,' he thought;
'I can't help them all—I give what I can.'

Ha, ha! how the sexton smiled to be sure,
To see the gold guinea fall on his plate!
Ha, ha! how the stingy man's heart was wrung,
Perceiving his blunder, but just too late!

'No matter,' he said; 'in the Lord's account
That guinea of gold is set down to me.
They lend to Him who give to the poor;
It will not so bad an investment be.'

'Na, na, mon,' the chuckling sexton cried out;
'The Lord is na cheated—He kens thee well;
He knew it was only by accident
That out o' thy fingers the guinea fell!

'He keeps an account, no doubt for the puir;
But in that account He'll set down to thee
Na mair o' that golden guinea, my mon,
Than the one bare penny ye meant to gie!'

There's a comfort, too, in the little tale—
A serious side as well as a joke;
A comfort for all the generous poor,
In the comical words the sexton spoke.

A comfort to think that the good Lord knows
How generous we really desire to be,
And will give us credit in his account
For all the pennies we long to gi'e.'

(The above poem was sent in by a number of 'Witness' readers in reply to a lady who asked for it.)

ENGLISH GIRLS IN FRANCE.

The Hon. Miss Sugden, speaking at the Mildmay Conference, on behalf of Miss Leigh's Paris Homes, emphasized the necessity of any English girl going to Paris, or marrying a Frenchman in this country, first making herself acquainted with the laws of France, as through ignorance of the French marriage and other laws much misery has been brought upon girls and women. No marriage with a Frenchman is recognized as legal in France unless the bridegroom has obtained the written consent of his parents or grandparents to his marriage. Among other instances, Miss Sugden gave that of a Frenchman of good family who was engaged to the daughter of a clergyman here in England. Just a day or two before the wedding an old friend called, and in the course of conversation said to the father, 'I hope you have the consent of this man's parents to the marriage.' 'Oh, I expect he has attended to that,' was the reply. 'Ah but you must see to it yourself, and see that it is properly witnessed by the mayor of the parish, or the consequences may be serious.' They sent for the bridegroom and asked if he had got the certificate of consent from his parents. When he heard that question he turned on his heel and left the room, and was never seen or heard of again. He had never meant it to be a legal wedding, but had intended, when he wished, to go back to France, where his wife could have had no legal claim upon him.

'Another cruel law,' continued Miss Sugden, 'is that employers can dismiss their English governess or servants in a moment with only their seven days' wages in their hands; and to a stranger in a strange land, having no knowledge of the language nor how to get another situation, this is a serious thing. One young girl was thus turned out of her mistress's house, and her box put on the step. She had gone over to France through an English registry office, and, not suiting the lady, was dismissed, and knew not what to do nor where to go. She went to a lodging-house and stayed there while her money lasted, but in a few days it was gone and then she was again turned out with her box. A workman passing at the time, and noticing her distress, spoke to her. He had been working at Miss Leigh's Home, so knew she could find shelter there, and picked up her box and took it and the girl to that place of refuge.'

Another one, Miss Sugden related, was that of a lady who was desirous of learning French, but, having no money to pay, was taken into a Paris school to teach English at the same time. The first Sunday she was at this school she was sent for in the evening by the head governess to play dance-music for the girls to dance to. Being a conscientious Christian girl, she refused. Astonished and enraged, the governess rushed up to the girl's room, dragged all her clothes out of her wardrobe and drawers and tumbled everything in a heap down the stairs, and then, at half-past nine at night, turned the girl, with her belongings in a heap, out into the street. The young lady had no salary, no redress; it was the law of the land that she must do what she was told. She had no money to go back to England, and would have been in a terrible plight but for Miss Leigh's Homes.—'Christian Herald.'



CHEESE DAINTIES.

Cheese Straws.—Four tablespoonfuls of grated dairy or Parmesan cheese, four tablespoonfuls of flour, pepper, salt, two teaspoonfuls of water, the yoke of one egg, roll out. The straws must be cut in narrow strips, bake on greased letter paper.

Cheese Cakes.—Cook one-half-pint of milk curd, one cupful of cream, one cupful of sugar, one-half pint measure of cocoanut, and the yolks of four eggs, until thick. When cold, add one teaspoonful of vanilla or almond extract. Fill patty shells and bake.

Scalloped Cheese.—Butter a small baking dish. Use alternate layers of bread crumbs and thinly sliced cheese. Dot the former with bits of butter and chopped celery, pepper and salt. Add a cupful of cream and a beaten egg. Bake in a hot oven.

Cheese Omelet.—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, four beaten eggs, four tablespoonfuls of cream, pepper, celery, salt, and nearly a cupful of grated cheese; fry, fold and serve.

Creamed Cheese.—Melt one-half pound of rich dairy cheese and one tablespoonful of butter, then add the yolks of two eggs and six tablespoonfuls of cream, well beaten, celery salt and a dash of white pepper. To be served on dainty squares of hot buttered toast.

Fried Bread and Melted Cheese.—Dip slices of bread into two beaten eggs and four tablespoonfuls of milk; fry carefully in butter. Slice (thin) cheese and place on the bread. Stand in the oven until cheese melts.

Sardines and Parmesan Cheese—Cut strips of bread a little larger than the sardines. Fry in hot fat, first trimming off all the crusts. Drain. On each piece of bread place a sardine. Heat. Now sprinkle grated Parmesan cheese over the sardines and bread. Garnish with leaves of parsley or celery and slices of lemon.—N.Y. 'Observer.'



A reader would like to get the words of a hymn for children, of which one verse is:

'This is the way the snow comes down,
Softly, softly falling;
So He sendeth the snow like wool
Fair and white and beautiful;
This is the way the snow comes down,
Softly, softly falling.'

Mrs. James Blackie, Providence Bay, Ont., would be glad to know where she can get in book form a story called 'Both Sides of the Street,' which appeared in the 'Northern Messenger' as a serial many years ago.

Mrs. A.M.S. asks if there is anything which will remove creosote from a carpet.

Ans.—A Montreal lady says she was fairly successful in taking creosote out of a carpet by the following method: She spread flour thickly over the stained spot and left it for a day or two. She then removed the soiled flour, replacing it by a fresh supply, and again let a day or two elapse before repeating the process. When the flour had been removed for the last time, she put blotting paper over the spot and ironed it with a hot iron. Though there was a slight discoloration of the carpet, all grease had been got rid of.

ROYAL ICING.

(The following recipes are given in reply to M.E.C.):

Three-quarter lb. of icing sugar, white of one egg; enough lemon to form a soft paste; sift the sugar, drop in the white of egg and mix; now add the lemon juice, and beat until the icing is white and very light.

To cover a cake plainly with this icing, first rub off any loose crumbs, then put bits of the icing all over the sides, smooth these with a knife, then dip the knife into cold water, and pass it very lightly over the surface. When this is done, ice the top in the same manner. The icing may be colored with a few drops of any color desired.

LAYER CAKE, NO. 1.

Half a cup of butter, one and a half cups of sugar, two and a half cups of flour, one cup of milk, four eggs, two and a half teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon of vanilla. Beat butter to a cream, add the sugar and beat again; now add the yolks of eggs, and beat well, add the flour and milk alternately, putting in the baking powder with the least quantity of flour; whip whites of eggs to a stiff froth, add them very lightly, pour the mixture into well buttered jelly cake tins, and bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

LAYER CAKE, NO. 2.

Two cups of flour, one cup of sugar, two ounces of butter, one cup of milk, two teaspoons of baking powder, rind of half a lemon, two eggs. Mix in the same manner as No. 1, divide into two parts, and color one part with a few drops of cochineal or carmine. Bake in two jelly cake tins for twenty minutes, turn out, and when cold, spread one part with lemon-cheese. Put the other on the top and pour the lemon icing over.

PERSONAL WORK NEEDED.

Dear Sisters in the Work,—I have been thinking lately that we are not doing all we might do. If we, Canadian women, had our hearts stirred up by the mighty hand of God, we could go to the leading men in every village, town and city, in our land, and ask that something be done to arrest the procession of drunkards on the downward road to a drunkard's hell.

We have seen money cover the eyes of the dead, and we see that it also covers the eyes of the living, for money, and that only, is any one in the accursed business. May God, with his strong right hand, sweep the money from their eyes, and show them the heated faces and staggering steps of their poor victims, till their red hands, dripping with the blood of murdered boys and men, be lifted to God, with a cry for mercy.

We have taken our nicely gotten up addresses and petitions (tied with a ribbon) to the rulers of our land. We were always politely received, but nothing was done. Now, let us go to them with burning words from hearts on fire with love for God, and Home and Native Land.

May the women of Canada send up a wail that will pierce the hearts of our men, from our kind Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to the lowest in the land.

The serpent in a gold lined cup is no less dangerous than one in a black bottle. Some of our best homes have been entered by its slimy dreadfulness. Thank God for the daily visit of the 'Witness,' with its continued cry for temperance.

May the Lord rouse the women of Canada to work with open eyes and willing hands, and with God for our leader, mighty works will be done.

A WHITE RIBBONER.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The late Bishop of London, was, it is said, of Congregational parentage. At the time of Dr. Creighton's birth, and for some years afterwards, his father was a member of the Lowther street Congregational church, Carlisle.

'There is a church of widows at Pundita Ramabai's Mukti mission, Kedgaum, India, with a membership of 350 and 400 probationers, who have become Christians within the last four months,' writes Miss Abrams. Ramabai has taken 1,350 famine-stricken girls and young women.

There is a prayer-meeting for members of the School Board for London every Thursday, to ask God's blessing on the work, a quarter of an hour before the board begins. Of forty-seven male members, fourteen, with Lord Reay at the head of them, attended the first meeting this session.

Twenty-seven societies of Christian Endeavor were registered recently in the British Union. They included one in connection with the Cathedral at Gibraltar, one at a mission station in Palestine, and one in an English village, where Wesleyans, Baptists and Episcopalians meet in the Primitive Methodist chapel.

The late Dr. Moses White was an advocate of bringing Chinese girls to the United States to study medicine. He also said he did not believe it possible to carry on proper medical schools in China without some native teachers educated in foreign lands, because neither women nor men who go from this country to China can learn for many years to use that language in a way to convey instruction as native Chinese educated in this country can.

In one of the London Presbyterian churches the other Sunday, the clergyman, without knowing, gave out the Queen's favorite hymn, 'Lo, he comes in clouds descending.' A member of the Court was, the London correspondent of the 'Scotsman' says, in the congregation. 'Ah,' he said, 'how often have I heard the Queen singing that hymn with strong clear voice! It was her favorite, and it was never sung with more warmth than by her.'

For the first time there is a sovereign in England who possesses a prohibitionist estate, said Mr. C. H. Roberts, who contested Lincoln in the Liberal interest at the last election, speaking in that city. The Prince of Wales, on his Sandringham estate, disallowed public-houses, and now that he was King they had this singular and noteworthy fact, that the Crown was doing for the people what some day the people would be allowed to do for themselves.

Speaking recently at Dumbarton, the Rev. Mr. Simpson stated that there were six hundred churches in Scotland spending a hundred and twenty thousand pounds per annum, 'which were practically doing nothing so far as the religious needs of the various districts were concerned.' A speaker who followed, added that although the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church required only a hundred and fifty men a year, there were no fewer than seven divinity halls to provide that supply.

The German churches, says Teuton in the New York 'Observer' are face to face with a grave crisis in their history. The supply of pastors is failing, the difficulty of obtaining men to act as city missionaries increases. The best men in the church are hampered by their chilling connection with the state. On the other side are the teeming towns, increasing at an alarming rate, and among their dense millions are the busy emissaries of unbelief and anti-Christian bodies reaping their full harvest.

The Countess Schimmelmann is experiencing much of the blessing of God in connection with her present tour in Germany. It is believed that this is the first occasion on which a lady of rank has addressed an evangelistic meeting arranged by royalty, held in a palace, and with a queen present. During four days spent in Stuttgart, the Countess was invited on three days to lunch with the Royal Family. Then the unusual spectacle was seen of socialistic workmen joining their voices with those of foreign envoys, military officers, clergymen, and noble ladies, in the singing of 'Come to the Saviour, make no delay.' Invitations are coming in for her from all parts of the Continent.

A resolution forwarded to the King by the National Temperance League emphasized the fact that the efforts of temperance reformers had been greatly sustained by the sympathetic interest vouchsafed by the late Queen in every honest endeavor to benefit her people. A similar resolution adopted by the W. T. A. U. expressed the earnest hope that the powerful influence which emanated from the throne might be exercised for the diminishing of the temptations to evil, for the protection of the young and for the rescue of the people from the sin and sorrow caused by intemperance.

All who have carefully watched the progress of events upon the Continent during the last few years, says the 'Christian,' must have been struck with the rapid growth of the anti-Jesuit movement. Italy, Hungary, Germany and France have in turn revolted against ultramontane domination, and now it looks as though Spain—the last hope of the Roman Church—was preparing to follow the other nations. The riots which are reported from various parts of Spain possess a deep significance which it would be absurd to ignore. The thing to be feared is that when the people free themselves of the clerical yoke, they may swing to the opposite extreme from superstition and plunge into the darkness of atheism.

Few Methodists from the United States passing through London on the way to the Continent, fail to visit City Road in order to see the mother chapel, Wesley's house and the relics therein. One of the old pieces of furniture, precious to the eyes of all Transatlantic Methodists, is John Wesley's bureau, on the lid of which when opened he wrote hundreds of the later letters of his life. In a concealed chamber of the bureau he kept private papers of priceless value. On the panels he was accustomed to mount portraits of preachers who were his particular friends, and some thirty of these are still to be seen. In his will Wesley made mention of this article of furniture: 'I give the coins and whatever else is found in the drawer of my bureau at London to my dear grand-daughters, Mary and Jane Smith.'

The Austrian 'Evangelical Gazette' gives a very optimistic account of the new Protestant movement in Austria-Hungary. Up to two years ago, when the work commenced, the Evangelical Church of the Austrian Empire was in a truly forlorn condition. While its cult was under legal protection its members were regarded as a kind of outcasts, and it at best seemed able to keep only a flickering life under the stifling influences of Rome. Now, says the 'Gazette,' all is changed. The whole evangelical community is full of the consciousness of new life. The forward movement has astounded both friends and foes. Within the period it is computed that some twenty thousand persons have left Catholicism for the Protestant faith. Preaching stations are being opened in all directions. Over twenty new buildings have been erected and opened for worship during the two years, while twenty-nine other communities are occupied with building schemes. The demand for Protestant pastors goes far beyond the supply.

The breakdown of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes while conducting the Simultaneous Mission at Manchester is, the 'Christian World' thinks, of a nature that will incapacitate him for some time to come. Mr. Hughes has been working tremendously hard lately, even for him, and his

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Sent to Any Address THREE MONTHS (13 Weeks) On Receipt of ONLY 25c.

A handsomely illustrated and printed weekly magazine with a circulation of 300,000 Copies. Established 1728 by Benj. Franklin.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST OF PHILADELPHIA

We Will Also Send Without Charge a copy of each of the two books: The Young Man and the World and The Making of a Merchant. These books are reprints of the best of the famous series of articles for young men which appeared in the POST, written by such well-known men as

Ex-President Cleveland
Senator Beveridge
Former Senator John J. Ingalls
Harlow N. Higinbotham
Of Marshall Field & Co.
Robert C. Ogden
Of Wanamaker's
And others

Agents make more money quicker with the POST on account of its reputation for interesting reading.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

friends have noted with solicitude for some time past that his health was not quite what it should be. He travelled to Manchester on Saturday with the Rev. Thomas Law, and at a reception by fifteen hundred of the ministers and workers he explained his ideas as to how the mission should be conducted. His first address on Sunday was to a meeting of four thousand women in the Free Trade Hall—an unprecedented meeting, we believe, in that famous hall. Then, and at the mass meeting in the evening, which overflowed into two theatres, which were both filled, Mr. Hughes spoke with no diminution of his customary energy. After the meeting, however, it was noted that he showed unwonted signs of exhaustion, and on Monday it appeared that his nervous energy was completely drained away. Mr. Price Hughes has been ordered complete rest by his medical advisers, and is forbidden to receive any communications having reference to work.

MISS WHITE IN MANILLA

EAGER LISTENERS.

Those who heard Miss Bessie White speak of her work in Venezuela when in Montreal some years ago, will be specially interested in the following extracts from a private letter from Manilla. Miss White is a Christian Alliance missionary. She has only recently arrived in the Philippine Islands. Her address is: Miss E. M. White, care Mrs. J. B. Rogers, box 198, Manilla, P.I.

'You cannot imagine how the time is crowded. There are so many seekers after the truth, and we have to learn the native language, as Spanish is not sufficient, and, speaking through interpreters is not satisfactory. Then there is the trying climate, but God is keeping me wonderfully well. The work here is most extraordinary, the people are absolutely determined to hear the Gospel. Two of us, after a good deal of tiring work, went out for a walk on New Year's day. We spoke to several little groups of persons in the streets and in the little bamboo huts and in the house of a native Filipino gentleman. As we were returning home, we were invited to go and see a very large house which had been used by both the Spanish and American soldiers, and certainly it looked as if it had been through the wars, but it is one of the finest places we have yet seen for the services. We asked the owner what the rent would be if we should take one of the largest rooms for services. Perplexing to us, but polite according to native usage, was the oft-repeated reply —'That is your lookout'!

'We followed our many guides by the dim light of a small candle down the stairway and out into the street. There as we stood and talked about our desire to have "evangelical services" in the house, a crowd quickly gathered, and we were soon giving them the Gospel. The people were determined to have services, and soon the cool sentence, "It is your lookout," was cast into oblivion by the heated declaration, "It is our lookout!" (Es nuestro guidado), which simply meant that the house was freely offered to us for Gospel services, the neighbors having undertaken to arrange with the landlord about the rent.

'In the most earnest revival times I have never seen such a strong spirit of seeking God as is on the natives here. We just have to do all we can, but it is impossible to enter all the open doors of opportunity. We had a grand service in the house I have mentioned. There was a crowd of natives, and they kept most perfect order. A much greater crowd had gathered an hour or two before, but we went at the appointed time, and found the people standing up, crowded together, many with hymn sheets in their hands and candles between their fingers. It was a strange sight, utterly beyond my descriptive powers. The people listened with intensity. "We want to know" was written on their faces. There we stood, our native Christian friends interpreting for us, the candles in the people's hands flickering and growing less, but they seemed to regard nothing but the message of the Gospel. We had only one chair amongst our company, and that had been brought in for the organist, but we did not know if we were tired or not.

'There are hundreds of just such openings all over the islands. This afternoon we had a meeting by request in the open air, with at least two hundred persons listening with eagerness. "We want to know," they say; "We want to know."

'We have organized a Christian Endeavor Society here. We did this only on New Year's day, and to-night, Jan. 4, every member was speaking. It was touching to hear them, some few speaking for the first time. They were all on fire to spread the Gospel. I wish you could see and hear them, their voices have such a depth of feeling when they speak of spiritual things.

'Life in Manilla and all the garrisoned cities is at war prices. It costs almost twice as much to live here as we had expected. It is not safe for foreigners to live outside any garrisoned city, as matters here are still very unsettled.

'There are a good number of Christian soldiers among the Americans, and many of them are doing good missionary work in the provinces and towns where they are stationed. They write to the Soldiers' C. E. Society here for Spanish tracts and Gospels to be sent them by Mr. Davidson, who is at the head of the C. E. Society in the islands. They pay for the Gospels, I think. I have been astonished at the soldiers here—there are some splendid Christian men among them. And, considering the few chaplains the American army has, the soldiers are not nearly as careless as we heard at home that they were. Their politeness and respect makes work here much easier for lady missionaries than I had expected. You know they do duty as police in the city. I am told that any parcels of good papers for the soldiers will come free if sent through the quartermaster in New York, marked "For the Soldiers, Union Christian Endeavor Society, Manilla, P.I." They are so glad of any good reading matter. The 'Northern Messenger' is greatly valued; it goes to the hospitals and elsewhere.'

Those who do not get the great journals of the world will get the best articles they contain in 'World-Wide.'

THE CONVERSION OF A FRENCH VILLAGE.

(Pastor Van Der Becken, in 'Irish Missionary Herald.')

Le Sentier is a village of the 'departement' of Indre-et-Loire, in the neighborhood of Tours.

A religious movement took place there at the end of 1895, which had been prepared many years before by the words and example of a godly Protestant schoolmaster, called Piegu.

'Le Père Piegu,' said one of his former pupils, 'taught us many things about true religion. We saw that he was right and we always believed that it was better to be a Protestant than a Roman Catholic, but we needed some special occasion to break with our past.'

This is how it came about: Mass was said once a month in Le Sentier. But in 1895 the little chapel was demolished, and the villagers were obliged to walk several miles to attend service in the nearest church. At this they were very indignant. They remembered their former teacher, M. Piegu, and twenty heads of families agreed to write to the pastor of Tours, and testify their desire to join the Reformed Church of France. A little later a deputation of five men went to Tours and laid the matter before the pastor, begging of him to come and instruct them in the doctrines of Protestantism.'

In the following December the pastor gave his first lecture in a barn, when a considerable number of people gathered. At its close our new brothers resolved to abandon Roman Catholicism, and they signed their adhesion to our Church.

On Oct. 4, 1896, the dedication took place of a little church which the converts had built with their own labor and at their own expense; and when at the close of the sermon the pastor proposed the question to them: 'Do you solemnly declare that you have abandoned forever the Church you formerly belonged to, rejecting its doctrines as contrary to the Gospel, and that you accept with all your heart, without any reservation, the Word of God as the rule of your faith and life?' they all answered 'Yes.' The pastor continued: 'In consequence of the public declaration, I admit you into our Church. May God enlighten you more and more, confirm you in the faith, and enable you to fulfil your duties towards him and towards your brethren. May his blessing rest on you.'

Since that day our worship has proceeded without interruption on the first and third Sundays of the month. The worshippers include a large number of men, and vary in number from 70 to 120. This is good considering that the number of Protestants is only 95. At Easter we have had as many as 150.

The priests have even gone so far as to offer to bury the dead gratuitously, which is very extraordinary. But our friends have remained steadfast. One of the women said to the priest, who was urging her to come back, 'M. le Curé, you have lost us. The only way to get us back will be to come over yourself.'

Another Roman Catholic church has been built instead of that which had been demolished, but the village has become Protestant, and the church is not yet opened.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

March 24, 1901.

JESUS CRUCIFIED AND BURIED.

(Luke xxiii., 25-53.)

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures.—I. Cor. xv., 3.

The most important facts of human history are—The Creation, The Redemption and The Judgment. At the Creation man's relation to his Maker began. At the Judgment they will be forever and irrevocably settled. How they will be settled, will depend upon his relation to the Redemption. Redemption is thus the pivot of destiny.

Its visible manifestation began with the Incarnation, and ended with the Crucifixion. The Resurrection and the Ascension added nothing whatever to its completeness. They only testified—the one—that it was wrought out by One capable of meeting all of its demands and acceptable to God; and the other, that its benefits were forever secured to the penitent and believing sinner. The visible plan of Redemption, thus extended through about thirty-three years of time, or during the existence of a whole generation of men.

When the Incarnation took place—although it was at midnight—yet the place was filled with light, 'and the glory of the Lord shone round.' Then angels from heaven declared to men upon earth, 'Unto you is born this day a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.' (Luke ii., 9-11.) When the Crucifixion took place—although it was mid-day—the place was wrapped in gross darkness, and 'the earth did quake, and the rocks rent, and the graves were opened.' (Matt.) Then, there was no voice from heaven, but those who crucified Him cried out with awe, 'Truly this Man was The Son of God.' (Mark.) It is this completion of Redemption in the Crucifixion which demands our attention now.

When Pilate finally consented that Jesus should be crucified he delivered Him into the hands of four soldiers (John xix., 23) who were to be His executioners. They at once led Him 'into the common hall' (Matt. xxvii., 27), 'the hall called Pretorium' (Mark xv., 16) and gathered around Him the whole band with which they were connected. Knowing that He had been condemned on the charge of claiming to be 'King of the Jews,' it afforded them supreme delight, as Roman soldiers, to crown Him with thorns, to clothe Him with purple, to seat Him on an imaginary throne with a reed for a sceptre, and then to mock and jeer at all such pretensions.

When satisfied with their sport they prepared to lead Him out to the place of execution. It was 'without the gate' of the city (Heb. xiii., 12), on the brow of a low headland. From its rounded shape it was called by the Romans, 'Calvaria,' and by the Jews 'Golgotha,' both meaning 'The place of a skull.' (Mark xv., 22.) 'There were also two other malefactors, led with Him to be put to death.' (Luke xxiii., 32.)

According to the usual custom, each one bore the beams of his cross upon his shoulders, whilst a board suspended from the neck of each announced the crime for which he had been condemned. This board, with its inscription, was afterwards nailed above him on his cross. The one that Jesus bore declared that He was 'The King of the Jews,' and this accusation was written in the Hebrew of the Jews, in the Latin of the Romans, and in the Greek of the foreign visitors, so that all might understand it clearly.

When Jesus was 'lifted up' upon the cross it was 'the third hour' (Mark xv., 25), or, as we would say, nine o'clock in the morning. At that hour the priests in the Temple were engaged in offering up the daily morning sacrifice. When He said, 'Father, into Thy hands I commend My spirit, and gave up the ghost' (Luke xxiii., 46), it was 'about the ninth hour' (Matt. xxvii., 46), or three o'clock in the afternoon—the hour when the daily evening sacrifice was offered.

Thus for six weary hours Jesus hung upon the cross, the weight of His body resting, as some one has graphically expressed it, 'upon nothing but four great wounds,' and His heart rent by the rejection of those whom He thirsted to save.

During these six hours He spoke seven times in the hearing of the people. Soon after He was 'lifted up,' and whilst the chief priests and scribes, and elders, and 'they that passed by, railed on Him' (Mark) they heard His voice in prayer. But it was not for Himself. It was for them. 'Father,' He prayed, 'forgive them, for they know not what they do.' (Luke xxiii., 34.) The first word from the cross, therefore, was a prayer for forgiveness of enemies.

Soon after, His eye fell upon a little group of His dearest friends 'standing by.' (John xix., 25, 27.) In this group were His mother, and His beloved disciple John. They would soon be left desolate and alone. Turning first to His mother, He said, 'Woman, behold thy Son'; and then to His disciple, 'Behold, thy mother.' The second thought is thus one of love and care.

This prayer for His enemies, and this affectionate care for His friends, evidently made a great impression upon one of the 'malefactors' at His side, and no wonder, for such words had never before been heard from any cross. He probably knew simply that His companion in suffering had been condemned on the charge of being a King. But such words, uttered in such tones as he had heard, were not the words of any earthly king! He was sure of that. So whilst his fellow 'malefactor,' thinking only of his pain, and not of his sins, in anger, 'railed' on Jesus, 'saying, if Thou be Christ, save Thyself and us,' he, with a true repentance and confession of his sins, and with a feeble and ignorant, but sincere faith in the power of the great King at his side, turned to Jesus, and said, 'Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom!'

'Verily I say unto thee,' was the immediate answer to his prayer, 'to-day shalt thou be with Me in paradise. (Luke xxii., 39, 44.) This third word thus assures acceptance to the penitent and believing.

It was now near noon. For about three hours the agony of the cross had been endured without weakening the strength of its divine victim. But 'when the sixth hour was come' a great change came over the scene. Then all of the reviling ceased, and a mysterious awe rested upon all of the people. For then 'there was darkness over the whole land' (Mark), and men went groping about the city as if it were midnight. It continued for three hours. And not only was the light of the sun hidden from men, but the conscious sense of God's presence was withdrawn from his Son. For, as the sinner's substitute he must bear the full penalty of sin, and enter even into the experience of those to whom death is all darkness, and God is afar off. For nearly three hours this terrible darkness of soul continued. But at 'about the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, Eli, Eli, lama sabacthani? that is to say, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?' (Matt. xxvii., 46.) This word, the central word of all those which fell from the cross, and the only word of agony that Jesus uttered, speaks of the sinfulness of sin, God cannot look upon it. It is the bitter cry of a soul before God loaded with guilt.

Not many minutes, probably, after the utterance of this agonizing cry, Jesus' voice was again heard. But it was not as addressed to God in prayer, nor to men, in loving care or gracious acceptance, or even as a cry of despair because of desertion, but it was the expression of his own unutterable longing. 'Knowing that all things were now accomplished,' he said, 'I thirst.' (John xix., 28, 29.) Surely it was not merely of physical thirst that he spoke, for that was quickly, and in a measure, relieved by a little vinegar. It was, it is said, 'that the Scripture might be fulfilled.' He thirsted for souls, that the words of the prophet might be realized: 'He shall see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied.' (Isa. liii., 11.) This word speaks with more power and pathos than any other of the marvellous love of Jesus for those whom he came to redeem. He longs for them.

Having expressed this deep longing of his heart, Jesus again spoke, but it was only to declare that his work was completed. 'It is finished,' he said. (John xix., 30.) The types had all been met, the prophecies had been fulfilled, the law satisfied, redemption's work was done. Jesus so declared it with his dying breath. No righteousness of man can make it more complete, no sin of man can put him beyond its reach.

Then, 'again with a loud voice' (Matt. xxvii., 50), a voice unimpaired by the six hours of agony, and with none of the feebleness of imminent death, but in full strength, and perfect peace, 'he said, Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit; and, having said this, he gave up the ghost.' (Luke xxiii., 46.)

The 'malefactors' at his side lingered on in agony until their legs were broken, but not he. When the evening sacrifice was laid upon the altar in the temple, he lay down his life as a sacrifice on the cross. No man took it from him, but he laid it down of himself. (John x., 18.) Then, in the Temple, the veil between the Holy Place and the Most Holy 'was rent from the top to the bottom' (Matt.), so that men could do that which had never been done before—pass freely from one to the other. Then, on the cross, a 'Living Way' was opened for every penitent and believing sinner, of every age, time and condition, to 'enter into the Holiest, by the blood of Jesus.' (Heb. x., 19, 20.) Thus, as the first word from the cross had spoken of forgiveness, the last spoke of peace and joy everlasting.

So Jesus died. When Pilate was assured that he was actually dead, he gave permission to Joseph of Arimathea to take his body down from the cross. Then, with the loving care of himself and Nicodemus, it was prepared for its burial. It was laid in 'a new sepulchre wherein was never man laid.' (John xix., 41.) The mouth of the sepulchre was closed by 'a great stone,' and the stone was sealed with the seal of Rome. There was no doubt whatever in the mind of friend or foe that Jesus of Nazareth had both died and been buried.

And now, in view of all this, it may be asked, as it often has been asked, What was it that gave such importance to the crucifixion? Was it the intensity of shame, sorrow and suffering that Jesus there endured?

Reverently, I venture to answer, No. In these things, those at his side suffered, according to their nature, quite as much as he, but it was no offset to their own sins, or to those of any one else. In fact, suffering never atones for sin, although it is a common thing to think that it does, and we often hear—when one has passed away after a long and painful illness—that the suffering endured in the dying had surely compensated for all the sins committed in the living and secured an eternal rest in peace. Suffering is the result of sin, but it is never an atonement for it. And the constant disposition among all people has been, as they have become enlightened, to remove the element of suffering as much as possible in the enforcement of the law, especially in connection with the death penalty.

For the extreme penalty of the law, whether it be human or divine law, is death, and not suffering. If Jesus, therefore, had died in Bethany, in the midst of friends, and surrounded by every comfort, he would in truth have paid the full penalty of the law. But when he became man's substitute, it was 'that he, by the grace of God, should taste death for every man' (Heb. ii., 9), and 'every man' does not die amid friends and with soothing attentions. To satisfy 'the grace of God,' therefore, as well as meet the demands of the law, he must die a death, with all the accompaniments of such suffering, shame and sorrow, as might come to any man, in any age or condition, that no man in all the world, however guilty and degraded, however tortured and reviled, might be able to say, He did not die for me.

Thus, by his death, 'the Son of Man,' 'The Last Adam'—as the sinner's substitute—paid the full penalty of the broken law of God, as by his life he had met all of its demands for righteousness. His death thus completed his work of redemption.

TOPIC

March 24, 1901.

WHAT I OWE TO CHRIST.—II. Corinthians viii., 9; I. Peter ii., 21-25.

'Unto him that loves us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father; to him be glory and dominion forever and ever. Amen.' (Rev. i., 5, 6.)

'Turn your mind often to the blessings you have enjoyed, to the grace which Christ Jesus has given you, to the better thoughts with which he has inspired you, to the sins which he has forgiven you, to the promise he has made you, to the extraordinary help he has afforded you. Count up your blessings!'—Fenelon.

'It is a mistake to be ever thinking of what you must give up. Think rather of what you must take in. So will ever new blessings disclose themselves to you; and as you climb to them you will be insensibly drawn away from things that fascinated and injured you. Reaching out after a fuller measure of life, you will hardly realize the cost by which alone you can enter upon its enjoyment. The wrench of death will be less perceptible amid the joy which sheds its light on your face and the warm glow into your heart. Win him, and you will more easily count all things but dross.'—F. B. Meyer.

The reason I like the gospel is that it has taken out of my path the worst enemy I ever had—death! What a terrible enemy it seemed! I was brought up in a little New England village, where it was the custom at funerals to toll out the age of the person who was to be buried. I always used to count the strokes of the bell. Sometimes it would be away up to seventy or eighty, sometimes clear down in the teens, or below. It used to make a great impression on me. I felt terribly afraid when I thought of the cold hand of death feeling for the cords of life, of being launched into eternity, of going to an unknown world, of meeting God. But it has all gone now. Death has lost its terror for me. And as I go on through the world I can shout whenever I hear the bell tolling, O death, where is thy sting? And I hear a voice come rolling down from Calvary, 'Buried in the bosom of the Son of God.' He took away the sting of death when he gave his own bosom to the stroke, and robbed the grave of its victory when he burst the bars of Joseph's tomb.—D. L. Moody.

Men have gone a long ways to seek for gold, for diamonds, for scientific information. The longest journey that was ever taken, a journey from heaven to earth, from God's throne to the felon's place upon the cross, was taken by One Who was seeking vile, outcast, ruined, lost men. It was a painful, a perilous, a costly search. It cost the seeker his life amidst untold and untellable physical, mental and spiritual agony. But he felt it paid. He saw of the travail of his soul and was satisfied (Is. liii., 11), the lost were found and are being found to-day. Were you never a lost man or woman? Then Jesus never sought you. He seeks only lost ones, and if you never were lost he leaves you out. But are you 'lost' now, utterly lost, beyond all hope? Then you are just the one Jesus is seeking, just the one he can save. But have you been already found? Then join Jesus in his search for other lost ones. Never mind those who have no need, go after the lost. Perhaps that may mean China for you, or Africa. Never mind, have fellowship with Jesus, do as Jesus did, go after the lost.—Rev. R. A. Torrey, in 'Record of Christian Work.'

DO NOT LOSE A WEEKLY.

Subscribers will please remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness.' If not already forwarded, send your renewal without delay, and avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be gratefully appreciated. See the special rates for clubs in another column.

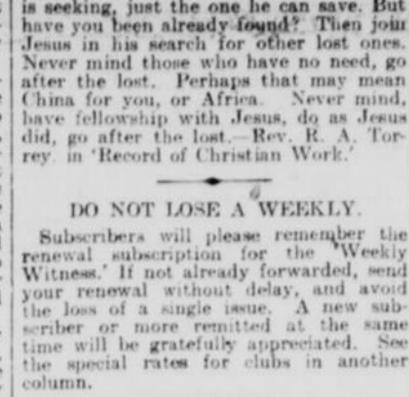
CHESS

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

Tuesday, March 12, 1901.

PROBLEM NO. 118.

(For the 'Witness,' by Dr. S. Gold.)
Black—5 Pieces.



White—5 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves. Solution, April 2.

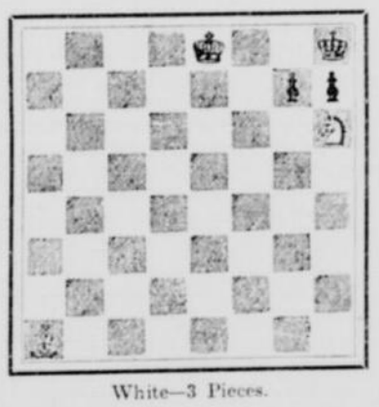
The above problem was published in the 'Witness' in December last, but solution was not published.

White—K on Q Kt 4, Q on Q 8, Kt on K B 5, R on Q 4, P on K Kt 2.

Black—K on K 4, Ps on K 3, K 5, K Kt 6, and Q Kt 4.

PROBLEM NO. 119.

(By A. Galitzky, 'Schachmatin Journal.')
Black—3 Pieces.



White—3 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves. Solution, April 2.

White—K on K 8, Kt on K R 6, B on Q R sq.

Black—K on K R sq, Ps on K Kt 2 and K R 2.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

Solution to Two-move Problem No. 112, by Dr. S. Gold. White—K on K 6, Q on K Kt 5, Kt on Q Kt 2, Ps on K 3 and Q R 4—5 pieces. Black—K on Q B 4, B on K B sq, Kt on Q Kt 3, R on K R sq, Ps on K B 4, K Kt 3, Q B 3, Q B 6, and Q R 6—9 pieces.

Key move: Q—Q 8.

Correct from J. W. Walker, Warwick, Ont.; L.C.W., Acton Vale; Geo. Patterson, Winnipeg, 'Dr. Gold always gives something original and brilliant'; J.W.H., Portsmouth, Ont.; T. W. Beakbane, Syracuse, N.Y.

Mr. Barry says of this problem: 'A glance only is needed to show the necessity for a "threat" key move, and, outside of Q—B 6, there is no other plausible "try." While the construction observes the principles of this class of composition, the problem is not a first rate one.'

Solution to Two-Move Problem No. 113, by A. P. Lardon. White—K on Q 8, Q on Q 5, B on K Kt 2, R on K R 4, P on Q 4—5 pieces. Black—K on K Kt 6, B on K R 7, Rs on K B 8, K Kt 8, Ps on K B 4 and K B 7—6 pieces.

Key move: R—K 4.

Correct solutions from T. W. Beakbane, Syracuse, N.Y., 'a pretty Indian theme position—an obscure mate if Black replies R x B.' J.W.H., Portsmouth, Ont.; J. W. Walker, Warwick, Ont.; Geo. Patterson, Winnipeg, 'very neat'; L.C.W., Acton Vale, 'a very pretty problem.' Mr. H. W. Barry says: 'This is exceedingly novel and ingenious.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Tyro, Brandon, Man.—Your solution to Problem No. 110, arrived too late for acknowledgment in an earlier issue.

J. W. Walker, Warwick, Ont.—You found almost all the possible variations. A true variation is a new move by Black.

M. E. Fletcher, Harvey, N.B.—Should be pleased to welcome you back in ranks of solvers. I know of no book published in this country on the subject. Perhaps the best for your purpose would be 'Chess Problems: their composition and solution,' by James Rayner, published by Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., London, England. If any reader can recommend any other work in chess problems, calculated to aid a beginner in solving, will they please communicate with the Chess Editor.

GAME NO. 101.

The following game was played and lost by Marshall at the recent Monte Carlo tournament, his opponent being Scheve, who tied for third place. Marshall's defeat was more the result of his own suicidal tactics than of his opponent's play.

Score from the Brooklyn 'Eagle':—
Queen's Pawn Opening.

Scheve, White	Marshall Black
1 P—Q4	1 P—Q4
2 B—B4	2 P—Q B4
3 P—K3	3 Kt—Q B3
4 P—Q B3	4 Q—Kt3
5 Q—Q2	5 P—B5
6 Kt—B3	6 Kt—B3
7 B—K2	7 B—B4
8 Castles	8 Kt—K5
9 Q—B	9 P—K3
10 Q Kt—Q2	10 B—K2
11 Kt x Kt	11 B x Kt
12 Kt—Q2	12 B—Kt3
13 P—K4	13 Castles, Kt
14 P x P	14 P x P
15 B—B3	15 Q R—Q
16 R—K	16 B—B3
17 Kt—B	17 Kt x P
18 P x Kt	18 Q x Q P
19 B—Kt5	19 P—Kt4
20 B x B	20 Q x B
21 Kt—K3	21 P—Q5
22 Kt—Q5	22 Q—Q3
23 Q—Q2	23 P—Q6
24 P—Q Kt3	24 K—R
25 P x P	25 P x P
26 Q R—B	26 Q—B4
27 Kt—K3	27 R—Q5
28 R—B3	28 P—B4
29 KR—QB	29 Q—R4
30 R—Q	30 B—B2
31 R x Q P	31 Q x Q
32 Q R x Q	32 R x R
33 R x R	33 P—B5
34 Kt—Q	34 P—Kt4
35 P—K R4	35 P—K R3
36 Kt—B3	36 R—K
37 R—Q7	37 R—K8 ch
38 K—R2	38 B—Kt3
39 R x P	39 B—B4
40 P x P	40 P x P
41 R—R5	41 B—Q6
42 R x P	42 R—Q B8
43 Kt—Q5	43 R—B7
44 Kt—B6	44 B—R2
45 B—Kt4	45 Resigns

AN OCTOGENARIAN'S DEATH

The death of Mrs. Martin, of Horton, Renfrew county, Ont., is announced. The grippe and inflammation of the lungs were the cause of the demise, which is regretted by a large circle of friends.

Deceased was born in 1819, and her girlhood days were spent on the Blair homestead, Drummond, where her youngest brother, George, still lives, he and Mrs. R. Lochead, Perth, being the only survivors of her own family circle. On Aug. 26, 1844, she was married to Mr. Alexander Martin, of Horton, and since then has lived on the Martin homestead. In her early life she was left a widow, with the care of a young family, but the manner in which she conducted her business, the thrift which she ever manifested, and her kindness to those who enjoyed less of life's comforts have made her an example in the community in which she lived. Her children were Rebecca, Mrs. MacIntyre; Jessie, Mrs. William Plaunt, Renfrew; Catherine, Mrs. Sheppard, Ferguson Falls; Robert, of Sudbury, and James and Lizzie, on the homestead. Mrs. Plaunt and Mrs. Sheppard predeceased her. The funeral from her late home to the Martin cemetery was very largely attended. The service at the house, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hay and the Rev. Dr. Campbell, who was for many years the pastor and friend, was most impressive.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

SUB-COMMITTEES APPOINTED FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

Much satisfaction was expressed by the committee of the Bible Society in having with them, at their last meeting, the beloved president, His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. A slight indisposition kept him from the annual meeting in January as well as from the last monthly meeting. He is sufficiently restored to discharge the duties of the chair with his usual efficiency.

The general agent reported that the issues from the Bible House were fairly large during the past month, but that there is a growing demand for 'the marked New Testament,' and for a style of binding somewhat different from that in stock. It was agreed to draw the attention of the parent society to these facts with a view to having the demand met in the future.

The report of the district secretary showed a small decrease both in revenue and sales as compared with the same month last year, due, not to less interest in the work, but to the prevalence of illness and other demands upon the liberality of the people. Applications for large grants of Scriptures in the Italian, French and Chinese languages were received, showing that the demand for the Word of God is increasing in these elements of our population. The reports of the colporteurs were fully up to the average and revealed the efforts put forth by the society to offer the Scriptures to all who do not possess them. Although these pioneer workers do not dispose of large numbers of copies of the Word of God, they seldom report any serious opposition to their work or such persecution as was common two or three decades ago. The world is moving onward and the leaven of the Word is doing its silent work for liberty. Sub-committees for the current year were appointed as follows:

Agency Committee—The president, corresponding secretary (convener), the recording secretary, and the treasurer; with the Revs. Theo. Lafleur, Dr. Shaw, Jos. Pinel, D. Larivière, S. J. Taylor, James Green, C. E. Amaron, D.D., and Dr Alexander Johnson.

Bible House and Stock Committee.—Mr. J. Burt Sutherland (convener), Rev. Principal J. H. George, Messrs. W. F. Lighthall, S. Finley, James Moore, J. A. Matthewson, H. J. Hague, Thos. Moodie and the Rev. Jas. Green.

Public Institutions and Immigrants.—The Revs. J. Patterson (convener), J. F. Renaud, E. McManus, D. Winter, and Thos. Harris, Principal Maggs and Mr. Jas. Ross.

Collections and Finance.—Mr. D. Torrance Fraser (Convener), Messrs. S. Finley, W. Yulle, G. Hague, J. Burt Sutherland, James Ross, John Dillon, Thos. Moodie, W. D. Lighthall, D. Morrice, Henry Mudge and James Rodgers.

Committee for Anniversary Meeting.—The Revs. F. M. Dewey (convener), Prof. Jackson, D.D., W. Sanders, Prof. Warriner, T. S. McWilliams, H. M. Tory and J. A. Gordon.

The Committee of Membership.—The Rev. H. M. Tory (convener), Prof. H. F. Armstrong, Rev. P. L. Richardson, Rev. Principal Hackett, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, Messrs. W. D. Lighthall and D. Torrance Fraser.

Terence supplied the motto for 'World Wide.' Said he: 'So many men, so many minds, everyone in his own way.' But a man's own way of expressing himself must be interesting as to subject and literary as to style, or his articles are not likely to find their way into 'World Wide.'

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)	30
" " 10 copies and over to one address, 20c per copy.	

All the above papers sent postpaid to the Dominion, Newfoundland and United States.

For Great Britain add $1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 25c; "Daily Witness" add $3.60.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

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

Contracts payable monthly.

Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.

REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office Orders can be obtained at the following rates. $2.50 or under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.

Express Money Orders are issued up to $5.00 for 5c; $5 to $5, 4c; $5 to $10, 6c.

U. S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions providing they are in perfect condition.

Any subscriber of the Montreal "Witness" who would like to have a specimen copy of the paper sent to a friend can be accommodated by sending us on a postal card the name and address to which he would like the paper sent.

WEEKLY CLUB RATES.

The club rates for the 'Weekly Witness will be as follows:—

3 copies	separately	addressed	$2.40
4 "	"	" "	3.00
10 "	"	" "	7.00

The postage is prepaid by publishers to Canada, United States and Newfoundland. For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for each copy.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Springhill, N.S., March 7, 1901.

Dear Sir,—Please accept my thanks for the Post Fountain Pen premium, received yesterday. I am very much pleased with it. I have taken the 'Witness' a number of years and would not like to be without it.

Yours sincerely,
HELEN GRANT.

The Rev. J. O. Snider, Long Rapids, Mich., renewing for the 'Witness,' adds: 'I thought we would have to do without the 'Witness,' but can find no other paper that gives us what we all desire, the unqualified political and religious truth in the sphere of each, as does the 'Witness.' We cannot afford to do without it.'

Ivanhoe, March 8, 1901.

Messrs. J. Dougall & Son:

Dear Sirs,—Please find enclosed one dollar, renewal of my subscription for the 'Weekly Witness.' I have taken it twenty years, I think, and like it better every year. I find it truer than many friends. Wishing you every success,

I remain, yours truly,
DAVID FLEMING, SR.

SERVICES RECOGNIZED

SIR PONSONBY-FANE PRESENTED WITH THE QUEEN'S WALKING STICK.

London, March 9.—The King has bestowed an unusual token of recognition of services upon Sir Ponsonby-Fane, a life-long officer of Queen Victoria's household. The recipient of the King's favor, who is broken down by old age, and is retired to private life, was summoned to Marlborough House, where the King thanked him for his loyalty to his mother, and presented him with the cane with which Queen Victoria walked for thirty years.

The old man's relatives say that if the King had raised him to a dukedom he could not have so kindled his pride or touched his heart.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1901.

We are greatly beholden to our correspondent, 'A,' as well as to Mr. Sutherland, to whom 'A' replies, for the clear and succinct way in which they have stated historically the two sides of the Boer-British problem in South Africa. It would be hard to compile more vivid pictures of the circumstances which led to the terrible war which has cost our empire so much. We have intense sympathy with all who, like Mr. Sutherland, desire to promote good will between the two kindred Christian peoples, who have to live together in South Africa, by trying to get his own people to see the Boer's side of the question. If we are in danger of being prejudiced it is not on that side, consequently the more that can be said for the Boers among us the better, just as the more that can be said for the British among the Boers the better. As, however, nothing can be settled until it is settled right, it is right that the whole case should be stated, and this could not probably have been more effectively done than by an able appeal on either side.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall will get glimpses of all Canada, and all Canada will get glimpses of them. They are to travel all through Canada from Halifax to Victoria within a month. If receptions are given and attended in all the chief cities alone the royal visit will be in danger of resolving itself into a scamper instead of being, as it should be, a progress. Ordinary travellers who have attempted to run through Canada within a month find it extremely tiring; for people who are not sound and strong it is extremely exhausting. With all the pomp and circumstance of a royal visit to a loyal people, anxious to greet the heir apparent of the crown, added to the ordinary conditions and incidents of travel, it will be well if the Prince and Princess, in spite of comparative youth and strength, find it possible to go through with the programme without exhaustion, not to speak of injury, to their health. The visit might be limited to each of the provincial capitals, and perhaps to Niagara Falls, with mere stoppage at important towns on the way. Canada ought not to want to kill its future sovereign even out of pure loyalty and kindness.

A recent decision by the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, with reference to the exemption from taxation of church property and educational institutions, will be of interest to people in other places who have to consider and deal with the same subject. It appears that a considerable portion of this property is income-bearing, but as the income is used for religious or educational purposes, it is exempt from taxation. The Supreme Court has decided that such exemption is illegal, and all churches and institutions have been called upon to make separate returns of their income-bearing and non-profitable properties. The declared intention of the tax authorities is to compel payment, not only of current taxes on all income-earning property, but to exact arrears for all the years that it has been illegally exempt. This has created a big sensation, and it is expected that many valuable blocks of real estate will come into the market for sale, as a result. In Chicago alone this tax would amount to two hundred thousand dollars a year, and would lift quite a burden from the shoulders of the taxpayers.

Consumers, that is the great body of the people, on the other side of the line are being slowly, perhaps, but thoroughly educated as to what protection of the home market means to them. For much recent enlightenment on this subject they are indebted to the great steel trust, much of whose billions of capital they are beginning to perceive has been taken from them. Even the 'water,' with which the trust is said to be plentifully supplied, is deriving interest from the same source, for it is dawning on the average intelligence of the masses that it is an assumption of their prospective value, as consumers, to the men who count upon the tariff to enable them to make such profits at home as will insure their ability to undersell foreign rivals in foreign markets. Once the people thoroughly grasp this idea the cry of pauper foreign labor will lose its magic, for they will see no reason why they should pay the trusts more than these trusts sell the same products to foreigners for. To ask the people to tax themselves for the benefit of foreigners is to put a strain upon their generosity which even the pleasure of contemplating a combination of American billions is hardly strong enough to resist. A glaring instance of how the home market is exploited is given in the case of a large quantity of steel wire made in the United States and sold in Amsterdam. The purchaser shipped the wire back to the United States, and made a good profit by underselling the same trust that made the wire and sent it abroad. In the face of facts like these, the declaration of the Republican, that is, the protectionist, leaders in Congress that the tariff must be lowered, is a practical admission that if they do not make a move in that direction their opponents may take it up, with a good prospect of sweeping the country four years hence.

Whether the Cubans accept the terms dictated to them by the Senate of the United States, or not, as the conditions on which they will be permitted to establish self-government, they will soon discover that there are also economical and business conditions established among them, which may have a more important bearing even than political questions on the future of their island. The United Fruit Company, better known as the Banana Trust, has acquired enormous tracts of land in eastern Cuba and is buying more; indeed, it is stated that, if this company keeps on acquiring estates at the rate it has in the past, not much land will be left the Cubans to quarrel over. Already its holdings include immense banana plantations with six towns, the great Boston sugar estate of over eight thousand acres in cane and two thousand more being cleared for planting. All this property was purchased for fourteen hundred thousand dollars, and the company is now negotiating for the purchase of an entire district, which takes in the Bay of Nipe, from the holder of the patent granted by the Crown of Spain. The intention is to spend several millions developing and improving the land with a view to the illimitable market for fruit and sugar in America and Europe. Several other companies have acquired land for timber, mining and other purposes, so that in any case, whether the island becomes independent or not, it will be practically in the hands of United States capitalists. Here is an advanced stage of foreign exploitation that is now threatening other minor countries everywhere, and even alarming Canada. We cannot help asking ourselves in this case, upon which we are able to look from an outside standpoint, whether it is altogether an evil. It is certainly likely to stir things in Cuba. Enterprise and industry will take the place of stagnation and idleness.

The deplorable scene brought about recently in the Imperial Parliament by a few Irish members, in the absence of their leaders, will, we fear, have the effect of strengthening the conviction in Great Britain that the Irish people as a whole are not fitted for self-government. British people will again argue from the conduct of the dozen Irish members who refused to observe the rules of parliament, that the Irish people are incapable of conducting legislation and administration on parliamentary methods. It must be confessed that the quarrels of the Irish factions during recent years have gone far to confirm the theory. There have been three Irish parties, one comprising a large majority, one comprising a minority, and one consisting of one leader, his brother, and a couple of members. For years the Irish party has been crippled by these divisions, though the majority made all sorts of conciliatory proposals to the minority for union. The minority would not listen to reason and by and by the majority, in order to secure union, bowed to the minority and accepted the leader of the minority as their leader. Now there are only two Irish parties, that under Mr. Redmond, to whose rule superior leaders like Dillon are compelled to submit, and the party which since the last election is composed entirely, so far as parliament is concerned, of Mr. Timothy Healy, who is by far the greatest parliamentarian of the movement, indeed, one of the ablest in the whole House. We expect to see the Irish party, leaders and all, some day accepting the chieftainship of Mr. Healy, who now holds haughtily aloof from the rest of the Nationalists, and takes his own course in parliament. The despatch describing the proceedings in parliament seems to indicate that Mr. Balfour, the leader of the House, gave the Nationalists some reason for discontent by closing a debate before the Irish estimates had been reached. It would be a pity that any reasonable excuse for Irish discontent with parliamentary proceedings should be given by English leaders.

One crisis has apparently been safely passed in China, but only to be followed by a still graver one. The imperial authorities and rulers of China have accepted the modified terms dictated by the powers, and the return of the Emperor to Pekin will probably take place within a few months at latest, and the former government of the empire, which alone seems possible, will be restored, with, it may be hoped, some large features of reform such as are proposed by the viceroy of the lower Yangtse provinces. But now the struggle between the great powers to prevent one or more getting the advantage of the others in annexing China's territories has apparently begun. In spite of all her promises, Russia apparently made a secret bargain with the Chinese Empress, by which, in return for not supporting the other powers in demanding rigorous terms of China, she was to be given Manchuria as a sphere of influence. The secret bargain was made public a few days ago by the 'Times' correspondent, probably at the instigation of the Chinese diplomats themselves, who now regret their bargain with Russia and wish the other powers to veto it. Germany, which has taken the lead in China, hangs back from attacking Russia, and Great Britain has to step to the front. If she can persuade the United States to join her and Japan to oppose Russia's demands, Germany may then join the combination. If the United States does not join Great Britain, then Germany will not have openly antagonized Russia's interests, and will be in a position to accept Russia's support to wrest from China a large sphere of influence for herself. What will the United States do? Will she oppose Russia's absorption of Manchuria, or will she consent in order to obtain the restoration of Russia's iron and steel markets to her manufacturers? The latter would be a short-sighted policy, but it would serve the McKinley administration well, which is naturally anxious to preserve the extraordinary prosperity of the nation during its term. Alliance with Russia is rather popular, too, with large numbers of people in the United States who dislike the idea of alliance with Great Britain, and these people are the loudest if not the wisest politicians.

It is to be hoped that the representations in parliament of the consumers of coal oil, who form the great mass of the people of the Dominion, will actively exert their influence upon the government to have the duties abolished. The interests of the small group of Canadian oil well owners which are put forward to secure protection are insignificant in comparison with the interests of the Standard Oil Company. For every dollar that goes into the pockets of the Canadian oil men, probably ten go into those of Rockefeller and his associates of the American company which controls the Canadian wells. In the United States the competition of another company and the freedom from duties cause oil to be sold there at about one-half of the price it is sold for in Canada. The burden has long been a heavy and onerous one on the less wealthy classes of our cities and towns, and upon the farmers, who have not the opportunity to use gas or electricity. There are probably 50,000 people in Canada who would be greatly benefited by the abolition of the duties on coal oil for every man who is interested in the production of the Canadian oil wells. Yet the government is likely, unless the members representing the great body of the people bestir themselves in the matter, to be influenced for the present by the pressure brought to bear by the few oil producers and the Standard Oil Company. The general elections are a long way off, and there is plenty of time ahead to make political capital by reducing or abolishing the duties, and besides, the government will be constrained to argue that if the duties are abolished now the people will have forgotten the benefits of the abolition before the next election. The inertia of governments in such matters as the lightening of taxation is hard to overcome. By doing nothing, they argue, least offence is given. The people should press for reduction of taxation during the period of an overflowing treasury. Large surpluses are a direct and strong temptation to extravagance.

THE PROVINCES AND THE NATION

Ontari-O! The accentuation which the denizens of the great province are supposed to put on the final O would seem to be all needed when we discover on the map that that O is all that is left to that part of the province which was all that was known of it at confederation, when it got this resonant name. All the rest of the name has been apportioned to 'New Ontario.' The 'Witness' recently, in a purely academic way, and without proposing anything, pointed out that the province of Ontario naturally divides itself into two parts at Lake Nipissing, and that the growth of what has already by necessity been accorded a separate name promises to be such as some day to make it to the interests of both parts of Ontario, as well as of the Dominion as a whole, that it should be a separate province. A correspondent who seems to be very much in sympathy with the aim of this suggestion, namely, a well-balanced and workable federation, and who would like to make revolutionary changes to that end, says our argument would apply with equal force to Quebec. It might possibly not be altogether a bad thing to divide Quebec if it were possible. It would not seem to be easy on the line proposed by Mr. Stothers, or in any other that has ever occurred to us. For that matter, if Quebec would make two provinces, Ontario would surely make three; but there does not seem to be anything practical or probable in either suggestion. Mr. Stothers is good enough to inform our readers as to the relative area of Quebec and Ontario within their latest drawn boundaries, and to show that Quebec is the bigger of the two. But to make mere acreage a ground of provincial multiplication is, one would think, reduced to a palpable absurdity by the very instance to which it is here applied. Quebec is far from being the biggest of the provinces. Ontario contains 343,000 square miles, Quebec 347,000, British Columbia, 380,000. If 'New Quebec,' namely, the space between Lake St. John and Hudson's Bay, promised to grow in population and wealth to the dimensions of a province, as 'New Ontario' seemed certain to do, the argument would be irresistible, even though there might be no such obvious geographical dividing line as there is between old and new Ontario.

Mr. Stothers's chief point seems to be that, in seeking a better balance to our Dominion, we should, on the score of the expense of provincial governments, seek rather to unite the smaller provinces in single governments than to divide the larger; and the argument on the score of reducing machinery is a very strong one. Canada seems to be divided by nature into six sections: the maritime, the St. Lawrence, the lake peninsula, the highlands, the prairies, and the mountains. How far it is desirable that political divisions should be coterminous with these might be much discussed. The Maritime Provinces might perhaps have entered confederation as one had they been left to follow their own initiative before confederation was brought about. It was out of an attempt on their part to unite, including Newfoundland, that the confederation movement took shape. There is still agitation in the same direction. If they themselves could agree probably no one outside of them would object, as the whole of them together would in point of population and wealth but make a fair-sized province. The chief objection to such a union just now would seem to be the danger of still further balking Newfoundland, which seems slow enough to enter Canada, even as a province with full partnership, without asking her to surrender even her provincial existence. There is a much more marked movement at present in the prairie territories to demand a provincial status as one province. There will be more questioning of this suggestion. There is no question as to the homogeneity of the province proposed, if that be an advantage, and if those who are advocating the change could show that these vast territories would never become populous in proportion to their area, there would be little reason to object. The present division into territories records the forecast of thirty years ago as to what they were then expected to become. Their present movement for union looks like despairing of those expectations. The 'Witness' was heartily in accord with Sir John Macdonald at the time of confederation in favoring a legislative union rather than a federal union of the provinces. But, granted that the union is federal, it seems almost essential to its well-being that no part of it shall be dominant. To this end a fair balance between the parts is the first desideratum. The question that remains is whether it is better that the provinces should be many or few. The argument from fuss and expense is altogether on the side of reducing the number. We are inclined to think, however, that most thinkers would conclude that a federal union, with many parts, is more likely to become a united whole than one in which the parts are few. In any case, that our union may not become like Germany, in which Prussia rules, while the other parts having been conquered, submit, or, like ancient Greece, in which federal union took the form of the hegemony, now of Athens, now of Sparta, over the rest, it is obviously desirable in the interests of the nation as a whole that no one of its parts should become so big as to dominate all the rest.

WORSHIPPING BY MUSIC.

Probably the ideal worshipping church far from being without a choir, would be pretty much all choir. In the earliest representations of Christian assemblies that have come down to us the congregation does not seem to have sat in pews facing either a pulpit or an altar, but in rows of seats on the two sides of the building facing each other. The very first principle of the church is mutual love and fellowship and these are impossible without mutual acquaintance. Keeping this primary purpose in view, it must be obvious that a place where people solemnly gather once or twice on Sunday to listen whether to preaching, which some of our correspondents seem to value most, or to music, as preferred by others, but where they have no intercourse with each other, where it is even regarded as a misdemeanor for them to look at each other and where they may be at each other's elbows for years without knowing each other's names, fails entirely to fulfil the objects of a Christian church. There is this difficulty in turning Anglo-Saxon congregations into worshipping assemblies, that only a small proportion of our race can sing and a much smaller proportion enjoy singing. In a meeting of negroes all that is necessary is to give out the hymn; it goes of itself. Every one sings. The multiplicity of sound covers up irregularities as the multiplicity of color in a bouquet goes far to correct individual discords. Among us the tenuity of sound vetoes any but such talent as does not fear to show itself in public. If we are to have worshipping assemblies, however, we should train all children to sing and perhaps at times turn our congregations into singing schools. Let all have their places in the music. Let them meet en masse to learn when something is to be learned. For the most part let the leaders be content, for purposes of worship, with those things with which the people are familiar, and let not the more capable singers be continually upbraiding the triteness of the music used, which is generally just as good music as the best they can replace it with, indeed often better and more reverential towards the words, which, after all, are the real vehicle of intelligent worship. A church in which all but mothers and babies had their places in the choir, and where these, in their own place, were much freer to be present than they are now, would be more really a church than anything we now see. The question, which some of our correspondents raise with much insistence, of confining the worship to the converted, would then, we think, solve itself, as no one thinks in a Sunday-school, for instance, of forbidding singing because the children may not have made any other profession of religion than their hymns. On the other hand it will probably be admitted that where music is assigned a leading place in worship the office of leadership therein, which often carries with it the training of choir boys, should be regarded as an office requiring as reverent a spirit as even the pastoral office.

Though the sentiment is no doubt quite natural to a professional musician, we must say that we cannot follow Dr. Damrosch in his condemnation of the adaptation of passages from great compositions for use as hymn tunes. There is no credit in monopoly, whether in the composer, who is here assumed to be jealous that any one else should make use of his chords, or in the hymn tune maker, who is confined, in a world echoing everywhere with melody, to singing only what has never been sung and what will suggest to us passages that have uplifted him before. The highest service to which any piece of music can be put is that of carrying the worship of the common people. The highest honor the creator of the loftiest strains, if any strains can be called really the property of any maker, can have before the angels would be to have furnished a vehicle on which the gladness of simple men's love of God may be wafted to heaven, even though the singers for the most part never heard of the noble compositions in which those strains were first enshrined. People are over refined altogether, or rather over-pedantic, who distress themselves because they know better than the multitude where a thing belongs and grudge its use to those who employ it out of its approved setting. Except for this difference of opinion, we agree with Dr. Damrosch and with our correspondent 'Free Worship,' in deprecating the prominence of personal professionalism in what ought to be worship.

THE VOICE OF THE LAYMEN.

An interesting movement has recently begun within the Church of England having for its object the reform of Convocation. The principal measures proposed are the federalization of the Convocations of the two provinces, the association of Houses of laymen with the Upper and Lower Houses of the Convocations as now constituted, and an autonomy which would render the federal synod thus constituted an effective, if not altogether an independent governing body for the Church. In the government of the Church of England the laymen of the Church exercise their powers, not through the convocations or on the synods in which they have no representation, but through parliament, which legislates for the Church as an establishment of the state. There are indeed so-called Houses of laymen already in existence which hold meetings while the convocations are sitting in synod, and which make representations and recommendations to the synod which are given every consideration. But these Houses are self-constituted bodies without any legal existence or power and cannot take any part in the regular proceedings of that body. The reason for the existence of these Houses of laymen is that parliament has practically ceased to exercise its powers to legislate for the Church, while there still remain many laymen who are ardently interested in the government of the Church and are desirous of actively concerning themselves in it. The late agitation in regard to certain practices and matters of liturgy was, to a great extent, conducted on both sides by laymen and the present movement is probably largely the outcome of the troubles arising out of that agitation. The settlement was not altogether satisfactory to either party,

the result being that representatives of both sides are found united in supporting the present proposals for reform which are calculated to enable the Church to ascertain where exactly the authority of the Church resides and to strengthen it in the enforcement of that authority. The recent troubles and what followed proved the necessity for such powers.

Of course each party hoped that the admission of laymen to the synod would strengthen it—the High Churchmen because their laymen are more active, the broad churchmen because their laymen are the more numerous. However it may prove, a committee composed of members of both parties have agreed upon the draft of a bill embodying the above reforms which was submitted the other day by a large deputation to the archbishops. The Bishop of Rochester, who was prominent in the high church party during the late agitation, assured the archbishops that there was no party spirit, no disguise, no ephemeral aim in the motives of those who framed and supported the bill; that it was in the direction of true wholesome development of the Church, intended to satisfy the desire for a real share in church government of a large body of parochial clergy and a highly trained body of laity who were now left out of account; and that it might be expected to do something towards solving the problem of the relations of clergy and laity. Canon Gore was more definite in his assurances as to the aims of the movement in reference to the recent troubles, as he assured the archbishops that there was no suggestion of interference with the exclusive rights of the episcopacy or of the presbytery. There were in their proposals no governmental powers which the laity could not share with the clergy. 'In face what was wanted was a subordination of the sectional elements to the corporative powers of the Church.' The archbishops seem to have thought it wisest to make little reference to these assurances given by the clerical speakers in regard to recent events. They dealt very plainly and forcibly with the objections and difficulties which were likely to meet the proposals in the country and in parliament—objections and difficulties which they evidently regarded as reasonable and as well founded. As Sir John Kennaway had explained, the bill proposed to give Convocation the power to reform itself, to associate the House of laymen with the other Houses in such a way as the convocations might themselves determine. Chancellor P. V. Smith further explained that the convocations were to prescribe the methods of election to the House of laymen. It was to these features of the proposed measure that the archbishops who seemed to be almost in complete agreement gave their particular attention. They were both favorable to the general object of the movement—the association of laymen with the clergy in the convocation, and the federalization of the convocations of the two provinces so that while each of the provincial convocations might in its local or separate synod govern in local matters, there should be a synod of the combined convocations for the government of the Church as a whole. They were also favorable to the synods of the convocations thus united being entrusted with more ample power for governing the Church which they thought would add to the force and efficacy of the Church.

But the feature of the bill which both archbishops pointed out as being in all probability fatal to its passage by parliament in its present form, was that it proposed that Convocation composed only of clergy was to be empowered to form the House of laymen and to say what proportion they shall form of Convocation, and how they shall be elected and by whom. Parliament, representing the nation by representation on a broad basis, was not likely to empower a Convocation of clergymen to constitute on lines which pleased themselves, a House of laymen which is to take the place, to some extent at least, of parliament itself in the government of the Church. 'For myself,' said the archbishop of Canterbury, 'I prefer a House of laymen which is not simply the offspring of a body of clergy: I feel that their independence would be a real gain to the Church, and that their sense of independence would depend upon their being formed not upon lines laid down by bishop and clergy, but upon lines which more exactly represent their own minds.' The Archbishop of York was not less emphatic or outspoken in regard to this point than His Grace of Canterbury. After reiterating in effect the objections of that primate he added that there was need for the bishops and clergy to keep continually before their minds that they were not giving the laity a privilege, but calling them to the proper exercise of a right as members of the Church. He went still further and perhaps probed the motive which was in the minds of some of the promoters of the bill by enquiring 'what law the Reformed Convocation was going to administer; what is to be its basis? Is the basis to be what is called Catholic tradition or evangelical tradition?' It must be declared, the law of the Church of England as it was reformed three centuries ago, for unless that was made perfectly clear parliament would never pass any such measure. The 'Times,' which in regard to such a question probably represents the opinion of the great majority of the laity of the Church of England, declared most emphatically that parliament would never sign a blank cheque to be filled in by the convocation and its advisers, such as this bill was as it was now framed.

The question of most interest perhaps to British subjects who are not members of the Church of England in England is whether a bill such as is proposed will prove a measure of disestablishment. The draft of the bill introduced to the archbishops was, its framers took care to declare, intended to secure an autonomy which should not be inconsistent with establishment. The archbishops—while both holding autonomy to be an essential privilege belonging to the Church of Christ, 'however conditioned by our peculiar national position'—apparently confess in so many words that the Church of England is not now possessed of powers of governing itself with force and efficacy, and that this disabled condition arises out of the fact that parliament, which shares the power of government of the Church because it was supposed to represent the laity and clergy of that church, has in effect abdicated its functions—that is, in regard to ordinary matters, since it no longer represents only or for the most part the laity of the Church of England. The rise of other denominations in England, and their representation in parliament, as well as the representation from Ireland and Scotland, have spoiled the parliament as a representative body of the laity of the English Church, and questions of church government are such thorny ones that governments are very chary about having anything to do with them. Hence the necessity of the constitution of a House of Laymen which will carry in some measure at least to the convocations the share in the powers of government of the Church possessed by parliament. The idea of the framers of the bill seems to have been that autonomy consistent with the maintenance of the establishment would be secured by parliament retaining the power to refuse its sanction to any legislation by the Synod of which it did not approve. It is evident that in that event the function of parliament would cease and its connection would be a nominal one. The inconvenience to the Church arising out of the condition of things which obtains because the parliament does not now in ordinary church affairs exercise its share of the government at least attests the actuality of the present connection. If it obtains for a House of laymen, representative of its own members only, practically all the powers now held by a parliament representing the nation, the bond between the nation and the Church will be virtually severed. The bond was at one time real and vital, for the Church and nation were really identical, the Church being merely the organization of the nation as a religious body.

The Church of England was not established by any definite act of parliament; it grew up with the state, the old Saxon 'hundred-mots' being virtually made up of parish congregations led by the pastor, and the witenagemots having a large representation of clergy, bishops and abbots. The Church was organized before the kingdoms of England became united, and the chief sees even yet represent what were formerly separate kingdoms. The present organization of the synods of the Church of England, in which the clergy are represented, took place in the reign of Edward I. The synods of the Church were required to vote taxes for the king's use, and as the clergy were the chief taxpayers, they were allowed representation were called upon to elect two representatives to the synod from each diocese.

The king at one time called the clergy's representatives to sit in parliament with the object of squeezing more taxes out of them than he could do in synod. Up to the time of Henry VIII. the convocations voted all the taxes to the crown. In that reign much of the property of the Church was taken over by the state and the taxes of the clergy became less important, so that convocations, though losing the right to meet in synod at the call of the archbishop, or to enact canons without the consent of the crown, retained the right to vote the taxes of the clergy until 1664, when the clergy became subject to the general law of the land, obtaining in return the right to vote for members of parliament. Convocations which are summoned by the crown and sit at the same time as parliament are the advisers of the crown and parliament in all things spiritual and ecclesiastical, but they have no legislative powers save in so far as what they have agreed upon may be the substance of an act of parliament. They may indeed make, with the consent of the crown, canons which bind the clergy, so long as the canons are not contrary to statute law, but the sanction of the crown is necessary to their validity. The bill as now framed will not be submitted to parliament, but there can be little doubt that within the near future a measure will be passed which will secure to the laity of the Church the right to elect a real and sufficient representation to the synods, which will be enabled to take the important part in the government of the Church which the lay members of other churches do in theirs, and as do the laity of the Church of England in Canada, and Australia also, where the laity are represented in the synod. But it is doubtful whether such a measure of autonomy can be obtained from parliament except on condition that parliament be freed altogether from responsibility for the Church of England's government. The ancient and historical connection between the nation and the Church will not be finally severed without a sigh of sentimental regret from many outside as well as inside of the Church, but the Church will be better and stronger for the separation by which it will obtain efficient self-government.

THE PROCEEDS OF VICE.

We have a note saying that it will require all possible pressure to keep the government of the Province of Quebec, which is in need of money, from obtaining it by, as the Dominion Alliance puts it, exploiting the vice of Montreal. It is the fixed purpose, we are told, of Mr. Duffy, the Provincial Treasurer, who was once offered to the county of Brome as a temperance candidate, either to issue more licenses in Montreal or to make the existing ones pay higher fees. In either case he proposes by the increase of drinking temptations in Montreal, which is always looked to to pay the province's debts, to get more money to meet the necessities which his predecessors have entailed upon the province. Temperance people, as a rule, prefer a higher license fee to more licenses. Indeed, while they regard the latter as bad, some rather like the former as fit retribution to evildoers and as being to the community a positive good. The good of obtaining public money in this way may well be questioned. Those who reason thus do not realize that the more a government depends on the liquor traffic the more it becomes its necessary ally and tolerant of its methods. Indeed, even the limitation of the number of licenses is not in all respects a public advantage. Certainly, it is an arrangement of which the licensed victuallers are far more earnest advocates than the temperance men are. At a meeting hastily called by Mr. Lawrence Wilson, their president, to consider this proposal of Mr. Duffy's, a meeting which, by the way, was considerably larger than the temperance people could have called together so suddenly upon the question, Mr. Wilson took the ground that the limitation of the number of licenses was the very life of the business. It had developed a vested interest in existing licenses which would be invaded if the government should issue more licenses. Regarded as a guarantee against competition, it had enabled them to add expensive attractions to their places of business which would not have been warranted had that guarantee not existed, and which would constitute a damage to their interests should the government prove false to the guarantee it had given. He explained how the high license system had been working since it became law. There were naturally many businesses to which the license fee became too heavy a burden, and which succumbed under it. In such cases some one able to invest in a good business stand would purchase the good-will of such a decadent business and move it to his good stand, of course carrying his license along with him. Buying, he pays a price sufficient to enable the seller to pay his debts—debts, Mr. Wilson explains, for which his license is the security. Mark, it is not the license that he purchases. Mr. Lawrence Wilson agrees with the temperance people that there is no vested right in that. It is only the good-will. What is the good-will of a losing business? Not much, we fear, without the license. So we see that the good-will depends largely, and sometimes exclusively, on the possession of a license, which practically a man can sell to pay off his debts just as a British officer in England used to sell his commission for the same purpose. Mr. Wilson gives us to understand that licenses have also become a thing for politicians to traffic in, that they are always glad to be able to eliminate one from the list by any process in order to have it to bestow on some anxious applicant, and he thinks their present object in wanting to increase the number is mere patronage. Mr. Wilson, however, claims that the high license system has made the trade more respectable. So it has, if respectability is to be measured by splendor and by greater tolerance shown. In reality, the greater expense incurred only makes it necessary to resort to more alluring and often more degrading seductions. While making this uncompromising protest against the province living upon the youth of Montreal by exploiting their temptations and against all partnership between the government and the liquor traffic, we have to acknowledge that as between the two methods proposed by Mr. Duffy the temperance people are by large majority of the same mind with the licensed victuallers in being opposed to any increase in the number of licenses.

POSTAL INEQUITIES.

To understand Mr. Biggar's letter concerning unjust inequalities of postage under the present Postmaster-General, it is necessary to call to mind that when Mr. Mulock reorganized the service he imposed postage on newspapers which had been previously carried free. This was a move in the right direction. The 'Witness' has at all times taken the ground that the cost of the delivery of newspapers, but no more, should be collected in the form of postage, payable in bulk. This was the principle, no doubt, on which Mr. Mulock intended to act, and which, had he been his own master, he would have acted. It so happens, however, that almost every country paper that finds itself on the upper side of politics has a member of parliament as its patron, and that every member of parliament is interested in a newspaper. This being the case, Mr. Mulock found it necessary to exempt the rural press. He did so by exempting all newspapers from postage within a circle of forty miles diameter. The effect of this was to exempt rural newspapers from paying postage. It does not relieve city newspapers appreciably, at all events not Montreal newspapers, as it does not apply to the city in which the newspaper is printed, and daily papers are not delivered by mail in their own neighborhood. It is, therefore, entirely unfair to them forcing them to compete on unequal terms with the rural press. The 'Witness,' having no appreciable postal circulation within the radius specified, had to repudiate the exemption altogether.

Although representations were made to the Postmaster-General of the injustice of his course, he has not had the courage to alter it. Nay, a year ago, he attempted to aggravate the injury greatly by bringing in a bill reducing postage to an eighth of a cent a pound on newspapers circulating within their own provinces, while allowing the full postage of half a cent a pound to remain on papers going outside of their provinces, either to other provinces or to Newfoundland and the United States. This arbitrary distinction was obviously not made in the interests either of justice or of revenue, as the full tax falls practically on the Montreal English papers alone, these being the only ones whose postal circulation is outside of their own province. The true import of it, although we do not believe the Postmaster-General grasped it when he passed it through the House of Commons, was to encourage and nurse provincialism and to handicap those papers whose mission is to make Canada a nation by passing from province to province and so developing common sentiments, and those which advertise and advocate Canada abroad. Its practical operation would have been to 'protect' the Ontario press against cheap Montreal newspapers. The Ottawa 'Journal,' an honest, independent and fairly well-balanced paper, acknowledges that this is the purpose of the measure, and, in a singularly irresponsible way, glories in it. According to it, it is the business of the Postmaster-General to introduce a protective tariff between province and province, regulate the price of newspapers by discriminatory rates, and if he sees opposition or independent newspapers getting too much currency through cheapness or superiority, to clip their wings by charging them more postage. The 'Journal' says the Montreal papers make a slaughter market of Ontario. They have certainly a right to sell as cheaply as they like, but this statement, as far as the 'Witness' is concerned, is simply a cruel and injurious misstatement. This unjust and unconstitutional measure was happily slain by the Senate, when it came before it a year ago, and we do not believe it will be revived, in spite of spite. The postage rate on newspapers within the Dominion should be either absolute equality or proportioned to the cost of delivery. If the provinces began setting up the principle of 'protection' against one another, that is, the exclusion of a Canadian or a Canadian product from one province because he or it belongs to another province, our nationality will be endangered. If an eighth of a cent rate is a right one let it be the rate for the whole Dominion.

CANADA'S TRANSPORTATION TRADE.

The debate in the House of Commons on the transportation trade was an exceedingly interesting one, and was ably maintained on all sides. Mr. Bennett's address was full of information and suggestion, and we think his criticism of the government's policy was as forcible as it was fair and moderate. He pointed out, what has become very clear to most people during the last two or three years, that the government's policy on this question is exceedingly weak and vacillating. When they first arrived in office they declared their policy to be one of immediately completing the deepening of the canals and improving the harbors and increasing the facilities for handling grain at the entrances to the canals, as at Port Colborne, and the port of Montreal at the foot of the system. For two or three years the Minister of Public Works enlarged in public on the great works which were immediately to be carried out, which were to increase the transportation trade by the Canadian canals and the St. Lawrence to fifty million or a hundred million bushels a year within a couple of years of the enlarging of the canals. The minister's actual policy and its results are now before the country. He delayed the work on the Montreal harbor for two years, and ended by forcing a crippling design upon the city. It is now only half completed, and the St. Lawrence commerce seems likely to be compelled to bear the burden, in spite of the minister's promises. As far as we know, nothing at all has come of all his fine schemes for improvement at Port Colborne, except that the Department of Railways and Canals is constructing a couple of piers there, which are yet far from completion. The deepened canals and the river channel, which were to be finished two years ago, are not yet in a condition in which the pilots will undertake to navigate them with vessels laden down beyond ten or twelve feet, not to speak of fourteen feet. The grain transportation of the North-West, which was to have been taken away from Buffalo, together with scores of millions of bushels from Chicago, still goes to Buffalo, as well as the Chicago grain promised. Montreal's exports of grain have diminished rather than increased; they are, in fact, at a standstill, as they were five years ago, when the Liberal government arrived in power. Yet the period has been an exceedingly prosperous one for Canada in respect of other departments of trade and commerce.

Another question is why has not the government's policy succeeded? We believe the answer lies in the fact that ministers most directly interested have not been in agreement with one another, or to what the steady policy of the government should be, and they have not worked together, and the government has allowed them to pursue their own distinct courses. Thus the energies of the government have been thrown in one direction at one time and in another direction at another time. It is necessary if any one policy is to be pursued steadily and effectively that the departments of Public Works, Railways and Canals, and of Marine and Fisheries should work harmoniously together. Have they been doing so? There has been wabbling on the part of the government, for the sake of making political capital, between the policy of depending upon the canals and that of aiding and assisting the railway companies, which are rivals of the public canals for the transportation trade. Thus what the railways have gained the canals have lost. Had the government thrown its energies decisively into one or other of the two policies it is probable the results achieved would have been greater. The government has learned nothing. It is still pursuing the same shifting course. The Minister of Public Works, for instance, seems now determined to improve the navigation of the French river to North Bay, on Lake Nipissing, which, if it ends there, will not shorten the freight route by a single mile, but will enable the Canadian Pacific to compete on better terms with the Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic, and to join these companies as rivals with the canals and St. Lawrence route the improvements upon which are being more or less neglected, while the interests of the railway corporations are being pushed. It may be good party politics, but it is bad public policy.

THE MANITOBA RAILWAY CONTRACT.

The Manitoba Government's bargain with the Canadian Northern Railway Company was a better one for the province than appeared from the public statement of the terms as first published by the government. At the special meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade held to discuss the agreement, Mr. Roblin, the premier, surprised the members with the information that one clause of the agreement had, at the request of the Canadian Northern representatives, never been made public, and he proceeded to lay before them the concealed clause, which proved a very important one indeed, as it limits in a considerable degree the liability of the province, which was the feature of the bargain which was most criticised, and formed the greatest objection to the bill. The newly published clause provides that the liability of the province to meet the deficit between the earnings and the sum of the working expenses and the interest charges shall only begin when the government reduces the rates on grain below the ten cent mark, and on general merchandise to more than fifteen percent lower than the present lowest tariff of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This, of course, greatly alters the character of the bargain, for it enables the government to dictate a reduction of rates to ten cents on grain and fifteen percent on the present rates of the Canadian Pacific without incurring any obligation; it is only in case the government orders a further reduction below these figures that it incurs liability.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offered to make these reductions, to be reached by a sliding scale, lowered annually till they were reached in 1907. It would appear, therefore, that in that respect the Great Northern's offer was better than the offer of the Canadian Pacific. Moreover, the bargain with the Northern Pacific enables the government to reduce rates below these figures if it appears wise or expedient to do so at the risk of incurring the liability for the deficit, which might possibly be the case. Thus the government obtains a very real control of freight rates. The 'Witness' gathered from the terms of the contract as first published that the government had taken the power to enter into possession of the whole railway system of the Canadian Northern in case the company defaulted in any of their undertakings with the government. It appears that this feature of the contract was generally overlooked, for it was also a matter of surprise to the members of the Winnipeg Board of Trade when Mr. Roblin pointed it out. A curious provision in this connection is that if the government takes over the line from the Canadian Northern, and fails to pay the rental to the company for which by the contract it makes itself responsible to the government, the company is to enter into possession of the railway system, and the government's responsibility in connection with the whole railway system would cease. It is extraordinary that a government of a British province should contemplate the incurring of liabilities which it would not care to meet, and should provide beforehand for such a peculiarly convenient method of escaping them. Of course, the government does not really contemplate incurring obligations which they will not in any case meet. If the government can now make it plain to the legislature and people of Manitoba that the Great Northern Company will not, by the government guarantee of the bonds of the Rainy River road, find it to their advantage to take their profits on the construction of that line, and leave the whole system on the hands of the government, with a heavy capitalization, the contract will probably be sanctioned by the legislature with the approval of the people.

ARGENTEUIL COUNTY TEACHERS.

Lachute, Que., March 11—The teachers of the County of Argenteuil held their half-yearly meeting in the Academy, Lachute, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. N. T. Truell, president of the association, presided. The meeting was well attended by teachers from different parts of the country and their friends, numbering in all about fifty. The meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. Smith. Very interesting papers were read by the Rev. Mr. Radley and Miss J. Ella Fraser, which were followed by a very interesting and instructive address by Dr. J. N. Harper, M.A., on Moral Training.

WORLD WIDE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.

CONTENTS OF TENTH NUMBER.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Colonization of South Africa—'The Pilot,' London.
Creation of a New Province in India—'Times,' London.
Chili's New Ambition—New York 'Tribune.'
Trade Fight with Russia—'Literary Digest.'
Peace with Honor in Cuba—'Commercial Advertiser.'
Lord Salisbury—London 'Truth.'
The Reform Movement in China—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Reason as a Guide—Dr. H. Campbell in the 'Lancet.'
Yellow Journals—Where the name came from—'Ainslee's Magazine.'
The Problem of the London Workingman—'The Commonwealth.'
Sir Francis Cook—'Daily Telegraph,' London.
The Late Queen and Foreign Policy—Westminster 'Gazette.'
British Troops and the Swiss Consul—'The Spectator,' London.
The King's Oath and Religious Courtesy—'The Pilot,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Play and the Puritan—'Daily News,' London.
Queen Alexandra and Art—'Independent,' New York.
The Ruskin Drawings—'The Pilot,' London.
The Art of Living—'Sunday-school Times.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

A New American Humorist—'The Academy' London.
The Poetry of Mr. Kipling—Edward Dowden, in 'The Critic.'
Chinese Literature Again!—Condensed from 'The Academy,' London.
Authorship in the Shades—'Daily News,' London.
The Popularity of Trash—Mark Sullivan in the Boston 'Evening Transcript.'
'Rule Britannia'—'Daily News,' London.
The Fact of Christ—'The Speaker,' London.
In G Flat—'The Academy,' London.
A Song of Praise—'Christian Endeavor World.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Professional Criminals, and Heredity and Human Progress—'The Spectator,' London.
Scientific Child Study—Edward Marshall in 'Frank Leslie's Monthly.'
Shooting at the Clouds—'Scientific American.'
The Dawn of the Automobile Age—'Modern Culture Magazine.'
Recent Gains to Christendom from the Discoveries on the Nile—Dr. Winslow in 'The Congregationalist.'
Edward What?—'Daily News,' London.
Belgium's Labor Troubles.

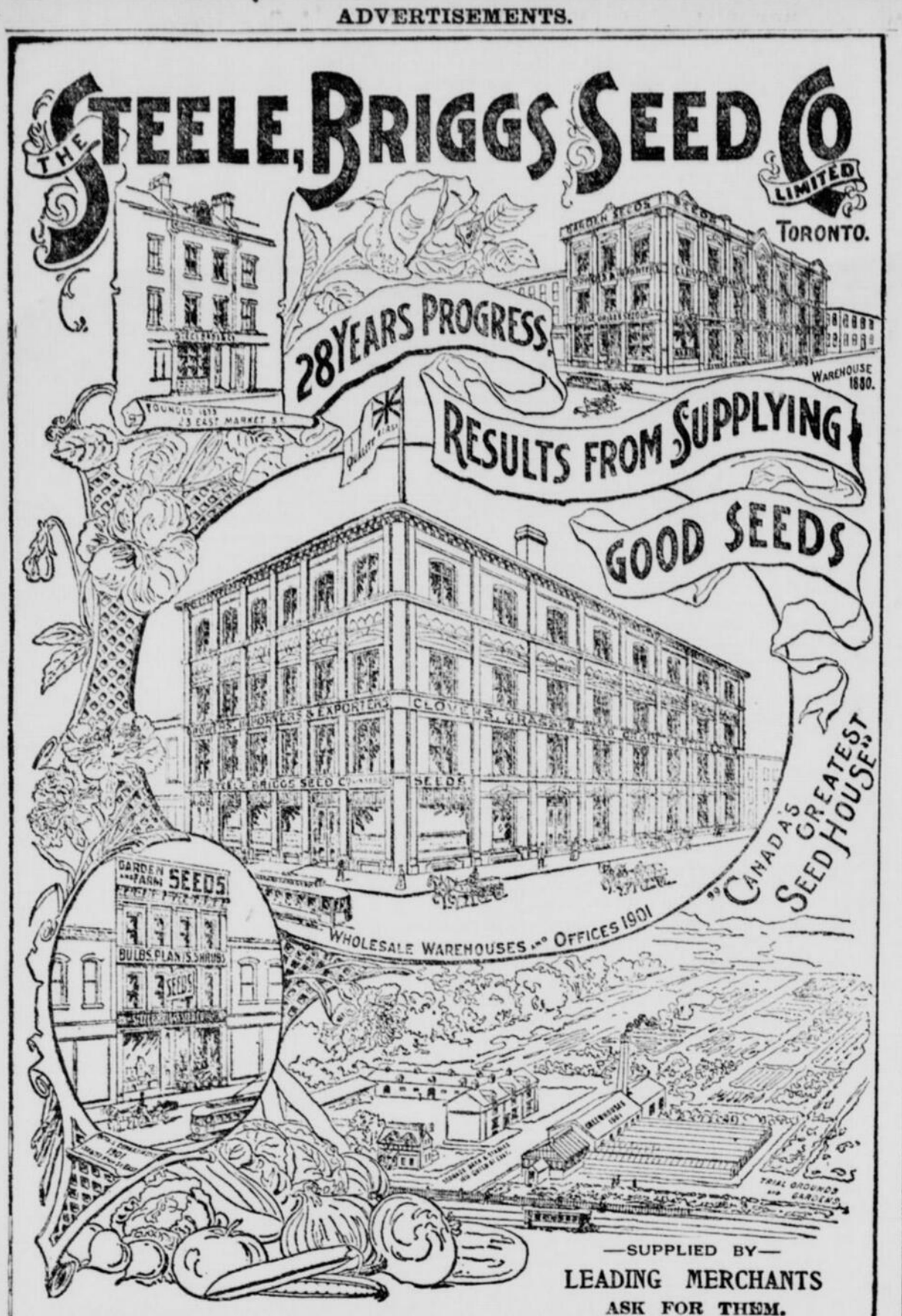
For sale at all newsdealers, Two Cents a copy.

Prepaid Annual Subscription.

$1.00, delivered in Montreal and suburbs.
.75, mailed throughout Canada and U.S.
1.00, mailed to Foreign Countries.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



—SUPPLIED BY—
LEADING MERCHANTS
ASK FOR THEM.

This hanger is displayed in all stores where Steele, Briggs' seeds are sold. Steele, Briggs' seeds are always fresh, they are suited to Canada, they are the safest seeds that can be bought. Every packet is generously filled, you get best value in Steele, Briggs' seeds and seeds that grow, be sure you get them.

Mail orders promptly executed.
Send your name for Catalogue.

2nd Hand PULLEYS, PRESSES, &c



A chance for Machinists, Newspaper Proprietors and Manufacturers. Useful Articles, Machinery, etc., for sale.

IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diameter.	Face.
1	5 in.	3 in.
1	7 in.	6 in.
4	8 in.	2 in.
1	8 in.	6 in.
1	8 in.	4 in.
1	8¾ in.	4½ in.
1	9½ in.	3¼ in.
2	10 in.	4 in.
1	12 in.	6 in.
1	12 in.	12 in.
1	15 in.	3 in.
2	15½ in.	6 in.
1	16 in.	6 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.
1	17 in.	7 in.
1	17½ in.	7 in.
1	24 in.	4½ in.
1	24 in.	8½ in.
1	28 in.	14 in.
1 Rope Pulley, 42	in.	2½ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

2 cones ..... 1 in. bore.
2 cones ..... 2 in. bore.

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

No.	Diameter.	Face.
2	5½ in.	2¼ in.
2	8 in.	6½ in.
4	10 in.	6½ in.
1	12 in.	5 in.
1	12 in.	6½ in.
1	12 in.	10 in.
3	15 in.	8 in.
1	15 in.	4 in.
1	15 in.	9 in.

A number of hangers for shafting.

FOR NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

One Drum Cylinder Press, 46 in. x 32 in.
One Drum Cylinder Press, 50 in. x 32 in.
One Forsyth Folding Machine, 4 folds, sheet 27 x 41.
One Chambers Folding Machine, 5 folds, sheet 30 x 44.
Over 300 metal chases, size, 10½ in x 22½ in.
A quantity of Job Type.
One Laurie High Speed Engine, 35 H.P., 9 x 14. In first class order.
Address, or apply to THE MANAGER, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Ask Your Wife

To stop at the Drug Store and get a bottle of . . . .

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum,

and as she thinks of her promise to OBEY, she will invest your 25c in the **Best Cough Remedy on the market.**

CADBURY'S COCOA,
ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST
NO CHEMICALS USED.
Wholesale Agents for Canada,
Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John St., Montreal.

1834 1901
J. A. MATTHEWSON & CO.
102 McGill Street, Montreal.
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Buyers have in this establishment the advantage of lengthened existence, with FRESHNESS of Stock, and ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED.
Orders Carefully Attended To.

It is important that subscribers should have their renewals mailed in time, thereby avoiding the loss of a single issue. Special rates are offered for clubs of three, giving the 'Weekly Witness' one year to each, for only $2.40.

Bridgeport, Ct.

Dear Sir,—I have received a copy of 'World Wide,' which I find so interesting that I am enclosing a postal order for seventy-five cents for a year's subscription. Sincerely yours,
SARA B. ROGERS.

Dryden, Ont

The 'Witness' is a model, independent, and Christian daily. Let me add my congratulations on the success of your new venture, 'World Wide.' I am very much pleased with it.
(REV.) JOHN W. LITTLE.

Buckingham, Que.

Enclosed you will find one dollar for my renewal to the 'Witness.' I have taken this paper for almost thirty years, and I think its equal as a good family paper is very hard, if not impossible, to find. Wishing you every success, I remain, Your subscriber,
ROBERT FERRIS.

Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 25, 1901.
Publishers 'World Wide':

Gentlemen,—I am very much pleased that at last we Canadians have a journal of this kind, and I have no doubt but that it will be heartily supported. I have been taking a New York publication of the same class, but shall no longer do so, for 'World Wide' appeals more strongly to me, presenting as it does selections of much greater interest to the average Canadian reader who wishes to keep in touch with the current thought of the day of particular interest to him.
MARK ROWE.

SOMETHING IN A NAME.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

The advantages that fall to the lot of a man whose surname occurs early in an alphabetical list are well known. As a candidate for office upon an Australian ballot, for example, a man named Abbott has a far better chance than the most eminent Zweigler. But the benefit that comes from the possession of a short name has not heretofore been generally recognized. Not long ago the promotion of one of the auditors of the Treasury Department at Washington created a vacancy to which, upon a formal recommendation to that effect, the candidate having the shortest name, being also a competent man, was appointed. His chief duty is to affix his signature to accounts, and as he needs to make but six letters in signing he can do twice as much in a day as a man whose name contains twelve letters.

GERMAN FRIENDSHIP

Imperial Chancellor Defends the Emperor's Recent Actions.

MUTUAL DESIRE FOR CLOSER RELATIONS EMPHASIZED.

During the debate on Tuesday in the Reichstag, Herr Schaedler asserted that dissatisfaction was rife in Germany, and that the country desired information regarding the political significance of the Emperor's visit to England and the effect of the accession of the new sovereign, King Edward. The decoration of Lord Roberts with the order of the Black Eagle, he further asserted, caused wide discontent. The Germans were afraid that a hyper-friendly policy towards Great Britain would create enemies for Germany on the Continent. The speaker wanted to know, therefore, how Germany stood in relation to the other powers, especially the powers of the Dreibund. The treaty with Russia must not be touched.

The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, declared that the Emperor William's recent visit to England had been neither of a political nature nor of a courtly character, but purely of a humane nature. The Emperor had hastened to the deathbed of his grandmother. It was easy to understand that the act evoked the gratitude of Great Britain and aroused their desire for peaceful and friendly relations. This wish was shared by Germany, a full equality of rights between the German and British nations being of course a condition sine qua non.

The Chancellor laid emphasis on the noble impulse actuating the Emperor in this matter, and the desire of the German Government that it might be vouchsafed to Germany and Great Britain to work in peace and for peace.

'I observed two months ago,' said the Chancellor, 'and I repeat to-day, that nothing is changed in our relations with Great Britain since I declared in the Reichstag that we were ready and willing to live in peace, friendship and unity with Great Britain, on the basis of mutual consideration and absolute equality. If, therefore, the Emperor by his presence and demeanor in England opened the way for a continuance of such normal good relations, it is advantageous to both countries. No doubt, there are many sore points between the two countries. But at the same time there are numerous and necessary points of contact between them. Good, neighborly relations are required in both countries, and there is no political reason why we should not cultivate relations with Great Britain in as careful a way as the other powers do. The accession of the new sovereign will not change the relations of Germany and Great Britain. Perhaps there have been people who hoped that the change would exercise an unfavorable influence, but these expectations have not been realized, which also is advantageous to the two powers and to the general peace.

KRUGER'S RECEPTION.

'Herr Schaedler said the Emperor's visit violated our neutrality towards the South African war, and I have also seen parallels drawn of the Emperor's visit to England and the non-reception of ex-President Kruger in Berlin. The parallels are not correct. The avowed object of Mr. Kruger's projected journey to Berlin was to compel us, in an unusual manner, to interfere in the South African complications, whereas His Majesty's visit to England had nothing to do with the South African war. I deny in the most emphatic manner that the Emperor acted in any way contrary to the interests of the country in accepting and responding to attentions.

'Regarding the decoration of Lord Roberts with the Order of the Black Eagle, that was solely a matter for the King of Prussia to decide. It is a question of the constitutional, personal prerogative of the crown. Lord Roberts is not a political personage. Therefore the distinction conferred is of no political importance.

'Regarding Russia, I am fully convinced that one of the foremost endeavors of our policy is to cultivate the most friendly and most neighborly relations. I am firmly convinced that German and Russian interests go side by side in most matters, and there is no point where, with mutual good will prevailing, our interests need cross. There is no antagonism separating the two empires which cannot be bridged. But here, also, we require complete equality. Germany is no more dependent on foreign countries than they are dependent upon us.'

Referring to the criticism of himself published in the 'Russian Commercial and Industrial Gazette,' because he had not regarded German agriculture as a negotiable quantity, the Chancellor said it is the right and duty of every government to give all the concessions it can without prejudicing the interests of its own country, but appreciation of these interests did not imply hostility against 'our heretofore, and I hope our future, commercial friends.' I hope we shall come to an understanding in this respect. But here, again, the basis can only be complete reciprocity and the independence of our country.

THE FOREIGN POLICY.

The Chancellor proceeded to remark that if he directed his course in accordance with foreign custom he would not imply a friendship, but vassalage. He continued:

'Our foreign policy now, as formerly, is determined neither by love nor hate, and neither by dynastic consideration nor ties of relationship, but solely by calm, sober, deliberate consideration of the interests of state. He little knows the Emperor who thinks that other motives sway him than those promoted by conscientious solicitude for the welfare of the empire, and you would misjudge me sorely who believed I could be won over to any policy but a German national policy, which I sum up in the words: "Good and friendly relations with all those powers who wish to live in peace and friendship with us," but the absolute maintenance of that political and economic independence to which the German nation has gained an inalienable right by its struggles, labor and high level of civilization.'

The Chancellor insisted that the government must endeavor, with the co-operation of the Reichstag, to reconcile the existing sharp conflict of interests in regard to the commercial treaties upon which depended the whole economic future. In view of the agricultural distress, an increase of the duties upon wheat and rye was indispensable. These increases, however, were limited by the capacity of the country's industry for production and export, as well as a regard for the more favorable conditions of life for German workers, for whose welfare the government was as anxious as the Social Democrats.

The Chancellor concluded with saying that the Bundesrath had not yet decided the extent of the proposed increases, but the government wished to regain a more acceptable basis of tariff agreement with other states. Any increased revenues derived from tariff reform, especially from duties upon food products, would be applied to the establishment of benevolent institutions. At the conclusion of his speech Chancellor von Bulow was loudly cheered.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

When Your Cold Catches You

There is no Time to Wait



It is not a "little thing." It's a deadly thing. It will not "get well by itself" if you let it alone. Whiskey and quinine and such things brace you up for the time, but they don't cure you. Ask any intelligent doctor why you catch cold so easily. He will say "You are a bit run down." He means that the force which nature placed in your body to keep out disease germs—the resistive force—is weakened. The door is open a little way toward disease. There is not a grave in any cemetery in the world which is the result of consumption or pneumonia or any lung trouble whatever which did not start with what you call "nothing but a cold."

When taken in time Cures a Cold in a night

A cold should not be beaten back or drugged over—it should be cured, and the general health should be built up. Dr. Shiloh's Consumption Cure should be taken at the first symptom of cold. This is not merely a consumption cure: it is a tonic for the whole body, a specific for sudden colds, coughs or sore throats. It doesn't matter where the cold is or how it got there, we know that Dr. Shiloh's Consumption Cure will reach it and cure it. It is sold on a positive guarantee. **No cure; no pay.**

If you have a cold—no matter how slight—it means something. Take Dr. Shiloh's Consumption Cure at once. Keep it in the house. If it does not relieve you almost instantly, go to your druggist and get your money back.

Mrs. E. B. Prout, of Phœnixville, Pa., says:—
"Every one should know of Shiloh's Cure. We have used it in our family for over six years. It is our doctor and medicine combined.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee that the purchase money will be returned in case of failure.
25c., 50c. and $1.00 in Canada and United States. In England, 1s. 2d.; 2s. 3d.; 4s. 6d.

S. C. WELLS CO., - - 52 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

AN IMPRESSIVE SERVICE

TRIBUTE TO QUEEN VICTORIA BY THE RESIDENTS OF STOCKHOLM.

(Berlin 'News-Record,' Feb. 25.)

The following account of a memorial service held for Queen Victoria in the English Church, Stockholm, was written by a Berlin lady, now residing in Stockholm:

'The day was beautifully clear—a typical Swedish winter day, and everything outside the church, uniforms, glittering orders, medals, hurrying of wheels and impatient stamping of horses' feet, gave the eye witness an impression of some joyful festival rather than sombre reality—the memorial service of our Gracious Queen. But in among the evergreen trees hangs the Union Jack at half-mast, and from the gate to the church door is spread a black carpet, which quietly reminds one of sorrow and death. The Queen is dead, but sorrow lives. Inside the church the lights are dimly burning. The altar, pillars and reading desk are heavily draped in black, and around the whole church runs a deep border of white, spangled with stars. In the choir are to be seen rows of uniforms, intermingled with ladies in deep mourning. The front of the church is reserved for the diplomatic corps, councillors of state, courtiers and other high officials, while farther back in plain civilian dress are gathered the Queen's own people, who, in a strange land, for the last time pay homage to her.

'At two o'clock sharp King Oscar enters, accompanied by Prince Carl, and is met at the door by Great Britain's ambassador, Sir F. J. Pakenham, K. C. M. G. The organ begins to play softly, and the king, with Lady Pakenham at his side, takes his place in the pew set apart for him. The organ stops, and the Rev. Edward Shepherd, chaplain of the British legation, reads, in a clear voice, the well known words, even if in a strange language, "I am the resurrection and the life," etc.

'That is the usual religious reflection over life and death, but spoken with such a hearty warmth and convincing power as to impress it upon the minds of all hearers. We have seen many memorial services with pomp and grandeur, with masses and signs of the cross, kneeling and incense, with official and churchly pomp, but those whom these solemnities concerned have been more or less strangers, more or less indifferent, and words and songs have been to us as "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals," but to-day, while we bowed our heads among our kinsmen we felt with them. Even to us comes a breath of England's sorrow. The clergyman gives out a hymn and the choir boys, with clear voices, take up the strain, joined by the congreagtion, with emotion and devotion.

'At this moment is heard a sound of sobbing her and there; strong men with clear, cold features, quiver with emotion and women weep quietly. In the midst of the congregation is seen Commodore and Mrs. Oliphant, of the Salvation Army, who are visiting their countrymen here just at the time Queen Victoria is taken to her last resting place. The hymn is finished, a prayer is made for King Edward, for wisdom, light and justice under his reign.

'After a short sketch of the Queen's reign, this most solemn and deeply affecting service is closed by singing "God Save the King."'

Stockholm, Feb. 3, 1901.

THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

A useful premium and easily obtained. Send three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or five renewal subscribers at one dollar each, or a club of ten and $8.00. The sender of any of the three foregoing clubs will receive a Post Fountain Pen, one of the best self-filler fountain pens obtainable. The regular price of this pen is three dollars. It is supplied in three styles, Fine, Stub and Medium.

'WITNESS' SEWING MACHINE.

Subscribers desiring a good sewing machine, the 'Witness' offer a reliable drop-head, ball-bearing sewing machine absolutely free for a list of forty new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each The regular selling price of this machine by agents is from $40 to $50. Those desiring to pay part subscribers and part cash will find several offers in the advertisement. The 'Witness' can recommend this sewing machine very highly.

PLEASE RENEW IN TIME.

Subscribers should have their renewal subscriptions mailed in good time, and thus avoid the loss of a single number. To ascertain the date a subscription terminates turn to the address tag, and it will be found on each issue.

Our Best Premium.

TO INTRODUCE
WORLD WIDE
QUICKLY

We make to our Subscribers the following remarkable

Special Clubbing Offers.

WEEKLY WITNESS, and WORLD WIDE,
20-24 pages, $1.00. 16 pages, 75c.
Aggregating about 2,000 pages per annum.
Both to one address—Regular price, $1.75 Special price $1.50
Both to two separate addresses—Regular price, $3.50. Special price 2.30
Both to three separate addresses—Regular price, $5.25. Special price 3.00

WEEKLY WITNESS, WORLD WIDE, NORTHERN MESSENGER
20-24 pages, $1.00. 16 pages, 75c. 12 pages, 30c.
Aggregating over 2,500 pages per annum.
All to one address—Regular price, $2.05. Special price $1.80
All to two separate addresses—Regular price, $4.10. Special price 2.70
All to three separate addresses—Regular price, $6.15. Special price 3.90

DAILY WITNESS and WORLD WIDE
10-30 pages, $3.00. 16 pages, 75c.
Aggregating about 5,000 pages per annum.
Both to one address—Regular price, $3.75. Special price $3.25
Both to two addresses—Regular price, $7.50. Special price 5.50
Both to five separate addresses—Regular price, $18.75. Special price 11.25

ADVERTISEMENTS.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, *Lowell, Mass.*

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D. *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



BELL PIANOS

Give Satisfying Results to the purchaser because they are carefully made from selected stock, ensuring durability.

"BUILT TO LAST A LIFETIME."

BELL ORGANS

Are regarded Everywhere as the Embodiment of all that is Good in Organ construction.

MADE BY
The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Limited, GUELPH. ONT.
BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON, ENG. SYDNEY, N.S.W.
(Catalogue No. 50, Free.)

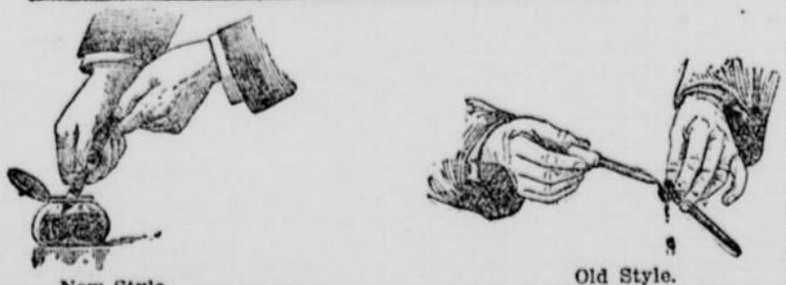


FREE A CAMERA AND OUTFIT for selling 15 beautiful photographs of Queen Victoria at only 10c. each. These photos are full cabinet size, splendidly finished in the very finest style of photographic art. Everybody wants a picture of the Queen. This Camera takes a picture 2x2 inches. The Outfit consists of 1 box Dry Plates, 1 pkg. Hypo., 1 Printing Frame, 2 Developing Trays, 1 pkg. Developer, 1 pkg. Ruby Paper, 1 pkg. Silver Paper and full directions. Write and we mail photos. Sell them, return money, and we send Camera and Outfit carefully packed, postpaid. THE HOME ART CO., BOX 319 TORONTO



THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

One of the best premiums ever offered,



New Style. Old Style.

THE ONLY SELF-FILLING, SELF-CLEANING PEN MANUFACTURED.

All that is required of the "Post" is to dip it into the ink bottle, draw out the plunger and the pen is ready for use. It is recommended by leading literary and business men, bankers, politicians, clergymen and writers generally.

There are three styles to select from, Fine, Medium or Stub. The regular price of the Post is three dollars.

Subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' sending a list of three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, the sender will receive a Post Fountain Pen free.

Subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' sending a list of five renewal subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, the sender will receive a Post Fountain Pen free.

A subscriber sending a club of ten subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness,' renewal or otherwise, and $8.00 cash, can secure a Post Fountain Pen free.

Sample copies of the 'Witness' and subscription blanks will be supplied to workers free.

Address—JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Office, MONTREAL.

HOW RUSSIA INSULTED ENGLAND.

During the Boer war, when things were not going very well for us in South Africa, anti-British feeling ran very high in Russia, and things reached such a pass that British consuls, in full uniform, on official occasions, were deliberately insulted in public by Russian officials of high rank. With the timidity that has characterized it during the past five years, the British Foreign Office, instead of officially taking up these insults and thus bringing them to an instant stop, ordered all our consuls to absent themselves on public occasions. This order was the result of an exceedingly gross insult offered to one of our consuls by a Russian general at an official party given by a governor-general—an insult which compelled him to rise, seek his wife at another table, proceed to the table where the Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess were sitting at supper, make his bows, and withdraw—the most marked action that a foreigner could possibly take in the presence of Russian royalty. Another similar incident produced one of the most finished diplomatic replies I have ever heard of. A British consul-general, with a military title from having served in a famous Highland regiment, was dining in full uniform at an official party on a state occasion about this time. He was seated at a table with a distinguished company, including a prince and princess. While they were talking, a well-known Russian general, covered with decorations, walked across from another table, his glass in his hand, and holding it before the face of the British consul-general exclaimed in French: 'Je bois à la santé des braves Boers!' It was a moment that would have tested the diplomacy of Lord Dufferin or Mr. Hay. But the Scotsman was equal to it. The insult was deliberate and gross; moreover, it was official, and the consul would have been wholly within his rights if he had treated it as such, left the room, reported it to his ambassador, and demanded an apology. This, however, in the circumstances, and considering the relations of the two countries, would have been a blunder, and the Foreign Office, while it would have been compelled to take up his case, would have cursed him for a tactless mischief-maker. Still, some reply had to be made on the spot, and a dignified one. The consul-general rose instantly, with perfect self-control ignored the intended affront, and, touching his glass to the general's, responded: 'Aux braves de toutes les nations, mon Général!' It would be difficult to beat that reply. The man who made it was severely wounded by a Boer shell not long afterward.—'Scribner's Magazine.'

RENEW! RENEW!

Subscribers are reminded to have their renewal subscription mailed in time and avoid the loss of a single issue. A subscriber having two neighbors or friends join with him can have the three copies of the 'Weekly Witness' one year for only $2.40.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Always Fresh.
Always the Best.

FERRY'S SEEDS

are sold everywhere.
1901 Seed Annual free.
D. M. FERRY & CO., WINDSOR, ONT.

Rug Hookers LOOK!

Send your name and address on a postal for my design sheet of patterns for Hooked Mats. I make eight sizes. If you cannot get my patterns from your dealer I can send them by mail. The five patterns shown are the 1½d size and are 28 inches wide, price by mail 25¢ I pay the postage order by number. If you have any friends in the States who make mats send me their address as I have a branch at 1058 Tremont St. -BOSTON- address



JOHN E. GARRETT. BOX 231 W
NEW GLASGOW - NOVA SCOTIA

A SCOTTISH MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN

SUGGESTED RESTORATION OF LINLITHGOW PALACE.

(Edinburgh 'Scotsman.')

Lord Rosebery's suggestion that the memory of Queen Victoria could not more fittingly be perpetuated than by the restoration of Linlithgow Palace has drawn a good deal of public attention, but authorities are by no means unanimous in their opinion of the feasibility of the scheme.

The Master of Elibank and Sir Arthur Mitchell are entirely in agreement with Lord Rosebery. The latter says: 'There will be many suggestions, but I think at the end we shall find the proposal of Lord Rosebery excelling "far beyond compare." The work can be done without difficulty, and we can have a true restoration of the Royal Palace of the Scottish Jameses. That it admits of a real and true restoration is a point of great importance. If we choose, we can get back, just as it was, this "turreted Royal Palace of splendor," as Arthur Johnston called it in 1642. My hope is that before very long Lord Rosebery, and all of us, may have the pleasure of seeing a restored Palace of Linlithgow.'

So, too, the Duke of Argyll, whose expression of opinion is strong: 'Holyrood Chapel and Linlithgow Palace should both be restored. Their present condition is a disgrace to any country proud of ancient history.'

On the other hand, men like Mr. Andrew Lang look coldly on the suggestion: 'I am not inclined,' he says, 'to regard any architectural "restorations" as other than destructions of such poor ruins as



THE RUINS OF LINLITHGOW PALACE.

the Reformation, the Covenant and the Hanoverian soldiery have left to Scotland. But I am unfamiliar with the present condition of Linlithgow Palace. As a memorial of Her late Majesty's reign, I conceive that our first duty is to provide for the widows and orphans of her soldiers.'

Dr. Joseph Anderson, of the Society of Antiquaries, and a man whose opinion should have weight, is doubtful of the good to be derived from the restoration. He says: 'You cannot make the old young again. It is admitted that Linlithgow Palace can never be made what it was—a residence of royalty. The shell may be restored and converted to some other use, but it will not be Linlithgow Palace. As a Victorian memorial, a mere restoration seems inadequate, unless it could be combined with some purpose which would be distinctly national and widely beneficent, contributing to the highest interests of humanity. It remains to be seen whether any such supremely worthy purpose can be suggested with a reasonable prospect of practical fulfilment. In any case, the restoration should be restoration pure and simple, retaining the individual features and characteristics of the structure without either alterations or additions. The difficulty of adapting such a building, so restored, to modern uses and purposes without destroying the historical continuity of its associations is probably too great to admit of its being a complete success.' Dr. Hume Brown, Sir James H. Gibson Craig and Sir Andrew Agnew would like to see the palace restored, the last two, however, admitting that there are further considerations.

THE BOY AND THE DOG.

There is no truer friendship than that of the boy and the dog. There are no happier days to which the grown man may look back with a tender regret for their passing than the days spent in the old home fields with the faithful four-footed companion of youth. Confidence between boy and dog was perfect. The dog perhaps was not a thoroughbred, and had come into the world minus a pedigree, but the boy accepted him for what he was, and in the blessed ingenuousness of youth may even have found an occasion of added pride in the dog in some characteristic which he now knows was highly to the animal's discredit as determined by the bench-show standards. And as for the dog, on his part, too, he took the boy for what he was, asking of him no more than that he should condescend to make of himself a demigod for unstinted confidence, affection, and worship. If the scientists would devise a way to represent the care-free happiness of boyhood days in some equivalent of foot-pounds, the amount of it justly accredited to the companionship of boy and dog would be expressed in many tons.—'Forest and Stream.'

THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

A useful premium and easily obtained. Send three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or five renewal subscribers at one dollar each, or a club of ten and $8.00. The sender of any of the three foregoing clubs will receive a Post Fountain Pen, one of the best self-filler fountain pens obtainable. The regular price of this pen is three dollars. It is supplied in three styles, Fine, Stub and Medium.

Clear, forceful, pertinent, interesting writing is the kind that is selected for 'World Wide' by its British and American editors from the best journals published in their respective spheres.

'ADVICE TO SPECULATORS.'

In answer to an advertisement which offered, free of charge, a 'two-dollar book on the secret of successful speculation,' a Boston man a year ago forwarded his address. A package of attractive circulars came promptly from a New York 'investment broker.' Since that time the Bostonian has received from the same person twenty-three letters and two telegrams, all advising him of special opportunities in the stock-market.

The New Yorker's proposition sounds very fair. He does not want to handle any money, and agrees to pay himself with a percentage of the profits made in transactions which he advises. He tells the investor to send his money to any one of several firms, members of the stock exchanges. The investor is to authorize these people to 'buy and sell stocks for my account when ordered to do so by' the agent, who claims to have peculiar facilities for forecasting the course of the market.

Many persons yield to the agent's artful and persistent solicitation, and conclude to risk a little. In the course of a few days the man who has parted with a hundred dollars or more is informed that the stock bought for his account has unexpectedly fallen in price and his money is lost.

As a matter of fact, the investor has been swindled. The agent and the broker are in collusion. No stock was either bought or sold. The broker gave the agent a certificate of purchase and sale, to make the transaction look 'regular,' and then the two thieves divided the victim's money.

The stock exchanges can sometimes discipline such brokers, as they lately tried to do; but it is almost impossible to bring the law to bear on the 'advisers' and 'agents,' who are as adroit as they are unscrupulous. The only way one can get the better of them is to let them alone. The man who has any dealings with them will lose his money every time —'Youth's Companion,' Feb. 21, 1901.

KITCHENER AND DE WETT.

(From 'The World's Work.')

No one who is a stranger to the Boer country can conceive how it lends itself to guerilla warfare. It took a good part of our little American regular army and a fair number of Mexican troops two years, more or less, to finish off 'the Kid's' band of Apaches, and during this time the chief crossed the Rio Grande a half-score of times. Part of the raiders' land in South Africa is like Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. The length of time the irreconcilables can remain in the field depends upon their supplies of ammunition and food, multiplied by their capacity for not being cornered. In the mean time the colony is waiting breathless, and on it is settled one of Kitchener's cold gray eyes. English and Dutch are waiting to see what he will do.

His plans have hardly yet been fairly tried. Reconciliation enters into them, but personally he has no charm of manner that attracts others to him. He does not rely upon proclamations or propaganda, except that of force; at this he is a master. He is just, but inexorable, and before the settlement commences the effect of his strong hand will be visible in running to earth the moving commandos and the isolated bands of guerillas that now are startling the world and winning plaudits by their boldness.

Kitchener has great respect for the prowess of General De Wett. I should like to be present at their meeting, for meet they must, before many months are over, if the brave and stubborn Boer leader is not killed in one of his forays. That he may live is the expressed wish of all the English officers and of Kitchener himself.

'K. of K.' is reported to have said, 'Give me one man like De Wett, and I will send home one-third of the army.' And De Wett is quoted as having spoken as follows: 'I will give Lord Roberts three years to catch me. I will give Kitchener three months, and Lord Methuen all his life.'

MASSAGE FOR APOPLEXY.

The medical profession recognizes today as it has never done before the remarkable aid of massage. It has done marvellous things for paralysis, even for apoplexy, at which doctors once looked on helplessly. Apoplexy is caused by a clot of blood on the brain, and if that clot can be broken up, if an emptying can be effected of clogged veins, recovery is in sight. Constant massage of the forehead and skull will do it (this has been proved over and over again), while paralyzed limbs, by patient, constant kneading, can have new life rubbed into them.'—'Good Housekeeping.'

PHOTOGRAPHING A THIEF.

Mrs. W. Boyd Steele, of Stephen City, Va., had been missing flour and other things from her pantry. Her husband, who is an amateur photographer, so arranged a camera that if any one disturbed the flour the photographic plate would be exposed and a snapshot of the thief taken. The Steele family then went calling, and on their return found a very good picture of a neighbor in the act of stealing flour.

Inflammation of the Kidneys

Or Bright's Disease—How to Tell it and How it is Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The victim of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys soon grows pale and debilitated, has swelling or puffiness under the eyes, palpitation of the heart and headache. There is usually pain or weakness in the back, vomiting, stomach troubles, defective vision and scanty, high colored urine. Day by day he grows paler and weaker, and experiences severe neuralgic pains in the back and kidneys.

Doctors are accustomed to shake their heads, and offer little hope to sufferers from diseases of the kidneys. It was the fatality of kidney derangement that inspired Dr. Chase in his diligent search after a cure, and everybody knows of the great success of his Kidney-Liver Pills. It is not necessary for you to spend a fortune in doctoring so long as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are obtainable.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have in scores of thousands of cases proven that Bright's Disease can be cured by actually curing it. You can scarcely pick up a paper that does not report a cure by this great kidney specific. In Canada alone last year there were over 190,000 boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills sold. The people know them thoroughly, and if they were not the best treatment obtainable would they buy such great quantities of them?

It is not like taking a patent medicine when you use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They are the tried and tested prescription of Dr. A. W. Chase, the great physician and Receipt Book author. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and specifically on the kidneys, liver and bowels, and are invaluable as a home treatment for any derangement of these organs. They save doctors' bills by preventing and curing serious disease. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

KILLING IN THE WATER

A BARBAROUS PRACTICE OF DESTROYING DEER, WHICH SHOULD BE LEGISLATED AGAINST.

There are men who go hunting deer with dogs, but they are not sportsmen. There are creatures who knife the deer in the water, but they are barbarians. Ontario is in earnest in regard to the enforcement of the game laws, but in Quebec there is official indifference, and the result is that both these practices are carried out. The North American Fish and Game Association passed a resolution asking that both practices should be declared illegal some years ago, but nothing has been done, at least in Quebec. Dogs, in this province, are allowed to run twelve days in the year.

'And what happens?' as a railway official (who is also an ardent sportsman), remarked yesterday. 'Every farmer in the country sets on his dog, and large numbers of deer are thus wantonly sacrificed. Another thing, Quebec is not serious in the matter of the appointment of game wardens. The remuneration is a trifle; politics is the chief consideration; and it not infrequently happens that it will be the warden who will speak to the local M.P.P., to ask that the fine shall not be imposed on the offender, who happens to be a valuable member of the party. Fines are thus frequently remitted through the agency of the local member. The game wardens should be well paid; they should be intelligent men; and politics should be rigidly excluded. Moreover, the game-wardens should have no local affiliations. They should be changed about to prevent this.'

HEIGHT OF EDWARD VII.

'It seems to be the general impression over here that the new King of England is a large, heavily built sort of person,' said an undersized Englishman in one of the hotels yesterday. 'The impression is gained from his photographs and from the pictures in the illustrated papers, which certainly would lead any one to believe that Edward VII. was at any rate above the medium height. But he isn't.

'I don't know of any official record of His Majesty's height, but he must be a shade under five feet five without his shoes. I know this because I stood beside him for a few minutes at a state funeral. Now my height is exactly five feet four and three-quarter inches, and I noticed that he seemed exactly as tall, but as he was broader and much heavier than I, he seemed a larger man.

'The fact surprised me, because I had never seen him at such short range before. I wouldn't be so certain about it had not a friend who stood behind me, and who was as much surprised at the discovery as I was, mentioned to me that he had noticed that I was as big a man as my future King.

'So, giving him the benefit of the doubt for a quarter of an inch, that's his size—five feet five, and the illustrations that depict him as standing nearly to the height of men of five feet ten or thereabouts are either fixed up with a desire to please him—though it has never been said that he was sensitive on the point—or with the idea of letting the world at large believe that our royal personages were just as big as those of any other country.'—Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Cure for Asthma.—Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 percent permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

IN RETREAT WITH DE WETT

A BRITISH PRISONER'S GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPERIENCES WITH THE GREAT GUERILLA.

(London 'Times.')

We are indebted to the editors of the St. Paul's 'School Magazine' for the following account of the experiences of one of De Wett's prisoners, which will shortly appear more fully in the pages of the 'Pauline':

Early in August of last year I went to Bloemfontein to obtain clothing for my men, and on the return journey I shared with mail bags and boxes the guard's van attached to a supply train from Bloemfontein to Kroonstad.

The journey was uneventful until we had passed Ventersburg Road, about 11 at night, where we settled down to sleep, being due to arrive at Kroonstad about two o'clock the following morning.

At about one a.m. we were rudely awakened by the roar of an explosion, accompanied with crashing of shattered structures, falling fragments, and rattle of musketry at close range. The guard's van in which we lay gave two or three jumps, then finally settled down; at the same time the boom of dynamite told us the line was wrecked behind. Realizing how matters were going on, one of my comrades put out the light, as the attacking party of Boers had taken up a position on both sides of the line, and were pouring in a deadly hail of lead into the engine and guard's van. We made a rush for the door, only to be confronted with the muzzles of a dozen Mausers and a peremptory order for hands up! Being unarmed, we had no alternative but to obey, and leaving the train without great-coats or rugs, stood shivering on the veldt, while the Boers ransacked the train from end to end in search of plunder.

In a few moments brilliant flashes of flame blazed out in the dark night, lighting up the veldt for miles around, and a minute later came the crash of an explosion, which convulsed the atmosphere. We then saw the dim shape of the engine twist up and collapse, leaving a contorted mass of rent and twisted iron, while the flames of the burning stores in the wrecked train were roaring and surging upwards in fantastic shapes.

We soon ascertained that we had been held up by Theron's Scouts, that redoubtable leader being personally in command; the place where we were wrecked was near Holfontein Station, about 16 miles from Kroonstad.

The Boers, having completed their work of destruction, collected their prisoners and loot, and, selecting us officers to retain, liberated the men. We were then bidden to keep up on foot with their horses, which they set off at a canter, and in this manner were hustled and dragged along until dawn was beginning to show over the peaks of Kaffir Kop and Witte Bergen, in the Bethlehem district. About six a.m. our captors halted at a farm midway on the road from Smaldeel to Kroonstad, and I judged the position to be about 15 miles west of Kroonstad and 18 from the scene of our disaster. Here our captors obtained two Cape carts, into which they piled their loot, including mail bags, and I also noticed all our personal kit. We were then allowed to ride in the carts with an armed Boer and again hurried off, the direction now being due north, skirting a ridge of kopjes on the right, which shielded us from any look-out of the British forces at Kroonstad.



COMMANDANT DE WETT.

We had now time and ease to take note of our captors, who consisted of 50 men, belonging to all nations. They were a dashing, merry, smart-looking crowd, in tight-fitting khaki, corduroy, Norfolk coats, and police uniforms, and wearing in a jaunty manner slouch hats with the brims turned up on one side, and bearing badges of the Sherwood Foresters, Railway Pioneer Regiment, Imperial Light Horse, badges of officers of rank, and regimental emblems of various British regiments — presumably stolen from our dead or robbed from prisoners who had fallen into their hands.

Every scout had two horses, leading one as a pack animal; they were in excellent condition, tough and wiry Basutos and Rooi Schimmels reared in the country. The Boer does not believe in the raw, big-boned English horse, and in this he is right. Their horses go long distances without apparent fatigue, and, riding light, having only bandolier, rifle and ration bag, are enabled to move quickly about the country.

We had barely started when one of the scouts galloped in and reported that a number of British mounted infantry were thundering along behind us in pursuit. Immediately Theron and 20 of the scouts detached themselves from the main body to cover the retreat, while we tore on at a furious pace, but scarcely ten minutes elapsed before the rearguard were in action, and the rifle-firing became pretty lively. We afterwards learned that the scouts lost three men. Theron's horse was shot under him, and he just managed to escape by jumping up behind another man on horseback.

Our feelings may be imagined on being driven away, lengthening the distance between pursuers and pursued, and lessening our chances of immediate rescue, as we tore along across country, over boulders, bumping and stumbling along for hours, until we reached the Valsch river, where we outspanned at a farmhouse, the sole occupants being two women, who stared at us in the stolid manner peculiar to Dutch vrouws, who seem to look upon the appearance of English prisoners as a common occurrence.

After a short pause we were off, and trekked well into the night; then a couple of hours outspanned, and on again at two in the morning until daylight, when we stopped at a farmhouse. Our position I then judged to be about ten miles west of Reitzburg, and 60 miles from the scene of the train disaster.

The southern spurs of the Witterand lay to the north-west. I now learned that our party were making for De Wett's laagers on the Vaal, near the Lindique's Drift. We had considerably increased in numbers, having been joined all along the route by Boers who were dragged off their farms at the point of the Mauser, although having taken the oath of allegiance or neutrality.

Several of the Boers complained bitterly to me. They said there was little choice—either come or get a bullet through their head, and have their farms looted.

I advised them to escape at the earliest opportunity, which a dozen of them did a few nights afterwards.

On the seventh day of our captivity we joined De Wett's commandos as they were crossing the Vaal, going north to Lindique.

As we arrived at the Vaal a battle was in progress with Lord Methuen's force, which had come down from Potchefstroom. We were hurried across Schoeman's Drift, and barely cleared the drift when British infantry appeared, lining the ridges commanding the drift, and we came under a heavy rifle fire.

We joined up with De Wett's waggons, who were trekking as fast as they could towards Wolve Nek.

A very steep ridge of hills runs from Schoeman's Drift in a north-easterly direction, parallel with the Vaal River.

De Wett held a very strong position here. Lord Methuen's force was on the west and north-west, and Lord Kitchener's cavalry and mounted infantry column was on the southern bank of the Vaal.

We remained here twenty-four hours, and could see the British column closing in on De Wett's laagers. It was here the Boer general did a smart thing. Seeing that his only plan was to break up his laagers, directly night came he moved his waggons out and spread them in a long line along the roads that led out of the hills in horse-shoe shape, commanding both western and eastern ridges.

This gave him two alternate routes to escape by, and commanded the narrow neks where the three ridges of hills running in a north-east direction met at an apex.

Theron's force, with whom we still remained, were camped a mile south of the front bend of the horse-shoe laagers, and nearest to the British lines. At daybreak the following morning the Boers were caught napping; a tremendous commotion was observable, and our enquiry elicited the two words, 'Khaki's coming!'

And no mistake, for during the night the British had occupied a ridge on the west, flanking and commanding the western end of the horse-shoe, and with the first grey streaks of dawn bang came their shells into the waggons.

The Boers scattered, abandoned eight waggons, took half their convoy by the main road to the north, and the balance, with their main column, the road to the north-east, Theron's crowd and De Wett's burghers covering their rear. I saw at a glance that we were in an awkward fix, with two alternatives—either blown to pieces where we stood, or run the gauntlet of a direct flank fire. De Wett soon settled it, and ran the gauntlet.

Away we went, helter-skelter up the steep slopes of the hills, aiming for an almost impossible-looking pass, strewn with gigantic boulders and small stones. We had just reached the pass when three waggons toppled over and fell down the gorge, and every moment we expected the same fate. The pass selected was an inconceivable place for vehicles to get through, but the Boer has a happy knack of negotiating difficult country. Over through the nek we went bumping and thumping on the boulders, and directly we showed on the other side we were greeted with shell, as British artillery had gained a position covering our exit. Shell after shell came whizzing over our heads; one struck ten yards on the right of our cart, another shaved our left, a third whizzed close by my head, causing a deafening sensation in my ears, and a fourth plumped right down in front of our leading horses, killing both. A crash, and over went the cart, flinging us through the air in company with mail-bags, Mausers, and cushions, landing amongst a pile of boulders. With great dexterity the Boers righted the cart, pulled the mud down, as being too conspicuous a mark, and putting in two horses we dashed off. Fortunately, when we toppled over the British stopped shelling, but directly we started, whiz! bang! came the shells, until we reached a dip in the road, which shielded us from view, and, dashing on, we caught up their main body, a mass of carts and guns, yelling and shrieking drivers flogging their oxen and urging them on, while the rattle of Mausers and boom of guns showed that a fierce rear-guard action was in progress.

Again we were doomed to disappointment. Shelled by our comrades, within an ace of being killed, we had the mortification of being dragged away from the scene of what might have been our deliverance. All through the broiling hot day we pushed on, never halting until 6 p.m., to enable the rear-guard to close up. We were on the move again at 10 p.m., to midnight; then on at 2 a.m., climbing the Gatsrand, and halting at seven in the morning. Again on the march at 8 to 10 a.m.; twenty hours' continuous trekking out of the twenty-four, covering a distance of close upon forty miles. Here we rested until 2 p.m., then inspanned, and crossed a high ridge of the Gatsrand near Wolvaardt. As we reached the top of this ridge we heard the boom of British artillery, showing that we were being closely followed up. This welcome sound to us caused the Boers to redouble their efforts, and we went scrambling, tumbling, and slipping down the slopes of the Gatsrand at breakneck speed, halting at 7 p.m a few miles from the Potchefstroom-Krugersdorp Railway. At 8 p.m. we crossed this railway near Welverdiend, the Boers blowing up the line in half-a-dozen places. Pushing on to one a.m., De Wett thought he had outdistanced his pursuers, and felt safe, especially as he was reinforced here by 1,500 burghers and some guns.

Our position now was near to Bosman's Kop and Rietfontein, and we had covered about 95 miles from Schoeman's Drift in 46 hours, fighting a rear guard action the whole time.

I here learned our objective was the fastnesses of the Magaliesberg mountains to effect a junction with Delarey's commandos.

At 8 p.m., to De Wett's consternation, artillery fire was heard close to his rear flank, which turned out to be either Lord Kitchener's, Smith-Dorrien's or Lord Methuen's force shelling the Boer left rear guard, posted in some kopjes near Klerkskraal, while the British field battery of horse artillery were paying attention to his convoy. A shell burst on the waggon containing British prisoners, wounding three men. The Boer guard fled, and 60 out of 80 British soldiers made a rush in the confusion for the British lines. De Wett was so closely pressed here that he abandoned a gun and hastily left his position, trekking night and day to reach the bush veldt of the Magaliesberg, where he knew kopjes or ridges offered excellent positions to hold and detain the British from following him up too closely.

We pushed on the following day, climbing the Magaliesberg, while a stiff rear guard action was being fought with Lord Kitchener's combined forces, and, dropping into the Hex river valley, pushed on till we reached Olifant's Nek. De Wett was now comparatively safe, having the mountains behind and between him and the British force. A day or so after reaching Olifant's Nek all the British prisoners taken at Klerksdorp, Potchefstroom and ourselves were collected and placed in four ox waggons, with an escort of one hundred burghers, and proceeded through Rustenberg, our ultimate destination being Nooitgedacht. Our guards were now the typical unkempt Boer farmers, quite different to the gay free-lances of Theron's Scouts. One grizzly old commandant, with an eye to the future, came to us on the second day's march and asked us if we would give him a certificate as to the nice way he had treated us prisoners, so that he could show it if he was taken prisoner by the British, which he expected would happen sooner or later.

Our diet all along was mealie pap and meat, with coffee once in six days. We had no pots for cooking, the meat being thrown on the fire, and the pap served out to us on bits of wood. After three or four days' trekking we reached a place near the Pietersburg-Pretoria Railway, and as I had previously made up my mind to escape, I had cultivated the acquaintance of a fellow prisoner, Bethune by name, who had been employed in the imperial service as a collector of looted stock. As this man spoke Dutch, and I did not, I chose him, and we planned to get away on the first opportunity.

We had outspanned about 5.15 p.m. at a small tributary of the Apies river, south of Makapans situation, and, as is generally the case, a certain amount of liberty was allowed us at this time to fetch water and get wood. On jumping out of the wagons Bethune seized two tins, and we made for the river; I had previously thrown my helmet away, and got a dirty-looking slouch hat from a Boer.

On going to the river we were challenged by the Boer sentry, when Bethune replied in Dutch, 'Can't you see we're going for water?' My khaki uniform was hardly distinguishable in the twilight, and I crouched down behind Bethune. We were allowed to pass, and on getting to the river we lay down for a minute or two to see if we were followed; finding we had not been, we took our boots off, crossed the river, and bolted as hard as we could, never stopping until we had covered some miles, then halted to take counsel as to what direction to take.

Having settled, we started due west; the night was bitterly cold, and having no great coats on, or rugs, nothing save the thin khaki we stood in, we were almost perished. Having walked right through the night, at daylight we hid in a deep donga, covering ourselves over with grass, and were quickly asleep.

The sun was high in the heavens when I awoke at feeling a sharp tug at my foot, which was protruding out of the grass. I jumped up, and was confronted by an enormous baboon, who, with gaping mouth and ferocious fangs, gave an astonished guttural bark, sprang up, and disappeared over the back of the donga. Readjusting my bed, I fell asleep, and was eventually wakened by my companion, who, motioning me to be silent, crept up and peered through the bushes, and not fifty yards away from our hiding place stood four armed Boers, whom we recognized as our late guards; they were looking on the ground, seeking our spoor.

We lay scarcely daring to breathe, anticipating that if we were discovered we should never leave the donga alive; but, to our intense delight, the Boers mounted their horses and rode to the south.

Directly it was dark we jumped up and pushed on at a sharp walk, avoiding all roads and farmhouses, making in the direction of a prominent peak we knew lay to the north-west of Rustenburg.

The third night and day was uneventful; the fourth night from our escape we reached the foot of the Magaliesberg, and commenced to climb the steep sides. We were now so exhausted that we would walk a little, then drop down, fall asleep, to awake in a quarter of an hour with the intense cold.

We now made up our minds to push on in the daylight, and late in the afternoon we espied a large Kaffir location, and, as we were very nearly dead, we stumbled on and fell down outside a neat grass and daub house, which proved to be that of the chief, a grey-haired old chap, who received us most kindly, giving us milk, oranges, Kaffir beer, meat and mealies, with a lie-down in his house and warm covering. The old man told us the Boers had inquired a few days previously if they had seen us; but we need not be afraid, we could sleep soundly, as no Dutchman dare come into his stadt at night.

Early the next morning the old chap went out, met some scouts of Lord Kitchener's column, and came back with an officer of Imperial Yeomanry, ten men and two spare horses. In a couple of hours we were safe inside the British lines, deeply thankful at our escape.



MANDARINS ON A VISIT OF CONCILIATION TO THE FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES AT PEKIN.

The presents, usually silk-stuffs and embroideries, are laid out on stands carried by coolies. The Mandarins arrive in carriages ,and music is played during the presentation in order to calm and please the strangers. The givers let it be clearly understood that the gifts have cost them a great deal of money.—'Illustrated London News.'

A VEST-POCKET COOKSTOVE.

(From the Philadelphia Post.')

The Commissary-General of the Army has recently bought, for the special use of our soldiers, large numbers of little cookers of a kind newly invented. Each of them is hardly bigger than a teacup, so that the contrivance has the merit of being easily portable, while possessing the additional advantage of extreme simplicity and cheapness. With a single twist one unscrews from it a metal rim, and this, having three legs, is made to serve as a tripod stand for holding a brass receptacle from which the cover is removed with another twist.

The receptacle, which is nothing but a small cylindrical cup, is partly filled with a whitish looking substance that has the appearance of spermaceti. One is informed, however, that the stuff is in reality a mixture of wood, alcohol and 'some vegetable material,' the nature of which is not explained. On being touched with a match it catches fire instantly, and burns with a steady, lambent flame, which, though almost invisible, to the eye, is extremely hot.

Now, the small quantity of alcohol mixture in the cup—it is quite solid—will burn for an hour and a half, and the cost of it is almost nothing. It will serve to heat water, or for any purposes of minor cookery, a saucepan or light pot being placed upon the tripod. When the fuel mixture is used up a fresh supply is scooped out of a pint can with a spoon and put into the brass cup, so that culinary operations may proceed. In a region where fuel is scarce—as in China, for example, or in parts of the West—such a contrivance is invaluable. It is likely to be adopted by sportsmen for use in camp.

The navy has purchased a quantity of these impromptu cookers, and is furnishing them by way of experiment to some of the ships.

As a means for heating shaving water, under conditions where the ordinary conveniences are not at hand, the contrivance described is specially valuable.

Some seventy different varieties of olives are now grown in California. There is no specific variety known as the 'queen' olive, but any large variety may be thus designated.

NAPOLEON'S JAILER

SIR HUDSON LOWE WAS UTTERLY UNFIT FOR HIS POSITION.

Sir Hudson Lowe had commanded a body of Corsicans in arms against France; he had been defeated, it has been said, by Lamarche; his antecedents exposed him to Napoleon's dislike. His presence, besides, was sinister and mean; Lady Granville, a most accomplished observer, has written that his eye 'was like that of a devil'; his face showed the construction of his mind. Wellington, as usual, hit the nail on the head when he said that Lowe was 'a man wanting in education and judgment, a stupid man, who knew nothing of the world; and like all men who knew nothing of the world he was suspicious and jealous.' Napoleon's estimate was much the same: 'C'est une bete, qui, nous fait plus de tort qu'un, homme d'esprit qui serait encore plus mechant que lui.'

Lowe, like his inferiors, was too dull to understand what his captive was, and therefore to acquit himself even decently of a most difficult task; but if, practically, he only obeyed orders, he carried them out with a harshness and a want of tact that were especially his own. Admiral Cockburn was not considerate in the 'Northumberland,' when he conducted the exile to St. Helena, but Napoleon declared that he was kindly and good when compared to Lowe, and this seems to have been about the real truth.

The great fault of the governor was over-haunting suspicion; this made him multiply the restrictions imposed on the captive, and take precautions so silly but severe that they made him the laughing stock of men in the island; even the foreign commissioners thought them insulting and useless. His temper, besides, was irritable and bad; he quarrelled with nearly everybody he came across; he incensed Napoleon in their brief interviews; he was completely devoid of the fine chivalrous feeling essential to a person in the position he held.

In the last days of the Emperor's life, and even during his fatal illness, Lowe seems to have exceeded his orders; he had the incredible bad taste to insist that a British officer should even force his way into Napoleon's presence and ascertain where the prisoner was; his whole conduct, in a word, combined severity, prying, fussiness and want of common sense.—London 'Fortnightly Review.'

THE KING'S DECLARATION AGAINST TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

(London 'Times.')

The following statement has been laid before the Lord Chancellor by the undersigned Roman Catholic peers:

House of Lords, Feb. 14, 1901.

My Lord,—On the opening of his first parliament to-day His Majesty was called upon to make and subscribe the so-called declaration against transubstantiation, which was framed during the reign of Charles II., at a moment when religious animosities were unusually bitter.

Some days ago we addressed ourselves to your lordship, as the chief authority on English law, to ascertain whether it was possible to bring about any modification of those parts of the declaration which are specially provocative to the religious feelings of Catholics. We received from your lordship the authoritative assurance that no modification whatever was possible, except by an act of parliament, and that no action of ours would therefore be of the slightest use to effect the public purpose we had in view. The sovereign himself has, it appears, no option, and is obliged by statute to use the very words proscribed, although we feel assured that His Gracious Majesty would willingly have been relieved (as all his subjects have for many years been relieved by act of parliament) from the necessity of branding with contumelious epithets the religious tenets of any of his subjects.

While we submit to the law, we cannot be wholly silent on this occasion. We desire to impress upon your lordship that the expressions used in this declaration made it difficult and painful for atholic peers to attend to-day in the House of Lords in order to discharge their official or public duties, and that those expressions cannot but cause the deepest pain to millions of subjects of His Majesty in all parts of the empire, who are as loyal and devoted to his crown and person as any others in his dominions.

We are, your lordship's most obedient and faithful servants,

NORFOLK.	ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR
RIPON.	STAFFORD
DENBIGH	CLIFFORD
ABINGDON	HERRIES
ASHBURNHAM	TRIMLESTOWN
WESTMEATH	LOUTH
KENMARE	BELLEW
GAINSBOROUGH	DE FREYNE
GORMANSTON	HOWARD OF GLOSSOP
SOUTHWELL	ACTON
LLANDAFF	GERARD
MOWBRAY AND STOURTON	MORRIS AND KILLANIN
BRAYE	O'BRIEN.
NORTH	BRAMPTON
PETRE	
DORMER	

To the Lord High Chancellor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Toronto Gem Lettuce

We will send two packets of Steele-Briggs Toronto Gem Lettuce and our large illustrated seed catalogue for 10c. This lettuce is tender and crisp. The heads are well formed. The leaves are well crimped and curled. It is of delightful flavor. It stands heat well. The catalogue only lists seeds suited to Canada. By buying from it there is a better chance of success than by buying from ordinary catalogues.

THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd TORONTO. Canada's Greatest Seed House

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON.

Sketch of the Rapid Growth of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co.'s Works.

MILLIONS OF MONEY SPENT AND SPENDING AND THOUSANDS OF MEN DELVING AND FORGING.

It is no exaggeration to say that this week the fortunes of Sydney, Cape Breton, have been discussed in every part of the civilized world. The announcement made on Tuesday last that the Morgan-Carnegie-Rockefeller syndicate had succeeded in swallowing the Dominion Iron & Steel Company was quickly flashed around the globe, and Canadians, at least, heard the story with consternation. We had prided ourselves that Sydney, Midland, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, and other Canadian centres, were going to figure very largely in the iron and steel industry of the future, as potential rivals to the monopolizing schemes of the Americans, Sydney, in particular, because of its many advantages, especially its contiguity to the necessary raw materials and its geographical position, was eventually to undersell Pittsburg, and Canada instead of the United States was to succeed to the premier position in this industry so long and so worthily held by the dear old Motherland. Alas, we were told on Tuesday that the American octopus had succeeded in fastening its tentacles upon Sydney, and all our hopes were blighted. We seemed to see those fell tentacles fastening one by one upon our coal, our minerals, our inland fleets, our railway, and our parliament, and our independence was to become a mockery. The report has since been contradicted and we have breathed more freely again, but if it is true that steel can be manufactured at Sydney, and delivered in Europe, six dollars a ton cheaper than that which is made at Pittsburg, then it is certain that the American trust will want to absorb so dangerous a rival, and sufficient money will buy anything that is purchasable.

The interest now centred in Sydney and the Dominion Iron & Steel Company has led to many enquiries for details of the annals of the past few years. The Dominion Iron & Steel Company was organized early in the summer of 1899, and shortly afterwards a gigantic steel plant sprang into being at Sydney as if by magic. 'On the very shore of the broad Atlantic,' one wrote, 'the Dominion Iron & Steel Company has organized a colossal steel industry, under the direction of some of the brainiest men on the American continent, under the management of experts whose reputation is world-wide, backed by millions of capital, with an eye on the great consuming centres beyond the seas.' Andrew Carnegie, hitherto the world's greatest steel-maker, has declared that 'the city or nation which can produce the cheapest ton of steel has insured supremacy; the cost of so many other articles depending on the cost of this prime element.' Those who were responsible for the inauguration of the Sydney works figured on an easy supremacy, and the ultimate dictation of the prices of iron and steel. The Dominion Iron & Steel Company purchased from the Nova Scotia Steel Company the Wabana iron mine, on Great Bell Island, Newfoundland, paying for it one million dollars cash. On the island itself this mine is estimated to contain twenty-nine million tons of ore, but this is only the outcrop of a vein extending under the sea, and when the ore on the island is exhausted, there will still be a practically inexhaustible supply in that direction. The general manager of the company, Mr. A. J. Moxham, has stated that the ore from this mine will only cost about $1.25 per ton delivered on steamer at the docks of the works at Sydney, or very much below the cost of the ore used at Pittsburg, the Pittsburg works having to obtain their ore from Michigan and Minnesota, the average distance being twelve hundred miles by water and rail.

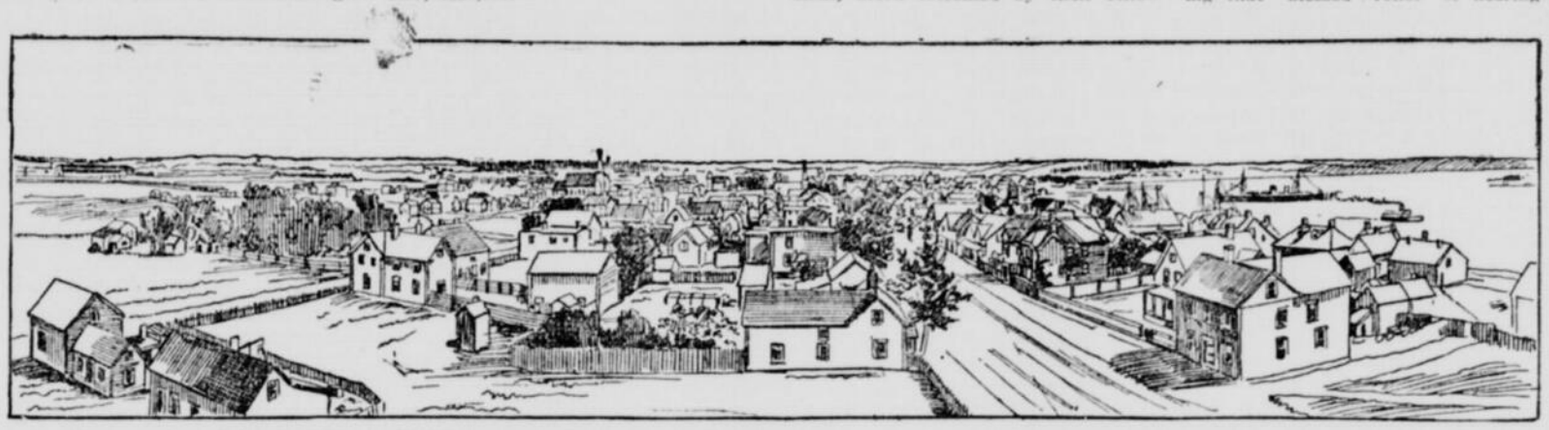
The Dominion Iron & Steel Company has as great advantages over the Pittsburg works in its fuel supply. In the case of the Canadian Company the coal is near the works, and the company has 400 by-product coke ovens, which save all the volatile constituents of the coal, the coke being equal for iron-making purposes to that of Connellsville, as Mr. Moxham has fully proven. The fuel used at Pittsburg, on the other hand, has to be brought from Connellsville, a distance of about eighty miles by rail, and the limestone required for flux has to be carried a distance of a hundred and thirty miles. The limestone used at Sydney is very near the works.

Then the position of Sydney, as we have said, compared with that of Pittsburg, is altogether in favor of the former, so far as the world's markets are concerned. The nearest seaport from Pittsburg is 354 miles by rail, and that nearest seaport, Philadelphia, is 878 miles further from Europe than Sydney. The distance of Sydney from Liverpool is 2,282 miles, while the distance from Philadelphia to the same port is 3,160 miles. The Sydney works are close beside deep water, where the largest vessels can load, and thus it is seen that the Canadian industry has a net mileage of 1,232 in its favor, compared with the headquarters of the American one.

The capital stock of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company consists of 150,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, issued and fully paid up, equal to $15,000,000; 50,000 shares of seven percent cumulative preference stock, par value $100 each, equal to $5,000,000; and first mortgage five percent gold bonds, equal to $8,000,000. These gold bonds are for $1,000 each, payable on July 1, 1929, bearing interest at five percent per annum. The trustees and transfer agents are the National Trust Company, of Montreal. The directors of the company are Henry M. Whitney, president, of Boston; Sir William Van Horne, Robert Mackay, R. B. Angus, Montreal; Hon. George A. Cox, Elias Rogers, Toronto; Hon. David McKeen, B. F. Pearson, W. B. Ross, K. C., Halifax; J. S. McLennan, Boston; H. F. Dimock and Almeric H. Paget, New York. The vice-president and general manager is Arthur J. Moxham, who was president of the Lorain Steel Company, until its amalgamation with the Federal Steel Company. The company started almost immediately after it was announced by the government that the bounties would be continued on a gradually reduced scale until April, 1907. The scale of bounties granted by the Dominion Government is as follows: To April 21, 1902, on pig iron from native ore, $3, from foreign ore, $2; on steel, $3; April 21, 1902, to July 1, 1903, $2.70, $1.80, $2.70; July 1, 1903, to July 1, 1904, $2.25, $1.50, $2.25; July 1, 1904, to July 1, 1905, $1.65, $1.10; $1.65; July 1, 1905, to July 1, 1906, $1.05, 70c, $1.05; July 1, 1906, to July 1, 1907; 60c, 40c, 60c. Besides the present plant, which consists of four blast furnaces of an estimated capacity of twelve hundred tons of pig iron daily, ten fifty-ton open hearth steel furnaces and four hundred by-product coke ovens, there will this year be added mills for the manufacture of steel rails and plates. The production from the company's works is estimated to shortly amount to 300,000 tons of pig iron and 60,000 tons of steel blooms. After 1901, the production will amount to about 400,000 tons, manufactured from Newfoundland ore, and the bounties to be received from the Dominion Government are expected to be about as follows: In 1901, $70,000; 1902, $2,675,000; 1903, $1,850,000; 1904, $1,450,000; 1905, $1,00,000; 1906, $625,000; 1907, $225,000.



HENRY N. WHITNEY,
President of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company.



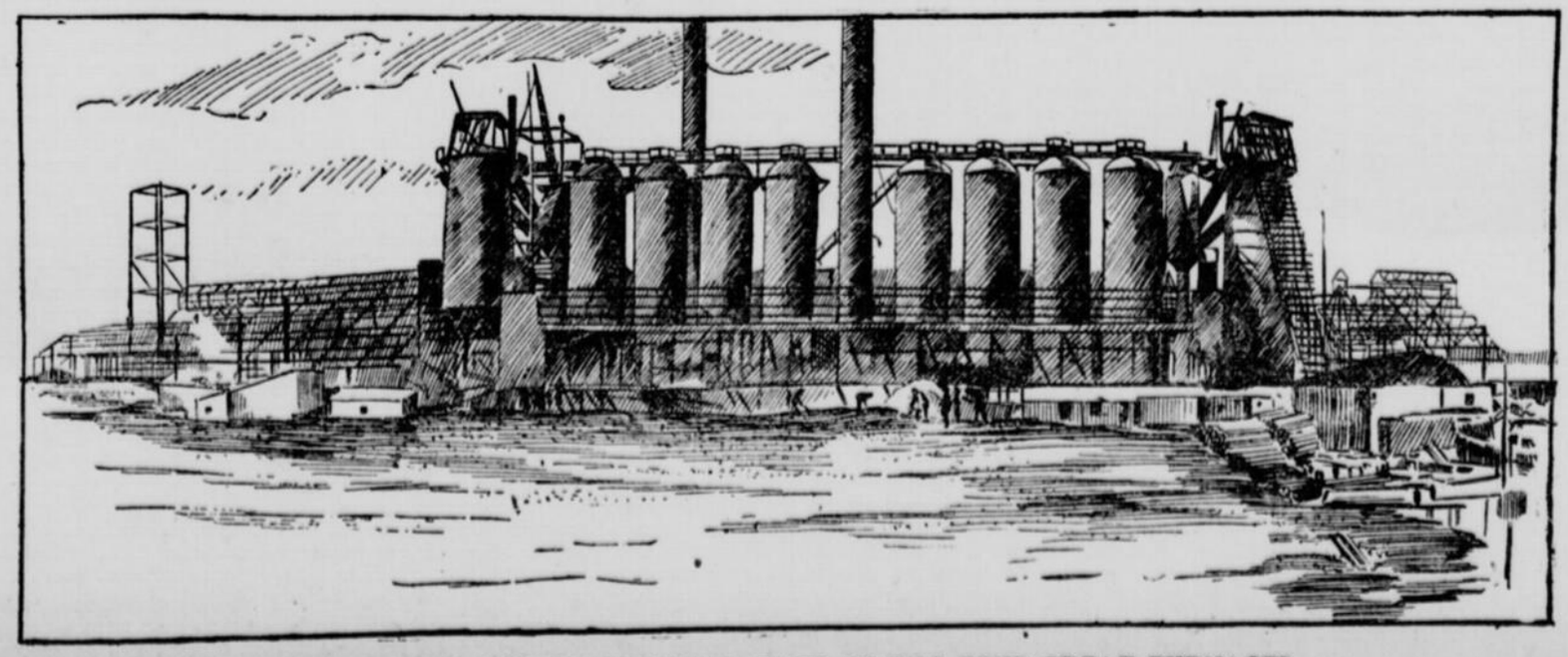
THE TOWN OF SYDNEY, LOOKING SOUTH, FROM A PICTURE TAKEN LAST YEAR.



THE HARBOR OF SYDNEY.

The water supply to the works is obtained from Sydney river, five miles up stream, where a dam has been constructed which is capable of supplying three million gallons of fresh water daily. The whole length of the water mains is eight miles. The grounds and works are lighted by electricity, and, when the whole plant is in operation, electricity will be employed for lighting, traction and hoisting purposes, and to a much greater extent than for any manufacturing enterprise at present in the Dominion. The limestone quarries are at Marble Mountain, which means that there is little freight to pay upon it, and there is practically no freight to pay upon coal. The wages paid out by a concern of this magnitude are enormous. On the construction works alone, 2,200 men, including officials, mechanics and laborers, were employed, at a total daily wage of about $3,300, and when the plant is in full operation, at least 2,500 men will have work, and the wages sheet will total $5,000 daily, or about $1,825,000 yearly. When the works are further extended, it is intended to double the force to five thousand, and in five years, Sydney expects to have at least twenty thousand inhabitants.

The whole island of Cape Breton is rich in historic lore, as the 'Chronicle,' of Halifax, recalled recently, and through all the early records runs a tale of bloody battles fought by the British soldiers with French and English. The streets of Sydney have resounded to the tramp of armed men and Louisburg has been the scene of seiges and conflicts that will live as long as Nova Scotia lasts. But it is not because of its storied and romantic past, nor because of its picturesque scenery that Cape Breton is focussing the attraction of the wide world today. Sydney has now become absorbingly interesting because it is the centre of one of the most gigantic industries on the North American continent. In this brief sketch it has been impossible to unfold the details of this thrilling industrial drama, but, supplemented with the information that has hitherto appeared in these pages, enough has been said to prove that if it is allowed to pursue its course undisturbed by foreign influences, the iron and steel industry of Canada will soon command a predominant influence in the world. Many of the directors of the Sydney company are Canadians, much esteemed by their fellow-countrymen, but whether they consider their pockets before their patriotism will soon be common knowledge.



PICTURE OF THE STEEL WORKS, SHOWING PART OF THE FOUR GREAT FURNACES.

LONELINESS OF LIFE ON THE PLAINS

EFFECT OF THIS SEEN IN MRS. NATION'S CRUSADE.

Few men have more complete realization of the awful loneliness that accompanied pioneer life on the plains than has Mr. H. I. Cleveland, a special writer on the staff of the Chicago 'Times-Herald.' Writing of this loneliness, and of the effect it has had in bringing about Mrs. Nation's saloon-wrecking crusade, Mr. Cleveland says:

'There is a foundation for the savage attacks which Mrs. Carrie Nation is making upon the saloons. Insane she may be, and possibly is, but the antipathy to the saloon which finds expression through her lawless acts has its true origin in the hearts and minds of a thousand western women. If ever womanhood has had occasion to hate the "joint" and "road-house saloon" it has been that womanhood which came with husbands, brothers and sweethearts to people the frontier west of twenty, thirty and forty years ago. In the winter of 1882-83, when the snow and the cold settled down upon the Dakotas with a fierceness and savagery unknown to all but the Indians, more than a thousand men were frozen to death in the wilds north of the main line of the Northern Pacific Railway. They died in the Bad Lands, and they died in the valley of the "Jim." They died where the Goose flows and where the Red river turns towards the Hudson's Bay. In the spring when the snow melted and the whisper of the prairie grasses returned to the plain, the bodies were found by the dead horses or under overturned waggon boxes, or in ditches, wherever they had struggled to in the last battle to keep off the cold.

'It is no disrespect to the memory of these men to say that a large percent of them died under the influence of liquor, and but for liquor never would have lost their way in the blizzard and never would have succumbed so easily to the biting cold. An ordinary healthy man, with untainted blood and a decent team of horses, can live down the worst blizzard that ever was if he and the team kept their heads. Nothing in a frontier blizzard so befuddles a hapless driver as liquor. He had better, for his own sake and the sake of the helpless ones at home, be full of buttermilk or ice water than whiskey. I do not say this as an argument for prohibition, but as a plea for the use of common sense. Blizzards blow intermittently. On the clear days these frontier farmers, leaving wives and children in the lonely shacks far out on the claim, drove to the settlement for provisions. Their marketing finished, most of them, heedless of the season of the year, heedless of home duties, eager for warmth, sought the saloon and liquor. They drank until reason was well-nigh gone. Then they and the team started for home, were overtaken by the sudden rising of the storm, and perished.

The life of the frontier woman has never been well portrayed. Yet the lives of those women who first watched the breaking of the virgin soil of Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas and western Minnesota, were filled with a heart-loneliness, a weariness of self such as words cannot express. They rose with the sun, and wherever they looked from the kitchen door were the sad plains, sans trees, sans hills, sans all but the sickening beauty of solitude. The men were turning the sod, the house was devoid of music, books, pictures. Too often the woman had come from the best kind of home comforts in the east. Here there were none. She could centre herself upon but one thing, and that was love for her husband and children—if she had children. She had the wearisome routine of dish washing, simple house cleaning, often care of some animals, often work in the fields. Day after day would pass without her seeing a strange face or having that blessed relief of hearing a strange voice. The husband might drive to the distant settlement often; she could not, for some one must be left at home. The man poised himself in the yield of his land, the mortgage on the farm, the danger from fires, local politics and the like. He had diversity in his life; for the woman there was none. If he was all to her a man should be, she bore her loneliness and was happy. If he was otherwise the sky seemed to her the yellow cover to a great brazen pot in which she was enclosed for life, helpless, choking, dying by inches.'

When the man ceased to bestow affection upon her she naturally looked for the cause. Rarely did she find that other women had enticed him. Too often it was the case that gambling or the saloon (for that matter they are inseparable) had brought the rift in the lute. She came to know just where on the long journey home her husband's team would halt by the roadhouse watering trough and slake their thirst while the man lounged inside over liquor so vile in manufacture that it will never cease to be a wonder how men could touch it. She knew just how the team would wander home, the man besotted on the seat or back in the ditch to which he had rolled from his perch. She knew every bit of the sad way she must go to find him and then battle to get him home. Perhaps his neck was broken when she found him. That meant foreclosure of the mortgage on the farm and eviction for her and the little ones. Her misery was such that the saloon became to her a great scarlet shame sweeping over the land. She ascribed to it a thousand ills not rightfully chargeable to that source. In the natural narrowness of her mind she became fanatical on the subject of liquor—a fanticism which the good God above will surely forgive when he knows what was borne.

To women of this type came the knowledge of the incention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the blue ribbon fever, the Francis Murphy movement. These to them were voices out of Israel, and they began to battle the saloon with a fervor intensified by decades of suffering. In time they saw legislators trifle with the law; they saw business men, Christian gentlemen, connive with liquor-dealers. They discovered that statutes are beautiful constructions on paper and shameful misconstructions in courts. A woman never reasons herself to a point. She catches her intuition and jumps at it. Sometimes she lands and sometimes she misses. But out of the meanest kind of violations of liquor laws in the west, out of the agony of thousands of frontier wives and mothers, has been born the kind of spirit that animates a Mrs. Nation. We do not approve of it in this age; we pity the efforts of this woman; but we forget that for every such outbreak there is a legitimate cause.

I can look back through the years to one morning when I pulled up my horse by a western shack and found a long, lank, and badly dressed farmer's wife weeping at the door. I enquired the trouble and she said between her sobs: 'I'm so lonesome. I'm sick of the prairies, sick of the land, sick of everything.'

'And where is your husband?'

'Down at the Corners drunk—drunk—and he's been drunk for a week past.'

Whether you are for temperance or against it, for the saloon or against it, there is the crucible out of which has come the Nation and all similar rebellions against the weakness of man—his selfishness and his appetite.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

One of the most gratifying features of the Postmaster-General's annual report is the statement that rural free delivery has been greatly extended in the last two years and that its operation has proved eminently successful. It has already passed the experimental stage and has been sufficiently tested to observe its effects. These, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, are now clearly apparent.

The most important result of free rural delivery undoubtedly is that it brings city and country nearer together. The producer is brought more directly in contact with the purchaser and consumer. The farmer instead of waiting some times days before he can go to the nearest post-office is now in daily postal communication with the centres of trade and is more intimately acquainted with trade movements and prices. He no longer trusts to hearsay reports, he gets his news at first hand and with promptness. Thus with his larger stock of immediate information he can decide with more certainty and in general finds himself on a surer business footing. With this increase of opportunity has come the improvement of roads and the enhancement of the value of farms. Whatever tends to bring communities into closer communication tends to increase values and to open up increased opportunities for business.

The Postmaster-General also notes social and economic changes during the last two years which are most gratifying. He asserts that the disposition to leave the farm for the town has been checked and that daily communication with the world has sensibly mitigated 'the isolation and monotony which have been the bane of agricultural life.' It has also proved to be an effective educational agency. 'Wherever it is extended the schools improve and the civic spirit of the community feels a new pulsation. The standard of intelligence is raised; enlightened interest in public affairs is quickened, and better citizenship follows.'

The postal department is now supplying service for 31,000,000 people in cities and towns. The problem before it is to carry the post-office to the door of about 21,000,000 more, scattered over 1,000,000 square miles of territory. So far as the machinery of delivery is concerned the problem offers no difficulties. It is now purely a question of expense, which, of course, should be carefully considered, as the postal department is not self-sustaining. The deficit for the last fiscal year was $5,385,688 and the estimated deficit for the next fiscal year is $4,634,397. But upon the showing of the Postmaster-General that rural free delivery stimulates social and business correspondence and that its introduction is invariably followed by increased circulation of the press and of periodical literature free delivery should be promoted to the fullest extent that can be attained without too seriously trenching upon the revenues of the department.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GRIPPE.

We don't know the origin of it. Doctors are puzzled about it. If care is taken, it can generally be cured without serious results.

Stay in the house; go to bed; consult your doctor, and after the acute stage, take SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil. It will renew your strength and prevent Pneumonia or Bronchitis.

Send for trial bottle free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

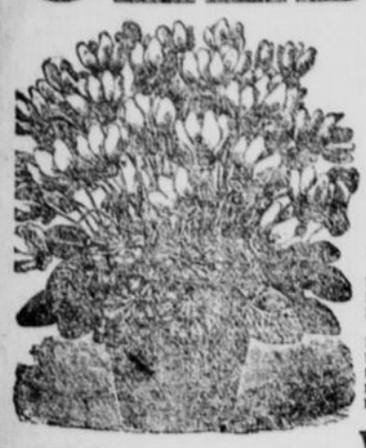


FREE
3 OPALS
showing all the colors of the rainbow, set in a splendidly finished Solid Gold Alloy Ring, given for selling only 10 beautifully finished full-sized Cabinet Photographs of the Queen at 10c. each. Everyone wants a good picture of Her Majesty. Write for Photos. Sell them, return the money, and receive the beautiful Opal Ring in a handsome plush-lined box, postpaid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEEDS Any 10 Packets 25c.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE. BY MAIL POSTPAID.
GUARANTEED FULL SIZE PACKAGES.
MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFACTORY.



2 Bulbs Giant Cyclamen, only 25c.

VEGETABLES.
ORDER BY NUMBER.

1. BEANS, Golden Wax.
2. BEET, Eclipse, round.
3. BEET, Egyptian, flat round.
4. BEET, Long Smooth Blood.
5. CABBAGE, Winningstadt.
6. CABBAGE, Fottler's Brunswick.
7. CARROT, Half-Long Danver's Scarlet.
8. CARROT, Gem or Oxheart.
9. CAULIFLOWER, Early Paris.
10. CELERY, Golden Self-Blanching.
11. CORN, Early Minnesota.
12. CORN, Stowell's Evergreen.
13. CUCUMBER, Chicago Pickling.
14. CUCUMBER, Long Green.
15. CUCUMBER, White Spine.
16. HERBS, Sage.
17. HERBS, Savory.
18. HERBS, Marjoram.
19. LETTUCE, Nonpareil.
20. LETTUCE, Denver Market
21. MUSK MELON, Early Hackensack.
22. WATER MELON, Early Canada.
23. ONION, Large Red Wethersfield.
24. ONION, Yellow Danvers.
25. ONION, Silverskin.
26. PARSLEY, Moss Curled.
27. PARSNIP, Hollow Crown.
28. PEAS, First and Best.
29. PEAS, McLean's Little Gem
30. PEPPER, Ruby King.
31. PUMPKIN, Large Cheese.
32. RADISH, Rosy Gem.
33. RADISH, French Breakfast
34. RADISH, Long Scarlet.
35. SALSIFY, Sandwich Island
36. SQUASH, Vegetable Marrow
37. SQUASH, Hubbard.
38. TURNIP, Red Top Globe.
39. TOMATO, Dwarf Champion
40. TOMATO, Extra Early Atlantic.

FLOWERS.

41. ALYSSUM, Sweet.
42. ASTERS, Mixed.
43. BALSAM, Mixed.
44. CARNATION, Mixed.
45. CLIMBERS, Mixed.
46. EVERLASTINGS (Helichrysum), Mixed.
47. MIGNONETTE, Sweet.
48. MORNING GLORY, Mixed.
49. NASTURTIUM, Tall, Mixed
50. NASTURTIUM, Dwarf Mixed.
51. PANSY, Mixed.
52. PETUNIA, Mixed.
53. PINKS, Dianthus, Mixed.
54. PHLOX, Drummondi, Mixed.
55. SWEET PEAS, Fine Mixed
56. VERBENA, Mixed.
57. WILD FLOWER, Garden, Mixed.
58. ZINNIA, Mixed.

WE SEND FREE with every order 1 Package New Royal Carnations (Price 20c.) and in return ask you to tell your friends of this Liberal Offer. It's not much trouble and may help us.

REMIT CASH WITH ORDER.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS—WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.

OUR BEAUTIFUL

SEED BOOK FREE

OUR NEW CATALOGUE FOR 1901 is pronounced the brightest and best Seed Book of the year. It contains hundreds of illustrations and up-to-date cultural directions. If you want the finest garden in your neighborhood in 1901 you must plant

SIMMERS' SEEDS

Simmers' Seeds lead all, and enjoy a national reputation. You should have our new catalogue before purchasing your supply of flower, vegetable or farm seeds, flowering bulbs, etc. It is free. Write for it to-day. Address

J. A. SIMMERS,
TORONTO, ONT.

EWING'S ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE NOW READY — FREE. Send For One.

We have acquired the business of the W Evans Seed Co'y., established by the late W. Evans in 1859, and solicit a continuance of the trade of the late firm, at our address. Headquarters for choice recleaned Lower Canada Timothy, and best strains of Farm Root Seeds, Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

William Ewing & Co.,
142 McGill Street, Montreal.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

We have a full line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for Spring, 1901, at lowest possible prices.

Headquarters for packing dealers' orders.

Farmers wishing to buy first-class stock absolutely first hand and without paying commission to agents, should write to us at once for a catalogue and price list.

Don't wait until the last minute, as you will be disappointed. Place orders early and secure the varieties you want.

Correspondence solicited. Mention the 'Witness.'

WINONA NURSERY CO., WINONA. ONT.

THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

A useful premium and easily obtained. Send three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or five renewal subscribers at one dollar each, or a club of ten and $8 00. The sender of any of the three foregoing clubs will receive a Post Fountain Pen, one of the best self-filler fountain pens obtainable. The regular price of this pen is three dollars. It is supplied in three styles, Fine, Stub and Medium.

REMOVING TO VANKLEEK HILL.

A number of friends of Mr. T. R. Campbell, of Dalkeith, met at his home, previous to his departure for Vankleek Hill, where he will reside in future. Most of those present were members of the I. O. F., and their wives, and an address, expressing the general regret at Mr. Campbell's departure, was presented. An interesting and varied programme was gone through, in which the following took part: Messrs. D. McLennan, A. McCrimmon, D. W. McGillivray, W. D. McLeod, J. D. McLeod, N. McLennan, W. McMeekin, F. McLennan, D. D. McNaughton and others. The ladies served a splendid supper, and Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were assured of the permanency of the friendships formed nineteen years ago, when they went to Dalkeith.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS FAIR.

The sixteenth annual report of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association has just been published, giving an account of last year's exhibition in Sherbrooke. The receipts were $21,797.87, including $5,000, from the Provincial Government, and $2,000 from the city of Sherbrooke. The net profits were $2,066.01, making $10,757.92 earned up to date, on a paid up capital of $15,000. In the early part of 1900, a deputation of the directors visited Quebec, to urge upon the Provincial Government their claims for a special grant besides the usual $5,000, to aid in constructing much needed buildings. The ministers there could not see their way to favoring the request. It will be renewed this year.

TWENTIETH CENTURY PRINTING.

(Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.')

From London comes a story to the effect that electricity has invaded the field of the pressman and promises to print without ink. For a long time it has been known that a current of electricity passing through a paper dampened with certain chemicals would decompose the chemicals and leave a mark or stain at one of the points of contact. Working on this theory, F. Greene, of London, has perfected a combination of chemicals which will show the same effects when dry. He has found that the chemicals can be mixed with the paper pulp. The finished paper is said to look like any ordinary unsensitized paper, and, owing to the common nature of the chemicals used, costs little more than ordinary white paper. Its sole difference is, apparently, that when touched with an electric current it instantly yields a dense black indelible mark.

It would naturally be expected that elaborate new forms of printing presses would be required to print with electricity on this new paper. Such is not the case, however. Ordinary presses, divested of the inking mechanism, can do the work. One wire of an electric circuit is attached to the type or stereotype plate and the other to the cylinder that presses the paper against the type. When the current passes through, every spot in relief on the type touching the paper prints its form indelibly on the paper, almost exactly as if ink were used, except that there is no dampening and no smearing.

It is said that half-tones, electrotypes, wood cuts and all metal designs in relief print even more perfectly than at present. The results are reported to resemble lithographs closely. To add to the ease and cheapness of the work, the current passing through an ordinary incandescent light is sufficient to do all the printing on a large press.

It is further reported that the managers of several large London dailies have become so interested in the development of this electrical printing that they have placed their plants at the disposal of the inventor for experiments. A recent test on a Blackpool rotary press, witnessed by a large company of scientists and printers, is said to have been most successful. The press was run at the rate of 100 impressions a minute, or 6,000 copies an hour, and the work was declared perfect in every way.

If these reports of electric printing are correct, the printing of the twentieth century is certainly in plain prospect already.

LEAVING FOR MANITOBA.

About a hundred friends and neighbors of Mr. Archibald McArthur, Dalesville, Que., met at his residence recently for the purpose of expressing their regret at his decision to leave for Manitoba. On behalf of those present, the Rev. J. Robinson read an address of farewell and presented Mr. McArthur with a Persian lamb cap. Refreshments were served and an enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. McArthur's father was one of the pioneers of the section, having come to the country from Glenlyon, Perthshire, Scotland, in 1819. After staying for a short time in other places, he settled in what is now Dalesville. He died in 1878, and his wife in 1882. They had eleven children, one of them being the Rev. Robert Stuart McArthur, D.D., of New York.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

FARM GLEANINGS.

If wealth, interest and population were considered, one-half of the representatives at Ottawa would be farmers. Instead, out of 213 members, only 23 are farmers, while the legal profession is represented by 65.

I have cut straw when out of silage to make a vehicle to feed the ground feed upon, and when dampened and well mixed with a good ration of grain, it makes a good substitute for silage. When I have a good supply of silage I need but little hay and no straw, but in case of shortage either hay or straw can be used to good advantage when cut and fed with ground feed. I never feed ground feed alone, and do not think cutting hay or straw would add anything to its palatability unless some grain were added.

The San Jose scale is responsible for the biggest furore ever caused among American fruit growers in general, New York state horticulturists in particular, and the deepest interest reaching across the Hudson valley into New England. And rightly so, for it threatens orchards and nurseries, whose products represent an annual value of millions of dollars. The interests of fruit growers and of commercial nurserymen are alike in this matter. They should unitedly fight the common enemy. Division of forces, in this crisis, is worse than useless.

The farmer of to-day must have a better general education than the average mechanic. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the cultivation of the soil; how to properly manure it; the correct selection of the stock, and the many fine points of feeding and breeding. He must, further, be familiar with the value of balanced rations, the rotation of crops and the mechanical knowledge necessary to the judicious handling of the many varieties of farm machinery, not to mention the scientific knowledge and experience required in the manipulation of a Babcock tester, so necessary in dairy work.

The writer saw a scrap-book not long ago that was worth its weight in gold. It was made of a large public document. One leaf was left in and two cut out, clear through the book. Then it was indexed by topics. The farmer kept a bottle of mucilage, and every paragraph and article that had real, useful information in it was clipped and pasted in its proper place. The word 'Cement' in the index attracted our attention. We turned to the pages noted and found more information on cements, cement floors, cement walks, grouting, etc., than we ever found in any published work. And so with dozens of other subjects. Of course this takes some work, but it is worth it.

Extreme shallowness of sap in boiling maple sugar should be avoided, as there should always be a certain body or depth of sap that will insure at all times a perfect covering for all uneven surfaces. Extreme shallowness of sap is also undesirable for other reasons. The opinion is held by many sugar-makers that it will slightly affect the fine maple flavor of the syrup. Local wholesale buyers, who handle large quantities of syrup, and who must test it all as it is brought in, claim that they can distinguish the syrup made in evaporators from that made in iron pans.

The average make of sugar of our maple trees is all the way from three to ten pounds. There are some orchards that make an average of ten pounds, but this is a great waste of the tree's vitality. There are individual trees that far exceed this production. I am well acquainted with one tree that yielded 30 3-4 pounds very fine, nice white sugar in small cakes, and there was much sap lost, as the tub was found running over on several occasions. Two holes were bored and two spouts used, both running into one tub. It took only seven quarts of this sap to make one pound of sugar, and when we remember that it takes on an average of sixteen quarts of sap, it will be seen that the sap is very sweet. I have found but one tree that yields sweeter sap and that took only five quarts to make one pound. Such trees are very short-lived. The longevity of trees is lessened in proportion to the amount of injury they sustain. A tree can be killed in one season by tapping.

Increasing the supply of ammonia, which is the most expensive element, when bought, depends on preventing stock manure from heating. This can be brought about by four methods—using land plaster, in the stable, keeping the manure under cover and well tramped, soaking well with water and drawing it out into the field, as fast as made, and spreading broadcast. In addition to these, ammonia supply can still further be secured by ploughing under legume crops, such as clover and peas. A crop of clover ploughed under when in blossom has been known to add as much as fifty dollars' worth of ammonia per acre. Clay or clay loam soils are richest in potash. The greater part of the potash of stock manure is to be found in the liquid; therefore, it is important to prevent the manure from leeching. The straw produced on the farm contains nearly all the potash taken off by the crop. It is safe to conclude, therefore, for general farm purposes, particularly in Ontario, that the ammonia and potash supply could be economically kept up without any outside expense.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is taking steps for the checking of the San Jose scale, and to that end, through a committee, will be in a position shortly to fill orders for crude petroleum and whale oil soap of a very good class for treating infected trees. Applications should be sent to Mr. George E. Fisher, Freeman, Chief Inspector. Mr. Fisher has just addressed a circular to the fruit-growers of Ontario, in which he speaks thus of the dangers now imminent from the San Jose scale:

'During the past year the increase and spread of the San Jose scale in this province have been very great, and in sections which are generally infested, such as to cause considerable alarm. Many growers now realize it to be a very dangerous enemy to fruit trees, and one which should be vigorously fought. The rapid increase, quiet and far-reaching distribution, together with its habit of getting beyond the reach of remedies, make it exceedingly difficult to combat. Orchards in which only a small portion of the trees were marked during the inspection of 1899 now have the scale on every tree, and many trees that were then but slightly infested are encrusted. All orchards in such sections are more or less affected, and growers have seldom discovered the scale in them till they have found it on the fruit. Considerable quantities of badly-affected fruit were discarded as unmerchantable, the keeping quality being seriously impaired by a severe attack, and in some cases the fruit was not even gathered from badly infested trees.'

CO-OPERATION ON THE FARM.

Mrs. James Gardiner, in an address before the North Grey Institute, stated:

'To make a success of farming there must be co-operation between the farmer and his wife. I know of no occupation where the wife must so necessarily be a co-partner in the business with her husband, and I hope she will always receive her just remuneration.

'There are so many interests about the farm, closely connected with the housewife, that they are almost a part of her work as well. It is not necessary for a woman to work in the fields, but there is a distinct woman's work in the country and on the farm as well as in any other condition of society, and there is no notion so disastrous to the young housewife as to begin to feel above her position.

'Let the farmer and the farmer's wife unite. Agreed to work together to mutual advantage, and not go on, as is too often the case, to a one-sided development. With this in view, let us place before ourselves a high ideal and strive to attain it, and let us develop a fondness for our calling for what we love to do we will surely do well.'

It may be laid down as a rule that all dirt, of any and every kind, contains in it, some species of bacteria that will produce a taint or off flavor in milk; and if the dirt is in, or comes from, a spot where decay is taking place, the chances for its containing harmful bacteria are vastly increased. Therefore it takes no wise man to prophecy that decomposing milk in the seams of milk cans, fermenting whey from an old whey tank, or flakes of excrement from the flanks of the cow, are the seed that will grow a crop of tainted milks, if, by chance, any of it is introduced into the milk pail.

Aside and distinct from the regular cattle exhibit at the Pan-American Exhibition it has been decided to conduct a model dairy throughout the entire six months of the exhibition. This dairy is to be composed of four or five representatives of each of the breeds of milch cows laying any claim to merit along dairy lines. Plans are being made to have eight or nine breeds represented in this model dairy, and nearly all of the live stock associations have given assurance of their fullest co-operation in this matter, and have generously offered to place at the disposal of the exhibition the animals which shall form this model dairy. The stable in which the cattle will be kept will be one that is equipped with the most up-to-date appliances, particularly with regard to hygienic and sanitary conditions. It is not the plan to force these cows unduly to see how much can be produced during this time, but to see what they will do under exactly uniform conditions, as nearly normal as it may be possible to make them on the exposition grounds. The work will be conducted by men of much experience in feeding and handling dairy animals, under rules which will be formulated for the government of this dairy.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

While horses need good, wholesome food, it should not be all of the fat-producing kinds.

Let the heels be cleaned every night. Dirt or filth if allowed to cake causes sore heels.

Buyers are scouring the country for good young steers, and cannot find them. Why do not farmers breed to fill this steady demand?

Never hit a horse on the head. It is not only cruel, but foolish. You may injure him and also make him a halter puller. If repeated several times the horse will be afraid to have you approach his head. Such a horse will never be safe for driving. Never use a whip unless a horse is vicious, and even then kind-treatment will often do more to make him safe and useful.

One of the unsolved mysteries in connection with modern agriculture is the amazing indifference displayed by such a large proportion of even the better class of farmers in the matters of the quality of their live stock. In spite of the daily lessons of the market places, there is widespread failure to apply them in actual practice.

Simple inflammation of the udder has not proven a very serious matter, as it usually yields quite readily to hot fomentations, or poulticing, and gentle manipulation, with frequent milking. Clover chaff, hops or any other light and bulky material may be used for poulticing. Take a piece of strong cloth, cut holes for the teats to protrude, fill with hot, wet chaff, and tie up under and around the udder with strings or straps over the back. If the rear udder is involved, let the poultice cover that and be held in place by straps coming up behind and fastened to strap around the body in front of the hips.

An English authority advocates the following where milk is not fed for young calves: Calf meal—Flour, one part by weight; ground linseed (no oil extracted), two parts by weight; ground linseed cake, three parts by weight. To prepare it for calves: Take two and a half pounds of the 'meal' as a day's allowance for each calf, scald with boiling water, afterwards adding more water so as to make two gallons from the weight of meal. This gruel is recommended to be given in a tepid condition at three meals to young calves, adding a little salt, and sweetening with sugar before serving. It should gradually be made to take the place of new milk after the first fortnight.

In describing the good dairy cow the importance of the eye is emphasized as indicative of worth. It must be clear, lustrous, intelligent, prominent. The face should not be unusually dished, but tolerably flat; there should be good width between the eyes, good distance between the base of the horns and the eye, the nostrils large; lips medium, not too thick nor too thin; the jowl clean; the neck should be thin, shoulders broad and flat, with high withers, backbone prominent, with plenty of space between the different vertebrae, pelvic arch high, hips prominent, hind legs well set apart, udder somewhat compact, not too meaty and extending well forward and well up behind, large milk veins, wide rills, with plenty of space between them, good lung capacity.

Buttermilk is good for the breeding sow to furnish drink and protein, but she needs food richer in the heat formers. Therefore she never should be fed wholly upon the milk, but foods like wheat middlings with a ratio of a little over one to four and a half, and corn meal with a ratio of one to ten, should be given. A very good way, I believe, is to mix a pound of middlings to every hundredweight of hog, with about a gallon of buttermilk and feed twice daily. Then scatter at noon a half pound of shelled corn to every hundredweight of hog, in litter where she will be compelled to hunt for it. This will give her exercise which she needs and will not take unless compelled to do so—and will not take at all if her food is given in a single mess. The early hog was compelled to root hog or die, and the modern one is too lazy to enjoy good health, to secure which it must be made to work a little.

Is your stable ventilated? Sometimes this matter is overdone with unbattened cracks and wall boards suspended by one nail, but in the closer housing now so often met with there is often too much restriction of fresh air. There must be a menace to animal health by the breathing of the vitiated air. In the burning of fuel in the animal economy there must be consumption of oxygen and a giving off of carbon dioxide gas, which latter falls to the floor. As the cow lies down fully one-half of the time, she thus places herself in this lower air strata, and injury in health must follow sooner or later from breathing this bad air and a sluggish blood follows, and many think the milk is affected also, as there cannot be a purifying of the blood, as there should be, and sluggish blood might have its influences upon the milk, to the detriment of the one that consumes it.

No horse with open bridle is continually finding ghosts, or shying at bicycles, baby cabs, road scrapers and the like. I know from experience that one can get a horse accustomed to railway trains, traction engines or threshing machines much quicker by using open bridles, or when he can see plainly instead of having two-thirds of his vision obscured. It is true that a horse broken with blind bridle will act foolishly when a change is made to an open one. The reason is simple; it is like breaking an animal in the first place. When hitched up, instead of hearing the rumbling or rattle of the waggon or machine behind him, he sees it following closely after him. He will probably try to get away from it at first. It takes some time to get him used to his new surroundings, but if he is carefully handled he soon gets down to work and is very much more tractable and level-headed.

With the average farmer the profits on the stock are not large, and it requires good management to increase them. The main thing is to keep a steady growth from birth to maturity. To allow the animal to fail at any time is a loss of growth and a waste of feed, so at any time it would seem like much better economy to purchase feed than to stunt the stock to an extent of failing to make a vigorous growth.

A PREVENTATIVE FOR MILK FEVER.

Milk fever is a source of heavy loss in good dairy herds; in fact, it may be taken as a rule that it is only the good cows that take this disease. It is not surprising, then, that our most enthusiastic dairymen pronounce milk fever the greatest scourge to dairying. Mr. Geo. Rice, of Oxford County, Ont., whose herd has become famous from the high public records made by his Holsteins, gives the following description of his treatment:

'All my cows are heavy milkers, and all are treated about as follows: I aim to have them dry six to seven weeks before calving, fed well at all times and in good condition, and feed fairly liberally up to a week of calving, in order to have the cow in good 'heart.' About a week before calving (as indicated by her udder and other signs), I give one and a half pounds salts, one ounce saltpetre, one ounce ginger (large spoonful), and one cup of black molasses, and I give about the same dose day before the cow calves, but if I strike her right and have given a dose soon before calving, I give no salts after calving. I used to, but have quit it.

'I have treated the cows this way hitherto, still it did not prevent milk fever. Now, in addition, if in summer, the cow is kept in a sandy and short pasture; if in winter, feed some ensilage, straw or similar light feed; and, in addition, no dry meal or bran is fed a week before calving, but two or three quarts of bran scalded, to which I add twenty-five drops of carbolic acid put in a cup of water and thoroughly mixed in the bran mash, adding a little salt. Give the carbolic acid for three days (twice a day), then drop it until very near calving, and give same dose same way with more salt, also spoonful of saltpetre in bran mash, continuing for a couple of days after calving.

'If a cow's bowels move twelve hours after calving, and continue to do so, then you may know the cow is all right. If the cow calves inside, it is well to sprinkle a disinfectant, carbolic acid, creolin, or any similar preparation, one to fifty or a hundred of water, around the pen. Most of the troubles that dairymen have are caused by "germs," and where cows are kept year after year, these "germs" multiply, and successful dairymen of the future must use more disinfectants. I think if we work on this tack, we shall be more successful in preventing milk fever, abortion, etc.'

DAIRYING DOTS.

To break a cow of kicking when being milked, put a rope around in front of the udder over and tie just behind the hips on rump. She may lie down, but she can't kick.

Clarification of milk is the removal of impurities from milk by the use of the centrifugal separator. The separator is so adjusted that the spouts empty into one vat, where the cream and skimmilk are mixed before bottling.

Nowhere on earth does ignorance of what is true play a more important part in reducing the prosperity of men than in dairying.

Farmers stubbornly hold to false notions about cows and now to handle them and so receive less than the cost of their feed from them.

Feed and care make milk and butter. If I wanted flour I should put wheat in the hopper. If a man wants milk he must put something into the cow's stomach to make milk, then he must keep her so comfortable that she will have nothing to do but make milk. Strange to say, this is something that many farmers never learn.

Some breeders use an oatmeal porridge composed of two pints of oatmeal and one-half pint of linseed meal boiled with sufficient water to make it of the right consistency. This, when stirred in with skimmilk, constitutes a feed for a calf for one day. As stated above, care must be taken when the calf is young to remove all oat husks from the meal before it is boiled.

It is easier to keep milk clean, by keeping the dirt out of it, than it is to clean it after the dirt has contaminated it. A clean udder will go far towards clean milk, and a few seconds spent in wiping the udder with a clean wet cloth, will prevent much future trouble.

When the udder is not cleaned a continual shower of germ-laden dust falls into the pail, along with the milk, and finds there the best possible conditions for growth, with all the possible consequences of dirty milk, poor butter and worse cheese.

MILK SHIPPERS

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Milk Shippers' Association of the district of Montreal, held its annual convention, Tuesday, in the Oddfellows' Hall, 1863 Notre Dame street. This association is organized in the interests of the farmers who ship milk by rail to the city, to supply good milk to city dealers, at uniform prices, to get a better system of shipping, and to protect the shippers' interests generally.

About 75 members of the association were present. The report of the secretary, Mr. H. S. Tannahill, of Trout River, showed, though the association was very young, it was in a flourishing condition, its membership having largely increased during the year.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Robert Ness, Howick, re-elected; vice-president, H. Trenholme, Westmount, re-elected; secretary, W. F. Stephen, Trout River; treasurer, H. S. Tannahill, Trout River; directors, Malcolm Smith, Lachine; W. Graham, Graham; Thomas McIntosh, Lancaster; James Ahern, Vaudreuil; Robert McFarlane, Riverfield; James Burke, Hemmingford; A. P. McDonald, Greenfield; H. Wales, Richmond; T. A. Cunningham, Fraserville; H. Lalonde, St. Stanislas.

At present, the railways carry milk from distances of forty miles and under, to the city at a uniform rate of two cents a gallon. A committee of the association waited on the railways recently, to ask them to increase the two-cent distance to 100 miles, and also to build receiving shelters at the different stations, to protect the milk from heat in summer and cold in the winter. A reply to these requests was expected yesterday, but owing to the absence from the city of Mr. C. E. E. Usher, of the C.P.R., the answer will not be forthcoming for a few days. When it comes, the executive will deal with it.

The prices for milk were fixed at the same point as last year, twelve cents a gallon in summer, and sixteen cents in winter.

The president, in his address, said he wished the citizens to know that if they got poor milk, it was not the fault of the shippers, who sent pure and wholesome milk to the city.

ABOUT YOUR RENEWAL.

Do not fail to secure the renewal of the visits of the 'Weekly Witness' to your home this year. No better paper is published for the home, farm, office or workshop. A subscriber, sending a list of five renewal subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, can secure a Post fountain pen for his trouble. The regular price of this Post pen is three dollars.

Canada's leading educationists, merchants, ministers, public men and thinkers generally all testify to the value and interest of 'World Wide.' Read what some of them say in another column.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOWERS
FROM SEEDS



AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE

10 PACKETS FOR 12 CTS.

All new fresh seeds, guaranteed to please you or the amount paid refunded and the seeds given as a present.

Pansy—40 colors.	Phlox—20 colors.
Verbena—18 shades.	Pinks—10 colors.
Petunia—10 colors.	Asters—12 colors.
Balsam—8 colors.	Sweet Peas—20 cols.
Mignonette, Sweet.	Sweet Alyssum.

SMITH SISTERS, SWANSEA, ONT.

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.

SUBJECTS FOR DEBATE.

A Reader, Manitoba.—In a recent issue of the 'Witness' appeared a report of the annual debate between the students of McGill and Toronto universities. We have a debating society here, but find it hard to get subjects. Kindly state what subjects those two universities have debated. Ans.—'Resolved, that the state of society pictured by Bellamy in his "Looking Backward" is desirable.' 'Resolved, that the influence and effects of the French Revolution were disastrous to the race.' 3. 'Resolved, that Canada would be benefited by the bestowal on woman of the franchise, and representation in parliament'; 'Resolved, that the English Revolution of 1688 has exerted a more important influence on the national growth of civilized nations than the French Revolution'; 'Resolved, that it would be unwise to abolish the Canadian Senate'; 'Resolved, that the system of trial by jury should be abolished'; 'Resolved, that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited'; 'Resolved, that arbitration is the best means of settling international disputes'; 'Resolved, that it is to the best interests of the United States to hold possessions beyond the mainland of America.'

BIBLE WOMEN.

Glen Norman.—1. In what places are Bible women employed? 2. How much would it cost to support one such teacher for a year? 3. Give address where one might write for full information. Ans.—1. Every great missionary society employs Bible women and native teachers in all its mission fields. 2. The cost of supporting one such for a year is generally from $30 upwards; $30, or even a little less, will keep one in some parts of China or India; in Japan it takes more. 3. Write to the secretary of foreign missions of the denomination in which you prefer to work. Bible women in Canadian cities receive a salary of $20 to $25 a month. The Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society will give particulars. A letter can be addressed to the secretary, care of the Bible House, 2175 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

THE TEMISCAMINGUE DISTRICT.

Clinton, Ont.—Re, the settlement in New Ontario in the Temiscamingue district: 1. Is there a road leading to it? 2. Is the land good? 3. Is it wooded or prairie? 4. To whom might one apply for official information? Ans.—1. The C.P.R. has a line running to the foot of Lake Temiscamingue, on which steamers run throughout the season of navigation. Other roads are projected. 2. To the north-west of the lake, particularly, there are considerable tracts of land suited for settlement. The soil is clay, and seems to produce good crops. 3. Wooded. 4. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ont.

SMOKING STOVES.

Wemyss, Ont.—It is probable that there is some defect in the construction of the chimneys. Your best plan would be to have them examined, and it would be well to have them built higher, as the opening coming so far below the apex of the roof may have something to do with the smoking of the stoves.

THE COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Oakland, Ont.—1. Is the County of Bruce, Ontario, a good farming district? 2. Are the people Protestants or Catholics? 3. Are there roads and schools in the new parts? Ans.—1. The southern part of Bruce is rolling; there is a large proportion of gravel in the soil, but the land is good, and adapted to either arable or grazing purposes. The northern peninsula is largely rocky or stony, but seems well fitted for the growing of apples; the temperature is kept low in the spring months by the ice in the Georgian Bay, so that the blossoming of the trees is retarded, but the large body of water on each side secures exemption from early autumn frosts. Fishing is carried on in all the ports. 2. The people of Bruce are largely of Scottish origin, and Presbyterianism is the prevailing religion of the county. 3. The settlements in some parts of the county are at a considerable distance apart. Write to the County Public Schools Inspector, Walkerton, Ont., for information about the schools.

COURT STENOGRAPHERS.

Stenographer.—Will you be kind enough to give me, through the medium of your columns, some information concerning court stenographers. I would like to know: 1. Qualifications; 2, when and where examinations are held; 3, method of appointment; 4, remuneration. Ans.—1. Qualification required is the ability to take down 180 words a minute. 2. Examinations are held at the Court House on the second Saturday of every third month. 3. Upon capacity being established the candidate is accepted by the Bar, and application must then be made to the home government for appointment. 4. Official stenographers are paid six cents per hundred words, if simply taken down; and twelve cents, if retended.

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.]

ANTI-TYPHOID.

D.G., Man., asks what are the anti-typhoid inoculations introduced into the army by Prof. Wright of the army medical school at Netley. Ans.—Without going into full details as to the particular method of preparing the fluid we may say that the principles of the inoculation are similar to those of vaccination, i.e., certain of the poisons produced by the typhoid germ are taken, but first somewhat weakened, and are injected beneath the skin. The method was used upon many of the troops who went to South Africa. The method is still under trial but many authorities seem to think that the men so treated received a certain amount of protection against typhoid fever, or if they did take the disease they had a very slight attack. With regard to the other matter why not write the Militia Department at Ottawa.

ROUND SHOULDERS.

M.E.C. asks how to get a boy 13 years of age, large and fleshy, to sit and walk erect. He is getting a little round-shouldered. Ans.—Most troubles of this kind in children are due to faulty habits in sitting. This is sometimes noticed in school-work. The desk or table at which the boy works should be sufficiently high so that he can write without bending forward, and should be so made that the legs can be well stretched out underneath it. The desk should be placed also so that the light comes over the left shoulder. In this way sufficient light is given for writing without the necessity of assuming any cramped position. He should be instructed how to sit so as to get his intelligent co-operation. Further, see that his eyesight is correct. If he needs glasses either on account of long or short sight he will have to bend over in order to see his work. He ought to be able to read ordinary print, say of a newspaper, at a distance of from 12 to 18 inches. Systematic and properly directed exercise will also help to correct any tendency to this trouble. Get a pair of light dumb-bells and get him to exercise night and morning. Walking round more or less every day with the weight of a few pounds balanced on the head is also a good thing. Water-carriers in eastern lands are always very straight.

HAIR FALLING OUT.

'In Despair' writes. Hair has been falling out more or less for the last two or three years. During the past year it has come out so quickly that there is very little left. Does not think that she has had more than the usual amount of dandruff, except that when she combs the hair a fine dust comes off the scalp. Consulted about the hair and was told that the scalp was perfectly healthy. Has used several tonics without much benefit except that the dust has not been so great. The hair is brittle, splits at the ends and comes out with the slightest pull. Ans.—The causes for hair falling out are very numerous. The ordinary baldness from which so many men suffer seems to be largely a matter of constitution and hereditary disposition. Then, of course, there is the natural tendency to baldness which comes on with advancing years. In young people a lack of vitality or general bodily weakness is sometimes a cause as, for instance, when one has suffered from a long fever like typhoid. Other cases are largely nervous, for the hair has been known to come out after a fright. As your scalp is said to be healthy, it may be that you are a little run down in health. If pale and weak, you should take an iron tonic. Take plenty of nourishing food, and take more than you have been doing, say, an extra glass or two of milk a day with a raw egg beaten up. Then it is very necessary that you should have moderate exercise out of doors every day. As far as possible live in bright, sunny rooms. With regard to the hair itself it seems to be deficient in the natural oil. Do not wash the head oftener than once a month, and then use only some mild soap like castile and dry gently. Every morning apply the following wash: Tincture of cantharides, one drachm; castor oil, one ounce; compound tincture of cinchona, one ounce; bay rum, two ounces; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. Rub well into the roots of the hair. If the lotion ever irritates the scalp apply it only every other day.

TREMOR.

R.J.D. is troubled with tremor in the hands. It began some years ago and is worse in the morning. Any emotion aggravates it, and he finds it difficult to sign his name at times. If not excited hand is quite steady. Is 34 years of age. General health is very good, except that appetite is poor. Ans.—It is impossible to tell the exact nature of the tremor you complain of. There are many different forms and they all have special characteristics according to their origin. If your general health is good it is likely at your age that the tremor is nervous and not indicative of palsy. Do you smoke very much? Sometimes over-indulgence in tobacco or alcohol or chronic poisoning with mineral salts like lead or arsenic will cause a fine tremor. Sometimes also over use of the muscles, as excessive writing. Climate will probably not make much difference.

PELVIC TROUBLES.

R.L.D.—It seems to us that there is only one thing to do, that is, to get into a hospital and undergo systematic treatment. It is very probable that you have some displacement, and other uterine disease, which necessitates an operation, and complete rest afterwards. We do not very well see how you can get well at home unless your own doctor is willing to carry on the necessary treatment. At all events, you had better speak to him. The case is one for which medicine will be of little or no benefit, and we would not feel justified in advising you in any other way than we have done.

RHEUMATOID ANTHRITIS.

Mrs. A. H.—We are unable to give the address asked for, it having been mislaid. We have read your letter carefully, and would extend our thanks for your kindness. There are a variety of different affections coming under the term rheumatoid, and it does not appear to us that your case was the same as the one to which we referred. True rheumatoid anthritis is almost certainly not due to execess of uric acid in the blood, and the ordinary methods of diminishing uric acid do not affect the disease. Further, chronic rheumatism is a disease which presents very frequent fluctuations in severity, and, in fact, is apt to be a mild chronic disease with repeated acute exacerbations. Consequently, when improvement takes place, it is not always attributable to the medicine, but may be a natural halt in the disease.

CONTRACTED LIMB.

Subscriber's Daughter, is a young lady, 20 years of age. About 14 months ago she had an attack of appendicitis, followed by contraction of the muscles of the leg. Five months ago, she went to a hospital, where the limb was treated and forcibly straightened. Ever since there has been a numb feeling in the flesh around the inside of the ankle with darting, burning pains under the flesh—which is very tender to the touch. Lately, the pains have been more frequent and severe. The limb is not yet strong enough to walk upon it without support. Five weeks ago the same limb began to swell at the foot, and is now so much swollen that the skin is getting tender. If the flesh is pressed on it it leaves a large dent. The general health is not very good. From age of thirteen, was in a bloodless condition. Menstruation was always painful and irregular, and for nearly a year there has been almost complete cessation. Is very nervous and starts at slight noises. Bowels are usually constipated, but often has griping pains, which cause much suffering. Often has a sore feeling across the small of the back, which sometimes is troublesome when a long breath is taken. Ans.—We think that your trouble, which no doubt was due to the appendicitis, has been aggravated by your general run down condition. The swelling you describe is a local one, and no doubt due to interference with the return flow of blood from the limb. This is not uncommon in appendicitis. The pain is probably due to some slight affection of the nerves. We think that you need not specially alarm yourself about this condition, for it will pass off in time. In the meantime, you will have to rest a great deal, and endeavor to improve your general health. You had better not walk about much, but spend most of your time on the sofa. Do not manipulate the limb, or rub it in any way. It may be loosely bandaged with a flannel roller, but do not otherwise interfere with it. The swelling will gradually subside if you keep the recumbent position. The pain will also pass away. For your general health, you should occupy a bright, sunny room, and have plenty to interest you while confined to the house. Diet should be plain and nourishing. Use meat freely, preferably rather underdone. Also use plenty of eggs and milk. A raw egg beaten up in milk occasionally is a very good thing. You should also use the following medicine: A five grain aloes and iron pill three times a day after food.

FLATULENT DYSPEPSIA.

F.B. is a farmer, aged 59. Last summer was troubled with the summer cholera and since then has had some stomach trouble. The stomach seems to get filled with wind, and exercise brings on a sharp pain, which lasts for a few minutes. Is strong and energetic every other day. Ans.—It is somewhat difficult to advise you as the details you give are very meagre. Wind upon the stomach would cause the sharp pain you complain of, and wind is often due to imperfect digestion of starchy foods. You ought to pay attention to the following points: Meals should always be regular, almost to the minute. Arrange your diet so that you take less starchy foods, such as bread, sago, rice, corn, potatoes; make up the difference with eggs, milk and butter. Avoid pastry, cake, fresh rolls, altogether. Also avoid all coarse vegetables, such as carrots, turnips, beets. Bread should always be toasted. Use fresh fruit or stewed fruits freely. Immediately on rising, take a glassful of cold water. Take plenty of time for your meals, and if your teeth are bad, have them attended to. Soda in very small quantities occasionally is not harmful.

SWELLING OF LEGS.

Primrose.—We do not feel that we can give you any advice upon the subject you ask about, for the reason, that from your symptoms you might have something seriously wrong with you, which would necessitate careful treatment. Are you sure, you consulted a doctor about your case? Reputable doctors do not often, if ever, prescribe electric belts for kidney disease. Far better see some reliable physician and follow his treatment. The swelling of the legs might be due to your kidneys, or heart, or from general weakness. It is not likely that your age has anything to do with it.

CATARRH.

R.S.S. asks if catarrh is liable to make one deaf, and also for a cure for catarrh. Ans.—Catarrh of the nose and throat often does lead to deafness. There is a tube called the eustachian tube, which leads from the naso-pharynx into the middle ear. An inflammation of the nose and throat may extend up this tube into the ear and so cause ear disease, and this may result in deafness. In other cases, however, a slight swelling of the membrane lining this tube causes its obstruction, as it is very small. When this happens, the air within the ear is absorbed, and the atmospheric pressure outside presses in the air-drum, making it tense, and this causes deafness. When the latter cause is at work, you can sometimes relieve the deafness by the following expedient: Close both nostrils with the thumb and finger; keep the mouth closed, and then forcibly expire the air as in the act of blowing the nose. You will feel the air enter the ears, and will experience a sense of fulness in the head. If oppressive, it can be relieved by swallowing. If this be done once or twice daily, it in some cases relieves the trouble. With regard to a cure, we may say that there is no home remedy which is efficacious. Most cases are very obstinate, and even in the hands of a specialist, are troublesome. Many cases depend upon the obstruction or deviation of the bones of the nose, or growths, within the nose, and these can only be removed by operation.

Communications have been received from Mr. John McKinnon and others for which thanks are returned.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL.

(Conducted by W. F. Clarke, "Lindenbank," Guelph.

THE OLD CONCESSION ROAD.

I am glad to learn from its author, Mr. T. Laidlaw, that a new edition of this admirable little work has been called for, and published in response to that call. Though not intended for publication I take the liberty of publishing a few extracts from a letter I have received from Mr. Laidlaw as follows: 'Possibly you are aware that a year ago last fall I brought out a second edition of "The Old Concession Road." It paid expenses nicely with quite a few copies left over which was all that I looked for. I have not forgotten your kindness in connection with the first edition of the little work quite a few years ago, so I trust that you will kindly accept of this copy which is herewith sent to your address, and oblige yours very truly.

'THOS. LAIDLAW.

'Rev. W. F. Clarke.'

The kindness referred to as 'not forgotten' was simply an appreciative notice in the 'Witness' with a few extracts in illustration of the author's literary ability and taste, which are of a far higher order than are usually found among farmers who have been through the heat and burden of the day as hard-working settlers in the backwoods. I am glad to find that this unpretentious but really highly deserving little brochure has been put into circulation and a second edition called for. In this new edition a section will be found added, and others have been enlarged in a greater or less degree, a picture of the old log schoolhouse, now in ruin, is given, and 'the very humble edition' at first produced is improved in many ways. It only remains to have a third edition brought out, illustrated by some clever artist who can give life-like pictures of the scenes described by the author in prose-poetry, to make a work on back-woods life worthy of a place in any library, public or private. I sorrowfully realize how few there are left who can recall these scenes as eye-witnesses, while there are fewer still who have the powers of description possessed by the author of the 'Old Concession Road.'

THE IDEAL HOG.

Some time ago you gave us a description and a picture of 'the impossible hog.' Now, sir, we do not want such a hog if he could be bred, for the large Yorkshire comes as near to your picture as may be desirable. So to answer your kind editorial, I would like to say that I have found just what I desire, that is, the ideal hog. I would be pleased if you would drop in the first time you are on your way through St. Mary's, and see my swine. I had been seeking this ideal hog many years, and as he never turned up at the fairs nor came along of his own accord, I thought I would take a look over Ontario in search of him, and, after driving from farm to farm in different townships I found him at a near neighbor's snugly lying near a straw stack. He is a thoroughbred of no particular breed, except the large Berk-Chester White and Yorkshire. As soon as I got my eye on him I claimed him as my ideal hog. The Berks I found, though the best of sweet, tender meat, were too slow for growth, and if shoved became too bulky. The large Yorkshire were too coarse and too large in bone, and when they were big enough were not fat enough for profit to the consumer. Neither was I pleased with the other breeds. But now I am well pleased with what I have after breeding for three years. We have a pair of sows that give two litters in a year each, and whether got by Berk or York they are first-class stockers. I shall not draw a picture of the sows and pigs as I could not do them justice, but I will give their dimensions in figures as well as I can by measurement. The sows are three years and six months old, and are perfect beauties; long and as near straight as a hog should be, that is slightly rounding, measuring from nose to root of tail 5 feet 10 inches; height, 2 feet 4 inches; girth, 4 feet 7 inches; length of leg, 11 inches; with deep sides and straight white hair.

D. C. BROWN.

Ans.—I shall be pleased, if opportunity offers, to call some time and inspect Mr. Brown's 'ideal hog,' and can well imagine that combining the best qualities of the breeds mentioned he deserves the title given to him. The effort to keep up distinct breeds has been one of the mistakes of swine breeders. The qualities desirable in the bacon hog are such as may be best aimed at by a judicious mixture of several breeds, as described by this correspondent.

THE BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

Subscriber, Elmwood, Ont.—Please give the name of the best agricultural paper published.

Ans.—This is a very difficult question to answer, since it is world-wide, and involves comparisons which, as Mrs. Partington says, are 'odorous.' I will only venture to say in reply that we have two very excellent exclusively agricultural papers published in Canada. One is the 'Farming World,' which I suppose may be said to be the official organ of the Department of Agriculture. It is published in Toronto at a dollar a year. The other is 'The Farmer's Advocate,' which is issued simultaneously at London and Winnipeg, at the same price.

A PERSISTENT WEED.

A correspondent of the 'Country Gentleman' has enclosed a leaf and white flower belonging to a vine which infests his meadows along the course of a creek which sometimes overflows the banks. He enquires if that excellent journal can identify the weed and tell how to eradicate it. The specimens having been sent to the State Botanist, Mr. Peck, he replies by giving a cut and description of the plant by which it will be recognized no doubt, by many readers of the 'Witness' as a nuisance that may be found on their own farms. Mr. Peck says of it:—

'The botanical name of the plant is Convolvulus sepium. In some botanies it stands as Calystegia sepium. It has several common names, among which are hedge bindweed, wild morning-glory, Rutland beauty, wood-bind, lily-bind and hedge lily.

'It is a native perennial vine, and trails over the ground, stone walls or fences, or twines about or runs over other plants. It is a vigorous rapidly-growing plant, and occurs in many places over a wide extent of country. It spreads both by seeds and by deep horizontal root-stocks. In this respect it is similar to the noted Canada thistle. Though it seems to prefer to grow in the low, moist ground or along the banks of streams or rivers, it sometimes becomes a troublesome weed in meadows, grain fields, cultivated ground and berry patches.

'When it has become well established, it is difficult to eradicate. If it is in small quantity and in a favorable location, it may be dug out by the roots with a spading-fork. If abundant and in a field, it would be well to plough the infested land and plant some crop that should have frequent cultivation, going over the ground with a sharp hoe and cutting below the surface every vine that has escaped destruction by the cultivator. This should be repeated as often as a vine peeps above the surface; for if the roots are allowed to unfold the leaves in the sunlight, they will renew their vitality and strength, but if they are continuously deprived of their leaves, they will in due time give up the struggle and die. This involves close watchfulness and much labor.

'If the plants grow along fence rows or in waste places along the banks of streams, where there are no valuable or cultivated plants in danger of being destroyed by the treatment, but where the weeds are a menace to such plants they may be killed by the use of sulphuric acid. One correspondent reports good success in killing weeds by sprinkling them with sulphuric acid mixed with water in the proportion of one part of acid to 40 of water. As the acid is very destructive, it should be handled with great care and the mixture be kept in some non-corroding receptacle, like glass or granite-ware.

LINDENBANK.

TO TAN PIG SKIN.

Marden, Ont.—Pig skin is tanned for saddles, etc., but you cannot make it waterproof. Steep the hide in brine for about a week, then scrape all the flesh off carefully. Shave off the bristles. Rub powdered saltpetre and alum, mixed in the proportion of 1 to 4, over the fleshy side, and leave it for four or five days. Then work the skin about with the hands until it is soft and pliable.

EARLY POTATOES.

D. McK.—1. Please give a good method of starting potatoes for an early market. 2. Which is the best variety to use? Ans.—1. Place the seed potatoes in broad shallow boxes with the seed end up. Keep them in a window where they will get plenty of sun but no frost. Plant them as soon as the frost is out of the ground, by which time they will have started a short growth, and you will have potatoes considerably earlier than by the ordinary planting. 2. The 'Early Gem' is considered highly satisfactory in this district.

LIVE WEIGHT OF ANIMALS.

Albatross, P.E.I.—There is no law regulating the length of time an animal shall be kept fasting before being weighed. In bargaining for the purchase of the animal, by live weight, an agreement may be made that it shall not be fed for a certain time before weighing, customarily twelve hours for hogs, and twenty-four hours for cattle and sheep.

VETERINARY.

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

A COW WITH CHILL.

Birr, Ont.—What is the best thing to give a milking cow when she takes a sudden chill from damp or cold; cow, hearty eater and good milker. What could be given her to keep her from getting worse, and cure her right up. Ans.—Rub her over the body and legs with straw wisps; cover her with a warm blanket, and give her a quart of ale heated as hot as she can swallow it, and add half an ounce of ground ginger; stir well and administer from the bottle.

FISTULOUS WITHERS.

Balder, Man.—I have a valuable mare, with a swelling like an egg on her left shoulder, swelling over the withers, to her right shoulder; had it lanced, and a lot of yellowish-green matter spurted out of it, and has continued running ever since; first lanced it about three months ago. I have been syringing it with carbolic acid, and also injected iodine several times, and it does not appear to get any better. She is expected to foal the end of April, and I do not like to operate on her. Ans.—You have a very troublesome case of fistulous withers to deal with. By all means call in the services of a skilled veterinarian. The principles of treatment will be free openings, extending to the bottom of the sinuses, giving a free vent for escape of pus and other products of inflammation, which will require free incisions or the insertion of setons, and the thorough injection of antiseptic and astringent lotions. Corrosive sublimate tablets are convenient for making solutions for such cases; washing out with carbolic acid or creolin solutions, then injecting the corrosive sublimate solution; solutions of sulphate of copper or sulphate of zinc, half an ounce to a quart of water.

MAMMITIS MARE.

N.M., Nova Scotia.—Five-year-old mare; three weeks ago udder began to swell until swelling was size of half a bucket. After five days swelling, reduced, but there is still swelling about two inches round nearly down to forelegs. Had scratches all winter in hind legs. Ans.—The inflammation of the udder was due to septic infection from the diseased heels. You should give her a mild purgative, say, six drachms of aloes, and follow this by giving her a dessertspoonful of liquor arsenicalis three times a day in her mash. She should have no oats; feed her on bran mashes, carrots, etc., and good hay. Foment the teat several times daily with hot water rubbing dry each time; on mild days, give working exercise. The heels must be poulticed and dressed with oxide of zinc ointment, or a weak iodine ointment, one to fourteen. Give half an ounce of nitrate of potash every second day in a mash. Stop the arsenic after ten days.

ECZEMA OR POULTRY LICE.

Ignoramus.—Mare, aged; in good condition; working steady; fed on hay and oats, in good spirits, seems very itchy, keeps rubbing on everything within reach. The only thing I can detect is a slight scab in places, somewhat like dandruff. She is well brushed every day. Ans.—Probably eczema. Feed her on bran mashes for two days, then give her an aloetic purgative, a ball containing seven drachms of Barbadoes aloes and half a drachm of ground ginger. After the purging has ceased, give her two drachms of nitrate of potash night and morning, in her mash. To relieve the itching of the skin, wash the parts with the following: Creolin, two ounces; carbonate of soda, one ounce; tepid water, two gallons. This treatment requires a warm stable, and that she be idle. Put on a clean blanket, one which has been washed in water nearly boiling, and whitewash the stalls. See that no poultry roost near the horses. Poultry lice sometimes cause itchiness.

BROKEN WIND.

H. McL., Nova Scotia.—What is a sure cure for thick wind in a horse? My horse has been thick-winded for about six months or more. He puffs quite loud when driven above a walk. I tried liquor arsenicalis in his oats, but this did not cure him. He has no cough at all, only occasionally after drinking, and not the least sign of the heaves. Ans.—Such cases are difficult to treat successfully. There is no 'sure cure' for it. Take him off work, feed him on soft food, bran mashes, carrots, etc. Clip the hair close on the throat and rub well in the following blistering ointment: P. cantharides, 1 dr.; biniodide of mercury, 1 dr.; lard, 1 ounce. The skin should previously be washed clean. Continue the internal administration of liquor arsenicalis twice daily. Give him only half ration of hay, well shaken and sprinkled with salt and water. After the throat has healed from the blister, rub it daily with the following: ointment: Iodide of potassium, 1 dr.; lard, 1 ounce. If he eats his litter, muzzle him.

LUMPY JAW.

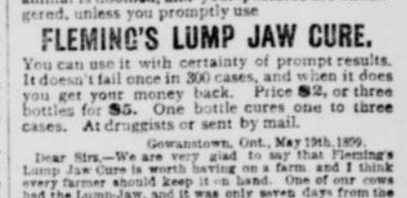
We have received the following from Mr. William McDonald, Woodford, Ont., which is the result of practical experience. We have not tried this remedy. Should any of our readers try it we would be glad to learn the results:—

In late issues of the 'Witness' I saw several requests for a remedy for lump jaw on cattle. In my experience with lump jaw, I have found nothing more effective than coal oil, for checking the inflammation and nature repaired the injury, when either on the bone or in the flesh. Apply it with a piece of sponge or rag to the entire swelling without using friction, so as to save the hair, but not so freely as to cause it to flow beyond the part effected. Continue the application for several days, then omit a few days, then apply again. Continue in like manner till the inflammation has ceased, which you will know by passing the back of the hand in a line over the part affected. If pus has not formed, a flesh lump will gradually disappear, but otherwise it will mature and discharge. Care should be taken to gently squeeze the lump once daily, so as to prevent closing while it contains pus. When on the bone, if the inflammation has not destroyed the bone, the above treatment will cure it, but the enlargement will not disappear. Stockmen should make a careful examination of their cattle monthly, so as to detect any trouble in time, but when left till the eye detects it through the coating of hair, it has acquired considerable dimensions.

LIVE STOCK.

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

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.



NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is the only speedy and sure cure for **GALLS, SORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SCRATCHES, MUD SCALDS, ETC.**

National Gall Cure is wonderful in its effect, no other preparation in the world can equal it, and **it does its work while the horse is working.**

For sore teats on cows **it gives immediate** and certain cure.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

On receipt of 50 cents we will send **two** full sized boxes of National Gall Cure, which are sold at 25 cents each, and a full nickel plated bit as shown in above illustration for 50 cents.

Money refunded if not found satisfactory.

National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers.

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

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.



HEED THAT LUMP

Trade Mark.

If it is Lump Jaw, the animal is doomed, and your pastures are endangered, unless you promptly use

FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE.

You can use it with certainty of prompt results. It doesn't fail once in 300 cases, and when it does you get your money back. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. One bottle cures one to three cases. At druggists or sent by mail.

Gowanstown, Ont., May 19th, 1899.

Dear Sirs,—We are very glad to say that Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure is worth having on a farm, and I think every farmer should keep it on hand. One of our cows had the Lump-Jaw, and it was only seven days from the time we put it on until the lump was gone. It's the best in Canada to-day. Yours truly, HOWARD COATES.

Valuable but free. You will appreciate the information given in our new illustrated pamphlet. Free to readers of this paper. Write for it to-day.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
Room D, 58 Bay Street, TORONTO, Ont.

NO SPAVINS

The worst possible Spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Curbs, Splints and Ringbones just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.

Write to-day. Ask for Pamphlet No. 1.

FLEMING BROS., 58 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an exent that though we have been offering it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information.



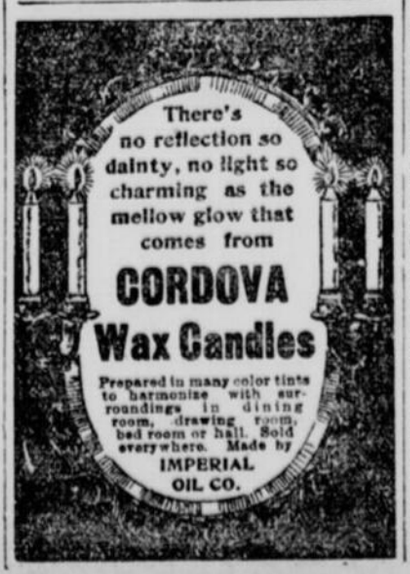
This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 334 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the proper remedies. The different remedies employed in all diseases are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.



NINETEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

A Greater and Grander Investment than any offered to the Public, and especially the Farmers, of any country in the world in modern times.

PROFESSOR JAMES W. ROBERTSON, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING FOR CANADA, IN HIS REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR CANADA, AFTER GOING TO ENGLAND AND INVESTIGATING, AND SENDING SAMPLE SHIPMENTS, ENDORSES THE GREAT OBJECT OF THIS COMPANY.

THE CANADIAN DRESSED POULTRY COMPANY, LIMITED,

(TO BE INCORPORATED.)

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $450,000.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ont.

PRESIDENT: Mr. GIBSON ARNOLDI, Barrister-at-Law, Toronto, Ontario.

MANAGER: Mr. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, Merchant, Hamilton, Ontario.

OBJECT OF THE COMPANY.—This company is being formed for the advancement of Canadian trade with England, in dressed poultry, ducks, turkeys and geese, dressed meats, and any other farm produce the company may at any time deem it advisable in the best interests of the shareholders, to deal in. Every well informed Canadian farmer knows about the extensive experiments Professor Robertson has been making for the Canadian Government at the Experimental Farms at Carleton Place, Ont., and at Bondville, Que., and that the object of the experiments was simply to prove to the Canadian farmers and the public of Canada, the amount of money they are failing to make every year by not taking advantage of the great market which is open to them in England. Canada has sent only a few sample shipments so far, but the profits were simply astonishing and the Canadian public to-day owe thanks to the Government of Canada for what it has done in this connection, and it has done much, for the fame of the Canadian shipments has spread all over Great Britain and her merchants are to-day looking for a concern in Canada, financially strong enough and progressive enough, to supply the great demand.

THIS IS THE GREAT OBJECT OF THE COMPANY. IT WILL BE NO MONOPOLY AND IT CANNOT BE MADE ONE; ITS SUCCESS MEANS THE FARMER'S SUCCESS. The farmer's duty is first to become a shareholder in this Canadian Company, and by so doing show his faith in his country's future, and that he means business as, his money being invested, his interests and the interests of the Company are the same, and then to earn a good reputation for himself as a first-class raiser of poultry, turkeys, ducks and geese for the Company. This Company will buy only from its own shareholders, as special care will be taken to instruct them in all the latest methods of raising and fattening poultry in large quantities, and specially the class of poultry required for the English trade, and with care and attention every farmer or farmer's wife and every man, woman or child of ordinary intelligence in Canada who has fifty dollars can buy ten shares and become a shareholder, and by beginning in a small way and saving his profits, make himself wealthy, like Mr. Taylor has done. Who Mr. Taylor is is explained in the following story, told by Professor Robertson, the well-known Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for Canada, to the standing committee of the House of Commons:

'WELL-TO-DO FARMERS FATTEN CHICKENS.—I did not find the men who fatten chickens in Britain were poor farmers who had no other means of making a living. In Canada there is an idea that it is only poor farmers who can do nothing else who may raise chickens. The people who raise and fatten chickens in England are to be found south of London, between London and the English Channel, on about the richest part of the island, with the finest situation, close to the best markets. These are the men who have developed the chicken fattening industry, not the far-away, ignorant, incapable and poor farmers, but the men who are in the best position as to locality and soil of any in the British Isles. Then across the Channel, in the north of France also, chicken-raising is carried on; so that in the two parts of the European countries which are the richest, we find chicken-fattening. The business is not for the out-of-way farmer of Canada alone. I LEARN ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSINESS, and instead of reasoning that out in the abstract, let me tell you in simple narrative what I found, when last year I made the acquaintance of a chicken-fattener near Uckfield, who is known as one of the best poultry-fatteners in Britain. I had got the name of Mr. Samuel Taylor from one of the leading poultry dealers in London. When I got to his place I found Mr. Taylor was a successful farmer. HE HAD BEGUN LIFE AS A FARM LABORER WITHOUT CAPITAL. When I visited him he had a fine farm-steading and was doing a prosperous business. I would not like to say how much money the chicken-fattening business brought him in; but I would not be surprised to learn that the annual net balance was over a thousand pounds (five thousand dollars a year). This man had begun life as a farm laborer, and by sticking to this business had made money out of it. Chicken fattening is not to be sneered at as a small affair.'

SMALL CAPITAL REQUIRED.—The amount of capital required by a farmer will be very small, as he can begin raising them in as small a way as he likes, and as his profits grow he can increase the number, making this a grand investment for either farmers or their wives, and those who either cannot afford to keep up a large farm or who through some infirmity or poor health are not able to attend to the heavy duties of heavy farming. It is not necessary to employ much labor, as can be seen from the following description of the 'cramming machine' and the directions how to use it. It is one of the most approved methods of feeding chickens; the machine is simply a hopper or reservoir about the shape and size of a large pail, on a stand about four feet from the ground. At the bottom of the hopper is the cylinder of a pump. That may be about three inches in diameter. The piston rod is connected with the lever to be worked by a man's foot. When the foot is pressed down that pumps the stuff out. At the bottom of the cylinder of the pump there is an opening or small nozzle to which is connected a rubber tube about the size of the little finger and about ten inches long. Different sizes of tubes are used for chickens and turkeys. When the cramming process is begun the hopper is filled. A boy hands out a chicken to the operator. He opens the chicken's beak with one hand, then slips the tube down the throat. The tube is moistened with the food, the mixture being an oleaginous one. One stroke of his foot, with his hand across the chicken's breast gives the chicken its breakfast or its dinner, as the case may be. An expert chicken man with a boy to help him, and in some cases two boys, will feed from 300 to 350 chickens an hour. There is nothing cruel or brutal in the practice.

The following shows the average cost with freight on usual basis (not express) of laying down and selling such chickens in Liverpool:—

	Per pair.
Original cost of chickens	54 cents.
Cost of food	33 cents.
Cost of shipping cases	3 cents.
Freight, commission, etc.	18 cents.
	$1.08

These figures show the total cost of some chickens per pair which were shipped to Mr. James Ruddin, St. John's market, Liverpool, England, and which met with a ready sale at eightpence (sixteen cents) per pound. As they weighed eleven pounds per pair they were actually sold for one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair—just think for one moment, one dollar and seventy-six cents for a pair of chickens in England and yet it is only a fair market price there and the profits are equally as good, if not better, on turkeys, geese and ducks. Mr. Ruddin wrote as follows about the shipment: 'I was agreeably surprised at the all round excellence of your small experimental shipment of Canadian capons (chickens). On opening the cases the birds were found to be in beautiful condition, and presented a most saleable appearance. After the birds were uncased I hung one to find out how long it would retain its bright appearance, and found that it became milky white in color as soon as the bird had dried out of the chilled state; to-day, five days later, it is as nice looking as a fresh killed bird. I think the price obtained will both please and pay you. It is a fair market price.' THREE FIRMS ALONE INTIMATED THEIR ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO HANDLE ABOUT TWO THOUSAND CASES PER WEEK AT GOOD PRICES.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE shows the difference in weights of representative chickens killed before being fattened and similar chickens after being fattened for thirty-six days:—

	Before fattening.	After fattening.
With feather off	8 lbs. 8 ozs.	16 lbs. 4 ozs.
Ready for cooking	5 lbs. 2 ozs.	11 lbs. 6 ozs.
After being cooked and left cool two days	3 lbs. 8 ozs.	9 lbs. 2 ozs.
Bones	1 lb. 2 ozs.	1 lb. 11 ozs.
Edible portion	2 lbs. 6 ozs.	7 lbs. 6 ozs.

RAISING POULTRY PAYS.—The above table shows it pays better to fatten them, and the above memo. of sale shows it pays best to ship them to England. The shipment sent to Mr. James Ruddin, St. John's Market, Liverpool, above described, brought one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair, the farmer sold them to the shipper for fifty-four cents per pair, which is above the average price. The shipper then spent another fifty-four cents per pair fattening them, paying freight charges, cold storage charges, and commission for selling them, and then put in his pocket a clear net profit of sixty-eight cents. The Canadian farmer who sold the chickens to the shipper had to make his profit out of the fifty-four cents, and every Canadian farmer to-day is making his profit out of chickens at about the same price, and often he does not get more than thirty cents per pair; can anything be clearer than that the farmer is failing to make enormous profits? The company intends to mend this condition of affairs.

POSSIBILITY OF SUCCESS.—The formation of this company is one of the natural outgrowths of the great and wonderful cold storage system. Before 'cold storage' became known, it would have been an impossibility to carry on this great business, but now, the great success of cold or chilled storage is the maker of this enormous business, which will prove a blessing, and a money-maker for its shareholders. Space will not permit giving a full description of the proposed arrangements to be made, of the receiving and shipping stations, abattoirs, cold storage plants, offices and agencies this company will find it necessary to establish in Canada and England, or of the numerous employees it will have to engage to do the buying, killing, plucking, packing and shipping; the inspectors the company will engage, and carefully instruct to qualify them to inspect from time to time the farms of those raising poultry for the company, and to give to the working shareholders such directions and assistance as may be deemed advisable to assist them to raise first-class poultry.

THE HEAD OFFICE WILL BE AT HAMILTON, ONTARIO, and from there MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, THE EXPERIENCED MANAGER, will direct its affairs. Mr. Gilmore is already well known to many Canadians, but for those who do not know him, and who would naturally like to know something of the man who is to direct the affairs of the Company in which they intend to invest their money, the following extract from a letter written by the celebrated F. W. FEARMAN CO., LIMITED, the great pork packers and provision merchants, and probably the oldest established firm of its kind in Canada, to the proposed bank of this company, will be of interest:—GENTLEMEN,—AT THE REQUEST OF MR. W. S. GILMORE, WE WRITE TO ADVISE YOU THAT WE HAVE KNOWN HIM FOR YEARS, AND HAVE HAD DURING THAT TIME CONTINUOUS BUSINESS DEALINGS WITH HIM AS ONE OF OUR CUSTOMERS. HE IS A PRACTICAL PROVISION DEALER AND BUTCHER OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE. HE IS ABOUT FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS OF AGE, BUT ACTIVE AND PROGRESSIVE, AND AS A JUDGE OF POULTRY, LIVE OR DRESSED, HE IS CERTAINLY THE EQUAL OF THE BEST IN HAMILTON. AS TO HIS PERSONAL CHARACTER, RESPECTABILITY AND INTEGRITY, WE BELIEVE HE IS FULLY TO BE RELIED ON FOR ANYTHING HE WILL UNDERTAKE.

The Canadian cheese trade brought to Canada something like nineteen million dollars during the year 1900. Our butter trade with England in 1894 amounted to only six hundred thousand dollars; in 1900 it had increased to about four million dollars, and a further increase of two million dollars has been prophesied for the butter trade this year. In 1891 the exports from Canada of bacon were a little over six hundred thousand dollars, and in 1898 they had grown to eight and a half million dollars' worth of pork—a tremendous increase in these few years. WHO WILL SAY THAT THE DRESSED POULTRY TRADE, considering the suitability of this country to raise poultry in, the natural fondness of all English people particularly, for poultry as a food, HAS NOT A FAIR CHANCE to become a worthy rival of our great cheese industry, which has already reached about nineteen millions of dollars a year.

ADVANTAGES OF BEING A SHAREHOLDER.

1. TO SELL TO THE COMPANY—It is intended that the Company shall only buy from those who are shareholders, and to buy birds raised or fattened by them, and any shareholder who allows his name to be used for the purpose of selling to the Company, any chickens not so raised by himself, or for him, will render himself liable to have his business connections with the Company ended peremptorily, unless he has first the permission of the Company, which will be given only in case shareholders are not able to supply the demand, in which case shareholders will be appointed buyers to buy on commission.

2. SHAREHOLDERS will have the great advantage of careful instruction in the art of raising and fattening poultry, which to every progressive farmer is in itself something greatly to be desired, as science enters largely into the breeding of poultry in large numbers correctly; this is a special advantage in view of the fact that Canada is likely soon to become possibly the greatest poultry-raising country in the world.

3. THE SHAREHOLDER, besides selling to the Company, will share in all the profits of the Company, and thus secure to himself his share of THE PROFITS OF SELLING IN ENGLAND; this Company will have no preference shares, and no one will be given a preference; all shareholders in this Company must be in the same class and share alike, and his share of the profits will be in proportion to the amount of stock held by him.

4. ALL THE servants and employees of the Company will be chosen, as far as possible, from among the shareholders and their families.

5. THE CAPITAL STOCK of this Company is divided into shares worth five dollars each, and of this only a limited number of shares are offered for public subscription, but no subscription will be accepted for less than ten shares ($50). If you wish to become a shareholder, lose no time, but send in your subscription at once, as the stock will be allotted in the order in which the applications are received, and no stock will be held open for any one. Fill out the APPLICATION FORM, given below, be careful to state how many shares you want, and the amount of money you enclose, sign your name to it, and then fill in your address, and send it by registered letter to Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, the President of the proposed Company, 9 Toronto street, Toronto, Ontario, accompanied by a marked cheque, Post-Office Order, or Express Order, for the full amount of your subscription, payable to the order of Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, President of the Company.

The promoters reserve the right to change the name of the proposed Company if the Government requests them to do so as a condition to the granting of Letters Patent under the Great Seal incorporating the proposed Company and also at the same time to ask incorporation with any other amount of capital stock than named, in their discretion.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

GIBSON ARNOLDI, ESQ., President, The Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Ltd., 9 Toronto street, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I enclose you herewith $....., in full payment for .....shares of fully paid and non-assessable stock in the Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, which I wish allotted to me, as I wish to become a fully qualified shareholder, and entitled to all the advantages of the Company, as described in the above prospectus.

Your name ..... Your address, ...

LETTERS FROM READERS.

ARE THERE BREAKERS AHEAD FOR THE COUNTRY?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with extreme care a series of articles that have recently appeared in your columns, on trusts, combines, monopolies, local and foreign corporations, railway and industrial franchises, government bounties and exemptions, and the danger to the Canadian public of our various legislatures granting franchises and acts of incorporation as well as the power of our municipal authorities to grant franchises. Your articles on these and kindred subjects are most suggestive, and are fraught with an importance that it is difficult to realize. One point raised by you, that is, Canada's hunger for foreign capital and her eager impatience for development, should, I think, lead us to call a halt. There is no five millions of people on this earth spread over such an inheritance as the nation, kingdom or Dominion of Canada. There is room on the bigger half of the North American continent, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, north of line 45, for many millions of happy homes, occupied by a hardy, intelligent and healthy people, to whom their own country will offer for some centuries at least, as far as human eyes can see, a full, free and fair opportunity to compete in the marts of the world for a liberal share of the good things of this life, untrammelled by the sometimes unjust bondage of so-called vested rights, offensive social distinction and other relics of either debasing slavery or feudal barbarism. We are emphatically a free people, owing only allegiance to a flag which stands wherever it floats for British rights, justice and fair play.

It must, however, be plain to every thoughtful mind, that, as a people, not only do we live in ominous times, but we also occupy a country which, shall I say, has not been uncovered by others, for quite a period of its eventful history. Personally I have long felt that it would take Canadians all their time to so guard our long frontier, that all and every action on our side should be based on the broadest principles of good neighborhood—we are brothers, not merely cousins; let us live as brethren.

In writing thus, I am not of opinion that a common brotherhood means that the smaller or weaker one should allow the bigger, older and richer fellow to grasp everything that he thinks he has a legal or commercial or trade right to. It is pretty well known that the concentration of financial power, money, influence, enterprise and energy into a limited number of hands has enabled just a few leading spirits to pretty well exploit the United States, and, as in some lines, at least, we are possibly the only people that can compete with them, the men who rule the United States will most likely make an effort to get control in Canada also. It is a moot question with many whether the average public man in Canada to-day is so far above the influences which have practically gulped up so many of what were once thought to be the natural and inalienable rights of the sovereign people of the United States of America, as to make it sure and certain that Canada will remain safe from such exploitation.

Most people know that the 'Witness' is not shut out by political or other ties from giving open and plain, outspoken opposition to any movement, whether in parliament or elsewhere, that it considers is opposed to public weal—your remarks on the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company deal hit in more than one place.

My letter is now longer than I had intended, but I have some ideas on old eastern Canada's claim or pre-emptive rights for a fair and liberal share of the trade that must arise from the development of the mighty North-West, seeing that we bore the burden and heat of the day in the struggle which gave to the world the only opportunity it ever had of ever knowing that there was such a country as the Canadian North-West—and with your permission I will in a future communication try to give your readers some facts that to me seem worthy of consideration.

W. CLENDINNENG.

Montreal, March 8, 1901.

MR. GLADSTONE AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your paper of Feb. 16 was a letter on the above subject, by Mr. Martin Sutherland. In this he seeks to vindicate Mr. Gladstone's retrocession of the Transvaal, and to place Great Britain in the wrong as regards its first annexation—and, apparently, in all other points he touches on. As his authority, in part, he takes Mr. Justin McCarthy's 'History of our own times.' Mr. McCarthy was, perhaps, the best of a clique, to whom the spread of imperial influence was, to say the least, distasteful, and his authority on such points is open to challenge.

Mr. Sutherland quotes this writer as stating 'that the Transvaal was boldly, not to say lawlessly, declared a portion of the dominions of Great Britain.' Now, at the time, and my authority is the then President, Mr. Burghers, an educated and able Boer, the republic was insolvent, and in a state of complete anarchy. By its cruel treatment of the natives, to which our Livingstone also bears testimony, their resentment was aroused, threatening not only the destruction of the Boers, but the peace of all South Africa. Within the Transvaal, Secocoeni was in successful hostility, and on the southern border, Cetewayo had massed sixty thousand Zulus, who, it was feared, would have swept the country to Pretoria, had not Great Britain intervened.

In this crisis, Mr. Burghers, though opposed to annexation, laid the matter before the Raad, in a written speech; a few words of which I may quote: 'I would rather be a policeman in a strong government than the president of such a state. It is you, members of this Raad, and you, Boers, who have lost the country; who have sold your independence. You have ill-treated the natives, you have shot them down, you have practically enslaved them, and now you have to pay the penalty.

Another point which we have to take into account affects our relations with our English neighbors. It is asked, what have they to do with our position? I tell you, as much as we have to do with our Kaffir neighbors. As little as we can allow barbarities among the Kaffirs, as little can they allow, in a state on their borders, that anarchy and rebellion should prevail.'

The request for annexation was signed by three thousand of the eight thousand full burghers, which was a fair proportion, considering the vast extent and inaccessible nature of the country, and its disturbed condition.

The act of annexation, after being submitted by President Burghers to his executive and some alterations made, was duly proclaimed by Sir Theophilus Shepstone. Mr. Burghers qualifying his consent with a vague protest, blaming the Boers for the apathy that made outside assistance absolutely imperative.

Then, surely, was the time for the malcontents to take a stand. But, whatever their mental reservations, they did nothing, accepting, with true Dutch thrift, Britain's aid in the crisis. Mr. Fitzpatrick, an eminent South African lawyer, in his book, 'The Transvaal from Within,' thus describes what followed during the next three years:

'The effect of the annexation was to start the wells of plenty bubbling—with British gold. The country's debts were paid, Secocoeni and Cetewayo would be dealt with. The responsibility for all things was on other and broader shoulders. The wave of the magician's wand looked so very simple that the price began to seem heavy, the eaten bread was forgotten, and so the men, who had remained passive, or recorded formal protests only, when they should have resisted, so as to show that they were in earnest, now began their repeal agitation. All the benefits which the Boers hoped to reap from annexation had been reaped. Repeal could rob them of none of these.'

Meantime, seven thousand miles away, Mr. Gladstone, then in opposition, helped them, by demanding retrocession. In 1880 he got into power. Then, if at all, was the time to cancel the annexation. Had it been done, it would have been an act of splendid magnanimity, which even those, who might think it unwise, could yet have admired. But Mr. Gladstone in power and Mr. Gladstone in opposition, as is the way of politicians, differed. He halted between the Boers, demanding that he should make good his Midlothian speeches, and the loyalists, begging for a promise that they should not be sacrificed. In reply to their petitions, on May 20, 1880, Lord Kimberley, Mr. Gladstone's Secretary of State for the Colonies, telegraphed: 'Under no circumstances can the Queen's authority in the Transvaal be relinquished,' and four days later in the House, he stated: 'After careful consideration of the position, we have come to the conclusion that we could not relinquish the Transvaal.' On June 8, Mr. Gladstone wrote Messrs. Kruger and Joubert to the same effect. Subsequently, when the loyal settlers, alarmed by the persistent rumors of retrocession, again appealed to him, he referred them to his letter to the Boer delegates, as a final expression of his intentions, and authorized them to publish the message.

By this time Great Britain had paid the debts of the republic. Secocoeni, Cetewayo and the Basutos had been reduced, at the cost of the lives of over two thousand British soldiers, and tens of millions of British money. The fifteen thousand troops, engaged in these operations, were withdrawn, leaving only small garrisons in the Transvaal and Natal. Now was the opportunity and late in December the Boers attacked three companies of the 94th Regiment at Bronkhorst Spruit, under circumstances of undoubted treachery, which, aggravated by the subsequent infamous murder of Captain Elliot, the only unwounded officer of the little force, and other similar acts, has caused a bitter feeling that fair fighting would not have aroused. Joubert then invaded Natal, just as he did nearly twenty years later, and defeated the small garrison at Majuba. Troops were hastily sent from India and elsewhere. Just as Sir Frederick Roberts, with a force of ten thousand, was preparing to take the field, like a bolt from a clear sky, came Mr. Gladstone's message—to relinquish the Transvaal.

Mr. Sutherland makes the previously unheard of statement that Mr. Gladstone had already agreed with the Boer delegates in London to their demand, and that the bloodshed was caused by the Boer generals not getting the news in time. The interval between the first fighting and Mr. Gladstone's change of mind was over three months. It was only after the British defeats that he, too late (as when Gordon perished at Khartoum) reconsidered his decision. There is this to be said for Mr. Gladstone. He had profound confidence in British prestige. The mass of the Boers, living in isolation recognized only the law of superior force. The result of the first war confirmed them in this, and, by so much, made this one possible. The settlement that followed was a policy of scuttle. There was no thought or care for the unfortunate British subjects. Throughout all South Africa it left a painful and humiliating impression in the minds of all loyal men, and a corresponding one of triumph and exultation among the disloyal Dutch and the Boers. Not only was immigration checked, but our colonies ceased to share in the growing prosperity of all other British possessions. Worst of all was the feeling that the end was not yet.

Mr. Sutherland says 'the British people sustained the government at the last elections.' But were they in a position to judge? Anybody who attempted to put the Boer side before the public was mobbed. The colonies sent contingents through blind loyalty, etc.' This arrogation of a monopoly of ability to judge the question aright will have to be shared with the continental nations, the masses of whom, in proportion to their ignorance, are violently pro-Boer—as are England's enemies everywhere. As to mobbing Boer sympathisers there may have been a few such occurrences, but the relatives of those slain in defence of the distant outposts of the Empire may be pardoned for bitterness against those who publicly insisted that they fell in an unjust cause. We have heard of no mobbing of the Irish members, very pronounced pro-Boers—as they would be pro-devils if his satanic majesty were to invade England.

It was no blind loyalty that prompted the colonies, when Mr. Kruger's insulting ultimatum was received, to send assistance. It was not even the natural instinct of blood-brotherhood that made a unit of the British race, although this was not wanting. It was the spirit that put down slavery that sides with justice against tyranny. It was that instinct of fair play that gave the Boers of the Cape and the French of Canada rights equal in every respect to their British conquerors. It was felt that the time had come when this trading on the embarrassment of a great power dealing with a smaller one, must end, and finally.

Mr. Sutherland also makes light of the Franchise grievance, and remarks that 'five years was not a long time to wait,' adding that 'we do not vote for our Senate.' These remarks show that he has not looked into the subject carefully. As briefly as possible the facts as to the franchise are these: On the retrocession, Mr. Kruger explained that the ownership of property, or in default, one year's residence conferred burgher's rights. Settlers were formally invited to come in and develop the country's resources. Through the capital and energy of the new-comers, the annual revenues of the Republic increased from eight hundred thousand dollars to twenty million dollars (or twenty-five hundred percent!) in ten years. By cunning legislation, the Boers being constitutionally opposed to paying taxes, nine-tenths of his enormous sum was paid by the Uitlanders. Further, by means of corrupt concessions granted to Boers and foreigners, mostly Hollanders, a sum of about ten million dollars was annually taken out of the pockets of the unfortunate Uitlanders, a good portion of which found its way into those of the Pretoria clique of boodlers, of which Mr. Eloff, the president's son-in-law, was the head.

The extension of the franchise would in time have curtailed this golden stream. Thus three powerful incentives—love of power, love of money, and hatred of the English, conspired, in Mr. Kruger, to prevent their having any voice in the government. So first the cities in which the Uitlanders were most numerous, were deprived of representation. Then, by successive tortuous enactments, they were practically excluded from the franchise. It would take too long to tell how this was arrived at. But Mr. Fitzpatrick, the secretary of the Johannesburg reform committee, after giving the text of the various laws, sume up thus: 'It is therefore clear that, assuming that the field cornet's books are honestly compiled and available (which they seldom are) the emigrant, after fourteen years' probation, during which he shall have given up his own country, and have been politically emasculated, and have attained the age of at least forty years, would have the privilege of obtaining burghers' rights—should he be able to induce the majority of a frequently hostile clique to sign a petition in his behalf, and should he then escape the veto of the president and the executive. To realize the irony of such an offer, one should read the list of grievances, signed by thirty-five thousand Uitlanders, appealing to our late Queen against the crass tyranny and widespread corruption of Krugerism. A.

Montreal, March, 1901.

THE DIVISION OF ONTARIO.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of March 1 you advocate the division of Ontario (old Upper Canada since 1791) into two provinces, and even go so far as to suggest names, which, of course, I admit would be very appropriate if such an event ever should take place. I fear very much your idea will not meet with any very general approval on the part of the Ontario people. You base your suggestion on great area (acreage) and industrial conditions that must necessarily affect the political ideas of our future generations. Why not begin at home. As far as you are concerned, Quebec has a much greater area now, since 1896. Just for comparison I observe that Quebec has now over 340,000 square miles, while Ontario has only 220,000. The area of Quebec up to 1896 was 188,688 square miles. Ontario is, I admit, physically divided into two great areas, one mountainous, and containing great resources in timber and minerals, etc.; the other, agricultural in its character, but so is Quebec. All the region south of the St. Lawrence and as far east as Quebec, with the exception of one or two counties—Beace and Compton—are agricultural in character, not, indeed, suitable for any other industry, while the few eastern counties and all the northern counties and unexplored regions up to Hudson's Bay are exactly similar in character to our New Ontario. Eastern Ontario, particularly all that Laurentian region north of Peterborough, containing the counties bordering on the Ottawa river and the Georgian Bay, is the same. Your argument, therefore, would apply with equal force to most of our provinces. The question to me has long been a very interesting one. Indeed, I think it must be to every one who knows much about our country and its form of government. Federal union was, and is, the only kind of government at all possible in Canada, although it is true Sir John Macdonald advocated legislative union, but while federal union is a highly satisfactory form of government for an intelligent race like ours, it is none the less a very expensive form. It is so divided and subdivided in order to give to the people local control over purely local matters, and has so much machinery in its make-up. For instance, in the small province of Prince Edward Island, with a population of about 110,000, there is as much machinery required as in the British Isles. There has to be a lieutenant-governor to represent the King, a legislative council (now modified) to represent the House of Lords, and a legislative assembly similar to a House of Commons, saying nothing of the representation in the Senate and House of Commons at Ottawa. This system is good; it is bound to prevail, too, and before long I believe will be quite general throughout the world. It prevails in the United States, Switzerland and even in Germany. Australia has now adopted it too, while it is to be hoped South Africa will follow very soon the example. This system is nevertheless very expensive. It costs too much money to run this 'machine.' For a long time I have thought that our only way of remedying it is to make our provinces larger. I would suggest that the Maritime Provinces form a unit, as now, in their representation in the Senate. Even then their area would be about 50,000 square miles, and if Newfoundland should

ever enter confederation, they would, united, make about 93,000 square miles. Then as to the other provinces, they might have been divided into areas running north and south, containing about 200,000 square miles.

Every province should touch the United States frontier, so that every province would have and feel an equal interest in international questions and difficulties that might arise. This would create a splendid political sympathy, which would be a further bond of union in confederation. Each province would have a portion of the boundary under its control, have also the advantage of our most southern climate and its products, and at the same time have a large area of the cold lands of the north. Our conditions would be similar, our mining lands, for example, would not be a monopoly of any one province, the industries of one would be the industries of all, with very few exceptions. This question opens up on me, and I have not space to develop it, but one can easily imagine the effect on our legislatures, our public men, our federal parliament, and on the ideas of our people. I think there would be more cohesive power in our federation then. Besides, with large provinces the expense could be greatly reduced.

R. STOTHERS.

Ottawa, March 4, 1901.

STEALING FLOUR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The 'English Baptist,' published in London, England, in a note headed 'Industrial danger,' says: 'The Speaker points out that in the coming century there will be two distinct classes of effort, the first consisting of those great enterprises in which a maximum of concentration of management is essential, though the shares will probably be in the hands of a large number of holders. These will obviously demand political regulation. But there will be a second class in which private effort, with a small outlay, will be more remunerative than the concentration that has hitherto seemed inevitable, which seems to promise a permanency of equilibrium and of democratic ideas in society.'

This is a good description of industrial conditions in Canada now. Farming, our chief industry, is of the second class, and can only retain or regain equality with associated industries, trusts or combines by governmental protection of the individual citizen. Many western farmers are just now wishing they could and or make holes in the armor of the millers' association. Last week one said, through the Winnipeg 'Weekly Tribune,' that he had been robbed of 302 pounds of flour and feed from a 43-bushel grist, receiving 37 pounds of flour and 16 pounds of feed for every 60-pound bushel of wheat, plus what the miller chose to dock for waste, in addition to paying 13 cents a bushel for grinding. Last year for such wheat as we sold at the elevator for No. 1 hard wheat we got at the grist mill 30 pounds of flour and 16 pounds of bran and shorts for every 60-pound bushel of cleaned wheat put in the mill, and paid 15 cents a bushel for grinding. On our telling the miller he was robbing us he said he was treating us well, and pointed to his books, showing that in some cases he had given out only 25 pounds of flour and 16 pounds of feed per 60-pound bushel of wheat put in, or 36 pounds for 60, with 15 cents to pay for grinding. And this whilst the millers are grinding up and selling for stock feed every atom of dirt they can sweep up in the mill. We suppose there are over forty thousand farmers' families in the Canadian North-West. If each of these grist forty bushels yearly, and are robbed of six pounds of flour per bushel, worth 12 cents, and the one and a half cent they pay the miller for grinding his own little grist, making 13½ cents per bushel, we farmers in the west lose thus $216,000 annually. In our opinion competition under present conditions cannot give us justice. What we need is legislation compelling elevators and grist mills, etc., to keep correct accounts, which, with their places of business, should, in the interests of the public, be always open to government inspection, and any falsification of their accounts render them liable to imprisonment. Why fine a grocer for selling bogus butter, and permit millers to steal tons of flour?

WALTER GARLICK.

Rocanville, Assa., N.W.T.

THE KING'S TITLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is high time that the people of the whole British empire should be made aware of the fact that our present gracious sovereign is not and cannot rightly be termed 'Edward VII., of Great Britain and Ireland, King,' as he has already been proclaimed in the principal cities of the kingdom. That such a title is misleading is plain from the fact of its indicating that the previous Edwards mentioned in history were also kings of Great Britain, whereas they were not, but kings of England only.

The kingdom of Scotland maintained its kingly power up to the day on which King James VI. of Scotland became King James I. of Great Britain and Ireland. It was the English then who refused to permit him to hold the title of James VII., and they were right, inasmuch as his title would have been a false one. In like manner I consider that we Scotchmen are right at this time when, all over the empire, in our press and in public meeting, we are protesting at what we consider to be a gross injustice to our country—an injustice of a sentimental nature, it is true, but nevertheless an injustice, and one to which Scotchmen do not intend tamely to submit.

The first Edward tried in vain to conquer Scotland, as did his English army after his death. The glorious traditions of those days, dear memories to all sons of Caledonia, will sustain them in the present civil struggle into which they have entered for the rightful recognition of their past existence as a nation, proud and powerful, and wholly apart from England. The tendency of the present age is to speak too much of 'England and English,' and to ignore the words 'British and Britain,' which latter Scotchmen should demand to be used in parliament in speaking of the affairs and people of the United Countries.

It behooves, then, Scotchmen everywhere to gather and make sturdy stand for their inalienable rights, and if this is done we may feel assured that the present king will be crowned King Edward I. of Great Britain and Ireland, for under no other title, I believe, will Scotchmen ever recognize him as their king.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for giving this article space in your valuable paper, which every Scotchman, I am sure, will also appreciate.

'SCOTS WHA HAE.'

Montreal, March 6, 1901.

CHURCH CHOIRS.

To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In one of your last week's issues a letter appeared signed 'Lover of Music,' complaining of the music as rendered in the churches. The Psalmist writes that we are to praise the Lord upon the harp, with trumpets also, etc. The lute and stringed instrument is also mentioned; so this, I take it, is a direct command to make the church service a musical one. The question of allowing unconverted men to sing solos, and to take part in anthems, is the net result of your correspondent's failure to do his duty as a member of a choir; and if he, and his fellow-converts appeared regularly, there would be no need for the professional choir singer. Further, the volunteer has to be treated with great deference; and stays away from choir practice on the slightest excuse, causing the organist great annoyance and vexation of spirit. One singular thing is that the sinners seem to have the best voices, while the saints, although their spirits are willing, have generally feeble voices and often out of tune. It is not all joy to be a choir singer. The Saturday afternoon is spoiled by the night's practice, and no excuse is taken for tired feelings or stormy weather. One of my old friends, who sang for many years as a volunteer, is so disgusted with the crookedness and dishonesty of church members whom he meets daily in business life that he has quit going to church at all, and gives what money he can to charitable purposes. Is your writer aware of the fact that at the present moment a director of one of our leading institutions, wealthy and a member in full standing in the church, was during a former part of his career a fraudulent bankrupt; and witnesses are still to be found who can point out where his goods were secreted? Scores of such instances can be raked up, and, per contra, only once in thirty years has a breach of good manners occurred in one of our choirs. 'Lover of Music' has no right to cast any slurs on the moral status of our choir singers, who are often better than the sorry specimens of Christians who fill the pews. If the gentleman wants no music, let him join the Quakers; but if you will use your influence to get full bands in the churches, with short, pithy sermons, and plenty of singing, I will go oftener.

ANOTHER LOVER OF MUSIC.

CHURCH CHOIRS—OPINION OF A DISTINGUISHED MUSICIAN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There has been a considerable amount of correspondence lately on the subject of church choirs, and many views have been expressed. Nothing, however, in my opinion, has been so satisfactory as a short article which appeared in the 'Witness,' of date March 4, and which I here reproduce. It says: 'Dr. Damrosch, of New York, condemned operatic music in churches, and the employment of quartette choirs, at the annual dinner of the Methodist Social Union. Dr. Damrosch said he saw three main uses of music in the church: (1) a preparation for spiritual thought; (2) a means of expression of the deeper emotions; (3) an elevating source for bringing the soul nearer to the divine power. 'I do not want an Italian operatic melody,' said Dr. Damrosch, 'when I enter a church, and, moreover, the organ should never imitate the orchestra. It is big enough, fine enough, and grand enough to stand on its own basis, Dr. Damrosch condemned the mutilation of the great works of composers to furnish tunes for hymns. 'That is vandalism,' he exclaimed, 'and should not be permitted, and you should have a committee to prevent it. The quartette choir is an American institution, and is perhaps the cause of more trouble in the church than any other thing. I would not advise Americans to be proud of it. Not that we have not excellent quartettes, but the more excellent they are the less fit they are to be in churches. The solution of the quartette difficulty is the chorus. Choral music, to my mind, is the only music that is fit for the church, in that it sinks the individuality of the performer in the mass. I would not, however, exclude the incidental solo from its proper place in a composition.'

These remarks of Dr. Damrosch are excellent. Note that the main uses of music in the church all bear upon the spiritual side of worship.

Some of your correspondents have been, I think, too severe upon members of choirs as to their religious views, but I feel constrained to say that every member of a church choir, like the other office bearers, should be members of the church. There is no interference with one's conscience in this. It is simply a condition of membership of the choir. No one is compelled to join the choir. If he or she cannot comply with the conditions, then stay out of it. No singer is indispensable, though some act occasionally as if they thought so. It is most unseemly to see, as I have seen, part of a choir going to the communion table, while the remainder occupy seats in the choir pews as mere spectators. How can the latter, in the true spirit, lead the congregation in hymns pertaining to the communion service when they themselves refrain from taking part in the divine ordinance. It is most inconsistent. Let all who sing in the church do so in the spirit of

TRUE WORSHIP.

Montreal, March 6, 1901.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Saturday, the 23rd inst., there appeared a letter signed 'Lover of Music,' which requires more than a passing notice, and it is to be hoped and prayed for that God's people, professing to honor and serve him, will realize how greatly the Father, Son and Holy Spirit are dishonored by the 'service of song' in so many churches. God must be honored and revered by those who profess to love him, or else there must be a loss of power, and if the spirit is withheld there must be deadness, and, what is more, many will be led away from the paths of peace and holiness, and sad to think of it, may be lost, for the unfaithfulness of those who call upon God to honor and bless them. God's word, which is our guide in all things to our life here, whether it be home-life, business or church connection, demands that we do all to his glory. May the church everywhere be led to realize its glorious privileges, seek the outpouring of the Divine Spirit, and cease from man.

R. E. W.

Montreal, Feb. 28, 1901.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME MISSIONS

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you kindly give me the opportunity of making a brief statement through your columns, regarding the home mission work of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. When the committee met in Toronto, a year ago, they had applications for missionaries from a large number of new fields into which settlers had recently gone, more particularly in new northern Ontario, the North-West and British Columbia. Representations were made to the committee regarding the foreign element which, during the two preceding years, had settled in the North-West. Notwithstanding the heavy expenditure of money consequent upon the expansion of the work, the committee resolved to send missionaries into the new districts, and also to undertake work among the foreigners. It was felt that, in the interest of the country generally, it was most desirable that schools be opened and Christian work undertaken among those who had so recently come to our shores. A number of men were secured from the United States, familiar with the language of these people, and, in addition to these, a medical missionary was sent in among the Galicians and Doukhobors.

The Rev. Dr. Robertson, superintendent of missions, was sent to Europe, chiefly for the purpose of securing missionaries from Hungary and Germany. He succeeded in getting a number of men who are now on their way to Canada.

In the Yukon Territory, our church not only carries on work at Dawson City, where we have a prosperous, self-supporting charge, but we have missionaries at every point where there is any large settlement, including White Horse (the northern terminus of the Skaguay railway), Bennett, Dominion and other creeks on the Yukon, and at Atlin, B.C., where, in addition to regular mission work, the church maintains a hospital with two trained nurses sent out from Ontario, and thus far, supported by our people.

The great expansion of the work has so largely increased the expenditure of the committee that, at the present time, they are about $17,000 in debt. Although the church year ended on Friday last, yet, with a view to the removal of this debt, it has been resolved to keep the books open for twelve days, so as to give an opportunity to friends to contribute. The committee meets in Toronto on the 19th inst. It is earnestly hoped that before that date the entire shortage may be made up, so as to render unnecessary the contraction of the work, in its present most hopeful condition.

I take this opportunity of soliciting the active co-operation of our ministers and of all friends of the work with a view to the removal of the present deficit within the next ten days. Thanking you for the use of your columns,

ROBT. WARDEN,

Convener, Home Mission Committee.

Toronto, March 6, 1901.

SABBATH DESECRATION IN AND OUT OF THE CHURCHES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read with interest the two letters on the above subject which appeared recently in your paper, and I approve particularly of what was said by 'A Lover of Music' in regard to the music in the churches here to-day. The music and its performance have altogether too much of the flavor of entertainment, and therefore disturb the devotional atmosphere and feeling that should exist in the service of the church. Of late years solo and duet singing have been introduced ad nauseam, and the dignified and devotional English anthem relegated to the shelf to a great extent.

In regard to 'No Name's' query as to whether the minister is responsible for the present state of affairs, I might cite an incident which came under my notice some years ago. A singer was on trial for the position of soloist in a church here, and among others the minister was present. In discussing the singer's ability and voice, I overheard him say that in his opinion the lady would hardly suit, as she would not prove a drawing card (sic). I was astonished to hear such a remark come from a minister, and it confirmed my opinion as to what that church was engaging solo singers for.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think it looks very like as if the churches at the present time were competing with each other in furnishing the most elaborate and attractive (!) musical 'performance,' and the clergy should be courageous enough to set their faces against it and institute a reform. I am sure they will find their churches just as well filled and send their congregations away feeling they have attended a place and service of worship, and not of entertainment.

OLD STYLE.

POSTMASTERS' GRIEVANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a recent issue of the 'Witness' there was a letter from a postmaster complaining of the insufficient salary paid to rural postmasters. I should like to put my case (and it is the same as hundreds of other postmasters here in the North-West) before you. This office has a weekly mail, which leaves at two p.m., and arrives at six p.m. on Fridays. It is served from a town forty miles distant, and the mail carrier is very often one, two or three hours, and sometimes half a day, behind time; the consequence is that I have very often twelve to twenty people waiting in the house for the mail, and as they all bring one or two horses, every stable and sheltered place is full. Often I have no place to put my own team in. If the mail carrier does not arrive that night, the same thing occurs again next morning. I have two bags of mail to distribute. I have to be on hand constantly on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and get the splendid salary of twenty dollars a year.

The least thing the Post-Office Department could do would be to make the mail carriers arrive on time, for if they did it would save us country postmasters an endless amount of inconvenience.

A NORTH-WEST POSTMASTER.

THE POWERS OF THE KING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We find, since the days of George III., that the powers of the king have apparently decreased to a great extent. In those days, it is said, George III. attempted 'not only to reign but govern.' 'He interfered with the election of members, employed bribery, etc., to gain adherents in the House of Commons, forced ministers who would not obey his will implicitly to resign, or to sacrifice largely their convictions. He dismissed from their offices those members of parliament who opposed his favorite ministers.' (May.)

'In 1780 a resolution was moved in the House of Commons declaring "that the influence of the crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished"; and when George's ministry under Lord North was overthrown, the king said he would retire to Hanover rather than submit to the limitation of his power which a new ministry would bring.' (May.)

'When Rockingham's ministry came in, its second principle was to reduce the influence of the crown by the abolition of officers, the exclusion of contractors from parliament, and the disfranchisement of revenue officers.' But this ministry remained in office only a few months.

'Lord Shelburne then took office, and trusted to the king for his maintenance; but his ministry only lasted nine months till it was overthrown by a coalition of the followers of North and Fox. George refused to give these two men his confidence, and took the first opportunity of dismissing them by opposing Fox's Indian bill.' (May's History.)

'Pitt, during his second ministry, wished the assistance of Fox, but George resolved "not to admit Fox to his councils, even at the hazard of a civil war." The death of Pitt in 1806 caused this matter to drop.' (May.)

The next ministry, under Grenville and Fox, suffered the same fate as Pitt's first ministry.

These citations from 'May' appear to show that the king had the power to dismiss any number of ministries as soon as they were formed until he got friends enough by him to have his own way.

Since the days of George III. we find no such factions, and parliament has taken upon itself the duties of governing as in the time of George II., when he said: 'In England the ministers are king.'

Yet this state of affairs seems to be due to the docile disposition of George III.'s successors, being very unlike the former king, who is described in history as being narrow-minded, ignorant, obstinate and arbitrary.

In history I find no laws limiting the powers of the sovereign since George III.'s time, and am under the impression that a sovereign could act just as obnoxiously now as did former kings. The only condition preventing it is the high morals and wisdom of the royal family, whose minds look beyond self, and who are aiming for the betterment of their subjects in every respect, and are thus willing to abide by the doings of their scrupulous ministers.

In reading the column in your worthy paper of Feb. 13 on the sovereign's duties, I find you stated that the British sovereign could dismiss his ministry if they insisted on him signing a bill, and elect a new ministry. This excited my curiosity to know how often a sovereign could dismiss his ministry, and if he could continue to do so till he got enough friends by him who would favor his ideas, or whether persistence would not result in civil war, as in the days of Charles.

Will you please give an explanation in your paper? Also, for the interest of your readers, will you kindly give the wording of the coronation oath?

A SUBSCRIBER.

The statement in the 'Witness' referred to by our correspondent was an enumeration of the formal functions of the sovereign rather than of his actual powers. It is no doubt within the prerogative of the King as much as it ever was to dismiss ministry after ministry if they do not suit him; but a ministry that has not a majority in parliament can get no supplies for carrying on the King's government, and it is certain that if a king should try to override parliament in this way the parliamentary majority against him would grow larger and larger, for which reason such conduct is now practically impossible. The royal declaration to which exception is taken by all Roman Catholics, and by most Protestants, is not a part of the coronation oath itself, but of a declaration which accompanies it. It is not an assertion of the political independence of the realm from Roman interference, which was once very necessary, and may be still, but a gratuitous denunciation of tenets which are sacred to many of the King's subjects. It is right for the King as a man to hold what he believes to be the true faith, but it is against the principles of religious liberty that he should as king be required to denounce any one's belief. The objectionable expression is 'that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and the sacrament of the mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous.'

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

The official programme of the Duke of Cornwall and York's visits gives his arrival at Halifax for Sept. 15. He will leave Halifax on Sept. 17, arriving at Quebec on Sept. 20, and leaving there on Oct. 17. He will arrive at St. John on Oct. 22 and leave there on Oct. 25, and arrive at Portsmouth on Nov. 1. The present intention of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York appears to be to go to Vancouver overland between Sept. 20 and Oct. 17, possibly passing through the United States on a part of their return journey.

THE FAMINE FUND.

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Undesignated—	
M. H. P.	$2.60
H. M. B.	5.00
Christmas, 1900	1.00
J.R., Ingersoll, Ont.	4.00
Mrs. A. McMillan	2.00
Junior Endeavor Society of Westmount Methodist Church	7.30
Kirk Hill (Ont.) Literary Society	8.40
Mrs. Rice	1.00
A Friend, Otterburne	2.00
Readey Sisters	2.00
New Resolutions	1.00
Margaret Brackett	2.00
Edward Fee	15.00
C. E. Society, South Durham, Que.	7.50
Alex. Muir	2.62
E. Ridley	3.00
W.	10.00
Mrs. J. McCulloch	1.00
D.	.15
Margaret McClive	10.00
Eliza Adams	1.00
By error in addition	.10
	$88.07
Less amount acknowledged twice	4.75
	$83.32

Which has been divided in proportion to the designated amounts received as follows:—

To Canadian Presby. Missions	$29.51
To Christian Alliance Missions	34.42
To American Board of Missions	6.58
To Methodist Episcopal Missions	2.74
To Southern India Famine Fund, for Mr. G. S. Eddy	8.24
To Church Missionary Society	1.83
	$83.32

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

American Board of Missions.

Previously acknowledged	$932.34
Part of undesignated amount	6.58
	$938.92

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Methodist Episcopal Missions.

Previously acknowledged	$263.59
Part of undesignated amounts	2.74
	$266.33

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Southern India Famine Fund, for Mr. G. S. Eddy, Associate College Y.M.C.A. Secretary, Madras, India:

Previously acknowledged	$862.31
Part of undesignated amounts	8.24
	$870.55

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Church Missionary Society.

Previously acknowledged	$66.50
Collected by Miss T. G. Sweeney	10.25
Part of undesignated amounts	1.83
	$78.58

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Christian Alliance Mission.

Previously acknowledged	$3,540.49
Mrs. Dr. Moran	6.25
A Reader of the 'Northern Messenger,' Brockville, Ont.	5.00
Mrs. W. Riddle	1.00
Mrs. George Rathray	3.80
Part of undesignated amounts	34.42
	$3,590.96
Less over-acknowledged	1.00
	$3 589.96

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

Previously acknowledged	$3,796.31
C.E.	5.00
Part of undesignated amounts	29.51
	$3,830.82

EAST AFRICAN FAMINE FUND.

Already acknowledged	$1,452.21

The publishers of the 'Witness' wish to acknowledge the following amounts received for Pundita Ramabai's orphan work:

Mrs. E. M. Henderson	.50
Mrs. E. B. Cooney	15.00
Mrs. F. Smith	3.50
Jubilee Sunday school, Coleman	5.00
Mrs. D. Mackenzie	1.00
A. M. Boosey	5.00
Mrs. W. L. McLatchie	2.00
A. Washington	1.00
Mrs. Smith	4.00
C.N.	6.00
Canada Congregational Women's Board of Missions	36.35
Mrs. F. Smith	.60
Wingham W.C.T.U.	79.50
North Derby Presbyterian Church, per Jessie Marshall	4.00
Alice Smith	1.00
M. C. Belvidere	1.00
Girls	1.00
Mrs. Smith	1.00
B. McMaster	1.00
Alonzo Shafer	50.25
Mrs. Baker	1.00
Mrs. C H. Milton	2.55
A.S.	2.00
Thankful	2.00
F. Smith	.50
Scotch Girl	5.00
Mrs. J. Kilman	4.00
T.W.H.	2.00
A Friend	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Tees	5.00
Hazel	1.00
G. W. Dunham	1.00
A. M. Boosey	1.40
Margaret Duncan	5.00
One Who Wishes to Help	3.00
S. S. Griffey	1.00
J. L. Jacques	15.00
Eliza Ridley	3.00
Miss McClive	10.00
Thos. Baldwin	5.00
W.nona	25.00
	$314.05

We have received the following contribution for the Bishop Thorburn Fund, and shall be pleased to receive and forward any further sums for this fund:

Point Fortune Y.P.S.C.E. $15.00

WHAT WOULD THEY BE?

FRANCE AND THE FRENCH-CANADIANS.

Replying to an article in the Toronto 'News' of Wednesday last on the alleged prevalence of sympathy for France among the French-Canadians, the 'Presse' says:—'The 'News' knows as well as any one of us that the Province of Quebec would now refuse to return to France. Our orators and journalists have repeated it hundreds of times. What would we be under the French régime: Royalists, Bonapartists, Republicans, supporters of the Right or Left Centre, Socialists, Radicals, Communards, Catholics, or despoilers of religious orders? What place could we hold in that political prism, where all colors and tones are decomposed into thousands of shades? What would the 'Calotins' of Quebec, that "priest-ridden country," do in this hothouse of free thought?'

The article then goes on to say that two centuries of existence on the American continent have made antipodes of the French-Canadians, and like the plants that grow in different soils, they have formed another variety of Frenchmen, having the same sap, but a different foliage.

Continuing, the writer says: 'In our education, physical, social and commercial training, are found equal parts of English, American and old French, before the time of the revolution. We can find in ourselves nothing that is common with modern France, whose methods we ignore, whose mental culture and science we do not possess, whose vivacities and passion we do not like, and where we do not know a single relative. . . . It is better for us to love her, as we do, with an entirely platonic love, whose ties are simply formed of a glorious past, a past that constitutes the elements of our history. Allow us then to preserve in peace, in a corner of our heart, the remembrances of our infancy, the same as you all have at heart to preserve in your homes the pictures of beloved ancestors. Do those respected souvenirs render those who live jealous?'

EXPLOITING VICE.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance the following resolution was moved and unanimously carried:—

'The government having signified that the financial necessities of the province will make it necessary to raise more money from the city of Montreal either by an increase in the number of licenses or an increase in the license fees, it is resolved: That the Alliance would regard it as an injury to the city of Montreal, and as a degradation to the government, should the government meet provincial necessities by exploiting the vice of the city.'

In accordance with the wish of the meeting, a copy of the above was sent to the Hon. H. Thos. Duffy, provincial treasurer, Quebec. The following letter was also sent by the president of the Dominion Alliance:—

'Montreal, March 6, 1901.

The Hon. H. Thos. Duffy, Provincial Treasurer, Quebec:

'Sir,—The Quebec Provincial branch of the Dominion Alliance in annual convention assembled has had under consideration certain serious evils connected with the sale of liquor in municipalities where local by-laws passed under the provisions of the Municipal Code are in force.

'The evils specially complained of have resulted from the issuing of wholesale, and bottlers' licenses in such municipalities.

'The convention instructed this executive to strongly urge upon the government to make such amendments to the license law as shall prevent the sale by wholesale or the peddling by bottlers in any municipality where no licenses are granted by the municipal authorities.

'We are also instructed to again urge the separation of shop licenses from grocery stores.

'The convention recorded its emphatic protest against the proposal to increase the number of licenses in the city of Montreal beyond the present limit of four hundred. Any such increase being considered detrimental to the moral welfare of the community.

'On behalf of the Alliance I beg respectfully to submit these conclusions for your serious consideration.'

HISTORIC MANUSCRIPT

MANY VALUABLE DISCOVERIES ANNOUNCED BY THE REV. DR. W. C. WINSLOW.

Dr. William C. Winslow, vice-president of the Egyptian Exploration Fund there, is authority for the statement that in addition to the papyrus of St. Matthew's Gospel sent to the University of Pennsylvania, and that of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, presented to Harvard, two other extremely interesting papyri are yet to be assigned. One is that of St. John, which contains eighteen verses of chap. i. and fourteen verses of chap. xx. In the first part are the words: 'Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world,' and 'We have found the Messiah.' In chap. xx. is the memorable story of Mary at the sepulchre.

This papyrus of St. John in book form contained about fifty pages, Dr. Winslow says, and only the outer leaves are preserved. He says that the document is better written than the St. Matthew papyrus, and is in harmony with the famous text of Westcott and Hart. The papyrus is dated 200 A. D., or a little later, and is pronounced only a little later than the St. Matthew text. The confirmation of the text of the present version is absolute.

Dr. Winslow says that the papyrus of St. Mark, although only a fragment, is most precious, containing in the few verses of chapters x. and xi. specific facts of the life of Jesus. The manuscript resembles the famous Codex Alexandrinus, now in the British Museum, and agrees with our standard version. Its time is between 400 and 500 A. D.

Other papyri sent to Philadelphia not yet announced include an historical table of emperors from Augustus to Decius, a genuine 'I. O. U.,' as such documents are now termed, for a loan; a dun in the year 57, when the attorney is instructed to 'worry' the debtor until he pays up, and a manumission paper for a slave. Dr. Winslow says that the soil of Egypt abounds in papyri, but the increasing agricultural operations and the great dam, which will flood an immense area, will mean the destruction of tens of thousands of the historic papers.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Copenhagen, March 9.—The officials of the Foreign Office here deny that the negotiations with the United States for the sale of the Danish West Indies have been discontinued and they confirm the statements from Washington that no peremptory note has been sent to Denmark by the United States.

CANADIAN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Transportation Problems Discussed in Various Phases.

NEEDS OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL AND THE CHANNEL BETWEEN THIS CITY AND QUEBEC.

Transportation problems were uppermost in the minds of the federal legislators during the past week. The question came up in various forms, railways and water-ways, and in the course of the discussion the Minister of Railways and Canals made an important statement favoring the establishment of a railway commission. The harbor of Montreal and the necessity for improving the St. Lawrence channel came in for considerable attention and was accentuated on Friday by the visit to Ottawa of an important delegation from the Montreal Board of Trade.

Mr. T. O. Davis (Saskatchewan) offered a motion 'that the public interests demand that the railway companies of Canada should at the earliest moment be brought under control of a board of railway commissioners clothed with full power to enforce the provisions of the Railway act, and to prescribe and enforce the observance of such regulations as may be necessary in the public interest.'

This motion was supported by Mr. R. L. Richardson (Lisgar), Mr. Robertson (West Elgin), Mr. Walter Scott (East Assiniboia), Dr. Kendall (Cape Breton) and others.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS.

The Minister of Railways, who was greeted on rising by ministerial applause, said, on opening: 'The hon. gentleman who has just spoken suggests that if the time ever does arrive when the two great railway corporations of Canada, the C.P.R. and the G.T.R., shall unite their interests they will then have such a controlling influence over the parliament of this country that we will be absolutely at their mercy. I feel constrained to express the opinion that if the time should come, and I am not so sure that the time has not already come, when to all practical intents and purposes, the G.T.R. and the C.P.R. are in entire unison in their railway policy, I should be very loath indeed to acknowldge that the people of this country will be unable to defend themselves, and to take good care of their own interests. I think that the railway companies would be sorry to find themselves in antagonism to the people of the country. I think they will not find it to their interest to excite such conflict, and I believe that the managers of these two railways are in their hearts convinced that in such a conflict they are bound to succumb. The people of the country are not in their hands. A few individuals here and there may be largely subject to their influence, but the great body of the people of this Dominion, I am happy to believe, are able to go to the polls and record their votes irrespective of what the two great combined railway corporations may demand at their hands. This is my conviction, and I believe it to be the conviction of the majority of this House, and if that were not my conviction I would despair of the future of this country.'

A RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Mr. Blair said if one was to judge from the trend of public opinion the people of Canada were rapidly coming to the opinion that a railway commission would be a very important advance. Several gentlemen in this debate thought it a grievous wrong, which parliament ought to remedy, that wheat shippers of Chicago could have their wheat carried to the sea at as low a rate as the Listowel farmer. Reflection would convince any one that this state of things could not be remedied, because of the competition which railways had to meet between Chicago and the sea, and which did not exist in the Listowel case. It would be impossible to legislate so as to prevent business being done so long as railway companies had to confront one another between competitive points. The Canadian farmer would not get his grain carried for one fraction of a farthing less by reason of the fact that the railway company was prevented from hauling wheat from Chicago at the lower comparative rate, and he might have to pay more to make up for the loss to the revenues of the company.

MORE TIME NEEDED.

In conclusion, Mr. Blair said: 'The bill to establish a railway commission cannot be introduced this session. I stated in the House last year that I hoped at an early date to be able to introduce such a measure, but the general elections intervened, and since then there has been no opportunity of taking the subject up and weighing, considering and examining it, as must necessarily be the case if the bill is to come before parliament. In the meantime, and while we are waiting for another session, we are considering now whether it might not be of advantage to set somebody at work, without our incurring a very large expense, might become possessed by inquiry upon the spot of the real facts and the full extent of the grievances which may be remediable, and which are finding expression in the press and on the floor of this House. Such an investigation would be attended with two great results—it would put us in a position to know, when we finally draft our measure, the nature of the difficulties which we hope to be able to surmount, and it would enable us to find whether or not there are any grievances which the Railway Committee could deal with promptly. That is the feeling and disposition of the government. My own personal desire is that we should grapple with the question vigorously, let it strike where it may so far as any improper railway interest is concerned. Railway interests we must consider, but improper and unreasonable interests we are not justified in considering. For all my colleagues I am bound to say that they are deeply sensible of the importance of meeting as fully as possible the complaints which are being made, and are as strongly disposed as I am to aid in any measure which will insure an adequate and efficient remedy.'

Mr. Davis, in reply to the minister's arguments, thought that one railway operating under the control of a commission would give better treatment to shippers than two railways independent of such a tribunal. He claimed that as the conditions existed to-day the interests of the west were suffering constant injury.

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

The leader of the Opposition agreed with some who had spoken in that the commission would not do all that was expected of it. He recognized the desirability of better control over chartermongers, and suggested that deposits should be required where a charter was granted. He also agreed that the bonding powers of railways should be made to correspond in some degree to the cost of construction.

Mr. Davis's motion passed without any division, and the House rose at a quarter past eleven.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

At Tuesday's sitting of the House the Premier gave notice that the government would ask on Thursday for government business from this on till the end of the session in order to facilitate an early prorogation. He added that practically all the business the government had to submit would be before the House this week. These included bills to amend the Franchise act, to consolidate the Indian act, to amend the Dominion Elections act, to provide for the establishment in Canada of a branch of the Royal Mint, and to amend the Alien Labor act. Later on there might be some minor measures in addition to these.

In committee, on the Postmaster-General's resolution authorizing the government to guarantee payment of five-eighteenths of the principal sum of £2,000,000 required for the construction of the Pacific cable to join Canada and Australia, Mr. Mulock pointed out that the original estimate of the cost had been increased by £300,000 to the sum named above. He spoke of the arrangement made between the Government of New South Wales and the Eastern Extension Company, which would have some effect on our project and said the House should be made aware of all the circumstances in this connection. He also said that instead of the various colonial governments themselves raising the money for the undertaking the Imperial Government had arranged to loan the money thus required, the various parties agreeing to guarantee their various shares.

Mr. Maclean, of East York, had a few words to say in favor of the nationalization of telegraphs, railways and all other franchises in which the interests of the whole country are bound up. He hoped that the government would be able to announce its intention of nationalizing the Canadian telegraph systems. Unless they did so the cable scheme they were now engaged on would be sure to suffer.

Mr. Mulock did not feel that the present was an occasion for discussing a scheme for nationalizing the Canadian telegraphs. He had views on the subject himself but did not judge this the occasion for expressing them.

The resolutions were passed and a bill introduced based thereon.

TRANSPORTATION OF GRAIN.

Mr. Bennett proposed a resolution in parliament on Wednesday which will bring on a lengthy debate on the transportation problem in Canada. The subject was discussed for three hours in the afternoon, and will lead up to an announcement of the government policy with regard to the St. Lawrence improvements, concerning which so much has been said in the press of late.

Mr. Bennett moved: 'That the time has arrived when a fixed and definite line of action should be undertaken on the question of the transportation of the grain and other commodities of the North-West Territories, Manitoba and the Western States, with a view to centring the same to the greatest possible extent in Canadian channels.' In opening he dwelt on the increase of the trade passing via Buffalo. An immense sum of money has been paid by the people of Canada to build up the grain trade to Montreal, yet its trade has been falling off year by year. Notwithstanding all the improvements along the St. Lawrence route, the grain-carrying trade by the canals was reduced. Mr. Dobell had prophesied that the deepening of the canals to fourteen feet would increase our share of the carriage of Canadian grain from eight percent to thirty percent. The largest grain cargo taken through by the St. Lawrence route from the upper lakes last year was only 45,000 bushels, and practical vessel men were of the opinion that such small cargoes could be carried a long distance to pay. This was aggravated by the fact that there was an absence of return cargoes. In passing, Mr. Bennett denounced as absurd the notion of navigating through cargoes from the upper lakes to Liverpool.

The Hon. R. R. Dobell devoted his speech mainly to the question of insurance on shipping via the St. Lawrence. Under the circumstances, if the rates could not be reduced, the Grand Trunk might have acted wisely in transferring its business to Portland. At the same time the Grand Trunk had made a serious mistake, for grain could be carried from Montreal to Quebec for less than half the cost of carriage to Portland. Winter navigation was possible, too. There were no dangers in the St. Lawrence route in winter which had not been experienced and overcome in the Black Sea.

Mr. Haggart asked how much had been paid to underwriters, and what their losses had been.

Mr. Dobell replied that the figures could not be got at. Mr. Clergue had been asked $25,000 insurance on three steamers last December, when the freight was worth only $50,000. But if there was a good responsible insurance company in Canada the rates would come down to a reasonable figure. He felt sure that winter navigation to Quebec was perfectly feasible, and Mr. Shaughnessy had told him that with ordinary care and no special steamers the C.P.R. could supply between December and May 350,000 tons of freight, equal to seventy cargoes. Without belittling Montreal, which had been up and doing while Quebec was asleep, he thought Quebec should be the national port of the Dominion.

Mr. Roche (Halifax) claimed that the solution of the transportation question was to direct the traffic to Halifax, for there it would be possible to obtain return cargoes. He ridiculed the notion of winter navigation, and referred in this connection to the disastrous attempt to the 'Gaspesia' to navigate the Gulf of St. Lawrence in winter.

MR. BICKERDIKE.

Mr. Bickerdike (St. Lawrence division, Montreal) thoroughly endorsed the scheme proposed by Mr. Tarte for the deepening of the St. Lawrence ship channel to thirty feet, and widening to 500 feet, and the lighting of the channel. This would speedily bring down the insurance rates and bring trade to Montreal. He thought Mr. Bennett had exaggerated the decline in shipping by the St. Lawrence. This was due entirely to the withdrawal of vessels for transport service to South Africa. Besides, in spite of this fact, the falling off was not a large one. The only complaint he had against Mr. Tarte was he did not ask enough money to carry out required improvements. If Canada was ever to be made a great country now was the time to spend the money. Referring to the Grand Trunk's transfer of its shipping business to Portland, Mr. Bickerdike expressed the opinion that it might not prove an unmixed evil. It would tend to stir our own people up to the guarding of their own interests. He urged keeping the ice broken up all winter at Cap Rouge, on the St. Lawrence, where it sometimes forms sixty feet thick.

Mr. German (Welland) said the government was making no mistake in improving its canal system via the St. Lawrence. At six o'clock the order of business changed, and the debate goes over till next week.

THE ELECTION ACT.

Mr. Henderson moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Election Act. He aimed at preventing such cases as had occurred in North Bruce, where men not entitled to vote had exercised the franchise under the oath provided for Nova Scotia civil servants.

Mr. Maclean thought provision should be made to avoid the recurrence of cases like the West Durham one, where Mr. Thornton had lost his seat through the fault of the returning officers.

The Prime Minister replied that the government bill already given notice of would cover the same ground as the proposal Mr. Henderson brought forward.

Sir Wilfrid explained that the government bill would make an accepted cheque as good as legal tender for the purpose of an election deposit.

The leader of the Opposition thought that questions like that which had arisen in the West Durham case might better be dealt with in a more summary way before the local judge.

But both the Premier and the leader of the Opposition considered it inadvisable to interfere with the question while it is before the courts.

Col. Hughes urged that the government should provide for the adoption of a voting machine.

The Prime Minister stood by the ballot, and thought that with the improvements the government had now to propose there would be but little room left for mistakes.

THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

WHOLE COUNTRY WOULD REAP THE BENEFIT OF JUDICIOUS EXPENDITURE.

There are two features of the contract between the C. P. R. and the government against which the west will never cease to protest. One is the clause of which the company gained a twenty-year exemption from taxation on their land grant of twenty-five million acres of land, which has been in some quarters interpreted as practically conferring an exemption in perpetuity. The other feature is that by which the government is shut out from the exercise of any control over rates till the road shall have earned a dividend of ten percent on the investment. Both themes have been presented already this session. The first named—that with regard to the land grant—was the subject of a fierce debate in the House on Thursday. Mr. Richardson, member for Lisgar, asked that parliament interpret the contract of 1881, as meaning that the period of exemption has already passed. In his argument he was ably seconded by Messrs. Oliver, Maclean and a few others. But the government replied that it was not for parliament to itself interpret the contract to which it had been a party. The subject was one for the courts, and the government would assist the west in taking a test case. Mr. Richardson's bill to compel the company to pay taxes was voted down, by means of the six months' hoist.

MONTREAL HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Haggart was informed by the Minister of Public Works that the successful tender of Mr. Malone, the contractor for the Montreal harbor improvements, amounted to $631,033. The other tenders were: N. K. and M. Connolly, $886,606; M. A. Piggott, Hamilton, $827,000; W. H. Davis, Ottawa, $936,570; F. B. McNamee, W. Strachan, J. Quinlan, $1,019,000; R. Macdonald, $1,185,000.

In reply to questions by Mr. Haggart, the Ministers of Public Works and of Railways and Canals respectively replied that the contracts for the Sorel improvements and for the new Lachine canal lock had not yet been granted. They refused to state the figures of the tenders till contracts were closed.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Mr. W. F. Maclean (East York) resumed the discussion of Mr. Bennett's transportation resolution. He offered nationalization of our railway systems as the ideal solution. He did not favor the closing of the canals; he rather agreed with the government that there was traffic enough for all.

Mr. Kemp (Toronto) endorsed the policy of improving the canals, and said it was the duty of the government to make our transportation facilities what they should be.

The deputy Speaker, Dr. Macdonald, urged that this important question should be dealt with aside from party politics. The government had acted wisely in deepening the canals. But they needed to be further improved by having better terminal facilities.

MONTREAL HARBOR.

'Montreal harbor,' said Dr. Macdonald, 'is not a second, third or even fifth class harbor. It is wholly insufficient to meet the business which goes there, and shippers cannot take advantage of it. I do not say this to disparage Montreal, for it is the great gateway to the Dominion, but to point out its weaknesses. Instead of waiting for private enterprise to improve the harbor of Montreal it should be taken hold of by the government and made a national port. If this was done trade would be diverted through Canada and through its national port, on account of our great natural facilities. How is business handled at Montreal? What sort of facilities have they there to-day? The way cattle are handled has driven that trade to Boston, which is thoroughly equipped for that traffic. In Montreal, cattle coming in on the Canadian Pacific are untrucked, watered and rested at Hochelaga. When the ship is ready for them they are retrucked and run back as close to the ship as they can get, which is probably from a hundred to a hundred and fifty yards. They are run down steep gangways to the wharf, urged along narrow and tortuous ways between piles of merchandise and through narrow doors and passages in the vessel by twisting of tails and goading with sticks, till they are in their places. They enter upon the voyage in an excited, bruised condition, and, according to reliable cattle shippers, their value is diminished by from two to five dollars a head. Last year 115,000 cattle were shipped, which means that at least $230,000 were lost to the farmers by want of the proper facilities for handling cattle there. This would pay the interest on $6,000,000 or $7,000,000, so that it would pay the farmers to borrow money and provide facilities. In Boston the cars are run within a few feet of the vessel's side, and the cattle are quietly driven through enclosed gangways.

'Montreal is not a good port to ship flour from, and that is one of the reasons the Grand Trunk gives for moving to Portland. Mr. Loud, an experienced railway man, says that the cost of shipping flour from Montreal is so high that they had to seek another port. A train of flour-laden cars would come in, and for lack of a storehouse they would have to remain on the track for days, and then be transferred by drays at a cost of $4 per car, whereas with proper facilities the unloading could be done for $2 per car. There are no piling wharves for lumber, and if a ship is not ready for its cargo of deals the trains and barges which have brought them down have to be kept waiting, which not only means charges for demurrage, but adds to the congestion of the wharves.

QUESTION OF ELEVATORS.

'Then take the question of elevators. There is one used by the Grand Trunk up the canal, which cannot be reached by vessels, and the Canadian Pacific have one in the harbor, but their combined capacity is only two million bushels. They have also the old exploded floating elevator system of twenty-five years ago, handling about a thousand bushels an hour. Compare that with Buffalo, where their elevators handle 50,000 bushels an hour. The best piece of work done in Montreal was the loading of the 'Champlain' with one hundred thousand bushels of wheat in 26 hours. In Duluth they have loaded a vessel with 195,000 bushels in 153 minutes. How can trade be expected to go to Montreal and wait for the handling of a 4,000 bushel an hour elevator? It is an impossibility, and no reasonable man could expect it. If Canada expects to do business through Montreal, Montreal must be equipped to do business on the same terms as the best port on the continent. If we want to keep the Grand Trunk in Montreal we want to do better there than we have been doing in the past.'

Dr. Macdonald had been preparing some figures showing the congestion of Montreal in 1897 and 1898. On Oct. 11, 1897, 447 cars were lying on sidings waiting for accommodation to unload. On Nov. 2 there were 473 cars; on Nov. 9 there were 451; on Nov. 10, 438, and on Nov. 15, 427. On an average during that period there were 464 cars waiting for the accommodation which should have been there. Taking the whole season from the opening of navigation there were 315 cars daily lying idle. During May and June of 1898 the Grand Trunk had more than 1,000 cars on its tracks waiting accommodation, and the C. P. R. about 1,500. In ordinary business, he concluded from this, no man would send his goods for export to a centre where there was such a congestion of trade. His remedy for this Dr. Macdonald put in the following words:

MUCH WORK TO BE DONE.

'Let the government take hold of the port of Montreal. Let plans be drawn by the most expert engineers on a magnificent scale, and then let the government go on and build a portion of the work each year, so that in five, ten, or even twenty years, it may be we shall have completed the work. Then we shall have a port of which Canada will be proud, and by that time trade will be diverted to our routes and we shall have the business which we can never have unless such a thing is done. We cannot have a proper harbor at Montreal if it is to be left to private enterprise, and therefore I say it is the duty of the government to spend five or ten millions if necessary upon the work. An expenditure of ten millions would mean an interest charge of $300,000, which would be more than three times covered by preventing the losses now caused every year by lack of accommodation. New York, Boston, Galveston, and every port of any consequence on the American coast spends millions upon the harbors. Liverpool has spent one hundred million dollars in the last hundred years, and Hamburg spent thirty millions in twelve years. Canada can borrow money for three percent, and she would realize five times that if the government would devote its attention to improving Montreal's port.'

Mr. Bickerdike—'Will the honorable gentleman tell the House how much money the government has spent in improving Montreal harbor in the past?'

Dr. Macdonald—'Up to last year not one single dollar was spent by the government. True, they loaned money to the Harbor Commissioners, for which they receive interest, but they have never themselves spent one dollar of money on the port.'

Mr. Bickerdike—'Hear, hear.'

MR. BLAIR SPEAKS.

The Minister of Railways claimed that this question had been made a party one by gentlemen on the other side of the chamber. Mr. Kemp had even dragged in the Grand Trunk's policy in shifting its terminal business to Portland, though it was hard to see what it had to do with this question. But since it had been referred to, Mr. Blair remarked that Portland had been for years back the terminal of the Grand Trunk. The I. C. R. had paid the Grand Trunk no more for the arrangement they had secured two years ago than the concessions were worth.

Mr. Blair repeated his emphatic declaration of some weeks ago that the fourteen-foot channel through the St. Lawrence canal system is already an accomplished fact. His department had made enquiries in regard to the allegations made by a Mr. Donnelly, who had denied the existence of a safe fourteen-foot channel. The minister read the official report of this investigation in support of his own statement. Last season the steamer 'Arabia' passed down the entire route drawing thirteen feet six inches. This to him seemed to settle the question definitely. Mr. Rubidge, government engineer, had positively said that there was a fourteen-foot channel at low water. The shoals at Sparrow Hawk and Rapide Plat were outside the channel. The grounding of the 'Eureka' in Lake St. Louis was not in the new channel. There were yet improvements to be made, but the channel was a good and safe one to-day. Even the Americans had recognized with alarm the accomplishment of this enterprise of the Canadian Government.

OUR CANAL SYSTEM.

The minister said Mr. Bennett's words did harm to Canadian trade. His statement that our canal system was a failure was not a fair assertion. The trade had not increased last year, it might not increase next year, but, this would prove nothing. The superiority of our canal system would win out. The Americans could be counted on to give us a hard fight but if we could cut down the cost of transport by a fraction of a cent below our neighbors we would get the trade. This government intended to stand by the Canadian canal system, but no harm would result if the railways were able to take a share of the western traffic. Mr. Bennett had pretended to look with horror upon the prospect of government encouragement to the Great Northern system or the deepening of the French river, yet that honorable gentleman had concluded his speech by suggesting that the Grand Trunk and Parry Sound lines should be bonused. The minister concluded that years ago the Government of Canada had been committed to the St. Lawrence canal system. Great sums of money had been expended thereon. Perhaps looking at the question now it might be thought that it would have been better to have spent a smaller amount on channelling the Ottawa river and thereby assuredly secured the western trade. However, the St. Lawrence canals had been built and the government would see that they were perfected and properly maintained.

The debate was continued by Colonel Hughes, of Victoria, and concluded by Mr. Bennett's withdrawing his resolution.

THE C. P. R. LAND GRANT.

The evening sitting of the House was taken up by the discussion upon the second reading of Mr. Richardson's bill. The author of the measure spoke to his motion at great length, quoting from the debates of parliament in 1881, when the contract was entered into, to show that every leading public man of that day had no other idea than that the exemption was to be for twenty years from the ratification of the contract. In support of this contention he quoted words of Sir John Macdonald, the Hon. William Mackenzie, the Hon. Edward Blake, the Hon. George W. Ross, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Hector Langevin and others. Even the Canadian Pacific Railway had itself shared in this understanding. The Liberals had been especially severe in the denunciation of this contract; they had evidently seen the humiliating position into which the people of the west were being driven by this bargain. He appealed to the Liberal party of this day to support the position it had then announced. He asked that parliament interpret the period of exemption as having already expired.

THE PREMIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I will not support the honorable gentleman when he asks parliament to interpret its own acts. I said last year that my honorable friend could take the matter before the courts. What he asks is something that has never yet been done in a British parliament. I regret the feature of the contract as much as my honorable friend does. I agree with him that it is an injury to the settlement of the west, a serious blot on our statute books. I suggested last year that he should go before the courts and get their interpretation of this contract. He asks how can this be done? The lands have not been patented. Well, there are thousands of acres which have been patented on which the matter can be tested in the courts. My honorable friend made another argument: he said that these municipalities are poor and that the government might do this. If I understand the honorable gentleman's argument aright, he did not want any judicial interpretation. He said the meaning was too clear, that we could interpret it ourselves.

Mr. Richardson—That is my position.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Well it is a position against which I contend with all my might. If my honorable friend is sincere in this matter, and wants to have it tested in the courts, I am here to tell him that the government will back him in so doing; but if my honorable friend says, I do not want a judicial interpretation, but I want parliament to say that the exemption started on such a day, the proposition I make to my honorable friend is a very reasonable one—to have a judicial interpretation, and we will give the poor men of these municipalities all the assistance we can in order to have their rights, whatever they are, established. If my honorable friend will agree to this the government will assist him with all their power to have this contract judicially interpreted. But if he is not willing to accept that, and says there is nothing to do but to have parliament interfere and say, whether right or wrong, the period of exemption must run from a certain day, then I hope that such a monstrous, such a socialistic proposition, will receive no countenance in this parliament; and the only position I have to take is to move that the bill be not now read a second time but be read a second time this day six months.

The division was reached at midnight, and resulted in the passage of the six months' hoist by 104 to 8. Those who voted with Mr. Richardson were Messrs. Oliver (Alberta), McGowan (Centre Wellington), Robinson (West Elgin), Maclean (East York), Sherritt (North Middlesex), Roche (Marquette) and Johnstone (Cardwell).

MR. TARTE'S STATEMENT.

On Friday afternoon the Minister of Public Works outlined the policy which has commended itself to the government in connection with the widening and deepening of the St. Lawrence channel between Montreal and Quebec. The subject is one on which Mr. Tarte's personal views are well known. In this case, however, his words were followed with closer interest, for he was announcing the steps which the government is preparing now to take. The minister's explanation was made in committee of supply upon the vote of $419,000 which the government is asking for the St. Lawrence ship channel. The depth in this channel, Mr. Tarte said, was supposed to be twenty-seven and a half feet, but in 1895 and in 1897 the water had fallen below this, and in 1895 for three days it was only twenty-five and a half feet. When he had come into the Department of Public Works he found lack of equipment. There was only one dredge. Since then three more had been built, and another would be ready by the first of June next. The government was now prepared to take out a channel between Montreal and Quebec thirty feet in depth and 450 feet in width, and looked to have this work through by three seasons. Already over ten miles had been dredged to these dimensions, and a little more than 50 miles remained to be done. During the past fortnight he had signed a contract with the Polson Iron Works of Toronto for the construction of a new steel dredge with a capacity of between thirty and forty thousand cubic yards a day, to cost $163,000. This contract was the result of a trip he had made to New York, where he had seen such a dredge at work.

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

In answering a question by Mr. Haggart, the minister said there were 19,000,000 yards to be taken out in Lake St. Peter. The new dredge would, he thought, do this in a season and a half. Four of the present dredges could be operated night and day, as they were equipped with electric lighting. The government's wish was to make the channel navigable by night or day.

Mr. Tarte spoke of the magnificent equipments of the roads running from Buffalo to New York. Port Colborne would have to be well equipped if we were to get the traffic and the works there he hoped to see completed shortly. If that were done, whether the canals had fourteen or thirteen and a half feet of water, we would still have an advantage over our American competitors. We could then compete with the railways from Buffalo.

The minister showed what the Booth system had been able to accomplish. Mr. Booth had told him personally that if there had been better facilities at Montreal the Canada Atlantic could have handled twice as much grain as it did last year. When the new breakwater and elevator at Depot Harbor were finished, Depot Harbor would be a first class port. He was sorry the Canada Atlantic had not an entrance of its own in Montreal.

FRENCH RIVER PROJECT.

Mr. Tarte believed that the French River project, by which steamers from Lake Superior were to be brought up to North Bay to connect with the C. P. R., would bring the St. Lawrence route not less than 50,000,000 bushels of grain a year. The C. P. R. could make its road between Montreal and North Bay just as good as that of the New York Central. 'Are we going,' he said, 'to fold our arms, to stand idle, and let the Canadian trade and such portion of American trade as we can capture go by us when with a small expenditure we can capture a vast amount of this traffic? What does this mean to Canada? It means cheaper rates for our farmers, for the manufacturers of this country, for everybody. It means the building of towns and cities. I do not despair of seeing half a million more population in Montreal than it has to-day. It is necessary to spend money on widening and deepening the St. Lawrence route to enable us to handle a large trade that must come to us from the west. I expect that with an expenditure of $2,000,000—I hope a little less—to complete the widening and deepening of the St. Lawrence to the sea. Then my friend and colleague, Sir Louis Davies, will have to light that magnificent highway with electric buoys or gas buoys. The total amount of money spent so far on the St. Lawrence by the Dominion Government has only been $5,500,000, and this is a small sum compared with what has been expended elsewhere. Then there is still the question of the port of Montreal. I will deal with that when my estimates on that point are before the House.'

DREDGING ON THE ST. LAWRENCE

Mr. Haggart—'What is the cost per yard of the dredging at Montreal? Does it require to dredge the whole time to keep the St. Lawrence open?'

Mr. Tarte—'We have only a couple of places, and these not important, at which we are obliged to dredge occasionally. Lake St. Peter was dredged fifteen years ago, and it will be a pleasure to know that the middle of the channel is deeper to-day than it was then.

The St. Lawrence does not fill in. We had a little accident a couple of years ago at one point, and there had been a litle cave-in of sand, but not of much importance. As to the cost of dredging, it varies somewhat, but I think I may say that the suction dredge we have contracted for will be able to dredge at about a half a cent per yard.'

Mr. Clarke—Half a cent a yard?

Mr. Tarte—Oh, yes; the cost of dredging with our last dredges varies from three cents to five cents, six cents, to seven cents. Of course some of the dredging costs more, for when we strike a boulder it may take a day to get it out, but with our improved suction dredges the cost has been reduced very greatly.

Mr. Haggart—I congratulate the minister upon getting the improved style of suction dredge, which has been adopted in European countries and in the United States. It is the dredge above all others we should have had long ago in the St. Lawrence. You have no harbor accommodation in Montreal to meet the western traffic even when you do open up the St. Lawrence route.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Archbishop of Ontario is seriously ill in New York.

Thomas Haskett, of Brockville, died last week. He had completed a century of life.

Mr. Justice Meredith will go to Italy for six months, having obtained leave of absence on account of ill health.

Dr. S. P. Ford has been chosen Conservative candidate in East Peterborough for the Ontario Legislature.

Mrs. Varey died at Woodstock on Wednesday, aged 79 years. She survived her husband by only five days.

Nine G.T.R. freight cars were wrecked in a smash at Hamilton last week. They contained meat, potatoes and furniture

There was a $3,000 fire in the Lawry Company's pork packing establishment, Hamilton, last week.

The Cramp Ontario Steel Company purpose beginning work on their new docks and wharves at Collingwood immediately.

Mr. Joseph Eagar was unanimously chosen by the Parry Sound Conservatives to contest that riding for the Legislature.

The grand jury at the Oxford Assizes has drawn attention to the necessity of legislation governing the transport of explosives by rail.

Hamilton ladies have collected $1,809.85 towards the erection of a monument to the Queen to be erected in the Ambitious City.

A fire occurred on Wednesday in the customs department of the St. Catharines, Ont., post office building, but was quickly subdued. Its origin is a mystery.

The Woodstock police will be governed after July 1 next by police commissioners, composed of the county judge, the magistrate and the mayor.

Engineer Upper, M.C.R., died at his home in St. Thomas on Wednesday from injuries received while looking from his cab when passing through Tonawanda.

The Tecumseh flour mills, Chatham, Ont., were on Wednesday totally destroyed by fire. The mills were well insured. They were totally destroyed by fire a year ago.

Mrs. Sockett, the one-month bride of Mr. G. H. Sockett, St. Catharines, died suddenly upon her return home after spending an evening with some friends. She was 20 years of age.

A unique feature of the anniversary of Wesley Church, Hamilton, last week, was the public burning of the mortgage on the church. It was for $4,247.59, and the debt had been wiped out.

A public meeting of citizens of Goderich authorized the council to arrange with the Maitland Power Company for power to operate the waterworks and electric light systems.

Robert F. Cooke was found dead in a slaughter-house at Watford last week. The jury brought in a verdict to the effect that he died from the kick of a cow.

The Young Liberals of Brantford tendered a banquet to the Hon. G. W. Ross on Monday night. It was a great success, and the premier made a characteristically eloquent speech.

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, was initiated into the Independent Order of Foresters at a special session in Ottawa on Thursday. Dr. Oronhyatekha was present.

A young man, who telephoned to the G. T. R. station at Stratford, stating that he was the mayor, and ordering a ticket to Woodstock, which he afterwards obtained, has been sent to jail for two months.

James Smith, of Belleville, ex-alderman and surveyor for the Board of Education, died on Sunday night, aged 74 years. He was of high standing in the Masonic order, and was much respected. He is survived by his wife.

A by-law to empower the water commissioners of Brockville to spend $50,000 in improving the machinery at the pumping house, extending the mains and replacing some of the mains with larger pipes, was voted on last week by the ratepayers, and carried by 110 majority.

William P. McVeity, formerly of Ottawa, who died in Chicago on Saturday, met his death through the accidental discharge of a revolver which he was loading. He lay in his office all night unable to move, and when found was dying. The remains were taken to Ottawa for interment.

The Ottawa Electric Railway Company expropriated land on the Ottawa front, and the majority arbitrators, Messrs Robert Sinclair and C. R. Cunningham, awarded John C. Brennan, the owner, the sum of $2,856. Mr. Brennan appealed, and on Tuesday Mr. Justice MacMahon raised the award to $5,681, an increase of $2,825 over the original figures.

Mr. John Chambers, pioneer resident of North Ontario, died on Thursday at the residence of his son, the Rev. Dr. Chambers, pastor of the Wood Green Methodist Church, Toronto. For many years Mr. Chambers has resided at Wilfred, near Cannington, and his remains will be interred there. He was 87 years of age, a life-long Orangeman and Methodist.

The marriage took place in Woodstock on Friday of Mr. Charles McKay, aged 60, and Elizabeth Park, aged 57. The couple were adopted by Mr. John Cuning, of Sweaborg, over forty years ago. They fell in love, and wanted to get married, but could not get the consent of their adopted parents. Mrs. Cuning died last fall, and Mr. Cuning himself passed away a few weeks ago.

The Presbyterian people of Watford, Ont., at a congregational meeting held last week, extended an exceedingly hearty and unanimous call to the Rev. N. D. Keith, B.D., of Leamington. The Rev. S. G. Livingston, of Alvinston, presided. The stipend promised is $900 and manse. Mr. Keith is a graduate of the Presbyterian College and McGill University. The call comes before the Presbytery.

The young men of Grey county seem to be a little slow in carrying out matrimonial engagements. Two suits were entered recently at Osgoode Hall from adjacent Grey townships for breach of promise. Sarah Jane Warling, of Glenelg, sues Thomas Timmins for unstated damages, and Annie Gibson, of Normanby township, sues Wesley J. Halliday for failure to keep an alleged promise.

In Wingham on Sunday evening, as Mr. Sandburn was escorting Miss Currie to her home, he was met at the gate to the young lady's home by a man, who opened fire on him with a revolver. The bullet passed harmlessly through the victim's coat. Thirty minutes later Andrew Cruickshanks was placed under arrest by Chief of Police Vanorman. Jealousy is said to be the cause of the fracas.

The building of the Peterborough 'Examiner' was on Saturday gutted by fire. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $16,000. The Hon. J. R. Stratton is president of the 'Examiner' Publishing Company.

While A. Howlett, G. T. R. sectionman, of Pickering, was engaged in clearing the snow from the track at Rosebank on Saturday, he was struck by No. 4 and instantly killed. It is supposed he did not hear the train coming, and he could not see far on account of being on a sharp curve. Deceased was a married man, and leaves a wife and five small children.

John Russell has begun suit in the Oxford County Court against Robert Pottruff, a Red Hill farmer, to recover $200, which he claims is owing to him as wages. The plaintiff tells a peculiar story. He says the defendant gave him no wages, but promised to let him marry his daughter if he would toil free. Russell also says that whatever money he made on the side he gave to his Rachel, but after the plaintiff's financial sacrifices, the defendant failed to reward his Jacob-like patience.

Leslie and Lot McBride, aged 20 and 14 respectively, sons of Alex. McBride, of Southwold, were struck and killed outright by the Michigan Central express 37, while attempting to cross the track at Iona. The horse was just across the track, and the cutter was struck and smashed to atoms. The unfortunate victims were thrown about 90 feet, and death must have been instantaneous, there being no signs of a struggle where they were found lying in the snow side by side.

The death occurred on Thursday in Toronto of Mr. Standish O'Grady, after a long illness. He was paymaster of the outlying works in the Public Works department for twenty years, but was compelled to relinquish that office in January, 1899, owing to ill-health. Mr. O'Grady was born in Ireland. Coming to this country a young man, he visited California during the gold boom. Oil was struck a little while later in western Ontario, and Mr. O'Grady embarked in the oil business, and for a time had great success. He leaves a grown-up family.

Magistrate Ellis on Friday discharged W. E. McCutcheon, of the Queen's Hotel, Kleinburg, who was accused of spreading false news. It was alleged that McCutcheon had told High Constable Ramsden and the Attorney-General that he had been held up and robbed of $800 in cash and $600 in promissory notes, whereas such was not the case. Magistrate Ellis said there was only one precedent, and that it was about 200 years old. He did not feel inclined to make use of such an ancient example, and so dismissed the case.

John Witty, farmer, of Enniskillen, Lambton county, is suing the London Street Railway Company for $10,000 damages for injuries received in an accident during fair time, Sept. 13, 1900. The defendants wanted the venue changed from Sarnia to London, but the master-in-chambers declined to grant the application. The accident was most peculiar. Witty was on a trailer, going to the fair grounds in the middle of the day. A motor telescoped the car and knocked it on to the other track, where another motor smashed into it. Witty's spine was injured permanently.

On Monday afternoon an unknown man jumped off the suspension bridge over the Chaudiere falls at Ottawa. The suicide was very deliberate. The unknown had been seen standing on the bridge looking at the water for about twenty minutes. Then he slowly climbed up the railing and took the plunge. Mr. A. J. Knox, lumberman, who saw the man go over, says that he thought the man was getting upon the rail to look at something. The man, after he was in the water, turned and looked at the people on the bridge, and waved his hand in a good-bye, and was swept under the current.

Mayor Howland's eccentricities are becoming the feature of Toronto municipal life. For some time there has been an agitation in the departmental service for an all round increase of salary. The mayor heard of it, and issued invitations to the staffs of the city clerk and city solicitor to meet him at his rooms recently. The guests attended dressed for a social function, the mayor having quite a reputation as an entertainer. What was their amazement when, instead of refreshments and music, they were treated to a speech by the mayor announcing that there would be no salary increases and that they had better stop their agitation.

Some interesting statistics were given at the annual meeting of the East Zorra Cheese Manufacturing Company: The average number of pounds of milk required to make one pound of cheese was 11.25. The average price realized was 10.20. The following are the statements with regard to butter: The number of pounds of milk delivered was 920,549; the number of pounds of butter manufactured was 43,073 3-4, or over 21 1-2 tons. The proceeds of the butter was $19,191.06. The number of pounds of milk per pound of butter was 21.37. The average test was 4.65. The average price realized was 21.33c. The average price paid patrons was 8.08c.

Toronto, March 8.—The birth-rate of Ontario is increasing again after several years of a steady decline. The increase last year over 1899 was 1,314 and the authorities are inclined to think the figures have some relation to the institution of prosecutions for failure to register births. If this is the case, the decline in former years has probably been more apparent than real. The marriages increased last year also considerably. Deaths also show an increase. Following are the figures for the past three years: Births, 1898, 46,599; 1899, 44,705; 1900, 46,019; marriages, 1898, 15,375; 1899, 16,514; 1900, 17,123. Deaths, 1898, 26,370; 1899, 28,607; 1900, 29,594.

The Rev. Mr. MacFarlane, Methodist minister of Greenwood, died very suddenly of heart failure on Thursday. Deceased had been attending the funeral of a lady near Brougham early in the afternoon, and had just returned to his home, and was in the act of putting away his horse when he was suddenly stricken with heart failure and expired. He was in his fifty-fifth year, and enjoyed the best of health until about a month ago, when he was attacked with the grippe, which was followed by catarrh of the stomach. He leaves a widow and five grown-up children, four sons and one daughter. Mr. MacFarlane had been in the Methodist ministry for upwards of thirty years, and was one of the most popular men in the Bay of Quinte Conference, in which he had held many positions of honor and trust.

Wilmot H. Billings, music publisher, of Toronto, was on Wednesday fined $50 and costs or thirty days' imprisonment for using a false trade description and a fraudulent application of a trade mark. Billings published in Toronto an edition of Sousa's march, 'The Man Behind the Gun,' and used the trade mark of the John Church Company, of Cincinnati, owners of the copyright. He is alleged by the crown to have sold this fraudulent copy in Canada and the United States, contrary to law. Judge McDougall, in handing down judgment, said Billings was liable to two years' imprisonment. As a warning to others, and to stop piracy, which was becoming more prevalent, he would impose the penalty in this, the first case. This sentence will cost Billings about $140, as a witness was brought from Cincinnati to testify.

Before the sittings of the Woodstock Assizes opened the edict went forth that there was to be no smoking in the corridors leading to the court room. When Judge Meredith closed court at seven p.m. Wednesday and crossed the corridor to his private chambers, a couple of smokers were standing near his door. His Lordship looked back. He called to the nearest constable and said sharply: 'Are you detailed for attendance at the judge's room?' 'No, Your Honor, I am on duty at the jury room,' was the reply. 'Well, if smoking doesn't cease in the vicinity of the court room 'he offenders will be indicted,' said the judge, in no mild tone, adding 'and your constables had better see that it is stopped.' There was no smoking in the corridors after. The constables took turns in going down stairs for their puffs.

Launcelot J. Banks died at his residence, in Kemptville on Thursday, as the result of being struck by a club in the hands of John Garrett. At half-past twelve in the morning four of the young men in the office of Banks Bros. were making a disturbance, when Raymond Banks went home to get his father to restore order. L. J. Banks took the young men to task for imposing on a boy when left in charge of the office, and while quelling the disturbance was struck on the head with a club by John Garrett, and at 1.30 he died. A warrant was at once made out by Magistrate John Selleck for the arrest of John Garrett, and also Wm. Dell, James Gannon and Thomas Newman. These four were arrested. The coroner's jury decided that Mr. Banks came to his death by a blow on the left side of the head above the temple from the waggon stake in the hands of John Garrett, which caused his death in a few hours, that James Gannon and William Dell were accessories, and although Thomas Newman was present, there is no evidence to show that he was a party to the disturbance.

QUEBEC.

The pulp mills of the Canada Paper Company at Riviere du Loup were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning.

Joseph Mann attempted suicide at St. Sauveur on Tuesday by taking Paris green in a glass of beer. He will recover.

Ferdinand Bertrand, aged 38, who had been discharged from an asylum about five months ago, committed suicide on Sunday afternoon at Ste. Agathe by cutting his throat with a razor.

The American Ship Building Company has entered into a contract with G. T. Davie & Son, of Levis, to put together, in the Quebec graving dock, vessels built in sections on the lakes.

The trial of Michael Kelly-Kenny, accused of carrying off Angelina Leboeuf, took place at Three Rivers last week. The accused pleaded guilty and was condemned by Judge Robidoux to three years in the penitentiary.

In the District Magistrates' Court, at Sherbrooke, last week, Judge Mulvena sentenced J. S. McIver, of Lingwick, to pay a fine of twenty dollars and five dollars damages and costs for stealing trees from the Royal Paper Company, of Angus, or spend sixty days in jail.

A daring robbery was committed last week in St. Sauveur suburb. A young clerk, of the Banque Provincial, named Leo Turcotte, who had a sum of one thousand dollars, belonging to the bank, in his possession, was brutally assaulted by two unknown parties when coming out from the market hall and the money taken from him.

A Fish and Game Club has been formed in Magog, and it intends making it hot for the deer killers and illegal net fishing in the lake. The officers are: Hon. president, Mayor E. H. Guibert; president, A. J. Whitehead; vice-president, E. D. Smith; secretary-treasurer, J. R. Wilcox; board of directors, A. Brush, L. A. Stearns, Wm. Taggart.

A farmer named Rancourt, of L'Ange Gardien, allowed two tramps to sleep in his barn the other night. In the early morning he found the building on fire. Fifteen hundred bundles of hay were consumed and the loss reached eight hundred dollars. There was no insurance. The tramps made off before the fire was discovered by the hospitable farmer.

Mr. Ira A. Smith, a highly-esteemed resident of Frelighsburg, Que., passed away on Feb. 27, in the 80th year of his age, after a very brief but painful illness. He was one of the pioneer settlers of St. Armand East, and long resided at North Pinnacle, Que., moving about twenty years ago to Frelighsburg, where his wife died in 1889. Mr. Smith was a man of great decision and sincerity of character, eminently kind-hearted and sympathetic in the most practical manner, and will be greatly missed in the community. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Ernest Holden and Mrs. William Martin, both of whom reside in Frelighsburg. The funeral services were conducted on the 1st inst. in the Methodist Church, Frelighsburg, by the Rev. J. W. Humphrey, B.D., in the presence of a large congregation.

The Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, is having a unique map of the Province of Quebec prepared for the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo. It will contain the physical features, forests, possible canoe trips, routes by the early Jesuit missionaries and by Champlain and other early French explorers, Hudson's Bay posts, ancient Indian village sites, modern Indian reserves, regions of fish and game and game preserves. The great provincial park in Quebec contains something like eighty thousand square miles and is traversed by the great rivers Mistassini and Peribonca, which flow into Lake St. John. This will be shown as fully as the latest surveys and information permit, there will be the indication on the map of the various waterfalls, in which the Province of Quebec abounds, and which are destined to be used in the future for the production of electricity.

Dr. C. Morin, of Lothiniere, recalls a curious case which, he says, occurred in 1856, and which has never yet been mentioned in print. In May of that year a woman belonging to St. Sauveur, Quebec, applied for the admission of her husband to the Hotel Dieu Hospital in Quebec. The patient was received and assigned to a bed. Next morning, Dr. Fremont, the medical attendant of the hospital, in going his rounds of the wards, took a hasty look at the newcomer, and prescribed some medicine for him. That night Benjamin Gros, for that was the name under which the patient had been entered and had been long known in the city, died, and the body was removed to the dead-house, when it was discovered that the long supposed man was a woman. The fact was more fully established at the autopsy performed next day by Dr. Landry, in presence of the 'Soleil's' correspondent and other medical students. It was further ascertained that the so-called Benjamin Gros was a native of Bay St. Paul, and that she had been twice married, and on both occasions to genuine women.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

The Winnipeg public schools, which hitherto opened at half-past nine in the mornings, will in future open at nine.

The Dawson gold commissioner has made a ruling that after March 1 the fourteen days grace allowed miners to have leases renewed shall be cancelled.

When the call for volunteers for Baden-Powell's force was received in Dawson on Feb. 19, forty of the Mounted Police immediately signified their willingness to enlist.

The rainfall on Thursday was a record one, even for Vancouver. During the twelve hours ending at seven p.m. on Thursday evening two and eleven-hundredths inches of rain fell, according to the gauge in Inspector Brown's garden.

Lieut. Beer was only able to recruit 14 men at Rossland out of 20 assigned to the city for the South African Constabulary. Twenty-five men applied, but 11 of them failed to pass the medical and other tests.

Mrs. Bates, of Victoria, has succumbed to asphyxiation poison caused by the lampless stove lighting accident of a fortnight ago. She never rallied from the consequent exhaustion. Mr. Bates is, however, slowly recovering at the Jubilee Hospital.

John Schofield, of Brandon, is under arrest at Winnipeg on a charge of bigamy. It is alleged that he was married in 1889 in Oldham, England, to Miss Emma Ward. Shortly after this he came to Canada and Mrs. Schofield lost trace of him. The man under arrest was married in Winnipeg.

Frank Chenil, charged with keeping a gambling resort in Winnipeg, pleaded guilty and was fined $40 and costs of court. Isaac Johnston, James Johnston, John David, Joseph Rodgers and Joseph Smith pleaded guilty to being inmates of the same gambling resort, and were each fined $20 and costs of court.

News of a big strike on Thirteen-mile, a tributary of Sixty-mile river, reached Dawson on Feb. 21. Out of a hole 24 feet square on bed rock $87 was taken. The discoverer staked sixteen claims. He has taken tons of supplies to his claims. Sixty-mile river was the scene of the first placer gold discovery in early days. Thirteen-mile creek was passed over in the general stampede to the Klondike.

In the Fisheries Inspector's office at New Westminster the issuance of licenses to fishermen to date for this season is about 160, sixty of which were issued to Japanese, a batch of sixteen being thus provided on Thursday. As compared with the same date last year, these figures show a slight increase, which is due to the Japanese taking out their licenses earlier than usual.

Edward Knecht, publisher of the International newspaper at Portal, the junction point of the C. P. R. and 'Soo' line, was found dead in his office with a bullet hole in his head. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental shooting, as Knecht was in the best of spirits when seen a few hours before the tragedy.

A battle royal is pending before the legislature at Victoria over the charter for the Canadian Pacific from the interior, and the renewal of the subsidy granted the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern line in the spring of 1898. Feeling decidedly favors the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern being restored to the position it was in before the advent to power of the Semlin-Cotton Government.

A Calgary despatch says Mr. E. W. Fisher, of Cochrane, is mentioned as a probable third candidate for Banff. West Calgary may have many candidates. Messrs. R. B. Bennett, the late member; A. P. Patrick, C. A. Stuart and Thomas Reilly are mentioned. Mr. A. Hitchcock, banker, is a candidate for the seat at Mooseja w vacated by the Hon. J. H. Ross, and it is not likely he will be opposed.

Mr. John Fannin, curator of the British Columbia Provincial Museum, has received from Mr. Norris, Indian agent, of Vernon, a handsome specimen of a spotted brook trout (salmo purpuratus). The fish weighed 15½ pounds, and measured 34 inches in length. Mr. Fannin preserved the shape and size of the trout in plaster, and has now in hand the making of a gelatin cast of the specimen for mounting. The fish was caught in Okanagan Lake.

A babe left on the steps of the Alexandra orphanage, Vancouver, bore a card with this pathetic request: 'Please, sir, be good to my dear little Addie. My heart is broken to part with her. I have five more children to feed and my husband has not worked for a long time, and I will now have to go to work myself. My oldest child is seven years of age, and I do not know where to leave my baby. Please be good to her and the Lord will bless you. She will be nine weeks old on Monday.'

Before Judge Richards, at Winnipeg, last week, J. McCormick and John Flynn were found guilty of breaking into the granary of William Shand, near Miami, and stealing fifty bushels of wheat. Several complaints have been made to the authorities lately as to the thieving which has been regularly taking place in the district around Miami, farmers having been robbed of wheat, harness and other things, but as the thieving was done by men who lived in the district, and were themselves farmers, it was very difficult to trace. McCormick was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and Flynn to two months.

Sixteen of the men in the employ of Messrs. Winters, Parson & Broomer, Rossland, who have contracts to do some work for the Red Mountain Railway, were ordered deported. The contractors will pay the way of the men back to the United States, where they were engaged. This is the first time a case of this kind has come up in British Columbia, and the penalty of a thousand dollars fine for each contract laborer brought in was not enforced. The commissioners stated, however, that, in the future, the law would be enforced to the letter, as the intention of the Dominion authorities is to protect Canadian workers from unfair competition.

The immigration returns for the past month show that 902 settlers arrived in the province of Manitoba during February, 252 of whom came via Portal from the United States, with 28 cars of effects. The nationalities of the new arrivals were: Canadians and returned Canadians, 420; United States citizens, 386; British, 90; the balance being divided between the other European nationalities. The destinations were: For British Columbia, 248; for Manitoba, 241; North-West Territories, 427; Yukon, 62, and Ontario, 14. The occupations were: Farmers and farm laborers, 317; general laborers, 74; mechanics, 56; clerks and trades, 27; miners, 78; not classified, 440.

A Victoria despatch to the Vancouver 'News-Advertiser' says: 'In consequence of what they claim to be a failure of the police force to protect them from insult and persecution, about half of the members of the Zionite colony in this city will leave in a short time for Wauken, or Zion City, the idealistic city, which Dr. Dowie, the founder and apostle of the cult, is founding in the vicinity of Chicago. Three of the faithful—a man named Berry and his wife, and another named Robertson—have already sold out their effects and joined Dowies, Robertson being an inspector of buildings in Zion City, and having the honor to be selected as one of Dowie's guards at the great meeting in the Coliseum. There are about one hundred Zionites here, and over half of them will go to the headquarters of the faith. The disciples of Dowie are flocking from all parts of the country to Wauken, so great being the pilgrimage that the Victoria colony has received orders from headquarters not to go until accommodation can be provided for them. Ever since the death from diphtheria of the Maltby child, when the parents and Elder Brooks refused to call a physician, public feeling has been very bitter against the elder especially, and his nightly appearance on the street corners has been a signal for a fusillade of eggs.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The New Brunswick provincial accounts brought down by the government show that the deficit for last year was $35,000.

The output of the Dominion Iron and Steel works is increasing. The average output this week was 180 tons per day. A large proportion of this amount is being shipped daily to Quebec and Ontario.

The fire department of Halifax intends holding a grand tournament, open to the Maritime Provinces, on August 6, 7, 8 and 9. It will be remembered that the last large tournament was held at Charlottetown.

David P. Chisholm, clerk in the Board of School Trustees' Office, St. John, died last week. He mixed carbolic acid with a drink instead of what he thought was a tonic, and when the mistake was discovered it was too late to save his life.

Premier Tweed introduced a bill into the New Brunswick Legislature yesterday providing a government three per cent guarantee on fifty-five percent of the cost of a railway connecting the Grand Lake coal deposits with Fredericton and with the Intercolonial.

The residence of Captain S. Campbell Peart, Guysboro, with all its contents, was totally destroyed by fire last week, and Mrs. Henriette Lillendale, who was ill, perished in the flames, the other occupants barely escaping with their lives. Captain Peart's loss is estimated at five thousand dollars.

Willie McKelvie, of Moncton, nine year old, was playing with some companions on the railway track on Saturday evening last. A train came along and the boys jumped on to a snow bank. Willie rebounded on the track and the train cut both of his legs off. He died shortly after.

Premier Murray brought down financial return showing the revenue of the Nova Scotia Government for the year closed Dec. 31, to have been $1,013,000, and expenditure $937,000, thus giving a surplus of $76,000. Increase due to large increase in the coal output. Since 1893 the Dominion Coal Company paid in royalties $1,089,000.

Murdock McDonald, son of Alex. McDonald, of Port Morien, was killed at Dominion on Tuesday. He was engaged in coupling cars at the time. He missed a coupling and the buffers going over one another the cars came together, crushing young McDonald between them. He received fatal internal injuries. Brakeman Charles McDonald, of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway, almost met death in a similar manner. He was crushed between two cars while engaged in coupling them. But he was quickly extricated from his perilous position and escaped with a broken leg.

A Shubenacadie feud has ended in blood. On Sunday as three Lantz brothers were returning from attending service at the English Church, Emack and Ettinger lay in wait, and an encounter took place on Indian road, five miles from Shubenacadie. In the fight the youngest of the Lantz brothers, who is about 22 years old, drew a revolver and fired at his assailants. Emack and Ettinger, who also had revolvers, also began shooting. In all, about 25 shots were fired. Emack was wounded in the stomach, three shots taking effect. Ettinger was also wounded, and one of the Lantz brothers, the youngest, was shot in the hip. The other two returned to Shubenacadie to surrender themselves up to the officers of the law. Emack died yesterday.

FREE LIBRARY FOR OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 11.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie has written Mayor Morris offering $100,000 for the establishment of a public library in Ottawa provided the city furnishes the site and $7,500 annually for maintenance.

CLERICALISM IN SPAIN.

A DECEPTIVE QUIET REIGNS AT PRESENT.

(Cor. of the 'Post.')

Madrid, Feb. 17.—It would be a great mistake to suppose that the present crisis in Spain is only a demonstration of popular feeling against the marriage of the heiress-presumptive to Alphonso XIII., the Princess of Asturias, with the second son of the head of the Bourbons of Naples. This is so far from being really the case that all those who have been eye-witnesses of the recent street disturbances and popular demonstrations, in the press, can assert that, while undoubtedly the royal marriage has been and is unpopular with the majority of Spaniards, the ill-advised coming of the Count of Caserta, father of the royal bridegroom, fired a mine, an agitation of which the roots lay much deeper than a royal love-match that has excited some hostility, but has been received principally with an indifference which has been a great disappointment and embarrassment to the royal family, the court, and the cabinet.

The agitation which found vent in the streets of Madrid on the day of the arrival of the Count of Caserta, and which rapidly developed from a student demonstration into a widespread movement of opinion in the capital and in the provinces, was more than a mere student or labor outbreak, backed, as the authorities said, by revolutionary and advanced groups of democracy and Liberalism. It was everywhere in the provinces and in Madrid quite as much backed by the passive and not infrequently active sympathy of the lower and middle classes, so long as the noisy mobs limited their cries and protests to a display of animosity against the Jesuits, the friars, the nuns, the clerical influences, that have made the monarchy and the governing classes of the country virtually retrace their steps for twenty years to the worst traditions of their past history.

AN ANTI-CLERICAL REVOLT.

The anti-clerical, anti-monastic, anti-Jesuitic features of this crisis are very significant, second only to the strong revival of democratic and Liberal inclinations in the nation. The present rulers of Spain had indulged too much in the idea that democracy and liberalism had been so thoroughly undermined by the growth of clerical, social, family, and feminine influences that they would continue to submit to the prevalent theocratical Ultramontane pressure. The awakening has been rough, but no government or dynasty can afford to ignore the demonstrations that have taken place in Madrid and more than fifty important towns in a single week. They cannot afford to ignore that these demonstrations were chiefly anti-clerical, and hostile to the Count of Caserta, and to his son's marriage with the Princess of Asturias, only because the first had been guilty of aiding and abetting the Pretender, Don Carlos, twenty-five years ago, and because the son of Caserta was considered likely to play into the hands of the Spanish Ultramontanes, absolutists and Catholics. This does not mean that the Spanish students or Liberals or the rank and file behind them want to become free-thinkers, atheists, or Protestants. They dream of no such thing, but they would fain be Catholics like those of the United States, Switzerland, the South American republics, who are convinced that their faith is by no means incompatible with democratic institutions, progress, science, modern ideas and civilization.

Order was established easily, as usual in Spain, because not even the students, and much less the Spanish politicians or agitators, dare to pick a quarrel with the army. Under the surface no real tranquillity reigns in Madrid or the provinces.

POLICE INTERFERED

DEMONSTRATION BY RUSSIAN STUDENTS NIPPED IN THE BUD.

St. Petersburg, March 6.—To-day was the fortieth anniversary of the emancipation of the Serfs. The students had been planning for some time to keep the day as a holiday and perhaps make some demonstration. At noon, a thousand or fifteen hundred men students and women students gathered in and around the Kasan Cathedral where mass was being celebrated for the repose of the soul of Alexander II. After the mass the students began singing and the police gathered in great numbers, including a force of mounted police. The students were surrounded and driven in a crowd towards the city hall, not far away, and also on the Nevsky Prospect. For no special reason the police began beating the students and trampling them under the feet of their horses. The Nevsky Prospect, the principal street of St. Petersburg, was filled with spectators. Banks and business houses were nearly all closed with shutters fastened and doors locked. The spectators and the women students screamed with horror, but the police kept up their attack on the students until four hundred of the latter were driven into the court-yard of the city hall, the others escaping into the crowd. The entire city was horrified by the conduct of the police.

The police had been warned beforehand and twenty-five delegates from the various St. Petersburg higher educational institutions were arrested on Friday night for meeting to consider student affairs.

It is not known whether the four hundred students captured by the police today will be imprisoned or whether the authorities will merely take their names.

It is learned that the arrest of Professor P. N. Melukoff, the celebrated historian and author, who was taken into custody on Feb. 11, was for participation in a conference between liberal citizens and 150 students, called to consider matters relating to student life and start a petition to the Czar. The manuscript of this petition was found in Professor Melukoff's house.

Sixty-one new arrests were recently made at Kieff. The government has wisely decided not to make a political affair of the attempt made on Feb. 27 by Peter Karpovich upon the life of the Minister of Public Instruction. Karpovich, who was formerly a student at Dorpal University, will be tried on March 20 by a court representing all classes of citizenship. The penalty for his crime will not exceed fifteen years' imprisonment.

STRATHCONAS ARE HOME

The Regiment Returns to Canada and will be Disbanded.

LIEUT.-COL. STEELE INTENDS TO RETURN TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The members of Strathcona's Horse reached Ottawa on Sunday. The men have two months' leave of absence, and before that leave is expired, it is expected that the imperial government will have issued the formal order for the disbanding of the regiment. They did splendid work in South Africa, and certainly did as much as any of the Canadian regiments to uphold the honor of the Dominion in the eyes of the world.

They sailed from Liverpool to Halifax by the Allan line steamer 'Laurentian,' and had a pleasant though somewhat rough passage.

Following were the cabin passengers:—Officers of Strathcona's Horse: Lieut.-Col. Steele, Major Belsham, Major Jarvis, Major Howard, Major Cameron, Captain Courtnay, Captain Macdonald, Captain Keenan, Lieut. Christie, Capt. E. T. Mackie, Lieut. Leckie, Lieut. Kirkpatrick, Lieut. Laidlaw, Lieut. Tobin, Lieut. Parker, Lieut. Stevenson, Lieut. Sinden, Lieut. Steele.

Summary—Officers, 23; non-commissioned officers and men, 269; total, 292.

Lieut.-Col. T. Lyons Bigger, Captain J. Mackie, Captain Boyd, Lieut. F. G. Leach, Mr. Dickie, Mr. Simpson, Mr. John Ashton, Mr. F. H. Dickie, Mr. W. Jenson, Mr. J. Jenson, Mrs. Quintana, Miss Quintana, infant and servant, Lieut. C. T. Van Straubenzee, Mr. T. F. Valantine, Mr. F. T. Watkis, Captain J. R. Winchester.

Summary—Saloon, 17; steerage, 160; total, 177.

They received a regular Canadian welcame, a snowstorm having set in almost as soon as they reached port.

The officers all speak well of the men and vice versa, and all spoke well for the Canadian ponies which they had taken to South Africa and left there. One officer said the Canadian horses stood the campaign better than any on the Natal side, and from hearsay, regarding the Australian and New Zealand animals he believed the Canadian ponies were better than the Australian animals.

On the passage non-commissioned officers and men of C squadron presented to Major Cameron a magnificent silver cigar box, manufactured in England. Lieut. Leckie was presented with a silver cigar case by the N. C. O.'s and men of No. 2 troop of C squadron. The lieutenant has been recommended for the distinguished service medal.

All the men were in splendid health except Private Robinson, who was taken to the hospital on the arrival of the vessel. He was seized with pneumonia during the voyage out.

It is stated that Colonel Steele, who was expected to return to South Africa in command of the Canadians for Baden-Powell's police, will remain in Canada and raise another regiment of a thousand men.

WON THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Sergeant A. H. L. Richardson, of Strathcona's Horse, won the Victoria Cross by a deed of great gallantry. On July 5 last, thirty troopers of the regiment, pursuing a party of Boers near Wolverspruit, were led into ambush, and, Corporal McArthur, being wounded, fell from his horse. He would have been taken prisoner, but Sergeant Richardson, seeing the danger in which McArthur was placed, rode back and placed him on his horse. The Boers, advancing, called upon Sergeant Richardson and his wounded companion to surrender. Sergeant Richardson, however, urged his horse to a gallop, and rode after his comrades. He was followed by a perfect hail of bullets, one of which pierced his hat and another the sleeve of his tunic. When he had covered but a few yards he came to a wire fence, and this the horse refused to take until, after wasting some precious moments, during which the enemy gained rapidly upon the fugitives, a friendly bullet hit the animal on the hoof, so startling him that he instantly jumped the fence and carried the wounded man and his gallant rescuer safely to camp. The horse was so exhausted by the journey that he died within an hour of reaching camp.

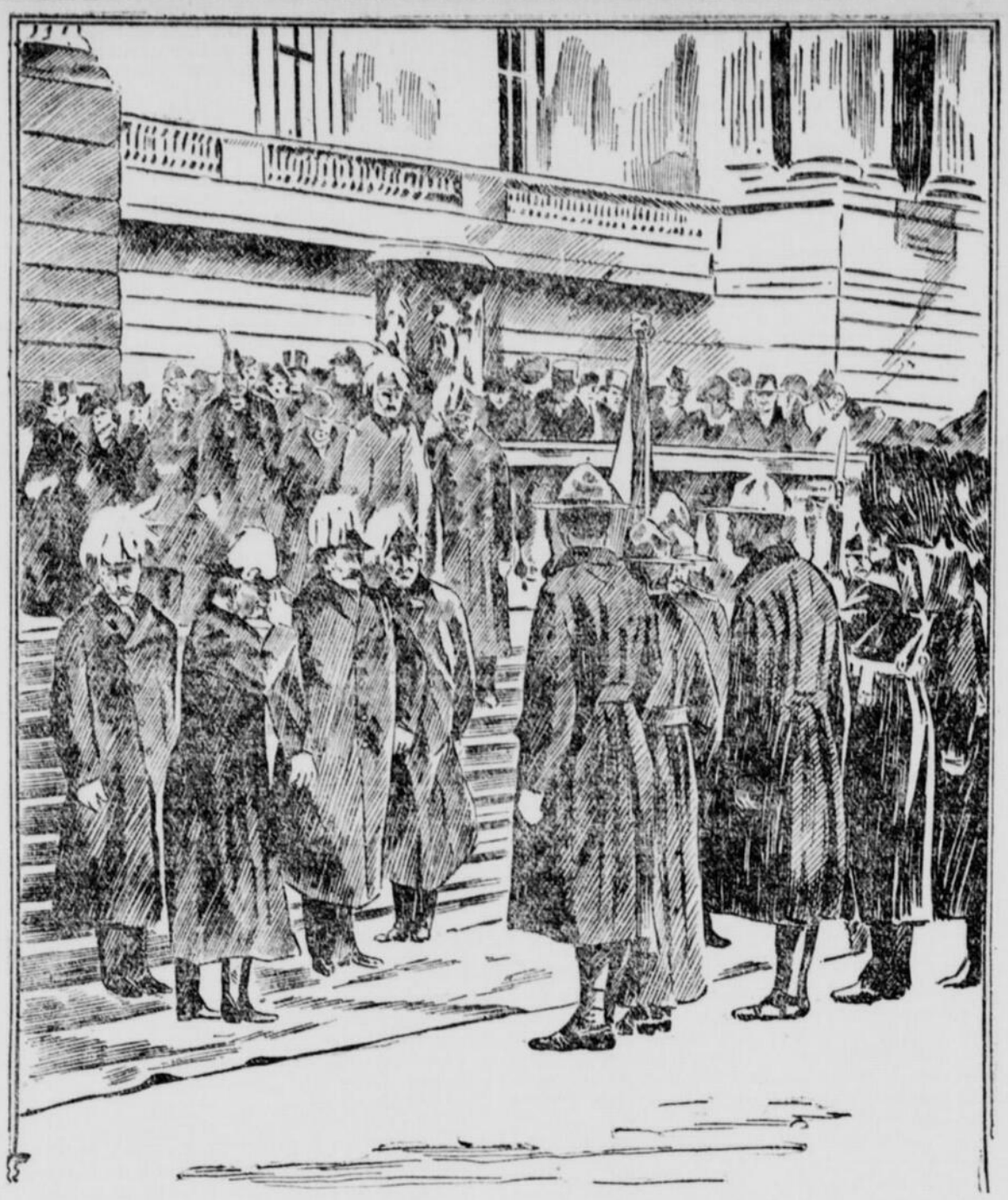


SERGEANT A. H. L. RICHARDSON, V.C., Strathcona's Horse.

LIKE THE QUEEN'S.

IN MANY RESPECTS, HAS BEEN THE LIFE OF MRS. PITMAN.

According to the St. John's, Nfld., 'Herald,' there is an old lady, Mrs. Pitman, living at New Perlican, Trinity Bay, who was born on the same day as the late Queen Victoria, and, her husband's name was Albert. They were married on the same day as the Queen, they have a son now living named Albert, of the same age as the King, and Mr. Pitman died on the same day as the late Prince Consort. These facts form a constant theme with the old lady, and she has now framed at her home the autograph letter of Queen Victoria in answer to one she sent giving the details as above stated at the jubilee celebrations.



HIS MAJESTY THE KING PRESENTING MEDALS AND A NEW COLOR TO STRATHCONA'S HORSE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE ON FEBRUARY 15.

Each Canadian received a medal for his services. Then the presentation of the color was made. 'It was the intention of my late mother,' said His Majesty, 'to present this color. Guard it in her name and mine.'—'Illustrated London News.'

UNSEEMLY CONDUCT

Free Fight on the Floor of the British House of Commons.

IRISH MEMBERS REFUSED TO LEAVE WHEN TOLD TO AND HAD TO BE REMOVED BY FORCE.

The British House of Commons on Tuesday night discussed the education estimates, and some time after midnight Mr. Balfour moved the closure. Instantly shouts of 'Gag, Gag,' proceeded from the Nationalist benches, and the Irish members refused to leave the House when the division was taken. The chairman twice asked them to retire to the division lobby, but they shouted, 'Certainly not.'

Mr. Flavin cried, 'I protest against the way all Irish votes are closured.'

The chairman then intimated that he must report the matter to the Speaker. In the meantime the other members had returned from the lobby, amid some uproar, thirty or forty Irishmen remaining in their seats. The Speaker having returned to the House, the chairman reported the matter to him, and the Speaker asked if the Irish members still refused to obey the order, and there were cries of 'Yes, Yes.'

The Speaker then named sixteen recalcitrants, and Mr. Balfour moved their suspension. This was agreed to without a division.

The Speaker ordered them to withdraw, but they refused, amid great uproar.

The Speaker then called upon the sergeant-at-arms to remove them. They shouted defiance. The deputy sergeant-at-arms advanced and asked them to leave; still they refused. At this a number of officers and policemen entered to enforce removal.

Mr. Eugene Cran, member for South-East Cork, struggled desperately against removal, and there was quite a free fight on the floor, lasting for five minutes, other Irish members assisting him. Eventually he was carried out bodily by six policemen amid yells and cheers. The police then returned and carried out each of the remaining recalcitrant members in the same manner, although there was no further actual resistance. Six policemen sufficed for each, with the exception of Mr. Flavin, who is a big man, and required eight.

Many, as they were being carried out, waved their hands and shouted 'God Save Ireland.' Those who were removed included Messrs. John Cullinan, Patrick White, Patrick McHugh, William Landon, William Abraham, Patrick Dugan, Anthony Donelan and James Gilhooly, Thomas McGiverin and Jeremiah Jordan.

The trouble arose through Mr. Balfour closuring the whole education estimates without giving an opportunity to discuss the Irish votes. At one o'clock the Speaker said: 'The House will now resume proceedings in committee, and I trust that honorable members will now leave the House.' The Irish members shouted that they would not leave. The chairman again put the vote to a count, adding, there being no teller or no noes, that the ayes had it. Amid laughter and cheers, the House adjourned. Neither Mr. Dillon, Mr. John Redmond, nor Mr. T. P. O'Connor were present, having already left the House.

One or two constables were badly handled in the scuffle. The suspensions will last for one week.

On Thursday afternoon, in the House of Commons Mr. Balfour moved the following amendment to the rule governing the suspension of recalcitrant members:

'Provided, that if any member or members acting jointly, who have been suspended under this order as to service in the House, shall refuse to obey the direction of the Speaker, the latter shall call attention to the fact, and shall have recourse to force, if necessary, to compel the member or members who have refused to obey his directions. Thereupon, then, without any further question being put, the member or members shall be suspended from service in the House for the remainder of the session.

The reading of the proposed amendment was greeted with loud groans from the Irish benches, and with cheers from the other members.

In supporting the motion, Mr. Balfour said it was necessary to provide adequate summary punishment for such physical resistance to the Speaker's orders as occurred on Tuesday. The House ought not to remain helpless against a member who committed such an aggravated crime against the House, an offence the danger and reality of which had been so painfully brought before them.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman alluded to the grossly disorderly conduct of certain members, and said he had not a word of excuse to say in their justification or palliation, but he suggested a modification of Mr. Balfour's amendment.

Mr. John Redmond said what had occurred was a national ebullition of feeling against an unjust closure. He denied premeditation, and said the moral responsibility for what had occurred was wholly on Mr. Balfour, whose proposal now was extravagant and unnecessary.

Lord Hugh Cecil, Conservative, moved an amendment, providing that recalcitrant members should be imprisoned.

This was opposed by Mr. Balfour, who pointed out that it would place too much responsibility upon the government; and Lord Hugh Cecil wished to withdraw the amendment, but the Irish members insisted upon continuing the discussion yet.

Mr. W. Redmond, in a brief speech, said the noble lord had not gone far enough. He should have proposed to send the Irish to the Tower for decapitation, as doubtless his forefathers did. (Nationalist laughter.)

Several passionate speeches were made and the scene was one of great excitement. Finally, having forced a division by shouting 'Aye' when the Speaker put the question, the Irish members joined the rest of the House in the 'No' lobby, the result being that no one voted for the amendment of Lord Cecil, and 421 voted against it. An incident which had raised much bad blood ended amidst peals of laughter.

Several ineffectual attempts were then made to adjourn the debate. Mr. Balfour appealed to the House to arrive at a decision before adjourning, and the debate went on. At 3.30 a.m. he moved a closure on the motion for adjournment, but the motion was rejected by 231 to 119 votes, and the debate was resumed.

Under closure an amendment by Mr. Labouchere to make the term of suspension two months was rejected by a vote of 224 to 97.

Mr. Balfour moved that the main motion be put. This was followed by cheers and uproar, mingled with Irish cries of 'Gag.' The Speaker read the new rule and the House divided. Mr. Balfour's new rule was adopted by a vote of 264 to 51.



LIEUT.-COL. STEELE.
In command of Strathcona's Horse.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES

War Office Plans Announced by Mr. Brodrick

In the British House of Commons on Friday Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War prefaced his introduction of the army estimates for 1901-1902 by saying that the war in South Africa had brought to light many faults even in those portions of the army system which were believed to be best. He complained of the scanty and reluctant support that the government's proposals for strengthening it had received in the House of Commons.

Mr. Brodrick then proceeded to divulge the War Office's proposals, which contemplate the ability to send abroad three army corps with a division of cavalry, in all 120,000 men, and at the same time to have a sufficient force for home defence.

The War Office proposals further contemplate that the country be divided into six districts, each district representing an army corps, and each commanded by an officer who had commanded troops in time of war.

The artillery was obviously insufficient and the field artillery must be supplemented by heavier guns. The army must be provided with a much larger body of mounted men, and the transport, and the musketry drill needed improving.

It was a question between the voluntary and compulsory systems of enlistment; he adhered to the former, under which 140,000 men had offered themselves for the war. Compulsion would, therefore, be like applying the spur to a willing horse, and would be disastrous. The government could not hope to get rid of European entanglements. It could not shut out the possibility of having to despatch forces to defend the British possessions abroad.

Mr. Brodrick then entered into details concerning the proposed reorganization of the army. He said the object of the government in dividing the country into six districts was to centralize the responsibility and decentralize the administration. Three army corps, to be entirely composed of regulars, would be stationed at Aldershot, Salisbury and in Ireland. The other three armed corps, to include sixty battalions of militia and volunteers, would be stationed at Colchester, York and Elinburgh.

The government, in addition, proposed to raise eight battalions, for garrison duty, from men about to enter the reserve, to establish a reserve militia, and raise a force of 35,000 yeomanry, to be armed with short rifles and bayonets.

The net addition to the army under this scheme would be 120,500 men, at a cost of £2,000,000, and 40,000 additional trained volunteers.

Under the new scheme the army for home defence will consist of 155,000 regulars, 190,000 reserves, 136,000 militia, 25,000 yeomanry and 25,000 volunteers.

Mr. Brodrick added that the estimates for the year, apart from the war estimates, amounted to £29,685,000. The government had already taken on account of the war the full sum it expected to have to ask for. They were determined to carry the war to a conclusion, and had not stinted the generals in the field in anything.

Mr. Brodrick also said it was proposed that officers hereafter should be able to procure their uniforms at government establishments at cost price.

Dealing with War Office reform, Mr. Brodrick insisted that there must be hearty co-operation between the commander-in-chief and the secretary for war, and he asked that a commission be appointed to advise in regard to needed changes.

WOLSELEY AND LANSDOWNE.

Strong Views Expressed on the Dispute Between Them

Although the debate was concluded, the question of the division of responsibility between the War Minister and the commander-in-chief, around which the debate centred, was not settled. Nevertheless, the discussion is generally regarded as useful in focussing attention on the matter. As regards the issue between Lord Wolseley and Lord Lansdowne, more is yet to be heard, Lord Wolseley reserving his defence against Lord Lansdowne's grave charges of neglect. The public takes sides in the dispute which does not follow party lines. The peers, with some exception, seem to be divided into Lansdowne and Wolseley cliques.

The nation is similarly divided into khaki and jingoes, and most of those who for months past have held that Lord Lansdowne is answerable for whatever has displeased them in the war, support Lord Wolseley through thick and thin. The newspapers are curiously divided. The 'Times' strongly condemns Lord Wolseley, and the Radical 'News' defends Lord Lansdowne, while the Radical 'Leader' condemns him emphatically, as do the jingo 'Mail' and the 'Post.' The Conservative 'Standard' and independent 'Telegraph' discuss the matter dispassionately, the latter declaring that what emerges from the debate is the fact that nobody is responsible for the fighting efficiency of the British army.

In the course of his speech Lord Wolseley said:

'Many an evening at the end of the day's work have I felt sick at heart, when I contemplated the great national risks deliberately accepted by the government which happened to be in office. Why were they so accepted? Because it was not then politically expedient to ask parliament for money.'

The Marquis of Lansdowne said Lord Wolseley might have enabled the government to turn to better account the auxiliary forces of the country. He might have told the government before the war that Ladysmith was not a suitable military station. He might have prepared schemes for defensive and offensive operations. The War Office system might have been changed to advantage in details; but the main principle of enabling the secretary to get advice from his experts at first hand he was not willing to give up. The failures in South Africa were not due to the system, but to the fact that it was not faithfully carried out. Upon the eve of his departure from the War Office the Marquis said he had considered a military note which Lord Wolseley had addressed to Lord Salisbury upon this subject. He found, to his surprise, that Lord Wolseley, in enumerating his duties, had omitted that he was responsible for the mobilization of the army, for the intelligence department, and for the preparation of plans of offence and defence. Lord Lansdowne's reply was a withering speech that has scarcely a parallel in the annals of parliament for severity of accusation.

The ex-Secretary for War's friends boast that the 'exposure of the ex-commander-in-chief's incompetence, miscalculation and ignorance has absolutely demolished his military reputation.'

They say: 'Lord Lansdowne felt that he had unjustly suffered too long the odium of Lord Wolseley's blundering, and Lord Wolseley's speech was the last straw.'

Lord Lansdowne's reply was delivered in his usual cool, unemotional, measured style. But every word was barbed and every inflection of the voice conveyed a fresh sting.

It is well-nigh impossible to stir the House of Lords, but when Lord Lansdowne flatly charged Lord Wolseley with responsibility for the selecting of Ladysmith as a military base and with advising the government that one army corps of forty thousand men was sufficient to subdue the Boers, the peers could not repress exclamations of amazement.

An admirer of Lord Lansdowne said to-night: 'Lansdowne's vindication has caused a sensational revulsion of feeling toward him, for he had been convicted by public opinion. Wolseley, sitting immediately behind Roberts, had to endure all the humiliation of an exposed imposter. He will have the right to reply, but nothing can efface the stigma not merely of incapacity, but of treachery to a chivalrous colleague, which Lansdowne has affixed to him. Rosebery, who has been identified all along with Wolseley, has made another ineffaceable error.'

In anticipation of disclosures the House of Lords was crowded on Tuesday when the debate on the War Office administration was resumed. The Duke of Cornwall and York and many peeresses were present.

The Earl of Northbrook (Liberal) took up the defence of Lord Wolseley. He deprecated Lord Lansdowne's personal attack on the former commander-in-chief yesterday, and the disclosure of a confidential communication to Lord Salisbury.

The Duke of Devonshire, President of the Council, defended the War Office system.

Lord Rosebery described Lord Wolseley's speech as a public spirited effort to call attention to some of the defects he had found in the practical working of the army administration. He suggested a secret parliamentary enquiry into the deficiencies of the War Office.

Lord Salisburw said the disciplinists had not realized that the army was under parliament, and that the minister who controlled the army did it as one responsible to parliament and represented all the authority with which parliament invested him. The commander-in-chief must be subordinate to the Secretary of State. The system had worked well in the past and must be made to work well in the future.

The debate was wound up by Lord Wolseley asking the House to reserve judgment regarding the reflections cast on him, as later he probably would refer again to the allegations.

BRITISH WAR OFFICE.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S REPLY TO LORD WOLSELEY.

In replying to Lord Wolseley's attack in the House of Lords on Monday Lord Lansdowne, former war minister, spoke very sharply. In addition to stating that Lord Wolseley, during his term of office, had failed to understand his duties, he said he might at least have warned the government that one army corps was not sufficient to crush the Boers. Lord Wolseley might have enabled the government to turn to better account the auxiliary forces of the country. He might have told the government before the South African war that Ladysmith was not a suitable military station. He might have prepared schemes for defensive and offensive operations.

Lord Wolseley had restricted his duties; he had not taken advantage of the oportunities at hand. The War Office system might have been changed to advantage in details; but the main principle of enabling the Secretary of State to get advice from his experts at first hands, he was not willing to give up. The mistakes and failures in South Africa were not due to the system, but to the fact that it was not carried out as faithfully as it might have been. The noble lord had failed to appreciate the immense importance of the special duties assigned to him.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, upon the eve of his departure from the War Office, had considered a military note Lord Wolseley had addressed, he believed, to Lord Salisbury upon this subject. He found, to his intense surprise, that Lord Wolseley, in enumerating his duties, had omitted altogether that he was responsible for the mobilization of the army, that the intelligence department was under his special control, or that he was charged with the preparation of plans of offence and defence.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The Provincial Treasurer Delivers His Budget Speech.

A CLEAR EXPOSE OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

In the Quebec Legislature on Wednesday evening the Hon. F. T. Duffy made his maiden budget speech as Provincial Treasurer. The honorable gentleman spoke for considerably over an hour, holding the close attention of his audience and eliciting frequent outbursts of applause. The Treasurer's financial deliverance was the most lucid, most practical and most business-like, and also one of the most eloquent, that the House



THE HON. H. T. DUFFY,
Provincial Treasurer, Quebec.

and the province have had presented to them for many years. It was clear, concise and vigorous.

He compared the results of the Marchand administration with the results of the former adminstration during the five years which immediately preceded it, and which he briefly summed up as follows to July, 1897, when Mr. Marchand took office: The public debt increased by $3,869,081.19; the funded lebt increased by $9,021,334.07; an annual deficit of $291,481.71; a total deficit for the five years of $1,457,408.55; increased taxes amounting annually to $452,490.51; total increased taxes for the five years, $2,262,452 55; total deficits and new taxes for the five years, $3,719,861.11; annual interest charges increased by $123,082.55.

Coming to the fiscal year of 1900, ended on June 30 last, he said that the public accounts showed the ordinary receipts to have been $4,451,578.29, and the ordinary expenses $4,428,385.72, which left a surplus of $23,192.57; while the total receipts, less railway subsidies and repayment of railway guarantee deposits, but including trust funds, were $4,502,445.83, and the total expenditure $4,465,833.24, which left a surplus of $36,612.59.

ESTIMATES FOR 1901-02.

The hon. gentleman then took up the question of the next fiscal year and gave the following as his estimates of the receipts and expenditure for 1901-1902. He said they had been carefully prepared from the information obtained from the different departments and with a due regard for strict economy. He estimated, he said the total ordinary receipts at $4,521,761.89, and the total ordinary expenditure at $4,267,643.28; surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditure, $54,118.61; extraordinary expenditure, $33,300; total estimated surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, less railway subsidies, $20,818.61.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Referring to the cash operations of the past fiscal year, the treasurer showed that the balance of cash on hand on the 30th June last amounted to $27,758.12, and, then turning to the question of the liabilities and assets, he stated that, at the same date, the total liabilities of the province were $37,429,946.61, and the total assets $10,650,795.43, leaving an excess of liabilities over assets of $26,779,151.18, as compared with $26,625,562.47 on the previous 30th June. There had been an increase of $324,339.81 in the liabilities in consequence of the grant of $250,000 to aid the Quebec bridge, and on account of the conversion of the debt trust deposits, etc., but there also had been a decrease in them owing to the redemption of the funded debt, repayment of railway guarantee deposits, railway subsidies, etc., the whole amounting to $214,897.67, so that the net increase of the liabilities was only $109,442.41. There had also been some changes in the assets, so that the increase in the excess of liabilities was $153,588.71, but in reality, exclusive of the $10,729.04, by which the capital of the funded debt had been increased by conversion, and the $250,000 granted to aid the Quebec bridge, the excess of liabilities had been reduced during the year by the sum of $107,140.33.

FUNDED DEBT.

On this head, the treasurer showed a reduction of $56,820.29 in the funded debt during the year, the figures being $35,128,847.72 on June 30, 1899, and only $35,072,027.43 on June 30, 1900. Against this, the province had $10,049,646.38 invested in sinking fund.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Under this head the province owed $2,181,919.18, including $348,366.03 of trust deposits, $725,677.45 of railway subsidies granted but not earned, and $250,000 of the grant to the Quebec bridge. But against this the government had $160,425.05 cash in hand and $254,724 of claims for loans and advances, which left a balance of $1,756,770.13 of unfunded debt, making, with the funded debt, a total debt of $26,779,151.18 unprovided for.

Lastly, the treasurer dealt with the question of the arbitration between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, explaining its progress as well before the board as in the matter of the appeals before the Supreme Court.

Quite a lot of business was cleared from the paper in the assembly on Friday, although the sitting was short and the House a very thin one, owing to the weekly flight of the non-resident members to their homes over Saturday and Sunday.

After a brief wrangle over a report of the Private Bills Committee, the adoption of whose report was deferred until Monday, bills to amend the charter of the town of St. Laurent, to incorporate the Monastry of the Trappists at Mistassini, to amend the town corporations act, and a number of others, were introduced.

The Hon. Mr. Gouin gave notice that he would move the consideration on Monday of resolutions respecting councils of conciliation and arbitration to settle labor disputes, and the bills to amend the law regarding the appointment of constables by police magistrates, and relative to the Renaud estate, and the Club Commercial de Hull passed their third readings.

In reply to Dr. De Grosbois, who asked how many school mistresses there are in this province whose salary does not amount to $100 per annum, the Hon. Mr. Turgeon said that of the 5,461 school mistresses holding diplomas, 1,469 do not receive a salary of $100. Out of 607 school mistresses without diplomas, who, properly speaking, are not teachers, because they teach only on sufferance, 401 receive a salary under $100.

DR. HALIBURTON DEAD.

CANADIAN LITTERATEUR AND SCIENTIST PASSES AWAY.

R. G. Haliburton, D.C.L., of Windsor, N.S., Canada, died on Thursday, aged 70 years. For several years he had been in feeble health, and spent the winter season at Pass Christian. He was a son of Mr. Justice Haliburton, famous as the author of 'Sam Slick,' and a brother of Sir Arthur Haliburton, who had a distinguished career in the War Office of England. On Jan. 20 last he arrived here, accompanied by his valet, in search of health, but in his weakened physical condition and in his advanced age, he gradually sank. He leaves considerable wealth, and a will, found among his effects, bequeaths all his property to a maiden sister.

Robert Grant Haliburton, K.C., litterateur and scientist, was born at Windsor, N.S., on June 3, 1831. He took his M. A. in 1852, and in 1876, in recognition of his scientific researches, the honorary degree of D. C. L. After having been connected with the volunteers, he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the militia, and was appointed in 1861 Colonel A. D. C. to the Marquis of Normanby, then lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia. He was called to the Bar in 1853. In 1860 he was leading counsel for the proprietors before the Prince Edward Island Land Commissioner, together with the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P. He was created Q. C. by the Nova Scotia Government in 1876, and two years later received a similar distinction from the Dominion Government. The Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science, the Coal Owners' Association and the Fruit Growers' Association, of which latter he was vice-president for life, were founded by him. He removed to Ottawa in 1877. Mr. Haliburton delivered many notable lectures in various parts of the world, and was the author of several well known works of science and other subjects.

A CONVICT'S BRAVERY.

MURDERER SAVED LIVES IN A PENITENTIARY FIRE.

For bravery shown at the recent fire at the Nebraska state penitentiary, Nicholas Fox, serving a life sentence for the murder at Omaha of his wife, may this week receive full pardon for his offence. A petition asking executive clemency for him has already been signed by nearly a thousand citizens, including the entire fire department.

Fox was an old fire fighter, and every time the firemen have been called to the prison he has rendered valuable services. Thursday night he saved the life of one of the woman convicts, who had returned for some personal property, and he was foremost in the saving of property. He had a number of opportunities to escape before the soldiers came to reinforce the guards, but took none of them. When asked why he did not run away he replied that he had an old mother and three motherless children waiting for him outside, and he would not accept freedom unless it meant the right to live peaceably with them.

He has been in prison nine years and was the only one of the convicts to assist the firemen, going with them to the most dangerous places and acting with great bravery and skill. At one time a big section of the roof gave way under him, but he saved himself by sliding down the hose. At another time in order to reach a point of vantage he climbed a long ladder and up eight feet along a swaying rope.

LYNCHING OF A CANADIAN

'CRIME' FOR WHICH KNOX SUFFERED NOW SAID TO HAVE BEEN AN ACCIDENT.

James Smith, O. P. Rolls, J. C. Krebs, Joseph Teres, Philip Rolls, Elijah Walker, Robert Seymour and Joseph Able were arraigned at Scranton, Miss., on Friday afternoon on an indictment for the lynching of John Knox, the Canadian who shot and killed his stepson a week ago. The cases were continued to next Thursday. The accused were ordered confined in jail at Mississippi City for fear that their friends in Scranton might attempt to release them if put into the Scranton jail. It is said warrants have been issued for nine others charged with taking part in the lynching.

It is now stated by eye-witnesses that the 'crime' for which Knox was lynched was undoubtedly an accident.

SPANISH CABINET COUNCIL AT WORK.

Madrid, March 8.—A cabinet council has decided to re-establish the constitutional guarantees throughout Spain. The elections for the general council have not been adjourned. The government has sent a despatch to the German Chancellor, Count von Bulow, regarding the recent attack upon the Emperor William at Bremen.

ONTARIO BUDGET DEBATE

MR. HOYLE OPPOSES THE BONUS SYSTEM, AND MOVES AN AMENDMENT.

In the Ontario Provincial Legislature the budget debate was resumed on Tuesday. Mr. W. H. Hoyle, of North Ontario, who has just been re-nominated by the Conservatives of that riding, spoke for the greater part of the afternoon in criticism of the administration. In replying to the speech by the Hon. J. R. Stratton, he expressed surprise that the Provincial Secretary had claimed that the sum of $2,848,000 held by the Dominion Government in trust for Ontario was an available asset capable of being obtained by the province for general purposes. This he knew had been a bone of contention for many years. The utterances of the Dominion ministers of finance were quoted to show that the Opposition was correct in urging that the principal of this amount was not an ordinary asset, but was only available for specific purposes, and then after special legislation expressly approved by the Dominion.

Putting the expenditures of the Ontario Government and of the municipalities together, Mr. Hoyle said that the two and a half million people of the province were taxed to the extent of $37,000,000. About half of the municipal taxation was compulsory under the statutes of the legislature.

In spite of the large expenditures for education, the school system was not satisfactory, and in the higher departments there was even greater room for criticism. Was this because the Minister of Education was, under the present system, compelled to be a partisan politician, taking part in the general political campaign work of his party? The Minister of Education, referring to the provincial university, had described it as practically in a state of starvation for want of sufficient revenue. He believed Toronto University should be called the provincial university, and that it should be made efficient. The government had no policy to submit to the House to bring this about. The young men of Ontario now had to go to that magnificent university at Montreal, which is endowed in a princely manner by the millionnaires of that city. How is it none of our merchant princes endow the Toronto University? Is it because it is under political management?

Mr. Hoyle caused a sensation by denouncing the bonus system. He declared that it had everywhere been proved a failure. It was a system of fastening a balloon to the speculator and a sawlog to the farmer. The government, in relation to the beet root industry, would have done better to have initiated a policy of co-operation for the development of that industry. Mr. Hoyle closed by urging the great importance of keeping the vast water power of New Ontario from the hands of corporations. He closed by moving an amendment to the budget expressing regret that the government had not, and did not intend, taking action to discover and bring to trial the person or persons who removed and destroyed the box containing the West Elgin ballots.

Mr. Pettypiece replied on behalf of the government.

MR. PRESTON MAKES AN OPTIMISTIC PROPHECY.

Wednesday afternoon the budget debate was resumed by Mr. T. H. Preston, who claimed that the Liberal party during the past quarter of a century has given Ontario the best government the world has seen.' The Opposition had never brought in a measure which had been endorsed by the Trades and Labor Council of Toronto.

Mr. Whitney—How about last session?

Mr. Preston—I have no recollection of any such legislation, but I shall be glad to be corrected.

Mr. Whitney—You will be corrected.

Mr. Preston availed himself of the wide-open freedom of the budget debate to discuss Conservative editorials on the Dominion election and charge upon the Conservative press responsibility for the race cry.

Mr. Whitney—You are the only man talking about it.

Mr. Preston proceeded, saying that it was not a baptism of blood that was needed, as suggested by a Toronto clergyman, but commonsense patriotism.

The Opposition protests regarding West Elgin were answered by Mr. Preston charging that the Liberal deputy-returning officers guilty of corrupt acts learn from Tory schoolmasters. He read a statement showing that from thirty-two ridings the number of rejected ballots under the Ontario Government were less than under the last Dominion Conservative administration.

Mr. Preston said that in the Ontario elections the minimum of rejected ballots was reached. If any ballots were intentionally spoiled it was to the advantage of gentlemen opposite.

Mr. Whitney—The judges did not think so.

Mr. Preston wanted to bury the purity issue in this new century. Both parties, he considered, forgetting West Elgin and South Ontario, should unite in devising schemes for developing the wealth of the province. He ventured to predict that there were within hearing of his voice those who would see many millions inhabiting New Ontario.

THE FINANCE COMMISSION.

The Legislature resumed the budget debate Thursday afternoon. Interest was heightened by the understanding that, if possible, the debate would be brought to a conclusion at the evening sitting, with a division, the first of the session, on the amendment moved by Mr. W. H. Hoyle on Tuesday, condemning the government for not instituting a prosecution against the officials who destroyed the West Elgin ballots under circumstances which were defined by the commission as misadvertence, but are not so regarded by the members of the Opposition.

The debate was resumed by Mr. John McLaughlin (Stormont, Conservative). He considered the finance commission did a good service to the province. He considered that all could agree as to the amounts received and expended. When the Liberals came into power in 1873 there was a surplus of over $4,000,000. The Reform governments had taken over $5,000,000 for liquor licenses from the municipalities. He charged the government with expending the millions and many more received from other sources so recklessly that direct taxation had become a large factor in the revenue production of the province. He was anxious for the development of New Ontario for the benefit of the people of the province, not for private individuals.

Mr. J. A. Auld (South Essex, Liberal) strongly advocated the bonusing of the dressed beef and beet root industry. He was not prepared to give unqualified approval to his leader's proposal for a government railway to the Temiscamingue region to bring the trade of that district to Toronto, unless the capitalists and merchants of that city were prepared to do something themselves.

Mr. Jesop, of Lincoln, charged the Premier with having given a bright speech, eloquent and scholarly, but designed to deceive the people. He considered the way in which the government had bungled the San Jose scale matter, entailing a loss by the useless destruction of fruit trees in Lincoln alone of over $500,000.

NORTH WATERLOO ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Graham, the member for Brockville, created excitement by reading an affidavit made by Albert Bossard, of Berlin, in which the latter declared that his evidence given at the North Waterloo election trial had been purchased by Conservative agents in the riding. Bossard was the most important witness at the trial at which Mr. Breithaupt, the Liberal member, was unseated. According to this affidavit, Bossard was cajoled into making an affidavit before the election trial implicating several prominent Liberals in deeds of corruption. He was then approached under a threat that if he did not give evidence to that effect at the trial he would be prosecuted for perjury. He was also promised one hundred dollars in lieu therof, but as a matter of fact was paid fifty dollars, in the form of clothes from a Berlin tailor, one of the main negotiators. Mr. Graham supported the affidavit with three promissory notes given by Bossard to Stumpf, the tailor, but which the latter met himself.

Six bills passed their second reading at the Legislature on Friday afternoon. They were: To authorize the rector and church wardens of Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, to sell a portion of the land adjoining the church formerly used as a cemetery; the Petrolea bill; the bill to enable the incorporated synod of the Diocese of Huron to provide for the election of select vestries or boards of management; bill respecting the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Diocese of Hamilton; bill respecting the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, and the bill to amend the act incorporating the Reverends Peres Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

The excitement caused in the legislature by Mr. Graham reading an affidavit by Albert Bossard, charging Conservatives with paying him fifty dollars to vote in their favor will have a sequel on Monday when Mr. Carscallen will move that the affidavit of Albert Bossard, sworn to by him at the city of Guelph, in the County of Wellington, on June 27, 1900, before R. L. McKinnon, a notary public, together with the two promissory notes therein referred to, read and published by the hon. member for Brockville during the course of his speech, delivered in the House on the evening of March 27, 1901, A.D., be impounded and deposited with the clerk of the House.

A little stir was caused by the Conservative whip, Mr. Wardell, charging the Hon. Mr. Gibson with bringing in a return in his absence after promising to present it only when he was in the House. This was warmly denied by the minister concerned. Mr. Wardell did not consider the Attorney-General sufficiently explicit in promising to bring down copies of correspondence between the government or corporations, with reference to the employment of aliens on the construction work of any railway in the province. Being asked for a definite statement, the Hon. Mr. Gibson said 'Very shortly.' Mr. Wardell said that he required this correspondence before introducing his anti-alien labor bill and did not want his bill thrown over again this session as it was last year. The Hon. Mr. Gibson said it was not thrown over last session, but thrown out.

A NATIONAL CALAMITY

SERIOUS WARNING BY THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL FRUIT INSPECTOR.

The report of the Province of Ontarion inspector of the San Jose scale, Mr. George E. Fisher, shows the great importance of the fruit-growers of Ontario co-operating with the Department of Agriculture in the efforts to be made this season to fight this dangerous and destructive pest. The provincial inspector says: Almost the whole of the Niagara district is now infested with the San Jose scale and it is also very prevalent in the Guilds section, where little has been done to check it. The San Jose scale has spread much during the past season, and is now abundant where it was hardly noticeable last year. It seems to me as if this scale question is going to develop into a national calamity, and the time will come, I fear, when our grandchildren may have to tell their children of the good old times in Ontario when people used to be able to grow apples and other fruits. At Niagara particularly, everybody is realizing that a very great danger threatens them, and that something must be done or their interests will be destroyed. The fruit interests in Ontario are very great. One gentleman in St. Catharines sold ten thousand dollars' worth of peaches in 1899, and another at Niagara sold over four thousand dollars' worth last year, and these peaches do not by any means represent their whole stock of fruit, as there are plums, cherries, pears, apples and small fruit beside. Some years of experience have taught us that when once we discover the San Jose scale in an orchard no idea can be formed without close examination as to the extent of the infection. In 1899 one orchard was examined carefully and eighty-seven trees were marked. About the middle of last summer I visited this orchard and traversed from one corner to the other, and I found the scale on every tree I examined, and, moreover, on the very first twig that I took hold of in every case. A good deal has been said about the rate at which scales can travel, and I am sure this has been underrated. I have watched them a great many times and find that the young larvae can travel an inch in a quarter of an hour, so that in a week they could travel half across an orchard, and if blown to the ground I am quite sure they are capable of getting back again on to the tree. In addition to this there is no doubt they will crawl on to anything that moves and by that means will be carried in every direction. The increase of the scale is very rapid indeed towards the end of the season, especially during the month of September. Notwithstanding all that I have said it would seem that if an orchard be treated conscientiously and regularly the scale will not exist in sufficient numbers to materially mar the crop of fruit. This is particularly true of the early varieties which are practically developed before the season of the greatest increase of the scale.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

Signs of the Early Delivery of the Budget Speech Multiplying.

DELEGATIONS FLOCKING TO THE CITY—OPPOSITION POLICY REMODELLED—OTHER GOSSIP.

(Special Correspondence of 'Witness.')

Ottawa, March 5.—The Finance Minister's budget may be delivered on Tuesday of next week. In the meantime deputations are flowing into the city at the rate of two and three a day and representations by letter pour in from every part of the Dominion. The requests are chiefly for increased protection on various lines of manufactures and it is simply wonderful how those who come to interview the ministers with this purpose shun the newspaper men. They are ready to resort to all manner of expedients to keep the subject of their interviews from publication, though one would think that if the propositions they have to submit are fair and reasonable there would be no objection to their seeing the light of day. However, from what one gathers in parliamentary circles the satisfaction with the present tariff arrangement is so general and the commercial prosperity under it has been so marked that the government is not likely to sanction any very radical departures, and the further impression is that these will not be in the direction of increases of duty. One of the most disagreeable problems which the ministers have to solve is whether the existing coal oil duty shall be maintained or wiped out altogether. The refining interests in western Ontario have passed entirely out of Canadian hands and are now owned by the Standard Oil monopoly, but the production of the crude petroleum is still in the hands of our own people, many of them small producers and not less than 10,000 in number, and these say the cutting down of the tariff wall means that the Standard Oil Company would simply close down its refineries in this country and destroy the crude oil business, representing a capital of several millions of dollars by cutting off the demand. This is the one feature of the situation that keeps the administration from removing the duty at once. The farmer would like to get his oil cheaper to the extent of the customs duty now charged, and competition against the Standard Oil Company would come from independent American oil producers, but the government hesitates before destroying this worthy branch of Canadian industry. It would be mere guessing to say what the issue will be. Very likely the Standard Oil Company foresaw the situation exactly as it has turned out and is sheltering itself behind those of our own people with whom their fortunes are linked.

THE OPPOSITION'S POLICY.

On two occasions since the opening of the House the new leader of the Opposition has seen fit to state in the most positive terms his disapproval of all appeals to race and religious passion, and to one of those who have listened it seems as though in the most positive way he means what he says. Mr. Borden comes from a part of the Dominion where this kind of strife is a thing of the remote past, and his opinion of the Conservative policy in Ontario and Quebec in the late campaign seems to be that it was all a huge blunder from a party point of view and disastrous to the best interests of the country generally. Aside from this, Mr. Borden has been most careful in everything that he has said not to pledge his party to any movement without taking a little time to look ahead. He has to hold the balance of power between radicals like Mr. W. F. Maclean and the more conservative elements of the party following in the country. One most significant feature of the last week's debates has been the chorus of Conservative approval which greeted Mr. W. F. Maclean's denunciation of the present British preference in our tariff policy. Mr. Maclean said that if he had his way he would wipe it out. That is more than the leaders of his party have ever said, but the sentiment he gave expression to was echoed by nearly all the leading Conservative members.

BEET ROOT SUGAR BOUNTY.

The men who are interested in the proposal for the manufacture of beet root sugar in Ontario are sparing no effort to bring their case before the attention of the ministers in the most convincing way for the granting of a bonus to get the industry under way. It will not be known till the budget comes down what view the Finance Minister is going to take of the matter, but the common impression is that the powers here will at least wait for the effect of the bonus already promised by the Ontario Government. The local cabinet has recognized that the demand is very general from the western part of the province, and has certainly struck a line of policy that will stand it in good stead with the farmers when it again appeals to the electorate next year. But in many parts of Canada the sentiment seems to be strongly opposed to the extension of the bounty policy, and the concensus of opinion appears to be that the federal authorities will hesitate before entering on this experiment.

NEW MEN IN THE HOUSE.

The last general election has added some splendid debaters to the House of Commons and within the last week several of them have been heard for the first time. The government is most fortunate in this respect. It numbers among its supporters men worthy of filling some of the highest offices in the gift of the country, but the Conservatives, who managed to steer through in the last election were for the most part only the old campaigners and there are needed more young men to infuse vigor and spirit into the counsels of the party. The Liberals show a happy blending of experience and youth that bodes well for the future. But a few years ago the Liberal party in parliament, then in opposition, was made up of men far on in life. Nothing could be more hopeful from this point of view than the change that has taken place.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S VISIT

The Canadian Government is bringing all the influence it can to bear on the Imperial authorities to secure a revision of the plans for the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York to this country by which he will land at Vancouver on his way from Australia instead of coming around to Halifax. They have made representations through His Excellency the Governor-General, who fully sees the mistake that the authorities on the other side will make if they do not give the Prince's party an opportunity of crossing the continent, and viewing the wonders of the Rockies and the greatest wheat fields of the world. According to the plan announced from the other side His Royal Highness would not reach Halifax till Sept. 12, and though those having charge of his itinerary have cabled our government that they would be pleased to cross the continent to Vancouver, in any event the ministers think that the season will be too far advanced to allow of the Prince's seeing our country at its best. It is probable that this week Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner in London, will be asked to further impress upon their Royal Highnesses the desirability from every point of view of the plan suggested by the Canadian Government which would bring him to the Dominion at least a month earlier than he now contemplates.

G. H. B.

THE EMPEROR ASSAULTED.

EPILEPTIC WORKMAN STRIKES HIM IN THE FACE WITH A PIECE OF IRON.

On Wednesday, while the Emperor William was driving from the Rathskeller to the railway station at Bremen a workman named Dietrich Weiland threw a piece of iron into His Majesty's carriage. The Emperor was struck on the cheek below the right eye. Weiland was immediately arrested.

The assailant of the Emperor William, in trying to escape, fell under the horses of the escort riding behind the carriage. The members of the escort handed the man over to the police. During an examination at the town hall the assailant of the Emperor suffered from several epileptic fits. During the intervals between these attacks he replied to several questions, but did not give out any important information. The motive of the outrage was evident when the pockets of the prisoner were searched, medicaments found in the pockets of the prisoner showing that he had been a chronic sufferer from epilepsy.

After the surgeons' visit to His Majesty a bulletin was issued as follows:

'The wound is in the right cheek and about an inch and a half long. It passes over the zygoma and penetrates to the bone. It has the character of a contused wound. There has been much bleeding, but the wound has been closed with bandaging without sewing up. The Emperor passed a fairly good night, is free from headache, and his general condition is good.

PRINCE GEORGE'S VISIT

STAY IN CANADA WILL BE OF ABOUT FIVE WEEKS' DURATION.

The official programme of the Duke of Cornwall's visit gives his arrival at Halifax for September 15. He will leave Halifax on Sept. 17, arriving at Quebec on Sept. 20, and leaving there on Oct. 17. He will arrive at St. John's on Oct. 22, and leave there on Oct. 25, and arrive at Portsmouth on Nov. 1.

The present intention of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York appears to be to go to Vancouver overland between Sept. 20 and Oct. 17, possibly passing through the United States on a part of their return journey.

NOVA SCOTIA BUDGET

REVENUE EXCEEDED THE ESTIMATES BY SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, delivered his budget in the legislature on Wednesday. The revenue for the past year was $1,014,000, which was $65,000 more than the estimates. Coal mines yielded $413,000 of this in royalty, $23,000 more than was expected, and $70,000 more than the year previous. Mr. Murray said the Dominion Coal Company shipped 600,000 tons of coal from Cape Breton to Boston during 1900. The net debt of the province is $2,713,000.

The estimated revenue for the ensuing twelve months is $949,000, but if the Dominion Coal Company's new shaft is completed, enabling it to ship increased coal to the United States and St. Lawrence ports, the revenue will pass high water mark.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIRECTORS: H. H. Fudger, J. W. Flavelle, A. E. Ames.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY, LIMITED. TUESDAY, Mar. 12, 1901.

Have You Ever Tried

Mail Order Shopping ?

It is a most concise, easy and satisfying method of choosing what you need without trouble to yourself.

The immensely increasing mail order business we attend to each day is proof of our ability to please our absent customers. We promise the return of your money if the goods delivered are not satisfying—we furnish samples when desired—and in every detail give your order our most careful expert attention.

Below is a reproduction of the front cover page of our new Spring and Summer Catalogue—in it you will find prices and full information about the best and newest goods the world affords—and can pick out at your leisure what you wish for the home or for personal apparel.

By looking over our catalogue you can get many interesting hints. Better send your address and let us forward one—even if you aren't a prospective shopper you will find it bright, newsy reading.

Drop a post card to us now—and get one at once.



CATALOGUE No 68 SPRING AND SUMMER 1901

The Robert SIMPSON Company Limited.

TORONTO, CANADA.

AN ALL NIGHT SESSION

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE DISCUSSING RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

Winnipeg, March 11.—The debate on the railway bill was continued all Friday afternoon and night. Dr. McInnes and Messrs. Norris and Greenwood occupied the time of the afternoon sitting, and N. H. Myers talked through the night.

Mr. Myers maintained that the present railway rates were low enough for a sparsely populated country like Manitoba.

The Attorney-General moved the adjournment of the debate. In doing so he said the government was willing to accept the recommendations of the Board of Trade committee already reported.

BISHOP CREIGHTON'S SUCCESSOR.

The Right Rev. A. F. W. Ingram, Suffragan Bishop of Stepney, has been appointed Bishop of London, in succession to the Right Rev. Mendell Creighton, who died on Jan. 14.

The new Bishop of London is a comparatively young man, being but forty-three years old. He is a son of the Rev. E. Winnington Ingram, of Stamford Rectory, and was born in Worcestershire on Jan. 26, 1858. His career both at Oxford and afterwards has been singularly distinguished. After graduating he was appointed in 1885 private chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield. In 1895 he was appointed rector of Bethnal Green; in 1896 rural dean of Spitalfields, and in 1897 he was made Bishop of Stepney (suffragan to the Bishop of London), and canon of St. Paul's Cathedral. He is the author of many important theological works, including 'Old Testament Difficulties,' 'New Testament Difficulties,' 'The Men Who Crucify Christ,' 1896, and 'Christ and His Friends,' 1897. The new Bishop of London is an ardent golfer and cyclist.

MONTREAL HAPPENINGS.

Montreal's contingent for Baden-Powell's police left for Halifax on Sunday afternoon.

Hundreds of milliners from all over the continent attended the spring openings at the wholesale houses last week.

A sneak thief, James Wood, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Louis Sturve, aged 24, of 624 Park avenue, shot himself through the head on Saturday.

George Cunningham, a C. P. R. employee, was temporarily rendered dumb by the blowing out of a boiler tube while at his work.

The Hon. Lomer Gouin, provincial Minister of Public Works and Colonization, was banqueted by the East End Liberal Club on Monday evening.

Conrad Despault, one of the best detectives of the Montreal police force, has been appointed chief of police of Valleyfield.

W. E. Mullins, clerk, 373 Lasalle avenue, died on Sunday of injuries received by being run over by a street car on Saturday.

Narcisse Langevin, a shunter, employed by the G.T.R. at Bonaventure Depot, was crushed between an engine and a car on Saturday morning. He was instantly killed.

Forty-four men—the requisite number—were obtained for Baden-Powell's South African Police in an hour at the Drill Hall on Thursday. There were over a hundred applicants.

At the intercession of Father Strubbe, parish priest of St. Ann's, the license commissioners have refused renewals of licenses to four grocers, who broke the license laws by selling liquor by the glass.

An influential delegation of Montreal business men went to Ottawa on Friday to point out some improvements in the harbor and channel needed to make Montreal a national port in reality as well as in name.

Official announcement is made by Mr. Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway system, that the Imperial Limited trains, operated between Montreal and Vancouver, will be put into service on June 10, and continuing daily until October 13.

John B. Charbonneau, 40 Levy street, died on Friday night of injuries caused by the explosion of chemicals with which he was manufacturing illuminating gas for the use of his household. He was forty years of age, and leaves a widow and five children.

Mr. C. A. E. Fisher, of Montreal, has been appointed inspector by the Minister of Agriculture, under the Dominion act, requiring an inspector of the health of employees on public works. Mr. Fisher has resigned his census commissionership, and his place will be taken by Mr. J. M. M. Duff.

His Lordship Bishop Bond has appointed the Rev. Dr. Ker, rector of Grace Church, Point St. Charles, and the Rev. W. B. Longhurst, rector of Granby, and rural dean of Shefford, honorary canons of Christ Church Cathedral, to fill the vacancies caused by the lamented deaths of the Rev. Canon Mussen, of Farnham, and the Rev. Canon Anderson, of this city.

Arthur Cunning, bricklayer, died at the General Hospital on Wednesday morning from injuries received while at work. He was working on a scaffolding thirty feet high in front of the Model Cash Laundry, on Dorchester street, and in shifting it to raise it, one of the ropes broke, and Cunning, losing his balance, fell to the ground, striking on his head. He was taken to the General Hospital, where he died. He was thirty-four years of age, and is said to come from Toronto.

A delegation of gentlemen representing New Ontario was in Montreal on Friday. The deputation included A. E. Dyment, M.P., Algoma; Mr. Matthews, Mayor of Port Arthur; Wm. Hogarth, Mayor of Fort William; D. F. Booth, president of the Algoma Agricultural Society; Henry Chaussé, L. Bonin, John Dyke, J. J. Wells, A. McGillis, W. S. Piper, James Murphy, J. M. Neelin, Jos. King, P. Hollinbuk, Sidney Smith, R. F. Morris, A. H. Dale and S. W. Ray, while in Montreal they saw the C. P. R. authorities.

The big departmental store of E. Lepage & Co., at the corner of St. Catherine and St. Lawrence streets, is closed. The firm has made an assignment, with liabilities of over $200,000. The list of creditors includes ninety-one names. At the top of the list is the firm of Thibaudeau Bros. & Co., interested to the extent of $27,000, and the other principal creditors are as follows: Notes in sundry banks, $77,518; the Hon. Alfred A. Thibaudeau, $44,102; Debenhorn & Freebody, London, England, $18,572; G. Goulding & Son, Toronto, $4,778; W. R. Brock & Co., Toronto, $5,312; Bradbury, Greatrix & Co., London, England, $2,794; Consolidated Clock Co., Toronto, $1,325; S. F. McKinnon & Co., Toronto, $1,346.

Captain T. Bellefleur, of No. 8 police station, Seigneurs street, had an unusual opportunity to exhibit his courage and presence of mind on Wednesday. While workmen were lowering large boxes of goods with a rope and pulley from the third story of a big store on Notre Dame street, the captain who was passing at the time, heard a crackling sound as if the strands of the rope were snapping in two. At the same time he noticed a woman, just ahead of him, carrying an infant in her arms, going in the direction of the danger, and about to pass right under the lowering burden. Like a flash he sprang to the spot, and grasping the woman and child, without waiting to say a word, he forcibly dragged them some steps back to a place of safety. And it was not too soon, for instantly the rope broke and the heavy box came crashing to the pavement and smashed in pieces.

Judge Pagnuelo decided an interesting point Friday, in the case of M. T. Brennan vs. Paul Neveu and the Imperial Oil Company tiers saisie. The question to decide was what proportion of defendant's salary could be seized, the plaintiff claiming that he was entitled to seize one-fourth, while the defendant held that he could get one-fifth only. The rule is that on salaries of less than $3 a day one-fifth only can be seized, while if the salary is at least $3 a day, the seizure can be taken for one-fourth. In the present instance, the defendant's salary was $1,000 a year, or $83.33 per month, and the plaintiff contended that as he was paid for actual working days only, this constituted wages of more than $3 per day. On the other hand, the defendant held that, being paid an annual salary of so much, the calculation could not be made at so much per working day. The court maintained the latter view, and held that the engagement being at so much per month and year, the proportion per day must be calculated after the regular average calendar month of thirty days, and not after the ordinary twenty-five working days. This being the case, the defendant's salary was less than $3 per day, and consequently only one-fifth of his salary could be seized.

NOTES OF THE NEWS.

Ex-President Harrison is very ill with grippe at Indianapolis.

Lord Pauncefote will remain the British ambassador at Washington.

Queen Wilhelmina and her consort entered Amsterdam in state on Tuesday.

Forty-six Chinamen have been stopped near Malone trying to cross the line. They are in jail at Canton.

The census taken in St. Petersburg on Dec. 27 shows that the population of the Russian capital is approximately 1,500,000 persons.

The British steamer 'Avlona,' 1,140 tons, Captain Lennox, has been wrecked at the Bilbao breakwater, Spain. All on board were lost.

The colonial government has decided to submit to referendum the question whether New Zealand shall join the Commonwealth of Australia.

The statement of the British Board of Trade for the month of February shows an increase of 2,069,600 pounds sterling in imports, and a decrease of 2,182,400 in exports.

According to a despatch to the 'Daily Express' from Odessa, a pilgrim steamer was caught in a storm in the Black Sea, and 72 pilgrims were washed overboard and drowned.

Miss Portia Knight, an American actress, now living in London, is suing the Duke of Manchester for breach of promise. Miss Knight is the daughter of a Congregational minister of Salem, Oregon.

Major Hughes reports that Mondigar, an important insurgent commander in the vicinity of Iloilo, Island of Panay, has surrendered with fifty men. Hundreds are reported to have sworn allegiance to the United States Government at various points.

The United States Treasury Department on Thursday issued a warrant in favor of Admiral George Dewey for $9,750 on account of the prize money found to be due to him by the Court of Claims for the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manilla harbor on May 1, 1898.

Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry have received deputations bearing wedding gifts. The nation's gift consisted of a diadem, a necklace, two bracelets of diamonds and sapphires. Other presents consisted of silver and china services. The railways furnished a complete royal train.

Government officers on Thursday arrested Paul F. Knefel, president of the Garfield Manufacturing Company, at 78 Dearborn street, Chicago, in connection with the robbery of the internal revenue office at Peoria, Ill., where thieves secured $32,000 worth of stamps on the night of Jan. 25 last.

The locket bought for Mrs. Cronje, wife of the Boer commander, now a prisoner at St. Helena, through subscriptions raised by the 'Soir' from the women of

Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh having resigned the position of vice-president and general manager of the Central Vermont Railway to assume duties with another company, Mr. R. S. Logan has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. J. E. Dalrymple, general freight agent of the C. V. R., succeeds Mr. Logan as assistant to the general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway system.

During the recent heavy snowstorms in Russia fifty men were sent to clear the snow out of a railway cut on the Riazan Ural line. They were just leaving the cut when the train came down at full speed and crushed about 30 men into shapeless masses, their clothing clogging the axles and stopping the train. Inquiry shows that the engine driver and all the guards were drunk.

France,' and which cost 34,000 francs, has been finished. It is heart-shaped, and is surrounded with rays of glory violets and roses.

Samuel Moser, who killed his wife and three children, was found guilty and sentenced to twenty-one years in the Illinois state penitentiary. Moser, whose father is said to be wealthy, formerly was a member of the Amish religious sect. He became separated from his family, he charges, through the peculiar beliefs of the sect, which forbid the show of affection for members of a participant's family. Moser claimed in his story of the crime that this so affected his mind that he decided to wipe out his family rather than submit to separation.

News was brought from Pekin by the steamer 'Olympia,' of a tragedy there resulting from jealousy. A husband and wife are both dead and a British officer mortally wounded. The husband was Captain Lindburg, an instructor of the Imperial Naval College at Tientsin, and of the Danish army, and the officer who was the victim of his jealousy was Lieut. Dinning, of the Bombay Cavalry. Captain Lindburg went from Tientsin to Pekin at the beginning of February to search for his wife, who was missing and was supposed to have run away with a British officer. He found her at the Hotel Du Nord, Pekin, in company with Lieut. Dinning. He fired several shots, killing his wife instantly, and, it is said, mortally wounding the lieutenant. He then shot himself and died a few minutes later.

Last Wednesday was the fortieth anniversary of the emancipation of the Serfs. The students had been planning for some time to keep the day as a holiday, and perhaps make some demonstration. At noon, a thousand or fifteen hundred men students and women students gathered in and around the Kasan Cathedral, where mass was being celebrated for the repose of the soul of Alexander II. After the mass the students began singing and the police gathered in great numbers, including a force of mounted police. The students were surrounded and driven in a crowd towards the city hall, not far away, and also on the Nevsky Prospect. For no special reason the police began beating the students and trampling them under the feet of their horses. The Nevsky Prospect, the principal street of St. Petersburg, was filled with spectators. Banks and business houses were nearly all closed with shutters fastened and doors locked. The spectators and the women students screamed with horror, but the police kept up their attack on the students until four hundred of the latter were driven into the court-yard of the city hall, the others escaping into the crowd. The entire city was horrified by the conduct of the police.

SPORTS

Curling.

CURLING AT ORMSTOWN.

The English River and Old Stoney Creek Clubs played a friendly game on Thursday of last week, at the Ormstown rink.

English River.		Stoney Creek.	
R. Houston		J. Bryson	
J. Angel		Geo. Bryson	
J. Carmichael		Rev. J. Strong	
J. Anderson, skip.		R. Mills, skip.	
	17		17
J. Orr		H. Bryson	
W. Greer		P. Ried	
A. Roy		W. Rice	
W. Wright, skip.		W. McGerrigle, skip.	
	15		18

Majority for Stoney Creek, 3.

After the game the visitors were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. George Bryson, who spared no pains in making the evening an enjoyable one.

The Ormstown and English River curlers played a friendly game on Wednesday on the Riverfield curling rink, resulting in the latter club being the winners:

Ormstown.		English River.	
J. Campbell		Jas. D. Stewart	
Wm. Wylie		Fred. McKell	
J. Gibson		S. Roy	
F. Rapley, skip.		Wm. Roy, skip.	
	14		16

Majority for English River, 14.

Robert Gruer	J. Orr
Wm. McLaren	Jas. Angel, jr.
Jas. Hopping	John Carmichael
M. Mulvaney, skip.	John Anderson, skip.
8	20

Hockey.

The Shamrocks o Montreal, who are in Winnipeg—not to bring back the Stanley cup but to play a series of friendly matches—on Saturday defeated the home team by a score of 6 to 2.

On Saturday Montreal II. lost their title of intermediate champions and the pennant that goes with it to the Crescents, of Quebec, at the final playp-off for the series. the score was 5 to 2.

On Thursday next the Victoria hockey team will leave for Pittsburg, Pa., where they will play on Friday and Saturday.

Football.

The following shows the results in the second round of the English cup competition, the league matches, and also the standing of the clubs up to Feb. 25:—

An asterisk denotes the club upon whose ground the match was played:—

International Match.

*Scotland	11	Ireland	0

English Cup—Second round.

*Sheffield United	2	Everton	0
Aston Villa	0	Notts Forest	0
Wolverhampton Wan.	3	*Notts County	2
*Middlesbro'	5	Kettering	0
*Tottenham Hotspur	2	Bury	1
West Bromwich Albion	1	*Woolwich Arsenal	0
*Small Heath	1	Burnley	0
Reading	1	*Bolton Wan.	0

League—Division I.

*Blackburn Rovers	3	Stoke	2
Liverpool	1	*Sunderland	0
*Manchester City.	3	Preston North End	1

Division II.

Grimsby	3	*Barnsley	2
*Blackpool	3	Stockport Co.	0
*Burton Swifts	0	Lincoln City	0
*Gainsbro' Trinity	1	Glossop	1
*Burslem P't Vale	5	Chesterfield	1

THE LEAGUE—DIVISION I.

	Plyd.	W.	L.	D.	Pts
Notts Forest	24	14	5	5	33
Sunderland	25	10	4	11	33
Bury	23	12	6	5	29
Notts County	24	13	8	3	29
Newcastle United	22	10	4	8	28
Everton	24	11	8	5	27
Liverpool	23	11	8	4	26
Aston Villa	26	9	9	8	26
Blackburn Rovers	25	8	9	8	24
Manchester City	26	10	12	4	24
Derby County	25	8	11	6	22
Sheffield Wednesday	23	7	8	8	22
Sheffield United	24	9	11	4	22
Wolverhampton W.	24	5	8	11	21
Stoke	26	8	14	4	20
Bolton Wanderers	23	7	11	5	19
W. Bromwich Alb'n	23	5	11	7	17
Preston North End	26	5	15	6	16

THE LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

	Plyd.	W.	L.	D.	Pts
Grimsby Town	25	16	3	6	38
Burnley	24	17	5	2	36
Small Heath	22	13	1	8	34
New Brighton	24	13	8	3	29
Blackpool	23	10	7	6	26
Woolwich Arsenal	24	11	9	4	26
Burslem Port Vale	25	8	9	8	24
Gainsbro' Trinity	24	8	9	7	23
Middlesbro'	20	9	8	3	21
Glossop	23	7	9	7	21
Leicester Fosse	25	7	11	7	21
Lincoln City	24	7	11	6	20
Walsall	23	6	9	8	20
Newton Heath	22	8	12	2	18
Barnsley	23	8	13	2	18
Stockport County	24	8	14	2	18
Burton Swifts	24	6	15	3	15
Chesterfield	23	4	13	6	14

The Barnsley vs. Burnley match, at Barnsley, was stopped unfinished owing to fog, and is not included in the above table.

FOR THE 'CANADA' CUP.

The announcement is made that a second Milwaukee yacht would be built for the purpose of competing for the 'Canada' cup next summer. The dimensions of craft will be 29 feet water line, 49 feet over all, 8½ feet beam, with centre board. The yacht will carry 1,240 square yards of canvass.

GAUDAUR TO BE CHALLENGED.

Jack Rumher, amateur champion oarsman of Canada, whose permanent headquarters are now in Winnipeg and who is training with Eddie Durnan, Hanlan's nephew, says a challenge will be issued to Gaudaur, the professional champion, for a race for the world's championship some time in June.

COMMERCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

WITNESS OFFICE,
March 11, 1901.

The past week has been marked by great dulness in the local stock market, partly accounted for by the feeling of great uncertainty which is abroad, both in New York and London, and also most likely to local conditions which do not as yet appear on the surface. It is very largely believed in many quarters, and these not the worst informed, that things are not going well with the proposed Montreal lighting trust, and as the promoters of this scheme have been leaders in the market for some time past, any check in their career could not fail to affect it considerably..

Pacific—50 at 29.
Gas—650 at 233, 150 at 232¾, 50 at 233, 5 at 233, 100 at 232¾.
R. Electric—475 at 220.
Toronto Ry.—300 at 109, 50 at 108, 25 at 107½.
Twin—100 at 73½, 25 at 72¾.
New Street—15 at 261.
Dom. Coal Com.—200 at 39¾, 200 at 39¾.
M. Cotton, x-d.—1 at 146.
Republic—300 at 38, 2,000 at 37½, 500 at 36, 2,500 at 35.
Dom. Iron Steel—75 at 31½.
Dom. Iron & Steel pfd.—100 at 86.
Merchants Bank—4 at 169.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Molsons—3 at 198.
Bank of Commerce—2 at 152.
Pacific—300 at 28¾.
Toronto Ry.—at 107½.
Twin City—25 at 72½.
New Street—25 at 263.
Gas—25 at 232, 25 at 231, 50 at 230, 100 at 232, 75 at 231½, 125 at 232¼.
Dom. Iron and Steel pfd—100 at 85¾.
Street Ry.—275 at 265½, 300 at 269, 25 at 265¾, 50 at 266¼, 325 at 270, 75 at 269¾.
Dom. Cotton—25 at 82½.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by MacDougall Bros. Brokers.
Prices for the past week.)

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid
Canadian Pacific Railway	92	90¾
Duluth Com.	....	....
" Preferred	....	....
Montreal Street Railway Co.	268	268
Montreal Street Railway New	264	263
Toronto Street Railway	111	109¾
Halifax Electric Ry	92	92
St. John Elec. Ry	....	....
Twin City	72½	71¾
" pfd	....	....
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.	113	112
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. new	....	....
Commercial Cable Co.	167¾	166½
Montreal Telegraph	171½	170
Bell Telephone Co.	171	170
Montreal Gas Co.	223½	222½
Royal Electric Co.	220	220
" N S	....	....
Halifax Heat & Light	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co.	145	145
Dominion Cotton	89½	89½
Colored Cotton Co.	....	....
Merchants "	....	....
Montmorency Cotton	....	....
War Eagle	40	40
Republic Mg. Co.	8 40	38
Payne Mining Co.	....	....
Montreal & London	....	....
Auer Light Co.	....	....
" " Bonds	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co.	....	....
Virtue Mining	27	27
North Star	....	....
Dom. Coal	41	33½
" pfd	119¾	119¾
Intercolonial Coal	50	50
" pfd	....	....
Flemington Coke & Coal Co.	....	....
Bank of Montreal	258	257
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	197	195¼
Bank of B. N. A.	....	....
Merchants Bank	....	....
Royal	....	....
Nova Scotia Bank	....	....
Bank of Toronto	....	....
Eastern Townships	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Co.	....	....
National Salt Com.	....	....
Commerce Bank	....	....
Imperial Bank	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	130	130
Bank of Ottawa	....	....
Union Bank	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	....
National Bank	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Com. Cable Comp Bonds	....	....
" " " Reg'd	....	....
People's Ht. & Lt.	....	....
Halifax Elec. Ry. Bonds	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	99	99
Dom. Coal Bonds	1-1	111
Laurentide Pulp Bonds	105	105
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	....
Montmorency Cotton Bonds	....	....
" " pfd	....	....
National Salt Bonds	....	....
Dom. Iron & Steel Com.	31¾	31½
" " "	86	85

LONDON CLOSINGS.

London, March 11, 4 p.m.—Consols for money, 96½; consols, for the account, 96⅝; Atchison, 59⅞; C.P.R. 93⅝; St. Paul, 158; Ills. Central, 134⅝; Louisville, 96¼; U.P., pfd., 87½; N.Y.C., 147¾; Erie, 29; Pennsylvania, 77⅝; Reading, 16⅝; Erie, 29; Pennsylvania, 77⅝; Reading, 16⅝; Erie, 1st pfd., 67¾; Northern Pacific, pfd., 90; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 9½; Rand Mines, 42½; bar silver, steady, 28 1-16d per ounce; money, 3 to 3½ percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝ to 3¾ percent; do., three months bills, 3½ percent.

Montreal Wholesale Markets

Taken altogether the past week has not been a very busy one. It is true that there is still a strong demand for rolled oats and for feed, but the fact that very little of these commodities are to be had on the local market accounts for the market for them being dull, and the prices mostly nominal. In grain there is very little doing for an almost opposite reason, there being but a very small demand, and practically no enquiry for futures. Flour did a fairly good local business last week. Provisions are still dull, butter and eggs are rather easier with an approaching spring. Cheese continues to be a mystery with only nominal prices quoted, and general farm products are heavy and hard to move, with the exception of potatoes, which meet with a ready sale at good prices.

So completely is business tied up to-day by the different kinds of weather prevailing that quotations throughout are practically nominal. On the Corn Exchange there are no quotations by wire from east or west, while in the matter of local orders delivery is almost impossible. Prices being almost pruely nominal, we quote them as follows:

GRAIN—We quote: Oats, ex-store, at 31⅜c to 33c; west freights, 28½c; peas west freights, at 62½c; barley, No. 2, east freights at 43c; rye, 49c, east freight; buckwheat, east freight, 51c; wheat, red and white, 68c; spring wheat, 65½c.

FLOUR — We quote: Manitoba patents, $4.50; strong bakers, $4.05 to $4.20; and straight rollers, $3.30 to $3.45; in bags, at $1.60 to $1.70; winter patents, $3.75 to $4.25.

ROLLED OATS—We quote millers' prices to jobbers, $3.30 to $3.45 per barrel, and $1.65 to $1.67½ in bags.

FEED— We quote: Manitoba bran, $17, in bags; shorts, $18; Ontario bran, $16.50 to $17 in bulk; shorts, $17.50 to $18 per ton.

HAY —We quote:—No. 1, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $9.50 to $10; clover, $8 to $8.25 per ton in car lots on track.

BEANS—We quote $1.55 to $1.65.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs at $8.50 to $9, according to weight and size of order; bacon, 14c to 15c, hams, 12½c to 14c; heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, at $20 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, 10½c to 11¼c per lb.; compound refined, 7¼c to 8c per lb.

DRESSED MEATS—We quote as follows: Hindquarters beef at 5c to 8c; forequarters, 3c to 5c; lambs, 6½c to 7c; mutton, 4½c to 5½c; veal, 4c to 8c per lb.

POULTRY—We quote: Turkeys, 8c to 9c; chickens, 8c to 9c; fowls, 5c to 7c; geese, 5c to 7c; ducks, 8c to 9c per lb.

EGGS—We quote: Fall and fresh stock, 18c to 19c; Montreal limed, 15½c to 16c; western limed, 14c to 15c; cold storage, 13c to 15c.

BUTTER—W quote choice creamery, 22c to 22½c; rolled dairy, 18c to 18½c.

HONEY—We quote the following prices: White clover, comb, 12c to 14½c, and white extracted, 8½c to 10c; buckwheat, in comb, 10c to 12c, and extracted, 7c to 8c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—We quote: Syrup, at 70c to 75c in large tins, and 50c to 60c per small tin, and 6½c to 7c per lb., in wood; sugar, 7c to 8c.

POTATOES—Prices are firm at 45c to 47½c per bag in quantities.

ASHES—There is little doing, but values continue steady. We quote firsts, $5 to $5.10 and seconds, $4.65 to $4.70 per 100 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, March 7.

There were about 350 head of butchers' cattle, 60 calves, 50 sheep and yearlings, and 46 spring lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. There were no prime beeves on the market to-day, and trade was slow, as higher prices were being asked, and the butchers were not needing much beef at present. Only two or three head brought over 4¼c per lb.; and pretty good cattle sold at from 3¾c to 4¼c, and the common stock at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. There were more calves on the market than usual, but only a few of them could be called good veals. They sold at from $2.50 to $10 each. Sheep sold at about 3½c per lb., and yearling lambs at from 4¼c to 5c do. Mr. A. Richard paid $30 for five good spring lambs. A farmer from St. Jerome had nine spring lambs in a sleigh, but they were too young and small for the best butchers to handle. Fat hogs are lower in price, and sold at from 6¼c to 6¾c per lb. for good, straight lots weighed off the cars.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—March 8.

The snowy weather of yesterday and last night did not prevent an unusually large turn out of farmers and market gardeners at the markets to-day, and more potatoes and oats were offered for sale to-day than has been the case on any day for over a year past, while nearly all kinds of seasonable stuff were abundantly supplied at slightly lower prices than have prevailed lately; very few fresh killed poultry are being marketed, but there is no scarcity of frozen birds, and live fowls are getting plentiful and sell at from 90c to $1.10 per pair; large quantities of eggs were offered at from 22c to 25c per dozen, but a few persons got from 20c to 35c per dozen for eggs; large quantities of pork pieces were sold by the basket brigade up in the market hall at from 10c to 12c per lb.; beef quarters are fairly plentiful at from 5½c to 6½c per lb. for hindquarters and from 4c to 4½c per lb. for the forequarters; frozen turkeys sell at 10c to 12c per lb.; geese, 8c do.; chickens and ducks, 10c to 12½c do.; pork carcasses, 8½c to 9c do.; oats, 65c to 72c per bag; buckwheat, $1 do.; potatoes, 40c to 45c do.; turnips, 50c do.; carrots, 90c to $1 per barrel; beets and parsnips, $1 to $1.25 do.; cabbages, $1.25 do.; onions, $3 do.; celery, 35c to 90c per dozen; rhubarb, 75c per dozen bunches; tub butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; print butter, 22c to 30c do.; apples, $3 to $4.50 per barrel; Jamaica oranges, $4.25 do.; Valencia oranges, $4.50 per case; California navel oranges, $2.25 to $3 per box; lemons, $2 to $2.50 do.; Jamaica bananas, $1 to $1.50 per bunch; grape fruit, $1 per dozen; hay, $7 to $9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $3 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of to-day says of Montreal trade:

'Fourth of March dry goods and boot and shoe payments at Montreal are reported to have been very fairly met, as a rule, though one important city retail dry goods firm is reported in default. The spring millinery openings this week have been well attended, and houses in this line express much gratification with results. The visiting buyers are reported to have been of a good class, with a larger proportion than usual from the lower provinces, and the dry goods trade also benefited by their presence in the city. Improvement is noted in the grocery line, which ruled somewhat quiet during January and February. An important cut has been made in molasses of four cents a gallon; sugar quotations are unchanged, but the market in New York tends to easiness, and there is some holding back by buyers here. New rice quotations, generally made at this time for the twelve months, have not yet been announced, and it is said the milling company desires to establish a rebate plan, somewhat similar to that on which sugars are sold. Spring deliveries of boots and shoes are being freely made, and shipments of oils, paints and glass are beginning to be despatched in fair quantity, with orders still coming in well. Pig iron continues dull, but the local market is toned up somewhat by the advance in American iron. Other lines of heavy metals are in rather better demand; tin and lead are easier. Failures in the district for the week are six in number.'

MINING EXCHANGE.

Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Canada Life Building, Montreal.

MORNING SALES.

Golden Star—6,500 at 2.
War Eagle—500 at 40.
Oregon—2,000 at 10½.
Republic—500 at 38, 1,500 at 38, 2,000 at 35.

AFTERNOON SALES.

War Eagle—1,000 at 40.
Virtue—1,000 at 26, 500 at 26,
Montreal and London—100 at 4.
Slocan Sovereign—2,500 at 5.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, March 11.—Sales:
California—2,500 at 4¾.
Fairview—8,000 at 3, 1,082 at 3.
W.D., Waterloo—5,000 at 2¼.
Morning Glory—1,000 at 7, 1,000 at 6¾.
Total, 18,582.

LIVE STOCK SALE.

The auction sale of live stock at the exhibition grounds, Ottawa, on Tuesday, under the auspices of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, was very largely attended.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher was present, and addressed the meeting, saying that he was heartily in favor of such sales being held, as it was an encouragement to live stock breeders, and was the means of promoting a deeper interest among the farmers and breeders.

Among the principal buyers were Messrs Andrew Sly, Shawville; C. H. Tanner, of Beechburgh, Ont.; A. M. Todd, Kalamazoo, Michigan; W. Mooney, Onslow, Que.; M. A. Deschenes, M.P., St. Roche, Que.; P. Cochrane, Almonte, and W. Argue, Carp.

Among others present were the Hon. J. Dryden, Edward Kidd, M.P., Charles Mohr, George Boyce, J. C. Smith, Paul C. Black, Falmouth, N.S.; E. B. Elderkin, Amherst, N.S.; W. H. Hubbard, Sussex, N.B.; Col. H. M. Campbell, Sussex, N.B.; F. E. Caine, St. Andrews, N.B.; Senator Todd, Kalamazoo, Michigan; C. Peterson, of Guelph; W. C. Edwards, M.P., Wm. Hutchison, Senator Ferguson, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Senator Wood, Sackville, N.S., and T. Hodson, live stock commissioner.

CANADIAN DRESSED POULTRY.

EXPORTING COMPANY FORMED WHICH SEEKS THE CO-OPERATION OF FARMERS.

The Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Ltd., is one of the latest to bid for the favor of the public, and is now offering part of its capital stock of $150,000 for subscription. The object of the company is to advance trade with England in dressed poultry, dressed meats, and any other farm products the company may care to deal in. Those who have organized the company are assured that a large and profitable business in farm produce is awaiting any concern which is financially strong enough and managed on the right lines, and they believe that co-operation between the farmers and themselves will bring about the best results. The company will buy only from its own shareholders, as these will be taught to properly prepare their products for the markets, especially their poultry for the English trade, and the shareholders will thus share in all the profits of the company. The shares are issued at five dollars each, but no subscription will be issued for less than ten shares, and neither will the company have any preference shares. All shareholders of this company will be in the same class and profits will be exactly in proportion to the amount of stock held.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

London, March 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£397,000
Circulation, increased	59,000
Bullion, increased	435,844
Other securities, decreased	2,692,000
Other deposits, decreased	1,635,000
Public deposits, decreased	653,000
Notes reserve, increased	487,000
Gov't securities, increased	192,000

Rates of discount unchanged at 4 percent.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 48.74 percent; last week it was 45.94 percent.

PRICE OF ROLLED OATS.

A leading Ontario miller in a letter to a Montreal agent says:—We have just looked up the cost of oats at this time last year and we find same to have been 28c at the mill here, and you were selling rolled at $3.40 to $3.45, delivered store. The cost to-day is at least 39c and on the above basis we ought to be receiving $3.60 store. You will please not book any orders until you hear from us further.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The amount of duties collected at the Montreal Custom House during February was $794,363.12 as compared with $781,828.21 collected in February, 1900, an increase of $12,534.91.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, March 8.—The demand on the part of buyers at the Western Cattle market to-day was light, and trade was only fair. In some lines there was occasional activity, but the feeling of dulness predominated. Prices showed no material change and the best lots sold as quickly as ever. Exporters were rather quiet, and some buyers were out of the market. Butchers cattle were freely offered, but sold slowly. The quality was not particularly good, and buyers refused to be loaded up with poor stock. Export bulls were dull and easier. Feeders and stockers showed a little more life, and some large lots were sold at steady prices. Milch cows were inactive owing to small offerings. Sheep were steady, but lambs were 25c per cwt. lower. Hogs were steady and unchanged. The total run was 50 loads, including 810 cattle, 84 sheep and lambs, 22 calves and 900 hogs.

Export Cattle—There is no improvement in the Old Country markets, and the demand here is rather light. The receipts were fairly good, but trade was not at all active. The highest sale reported was $4.90, and this sum was paid for a very choice load. Other loads sold at $4.80 and $4.70, while medium cattle, including light weights, brought $4.25 to $4.40.

Butchers' Cattle—Offerings were large, but the demand was light and trade was dull. A good difference separated buyers and sellers, and each was inclined to wait until the other should come to terms. Choice to picked lots sold freely enough, and the slowness was confined to the medium and inferior grades. Quotations are unchanged. Some fine lots sold at $4 to $4.25, and several loads brought $3.75 to $3.90.

Export Bulls.—Offerings were very light and trade was dull. Prices of heavy are quoted lower at $3.75 to $4.25, and light are unchanged. There is a steady demand for choice bulls, but unfinished stock will not bring good figures.

Feeders—The business was limited to the light weights, and these were fairly active. Prices are steady and unchanged.

Stockers—Offerings large and market is steady, with no change in quotations.

Milch Cows—Only a few were offered, and these were of medium quality. Prices are steady; good cows will bring $50 each.

Sheep and Lambs — Receipts unusually light, and business proportionately quiet. Prices of sheep are steady and unchanged. Lambs are weaker; grain fed are quoted at $3.75 to $4.25, and barnyard at $3.50 to $3.75 per cwt.

Calves—Demand for good veals continues and the market is steady, with prices unchanged at $2 to $10 each.

Hogs—Deliveries moderate and market is steady. Prices are unchanged at $6.50 for selects, and $6 for lights and fats.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, March 8.—Beeves, receipts, 2,335; steers steady; bulls, slow and weak; cows, steady to firm; steers, $4.40 to $5.40; oxen, $3.35 to $4; bulls, $3 to $4.20; cows, $2 to $3.75; cables steady. Exports to-morrow, 50 cattle, 110 sheep, 1,400 quarters of beef. Calves, receipts, 367; market is steady to strong; veals, $4 to $7.75; barnyard calves, $2.50 to $3; little calves, $3.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 4,666; sheep is firm; lambs, strong but slow; sheep, $3.75 to $5; culls, $3 to $3.30; lambs, $5.65 to $6.05; culls, $4.50 to $4.75. Hogs, receipts, 2,881; firm on Buffalo advices; good State hogs, $6; western pigs, $5.90.

East Buffalo, March 8.—Cattle unchanged; calves stronger; the basis on choice calves was $7.25, with a few sales at $7.50. Sheep and lambs, little stronger, the total offerings being about 50 loads; native lambs, choice to extra, $5.60 to $5.70; good to choice, $5.30 to $5.50; common to fair, $4.50 to $5.25; sheep, choice to extra, $4.75 to $5; good to choice, $4.50 to $4.75; common to fair, $2.75 to $3.75. Hogs, active, about 50 loads on sale; Yorkers were on the basis of $5.80 to $5.85; heavy hogs were not up to the standard of quality and were quotable at $5.80 to $5.82½; mixed, $5.80; pigs, $5.65 to $5.70; roughs, $5.15 to $5.30; stags, $4.25 to $4.50; close was easy and 5c lower.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

London, Ont., March 9.—Grain, fair to medium grain market to-day. Pretty good offerings of wheat and oats which were disposed of at from $1.08 to $1.10 for the former and from 85c to 88c for the latter. Small jags of other cereals. Barley brought from 75c to 85c. Peas from 95c to $1, and beans as high as $1.25 per bushel. Wheat, 64½c to 66c; oats, 28½c to 29½c; peas, 54c to 60c; corn, 42c to 44½c; rye, 39c to 56c; barley, 36c to 40½c; beans, $1.15 to $1.25 per bushel; buckwheat, 40½c to 45½c; clover-seed (red), $5.25 to $6.25; timothy seed, $2.25 to $2.50. Hay fairly well supplied to-day and the demand active for best grades. On Thursday 26 loads offered and yesterday forty were sold. The best class of hay brought $9 to-day, but there was a wide range in the quality and prices varied from $8 to $9. Dairy produce—The offerings of butter were not so large as expected, prices remained firm at quotations. Rolls brought from 18c to 21c wholesale and from 17c to 19c for crocks; creamery, 23c to 25c. Eggs were as a rule without change. It was thought the milder weather of the past day or two would have influenced the deliveries but it did not to any appreciable extent as the figures of the week prevailed, 16c to 18c for fresh laid eggs, 15c to 16c for basket and store lots. Poultry was largely supplied and good fowls were held firm at fancy prices. The same may be said of turkeys, quite a number of the latter being offered. From 60c to 75c per pair were paid for plump chickens, and some even brought as high as 80c, but they were exceptionally fine birds. Hides and tallow unchanged.

Hamilton, Ont., March 9.—White wheat, per bushel, 64c to 65c; red wheat, per bushel, 64c to 65c; spring wheat, 63c to 64c; peas, 62c to 64c; barley, 39c to 42c; oats, 28c to 29c; corn, 43c to 44c; clover seed, $5.75 to $6; timothy seed, $1.80 to $1.90; white wheat flour per brl., $3.30; strong bakers' flour, per brl., $4.50; dressed hogs, per cwt., $8.50 to $8.75; apples, per bag of bushel and half, $1 to $1.50; potatoes per bag of 90 lbs., 45c to 50c; butter, in roll, per lb., 20c to 22c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 18c to 20c; eggs, per doz., 18c to 20c.

Guelph, Ont., March 9.—Flour, $1.90 to $2.10; red wheat, 61c to 65c; goose wheat, 62c to 65c; bran, $13; middlings, $16; barley, 39c to 40c; oats, 29c to 30c; rye, 50c to 55c; peas, 65c to 70c; hay, $8 to $9; potatoes, per bag, 30c to 35c; dressed hogs, $8.25 to $8.50; live hogs, $6.25 to $6.50; sheepskins, 75c to $1; hides, 6c to 7c; butter, 17c to 20c; eggs, 18c to 19c; chickens, per pair, 50c to 75c; turkeys, per lb., 10c to 12c.

Ingersoll, Ont., March 11.—White wheat, 64c to 65c per bushel; red fall wheat, 64c to 65c per bushel; spring wheat, 64c to 65c per bushel; barley, 38c to 40c per bushel; oats, 28c to 29c per bushel; peas, 55c to 60c per bushel; corn, 38c to 40c per bushel; bran, $14 to $15 per ton; shorts, $16 to $17 per ton; potatoes, 45c to 50c per bag; onions, 90c to 95c per bushel; live hogs, $5.75 to $6 per cwt.; flour, $1.65 to $1.95 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 17c to 18c per dozen; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $7 to $8 per cwt.

SEEDS, SHRUBS AND PLANTS.

One of the most attractive seed catalogues of the season is that issued by Messrs. William Ewing & Co., 142-144 McGill street, Montreal. It consists of over 100 large pages, and contains much valuable information concerning seeds, shrubs and plants.

THE WEEK'S WEATHER.

Monday—Max. temp., 35.6; min. temp., 20.2; sunshine, 76 percent.

Tuesday—Max. temp., 35.1; min. temp., 8.4; sunshine, 60 percent.

Wednesday—Max. temp., 11.7; min. temp., 2.3; sunshine, 70 percent.

Thursday—Max. temp., 17.9; min. temp., 1.3; sunshine, 38 percent; snowfall, 0.6 in.

Friday—Max. temp., 33.5; min. temp., 18.4; snowfall, 4 inches.

Saturday—Max. temp., 35; min. temp., 33.

THE NEWSPAPER POSTAGE INIQUITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Allow me to express my full sympathy with your article of Wednesday last dealing with the newspaper postage iniquity. I do not wonder at your amazement that Toronto papers are contented to rest satisfied with a law under which such gross injustice is done to the newspaper publishers of other provinces for their benefit.

The meeting at which it was decided to send a delegation to Ottawa was attended by only about a dozen publishers, the daily press being chiefly represented. It will hardly be contended that this was a representative gathering of the newspaper interests, even of the city of Toronto; but it is only fair to explain that the delegation appointed to wait on the Postmaster-General were not instructed to express their approval of the newspaper law as it stands, but to ask for a reduction of the rates to one-eighth or one-quarter cent per pound. As one of those in attendance at the meeting, I contended that the proper ground to be taken was a simple protest against the inequalities of this newspaper tax, and not against the tax itself. The journals in which the writer is interested have always taken the ground that it is only fair for newspapers to pay postage to at least the extent of the cost of transportation. What we do object to is that a certain class should pay the whole of the tax and that another class should be exempted altogether. If any exemptions should be made at all, they should be made in favor of religious and educational publications of a general circulation, but these are the very papers which have to pay the maximum postage, while local country papers, who have no special claim whatever to consideration, and the cost of whose mail matter through the post is least, are the ones who escape practically 'Scot free.' As for the discrimination by which papers are specially taxed outside of their own province, it is wholly unjust and inamoral, and it puzzles me to find any explanation of such a deliberate yet petty injustice at the hands of a Postmaster-General, whose record in all other respects has been so deserving of praise. It is a blow dealt equally against the self-respect and morality of newspaper publishers, and many proprietors of local papers with whom I have discussed the matter, and who are supposed to be most 'benefited' by this law, speak privately of it with contempt, whatever they may say in their papers.

I am told to-day that Mr. Mulock, before leaving Canada yesterday, said he would make no changes in the law this session. This being the case, it rests with the decent portion of the Canadian press to begin an agitation which will compel the Postmaster-General to deal justly and honestly with a matter which affects the morality of the teachers of public opinion.

E. B. BIGGAR.

Toronto, March 8, 1901.

WEEK IN ONTARIO.

CLOUDS ON THE HORIZON OF PROVINCIAL PROGRESS—POLITICAL GOLDEN CALF WORSHIP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Toronto, March 11.—If, as some publicists assert, monopoly is the mother of poverty, and poverty the mother of crime, there are louds clearly discernable in the future of this province. If the traditional veil which intervenes between the electorate and the legislature were to be thrown aside the scene presented would be almost startling. In the legislative chamber is being erected, amidst shouts of confident coming triumph, a new golden calf, called by many euphonious names, of which the most popular are 'development' and 'progress.' The worshippers, unfortunately, are not confined to either political party, although for the most part the incense is being burned by those who hold the treasury benches. It is more to their advantage that the political sky should be beclouded by smoke from the censors of golden calf worship. This has been brought home to those who, during the progress of the budget debate, have listened to hear the rights of the people championed and defended. The debate, as it has progressed, has developed increasing fervor and acrimony.

The supposition expressed by the leader of the government, that this session of the legislature would be one of 'tenderness and amiability' has proved fallacious. Had it been the fighting session predicted when the provincial general elections were expected this summer, the forensic contests could scarcely have been more embittered. Speaking broadly, the Opposition has charged the Government with systematic deception of the public, while the Government speakers have, with fierce epithet, ridiculed their opponents as their inferiors in ability and qualification for the administration of affairs. On neither side is this attitude justified. The Opposition charge of deceit is based upon the method of bookkeeping of the government, but after crucial examination by financial experts of the highest standing and unchallenged integrity, no deception was discovered. Whether certain charges, which are placed in ordinary or extraordinary accounts should be otherwise presented, is, except for campaign purposes, a purely academic question, which has been threshed threadbare annually for many years.

The counter charge made by members of the government and some other occupants of the ministerial benches that the legislators to the left of the Speaker are mentally so inferior that, should the electorate consider a change of government necessary, the Opposition would lack the requisite ability, is equally unworthy of consideration, and has been so often re-echoed that it, too, should ong ago have been discarded. In the leader of the Opposition the leaders of the Government daily find a foeman worthy of their steel. The Conservative members for South Lanark and North Toronto are recognized authorities on matters of finance, both in and out of the House. The member for South Toronto is so eminent in the legal profession that, as openly stated upon the floor of the legislature a few days ago, re was considered worthy an an offer by his political opponents of a position on the judiciary. But his fine sense of honor caused him to decline the tempting offer. In the member for North Ontario and the representative from West Elgin, the Opposition have members who, for practical ability, compare favorably with most of the front row on the Government side.

The judgment of the voters cannot be intelligently appealed to on such grounds as false government bookkeeping or the mental inferiority of the personnel of the Opposition. The budget debate itself has evolved no decisive party policies. The government policy has been largely proclaimed, while that of the Opposition has not been fully defined. It may be that the Opposition leader is waiting to see the outcome of the Conservative convention, which has been postponed from the 12th to the 20th inst., before abandoning the ground of criticism for that of constructive legislation. The government policy continues chiefly to be redolent of New Ontario development and industrial expansion. While these objects are of high patriotic importance, the method by which they are to be attained is causing serious thought and anxiety to thoughtful and independent leaders of public opinion, to whom the mere party success of bodies of politicians is a matter of slight moment. They point out that great corporations, who boast of their millions of capital, have been receiving vast sums as bonuses, and immense areas of land, together with exemption from municipal taxation for long periods of years, that the resources of the province have thus been and are being alienated from the people, and that the danger of the commonwealth passing into the possession of a few syndicates is very near and threatening.

The menace of monopolistic ownership of the minerals, water-powers, lands and timber resources was pointed out during the budget debate, but so far exclusively by Opposition speakers. In one respect a similar note was sounded on the government side, and that was in regard to railway despotism. Several of the government speakers strongly criticized the freight tariffs of the railways, and espoused the principle of public ownership, but they appeared to view with unqualified pleasure the generosity of the administration towards speculators. Various associations and organizations are conducting vigorous educational campaigns in this and other cities in Ontario, and by their activity are doing something at least to offset the glitter of the boom speeches, prospectuses and inspired editorials made or issued for the purpose of inducing the voters to believe that their only hope of peopling and developing the province is by the old road of giving away franchises, voting bonuses and exempting from taxation to corporations, the presidents of which are to be placed on pinnacles and reverently bodied down to both by people and governments. It will be helpful to the electors who desire the material weath of the province conserved for their children, and the rights of the public safeguarded, to mark well the attitude and votes of the members of the legislature at the present and at the closing session of the legislature.

LEGISLATURE NOTES.

Quebec, March 11.—There was no sitting of either House or of any of their committees on Saturday and a dead calm prevailed in the parliament buildings.

It is understood that Mr. Cochrane will introduce a general bill authorizing any municipality of the province to expend what it deems necessary for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on the occasion of their approaching visit. This will meet the requirements of Montreal in the connection and obviate the necessity of a special bill for that city.

It is not unlikely that the cremation feature of the Mount Royal Cemetery Company's bill will provoke considerable opposition, when the measure comes up for discussion in the House this week. On Friday, when it was called, Mr. Garneau asked for postponement until to-day on account of the importance of the bill and the absence of so many members who are opposed to it. Meanwhile the French papers here are denouncing cremation as opposed to the traditions of the church.

DIED DURING AN OPERATION.

Elmira, N.Y., March 9—Eli D. Little, of the Northern Central Railway, chief detective, formerly chief of police of this city, died to-day during an operation for appendicitis.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IF YOU WANT CHOICE RE-CLEANED
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED



Write for Samples to

GEORGE KEITH,
Seed Merchant,
Established 1866. TORONTO.

Catalogue of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds sent on application.

Gold Stocks Free!

Just to introduce our big western weekly mining paper (7th year) we will send a block of 5 shares full paid and non-assessable in a Cripple Creek Gold Mine Free. You must send us 50c. cash or stamps for a 6 months trial sub. to our illustrated weekly paper. Chils of 5 or more 40c. each. Full mining news. Certificates sent by return mail issued to you. Cripple Creek is a world-beater. We refer to the editor of this paper. Address ROCKY MOUNTAIN MINER, (Inc) Denver, Colo.



EVERY MAN
His Own Mechanic

A complete kit of Iron Working Tools, just what is needed on every farm. Save time, money and worry by doing your own repairing on the spot. 28 articles. Weight of the complete outfit 150 lbs. Price for the complete outfit $22.

Send for descriptive circular and prices for Blacksmith's Tools.

ROBT. DONALDSON & SONS,
30 Foundling St. - Montreal.
Dept. W.

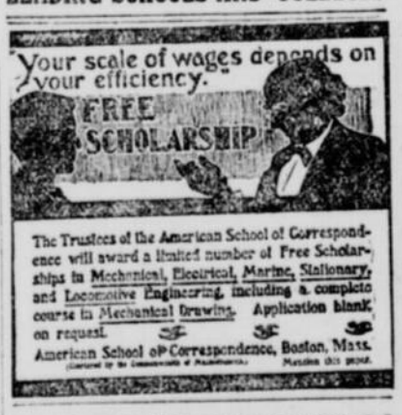
FAMILY KNITTER.



Cheapest, Simplest. Best
Price, $8.00
Write for Circular. '01

Dundas Knitting Machine Company,
DUNDAS, Ontario.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES



The Trustees of the American School of Correspondence will award a limited number of Free Scholarships in Mechanical, Electrical, Marine, Stationary, and Locomotive Engineering, including a complete course in Mechanical Drawing. Application blank on request.

American School of Correspondence, Boston, Mass.

HOME STUDY

Applies to our Special Courses given By Mail in Bookkeeping and Business Forms, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting and Correspondence will produce good results for any ambitious young man or woman who wishes to qualify for a better position in life.

The Cost is but a trifle, and our circulars will give you full particulars. Write for them.

Correspondence Department.
Central Business College, Toronto
W. H. SHAW, Principal.

STUDY at home our courses of Study in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Penmanship and Typewriting, and so prepare for a better position and better salary. Write for particulars. Dominion Correspondence School, Guelph, Ont

CENTRAL
BUSINESS COLLEGE.
STRATFORD, ONT.

A strictly High Grade School.

Send for Catalogue.

W. J. ELLIOTT,
Principal.

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 subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER — At 268 Mance street, on March 7, 1901, the wife of Alfred G. Alexander of a daughter.

BROOKS—At 20 Baker street, San Francisco on March 3, 1901, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Fred. E. Brooks.

ROBERTS.—At 12 Mackay street, Montreal, on March 3, 1901, a son to Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Roberts. 9

ROWLAND.—At 80 Selby ave., on Feb. 22, 1901, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. James Rowland. 5

RYCKMAN.—At 12 Scarth Road, Rosedale, Toronto, on March 7, 1901, the wife of Edmond Baird Ryckman, barrister, of a son. 9

THOMPSON—At 'Elm Grove,' Belle Riviere, Que., on March 3, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Thompson, a daughter.

TRENHOLME.—At 27 Rosemount ave., on March 6, 1901, a son to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Trenholme. 7

WALLACE — At 4173 St. Catherine street, on March 3, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Wallace, a daughter.

WILLISON.—At 175 Elgin street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Willison. 5

WINTER.—At The Pines, Ormstown, on March 3, 1901, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Winter. 5

MARRIED.

BAXTER — MORRISON — On Feb. 27, 1901, at the home of Mr. James Morrison, father of the bride, Allan's Corners, Que., by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., George W. Baxter, of Howick, Que., to Florence L. Morrison.

CLOSE—WETMORE.—On March 6, 1901, by the Rev. J. L. Dowson, William H. Close to Frances A. Wetmore, both of Rome, N.Y. 9

DUNN — BELL — At Dunham, on March 2, 1901, by the Rev. J. H. McConnell, B.D., Editha G. Bell to Orr M. Dunn, both of Dunham.

FRASER—DAWSON.—On Feb. 19, 1901, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, England, by the Rev. F. C. Hill, rector of Shere, Col. Edmund Lomax Fraser, late 60th Rifles, of Netley Park, Gomshall, eldest son of John Fraser, Esq., of Bunchrew, Inverness, and Netley Park, to Mary Anne ('Nannie') widow of Captain G. A. Dawson, late 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers and Governor of H. M. Convict Prison, Portland. 9

GRAHAM — BROWNLEE — On March 5, 1901, at North Gower Methodist parsonage, Mr Leonard Graham, to Miss Amy Brownlee, by the Rev. J. C. Smith, both of North Gower, Ont.

GREEN—COLE.—Feb. 14, 1901, at St. George's Chapel, Albermarle street, London, England, by the Rev. Canon Haig-Brown, Master of Charterhouse, assisted by the Rev. Dr. E. Ker Gray, Incumbent, William Saunders Sebright Green, of 5 Spring Gardens, S.W., to Matilda Jane Cole, of 42 Grove End Road, N.W., granddaughter of the late William Saunders, of Cheltenham. 5

HALL—YOUNG.—In this city, on March 6, 1901, at the residence of the bride's parents, 684 City Hall ave., by the Rev. W. S. Barnes, John William Hall, son of the late Joseph Hall, to Alice Mabel, youngest daughter of James Young. 7

HANNING—RAE.—On March 2, 1901, at St. Luke's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. John Langtry, D.D., George Forster Hanning, C.E., third son of Clement Hanning, Esq., to Lucy, eldest daughter of George Martin Rae, barrister-at-law. 5

KEHOE—MILLER—At Grace Episcopal Church, Lockport, New York, on Feb. 27, 1901, by the Rev. Wm. Faber, Mr. Geo. T. Kehoe, of Lockport, to Jessie S., daughter of the late Thomas Miller, of Millerton, N.B., Canada.

LOWRY — STEVENSON — On March 6, 1901, by the Rev. Carl Allum, in Fitzroy, at the residence of the bride's mother, Miss Sarah E. Stevenson, of Fitzroy, to Mr. Samuel H. Lowry, of Pakenham.

McKEEMAN—WILSON.—On Tuesday evening Feb. 26, 1901, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. R. L. Ockley, of Eden Grove, Mr. Alexander McKeeman, of Glamis, to Phoebe Agnes, youngest daughter of Mr. John Wilson, of 14th con., Greenock, all of County of Bruce, Ont. 5

PERKINS — KNOWLTON — At West Bolton (by consent of incumbent), on March 6, 1901, by the Rev. Rural Dean Brown, L.S.T., Frederick Harold Perkins, Mansonville, to Bertie Matilda, daughter of Albert Knowlton, of West Bolton.

PLANTON—LOVE.—On Feb. 27, 1901, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 96 Gloucester street Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Otto Geo. Alexander Plaxton, D.D.S., L.D.S., of Parry Sound, to Florence, daughter of Mr. Henry G. Love.

TURNER — [illegible] — At the residence of the bride's father, on March 5, 1901, by the Rev. George Stafford, Mr. R. Allen Turner to Miss Alfretta, eldest daughter of Walter Cummings, all of Cardinal, Ont. 7

DIED.

AINSLIE — At Toronto, on March 5, 1901, Eliza Ellen, widow of the late Robert Forrest Ainslie, Esq., of Hamilton, Canada, and Edinburgh, Scotland, and daughter of the late John Arthur Borron, Esq., Golden Hall, Lancashire, England, in the 84th year of her age.

ANDERSON—In this city, on the evening of March 3, 1901, the Rev. William Anderson, Rector of Sorel and Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, in his 91st year.

ATKINSON.—Suddenly, on March 3, 1901, at 50 Leopold street, Toronto, Garnet Pryor Atkinson, of the Dominion Bank, second son of Wm. P. Atkinson, H.M. Customs, aged 21 years. 5

BARRON.—At Upper Lachute, on March 4, 1901, Muray McFarlane, wife of the late John Barron, aged 73 years, 1 month and 5 days. 5

BAYNE—At Valley Station, N.S., on Feb. 28, 1901, Elizabeth, beloved wife of D. Bayne, station master, aged 48 years.

BEACH — At the family residence, London, Ont., on March 1, 1901, Mrs. H. H. Beach, aged 74 years.

BOOTHE.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1901, at the residence of Mr. James Dow, Metcalfe, of appendicitis, Catherine Ida Boothe, eldest daughter of Mr. John Boothe, North Branch, Osgoode, Ont., aged 15 years, 6 months and 21 days.

BRENT.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, in Denver, Colorado, Sophia Frances, widow of the late Rev. Canon Brant, of Newcastle, Ont. 5

BRODIE — At Ormstown, Que., on March 9, 1901, in her 75th year, Mary Symons, wife of James Brodie, formerly of North Georgetown.

BURKE.—At Loggie Ville, on Feb. 28, 1901, of a lingering sickness, Miss Catherine Burke, aged 28, beloved daughter of Mrs. Margaret and Francis Burke.
St. John papers please copy. 7

CAIRNS — In this city, on March 5, 1901, Kate Davis, beloved wife of John Johnston Cairns, ex-Captain of Montreal Fire Department.
New York, Rossland and Ottawa papers please copy.

CHANDLER — At Toronto, on March 1, 1901, Harriet Hansard Chandler, wife of the late Edward Baron Chandler, barrister, Dorchester, N.B., and daughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Coster, New Brunswick.

COOPER.—On Feb. 19, 1901, at the Cedars, Long Ditton, Surrey, England, Henry Cooper, in his 80th year. 5

CROWE.—At Lower Selma, N.S., on Feb. 20, 1901, Mr. John M. Crowe, aged 84 years, eldest son of the late Rev. T. S. Crowe, of Maitland.

DEWOLF — Suddenly, at 63 Morris street, Halifax, N.S., on March 5, 1901, James R. DeWolf, M.D., in his 82nd year.

DUGDALE.—At Los Angeles, California, on Feb. 25, 1901, aged 81 years, Henry West Dugdale, formerly of Kingston, Ont.
Canadian papers please copy. 5

EDEY.—At Billerica, Que., on Feb. 7, 1901, Matilda Walker, wife of R. W. Edey, in the 45th year of her age. 9

EDEY.—At Billerica, Que., on Feb. 17, 1901, Richard Edey, sr., in the 85th year of his age.
'They are gathering homeward one by one.'

ELVIDGE.—At No. 30 Rosel street, March 4, 1901, Ethel Louisa, only daughter of Frederick and Margaret Elvidge, aged 4 years.
Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec papers please copy. 5

FRASER—At Port Hood, Cape Breton, Canada, on Feb. 6, 1901, of pneumonia, James Fraser, aged 65 years.
'Behold, I am alive forevermore.'

GARDNER—On Feb. 26, 1901, of pneumonia, Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Robert Wright, and widow of the late Thomas B. Gardner, of St. Louis Station, Que., in her 34th year. 9

GEOFFROY — Suddenly, on March 7, 1901, at the Montreal Civic Hospital, 'Nurse' Myrtle Gertrude Daisy, youngest and dearly beloved daughter of the Rev. A. E. Geoffroy.

GRANT.—On Feb. 15, 1901, at 11 Park-crescent, Worthing, England, Isabella Massie, widow of the late Alexander Grant, Esq., of Oakfield, Middlesex, England. 9

GRISDALE.—In loving remembrance of Viola E. Grisdale, second daughter of A. B. Grisdale, of St. Marthe, P.Q., aged 21 years.
Toronto and Seattle papers please copy.

HALL — At his home, at Lennoxville, on March 1, 1901, William Hall, aged 79 years.

HALLETT.—At Orono, Ont., on March 4, 1901, Catherine Dunsford, wife of James Hallett, and mother of J. G. Hallett, private banker, Woodbridge, and J. H. Hallett, druggist, Toronto, aged 75 years. 7

HART — In this city, on March 10, 1901, Mary Gilligan, widow of the late Nicholas Hart, and mother of O. and E. Hart.

HENDERSON.—In this city on March 7, 1901, J. G. Henderson, a native of Caithness, Scotland, aged 41 years.

LOTHIAN.—Entered into rest, after a brief illness, at her residence, in Bristol, Que., on March 2, 1901, Susan Hudson, widow of the late George Lothian, in her 81st year. Deeply mourned by a large circle of friends. 9

MARTEN — On March 6, 1901, at 629 North Lansdowne avenue, Toronto, Elise Marten, wife of the late H. O. Marten, M.D., and daughter of Dr. A. McKenzie, of London, Ont.

MARTIN.—At Maple Grove Farm, Renfrew County, Ont., on Feb. 21, 1901, Janet Blair, relict of the late Alexander Martin, aged 81 years and 10 months. 9

McFARLANE.—At Greenwood, Ont., on March 5, 1901, of heart failure, the Rev. James McFarlane, aged 55. 9

McINERNEY.—At Quebec, on March 2, 1901, after a short illness, Mary Gleason, beloved wife of Michael McInerney (Murphy), a native of the City of Limerick, Ireland. 5

McKINNON—At St. Eugene, Ont., on March 1, 1900, Duncan A. McKinnon, native of Scotland.
Oran 'Times' please copy. 7

McWOOD.—In this city on March 8, 1901, Elva Maud, dearly and only beloved daughter of Charles and Mina E. McWood, aged 8 years and 7 months.

MERRITT — At Torquay, England, on March 2, 1901, Janet Lang Merritt, widow of the late William Hamilton Merritt, and eldest daughter of the late Honorable Jas. Morris Brockville, Ont.

MILLER—In this city, on March 11, 1901, Helen Emma (Grace), aged 10 months and 3 days, infant daughter of Alexander W. Miller, 624 Sanguinet street.

MILLER.—In this city, on March 5, 1901, Alexander Miller, late of Motherwell, Scotland, aged 65 years and 11 months.
He fell asleep in Jesus. His end was peace.
Motherwell and San Francisco (U.S.) papers please copy. 5

MILLER.—On March 6, 1901, Victor Lorne, infant son of Robert and Annie Miller, aged 7 months and 18 days.

MITCHELL—On March 8, 1901, at 4876 Sherbrooke street, this city, of pneumonia, Adelaide Augusta Hughes, dearly beloved wife of David Mitchell, aged 40 years.

MITCHELL—At Newcastle, N.B., on March 1, 1901, James Mitchell, only brother of the late Hon. Peter Mitchell, aged 76 years. 8

MORSON.—At his late residence, 18 Ulster street, Toronto, on March 3, 1901, Alfred Morson, M.D., in his 91st year. 5

NICKLE.—In this city, on March 6, 1901, Bessie Aldythe Carson, beloved child of Robert and Elizabeth Nickle, aged 2 years and 4 months. 7

PAQUETTE—In Montreal, on March 7, 1901, Celeste Desjardins, widow of the late J. B. Paquette, aged 84 years and 15 days.

POWER—On Feb. 24, 1901, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., after a long illness, Mrs. Michael Power, aged 84 years and 11 months, formerly Mrs. Robert Corney. She came from Devonshire, England, about 53 years ago.

REID — In Toronto, on March 2, 1901, Sarah, widow of the late Robert Reid, of Galt, Ont., and West Indies, daughter of the late Thomas Davidson, of Girvan, Scotland, in the 86th year of her age.

SCOTT.—On March 3, 1901, at his residence, 178 Division street, Ottawa, David Scott, in his 79th year. 5

SHERLOCK — In Kingston, Ont., on March 2, 1901, John M. Sherlock, aged 69 years.

SIMPSON.—At the Montreal General Hospital, on March 4, 1901, Joseph Allan Simpson, son of Isaac Simpson, of Cote St. Charles, Hudson, aged 25 years.
Toronto papers please copy. 5

SMITH.—At Frelighsburg, Que., on Feb. 27, 1901, Ira A. Smith, in the 80th year of his age. 7

STUART.—At Orillia, Ont., James Colston, eldest and beloved son of the Rev. H. C. Stuart, rector of Three Rivers, P.Q. 5

TERRY.—In Lindsay, Ont., on March 2, 1901, Mr. Robert Terry, aged 83. 9

WALSH—In Cayuga, Ont., on March 3, 1901, Mary Doran, relict of the late Edward Walsh, native of the County of Carlow, Ireland, aged 98 years. 9

WEBSTER.—At Belle Ewart, Ont., on March 4, 1901, Jane Willson, beloved wife of S. C. Webster, aged 63 years. 7

WELDON.—In Lindsay, Ont., on March 4, 1901, Barbara Weldon, relict of the late Ery Weldon, aged 70 years, 5 months. 9

WILLIS — On Monday, March 11, 1901, Elizabeth Annie Willis, aged 22 years.

WILSON—On March 4, 1901, at the residence of Malcolm McKay, St. Urbain, County Chateauguay, James Allen Wilson, son of Charles Wilson, 40 Paris st., city, aged six years and five months.

WRIGHT.—At Ottawa, on March 5, 1901, Thomas Curtis Wright, suddenly, in the 68th year of his age. 7

UNIACKE—At Mount Uniacke, N.S., on Feb. 26, 1901, the Rev. J. B. Uniacke, in the 61st year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FALLING HAIR



Save Your Hair with Shampoos of

Cuticura SOAP

And light dressings of CUTICURA Ointment, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN

Use CUTICURA SOAP assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby itchings, rashes, and inflammations, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET of these great skin curatives is often sufficient to cure the severest humour when all else fails.

Sold by all druggists. British Depot: 27-28 Charterhouse Sq., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP. Boston.

Colonial House DEPARTMENTAL STORE. Montreal.

About the end of this month we will issue

A HANDSOME CATALOGUE

of about 350 pages, profusely illustrated, giving descriptions and prices of the goods we offer for sale, which will be mailed

Free

to any address on application. . . . .

Our facilities for doing a mail order business are unexcelled. We carry a very comprehensive stock, and will do everything in our power, by sending samples etc., to give customers the most complete satisfaction.

A Trial Respectfully Solicited.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.



SEWING MACHINES.

If you want a good machine at factory prices, send for our illustrated catalogue and testimonials.

$40.00 VICTOR for $20.00.
$55.00 HOMESTEAD for $22.50.
$65.00 HOMESTEAD for $26.50.
Other Machines at $17.50 and $19.50.

ROBERT DONALDSON & SONS,
30 Foundling St., Montreal. Dept. W.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

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

THE EFFECT of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' on a DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, and FEVERISH CONDITION is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto, and Victoria, B.C.

Cancer, Cancer.

Dr. Percy's Anti-Cancer

Is very highly recommended for the Relief and Cure of Cancer, Tumors, Scrofula and Diseases of the Skin. Sufferers are invited to give it a trial. For sale by

T. A. HARTE, Druggist,
1780 Notre Dame St.

Country orders promptly filled.

COMSTOCK Mining Shares offer a first-class chance for making money. They are now low (5 to 10 cents each) and you have all the advance before you. Those who invested early in other Lardeau shares made money and so can you. Write me for particulars.
A. E. WELCH, London, Ont.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. March, 1901.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE
....FOR....
Spring and Summer Catalogue

JUST PUBLISHED.

Containing 280 pages descriptive matter fully illustrated.
Sent to Any Address in Canada POST FREE.



By our perfected system of shopping by mail we bring to the very threshold of our out-of-town friends the same advantages and facilities that they would have by going through our store. Our trained and skilled shoppers attend to their every want, using a care and displaying an interest that assures prompt, reliable and accurate service, and a satisfaction that cannot be excelled.

Thousands upon Thousands of Families NOW DO ALL THEIR SHOPPING BY MAIL

That a few years ago never thought of such a thing—they find it pays—why not you? Just send us a trial order, you'll soon learn how simple and economical it is to do your shopping by mail.

SEND A TRIAL ORDER AND YOU'LL BE CONVINCED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

Books, &c.

'MARIA MONK,' 15c EDITION, POSTpaid. I got 6½ dozen on March 1st, and they have all been immediately mailed to customers. There is not one left. All back orders have been filled (except a few. "Mysteries of a Convent," price 15c, which will come along with the next lot of "Maria Monk.") I expect another big lot by the end of this month, and all orders will be filled then in the order in which they come to hand. Watch the announcements in the 'Witness,' and don't expect me to write letters in answer to 15c orders. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL NUMBER OF 'Black and White,' the most beautiful work of art issued so far for the money on this subject. Price 50 cents. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

$12.00 WORTH OF BOOKS, Periodicals and Pamphlets for $1.00, by express. Part of a Montreal bookseller's bankrupt stock, and other books bought at auction. Each lot will contain 5 numbers of the 'Navy and Army Illustrated' (as long as they last), worth 20c each. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

9 NO POPERY BOOKS for $1.00, Postpaid, in Canada, and $1.10 postpaid to Newfoundland and United States: 'Life of King William III.' 25c; 'Age of Reason,' 25c; Paul Bert's 'Jesuit Morals,' 10c; 'Wandering Jew,' 25c; 'Rise and Fall of Priestcraft,' 10c; 'Irish Republic' (a satire), 10c; 'Romanism in Canada and in Education,' by Drs. MacVicar and King, 10c; 'Secret Instructions of the Jesuits; 25c; 'Jesuit Morals,' a discussion between Father Jones and Prof. Scrimger, 25c; total, $1.65. All for $1.00, postpaid. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

SPENCER, DARWIN, PAINE AND INGERSOLL—"Paine's Age of Reason," 25c; "Ingersoll's Mistakes of Moses," 25c; "Darwin's Descent of Man," $1.00, and "Origin of Species," $1.00; Herbert Spencer's "Education," $1.00; "Data of Ethics," $1.00; "First Principles," $1.00; all postpaid on receipt of price. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, No. 57327; also 3 pairs Pea Fowls. WM. B. SCOTT, Milford, Ont.

CUERNSEYS.

This is the dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous, and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Several fine young bulls for sale at very reasonable prices. A few heifers can be spared.
Address **SYDNEY FISHER,**
Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.

Wanted.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS—WANTED, in every school district throughout Canada, to get up clubs for the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger.' Send for sample copies and circular. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

WANTED, BOUND VOLUMES OF THE 'Witness' of any period. Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Agents Wanted.

WIDE AWAKE AGENTS—'SLEEPINDALE China Gloss.' Indispensable laundry requisite. Economical. No starch. Sample 10c, silver. Secure territory now. Manager, Box 440, Pelee Island, Ont.

Miscellaneous.

SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS; Repair your own machines; information by mail; enclose 2c stamp. Address, MACHINIST, Box E., Listowel, Ont.

CUTLER'S CARBOLATE OF IODINE POCKET INHALER.

A guaranteed cure for Catarrh, Consumption and Hay Fever. All druggists, $1.00.

W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A
Proprietors.

PILES Instant relief; final cure in a few days and never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. Remedy mailed free. Address C. J. MASON, Box 818, New York, N.Y.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE.

For Sale and Want Advertising.
ONE CENT A WORD.

Advertisements of this nature will be inserted in condensed form in the 'Weekly Witness' at the extremely low rate of one cent a word each insertion.

It can be safely estimated that the 'Weekly Witness' is read by

150,000

people weekly, the majority of whom are farmers. An advertisement in its columns will, therefore, come under the notice of a large number of most desirable people, and cannot fail to be effective. The 'Witness' has enjoyed the respect and confidence of its readers for the past half century to an extent not equalled by any of its contemporaries, and this fact greatly enhances its values to the advertiser.

'Farms For Sale' and 'Want' advertisements, are especially acceptable.

Address,
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

FOR SALE — TREES, PLANTS, VINES. Best and cheapest; descriptive price list free. A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ont.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY and Blackberry Plants; choice varieties. Send for list. N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

BIG STRAWBERRIES, AND ABUNDANCE of them. If you plant Williams, Haverland, Warfield, Ruby, Van Deman, Clyde, Glen Mary, Jessie and Brandywine, the leading and best varieties in America. Price, post-paid, 25 plants, 30c; 100 plants, 80c. By express, not prepaid, 400 plants, $2.00; 1,000 plants, $3.50. Your choice, different varieties, everything labelled. Special—50 Haverland, 50 Warfield, 25 Williams, and 25 Ruby (150 plants) postpaid for only $1.00. N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

FARMS AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE, FINE 90 ACRE CLEARED Farm, in Norfolk County, Ont. Railway station, post office, good school, cheese factory, flour and oatmeal mills all within half mile. Simcoe (county town), three miles; Port Dover, on Lake Erie, four miles. Apply to THOS. R. NELLES, Simcoe, Ont.

FARMS FOR Sale—TWO IMPROVED ½ Sec Farms; good buildings, stock, implements, seed, feed, household furniture; in reach of schools, churches, market; plenty good water; 200 acres under cultivation on each. For particulars, apply to the owner, A. N. MULLETT, Hartney, Manitoba.

Eggs and Poultry

EGGS FOR HATCHING — CORNISH INdian Games, Light Brahmas, Black Leghorns, Houdans, Rose Comb, Black and Single Comb White Minorcas. Thoroughbred stock. Z. SEELY, Iroquis, Ont.

INCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY Supplies. Catalogue free. A. J. MORGAN, London.

Situations Vacant.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO INTRODUCE 'World Wide.' Good commissions to begin with, and a salary after capacity is proved. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

WANTED, SALESMEN FOR OUR Patent Automatic Sprayer. Entirely new; best thing on the market. Liberal margins. Write for circulars and terms. CAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont.

Entertainments Given.

R. McGLAUGHLIN, ELOCUTIONIST AND Humorist, open for concert engagements. Lessons given in advanced elocution. 344 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness."'