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VENEZUELA

A MODIFICATION OF ALLIES' CONTENTION MAY BE ACCEPTED.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Propositions involving a compromise of the allied powers' contention for preferential treatment in the settlement of their claims against Venezuela, have been submitted to the governments of Great Britain, Germany and Italy, by their representatives at Washington, and while no answers have been received as yet, there is reason for the belief that the allies will see a way to accept the latest proposition. This compromise has been suggested by one of the representatives of the allies here, and while it has not formally received the endorsement of Mr. Bowen, it is felt that he will not enter serious objection to its adoption, provided the United States and the other claimant nations outside the alliance can be convinced that their own interests in Venezuela will not be substantially injured by yielding to a plan which seems to offer a solution of the present serious hitch in the Washington negotiations.

The proposition now under consideration is understood to be a modification of the allies' contention that they be recognized as Venezuela's preferred claimants in the payment of the indemnity. It provides that for a short period, perhaps six months or a year, Great Britain, Germany and Italy shall receive exclusively 30 percent of the customs receipts of the ports of Porto Cabello and La Guayra, and at the end of the period that all the claimant nations be placed upon the same footing. The 30 percent of the receipts of these two ports will then be divided among all the claimant nations in ratio based on the amount of each nation's claim.

The plan will enable the allies to withdraw their ships from Venezuelan waters without a serious loss of prestige.

France because of her previous arrangement with Venezuela has it in her power to continue the present deadlock in the Washington negotiations. She contends that the blockade has prevented the collection of thirteen percent of the customs receipts pledged her by treaty.

BRITAIN'S POSITION.

London, Jan. 31.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain, postmaster-general, representing his father, the Colonial Secretary, at the annual dinner of the Jewellers and Silversmiths, at Birmingham tonight, replied to the toast, 'His Majesty's Ministers,' and devoted the greater part of his speech to Venezuela. He said that after the British Government had decided to seek satisfaction for Venezuelan outrages and to demand guarantees against their repetition, it had been approached by Germany and requested to co-operate with that country. Courtesy made it impossible for the British Government to decline, said Mr. Chamberlain, and now it would be dishonorable to withdraw. The government is fully aware of its liability. Every detail was arranged before the action commenced.

Replying to a suggestion that the present course might jeopardize the good relations between Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Chamberlain said if that were so, he would regard it as a calamity to the civilized world. There was no nation whose good opinion Great Britain valued so highly as that of the United States. The speaker said he thought it incredible that the United States should take umbrage, as it knew that no nation so loyally supported the Monroe Doctrine as did Great Britain. The present course did not menace the Monroe Doctrine, said Mr. Chamberlain, which, although it might be evoked to protect the weak, was never intended by American statesmen to shield the evildoer.

In conclusion, the Postmaster-General said he was confident that America would look in a friendly manner on the efforts to secure that redress for British subjects which it would feel to be its first duty to obtain for American citizens.

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY.

New York, Jan. 31.—The 'World' prints an interview with Baron Speck von Sternburg, which contains the following among other remarks of the German diplomat: 'I bear the title of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and not that of ambassador. While I have the title of minister I have come on a special mission.

'It is possible that Dr. von Holleben will not come back and I may take his place.

'I wish to deny that I said that Dr. von Holleben withdrew from his post because he could not sympathize with the ideas of the American people.

'Dr. von Holleben is seventy years old and not in good health, and that is why he thought best to retire.

'It has been said that the German Emperor has ulterior designs and motives in Venezuela. That is absolutely false. The Emperor admires and understands the Monroe Doctrine as well as anybody, and would not think of acting contrary to it in Venezuela, or of trying to obtain even a coaling station there.

'The Monroe Doctrine is a peacemaker. It is the best safeguard for peace the United States ever had. Foreign powers recognize that the point beyond which they must not go is the taking of territory in South America.

'Land grabbing by Germany would only result in disaster to her.

'There has been a lot of nasty smoke in the air, and I have come to try to clear some of it away. I know that the Kaiser is most anxious to show the American people that he is friendly to them. Every time I have seen him he has emphasized his desire to win their approbation.'

CASTRO DEFEATED.

New York, Feb. 2.—President Castro's troops have, says the correspondent of the 'Herald' at Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, met with defeat at the hands of the Venezuelan revolutionists, at a point forty miles south of Caracas.

'A PRETEXT FOR A WORLD WAR.'

New York, Feb. 2.—The 'Herald's' Caracas correspondent quotes President Castro as saying, in the course of an interview:

'I cannot grasp the news from Washington. I fear that the Venezuelan conflict will be a pretext for a world war. I have answered, however, the demand for preferential treatment, as follows:—

'"The Venezuelan Government desires equal treatment for every creditor nation, at the same time keeping in mind and respecting its previous diplomatic agreements and obligations."

'As far as I can see the French claim is absolutely perfect, yet the blockading powers seem to desire to invalidate it. This is a strange procedure, indeed, when you recall that the French, Belgian and Spanish claims already have that solemn sanction which the blockading powers pretend to be desirous their own should receive.

'Yet I am hopeful; yet, always hopeful, Mr. Bowen has cabled me to be prudent and patient. I shall be both, and we will exhaust peaceful means, with the understanding that when that has been done we will not give in, but will fight.

'We have concluded that if there is no honor among nations nor virtue in international agreements we must defend ourselves, and to insure tranquility we must take possession of Trinidad and other adjacent places, from which, with the consent of unfriendly powers, filibustering expeditions have started and have made Venezuela welter in blood. The 'Ban Righ,' which sailed from England, and the expedition under the command of General Caribe Vidal, which sailed from Trinidad, landing arms two weeks ago at Higuerote, would cost England as much as the 'Alabama' claims if we had equal rights with the strong.'

London, Jan. 28.—Sir Robert Giffin, in the 'Times' this morning points out some reasons why Germany might be found engaging in far more serious business than bombarding a Venezuelan fishing settlement. Sir Robert writes:

'Even if the matter were patched up now, the general danger of the situation will remain. The Monroe Doctrine is a convenient one for the United States, and to some extent for this country. It suits us every way that the United States should cry "Hands off!"

'But the ideas and attitude of our European rivals, themselves, of whom Germany is the chief one, are, naturally, not the same. Why, they may ask, should they be debarred from occupation and settlement because it is very convenient to the United States and little less so to England that they should abstain absolutely?

'No good reason can be given them from their point of view, except force and that occupation and settlement in South America will not be worth their while at the cost of war with the United States, even if it could be successfully waged.

'Here lies the danger. Some European rival, especially Germany, may be persuaded that the game of occupation and settlement in South America, even at the cost of war with the United States, is worth trying. The German government and people believe in colonies and possessions. They want a country for German settlement such as they would find in many parts of South America, particularly in Venezuela.

'As to war with the United States, which seems so atrocious to us as a species of civil war and so uncertain as to its result, looking at the population and resources of the United States, we must recollect that the traditions of Germany are those of a military monarchy which has prospered by successful war, which has a stronger navy as far as numbers go than the United States possesssses, and an immense army, the United States having only a handful of soldiers.

'Suppose the German calculations should be that at the worst it would be impossible for the United States to do Germany any material harm, while Germany, if it beats the United States, will at once become the greatest naval power, next to England.

'Who is to say the calculation is so wild that it may not be acted upon?

'My own belief is that nothing will deter Germany from aggression in South America except the prospect of having England on its hands in a naval war as well as the United States, and that German diplomacy has contrived the present partnership with us in order to impede a possible alliance between us and that country.

'German diplomacy may perhaps be aiming at England even more than at the United States, for which purpose a breach between us and the United States would be useful in order to prevent the United States from coming to our assistance.

'Our authorities should not be too confident that the possibility of a German coup de main against England may entirely be ignored.'

DEBT OF VENEZUELA.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Mr. Bowen today gave out a brief statement of the diplomatic debt of Venezuela, and the methods for its future adjustment. In round numbers this debt amounted on Dec. 31, 1901, to something over $14,000,000 and consisted of claims which had previously been adjusted. Since that date, owing to the almost constant state of revolution which has prevailed in Venezuela, no payments have been made on the debt. Mr. Bowen's plan provides that thirteen percent of the customs receipts of all the Venezuelan ports shall go toward the payment of this debt.

This arrangement, it is said, will interfere in nowise with the plan of Mr. Bowen submitted to the powers for the settlement of the unadjudicated claims. For the payment of the latter thirty percent of the customs duties of the ports of Porto Cabello and La Guayra have been offered in pledge by Mr. Bowen.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

New York, Jan. 29.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' says the blockading powers have asked Mr. Bowen to make a binding declaration regarding the distribution of the customs receipts offered by Venezuela as a guarantee. It is stated in Berlin that until this declaration be forthcoming the provisional acceptance of the Venezuelan offer will not be made final. Mr. Bowen's suggestion that the blockading powers shall settle among themselves the method and details of the division is not favored. German official circles are confident that a declaration will be forthcoming and that the blockade will be raised before the close of the present week.

MR. BOWEN REFUSES TO AGREE TO THE PROPOSAL OF THE POWERS.

Washington, Feb. 3.—In a note received by the British ambassador from Mr. Bowen last night, the latter refuses point blank the proposition for a twenty and ten percent division on the ground that to recognize the principle it embodies would be absolutely offensive to modern civilization. In view of the fact that the negotiators are agreed to all save the question of preferential treatment, the ambassador is informed that Venezuela has decided to submit that question to The Hague arbitration tribunal. Acceptance of this proposition, Venezuela contends, carries with it a raising of the blockade, the general understanding being that the blockade would end when the negotiators at Washington had reached an agreement.

SIR GEORGE STOKES DEAD.

London, Feb. 1.—Sir George Gabriel Stokes, master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and formerly president of the Royal Society, and of the British Association, is dead.

Sir George Gabriel Stokes, first Baronet of that name, created in 1889, M.A., LL.D., Sc.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., Fellow and President of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, Cambridge University, since 1849, was born at Skreen, County Sligo, on Aug. 13, 1819. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Gabriel Stokes, Rector of Skreen, and Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Haughton, Rector of Kilrea. He married in 1857 Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Romney Robinson, D.D., director of Armagh Observatory. Educated at Bristol College and Pembroke College, Cambridge, he became senior wrangler at the latter in 1841, was elected as a Fellow in the same year. This position he vacated by marriage in 1857, but was re-elected under a new statute in 1869. He was elected F. R. S. in 1851; secretary of the Royal Society, 1854-85; president of the Royal Society, 1885-90; president of the British Association, Exeter, 1869; Knight of the Prussian Order, Pour le Merite; formerly lecturer Royal School of Mines; Burnett lecturer, Aberdeen, 1883-86; Gifford lecturer, Edinburgh, 1890-92; M. P. Cambridge University, 1857-92; member of Cambridge University Commission, 1870, and of first commission for a Teaching University for London. He was elected Honorary D. C. L., Oxford; Honorary LL.D., Edinburgh, Dublin, Glasgow and Aberdeen, and Honorary LL.D., Sc.D., Cambridge.

THE STANLEY CUP

A LIVELY STRUGGLE BETWEEN WINNIPEG AND MONTREAL FOR ITS POSSESSION.

The Victorias of Winnipeg came down to grapple with the Montrealers, holders of the cup given by Lord Stanley when Governor-General, to the champion hockey team of the Dominion. The rules say that the cup shall go to the winners of two out of three matches. The matches this year have created tremendous excitement in hockey circles, and on Thursday night when the first was played, the spacious Arena was crowded to its utmost capacity. The weather was very mild, and the ice was in wretched condition. The match resulted in a signal victory for the Montrealers, with a score of 8 to 1. The second match, which was played on Saturday night, stood 2 to 2, when time was called. This was unsatisfactory, and after deliberation the referee ordered the teams out on the ice again to play until one side scored. Midnight came, and no goal having been made, the authorities of the 'Arena' refused to allow the game to continue, fearing prosecution for infringing the Lord's Day Act, for the Arena is in Westmount, a suburb in which the police enforce the law with strictness. The trustees of the cup decided that the teams must meet again, ignoring Saturday night's play.

Last night a third match was played and resulted in a victory for the Victorias of Winnipeg, the score standing 4 to 2. This necessitates a fourth match, which is to take place on Wednesday evening.

SULTAN VICTORIOUS

TROOPS OF MOROCCAN RULER DEFEAT AND CAPTURE THE PRETENDER.

Tangier, Morocco, Feb. 1.—The tide of war has suddenly turned in favor of the Sultan. A messenger whose credentials are regarded by experienced residents as entitling him to complete belief, has brought news that El Menebhi, commanding the Sultan's troops, surprised and rushed the camp of Bu Hamara, the pretender, on Jan. 29, capturing the pretender and killing or capturing almost all his force. El Menebhi seized the camp, together with quantities of provisions and ammunition, and recaptured the guns that the Sultan's troops lost on Dec. 23.

A second messenger from Fez confirms this news, with the exception of the capture of Bu Hamara, which he denies, but it has not yet been ascertainer whether the pretender is among the slain, who are numerous. The pretender's khalifa and staff were captured.

There is great rejoicing here, where it is believed that the Sultan is now infinitely stronger than he was before the rebellion. Even if the pretender escaped, the popular belief in his saintship will be destroyed and he will never again obtain a following. Bu Hamara's previous successes are ascribed rather to the incapacity of the Sultan's uncles, who commanded the imperial forces, than to his own character.

Simultaneously with the above information comes authentic news that two of the Sultan's kaids have beaten the Benewarian and Hyania tribes, capturing and destroying all their possessions. It has been many years since any Sultan was able to put down these tribesmen. The fugitives, instead of joining Bu Hamara, are submitting, offering themselves as guarantees for the capture of the pretender. This victory occurred some days previous to El Menebhi's, to which it apparently led.

TRIBES WERE BRIBED.

London, Feb. 2.—A despatch from Tangier to the 'Morning Leader' mentions a circumstantial report current in that city that Bu Hamara was brought to Fez in a cage, and exposed to public derision. The despatch adds that it is impossible to ascertain the truth, and attributes the Sultan's victory more to his bribery of the tribes than to military tactics. The bribed rebels suddenly abandoned the pretender's standard.

NO ANXIETY IN FEZ.

London, Feb. 1.—Mr. Forwood, an Englishman, writing from Fez, under date Jan. 18, records the defeat and submission of the Hyaina and Benewarian tribesmen. He adds that the Englishmen in Fez never had any idea of going to the coast. The women went because the town was full of wild tribesmen. The gates of Fez have not been closed; there has never been a panic or any cause for anxiety.

Tangier, Feb. 2.—Details of the Sultan's victory on Thursday, over the forces of the pretender, Bu Hamara, show that the battle was stubbornly contested, and that the former's success was largely due to the co-operation at a critical moment of the Beni Ourein tribe, whose defection from the rebellious Sultan had been previously purchased. The artillery of the Imperial forces, which were commanded by the Minister of War, El Menebhi, consisted of eight Maxims and four Krupps. The Sultan's troops opened the attack early in the morning, and shortly afterwards the pretender's camp was assailed in the rear by the Beni Oureins.. In spite of the surprise and disadvantage of position, the rebels stubornly maintained their ground and desperate fighting continued for three hours. The slaughter was very great. The remnants of the rebel army then broke, abandoned their camp, and fled in the direction of Taza. The Imperial troops are pursuing the fugitives, and if Bu Hamara is not among the slain his capture is confidently expected. El Menebhi is pushing on towards Taza with the object of entirely crushing the rebellion and punishing the disloyal tribes. He reports that he found the rebels much more numerous than expected, but that he captured all their war munitions. There is great rejoicing at Fez as a result of the victory of the Sultan's forces.

CHALLENGED THE SULTAN

THE PRETENDER ACCUSES THE MOROCCAN RULER OF COWARDICE.

Tangier, Jan. 30.—It is stated that after his last defeat by the Sultan's troops, 'Bu Hamara,' the pretender, sent a letter to Fez challenging the Sultan to battle and stigmatizing him as a coward for remaining in the palace at Fez. He added that as Fez is a holy city he did not wish to do battle within its walls. It is said that the Sultan, whose authority is daily weakening, has accepted the challenge in despair. He has ordered a concentration of his forces and the battle will be fought outside of Fez.

BY-ELECTIONS

ON FEB. 24 THEY WILL TAKE PLACE IN TERREBONNE, TWO MOUNTAINS, AND NORTH GREY.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—By-elections for the House of Commons will be held in three electoral districts on Feb. 24, nominations one week earlier. The districts are Terrebonne, Two Mountains and North Grey. The by-election in North Ontario will be held before the assembling of parliament, and there will probably be one in St. James's Division of Montreal also, but that seat is not technically vacant on account of the appeal to the Supreme Court at Ottawa.

IRISH POLICY.

PROCLAMATION REVOKED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Dublin, Feb. 3.—The 'Official Gazette' announced yesterday that the proclamation issued last year, placing thirteen districts in Ireland, under the Crimes Act, and maintaining summary jurisdiction by the magistrates, is revoked.

London, Feb. 3.—The relaxation of the Crimes' Act in Ireland, still leaves sections of the act in force providing for the employment of special juries and a change the venue, whilst in Sligo, Tipperary, and Clare counties no relaxation has been made and the magistrates will still have the power of summary jurisdiction.

The government has ordered the release of the Nationalist member of parliament, Mr. Reddy, from Tullamore jail. Mr. Reddy's sentence, under the Crimes Act, would not expire until next March. It is understood that the Irish members, Messrs. Wm. Redmond and John Riche, will also shortly be released.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

MARCH 12 THE DAY, AND A LONG, HARD SESSION IS EXPECTED.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—Parliament will assemble on Thursday, March 12. The Cabinet fixed on this date at a council held on Saturday afternoon and the usual proclamation in the 'Official Gazette' will issue accordingly. The date is later by a month than the openings have been within the last few years, but the government promises that its programme will be in such shape that the members will not be kept waiting unnecessarily, when the House does open. The general expectation is that there will be a long, hard session for the docket of business includes several items that are sure to lead to protracted discussion. The manufacturers have not yet submitted their demands for tariff revision, but nobody here seems seriously to expect much in the way of tariff legislation. The ministers have made it plain that they positively will not accept the doctrine of high protection. There may be some minor changes in the custom rates at the approaching meeting of parliament, but nobody looks for anything like a general revision, and it is as likely as not that the schedules will remain for another twelvemonth exactly as they are.

The most contentious government bill on the programme will no doubt be that for the redistribution of electoral districts in accordance with the census showing of 1901. The ministers will be well advised if they bring this down as soon as the address is disposed of, so that it can be passed before the estimates and other measures are touched. If they adopt this plan it will shorten the session by some weeks.

THE DESPATCHER BLAMED.

JOHN AULD, OF LONDON, HOWEVER, CANNOT BE FOUND.

St. Catharines, Ont., Feb. 2.—At Merritton, on Saturday afternoon, the inquest on the body of Charles Waring, killed in the accident near Merritton on Jan. 3, was resumed. John Auld, of London, the despatcher, who after the accident admitted he was to blame, cannot be found. He left London immediately after the accident, and his whereabouts is at present unknown. The evidence showed that conflicting orders had been issued by Auld, one stating that the express was running twenty minutes late, and the other that it was forty minutes late. The latter gave the engineer of the light engine to understand that he had lots of time to reach Merritton before the express was due. The jury brought in a verdict that the accident was due to conflicting orders given by John Auld, the despatcher at London.

TURKISH ATROCITIES

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPER TELLS OF BRUTAL OUTRAGES ON MACEDONIAN CHRISTIANS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 2.—The 'Vedomosti,' which has been publishing many stories of Turkish atrocities in Macedonia, prints a fresh batch, for the truth of which it vouches. It says that the Turkish military governor of Godievo superintended the torture and murder of two peasants and the burning of fourteen houses. Three girls were sent to an official's harem. Troops ill-treated twenty-one women and girls at the same place. They also tortured thirty-eight peasants and plundered and burned the dwellings of Christians. A priest and five others were tortured at Bjelin. Their houses were plundered and destroyed. Women were abused and sixteen men tortured at Deleodragitche.

THE KING AND GENERAL MILES.

London, Feb. 1.—General Miles, of the United States army, was the guest of the King and Queen at dinner at Windsor Castle to-night. The Prince and Princess of Wales and others were among the party. The King is in good health.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

Lord Cranborne's Explanations and Admissions.

CREATION OF A NEW AMERICAN CARDINAL UNLIKELY.

(Cable Despatch to the New York 'Evening Post.')

London, Jan. 31.—The British Foreign Office considers it necessary to apologize for the German alliance. This is clear from Lord Cranborne's speech at Sheffield, last night, and is no small concession to national feeling. Lord Cranborne even went so far as to declare that he was not at all astonished at the popular irritation, seeing how certain irresponsible Germans had irritated Englishmen during the Boer war. Lord Cranborne conveniently forgets Count von Bulow's outburst, which so aroused Mr. Chamberlain. Moreover, when he attempted to prove that England is doing no more with Germany in Venezuela than with the Italians in Somaliland, and other Powers in Crete, he conveniently forgot the clause of the Anglo-German compact which binds each Power to continue the coercion until both are satisfied.

But the British Foreign Office, in its public utterances, always shows this strange aloofness from the common man's point of view. The wonder is that Lord Cranborne brought himself to admit, as he did, that, after the defence of British interests, the great business of the Foreign Office is to maintain our friendship with the United States intact. Remembering the man and his post, that is no small admission.

The latest aspect of the Venezuelan affair serves to emphasize in the minds of Englishmen the inconvenience of the intermediate stage in which the relations of the Powers to the South American States now stand. Englishmen see the American Minister at Caracas acting as the accredited agent of President Castro, and yet that Minister's chiefs at Washington decline all responsibility for Venezuelan proceedings. It is at this point that English opinion fails to follow Capt. Mahan in his exposition of the Monroe Doctrine in the February number of the 'National Review.' The longer the Venezuelan affair persists the stronger grows the English idea that the Monroe Doctrine should have the corollary that the Power holding a shield over the weaker states to the exclusion of other Powers, is under an obligation to compel the weaker states to observe their duties in regard to others. Put into concrete form, this means that when, as this morning, the Englishman reads in his papers of a deadlock in Venezuela, it is to Washington he first looks.

Referring to the rumors of an additional American Cardinal, a well-informed Roman Catholic tells me that no American Cardinal is likely to be created at the forthcoming consistory. The Pope will not fill more than about half the vacancies in the Sacred College. It is highly improbable that he will make a new departure such as the appointment of an additional American Cardinal would be. It is far easier to postpone favors to new countries than to disappoint the expectations based on precedent usage in old ones. In view of the Pope's great age many churchmen would gladly see the College of Cardinals brought nearer to its full number of seventy, in order that the fullest possible conclave should elect Leo's successor. If that were done, a hat could be spared for America, but it will not be done. Leo the Thirteenth still says daily mass, making every one of the prescribed genuflexions, though he takes forty-five instead of the usual twenty-five minutes to celebrate it, and he has faith that the conclave is still a long way in the future.

Hitherto Romulus has been to most of us a mere fabled personage, but not so to Professor Airoli, for, according to statements telegraphed from Rome, he claims that his excavations in the Forum conclusively prove that Romulus did not found Rome, which existed long before his day. His excavations show that the Etruscans at an early date established themselves upon the Aventine. Their Etruscan city was Rome. Its wars with the Sabines were waged for generations before Romulus appeared, since a great number of skulls have been found. The Via Sacra, linking the quarters inhabited by the Romans and the Sabines, is now revealed to the twentieth century as it existed two thousand years ago. Owing to the excavations, the Via is covered by the waters of the Tiber whenever that river rises, exactly as it was in the remote past.

P. A. H.

GIFT TO INDIA.

Calcutta, Feb. 1.—Mr. Henry Phipps, director of the Carnegie Steel Company, who is travelling in India, has handed to Lord Curzon the sum of $10,000 to be devoted to some practical object or in scientific research promising to be of enduring benefit to India.

WACOUSTA:

Or, the Prophecy.

A STORY OF INDIAN WARFARE.

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

(SUMMARY OF STORY ALREADY PUBLISHED.)

The scene of the story is the English garrison of Detroit in the winter of 1763. The Indians in the vicinity are disaffected, and strict guard is kept on the fort. One midnight, the governor, Colonel de Haldimar, alarms the garrison with the news that a stranger entered his apartment as he slept; search is made through the fort, and the sentinels are questioned without any result. A party of officers proceed along the ramparts, and at the rear Sir Everard Valletort, dimly making out a figure on the common, fires. An answering shot kills Lieutenant Murphy. Adjutant Lawson arrives to say that the governor's eldest son, Captain de Haldimar, is missing, the gate of the fort has been discovered unlocked, and the sentinel, Frank Halloway, is being examined by the governor. At the ensuing court-martial Halloway declares he is no traitor, and that but for his regard for Captain de Haldimar, he would not be in his present position. On his request his trial is delayed until eight o'clock, when he promises if nothing occurs to vindicate his character, he will disclose the circumstances to which he alludes. As he is removed to a cell his wife's voice is heard thanking God for his reprieve, and when the governor harshly orders the women of the regiment to be kept away from such scenes, she says, 'May the hour never come when my lips shall pronounce their bitterest curse upon your severity.' The governor reproves Valletort for having fired in the first instance, and retires in his quarters. The burial of Murphy is then proceeded with.

A terrific yell of rage is now heard from the distant woods, followed by another of triumph. Captain Erskine interprets them to mean that Captain de Haldimar is a prisoner with the Indians, that he attempted to escape, and was recaptured. As the day dawns, Valletort exclaims that his shot must have taken effect, for he sees a dark form stretched on the common. But to his dismay, as the daylight increases, he recognizes the gay uniform of a British officer, undoubtedly that of de Haldimar. Charles de Haldimar, the younger brother, is overcome at the sight. Captain Erskine, having reported these events to the governor, is despatched with a company of 90 men to bring in the body. As they are about to raise it on a litter the hat falls off disclosing a scalpless crown. It thus seems evident the officer was killed by the Indians, and not by Valletort. At this moment yelling Indians arise in the neighboring bomb-proof and from behind the forest trees. A fierce encounter ensues, but the Indians fall back before a fusillade from the ramparts, and the company make good their retreat though with casualties. On closer examination the corpse is discovered not to be Captain de Haldimar, but his servant Donellan dressed in the Captain's uniform. At Halloway's subsequent trial he states that he is a gentleman of broken fortunes; that he saved Captain de Haldimar's life at Quebec when the leader of the Indians attacked him; and that he only allowed the Captain and Donellan egress from the fort on the previous night when assured that the safety of the garrison was in question, the Captain promising to return before Halloway was relieved. He is, however, found guilty of disobeying strict garrison orders, and is sentenced to be shot at any time appointed by the governor. His wife pleads vainly with the latter for mercy. Half the garrison leave the fort, with Halloway accompanying, and the governor in command. At the further end of Detroit is the little inn, 'Fleur de Lys,' before which a Canadian, his daughter and a big man in Indian costume, are sitting. As the company approach the latter fires and flees to the forest. The soldiers search the inn, finding Donellan's hat and take the Canadian into custody. The Indian successfully eludes pursuit. Halloway's wife disguised as a drummer now reveals her presence. The regiment proceeds towards Hog Island where the Canadian admitted the Indians were encamped. Here Halloway is shot. Just at that moment a man approaches pursued by Indians and particularly by the warrior who had been seen at the Fleur de Lys. Halloway's wife, who had fallen on the body of her husband, cursing the governor's family, is borne off by the warrior. On the same evening two young officers, dressed as Canadian duckhunters, leave the fort with the Canadian of the Fleur de Lys, who swears he will guide them safely to their destination. On reaching the hut of the Canadian he goes in, while they wait outside. After an interval in which they hear suspicious noises they are taken inside to a room where his daughter is told to prepare food. They find the drummer boy's clothes which were worn by Halloway's wife and see a face at the window. Babette disappears and the Canadian returning takes them hurriedly toward the bridge from whence they were to start.

CHAPTER XI.—(Continued.)

'Stop one minutes here,' whispered the Canadian, throwing his sack upon the sand near the mouth of the lesser river; 'my canoe is chain about twenty yards up de bridge. I shall come to you directly.' Then cautioning the officers to keep themselves concealed under the bridge, he moved hastily under the arch, and disappeared in the dark shadow which it threw across the rivulet.

The extremities of the bridge rested on the banks of the little river in such a manner as to leave a narrow passage along the sands immediately under the declination of the arch. In accordance with the caution of their conductor, the officers had placed themselves under it; and with their backs slightly bent forward to meet the curvature of the bridge, so that no ray of light could pass between their bodies and the fabric itself, now awaited the arrival of the vessel on which their only hope depended. We shall not attempt to describe their feelings on finding themselves, at that lone hour of the night, immediatly under a spot rendered fearfully memorable by the tragic occurrences of the morning. The terrible pursuit of the fugitive, the execution of the soldier, the curse and prophecy of his maniac wife, and, above all, the forcible abduction and threatened espousal of that unhappy woman by the formidable being who seemed to have identified himself with the evils with which they stood menaced—all rushed with rapid tracery on the mind, and excited the imagination, until each, filled with a sentiment not unallied to superstitious awe, feared to whisper forth his thoughts, lest in so doing he should invoke the presence of those who had principally figured in the harrowing and revolting scene.

'Did you not hear a noise?' at length whispered the elder, as he leaned himself forward, and bent his head to the sand, to catch more distinctly a repetition of the sound.

'I did; there again! It is upon the bridge, and not unlike the step of one endeavoring to tread lightly. It may be some wild beast, however.'

'We must not be taken by surprise,' returned his companion. 'If it be a man, the wary tread indicates consciousness of our presence. If an animal there can be no harm in setting our fears at rest.' Cautiously stealing from his lurking-place, the young officer emerged into the open sands, and in a few measured, noiseless strides gained the extremity of the bridge. The dark shadow of something upon its centre caught his eye, and a low sound like that of a dog lapping met his ear. While his gaze yet lingered on the shapeless object, endeavoring to give it a character, the clouds which had so long obscured it passed momentarily from before the moon, and disclosed the appalling truth. It was a wolf-dog lapping up from the earth, in which they were encrusted, the blood and brains of the unfortunate Frank Halloway.

Sick and faint at the disgusting sight, the young man rested his elbow on the railing that passed along the edge of the bridge, and, leaning his head on his hand for a moment, forgot the risk of exposure he incurred, in the intenseness of the sorrow that assailed his soul. His heart and imagination were already far from the spot on which he stood, when he felt an iron hand upon his shoulder. He turned, shuddering with an instinctive knowledge of his yet unseen visitant, and beheld standing over him the terrible warrior of the Fleur de Lis.

'Ha, ha, ha!' laughed the savage, in a low, triumphant tone, 'the place of our meeting is well timed, though somewhat singular, it must be confessed. Nay,' he fiercely added, grasping as in a vice the arm that was already lifted to strike him, 'force me not to annihilate you on the spot. Ha! hear you the cry of my wolf-dog?' as that animal now set up a low but fearful howl; 'it is for your blood he asks, but your hour is not yet come.'

'No, by heaven, it is not;' exclaimed a voice; a rapid and rushing sweep we heard through the air for an instant, and then a report like a stunning blow. The warrior released his grasp—placed his hand upon his tomahawk, but without strength to remove it from his belt tottered a pace or two backwards—and then fell, uttering a cry of mingled pain and disappointment, at his length upon the earth. 'Quick, quick to your cover!' exclaimed the young officer as a loud shout was now heard from the forest in reply to the yell of the fallen warrior. 'If Francois come not, we are lost; the howl of that wolf-dog alone will betray us, even if his master should be beyond all chance of recovery.'

'Desperate diseases require desperate remedies,' was the reply; 'there is little glory in destroying a helpless enemy, but the necessity is urgent, and we must leave nothing to chance.' As he spoke he knelt upon the huge form of the senseless warrior, whose scalping knife he drew from its sheath, and striking a firm and steady blow, quitted not the weapon until he felt his hand reposing on the chest of his enemy. The howl of the wolf-dog, whose eyes glared like two burning coals through the surrounding gloom, was now exchanged to a fierce and snappish bark. He made a leap at the officer while in the act of rising from the body; but his fangs fastened only in the chest of the shaggy coat, which he wrung with the strength and fury characteristic of his peculiar species. This new and ferocious attack was fraught with danger little inferior to that which they had just escaped, and required the utmost promptitude of action. The young man seized the brute behind the neck in a firm and vigorous grasp, while he stooped upon the motionless form over which this novel struggle was maintained, and succeeded in making himself once more master of the scalping knife. Half choked by the hand that unflinchingly grappled with him, the savage animal quitted his hold and struggled violently to free himself. This was the critical moment. The officer drew the heavy, sharp blade, from the handle to the point, across the throat of the infuriated beast, with a force that divided the principal artery. He made a desperate leap upwards, spouting his blood over his destroyer, and then fell gasping across the body of his master. A low growl, intermingled with faint attempts to bark, which the rapidly oozing life rendered more and more indistinct, succeeded; and at length nothing but a gurgling sound was distinguishable.

Meanwhile the anxious and harassed officers had regained their place of concealment under the bridge, where they listened with suppressed breathing for the slightest sound to indicate the approach of the canoe. At intervals they fancied they could hear a noise resembling the rippling of water against the prow of a light vessel, but the swelling cries of a band of Indians, becoming at every instant more distinct, were too unceasingly kept up to admit of their judging with accuracy.

They now began to give themselves up for lost, and many and bitter were the curses they inwardly bestowed on the Canadian, when the outline of a human form was seen advancing along the sands, and a dark object upon the water. It was their conductor, dragging the canoe along, with all the strength and activity of which he was capable.

'What have you been about all this time, Francois?' exclaimed the taller officer, as he bounded to meet him. 'Quick, quick, or we shall be too late. Hear you not the blood-hounds on their scent?' Then seizing the chain in his hand, with a powerful effort he sent the canoe flying through the arch to the very entrance of the river. The burdens that had been deposited on the sands were hastily flung in, the officers stepping lightly after. The Canadian took the helm, directing the frail vessel almost noiselessly through the water, and with such velocity, that when the cry of the disappointed savages was heard resounding from the bridge, it had already gained the centre of the Detroit.

CHAPTER XII.

Two days had succeeded the departure of the officers from the fort, but unproductive of any event of importance. About daybreak, however, on the morning of the third, the harassed garrison were once more summoned to arms by an alarm from the sentinels planted in rear of the works; a body of Indians they had traced and lost at intervals, as they wound along the skirt of the forest, in their progress from their encampment, were at length developing themselves in force near the bomb-proof. With a readiness which long experience and watchfulness had rendered in some degree habitual to them, the troops flew to their respective posts; while a few of the senior officers, among whom was the governor, hastened to the ramparts to reconnoitre the strength and purpose of their enemies. It was evident that the views of these were not immediately hostile; for neither were they in their war paint, nor were their arms of a description to carry intimidation to a disciplined and fortified soldiery. Bows, arrows, tomahawks, war clubs, spears, and scalping knives, constituted their warlike equipments, but neither rifle nor firearms of any kind were discernible. Several of their leaders, distinguishable by a haughty carriage and commanding gesticulation, were collected within the elevated bomb-proof, apparently holding a short but important conference apart from their people, most of whom stood or lay in picturesque attitudes around the ruin. These also had a directing spirit. A tall and noble-looking warrior, wearing a deer-skin hunting frock closely girded around his loins, appeared to command the deference of his colleagues, claiming profound attention when he spoke himself and manifesting his assent or dissent to the apparently expressed opinions of the lesser chiefs merely by a slight movement of the head.

'There he is indeed!' exclaimed Captain Erskine, speaking as one who communes with his own thoughts, while he kept his telescope levelled on the form of the last warrior: 'looking just as noble as when, three years ago, he opposed himself to the progress of the first English detachment that had ever penetrated to this part of the world. What a pity such a fine fellow should be so desperate and determined an enemy!'

'True; you were with Major Rogers on that expedition,' observed the governor, 'I have often heard him speak of it. You had many difficulties to contend against, if I recollect.' 'We had, indeed, sir,' returned the frank-hearted Erskine, dropping the glass from his eye. 'So many, in fact, that more than once, in the course of our progress through the wilderness, did I wish myself at headquarters with my company. Never shall I forget the proud and determined expression of Ponteac's countenance, when he told Rogers, in his figurative language, "he stood in the path in which he travelled."'

'Thank heaven, he at least stands not in the path in which others travel,' musingly rejoined the governor. 'But what sudden movement is that within the ruin?'

'The Indians are preparing to show a white flag,' shouted an artillery man from his station in one of the embrasures below.

The governor and his officers received this intelligence without surprise; the former took the glass from Captain Erskine, and coolly raised it to his eye. The consultation had ceased; and the several chiefs were now seen quitting the bomb-proof to join their respective tribes. One of those remained, sprang upon an elevated fragment of the ruin, and uttered a prolonged cry, the purport of which—and it was fully understood from its peculiar nature—was to claim the attention of the fort. He then received from the hands of the other chief a long spear, to the end of which was attached a piece of white linen. This he waved several times above his head; then stuck the barb of the spear firmly into the projecting fragment. Quitting his elevated station, he next stood at the side of the Ottawa chief, who had already assumed the air and attitude of one waiting to observe in what manner his signal would be received.

'A flag of truce in all its bearings, by Jupiter!' remarked Captain Erskine. 'Ponteac seems to have acquired a few lessons since we first met.'

'This is evidently the suggestion of some European,' observed Major Blackwater; 'for how could he understand anything of the nature of a white flag?' Some of these vile spies have put him up to this.'

'True enough, Blackwater; and they appear to have found an intelligent pupil,' observed Captain Wentworth. 'I was curious to know how he would make the attempt to approach us; but certainly never once dreamt of his having recourse to so civilized a method. Their plot works well, no doubt; still we have the counter-plot to oppose it.'

'We must foil them with their own weapons,' remarked the governor, 'even if it be only with a view to gain time. Wentworth, desire one of your bombardiers to hoist the French flag on the staff.' The order was promptly obeyed. The Indians made a simultaneous movement expressive of their satisfaction; and in the course of a minute, the tall warrior, accompanied by nearly a dozen inferior chiefs, was seen slowly advancing across the common towards the group of officers.

'What generous confidence the fellow has for an Indian!' observed Captain Erskine, who could not dissemble his admiration of the warrior. 'He steps as firmly and as proudly within reach of our muskets, as if he was leading in the war-dance.'

'How strange,' mused Captain Blessington, 'that one who meditates so deep a treachery, should have no apprehension of it in others!'

'It is a compliment to the honor of our flag,' observed the governor, 'which it must be to our interest to encourage. If, as you say, Erskine, the man is really endowed with generosity, the result of this affair will assuredly call it forth.'

'If it prove otherwise, sir,' was the reply, 'we must only attribute his perseverance to the influence which that terrible warrior of the Fleur de Lis is said to exercise over his better feelings. By the by, I see nothing of him among this flag of truce party. It could scarcely be called a violation of faith to cut off such a rascally renegade. Were he of the number of those advancing, and Valletort's rifle within my reach, I know not what use I might not be tempted to make of the last.'

Poor Erskine was singularly infelicitous in touching, and ever unconsciously, on a subject sure to give pain to more than one of his brother officers. A cloud passed over the brow of the governor, but it was one that originated more in sorrow than in anger. Neither had he time to linger on the painful recollections hastily and confusedly called up by the allusion made to this formidable and mysterious being, for the attention of all was now absorbed by the approaching Indians. With a bold and confiding carriage the fierce Ponteac moved at the head of his little party, nor hesitated one moment in his course until he got near the brink of the ditch, and stood face to face with the governor, at a distance that gave both parties not only the facility of tracing the expression of each other's features, but of conversing without effort. There he made a sudden stand, and, thrusting his spear into the earth, assumed an attitude as devoid of apprehension as if he had been in the heart of his own encampment.

'My father has understood my sign,' said the haughty chief. 'The warriors of a dozen tribes are far behind the path the Ottawa chief has just travelled; but when the redskin comes unarmed, the hand of the Saganaw is tied behind his back.'

'The stronghold of the Saganaw is his safeguard,' replied the governor, adopting the language of the Indian. 'When the enemies of his great father come in strength, he knows how to disperse them, but when a warrior throws himself unarmed into his power, he respects his confidence, and his arms hang rusting at his side.'

'The talk of my father is big,' replied the warrior, with a scornful expression that seemed to doubt the fact of so much indifference as to himself; 'but when it is a great chief who directs the nations, and that chief his sworn enemy, the temptation to the Saganaw may be strong.'

'The Saganaw is without fear,' emphatically rejoined the governor; 'he is strong in his own honor; and he would rather die under the tomahawk of the redskin than procure a peace by an act of treachery.'

The Indian paused; cold, calm looks of intelligence passed between him and his followers, and a few indistinct and guttural sentences were exchanged among themselves.

'But our father asks not why our moccasins have brushed the dew from off the common,' resumed the chief; 'and yet it is long since the Saganaw and the redskin have spoken to each other, except through the war whoop. My father must wonder to see the great chief of the Ottawas without the hatchet in his hand.'

'The hatchet often wounds those who use it unskilfully,' calmly returned the governor. 'The Saganaw is not blind. The Ottawas and the other tribes find the war paint heavy on their skins. They see that my young men are not to be conquered, and they have sent the great head of all the nations to sue for peace.'

In spite of the habitual reserve and self-possession of his race, the haughty warrior could not repress a movement of impatience at the bold and taunting language of his enemy, and for a moment there was a fire in his eye that told how willingly he would have washed away the insult in his blood. The same low guttural exclamations that previously escaped their lips, marked the sense entertained of the remark by his companions.

'My father is right,' pursued the chief, resuming his self-command; 'the Ottawas and the other tribes ask for peace, but not because they are afraid of war. When they strike the hatchet into the war post, they leave it there until their enemies ask them to take it out.'

'Why come they now, then, to ask for peace?' was the cool demand. The warrior hesitated, evidently at a loss to give a reply that could reconcile the palpable contradiction of his words. 'The rich furs of our forests have become many,' he at length observed, 'since we first took up the hatchet against the Saganaw; and every bullet we keep for our enemies is a loss to our trade. We once exchanged furs with the children of our father of the pale flag. They gave us, in return, guns, blankets, powder, ball, and all that the red man requires in the hunting season. These are all expended; and my young men would deal with the Saganaw as they did with the French.'

'Good; the redskins would make peace; and although the arm of the Saganaw is strong, he will not turn a deaf ear to their desire.'

'All the strongholds of the Saganaw, except two, have fallen before the great chief of the Ottawas!' proudly returned the Indian, with a look of mingled scorn and defiance. 'They, too, thought themselves beyond the reach of our tomahawks; they were deceived. In less than a single moon nine of them have fallen, and the tents of my young warriors are darkened with their scalps; but this is past. If the redskin asks for peace it is because he is tired of seeing the blood of the Saganaw on his tomahawk. Does my father hear?'

'We will listen to the great chief of the Ottawas, and hear what he has to say,' returned the governor, who, as well as the officers at his side, could with difficulty conceal their disgust and sorrow at the dreadful intelligence thus imparted of the fates of their companions. 'But peace,' he pursued with dignity, 'can only be made in the council-room, and under the sacred pledge of the calumet. The great chief has a wampum belt on his shoulder, and a calumet in his hand. His aged warriors, too, are at his side. What says the Ottawa? Will he enter? If so, the gate of the Saganaw shall be open to him.' The warrior started, and for a moment the confidence that had hitherto distinguished him seemed to give place to an apprehension of meditated treachery. He, however, speedily recovered himself, and observed emphatically: 'It is the great head of all the nations whom my father invites to the council seat. Were he to remain in the hands of the Saganaw, his young men would lose their strength. They would bury the hatchet forever in despair, and hide their faces in the laps of their women.'

'Does the Ottawa chief see the pale flag on the stronghold of his enemies? While that continues to fly he is safe as if he were under the cover of him own wigwam. If the Saganaw could use guile like the fox (and this was said with marked emphasis), what should prevent him from cutting off the Ottawa and his chiefs, even where they now stand?' A half smile of derision passed over the dark cheek of the Indian. 'If the arm of the Ottawa is strong,' he said, 'his foot is not less swift. The short guns of the chiefs of the Sanganaw (pointing to the pistols of the officers) could not reach us; and before the voice of our father could be raised, or his eye turned, to call his warriors to his side, the Ottawa would be already far on his way to the forest.'

'The great chief of the Ottawas shall judge better of the Saganaw,' returned the governor. 'He shall see that his young men are ever watchful at their posts: Up, men, and show yourselves.' A second or two sufficed to bring the whole of Captain Erskine's company, who had been lying flat on their faces, to their feet on the rampart. The Indians were evidently taken by surprise, though they evinced no fear. The low and guttural 'ugh!' was the only expression they gave to their astonishment, not unmingled with admiration.

But, although the chiefs preserved their presence of mind, the sudden appearance of the soldiers had excited alarm among their warriors, who, grouped in and around the bomb-proof, were watching every movement of the conferring parties, with an interest proportioned to the risk they conceived their head men had incurred in venturing under the very walls of their enemies. Fierce yells were uttered; and more than a hundred dusky warriors, brandishing their tomahawks in air, leaped along the skirt of the common, evidently only awaiting the signal of their great chief, to advance and cover his retreat. At the command of the governor, however, the men had again suddenly disappeared from the surface of the rampart; so that when the Indians finally perceived their leader stood unharmed and unmolested, on the spot he had previously occupied, the excitement died away, and they once more assumed their attitude of profound attention.

'What thinks the great chief of the Ottawas now?' asked the governor;—did he imagine that the young white men lie sleeping like beavers in their dams, when the hunter sets his traps to catch them?—did he imagine that they foresee not the designs of their enemies? and that they are not always on the watch to prevent them?'

'My father is a great warrior,' returned the Indian; 'and if his arm is full of strength, his head is full of wisdom. The chiefs will no longer hesitate;—they will enter the stronghold of the Saganaw and sit with him in the council.' He next addressed a few words, and in a language not understood by those upon the walls, to one of the younger of the Indians. The latter acknowledged his sense and approbation of what was said to him by an assentient and expressive 'ugh!' which came from his chest without any apparent motion of the lips, much in the manner of a modern ventriloquist. He then hastened, with rapid and lengthened boundings, across the common towards his band. After the lapse of a minute or two from reaching them, another simultaneous cry arose, differing in expression from any that had hitherto been heard. It was one denoting submission to the will, and compliance with some conveyed desire, of their superior.

'Is the gate of the Saganaw open?' asked the latter, as soon as his ear had been greeted with the cry we have just named. 'The Ottawa and the other great chiefs are ready; their hearts are bold, and they throw themselves into the hands of the Saganaw without fear.'

'The Ottawa chief knows the path,' drily rejoined the governor: 'when he comes in peace, it is ever open to him; but when his young men press it with the tomahawk in their hands, the big thunder is roused to anger, and they are scattered away like the leaves of the forest in the storm. Even now,' he pursued, as the little band of Indians moved slowly round the walls, 'the gate of the Saganaw opens for the Ottawa and the other chiefs.'

'Let the most vigilant caution be used everywhere along the works, but especially in the rear,' continued the governor, addressing Captain Blessington, on whom the duty of the day had devolved. 'We are safe, while their chiefs are with us; but still it will be necessary to watch the forest closely. We cannot be too much on our guard. The men had better remain concealed, every twentieth file only standing up to form a lookout chain. If any movement of a suspicious nature be observed, let it be communicated by the discharge of a single musket, that the drawbridge may be raised on the instant.' With the delivery of these brief instructions he quitted the rampart with the majority of his officers Meanwhile, hasty preparations had been made in the mess-rooms to receive the chiefs. The tables had been removed, and a number of clean rush mats, manufactured after the Indian manner, into various figures and devices, spread carefully on the floor. At the further end from the entrance was placed a small table and chair, covered with scarlet cloth. This was considerably elevated above the surface of the floor, and intended for the governor. On either side of the room near these, were ranged a number of chairs for the accommodation of the inferior officers.

Major Blackwater received the chiefs at the gate. With a firm, proud step, rendered more confident by his very unwillingness to betray anything like fear, the tall, and, as Captain Erskine had justly designated him, the noble-looking Ponteac trod the yielding planks that might in the next moment cut him off from his people for ever. The other chiefs, following the example of their leader, evinced the same easy fearlessness of demeanor, nor glanced once behind them to see if there was anything to justify the apprehension of hidden danger.

The Ottawa was evidently mortified at not being received by the governor in person. 'My father is not here!' he said fiercely to the major: 'how is this? The Ottawa and the other chief are kings of all their tribes. The head of one great people should be received only by the head of another great people!'

'Our father sits in the council hall,' returned the major. 'He has taken his seat that he may receive the warriors with becoming honor. But I am the second chief, and our father has sent me to receive them.' To the proud spirits of the Indian this explanation scarcely sufficed. For a moment he seemed to struggle, as endeavoring to stifle his keen sense of an affront put upon him. At length he nodded his head haughtily and condescendingly, in token of assent; and gathering up his noble form, and swelling out his chest, as with a view to strike terrror as well as admiration into the hearts of those by whom he expected to be surrounded, stalked majestically forward at the head of his confederates.

An indifferent observer, or one ignorant of these people, would have been at fault; but those who understood the workings of an Indian's spirit could not have been deceived by the tranquil exterior of these men. The rapid, keen and lively glance—the suppressed sneer of exultation—the half start of surprise—the low, guttural, and almost inaudible 'ugh!'—all these indicated the eagerness with which, at one sly but compendious view, they embraced the whole interior of a fort which it was of such vital importance to their future interests they should become possessed of, yet which they had so long and so unsuccessfully attempted to subdue. As they advanced into the square, they looked around, expecting to behold the full array of their enemies; but, to their astonishment, not a soldier was to be seen. A few women and children only, in whom curiousity had overcome a natural loathing and repugnance to the savages, were peeping from the windows of the block-houses. Even at a moment like the present, the fierce instinct of these latter was not to be controlled. One of the children, terrified at the wild appearance of the warriors, screamed violently, and clung to the bosom of its mother for protection. Fired at the sound, a young chief raised his hand to his lips, and was about to peal forth his terrible war whoop in the centre of the fort, when the eye of the Ottawa chief suddenly arrested him.

(To be Continued.)

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LITERARY REVIEW.

'A POCKETFUL OF POSIES.

Of children's poets there are but few. Lewis Carroll must be counted such, if only for the popularity of 'The walrus and the carpenter.' His great service to his generation was the refining of English humor. Eugene Field wrote much verse for the nursery, and some of it deserves a permanent place in literature, for its delicacy and adaptation to the child mind. Robert Louis Stevenson did wonders in setting forth the imaginations of a nice, well-cared-for little boy. Some comparison with Stevenson's work has been suggested in the case of a new book, 'A Pocketful of Posies,' by Abby Farwell Brown (Houghton Mifflin & Co.), but the similarity is only felt here and there. Stevenson's verse for children has a clear-cut simplicity of sentiment which, while child-like enough, is perfectly unfeminine. That is its distinction. The author of 'A Pocketful of Posies' is decidedly the poet of the little girl, as witness this description of a sky we have all seen:

The sky is full of star-dust
It will be brighter soon:
An angel with a little cloud
Is dusting off the moon.

'If I could patch a coverlet, from pieces of the spring,' contains a dainty girlish view of nature. The womanchild would have—

Embroideries of little vines,
And spider-webs of lace,
With tassels of the alder tied
At each convenient place.

A majority of the poems are humorous, and these, at least, will be thoroughly enjoyed by boys as well as girls. They have marginal notes in red lettering. For instance, a rhyme upon an old sampler has as comment in the margin, 'all the aunts had to make them.' A piece that will doubtless be popular represents a mixed kind of shopping:

Oh, let me have a sheet of soap,
And eighty grains of tea,
With twenty pecks of apple pie,
As boneless as can be.

The rubric to this is 'Customers please not talk to the salesmen.' A sufficiently charming book is here, we must allow, which need not be injured by the observation that it does not show Stevenson's talent, yet here is a verse very like him:—

My book is very wise indeed;
As soon as I sit down to read
It opens wide upon my knee
Just at the page I want to see.
Oh, say, how can the book have guessed
Which tale I love the very best?

(W. Foster Brown, $1.00).

MODERN ROMAN SOCIETY.

'Donna Diana,' by Richard Bagot, author of a 'Roman Mystery' and other works, published by Longmans, Green & Co., New York, is a novel of modern life in Rome. Donna Diana, the heroine, a beautiful young girl, is the niece of a cardinal, and is being brought up in the belief that she has a vocation for the life of a nun. The cardinal is her guardian, and has the care of her large fortune. The hero is a young Englishman, with a comfortable income, who belongs to a Roman Catholic family in Lancashire, and who, after years spent in travel and sport, takes up his residence in Rome, on account of his friendship with Lino Savelli, the brother of Diana, and a member of one of the few Roman houses of genuinely ancient descent. Through this friendship, therefore, Edmund Vane has the entry into an inner circle of Roman life, and sees more than he desires of intrigues and conspiracies, plots and counterplots, from all which he fortunately escapes unscathed. At last, having willingly agreed to the sacrifice of her fortune of a million francs, he is finally married by the cardinal, to the beautiful Diana, who had fortunately made the discovery in time that her vocation was not what she had supposed it to be in her early girlhood. The characters in the story are carefully worked out. Here, for instance, is the study of Edmund Vane's mental attitude at the beginning of the book:—

Born of Catholic parents, he had as a boy been surrounded by all those mental and spiritual boundaries which the Church of Rome is ever compelled to raise against the threatening demons of reason and independence of thought. Nor when he exchanged the strictly orthodox if somewhat stagnant life of an old Roman Catholic family in England for the schools and colleges of his co-religionists, had his mental horizon been greatly enlarged. The boundaries were always there—fixed, inexorable; the appeals to the senses, subtle, intangible, perpetual, were ever present to meet each incipient development of the reason, wrapping it round and moulding its youthful pliability in the moulds cast in the workshops of such masters as Aquinas and Liguori. And then reason had slept. . . . . He had seen many men and many countries since those youthful days; and little by little, almost imperceptibly, the old boundaries had receded, disclosing fresh ground on which as yet he feared to tread.

The questions he put to himself sometimes in the silence of night watches under tropical stars, or in the desert places of the old wise East—questions which he would have liked to ask of others—he felt had been answered to him long ago. The answers might not be satisactory—often were certainly not so; but remembering their authority he sighed and let them pass. And so he had drifted to Rome, whither drift so many of those who question. He had come with an almost careless certainty that at Rome doubts, scarcely definable as yet would be dissipated; that problems which propounded themselves in far-off places—among men of other creeds and other races—would be solved in this centre of infallible authority. Nay, that solution would not even be required when these problems should be tested by the light of divinely inspired truth. But that first year in Rome had solved no problems, dissipated no doubts.

The book is published in good style, with rough edges and gilt top.

BY THE PRESIDENT'S PASTOR.

When the Rev. James M. Ludlow, D.D., was pastor of the Dutch Collegiate Church in New York, the young Theodore Roosevelt attended the church and now Dr. Ludlow, by permission, dedicates his new book, 'Incentives for Life,' to the President 'with affectionate recollection of a boy in the pew who has since in public life and personal character signally exemplified the precepts contained in this book.' Dr. Ludlow has made successes in the field of Oriental romance, being the author of books dealing with the days of the Maccabees, the Crusades and the Janizaries. This book will add to his reputation. In a series of brilliant chapters dealing with conscience and will power and the morality of everyday life, Dr. Ludlow brings to bear the results of most extensive reading in history, biography, science and general literature. Every paragraph is illustrative and contains food for thought. It is a book for spare moments rather than for consecutive reading. Here is Dr. Ludlow's theory of modern history:

The great beneficence of the Reformation was not merely in exhuming true doctrine by opening the Bible, but in bringing forth the individual conscience out from its burial place beneath the rubbish of centuries of conventional conduct. It bade the world think, every man for himself. Luther said that he accepted the Bible as inspired not because anybody else or all past ages declared it to be inspired, but because, 'My conscience is held captive by the word of God.'

It was only when men and women felt the springs of individuality, and accepted responsibility for personal judgment, that society as such began to change from the desert of the Middle Ages into the abounding beauty of modern Christianity. The 'living water' revived everything that was healthily natural in humanity. Tyrannies died and free governments started in the Dutch and Genevan Republics, and the Anglo-Saxon spirit of liberty burst into bloom. So strong was the incentive which communities received from the new individuality that John Calvin, of domineering disposition himself, became, as Bancroft calls him, 'The Guide of Republics.' Schools sprang up, for every man's son was inquiring 'What is best?' Science, which had been planted long before by Bruno and Roger Bacon, but had not grown in the soil of conventional learning, now struck downward and took root, because every man was asking, 'What is true? What is real?' Philanthropy spread everywhere, regardless of cloister walls; it sweetened society to its very bottom, as new springs purge with their bubbling the bottoms of old pools.

(Revell, Toronto, $1.25.)

AMATEUR VERSE.

'The Acadian Exile, and Sea Shell Essays,' by Jeremiah S. Clark, (Charlottetown, P. E. I.), is a booklet of amateur verse. The first poem, which is perhaps the most satisfactory, shows the British side of the Acadian quarrel, on which the writer feels strongly:

Ye who condemned the exile as a crime;
Pause but a moment—think—and then pass on;
Know that no mortal man is wholly free
From racial or religious prejudice;
Know, too, that of the thousands who have read
The thrilling romance of Evangeline,
And suffered with the sufferings portrayed,
But few will read in heavy history
The pros and cons, and with impartial minds
Deliberately weigh the evidence.
. . . . . .
One superficial glance shows but the crime;
Another shows the former crime more grave.

The Finns are cordially invited to a home in Canada in a poem which begins with a verse of more than average merit:

Shall Finland fall as Poland fell,
And all the world look coldly on?
Shall Russian breath like wind from hell
Blast every flower it blows upon?

(A. Irwin, Charlottetown, 25 cents.)

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

'The World's Work,' (Doubleday, Page & Company, New York), is a magnificently illustrated magazine, treating of new achievements in industry, commerce and social progress, with original portraits of important men. The January number has a boastful article on the 'American industrial invasion of Canada,' with many full page portraits of leading railway men and captains of industry. The author dwells especially upon the possibilities of the wood-pulp industry in a country 'a single district of which, that of Lake St. John, bears spruce equal to the entire forest area of Norway, and has 700,000 horsepower in its streams waiting to be harnessed.' American investors, says this writer, 'are determined to make their position in Canada that of sovereignty in the paper-using world.' Mr. Montgomery estimates that there are already 70,000 people of American extraction in the North-West, but he carefully explains that this emigration of western farmers is not due to dissatisfaction with their old homes, but to the fact that they can sell these and buy new ones in Canada to great advantage. 'The biography of an office building' is an illustrated article of curious interest. 'You build these high buildings more rapidly than we build cottages of wood,' said an observant Frenchman in New York. Other articles of interest are, 'Modern methods of saving ships,' 'The battleships of the future,' 'The individual responsibility for panics and depressions,' and 'Conducting a Russian newspaper.'

'The Sunday at Home,' published by the Religious Tract Society of London, opens with an article on the Copts of Egypt, by John Ward, F.S.A., who says that there is no language that possesses a more curious history than the Coptic.

The last utterance of the old Egyptian speech and the last character of the old Greek writing are united and preserved in the Coptic of to-day. The romance of language could go no farther than to join the speech of Pharaoh and the writing of Homer in the service book of a Christian Church.

'The Greatest Brotherhood in the World' tells the story of the Y. M. C. A. originally founded by Sir George Williams on June 6, 1844. 'The work first spread from London to Canada, for a member going from Aldersgate to Montreal founded the association there, and a member migrating from Montreal to the United States established it in Boston.' A portrait of the Irish barrister, Mr. Michael McCarthy, appears in an article by Dr. Irwin on 'The priests and people in Ireland,' a book which is exciting so much interest among those who have the welfare of Ireland at heart. In the 'Woman workers of to-day' there is a portrait of the Countess of Meath, the founder of the Ministering Children's League.

In the 'Revue Canadienne' we find in sixteen parts a reproduction of Edward Bendeman's celebrated frieze representing 'Human life' from the throne room in Dresden, with a full description by Eugene Aubert. Other papers are 'Jean Cabot,' 'Le mouvement musical,' 'Chateaubriand en Amerique,' and a poem by Louis Frechette. There is also a portrait of Lady Minto and a survey of current events.

MINOR PUBLICATIONS.

The New York 'World' issues an Almanac for 1903, which is a compendium of information valuable for reference relative to the events of the past year. The variety of information included may be judged from the following headings: 'The automobile industry,' 'The Oxford-Cambridge boat races,' 'Some long theatrical runs,' 'Sunday-school statistics of all countries,' 'Pawnbrokers' regulations in the city of New York,' 'The French pretenders,' 'American college cheers.' In this almanac the 'World' takes occasion to mention its journalistic feats and its services to humanity. The latter do not appear to get space in proportion to their importance. The school roof-gardens and seventy little drinking troughs for dogs are among the practical monuments to its enterprise.

A short pamphlet on 'Trust deeds to secure mortgage bonds and debentures in the Province of Quebec,' has been prepared by Mr. R. D. McGibbon, K.C. He says: 'With respect to property situated in the Province of Quebec, it is important that those interested in bonds thus secured should understand that in the Province of Quebec property can only be charged by way of hypothec, which differs from the form of mortgage prevailing under the common law, in several important particulars. . . . The legal title to the property remains in the mortgagor.' Suggestions are given for solicitors and others who may be called upon to prepare trust deeds of this nature. (C. Theoret.)

De Wet's 'Three Years' War,' noticed last week, is published in Canada by W. Briggs, Toronto.

A CONVERSATION WITH POE

WHAT HE THOUGHT OF SHELLEY, TENNYSON, KEATS, AND OTHER POETS.

The perennial interest in Edgar Allan Poe is strongly appealed to in the January 'Century,' which has a 'find' in 'The Poe-Chivers papers,' comprising new letters of Poe, an elaborate description of him by his friend, Dr. Chivers and this report (in part) of his judgments of English poets. Poe asked Chivers how he liked Shelley:

'I consider him one of the greatest poets that ever lived,' I answered him. 'His Cenci I consider not inferior, as a true dramatic poem, to the very best of Shakespeare's plays. In fact, in some senses it is superior to anything that Shakespeare ever wrote.

'In passion he was supreme, but it was an unfettered enthusiasm ungoverned by the amenities of art,' answered he.

'But it was the clairvoyant fortuitousness of intuition,' answered I. 'Like St. John on the island of Patmos he beheld his celestial visions of the coming of the new Jerusalem of man with the couched eyes of one of God's holiest prophets.'

'His principal forte was powerful abandon of rhythmical conception,' answered he. 'But he lacked just that Tennysonian art necessary to the creation of a perfect poem. You are mistaken in supposing that passion is the primum mobile of the true poet, for it is just the reverse. A pure poem proper is one that is wholly destitute of a particle of passion.'

'Then you admire Tennyson?' asked I.

'Yes, I consider him one of the greatest poets that ever lived,' answered he.

'My God! Poe! how can you say that?' asked I in surprise. 'Why his poems are as effeminate as a phlegmatic fat baby. He is the most perfectly Greek-statuesque if you please, in his conceptions, of any man that has ever lived since the days of Pericles.'

'This is just what constitutes him one of the greatest geniuses that ever lived,' answered he. 'Passion has nothing to do with pure poetry; for every drop of passion that you infuse into any poem just so far do you materialize, deteriorate and render it no poem. A pure poem is a rhythmical creation of beauty wholly destitute of every thing but that which constitntes purity, namely, etheristity.'

'Well, but this would not only bring you in conflict with the time-honored opinions of the world, but be the establishing of a new mode of criticism among the nations,' said I.

'True, but that does not give me a moment's concern,' answered he, with an imperial self-consciousness of his own importance, as well as the perfect knowledge of the purity of the truth that he had just spoken.

'If what you say be true, then two-thirds of everything that Shakespeare ever wrote is absolutely good for nothing,' said I.

'Certainly it is good for nothing. Nothing is good for anything except that which contains within itself the essence of its own vitality,' answered he. 'Otherwise it is mortal and ought to die.'

'Then if this be the case—if all the poetical works in the world were pruned of their excrescences—there would be very little real poetry left,' answered I.

'Very little, indeed; but just enough to show that what I say of poetry is true.'

'Then Byron, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Montgomery, Southey and many other world-renowned sons of song would fare badly.'

'But no worse than they deserve,' answered he, very peremptorily.

'What do you think of Keats?' asked I.

'He was the greatest of any of the English poets of the same age, if not at any age,' answered he, with the air of a man who was not only conscious of his own consummate ability, but who had, long before, deliberately formed his opinions. 'He was far in advance of the best of them, with the exception of Shelley, in the study of his themes. His principal fault is the grotesqueness of his abandon.'

CRAWFORD AND CAINE.

Hall Caine has established a world-wide reputation for unusual conversational powers. A story indicating these powers developed during his recent stay in New York. A certain lady invited F. Marion Crawford to meet Mr. Caine at dinner. Mr. Crawford flatly refused, and this is his reason for doing so, says the New York 'Times.' 'Caine did me out of a meal last summer through his conversational habit, and here's where I get even,' explained Mr. Crawford. 'It was this way. I was at work in my den in the little tower at the top of my villa at Sorrento when Hall Caine's card was brought to me. I did not wish to be interrupted in my work and so sent word to my wife to say that I was out, and asking her to entertain the visitor until he went away. Mrs. Crawford carried out my request, but Mr. Caine became engrossed in conversation and staid to lunch. The meal was served in the library, just at the foot of the stairs leading to my den. When I started down for a bite to eat I heard Caine talking away as if he never would stop. I couldn't get down stairs without facing my visitor. Then I thought that my wife would find some way to send me something to eat. But the afternoon wore away with Caine still talking. It seemed as if I was never so hungry in my life. Well, on toward dinner time Caine bethought himself of other engagements, I suppose, for, expressing his regrets that he had been unable to meet me, he took his leave. It was not until then that Mrs. Crawford thought of her poor, hungry husband. I hardly care to have Caine talk me out of another meal even to enjoy the pleasure of your charming society, madame.'

DICKENS AND HIS GENTLEMEN.

One of the newspapers has been discussing the question whether Dickens ever drew a gentleman, writes W. L. Alden from London. The majority of those who take part in the discussion seem to take the negative, though one man considers Lord Frederick Verisopht as a fine portrait of a gentleman. Evidently none of the contributors to the discussion has ever read 'Pickwick.' Else someone would surely have instanced Mr. Pickwick as a thorough gentleman, as much of a gentleman in his way as Colonel Newcome himself. Some of these days the question whether Dickens himself was a gentleman, and was capable of conceiving the idea of a gentleman, will sound as absurd as would the question whether Shakespeare ever drew a woman. The fact that Dickens, in his early youth, wore loud waistcoats, still convinces many people that he could never have been a gentleman. No one ever wore waistcoats that were as sonorous and deafening as those worn by Disraeli in his youth, but it would sound rather preposterous were any one except a Little Englander of unconquerable prejudices to suggest that Lord Beaconsfield was not a gentleman. The truth is that when Dickens was young loud waistcoats and loud neckties were in the fashion, and that is all there is of the terrible story that Dickens and Disraeli wore waistcoats the color of the rainbow.

All the verses in Mr. Kipling's 'Just-So Stories' have been set to music and these will soon be published in a volume by themselves.

That was not an extraordinary sum which was realized the other day at the sale of the table, the two chairs and the looking glass which were used in his office for many years by Charles Dickens, as editor of 'All the Year Round.' It was only $275—very little for articles with such associations.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

It is related of an Irish coachman that, being in failing health, his doctor prescribed more animal food for him. Remembering his case a few days afterward, he called upon Pat at the stable. 'Well, Pat,' said he, 'how are you getting on with the treatment?' 'Oh, sure, sir,' Pat replied, 'Oi manage all right with the grain and oats, but it's mighty hard with the chopped hay.'

Impurities in the Blood.—When the action of the kidneys becomes impaired, impurities in the blood are almost sure to follow, and general derangement of the system ensues. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will regulate the kidneys, so that they will maintain healthy action and prevent the complications which certainly come when there is derangement of these delicate organs. As a restorative these Pills are in the first rank.

The public is cautioned against a man who is going about soliciting alms, and, among other statements, declares he had a horse shot under him at Trafalgar. The police believe he is an impostor.—'Punch.'

Sure Regulators.—Mandrake and Dandelion are known to exert a powerful influence on the liver and kidneys, restoring them to healthful action, inducing a regular flow of the secretions and imparting to the organs complete power to perform their functions. These valuable ingredients enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, and serve to render them the agreeable and salutary medicine they are. There are few pills so effective as they in their action.

The glowing terms of the prospectus of an Eau de Cologne Company recently issued suggest confident anticipations of a dividend of cent. per scent.—'Punch.'

A Wide Sphere of Usefulness.—The consumption of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has grown to great proportions. Notwithstanding the fact that it has now been on the market for over twenty-one years, its prosperity is as great as ever and the demand for it in that period has very greatly increased. It is beneficial in all countries, and wherever introduced fresh supplies are constantly asked for.

Old Bullion—Don't you think, sir, that you are rather impudent to ask me for the hand of my daughter?

Mr. Nocash—Y-e-s, sir, and I wouldn't have done it if she hadn't positively refused to ask you herself.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. The Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

Noggs—And a cure for insomnia is ——?

Physician (facetiously)—An old-fashioned remedy is to count five hundred—

Noggs—Very good, but our baby can't count.

Pale, sickly children should use Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children, and should be expelled from the system.

Smith—'Charley is troubled with the big head.' Jones—'Oh, I don't think it troubles Charley any. It is other people who do the suffering.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

Holloway's Corn Cure is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

'So the Smiths have grown stuck up since the old man made such a lot of money, have they?' 'Awfully! Why, instead of an ordinary S they spell their name with a dollar mark $.'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

'I came in to-day,' said the shopper, 'to see those swell sideboards of yours.' 'Not me, lady,' replied the new salesman in the furniture store. 'I ain't never wore anything but a moustache.' — Philadelphia 'Press.'

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

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

'What is a Yankee notion, Pop?'

'Eating pie for breakfast, my son.'—Yonkers 'Statesman.'

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

Advertisements.

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Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

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Price 25c per box. Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO.,
7 St. Helen st., Montreal.

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No, indeed!

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Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language at home during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from $1,200 upwards yearly. Diploma granted and good positions obtained for successful students. Cost within the reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for full particulars at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, London, Ontario Canada.

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The Boys' Page.

An Admiral for a Night

A STORY FOUNDED ON FACT.

(By A. J. Ensign, in 'Harper's Young People.')

The midshipmen of H.M.S. 'Sorcerer' were assembled for instruction in ordnance and gunnery under the gunnery Lieutenant, Mr. Kelton. Boys who are intended for officers in the English navy are taken at a very early age, sometimes at no more than thirteen years, and are sent to sea aboard men-of-war. From the very beginning they are taught to command as well as to obey, and are made practically acquainted with the working of everything aboard ship. So some of the boys who sat in a semi-circle before Mr. Kelton were little fellows who looked as if they might just as well have been at home with their mothers. But the English are a sea-going people, and so these youngsters were afloat for the purpose of learning how to maintain Great Britain's acknowledged supremacy on the sea.

Suddenly there was a sharp explosion, and a cloud of smoke filled the room. Mr. Kelton had asked for a demonstration of a certain percussion fuse, and for an answer some one had thrown a large torpedo. Of course it fell immediately in front of the one boy who would never have done such a thing. The thrower had sent it thither on purpose.

'Merrill,' called Mr. Kelton, sharply, 'stand up!'

The boy, whose face had colored, and who looked painfully conscious, stood up.

'What do you mean, sir,' said Mr. Kelton, 'by such a piece of larking in this room?'

'If you please, sir,' answered the boy, in a tremulous tone, 'I didn't throw it.'

'Didn't you? Well, who did?'

A deep silence followed this question, while Horace Merrill, the accused boy, looked around at his companions with an eager expression. If Mr. Kelton had been watching that look instead of gazing at the other boys, he would have seen that it rested for a moment with special meaning on Harry Lotham, who fidgeted a little.

'Merrill,' said Mr. Kelton, 'we're here among officers and gentlemen. No one admits having thrown that thing. It was near you, and your face betrayed you. I believe that you did it.'

'I did not, sir,' said Horace firmly but respectfully.

'That will do. I do not wish to hear any more denials. I shall recommend that you be given extra duty, and refused liberty to go ashore to-night to Lady Stanniwell's reception.'

Horace looked as though he were going to cry, but he manfully restrained his tears. He had set his heart on that reception, because all the officers of the fleet were going, and his uncle and cousins were to be there. However there was no help for him, unless he would tell who did throw the torpedo, and to do him justice it must be said that that never occurred to him.

'He'll tell,' said Harry Lotham, when the class had been dismissed.

'No, he won't,' replied Paul Merryweather; 'he isn't half a bad sort, though he is slow.'

'Slow!' sneered Harry. 'Well I should say he was.'

'Well,' answered Paul, 'he is slow, but he keeps getting on. He's our senior, you know.'

'Only because he's older. He's fifteen, you know.'

However, Horace did not tell. He kept his knowledge to himself and brooded on the injustice of his punishment. He fell into a very bitter mood and wished that he were a farmer's boy rather than a young officer in the Queen's navy. The other boys did not enjoy his discomfiture very long, for they learned that they too were going to be left on board. They had decided to permit all the lieutenants and sub-lieutenants to go ashore, as well as the higher officers, and so it was necessary that three or four midshipmen be left aboard in charge of the ship, especially as she was the flagship of the fleet. It was intended, however, that two of the sub-lieutenants and one lieutenant should return to the 'Sorcerer' at the beginning of the first watch.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the Admiral left the ship in his barge, accompanied by his flag officers, and before half-past four all who were to go had gone. Horace leaned over the rail and looked dismally at the shore, which was not quite two miles away. All around the 'Sorcerer' lay the other seven ships of the fleet, riding calmly at their anchors. Horace was tired of seeing them, and heartily wished them all at the bottom of the sea.

'I'd like to know what I'm going to do with myself till midnight?' he muttered. 'I think I'll turn in pretty early.'

At five o'clock a breeze suddenly sprang up from seaward, and in a very few minutes it had brought above the horizon a large bank of heavy-looking gray clouds.

'We're going to have a summer blow,' said Paul Merryweather, who was walking the deck.

'Yes, sir,' said the quartermaster on watch; 'and it's goin' to blow 'ard, sir, you'll see.'

'Well, we're in a comfortable berth here,' replied Paul.

'Well, sir, that's purwidin' 'ow 'ard it blows, sir. It's a werry good place 'ceptin' when the wind is out o' the sou'west; an' I'm a-thinkin' that's where it's a-comin' from, sir, I do.'

'Bother, Martin! You're always croaking,' said Paul.

'Werry good, sir,' said the quartermaster, walking away, and gazing out to sea through his spy-glass.

At 5.30 it was blowing something better than a fresh breeze, and the white-caps were beginning to roll in fast and thick. At six o'clock there was enough sea on to start the whole fleet bobbing up and down. There was a peculiarly long underswell, which meant that there was heavier weather outside and worse to come. The old quartermaster shook his head and muttered to himself:

'I'd be werry glad, I would, if them officers was aboard wot's a comin' at eight bells, fur it's my werry humble opinion they won't get here then.'

The wind freshened every minute, and now began to blow in sweeping gusts that ripped the white combings off the seas and sent them swirling away to leeward in sheets of spoon-drift. The eight vessels of the fleet began to pitch in a lively manner Some of them got out second anchors, and Paul, who was in charge of the deck, followed this excellent example.

'By the great horn spoon,' he said to Harry Lotham, 'we're in for a smoky sou'wester of the worst sort.'

'Right you are, Paul,' replied Harry; 'and I don't half like the way we ride here. Some of the fleet will drag anchors before the night is over.'

'Shouldn't wonder,' remarked Paul.

'But, say,' exclaimed Harry, slapping his leg, as an idea suddenly occurred to him, 'what a blue funk we'd be in if the Lieutenant didn't get back!'

'Didn't get back!' echoed Paul; 'of course he'll be back, and the two subs with him.'

'I'm not so sure of that. Look at the sea. I tell you that in an hour from now the best launch in Her Majesty's navy won't be able to get off here.'

Paul saw that Harry was right, and he looked anxious and uncomfortable.

'This is pretty rough. I don't want to have the responsibility of deciding what's to be done.'

'You won't,' exclaimed Harry. 'Softy's our senior. He's in command of the ship. What a lark!'

'Lark? Not much,' answered Paul. 'He's in command of the whole fleet.'

'Whew-w-w!' cried Harry. 'That's so. Admiral Sir Horace Merrill, K.C.B. Oh, that's too good!'

But Paul shook his head. The aspect of affairs began to be serious. The gale was increasing, and the sea was making in an alarming manner. Some of the ships were pitching very heavily, and it was beginning to grow dark.

'Quartermaster!' called Paul.

'Yes, sir,' answered the man, approaching and saluting.

'I'm afraid Mr. Kelton will not be able to get off.'

'No, sir, 'e won't sir; nor nobody else. That sea's too 'eavy, sir. They couldn't make 'eadway against it, sir.'

'How are we holding on?'

'Werry well, sir, so far.'

There was a doubtful tone in the quartermaster's voice which alarmed Paul.

'Harry,' he said, 'won't you go and find Merrill, and bring him on deck?

'Indeed I will. What a lark!'

Harry went below and found Merrill asleep in his state-room.

'Here, Admiral!' he shouted, 'turn out. There's the old scratch to pay. It's blowing a howling gale.'

'Well, what of it?' said Horace, sitting up.

'What of it? You're a sweet Admiral. Don't you know you're in command?'

'Hasn't Mr. Kelton come back?' asked Horace with sudden anxiety.

'Come back? Do you think he can fly? Come on deck and take a look.'

But Horace was already aware from the motion of the ship that the weather was heavy. He hastened on deck and was dismayed at the scene.

'You're in command of the fleet,' said Paul.

Horace turned pale, sat down on an arms chest, and buried his face in his hands.

It was a sudden and terrible responsibility for the boy. Eight splendid warships were trying the dangerous experiment of riding out a sudden gale, at anchor, with a lee shore less than two miles astern of them. If any ship parted her chains she would in all probability be a wreck. And this midshipman, a boy of fifteen, found himself the senior officer on board the flagship.

'Hello! I say, you're not going to cry, are you, Admiral?' said Harry, mockingly.

'If you please, sir,' said the quartermaster, 'the 'Bumblebee' is dragging her anchors.'

Horace sprang to his feet and threw one hasty glance about him. It was inky dark, and he could see nothing except the swaying light of the other ships. The 'Bumblebee' had signalled her trouble.

Harry Lotham said, 'Now, then, Admiral—'

'Silence!' said Horace, shortly. 'Boatswain's mate! Call all hands, and up anchors. Quartermaster, signal the fleet to get under way and go to sea.'

Harry nearly fell down with astonishment as the boatswain and quartermaster hastened to obey these surprising orders.

'I told you he wasn't a bad sort,' said Paul.

'My eye, though!' exclaimed Harry, 'I wouldn't like to be in his shoes when the fleet comes back.'

'Nonsense! He's right, you'll see.'

For a few seconds the ebony sky was illuminated with the flashing of signal lights. Smoke began to pour out of the funnels of the eight powerful cruisers. Anchors were hove up, and in half an hour the whole fleet went butting the great billows out into the open ocean, where there was no danger of going on a lee shore.

For thirty-six hours the vessels remained at sea, and then, the gale having broken, they steamed back into the harbor, and anchored in their former stations. Almost as soon as the 'Sorcerer's' anchor went down the admiral's barge was alongside, and the commanding officer came aboard.

'Who is the senior officer here?' he said.

'I am, sir,' said Horace, saluting.

'Did you order this fleet to go to sea?'

'Yes, sir,' said Horace, meekly.

There was a breathless silence for a moment, and then the admiral extended his hand and grasped that of the astonished Horace.

'My boy, I did not think you had it in you. You'll be an honor to your profession. You saved the fleet.'

'I told you he wasn't a bad sort,' said Paul to Harry, after that young man had apologized to Horace and confessed to Mr. Kelton.

The Passing of the Midshipman

('The Navy and Army Illustrated.')

It may be impossible to regard all the new arrangements about to be made for the entry and training of naval officers without regret. There may be only sentimental regret, but regret none the less real, and among its causes none perhaps could equal our sense of loss if the midshipman should disappear. There have been rumors that such would be the case, but happily these have no foundation, and there is still hope that the midshipman will remain. Time alone can tell whether, in new conditions, that training can be imparted which has made the midshipman ready to accept responsibility, and fitted to exercise it, even as a boy, thus laying deep the foundations of the best qualities of a naval officer. The youth has received under the old system splendid experience, which has given him not only command over himself, but the power of commanding men, at an age when no other youngster in the world has ever done the like; and there are those who believe that a more scientific training can never make the naval officer what he is to-day. Shall we ever again see with our eyes the midshipman of romance, the boy who has stood in our literature for so much of breezy confidence, boyish gaiety, unconquerable spirit and healthy recklessness, a 'ship boy on the high and giddy mast,' that we have felt him led on to the possession of courage and resource—such a boy as we find in the pages of Marryat, Michael Scott and Hannay? He is a personality true to life, and let us not overlook the fact that at least in his old character he is likely to disappear, making us feel the poorer, and that our naval officers are to be made henceforth upon a different system from any that has obtained in this country before.

The title of the midshipman goes back to the days when the prime seamen worked on the forecastle, and when the smartest of the crews were topmen, and the remainder were employed between the main and mizzen masts, or amidships, being the midshipmen who afterwards walked the quarter-deck. In a letter written in February, 1643, the writer declares that he will not undervalue himself by allowing his son to accept a midshipman's place. The original midshipman did not belong to the 'quality.' He was a seaman like the rest, but in those times, in which it was the practice of captains to take with them to sea a following of youths intended for the service, and entered fictitiously as 'cabin-boys' and 'captain's servants'—Nelson himself was one of the latter—there came in another class who really were mostly the sons of gentlemen, and who were put to work with the midshipmen. It would thus appear that in the seventeenth century midshipmen came either from the seaman class or were gentlemen born and taken to sea under the patronage of officers in command of ships. There were also 'volunteers,' mostly older men, who, as is recorded in the 'Life of Captain Stephen Martin,' entered 'to walk the quarter-deck, whereby they might be in the way of preferment.'

Gradually, with the improvement of the service, the gentleman took a larger place, learning his work as a youth under the supervision of the mates and quartermasters, many of whom had been midshipmen themselves. It was Charles II. who introduced a considerable change in relation to entry. He desired to encourage families of better quality 'to breed up their younger sons to the art and practice of navigation, in order to the fitting them for further employment in our service.' Already volunteers had been admitted at the royal charge by what was known as the 'King's Letter,' and these received pay at the rate of £24 per annum. The principal condition to become a lieutenant, as regulated in 1676, was three years' sea service, afterwards increased to six, including one as a midshipman.

In this way was laid down the system of entry which has prevailed up to the present time, and there was no essential change when the examination was transferred to the Navy Board in 1728, at which period the Naval Academy at Portsmouth was instituted. The system of entering boys as servants with various ratings in the ships' books remained in force until 1794, and doubtless gave a certain elasticity. There were abuses, of course. The late Sir Thomas Byam Martin, who was entered on the books of certain ships when he was yet an infant, began his actual service when he was thirteen, in 1785, entering the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth, and going afloat in the next year as 'captain's servant' in the 'Pegasus,' with Prince William Henry. The Royal Prince had entered as a midshipman on board the 'Prince George' at the age of thirteen, and the fact shows the high esteem in which the Naval Service was then held.

Though the midshipman of the novelist may be something of an exaggeration of the midshipman of actual life, he is a fine character in the pages of many admirable naval stories. Nor can it be affirmed that the humor of the novelist always oversteps the rollicking fun of the midshipmen's berth, as we find it described in some naval biographies. There was Admiral Bartholomew James, for example, who was entered on the books of the 'Folkestone' cutter in 1764, and after making more than a dozen voyages was received on board the 'Torbay,' 74, as a midshipman with some other youngsters in 1771. He records that among them was one Richard Marsingall, whose mother was so delighted at his advancement that she aroused him joyously, saying: 'My dear son Richard, get up; thou art made forever.' 'What am I made, mother?' he asks. 'Richard, my tender life, thou art made a midshipman!' Whereupon James makes the humorous reflection: 'Alas! little, my good lady, didst thou know what a sea of trouble thy son had to go through; little didst thou conjecture what innumerable difficulties he was about to encounter, and "the snubs that patient minds from their superiors take," or thou wouldst not have supposed, by his being a midshipman, he was made forever.' Young James and his shipmates endeavored to get 'the most fashionable midshipmen's uniforms' in Falmouth, but the sartorial art of the place failed, and he says that no tongue could describe the feelings they experienced when they presented their ridiculous figures on board. No two of them were in any one point equipped alike, and the great circumnavigator who was their captain circumambulated them, stamped his foot, and sent them ashore to be instantly 'cut down, reduced, and made decent by the Plymouth tailors,' after which they returned to learn the mysteries of the orlop, and perfect themselves 'in all the knowing tricks of a midshipman, and completed their examination by proving the purser a rogue by Gunter's Scale.'

Sir John Briggs told a humorous story of how the Admiralty Board looked with great disfavor upon the escapades of a certain midshipman in 1835, but, when he had been ordered to be dismissed the service, Sir Chas. Adam explained that 'the boy had only absented himself for twenty-four hours to get a farewell kiss from his cousin, a very pretty girl!'

Out of such materials were created youths like Midshipman Easy and Peter Simple.

If the midshipmen of later date have not yet found a chronicler of their exploits to rank with Marryat, that has not been their fault. That they possess the same breezy, buoyant nature, the same resourceful spirit, and the same dauntless courage has been amply demonstrated over and over again, and quite recently by Huddart, Guy, and their messmates in South Africa and in China.

Not, therefore, without a great deal of regret could we witness the passing of the midshipman. It is a grade of the service through which for more than two centuries all our officers have passed, in which they have gained much of the experience that has served them so well in after years, and wherein have been found their most pleasant memories. Perhaps no part of the officer's career is quite so happy as that which he spends as a midshipman, when he is gleeful in his youthful enthusiasm, lives amidst companions who share his aspirations, and serves under influences and engages in occupations which all conduce to bring out those qualities of resource, resolution, and courage that are so strong in the naval service. Let us then pay a tribute of regard to the midshipman, the very type of a healthy youth with the making of a capable man.

BEAN THRESHING.

A number of machines for threshing beans have been invented but they are all, we are told, unsatisfactory, as they split the beans. Generally farmers have gone back to the old-fashioned flail which any of our readers can easily make. The flail with which in old days all grain was threshed is a stout wooden handle to which a shorter thicker stick is so fastened that it may swing freely.

Those of our boys who read the description of how some of the famous inventors whittled out their ideas may be tempted to try to make a perfect bean-thrasher. We would be glad to hear of our readers making inventions and would do all in our power to assist them by giving information in regard to taking out of patents, etc.

One thing to be remembered is that many of the most important inventions of our time have been those discovered by men and women who were trying to improve the implements or machines with which they were working or make it possible to do their work with less complicated machinery.

MAKING A LIFE.

Making a life is a larger thing than making a living. Many a man has made a good living who has made a poor life. Some men have made splendid lives who have made a very moderate or even scanty livings. Such was Goldsmith's village preacher, who was 'passing rich on forty pounds a year.' Such was the citizen of Germany, and of the world, who earned hardly three hundred dollars in any single year of his journey here; yet few men have ever had more out of life than Martin Luther. It behooves us, therefore, to consider how we may add to our making of a living the making of a life. So to make a living as to make also the capability of enjoying a living, of using a living after we have made it; so to make a living as to make also a character, a faith, a hope, a soul—this is to add to the making of a life — 'Sunday-school Times.'

FAME.

One thing is certain in regard to fame; for most of us it will be very brief in itself; for all of us it will be transient in our enjoyment of it. When death has dropped the curtain we shall hear no more applause. And though we fondly dream that it will continue after we have left the stage, we do not realize how quickly it will die away in silence while the audience turns to look at the new actor and the next scene. Our position in society will be filled as soon as it is vacated, and our name remembered only for a moment—except, please God, by a few who have learned to love us, not because of fame, but because we have helped them and done them some good—Henry Van Dyke.

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE COMPETITIONS.

In the Boys' Page competitions announced in the 'Daily Witness' of Saturday, Jan. 17, and the 'Weekly Witness' of Tuesday, Jan. 20, there was no limit set to the number of competitions any one might enter. This was done purposely, that any caring to try it might draw a picture and also tell the story it illustrated, or while whittling out a model might think of the fun he had had sliding, and write to tell us of it.

Both stories and drawings may be drawn from your imagination, but, as a general rule, the thing you know best about is the one you can make most interesting.

The drawings must not be colored, but simply pen and ink line drawings.

Both Violet L. Kirkhain, care of P. W., of Walter's Falls, and Harold F. Gray, of Dereham Centre, will find their questions answered in the above.

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FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

NO 'RETIRING ALLOWANCE.'

'Is the Turkish civil service system like ours?' asked a traveller in the East of a pesha. 'Are there retiring allowances and pensions, for instance?'

'My illustrious friend and joy of my life,' replied the pasha, 'Allah is great and the public functionary who stands in need of a retiring allowance when his term of office expires is an ass! I have spoken.'—'Tit Bits.'

USED TO IT!

A German clergyman, on a journey, stopped at an hotel much frequented by wags and jokers. The guests used all their artillery of wit upon him, but he ate his dinner quietly, without seeming to observe their jibes and sneers.

One of them, at last, in despair at his forbearance, said to him: 'Well, I wonder at your patience! Have you not heard all that has been said to you?'

'Oh, yes; but I am used to it. Do you know who I am?'

'No, sir.'

'Well, I will inform you. I am chaplain of a lunatic asylum.'

THE COMPANY SMILED.

'Yes, my hands are soft,' said a conceited young fellow the other night in a small company, as he admiringly looked at those useless appendages that had never done a day's work. 'Do you know how I do it?' he exclaimed, proudly. 'I wear gloves on my hands every night to sleep in.'

'Do you sleep with your hat on also?' asked a pert young woman. And the young fellow replied in the negative, and looked wonderingly because the company smiled.

WATERING CAN NECESSARY AT TIMES.

On board one of the northern pleasure steamers, which have to be built with exceedingly light draught to get over the frequent shallows of the river, a Yankee tourist remarked to the captain, a shrewd old Scotsman:

'I reckon, skipper, that you think nothing of steaming across a meadow when there's been a heavy fall of dew?'

'That's so,' replied the captain, 'though occasionally we hae to send a man anead wi' a watering can.'—London 'Tit Bits.'

VENEZUELAN VERSES.

A doctrine which men call 'Monroe.'
Vastly pleased a great man named Cas-tro,
Though when questions were sent
As to just what it meant,
He shyly confessed, 'I don't know.'

'But,' he added, 'by study I've found
That its precepts are perfectly sound,
And when I'm in debt
I never forget
It's a right handy thing to have 'round.'
—Washington 'Star.'

WHAT HE WANTS.

She fixes lots of fancy dishes
For the table. Yes.
That she is skilled in this respect
He's willing to confess.
But when he sits him down to eat,
Good food is what he wishes
And not the fancy flowers and things
She painted on the dishes.

THE TOYS BOYS USED TO MAKE.

'We hear a good deal these days about the lost arts,' laments a writer in the Detroit 'Free Press.' 'I wonder if the world realizes that some of the most precious arts of childhood are in danger of becoming extinct? How many boys to-day can make a kite, properly hung, and with a tail sufficient to balance it? How many boys can make a bow with the ends nicely bent and worked down with a bit of broken glass?

'I interviewed my young nephew the other day, and was thunderstruck to discover that he knew nothing about it. Could he make a water-wheel, a windmill, an elder popgun, a jack-lantern, a buzz wheel, an air gun from a goose quill with a sliced potato for ammunition, a willow whistle, a squirt gun? No, he knew nothing about them.

'"But, surely," said I, almost pathetically, "you can make a cornstalk fiddle?"

'"Do you mean a violin, uncle?"

'Then I gave it up. I don't believe the youth of to-day know enough to stick feathers in a corn-cob and throw into the air. I am going to write a book some day upon the arts of childhood, to save them from utter annihilation.'

A wonderful instance of presence of mind which has caused considerable annoyance to Mr. Sousa, is reported from Chicago. A fire broke out at Lincoln School in that city. Upon seeing the flames one of the pupils coolly sat down at the piano and started playing a Sousa march, whereupon her fellow-schoolgirls at once marched out of the building.—'Punch.'

Boston breathes deep in patriotism and culture, as will be recognized from the following examination in geography in one of her public schools:

Teacher—Have you ever heard of the 'Happy isles of Greece?'

Little Waldo—Yes, ma'am.

Teacher—Can you tell me something about them?

Little Waldo—They are pieces of pork entirely surrounded by beans.—'Schoolmaster.'

Youthful Jack—'Oh, mother, I do love cake! It's awful nice.'

Mother (reprovingly)—'You should not say you "love" cake—say "like." Do not say "awful"—say "very." Do not say "nice"—say "good." And, by the way, the word "oh" should be omitted. Now, my dear, repeat the sentence correctly.'

Jack—'I like cake; it's very good.'

Mother—'That's better.'

Jack (with an air of disgust)—'It sounds as if I was only talking 'bout bread.'

A story is told of Abe Gruber, the New York lawyer. When a boy looking for work he saw the sign 'Boy Wanted,' hanging outside of a store. The proprietor met him. 'What did you bring that sign in here for?' asked the storekeeper.

'You won't need it any more,' said Gruber, cheerfully. 'I'm going to take the job.'

'Why do you allow your wife to rule you as if you were a baby?' indignantly asked Mr. Meeker's brother. 'You ought to have a voice once in a while in the management of your household. Assert your independence.'

'Independence!' echoed Mr. Meeker, bitterly. 'She won't even grant me autonomy.'

Wantanno—And is your friend strong in the faculty known as saving common sense?

Dunno—Remarkably so. When it comes to saving common sense he is a regular miser. I never knew him to use a particle of it in my life.—Baltimore 'American.'

'Why don't you give us a little Greek and Latin occasionally?' asked a parishioner of the new minister.

'Why, do you understand those languages?'

'No; but we pay for the best, and we ought to have it.'—'Tit Bits.'

A bright little boy who had been engaged in combat with another boy was reproved by his aunt, who told him he ought always to wait until the other boy 'pitched into him.'

'Well,' exclaimed the little hero, 'but if I wait for the other boy to begin I'm afraid there won't be any fight!'

Hicks—I bought some old stock nearly a year ago and the fellow who sold it to me declared the company was already in operation. I'll bet they haven't sunk a single hole yet.

Wicks—Oh! I wouldn't say that. They must have at least the hole in which they're going to leave the stockholders.—'Catholic Standard and Times.'

'I don't believe she has the true artistic temperatment. Look at her clothes. Why, they almost look as if they were made for her.'

'Oh, yes; but then, you know, she has only been studying art a very short time.'—Brooklyn 'Life.'

Church—'I hear a neighbor of mine has just invented a new machine.'

Gotham—'What sort of a machine?'

'Oh, it's one where you put a nickel in the slot and get a piece of coal.'—Yonkers 'Statesman.'

BEAUTY IN COMMON THINGS.

More power for the beauty and charm of a home lies in the little things of common use than most women realize. The appearance of the useful things in the household is like the little things in dress. It is the dainty neckpiece, the spotless gloves and the care bestowed on the dozen other accessories to the toilet that make the well gowned woman, and the lack of which will ruin the smartest tailor-made. So the woman who has truly at heart the beauty of her house takes as much pains in selecting a pin-tray or candlestick as in choosing a large piece of furniture. In each of these she may, if she will, introduce into her home a veritable little work of art, something that will be a continual source of pleasure, as well as a potent, though unfelt, influence upon the artistic judgment of those who must continually see and handle it.

Usefulness, of course, is the prime consideration in such articles. But usefulness should never condone a lack of beauty. There is no excuse for ugliness to-day, even for the woman of the most limited purse. No matter what article is desired, a little searching will reveal one that is at least good in shape and coloring, if not exactly beautiful. But many women will rush into a shop to purchase three or four cheap candlesticks, for instance, for use about the house, and will buy without hesitation those of bright red or sickly blue enamel, or something which has the least claim to prettiness. For the same price, by looking about a little, they could procure dainty candlesticks of blue and white china, or by taking more time and trouble they might in some curio shop, for not a cent more, secure an old Dutch candlestick of brass, representing art in its purest, simplest form.

'No, it's not pretty, but then I'm not so particular about these. They're just for every day use,' a woman was overheard to say in a large shop last week. And forthwith she ordered to her home a set of dessert plates, from a bargain sale, covered with large flowers crude in form and coloring. Doubtless that same woman would have been most particular in selecting the cups in which she would serve tea to her friends in the afternoon. But those ugly plates were what her family must see every day, and to that crude coloring the eyes of her children would gradually grow accustomed. When one thinks of the immense amount of hideous stuff sold 'just for ordinary use,' one realizes how many women there are who have not grasped the idea that a taste for the beautiful can be diffused by even the little common things of every day use.—From the New York 'Herald.'

TALES OF LORD SALISBURY.

The practice of issuing biographies during the lifetime of their subjects is not one to be encouraged. As a rule it tends to either bookmaking or flattery, or both; yet Mr. F. D. How's account of 'The Marquis of Salisbury' may be excused and justified on account of the great interest felt naturally in the ex-Prime Minister.

It is amusing to note that in 1849 Lord Salisbury was unsuccessful in opposing the purchase of 'Ingoldsby Legends' for the Union Library at Oxford, being defeated by 35 votes to 30. At Christ Church he was under the Dean, Dr. Gaisford, who preached a sermon once a year, which he concluded as follows:

'Nor can I do better in conclusion than impress upon you the study of Greek literature, which not only elevates above the vulgar herd, but leads not infrequently to positions of considerable emolument.'

It is interesting to remember that Lord Salisbury showed his business capacity and efficiency in 1867 by steering the Great Eastern Railway Company out of its financial difficulties, as its chairman. Also Mr. How declares that he did the same service for the London, Chatham and Dover in 1874. But the following story is excellent, even if untrue:

'Ah,' said Lady Salisbury once to the wife of a neighboring land-owner, 'how I wish my husband were as much interested in politics as yours!'

Lord Salisbury made no fewer than thirty-seven bishops, including two archbishops, so that his patronage was enormous. Mr. How claims that it was wisely and impartially exercised, and quotes the ex-Premier's own story. That there were a certain number of men—but not many—whom he thought eligible for the Bench of Bishops; that there were a certain number—not so many—whom the Queen thought eligible; and that the number whom both he and the Queen approved was very small indeed.

Lord Salisbury is characterized by a 'mental aloofness' which amounts to abstraction. As he walked on King's Cross platform his rug trailed on the ground, and at last a man approached and said: 'I beg your pardon, Sir, but your rug is trailing on the ground.' 'Ah,' said Lord Salisbury, with a smile, 'it generally does.'

In addition to his abstraction, Lord Salisbury is very shortsighted, and is also one of the shyest of men.

'These facts ,taken together, account for the accusation that is sometimes brought against him of passing acquaintances in the street without recognition. When travelling in the train he buries himself instantly in a book, probably a novel, for he is a great reader of this class of literature, and spends much of his spare time when indoors in this manner. Music and art have few attractions for him. He has, indeed, been known to express his inability properly to appreciate the compositions of Wagner!'

But in that particular inability Lord Salisbury is not alone nor peculiar.—London 'Mail.'

A WOMAN IN LINCOLN'S INN.

The Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, supposedly the most conservative body of men in England, have given way to the onward march of woman, says the 'Commercial Advertiser.' They have granted permission to an Indian woman, Miss Cornelia Sorabji, to frequent their library and consult and use the books therein. Miss Sorabji has passed the examination for the degree of B. C. L. at Oxford and received the certificate for intellectual fitness for the degree, which is not yet granted to women by the university. In Bombay she obtained the university degree of LL.B., and has been successful in court work. She is the only woman in the world who can study in the Lincoln's Inn's Library.

DOG THAT HUSKS CORN.

A corn-husking dog is the latest novelty on the banks of the Wabash. This industrious and intelligent canine is the property of Jacob Diffenbaugh, who lives on the Stephens farm, near Andrews. It is a nine months' old pup, and watched Mr. Diffenbaugh husk corn one day last week, and then went in on his own hook, tearing the husks from the ears with more celerity than the average farmhand. He wasn't careful in piling the corn and the husks, but he stripped the husks clean. The next day he followed Diffenbaugh and his man to the field, and did several hours of efficient work. The dog apparently was delighted with its work.—Chicago 'Tribune.'

BEAD WORK SUGGESTIONS.

'Kindergarten beads,' or the loose beads sold in round wooden boxes for a few cents, may be utilized in many ways for 'fancy work,' and given an oriental touch to the design, as they have that irregular form which suggests handwork, and also a soft yet rich color. By turning them out on a piece of white paper the beads can easily be sorted, and they will be found to produce some beautiful effects when strung in groups of monotone, using twelve beads to a group. The colors which one will find in a box of kindergarten beads will be a deep red, shell pink, pale yellow, turquoise, bottle green, apple green, milky white and deep blue, besides a few crystal beads of green, white and amber. In stringing them in groups the colors combining well will be found to be deep red and shell pink, bottle green and pale yellow, opaque white and turquoise, or white and red. In a string for a muff chain, if the fur is mink, an artistic effect is obtained by stringing pale yellow and turquoise beads together or yellow and amber. A bead fringe for a lamp shade is extremely pretyt; if depending from a shade of yellow silk, amber, and pale yellow beads are grouped together.

A bag for photographs, made of denim, and having a fringe of these beads, is extremely artistic and looks well hung on the wall of a 'den.' The bag is an oblong one and the pocket is half the size of the back piece, so that the photographs stand up from the pocket and show some of their outlines. The denim is ornamented by drawn work, and the fringe depending from the pocket and forming the chain by which it is suspended consists of groups of red and pale yellow beads, the denim showing terra-cotta coloring.

A triumph of decorative skill with cheap and ordinary materials was seen where these kindergarten beads had been used in the following manner: A cheap swinging lamp holder of wrought iron had been given a silvery finish by coating with aluminum paint. Beads strung in groups of red, white, yellow, pale green, amber, blue and shell pink were wound around the suspending iron pieces, and a string of them encircled the round piece of iron in which the lamp was set. A fringe of beads also depended from this. A lamp chimney of graceful shape, on which was etched a pattern of thistles, completed this Oriental looking ornament, which hung in a 'den' over the writing desk. It made an effective bit of color and decoration, and the secret of its evolution few would suspect. A single box of these kindergarten beads will make a string of about a yard and a quarter in length.

A crocheted shawl in blue and white is given a distinctive touch if decorated with turquoise beads strung on silk and crocheted into the border. The beads should be strung on the silk at distances of about half an inch apart.—Ex.

ROYALTY AND ITS FLATTERERS.

One of the difficulties of royalties—one of the things that account for the tendency to selfishness which has been considered one of the weaknesses of the royal caste—is that they so seldom hear the truth. One could give many examples of this in even the lighter affairs of life. For instance, when Louis XIV. was once playing at backgammon, a favorite game with him, a dispute arose as to a doubtful throw of the monarch. The courtiers, appealed to by the King, said nothing—not daring to give the verdict against the King, not caring to tell too palpable a lie. The Comte de Grammont entered at this awkward moment, and the King asked him to decide the matter. The witty courtier replied without a moment's hesitation: 'Your Majesty is in the wrong.' 'How,' said Louis, 'can you decide before you know the question?' 'Because,' replied the count, 'had there been any doubt, all these gentlemen would have given it in favor of your Majesty.'

I heard a similar story with regard to the late Czar of Russia. He was one night playing a game of whist at Homburg, and the present King, then, of course, Prince of Wales, and several of his friends were of the party. Among those friends was Sir James Mackintosh, a well known bon vivant of the eighties and nineties. Sir James was one of those blunt, downright, rough-spoken Scotchmen who didn't know fear of God or man. In the midst of the game Sir James called out to the Czar, 'You've revoked.' Everybody's blood ran cold. The Prince of Wales, I have been told, kicked the Scotchman under the table; and the Czar, blushing and confused, exclaimed in bewilderment, 'Revoked! Why, I never did such a thing in my life!' But Sir James persisted, and the monarch was proved to be in the wrong; whereupon Sir James replied to the observation of the Czar, 'I daresay you've often revoked, Your Majesty, but this is the first time you were ever told so.'—M. A. P.

SWISS RAILWAYS.

I do not know that the railways of Switzerland could be acquired by any trust, but they are certainly profitable, says a correspondent of the Memphis 'Commercial-Appeal.' In 1900 they paid a net profit of over $11,000,000, and their travel is increasing every year. Only four years ago the government decided to buy them, and the transfer of the lines from private parties to the state is now under way. The roads, including the tramways, have a length of about 2,500 miles, and there are so many track and cable lines running up the sides of the mountains to give access to the beautiful views, that Mark Twain says, 'Every Alp now has a ladder up its back like a pair of suspenders.'

One of the nicest things of the government railway system is its general season tickets or passes, which include all Switzerland. The railway companies will sell you a ticket for two weeks, a month, a quarter or a year, which you can use for that time on all the railways and steamboats of Switzerland. These tickets are sold at fixed prices, and they have to be ordered at least two hours before leaving time. You must furnish an unmounted photograph of yourself, which is pasted on the ticket.

A two weeks' ticket over all the Swiss roads costs, according to class, from $7.50 to $12, and a monthly ticket from $10 to $20. If you travel third class the price is $10; second class, $14, or first class, $20. For three months the rates are $24, $34 and $48, and for the year, $60, $84 and $120. That means that for $120 you could start in on Jan. 1 and keep travelling day and night on Swiss trains and steamboats, with the very best accommodations, until Dec. 31, without extra charge. Such tickets are sold to any one who asks for them.

The cars are about the same as ours. There is a passageway through the centre, with doors at each end. The seats of the second class are upholstered in velvet; they are clean and comfortable. The windows are in brass frames, and they can be dropped down out of sight when you wish to look out. The express trains have dining cars, called 'waggon restaurants,' and the dining car porter comes through and calls out that dinner is ready, in French, English and German. The Swiss roads are well ballasted and well kept. The tracks are watched for avalanches and landslides and at every crossing stands a bareheaded girl, with a red flag, to warn all that the train is coming. At every station you find from a dozen to a score of hotel porters in livery, each bearing the name of his hotel on his cap.

LATEST THING IN BLACKMAIL.

Paris has been the home of 'blackguard arts and industries' ever since the days of Villon, and now, according to the 'Figaro' the subtle art of blackmail has been carried to a higher stage of refinement by the use of the carrier-pigeon. Thus the inventor: 'It is very simple; when you have got hold of some one by the threat of sensational revelations, of awkward documents, or, more simply, when you have stolen some deeds which you are ready to restore for a fair consideration, you are always pretty sure to get caught in going to the poste-restante to get the reply with the cash. With my plan there are simply no risks. You send the bird in a basket to your client with a little note to this effect: 'If within twenty-four hours you do not set the pigeon at liberty after having fastened under its wing ten 1,000 franc notes, you will catch it."' This is pleasantly called le vol au vol. 'Oh, that I had the wings of a dove' will no longer be regarded as the sigh of innocence.

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Home Department.

Bringing Out the Shine—Every Day—Good Manners at Musical Entertainments—A Recipe for Happiness—His Obedient Daughter—The Cold Spare Bed—Recipes.

BRINGING OUT THE SHINE.

(Ada Melville Shaw, in Michigan 'Advocate.')

The little kitchen was a dull place. The walls were painted lead color. The window shades were dark brown. The floor had once had a covering of oilcloth in gay colored patterns, but the tread of busy feet had frightened the colors out of sight and the oilcloth pretty well matched the brown window shades. A rack across one side of the wall held an array of pie-plates and baking-pans—not one of them with a shining face. The lamp-shade was dull, too, a dirty green.

Pretty Katie McGuire, the new girl, looked around her with a frown. 'I don't wonder she's broken down, poor thing! I'll break down myself if I don't watch out. I'd sooner live in a dug-out. Not a bright thing in the place!'

But there was—after Katie arrived. Her eyes were bright, her teeth shone, her red lips and cheeks glowed, her hair was glossy, her smile was a perfect centre of radiance.

That first night of her arrival, after the master of the house was full of praise for Katie's matchless biscuits, she tied an extra red ribbon in her hair and knocked at the sitting-room door.

'I just wanted to ask you, sir, if I could be fixing up the kitchen a little—between times, you know.'

'What does it need, Katie?'

'Well, it needs fixing, sir—cherking up, I call it. It's dull like.'

'Yes, it is. My wife has not been strong—'

'If you'll get me some paint, or let me get it, I'll make it look different against she gets around again. You'll excuse me, sir, but I couldn't stay in such a dull place, indeed, I couldn't. It would make me sick, too.'

'Too?' echoed her employer.

'Yes, sir,' answered Katie, boldly, 'too! A kitchen like that to stay in six or eight hours a day would give a horse nervous prostration, let alone a nice woman.'

The bit of careless flattery told. Mr. Carlton told Katie to 'go ahead,' so long as she did not neglect her work.

So Katie went ahead between times and six weeks later the mistress of the house made her first visit to the kitchen where nervous prostration had laid her low.

'Why, Katie! What have you been doing to the kitchen?' exclaimed the convalescent. 'Why! Why! It is a palace! When did you do it? How did you think of it? Oh, Katie, how I hated the sight of that kitchen!'

Truly, there was a change. Walls and ceilings were white—pure white, making the small room look larger every way. The old shades were gone from the windows and in their place hung straight, simple curtains of white cheese cloth. The floor was painted—the oil-cloth having followed in the wake of the ugly shades—a sunny yellow, the borders being 'done' in a rich red, giving a 'rug effect' as Katie proudly called it.

'And look at the tin-rack!' ejaculated the mistress of the house.

'You'll forgive me that,' said Katie, 'but I just couldn't abide the old, bent, dingy things. They were whole enough, but so ugly, and your husband said I could have all the new ones I wanted.'

'It will be fun to bake bread in those pretty pans. Oh, I am so glad the others are gone.'

The frame of the rack was painted a pretty red to match the floor border, and the legs of the kitchen table were treated in the same way. The old kitchen chair was gone and a small cane rocker from the attic put in its place, having first been painted white with red trimmings.

The mistress of the house could not restrain herself, she hugged her 'hired girl.'

'How can I thank you? I believe you have saved my life. You know we cannot keep a girl always—'

'Yes, I understood that,' said Katie, 'and what's more I'm not going to be a "girl always" myself! I thought I would do for you what I'd want done for me. You'd never have been sick, I do believe, if you had had some shine in your kitchen. It was my own mother taught me to bring out the shine every chance I could for myself and others. The kitchen won't be hard to take care of ma'am. The paint is good and well put on. It will almost keep itself clean.'

For many a long year that kitchen was a mute sermon to all who entered it, on the influences of color and 'shine.'

Why not bring out the shine that may be brought out on the common things and thus make the daily round a pleasure instead of a pain? Sisters, whose 'work is never done,' why not?

HOME THOUGHTS.

EVERY DAY.

(By Susan Coolidge.)

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is the world made new.
You who are tired of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you—
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over,
The tasks are done and the tears are shed,
Yesterday's errors, let yesterday cover,
Yesterday's wounds which smarted and bled
Are healed with the healing that night has shed.

Yesterday now is a part of forever,
Bound up in a sheaf which God holds tight,
With glad days and sad days and bad days, which never
Shall trouble us more with their bloom or their blight,
Their fullness of sunshine or sorrowful night.

Let them go since we cannot retrieve them,
Cannot undo and cannot atone,
God in His mercy receive, forgive them,
Only the new days are our own,
To-day is ours, and ours alone.

Here are the skies all burnished brightly,
Here the spent earth all reborn,
Here the tired limbs springing lightly
To greet the sun and share with the morn
In the chrism of dew and cool of dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And, spite of old sorrow and older sinning,
And puzzles forecasted and possivle pain,
Take heart with the day and begin again.

KINDNESS TO THE DEAF.

(By Jennie C. Holmes, in 'Wellspring.')

There are many ways of carrying sunshine into dark places, but I want to speak of one little way which is often overlooked—thoughtfulness for the deaf. Not necessarily the aged alone, for many young people through disease or accident suffer from impaired hearing.

It is an affliction that is often overlooked in many ways. If you saw a blind person groping about for something, you would give a helping hand quickly, and it is quite right that you should; but how few will take pains to explain a little to a deaf person when there are three or four engaged in an animated conversation on some interesting topic.

It is not necessary to shout with all your might because a person is deaf; very loud talk is apt to confuse deaf persons. Most of them will hear more readily one who speaks in a clear distinct manner without raising the voice to a high pitch.

The motion of the lips assists many deaf persons to hear. Do not seem to make a great effort to make yourself heard; that will be apt to render a deaf person very nervous and uncomfortable, and most deaf persons cannot hear as well if made nervous and reminded of their infirmity.

It is well-known that a person afflicted with any infirmity is apt to be sensitive about reference to that infirmity, and deaf persons are no exception to the rule.

I knew one of the sweetest girls, who suffered from deafness and was obliged to use an audiphone to assist her in hearing. A minister—a stranger to her—himself afflicted with lameness which was very noticeable, called to see her one day.

She told me afterwards with tears in her voice—if not in her eyes—that his first remark to her was, 'Can you hear better with that audiphone?' and she added, 'I wonder how he would have felt if I had asked if he couldn't walk better if he used a crutch?'

He 'didn't think,' I suppose, but her memory of him will never be quite pleasant; yet he was one who would never have intentionally wounded the feelings of another.

Some will ask, 'What caused your deafness?' 'How long have you been deaf?' and similar questions.

What need of it all? It may be genuine interest and sympathy that prompts it, but it is more apt to be curiosity, the unfortunate person thinks.

If you see an acquaintance who is deaf, in church or at any public meeting or place of entertainment, don't ask after greeting him, 'Could you hear the sermon?' or 'Did you understand the speaker?' It is entirely unnecessary for you to know. If the unfortunate person did hear, it is all right; if he did not, you only add to his grief by asking that question. I question whether a really well-bred person would ever remind any one of his afflictions, yet I see it often done by persons who have really kind hearts.

GOOD MANNERS AT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

At musical parties, as well as at operas and theatres, the great point of good manners is to be silent during the performance. Nothing can ever make it excusable or tolerable to talk during the performance of music. Theodore Thomas has been in this respect a useful schoolmaster in America. He often stops the performance till such disturbance ceases. Where the performance is dull there is a temptation to talk, but resist it and your reward comes in the pleasant chat between the acts. There should be some way of reporting unmannerly people who talk in concerts or at the opera, and have them ejected if they persist as the pleasure for which one has paid is often entirely destroyed by some (usually thoughtless young) people chattering in the next seats.

WITH THE CHILDREN.

THE LAND OF 'MAKE BELIEVE.'

It lies in the distance dim and sweet,
On the borders of Long Ago,
And the road is worn by the little feet
That have journeyed there to and fro;
And though you may seek it by night or day
The task you will never achieve,
For only the little ones know the way
To the land of 'Make Believe.'

Clad in their armor of Faith they ride
On the wings of their fancy fleet,
And we hear, as we listen and wait outside,
The echo of laughter sweet.
It lightens the burdens of toil we bear,
It brightens the hearts that grieve;
Till we wish we could follow and enter there
In the land of 'Make Believe.'

And oh, the wonderful tales that are told
Of the marvellous sights they see!
For the weak grow strong and the young grow old,
And are each what they wish to be.
Oh the deeds of valor, the mighty things—
Too bold for mind to conceive!
But these are every-day happenings
In the land of 'Make Believe.'

Would you follow the print of the tiny feet?
You must walk as they, undefiled.
Would you join in their fancies pure and sweet?
You must be as a little child.
But in vain should we seek it by night or day,
The task we should never achieve;
For only the little ones know the way
To the land of 'Make Believe.'

A RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS.

One of the youngest looking women we have ever known was one whose principle in life was never to expect too much of people, and in this lies the great secret of happiness. A large amount of worry and trouble comes from our too great expectations of people. We expect too much of our children, for example. They must be gifted, beautiful, obedient little compendiums of all the virtues, and if they are not all this we think bitter things, and sow wrinkles and grey hair and ill health for ourselves. What right have we to expect so much of our children? Blessed is the parent who looks tolerantly and philosophically on the faults of his children, and who realizes that he has no right to expect too much of children as long as the law of heredity holds good. Unless we ourselves are gifted, beautiful and obedient to the will of somebody else we have no right to expect such perfections of our children.

MOTHERS THAT ARE TOO KIND.

The so-called 'good mother' is too frequently really a bad one. She makes of her children monsters of selfishness, and never ends her voluntary slavery to them. So far as she is concerned, as a mother finds her chief joy in being a constant slave to her boys and girls, no one need complain; but such a course ruins the children. They grow up into selfish, ill-bred, dictatorial men and women, without self-control or discipline of mind or body, and utterly ignorant of that flower of courtesy which each human being should wear forever, fresh and fadeless, making the wearisome places of human life endurable by its charm. The most beautiful girl in the world, if she thinks of herself alone, and shows it by bad manners, merits only contempt.

HIS OBEDIENT DAUGHTER.

Doctor Randall is a busy physician who until recently has been a lover of method in the discipline of his children. He had impressed upon them that when he was busy reading or writing in his office he must not be interrupted on any account. His little boys and girls might enter softly and stand by his desk, but must not speak until he looked up and gave them permission.

One day, when Mrs. Randall and the servant were both absent from the house, the doctor sat in his office absorbed in a medical journal containing the interesting report of a recent extraordinary operation. Suddenly his youngest daughter came running in with flushed cheeks and excited eyes. She could hardly stand still while she waited for her father to look up and speak to her. She hopped from one foot to the other, and tapped the desk impatiently, but the sternness of previous admonitions had produced its effect, and she kept silence.

The doctor, on the other hand, did not look up quite so soon as he usually did. The operation was a very remarkable one; and moreover, the little girl's objectionable restlessness and impatience seemed to deserve punishment. At last, as a peculiar odor became noticeable, the doctor glanced up, saw his little girl's eager face, and said, 'Well, Margaret, what is it now?'

'Please, papa,' was the unexpected response, 'the house is on fire!'

And so it was. Because of a defective chimney, the woodwork in one of the rooms had become ignited, and while Margaret had been kept waiting before her father's desk, the flames had gained such headway that the house was seriously damaged. The Randall children are now permitted to speak to papa whenever and wherever they wish.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

THE COLD SPARE BED.

(By Kate Thorne.)

Since the days of the Inquisition there has existed no factor more potent in the bringing of discomfort and danger to the human race, than the cold spare bed.

It has been suggested by some of the knowing ones that people have no business to go visiting in cold weather; the proper place for them is at home, where they can sleep in their own beds, and have any quantity of hot bricks at their disposal if they want them.

But there are people who prefer to visit their friends in the winter. Why they should so elect is a mystery; but the fact is there, and every housekeeper who is blessed with friends and relatives has to meet it.

The spare chamber is generally situated on the north side of the house, because the family prefer rooms which are familiar with the light and sunshine.

Now, if you are going to have a guest this cold winter who is to remain overnight, you want to begin on that spare bed at least a week before she is expected to put in an appearance.

Throw open the windows, for a room will warm up in half the time if the dead air is gotten out. Pull the bed to pieces and give it a thorough airing. For some reason, known only to science, a bed gathers dampness if allowed to remain for any length of time 'made up'; and all of us who have ever agonized through a night in somebody's best bed, which had been made up ever since the last guest occupied it, know just how horribly and depressingly damp that spare bed dampness is.

Put the mattress in the sun if possible, and hang the bolster and the pillows out of the window. Never mind if your neighbors do see them and wonder what is the matter. Neighbors are given to wondering, and the majority of them enjoy it.

Let the springs see the light. Have a fire, or heat of some sort, in the chamber, until you can sit in one of the chairs without feeling as if you sat down in the refrigerator. Let the bed stay unmade until your guest arrives. She will care a great deal more about a warm back and a comfortable pair of feet than she will about seeing your spare bed in all its refulgent glory of lace-trimmed pillow shams set off with bows of blue ribbon.

See to it that there are some spare blankets, in case the weather becomes colder in the night; and if the room is heated by a stove, be sure that there is sufficient fuel at your visitor's command to have a warm room in the morning. Many a valuable life has been lost by sleeping in somebody's cold bed.

When a person is stirring about, cold can be endured without danger, perhaps; but when one lies down, he is comparatively helpless, and one must take the risk which threatens, without the power to fight against it.

We go to bed to rest, to take our ease, to sleep, to dream pleasant dreams; and the man who can successfully woo the 'sweet restorer' in a cold, spare bed, with his feet drawn up and the cold shivers running a race up and down his spine, and his teeth chattering in his head, is perhaps to be envied for his hardiness; but you do not want to subject a guest of yours to such an ordeal.

EATING AT NIGHT.

It was formerly thought that food taken at bedtime created indigestion and bad dreams. While undoubtedly rich and hearty food is inappropriate at the time chosen for repose, a light, nourishing repast at night often conduces to sound sleep by drawing the blood away from the brain, says the Chicago 'Chronicle.' Physicians are now advising a bedtime lunch for weak, nervous and emaciated people. The long hours of sleep consume about one-third of our existence. Although the demand made upon the system is naturally much less than during the waking hours, there is a wasting away of tissues consequent upon the suspension of nutriment for many hours. The body feeds upon itself, for food taken at dinner is digested at bedtime. Often one is restless and wakeful at night because the stomach is empty. Says a well-known physician:—Man is the only creature I know of who does not deem it proper to sleep on a good meal. The infant instinctively cries to be fed at night, showing that food is necessary during that time as well as through the day, and that left too long without it causes it discomfort, which it makes known by crying. If you crave it eat a light, easily digested lunch at bedtime. And the long hours of sleep will work out for you a problem in addition, instead of substraction, of adipose tissues.

MENDING SMALL BREAKS.

A small jar, filled with plaster-of-Paris, is one of the necessities in the storeroom of the careful housewife. Its uses can scarcely to be enumerated. When one of these inevitable breaks in the wall occurs, a few teaspoonfuls of plaster-of-Paris mixed with cold water and applied quickly with a palette knife will mend it beautifully. After it dries, the patch may be covered with a bit of wall paper neatly pasted on, or by a touch of oil or water-color paint from an artist's box, mixed to match exactly the tint of the wall. Nothing proves so excellent a mending medium for broken china, marble or statuary as a tablespoonful of plaster-of-Paris blended with dissolved gum tragacanth. Use it when the mixture is about the thickness of cream. Have the edges of the china clean and dry, then cover with the cement and press lightly together; wipe off the particles of paste that show, and tie. Leave for three or four days to become perfectly hard. When mouse-holes appear in the pantry or kitchen, fill them full of shavings of strong laundry soap, then fill up the hole with a paste made from plaster-of-Paris. For mending lamps which grow shaky in their sockets, for fastening in the chain that is so apt to leave its hole in the marble washstand, for repairing loosened tiles in the fireplace or floor, for filling tiny breaks in picture frames or moldings—indeed, for a hundred other small household purposes, plaster-of-Paris is almost as indispensable as the family glue-pot.

SELECTED RECIPES

HOW TO SERVE MUTTON IN MANY FORMS.

To the young housekeeper the following recipes may be of some interest, knowing, as we do, how hard it is to bring a quantity of mutton to a successful termination.

To lard a shoulder of mutton, cut half a pound of salt fat pork into narrow long strips. Roll them into a mixture of pepper, allspice and vinegar. Make incisions in the shoulder with a thin, narrow bladed knife, and thrust in the strips of pork, leaving about ¼ quarter of an inch projecting on the upper side. Put the meat into a dripping pan, and pour two cupfuls of boiling water over it. Cover with another pan, and cook for two hours if the shoulder is full size. Baste frequently for the first hour and a half with its own gravy, then with a mixture of melted butter and currant jelly. For the last half hour leave off the upper pan that the meat may brown. Thicken the strained gravy with browned flour, let it boil two minutes and serve.

To bake a leg of mutton, select one that weighs six or eight pounds. Cut down the under side and remove the bones. Fill with a dressing made of four ounces of suet, two of chopped ham, six ounces of stale bread, two eggs, one onion, a little thyme, parsley, nutmeg, salt and pepper. Sew up the meat and lay in a pan. Roast in a hot oven three hours, basting frequently with butter.

To lard mutton chops, trim off superfluous fat and skin, beat every chop flat and trim them neatly, removing the skin or fat, leaving only enough of the latter to make them palatable. Place the chops on a gridiron over a very clear fire and turn them frequently, taking care that the fork is not put into the lean part of the meat. Season with pepper and salt. When done, put a piece of fresh butter over each chop and send to the table on a hot dish.

To prepare a savory leg of mutton, take a leg of mutton, the day before you wish to cook it, and prepare it as follows:—Crush finely two tablespoonfuls of salt and a small clove of garlic, add a laurel leaf and a wineglassful of vinegar. After wiping the joint with a clean cloth, rub it over with this pickle, then let it stand for twenty-four hours, turning frequently. Roast in the ordinary way, adding a little of the strained pickle to the gravy when dishing up. Serve with red currant jelly, and vegetables.

To hash mutton, make some plain brown sauce, flavor it with tomato sauce, and also a few drops of anchovy sauce. Cut the meat into neat, and rather thick slices, and simmer them gently in the sauce for an hour and a half. Serve with sippets of toast.

To prepare lamb cutlets in aspic, braise some neck of lamb in stock. When cold, divide into cutlets, trim these neatly. Make half a pint of good brown sauce in this way: Melt an ounce of butter in a small stewpan, fry a slice of carrot, turnip, onion and tomato in it. When the vegetables are browned add three-quarters of an ounce of flour and fry that also till brown, taking care that it does not burn. Add half a pint of stock, boil up, and then simmer for twenty minutes; skim off the butter as it rises to the top. Strain, and when a little cool add half a gill of aspic jelly and a teaspoonful of glaze. Coat the cutlets evenly with this sauce. Pour some melted aspic into a tin; lay the cutlets on it when set, and cover with more aspic. When firm, cut into cutlets with a border of aspic to each. Dish in a row with salad as a border.—'Catholic News.'

To Fricassee Mutton—Put half a pint of milk into a saucepan with a thick slice of onion, some pieces of celery, and two or three thin slices of carrot and turnip, a tiny blade of mace, and salt and pepper to taste; when the milk has boiled, draw the pan to the side of the fire and let it simmer for twenty minutes. Fry half an ounce of butter and half an ounce of barley flour (or patent barley) together for a few minutes, without letting the flour brown, then the milk and add it gradually, stirring until the sauce is smooth and thick, and add a tablespoon of chopped parsley. Cut some slices from a boiled leg of mutton, put them into the sauce for ten minutes, but on no account let the latter boil. Prepare a border of boiled rice on a hot water plate, arrange the slices of meat neatly in the middle and pour the sauce over it.

To Stuff a Shoulder of Mutton.—Have the blade removed from a shoulder of mutton, and fill the cavity with a stuffing made with one and one-half cupfuls of breadcrumbs, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, juice of one lemon, one teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper and one egg. Mix these thoroughly. Sew up the opening; place the meat in a dripping pan and put it in the oven. Sprinkle with salt and a little flour. When brown add one-half cupful of water. Baste every fifteen minutes. Allow twenty minutes to the pound for roasting. Make a brown gravy. Serve in a gravy boat.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

POEM RECEIVED.

Miss Lillian Wilson, South Peacham, Vt., and Mrs. George Davis, Rockville, N.S., have courteously sent copies of the poem, 'She Liked Him Rale Weel.' It has already been published in the Home Department.



GOOD CHEER.

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

AMONG THE INDIANS.

A Sunshine branch has been formed among the Indians at Garden River, with twenty-seven members to start on. The president is Miss Kabaoosa, the chief's daughter. Mrs. Frost, the wife of the missionary, acts as secretary. At the last meeting, there was given a programme of singing and speeches, and a collection, amounting to over a dollar, was taken for Sunshine work.

The president suggested that it would be good for the members to do some sunshine work in the form of a 'bee,' to chop wood for the missionary. After the 'bee,' all were to gather for a supper at the president's house, the provisions to be supplied in baskets brought by Sunshine workers. The plans were carried out successfully. A good deal of firewood was cut for the missionary, and the supper in the evening was much enjoyed. Some music on violin and piano enlivened the proceedings, and a member of the society recited several Indian legends. Sacred music, in which all joined, concluded the events of the evening.

The missionary's wife, in writing to the international headquarters, says it will be a good thing for the Indians when they understand and enter heartily into the spirit of the Sunshine society.

One of the executive at headquarters is sending something personally to each member of the Garden River branch in turn. She is very anxious that the members shall receive encouragement, and has written to the secretary of the Westmount branch, suggesting that some good reading be sent to them at times.

WESTMOUNT ITEMS.

The musical committee of the Westmount branch is arranging for a concert to be given for the entertainment of the inmates of St. Margaret's Home, on Feb. 10.

The next meeting of the branch will be held in Victoria hall, on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 3.30 p.m. An interesting feature of the meeting will be reports from the various committees.

A request for literature has been received from Dauphin, Man. Several parcels have been sent out to different addresses by mail. The secretary wishes to acknowledge books, magazines, etc., from Mrs. Mack, Mrs. White (2801 St. Catherine street), Mrs. Hamilton (Peel street), Mrs. Hopewell, Westmount 'Advertiser,' Miss Cooper (Chateauguay), and Mrs. Black (Dorchester street).

If any little girl wishes to send Sunday school papers to a mission in the North-West, she can obtain the address from the secretary. Miss Macdonald would also like to hear from any willing to send their Saturday's 'Witness' to addresses which she will furnish.

Letters to the secretary should be addressed to Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street, Westmount. Literature for the society, addressed to Victoria Hall, Westmount, is taken charge of by the caretaker.

MONTREAL NOTES.

Some good contributions for the Newfoundland Sunshine library have been received, including a very fine case of bound books from Mrs. John Forman, also books and magazines from Mrs. David Stroud and Mrs. G. Robinson.

THE YEAR IN SHERBROOKE.

The Sherbrooke Sunshine branch is just completing its first year, having been organized in February, 1902. It has endeavored to be like the rays of the sun, penetrating into places where other light and warmth were wanting. The president, giving a resume of the year's work, writes:

Membership fees and dues have been paid in kind acts. Two sales have been held during the year with very pleasing results. The net receipts, over a hundred dollars, are being used not alone for 'local charities' so-called, but to help brighten the lives of those who live in the shadow. The idea that sunshine is not charity, is constantly being emphasized by the workers and yet the sunshine is in many cases, from the nature of it, in a way charitable, but it is offered in such a manner that the recipient may not consider it a charity, but rather good cheer. During months of last summer a flower mission was organized. Over two hundred bouquets were distributed, many of them with 'sunshine' tadughts attached. Early in October four barrels were made ready for Dr. Grenfell's Deep Sea Mission—including one especially intended for the children. The society intend making this an annual donation. During the present winter months they have been working quietly here and there, visiting the sick, remembering the lonely, distributing magazines and reading matter to those round about them who seldom have it, and yet much appreciate its value. At the Christmas time special remembrances were sent to families and individuals in various ways. It has given the officers and members much pleasure to have their appeals for aid so promptly responded to. A look-out committee to report instances of loneliness or illness—a helping hand committee to alleviate such cases; a visiting committee and a corresponding committee are some of the divisions of the society. With the largely increased membership list and the correspondingly increased circle of friends it is hoped that much sunshine may be scattered broadcast through the city of Sherbrooke this coming year.

The secretary of the Westmount branch asks if anyone who has a nice interesting book to pass on, will mail it to the Rev. Richard Taylor, Ymir, B.C.

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

RAILWAYS IN ENGLAND.

The care which the men exercise in their work is strikingly illustrated by the fact that out of 1,172,395,900 passengers who travelled last year, not a single person was killed. It is a sad fact that 539 railway employees during the same period were killed on the line. The Railway Mission's object is the spiritual, moral and social welfare of 534,141 men employed on the railways of the United Kingdom as well as those in the colonies and other places abroad. The secretary of the Railway Mission is Mr. R. Nixon, Strand, W. C., London.

Advertisements.

IF BABY COULD TALK.

'I am sure if baby could only talk,' says Mrs. B. Gaffney, L'Amable, Ont., 'she would praise Baby's Own Tablets, too. They have given better results than any other medicine I have ever used for my little one.' This is the verdict of all mothers who have used Baby's Own Tablets, and it is the very best proof that no other medicine can equal them for the speedy relief and cure of the common ailments of little ones. These Tablets cure colic, constipation, sour stomach, diarrhoea and simple fevers; they break up colds, prevent croup, and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, and are positively guaranteed to contain no opiate. All children take them readily, and for very young infants they can be crushed to a powder. You can get Baby's Own Tablets from any druggist at 25c a box, or they will be mailed, postage paid, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Send for our book on the care of infants and young children. Every mother should have it.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Mr. George Cadbury states that at Bournville, the model township in which his employees reside, there have been only three deaths during the year, whereas, if the mortality had been the same as in Birmingham generally, the deaths would have numbered sixty-eight.

A new pulpit has been placed in St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Shanghai. It is made of solid teak, richly carved, and is beautifully finished and polished. The work was done entirely by Chinese craftsmen, none of whom were Christians. The pulpit was paid for entirely by members of the congregation.

The 'English Churchman' has just celebrated its 'Diamond Jubilee.' In the course of a descriptive and reminiscent article the editor wrote of his paper: 'Its career represents a remarkable conversion from Tractarian Sacerdotalism to Bible Protestantism. At the close of six decades, this publication rejoices through the good hand of God upon it, to preach the Faith which at its outset it sought to destroy.'

The National executive of the Temperance Ironsides in Great Britain has officially appointed Mr. Tennyson Smith as 'Round-the-World Missionary' in connection with the 'world-wide Pledge-signing Crusade,' and also to investigate the working of Prohibition in America. Mr Tennyson Smith took a prominent part in the prohibition contests of New Zealand and Australia when on tour there some years ago.

Out of 2,887 Congregational ministers in England 2,551 are total abstainers, and of 320 students for the ministry all but 19 are teetotalers. Out of 325 Presbyterian ministers, 247 are abstainers. Out of 6,638 ministers and local preachers amongst the Free Methodists, Methodist New Connexion and Bible Christians, 5,602 are abstainers, also all students. Of 369 ministers of the Friends 350 are abstainers.

An important step has been taken in England towards the amalgamation of the Methodist New Connexion, the United Methodist Free Churches, and the Bible Christians. Committees have met in furtherance of the informal discussion of the question at the Ecumenical Conference in 1901, where certain preliminary difficulties were disposed of. There was an excellent attendance from all parts of the country, and a no less excellent spirit shown in the discussion. The matter is to be further considered by the various conferences of 1903 with a view to practical action, in the hope that 'an ultimate wider movement may result in the organic reunion of every section of Methodism in one great Methodist Church.'

The Catholics throughout the world, states the 'Catholic News,' are to show their love and affection to the Pope on the completion of his silver jubilee, next April, by presenting him with a magnificent jewel, for the purchase of which all will be asked to contribute. The jewel is a magnificent topaz, weighing 1.784 kilos, or nearly four pounds, and is the largest in the world. It is now being carved in Rome. It will contain the Papal arms and a representation of Christ breaking bread. The Universal Express Company, of New York, has received from the Vatican 150 cases for the Archbishops and Bishops of North America. These packages contain notices of the presentation of the gift and will be displayed in all the churches of the country.

The Italian Evangelical Alliance of New York city, an institution in friendly alliance with the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance, has for its chief aims the fostering of a spirit of unity among the Italian pastors in this country, rendering them mutually helpful through mutual interchange of experience, and through united study of methods; awakening and increasing interest and sympathy among American fellow-Christians, and, in short, helping to advance the kingdom of God among Italians in America.

Canon Beeching, treasurer of Westminster Abbey, states that the total amount received from the public for viewing the Abbey, after the Coronation, was £4,949 8s. 10d. After deducting the expenses incurred for the admission of the public on the seven days on which the Abbey was opened, the Chapter has applied the money to grants to societies which have suffered owing to the loss of Abbey offertories, or which have some special claim, local or other, upon the bounty of the Abbey Church. Thus, the Bishop of London's fund has received a grant of £210.

Archdeacon Madden, speaking at Liverpool made some earnest comments on the neglect of the Lord's Day. He felt that the age is drifting into a spirit of self-indulgence on the Lord's Day—making it a day in which amusement and enjoyment are put first. The young merchants of the city have more leisure than their fathers had. They can get golf on two days of the week and on Saturday afternoon, and that being so, why do they want it on Sunday morning? It is this class that is setting the example to the working class to desecrate the Lord's Day. The other day, at a local golf club with 250 members, 200 voted for playing golf on Sunday.

A story has just come to us, says the 'Missionary Herald,' of the Christian chieftain, Khama, of South Africa, who, when passing through Mafeking, was urged to speak in the mission church at that town. He was very unwilling to do so, declaring he was no speaker; but he finally consented, and addressed the people in a very simple, straightforward way. Among other things he said: 'I am going down to Capetown because the High Commissioner has sent for me. I do not know what he wants, but I will obey his summons. So you must obey the words of our Master, Jesus Christ. Even when we do not know what his purpose is, we must go in faith at his command.' Would that the Christian world would hear and heed this simple exhortation of the African chieftain!

From statements made to the Glasgow Town Council at a recent meeting, it seems that the cigarette habit has broken out among girls in the higher schools, while in the lower grades of society the weed is becoming more popular every day among girls. A deputation of anti-nicotinists, which waited on the council, also dealt with the boy-smoking question, the statement being made that out of 114 boys questioned only five said they had not smoked, while 75 percent smoked when they could and 50 percent smoked 'rather oftener than they could!' After these statements, the Glasgow magistrates promised to consider the question from a legislative point of view.

Archdeacon Govett, of Gibraltar, in a letter to the public upon the consumption of alcohol in the British army, points out that despite the strong evidence adduced by Lord Napier and Lord Wolseley as to the criminal effects of alcohol in the army (nearly 90 percent of the crime being attributed to it), and despite the evidence of statistics, science and experience, the lads of both the army and navy of Britain are daily dosed with intoxicants. The marine, at the age of twenty, is served every day with his tot of rum, and cheap drinking canteens are regimental institutions. 'Until these customs, supported by high authority, are destroyed,' says Mr. Govett, 'we shall have the shameful vices which send men to hospital or prison flourishing both in the army and the navy. What is the use of discipline for the body, if there is no discipline applied to the appetite?—'Ram's Horn.'

WORK OF THE LARGEST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

There are differences of opinion as to what proportion of a society's income should be spent on its running expenses. Some missionary societies can boast of sending to the foreign field all but two or three percent of the funds contributed to it. An instance of the opposite policy is furnished by the grand 'C. M. S.,' which represents the foreign work of the evangelical party in the Church of England. This 'Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East,' whose 'Short Annual Report' for 1902 is before us, is the largest missionary society in the world, partly no doubt on account of the very wide constituency it can appeal to, but partly also on account of the work and the money which it has put into constructing that constituency. Its five monthly papers, its children's books, its lantern slides for lending, and other agencies for interesting old and young, all mean an outlay which has been criticised as extravagance, but which should rather be praised as most efficient advertising. The returns have justified the expenditure. This last year, however, it has been considered advisable to retrench somewhat in this line, and as an instance the majority of subscribers are receiving this year only a short annual report instead of the larger one which is usually distributed. It is a longer report, however, than those of most societies, and if the larger one is proportionately more interesting, we are sorry not to see it. We get almost a bird's eye view of the progress of civilization in the 150 pages of this report. In Uganda a new cathedral to seat four thousand people, the first brick building of the capital, has been built, the foundation stone being a huge rock that formerly marked the grave of Pilkington. In Japan Mr. John R. Mott's visit was welcomed by Bishop Awdry, who calls him 'delightfully definite and full of common sense,' and the number of new adherents of the C. M. S. in Japan is 70 percent greater than the year before. The wise discipline of the mission schools is appreciably raising the standard of manliness in certain localities.

In Kashmir, Mr. Tyndale-Biscoe has fostered with a surprising measure of success a zeal for athletics among some 800 High School boys who are under his care in the schools at Srinagar and its neighborhood. Last year 250 of these lads, who came from the most influential families in Kashmir, were taught to swim; and at the special request of the Maharajah, who asked that some of the boys might swim before him, 150 went en masse into the river, and swam past his court, some swimming the whole length of the city, two and a half miles. These schools have also set the city an example in sanitary reform, when it sorely needs. Fearing a return of an epidemic of cholera, which ravaged the country in 1901, an engineer corps was organized among the masters and boys, to teach the citizens how to clean their streets and compounds. Much opposition was excited, and it was reported that the aim in view was to make the Brahman boys break their caste by acting as scavengers, and thus promote their conversion to Christianity. Some 399 boys were drawn away, but the schools survived and increased in general esteem. And not only so, but the municipality of the city was led to take action, and they made the masters of the mission school honorary supervisors of the city sanitation.

The first convert of a strange race—the pigmies—was baptized last year, and a hundred young Bengalis were confirmed in Calcutta. The ancient church of Syrian Christians in Travancore calls conventions to hear the C. M. S. preachers, ten thousand being present at one meeting. The present Amir of Afghanistan follows his father's policy in keeping missionaries out of his country, but his wife is an intimate friend of Miss May Phillips, of the Zenana Mission, and openings for the Gospel are looked for.

Branches of the C. M. S. in New Zealand and New South Wales take a share in the work. The branch in this country is called the 'Canadian Church Missionary Society.' Its representatives are mentioned as doing good work in Japan, but the Indians of the North-West are still largely the care of the parent society.

WHERE PROHIBITION WOULD STRIKE HARD.

(Michigan 'Advocate.')

It is conceded by all that state prohibition is always effective in driving out distilleries, breweries and wholesale liquor houses. Saloons may survive in the form of 'blind pigs,' but the liquor factories can not subsist. This is in itself both directly and indirectly a big gain. It destroys the power of capital to influence legislation and control government. It removes many temptations from public view, and it eradicates the prevalent evil custom of opening saloons simply to create demand for the liquors manufactured. In Detroit, for instance, it is the custom of the brewers to pay many of the saloon licenses so as to create a sort of monopoly for their trade and multiply the number of consumers. Of the 1,400 saloon licenses issued in Wayne county, about 400 are issued in the name of some brewing concern, proprietor, bookkeeper, or attache. These men have nothing directly to do with the management of the saloons. They simply pay the taxes, thus satisfying the law, and allow the saloonkeepers to go ahead as they please. But of course every saloonkeeper whose tax is thus paid by a brewery is expected to sell only that brewery's product, and in this way the breweries reap an immense profit by paying the taxes. One brewing company has taken out sixty-six licenses, another forty-three, another twenty-nine, another thirty-one, another seventeen, another sixteen, and so on. Thus it appears that the fifteen brewing companies of Detroit practically control the trade of about one-third of the saloons. Were prohibition in vogue this cunning little liquor trust would receive a knock-out blow, and with it would go a vast deal of political power and municipal patronage. How strange it is that sensible men of Michigan, the law-makers and voters, can not discern this fact. They do discern it. They know all about it. But they are so stupefied and deadened under tax-money poison that they will not bestir themselves. Very soon petrifaction may be expected, and the brewery-saloon-license-drunk curse will become a permanent part of our state system.

PROPOSED BEDOUIN MISSION.

An effort is being made to establish a mission with the object of reaching the neglected seed of Ishmael. It has only very recently been found possible to carry the Gospel and Scriptures to them. Mr. Archibald Forder, who went forth leaning in simple trust upon the arm of God, penetrated seven hundred and fifty miles into Arabia, and went from tent to tent, and from town to town in those unknown and mysterious lands, unfolding the story of Jesus and his love, speaking and reading to the people in their own tongue. Though frequently in danger, with no apparent way of escape open to him, Mr. Forder's faith never wavered. God helped him, and used him in wonderful ways.

The mission now being formed, with Jerusalem as its base and headquarters, will reach the neglected poor of the Holy City and the Bedouin of Northern Arabia, Eastern Palestine, and the Sinai Peninsula, and will also keep in constant touch with the ever flowing stream of Arabs who visit Jerusalem. The Arabs come immense distances to sell and buy in Jerusalem, and they are obliged to stay there a few days, during which, very often, they get robbed and pillaged. A safe shelter would be an inestimable boon to them, and right gladly would they listen to the Gospel story told them by their benefactors.—'The Christian.'

PROGRESS IN CHINA.

The remarkable change which has come over China during the last year or two has not quite seized the imagination of Christian people as it might have done. The news has filtered through slowly, and has been too disconnected to make a deep impression upon us. Dr. Timothy Richard's article in the current 'Contemporary Review,' however, will help many to understand the significance of the new order of things. Humanly speaking, the impossible was accomplished when the Viceroy asked a Christian missionary to undertake the superintendence of a new educational system for the mandarins. The conservatism of centuries was thus broken up in a day. It is only a question of time, and their religion will follow into the abyss. Dr. Richard states that during last year 150,000 students presented themselves for the higher examination, for the M.A. degree, at the various new colleges subsidized by the state, and about ten times that number for the B.A.; and he asks, pertinently enough, what must be the result of the passing of the old order and the flow of the tide of western science and thought. God has many ways of fulfilling his purposes, and this may be the beginning of his way for China. In any case, the door is opened, and the Church will yet see her opportunity to enter, bearing the full message of the Gospel to a waiting people.—'Christian.'

WHAT 'EXPERIENCE AND HISTORY TESTIFY.'

At a meeting of the South India Association, held at Coonoor in May last, an address was given by the Rev. W. I. Chamberlain on 'The need of moral education for the youth of India.' A few extracts will show the trend of thought: 'The people of all classes in India are religious.' 'All Malas in the Cuddapah district can be reached by little effort.' 'Have we any right to inquire too much into motives?' 'The feeling that Christianity is the true religion is the main motive with the masses who move toward Christianity.' 'Such movements spread in India on lines of family relationship.' 'Experience and history testify that mass movements are of Divine appointment.' 'More abiding results have been obtained where people have come in mass than as individuals.' 'The signs are many that the caste people are coming out to Christianity.'—'Baptist Missionary Review.'

GREAT WAVE OF EVANGELISM IN JAPAN.

The Rev. W. P. Buncombe, of Japan, said at a recent meeting:—'When the Holy Spirit was specially poured upon us in Japan, the very first result was a marked wave of evangelistic effort. We had had a staff of 1,600 earnest workers throughout the land, but, in spite of their efforts, when we had taken to furnishing statistics to try to find what was the actual result of their labors, it amounted to little more than one baptized soul for each worker in each year. But when the wave of evangelism came, our workers were numbered by tens of thousands. They had great numbers of hearers, many of whom were willing to enroll themselves as seekers after truth, who were wishful to become Christians. This compelled the attention of the Japanese nation to Christianity. Hitherto it had been obscure and officially ignored, but now the attention of the world was called to what God was doing in Tokio. Then the question of finances came up, but the Japanese Christians came nobly forward with help and the work is still going on. I have had many letters from missionaries there asking for prayers that God may continue to bless them in their work.'

HIGH-WATER MARK FOR MISSIONS.

Sherbourne Street Church, Toronto, on Sunday last gave over ten thousand dollars for missions—five thousand for the General Missionary Fund, and five thousand for the Emergency Fund for the North-West. That splendid collection puts Sherbourne Street Church at the head of the list, and gives an example which we hope will be a stimulus and incentive to all the churches in our land. So far as we know, it is not only the largest amount ever given by any single Methodist congregation to missions, but the largest amount ever given for missions at one time by any church of any denomination in Canada. —'Christian Guardian.'

BIBLE SOCIETY

EIGHTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE MONTREAL AUXILIARY.

The eighty-second annual meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in Knox Church on Thursday. His Grace Archbishop Bond, president of the Auxiliary, presided. On the platform were also the Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto; the Rev. Dr. Shaw, the Rev. Principal E. M. Hill, D.D., the Rev. Prof. Scrimger, D.D., Mr. Alex. Johnson, LL.D., vice-principal of McGill University; the Rev. Principal Brandt, the Rev. Prof Tory, the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D., the Rev. F. M. Dewey, Mr. George Hague and Mr. Samuel Finley. A large number of clergy and ministers belonging to the various city churches were also in the audience. The attendance was larger than was expected, considering the inclemency of the weather.

The meeting was opened with devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. James Fleck, pastor of the church. The chairman followed with a few brief remarks before introducing the speakers. Referring to the prominent position which the Bible had been given among Anglo-Saxons, he said: 'For centuries, whenever a ruler of Great Britain was crowned; whatever other symbol or ceremony was used, the coronation was not complete without handing the sovereign a Bible. The words used were: 'Receive the most valuable thing in the world. Here is wisdom; here is the royal law; here are the lively oracles of God.'

'With these words almost ringing in our ears,' he said, 'we can say they are true. If Canada is to be great and free she must be true to the Bible.' The Bible was still the secret of England's greatness. Canada must be faithful to the Bible, and if faithful she must take steps to send the Bible to all the world.

The Rev. Prof. Tory, honorary corresponding secretary, presented the annual report, which was printed in pamphlet form, and was taken as read. In this report the secretary referred to the loss sustained in the death of Mr. D. Torrance Fraser, the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, the resignation of Mr. Stacey and the appointment of Mr. J. H. Carson as general agent of the society. The work of the collectors, the preparations for the centennial celebration to take place next year, and the general increase in the funds, and the work accomplished by the society, were also explained. The parent society issued 5,067,421 Bibles last year, an increase of 20,000 copies over any preceding year, and finished the twelve months with a deficit of nearly £5,000. To meet this the Montreal Society has been able to increase its annual gift by £100, making in all £500.

The work done by the Montreal Society during the year consisted in the issue of Bibles, 6,508; Testaments, 7,059; portions, 9,157; total copies, 22,724; increase over 1901, 708.

In the French language were distributed: Bibles, 659; Testaments, 2,673; portions, 2,830; total copies, 6,162; increase over 1901, 330.

The gratuitous distributions of Scriptures have been as follows: Bibles, 1,532; Testaments, 2,835; portions, 3,182; total, 7,549; increase over 1901, 729. Total value, $1,162.31. Increase over 1902, $132.22.

Five colporteurs, three French and two English, have been employed during the year.

The receipts for the year amounted to $18,762.21, including the balance from last year of $1,651.85. The total disbursements on account of the year have amounted to $13,773.77, showing a balance of $4,988.44.

The report of the Ladies' Bible Association, besides mentioning the work of the four Bible women working among the English, the two Bible women dealing with French, and the visits to the General Hospital, spoke of the growing importance of the work among the Italians of Montreal, and the good effects of the labors of the Italian Bible woman who visits their compatriots.

It was moved by Mr. S. Finley, and seconded by Mr. Alexander Johnson, M.A., LL.D., that the report be adopted, printed and circulated, and that the sum of £500 sterling be granted to the parent society in aid of its general operations. The motion was carried.

The Rev. Dr. Potts was called upon to give an address on the work of the society, and delivered an eloquent address. There were two ways of helping the society—by giving a special thank offering to the Canadian branches and by organizing a Canadian Bible Society. The British and Foreign Bible Society was world-wide in its operations and influence. It was started by three persons ninety-nine years ago, and its object was the evangelization of the world. The Bible Society and the missionary were co-workers and interdependent. Its influences were broadening and unifying. The bonds which united Christians were not ecclesiastical nor doctrinal, but spiritual. The Bible Society should be supported because of its sublime purposes and certainty of success. Notwithstanding the vast grandeur of its past history, the most glorious days of Christianity were still ahead.

The Rev. Principal Brandt followed with a very interesting account of the condition and needs of the mission fields in the Province of Quebec. The greater part of the province was without the Gospel, and to this lack must be attributed most of the drawbacks among the people of this province.

The musical portion of the service was made very enjoyable by the contribution of a solo by Mrs. W. H. Creed, soloist of the First Baptist Church, and a selection by the Mount Royal male trio, Messrs. Tarlton and Bray.

In the afternoon a meeting of Bible workers was held in the basement of the church, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Shaw, when interesting reports were presented by the colporteurs and Bible women employed by the society. Tea was served by the ladies of the church, and the proceedings closed with an informal conference by the workers on matters of interest to their work.

THE GREATEST DAY OF HIS LIFE.

Mr. Walter S. Elliott, a missionary in North China, who is a graduate of Moody Bible Institute, sends back the following extracts from his diary:—

'——, 1902. The greatest day of my life! Active missionary work begun! Witnessed before thousands and sold 100 gospels. In this Chinese inn, with candles shining from niches for idols, I certainly feel like a foreign missionary. Visitors thronged my room all evening. Here I am, a lone foreigner, surrounded by hordes of heathen who a few short months ago were hunting down foreigners like wild animals. A wonderful change has come over them. At Wang-o-Ting-To, where we stopped at noon, I was cordially received. Before reaching this place I had offered gospels for sale at a village well, where we stopped to water the animals, but the people did not buy. I was much concerned and asked the Lord to help me at the next stop. So after I had eaten a hasty lunch I went out to the crowd in the inn yard and held up a gospel, repeating the name of Jesus, and pointing up. I prayed "Jesus help me" in Chinese, and sang in their language "Jesus loves me." They were greatly interested and bought gospels so fast that my carters had to assist in handing them out.

'As we were leaving this place I saw two memorial tablets with wreaths still hanging on them. The crosses on top, the inscription in French and Chinese, the date "1900" told the story of martyrdom. Some yards beyond were several hundred new graves.

'Toward evening eight young men came running out of a village to buy gospels. They had seen the "Yesu" books and had gone home for money. Young men who thus exert themselves to get the gospel will surely appreciate it. All day long we were not out of sight of a live Chinaman, nor the grave of a dead one. Usually many villages were in sight. Temples and idols abound, and my heart was stirred as was Paul's at Athens. My heart keeps praying the Lord's prayer for laborers. Luke x., 2.

'Up at 2 a.m. for an early start. To-day a carter's arm was run over by a wheel. The crowd was much interested in my dressing the wound. In every village he showed his bandaged arm while he offered gospels for sale, saying "Yesu hao"—"Jesus good." I pray he may let Jesus bind up a broken heart and be as zealous in witnessing to that.'—'Ram's Horn.'

ITALIANS IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

Bishop Potter has just dedicated the new Church of San Salvatore, which has been erected at 359 Broome street, New York, for Italians of the Protestant Episcopal faith. The church is the outgrowth of a small mission which was started in connection with Grace Chapel nearly twenty years ago by the Rev. Constantine Stauder. Archdeacon Nelson has recently been the minister in charge. The cost of the new building and the site, the latter a gift from Miss Catherine Lorillard Wolfe, was about $115,000. The expense of furnishing the church was largely undertaken by women of Grace Church congregation. The dedication services were attended by many prominent members of the Episcopal Church.

Special evangelistic effort in behalf of the Italians of Philadelphia is at present being made by the joint committee of the Philadelphia Presbyterians. A large lot has been rented, the site occupied by the tent during the summer, and a corrugated iron tabernacle is being erected which will seat one thousand people. Prof. Daranti, a converted Italian, has organized an orchestra and choral society from among his countrymen, and in order to stimulate interest in the work among the Italians he is taking them around to the churches on Sabbath or Wednesday evenings. They render excellent music, and some of the number at each service give testimony as to what Christ has done for them. There are in Philadelphia in all about 70,000 Italians, and it is stated that the churches throughout the city have not been so manifestly alive for many years in the direction of going out after the unsaved as they now are in the hope of bringing this vast throng to Christ.

ANOTHER BLOW AT THE GAMBLING EVIL.

Another victory of an important nature has been won in the anti-gambling crusade. The proprietors of the 'Sportsman' were charged by the Anti-Gambling League with inserting in that paper an illegal advertisement of a firm of betting touts. The defence was that the proprietors were not aware of the real character of the advertisement. Fortunately it was decided that its insertion was a punishable offence, and a fine of ten pounds, plus costs, was inflicted. In this, a severe blow has been struck against one of the most insidious evils of the day. There is to be an appeal, but it is to be hoped that the sentence will be upheld by the higher court. The fine is not great, but the principle established is all important.—'The Christian.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

February 15, 1903.

CHRISTIAN SELF-CONTROL.

A Temperance Lesson.

('Pilgrim Series.'—Lesson VII.)

Cor. viii., 4-13.

Golden Text,—'Let us therefore follow after the things which make for peace.'—Rom. xiv., 19.

KNOWLEDGE AND LOVE.

Recall from the study of a week ago what sort of a city Corinth was, and think of the many questions of every-day conduct that would trouble a handful of Christians living in the midst of a great pagan city. This letter of Paul to the Christians in Corinth was a reply to a letter from them in which they had told him of their difficulties and asked his counsel. One of the questions they asked him was 'what to do about eating meat that had been offered before idols.' The markets were full of it, for the priests could eat only a part, and sold the rest. Some held that it was wrong to eat it, for it seemed to them like taking part in heathen worship, and others held that it made no difference one way or the other. Those who did not eat looked down upon those who ate for indulging in what they considered questionable practices. Those who ate, believing that it was not a question of right and wrong at all, looked down on their brethren for being so superstitious as to think that the foolishness of offering a piece of beef before the statue of an imaginary divinity made it wrong to eat the beef.

'Knowledge.'—The letter to Paul had probably boasted 'knowledge,' and the broader of the two views just mentioned. Paul checks that boasting instantly. Knowledge is not to decide, but love.

THE LIBERTY OF KNOWLEDGE.

Paul clearly hold that the thing in itself is not wrong. Idols are nothing, and the previous experience of the meat we eat has as little to do with the religion of Jesus Christ as the price we pay a pound for it. Paul would have his converts glory in the liberty they have in the gospel.

THE SELF-DENIAL OF LOVE.

'Howbeit.'—Paul does not stop there. 'There is not in all men that knowledge.' That insight, clearness and breadth of view, which Paul and part of the Corinthians have attained. Some knew that idols were nothing, but felt that this was wrong. Conscience protested, and to disregard conscience is sin. 'Take heed.' Broad-minded freedom is good, but it does not justify selfishness. In theory as he shows in the next Chapter, Paul was most liberal, in practice, most conservative 'for the sake of others.' In settling all questions of right and wrong conduct, now as then, there is the greatest need of charity, love, unselfishness. The Christian must not simply ask, 'How does the matter look to be? Would it do me any harm?' but he must ask, 'What would be best for all concerned?' We may feel that it is best to give up some things for the sake of others—not that we are governed by their consciousness, for we are not—but simply that the giving up might help them.

THE WEAK BROTHER.

Who was he? He was one who, having been taught all his life to reverence idols could not wholly emancipate himself from the hold they had upon him. He could not yet fully grasp the fact that they were nothing, and therefore that meat offered before them had acquired no new sanctity, but was just the same as before. To eat the meat, knowing that it had been offered to an idal, was to recognize the idol as a god. He could not do it, therefore, without violating his conscience, nor could he see other Christians partaking of it without feeling that they were false to their professions, and hence his own faith was liable to be destroyed. Those who were stronger of mind were no doubt inclined to be impatient with them, and perhaps to speak to them reprovingly and contemptuously. But they did not themselves have the full spirit of the gospel, which was a beautiful consideration for the weak. 'Now we that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves,' (Rom. xv., 1), is the principle that Paul lays down, and which, when acted upon, makes a Christian a knight-errant. The tendency among men is to make sport of the weak. Thus you will hear men who can drink a great deal without getting drunk sneer at those who are not tempted in those ways at all. The world says to every one, 'You ought to be strong'; and tramples down those who are not; the Church says to the weak, 'Come, and we will help you to be strong.' Like its Master, the Church is in the world to save and guard the weak.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Feb. 9.—I. Cor. viii., 1-13.
Tuesday, Feb. 10.—I. Cor. ix., 19-27.
Wednesday, Feb. 11.—Prov. iii., 1-17.
Thursday, Feb. 12.—Gal. v., 13-26.
Friday, Feb. 13.—Phil. ii., 1-13.
Saturday, Feb. 14.—Col. iii., 1-14.
Sunday, Feb. 15.—Matt. v., 43-48.

FOR WHOM CHRIST DIED.

(Marianne Farningham, in the 'Christian World.')

Perhaps he is your cross, or care,
He needs your pity and your prayer
He is about you everywhere;
'For whom Christ died.'

He walks life's ways with weary feet,
He faces you where cross roads meet—
Without him is your Heaven complete
For whom Christ died?

You turn to him unpitying eyes
Because he is not strong nor wise:
He is the man whom you despise
For whom Christ died.

Much wrong and evil has he done,
He does not know himself God's son,
He does not dream he is the one
For whom Christ died.

But unto you it is revealed;
Then stand beside him on the field,
And hearten him, lest he should yield,
For whom Christ died.

His heart is sad, his eyes are dim,
Fill up his joy cup to the brim.
Be brave, and true, and strong for him
For whom Christ died.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
World Wide	1.00
Northern Messenger	30c
" " 10 copies or more to one address at 20c per copy.	

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

To Great Britain and other Postal Union countries:—"Daily Witness" $6.60; "Weekly Witness" $2.60; "World Wide" $1.00 "Northern Messenger" 80 cts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 8c per line per insertion. "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 made. In all cases the full price must ccompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 10 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 notice

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 Order 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 $3.00 for 5c; $3 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.

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

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.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any subscriber who would like to have specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send us on a post card the names and addresses to which he would like the papers sent.

CLUB OFFERS.

'Weekly Witness'	$1.00
'World Wide'	1.00
Both for $1.50.	
'Daily Witness'	$3.00
'World Wide'	1.00
Both for $3.25.	
'Weekly Witness'	$1.00
'World Wide'	1.00
'Northern Messenger'	.30
The three papers, $1.75.	
'Daily Witness'	$3.00
'World Wide'	1.00
'Northern Messenger'	.30
The three papers, $3.50.	

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm, Drop Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness' one year, $27.00.

The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, post paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.

A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post paid to subscribers, $1.50.

For two new subscriptions to any of the following publications the sender will be entitled to the same free:

'Daily Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1904	$3.00
'Weekly Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1904	1.00
'World Wide,' to Jan. 1, 1904	1.00
'Northern Messenger,' to Jan. 1, 1904	.30

One old and two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' and $3.00 will entitle the sender to 'World Wide,' to Jan. 1, 1904.

Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.

Postage extra to Great Britain and other Postal Union countries; also, Montreal and suburbs.

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for $5.00 worth of subscriptions for 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of five renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.50.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is

FEBRUARY, 1903

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

STILL ANOTHER CLAIMANT.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Still another alleged relative of Eli Hyman has been heard from, in the person of Mrs. Esther Hyman, of 59 Treegrove Road, Holloway, London, N., England, who bases her claim for a share of the fortune on the ground that her late husband's name was Hyman, and that when she first met him in 1856 there were few Hebrews bearing the name of Hyman, and all of them were in the rag trade. She addressed her letter to Dr. Charles O'Reilly, of the Toronto General Hospital.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1903.

The more that is known about the bombardment of Fort San Carlos by the German warships the less creditable that exploit appears. A fortification built of mud about a hundred years ago, armed with a few guns, mostly of obsolete pattern, and manned by a handful of 'Dagoes' of no reputation as artillerists, was able to beat off and prevent three warships entering the harbor of Maracaibo. Yet these warships were of the latest type of modern cruisers, ironclad, armed with the best Krupp guns afloat, and manned by perfectly trained artillerymen. For many hours they rained a hurricane of bombshells on the fort, apparently enjoying the exercise as a sort of schietzenfest. They killed a few Dagoes, to be sure, and burned a slab village of fishermeu's huts, but they did not hurt the fort much nor dismount a single gun. Many of the shells never exploded, and, the Venezuelans say, the German gunners' aim was so wild that the greater number fell outside the fort. The Germans have been compared to a boy with a new gun on his first shooting expedition. They seize every opportunity to blaze away at anything and everything that offers, to see if they can hit it, but generally miss. In the San Carlos incident they merely demonstrated the defensive value of earthworks on the shore, even if antiquated, against an attacking fleet, and their own inefficiency as gunners. The satirical comments of the European and American press on the affair must be particularly galling to German pride. To be laughed at for their inferior target practice hurts the Germans more than the prospect of provoking the United States disturbs them.

At a meeting of Irishmen in Boston the other day it was proposed to issue a protest by all Irish societies against the sentence imposed on 'Colonel' Arthur Lynch. It should have occurred to them that any action of the kind would injure more than improve the Colonel's chances of pardon. The law against treason is the same in all nations, and the penalty everywhere is death. Every government has the inherent right to command the obedience and exact the loyalty of its subjects. No nation recognizes the right of a man to renounce his allegiance and join an enemy in making war on his own country. Suppose a citizen of the United States, for instance, of which the Irishmen of Boston claim to be citizens, were to have gone to the Philippines, renounced his allegiance and joined the Filipinos in fighting against American troops. Suppose him elected to Congress by sympathizers at home, what sort of reception would he get on going to Washington to claim his seat? His position would be precisely the same as that occupied by Colonel Lynch, and his chances of escaping the gallows much less, considering the temper of the people of the United States under such provocation. The commutation of Lynch's sentence to life-imprisonment shows there is no intention of punishing him to the extent of the law, and it is quite probable that he will be given his liberty after a while. The earnest wish of both the government and the people of Great Britain is to abolish all Irish grievances, and to do nothing that might tend to retard that much-desired consummation. This will help to shorten Lynch's term. It would, therefore, be more wise for Irish societies to remain prudently quiet than to raise a protest which would render clemency more difficult, seeing that it could only mean that Lynch's countrymen upheld him in his crime and loved him for it.

The latest attempt to deal with the question of city government on broad permanent lines, and do away with the present endless legislative tinkering with city charters, is a bill introduced into the Legislature of Michigan by Mr. Scripps. The plan proposed is to have a general act for the incorporation of all cities. In framing his bill Mr. Scripps is represented as having devoted a great deal of study and research to the examination of the municipal laws of many states and the most advanced works on municipal economy. The natural result of such a study would be to minimize legislation, seeing that there are comparatively few articles in any charter which would be of universal application. But this reduction of interference would probably be on the whole for good and not for harm. Mr. Scripps has covered all the points demonstrated by experience to be necessary in a city charter, and includes nothing that might be called experimental. The natural result is to insure home rule for cities and make municipal governments directly responsible to the electorate, with regulation for submitting important questions to the test of a popular vote. Municipal affairs in this country are conducted pretty much as they are in the United States. Our municipal problems are pretty much the same as theirs. The evils and shortcomings of city government are the same here as there. Whatever remedies they may propose have, therefore, an interest for us. As far as regards Montreal, we are in a strait betwixt two evils. Sometimes the Legislature sells us, sometimes our own council. Sometimes the Legislature safeguards us when our council does not. Which control is best or worst for us we do not know. Our council obtained a limitation in its charter protecting our park from its own interference and now that it wants to grant privileges to corporations it wants to get that limitation taken off again.

A referendum is now in full swing in the state of Vermont for the repeal of the prohibition law. Voting will take place on the third of February, and the liquor interest is exceedingly active, especially in the cities, to secure the overthrow of a principle of law which has prevailed for fifty years. The law which it is proposed to substitute for prohibition is one of local option, which many local politicians are said to favor because of the patronage and saloon influence it would bring them. The hope of the prohibitionists is in the rural voters, farmers everywhere being, as a class, opposed to the liquor traffic. Last September the election campaign for governor of the state was run on the same lines and resulted in a split vote, that was decided by the Legislature electing the prohibition candidate. The liquor men now hope that, as this campaign is free from political complications, they will be able to increase their vote to a majority. Judging from the arguments that have appeared in the Vermont press, it would appear that the strongest objections to the law are not made against the principle of prohibition, but against the manner in which the law has been administered. In all the towns there are agents appointed to sell liquor in bulk on presentation of a physician's certificate. There are also provisions for the sale of spirits for manufacturing and other industrial purposes. These provide many loopholes for invasion and violation of the law. The prohibitionists take the ground that it is not repeal, but honest and strict enforcement of the law that is needed. It is next to impossible to prevent the politicians administering any law in the interests of party rather than in those of justice. The proposed change will certainly not mend matters in that respect, but will open new doors for favoritism and corruption.

'Bradstreet's' summary of failures in Canada for the past four years shows our great enemy to be poverty, that is doing more business than we have money for. Our public men grumble continually because more British capital does not find its way here, but most of them do not seem to understand what the effect would be on 'the balance of trade.' While the money was coming the balance would be sorely against us, as our imports would by that amount exceed our exports. When it came a-paying we would have the time of prosperity desiderated by the protectionists. Our exports would then exceed our imports. Money does not really travel in the form of money but in the form of commodities. Lack of money is what we are chiefly suffering from. 'Bradstreet's' says:—

'"As is natural in all newer countries, lack of capital is the great predominating cause of lack of success in business in Canada. Over two-thirds of all the failures—sixty-seven percent to be precise—were charged to this cause in 1902, as against 70.6 percent in 1901, 68.5 percent in 1900 and 74.1 percent in 1899." If an effort is made to separate the causes of failure proceeding from the individual from those caused by others, a marked increase of the responsibility attaching to the trader himself is shown. For instance, close to ninety-four percent of all the failures in Canada may be said to arise from the unfortunate trader himself. This is largely explainable by the fact that specific conditions, which cut such a large figure in the United States, sink to comparative insignificance in Canada owing to differing conditions and points of view. Incompetence accounted for 12.3 percent of all failures, while fraud comes next with 5.5 percent. Other causes proving more hurtful in 1902 than in 1901 were specific conditions, inexperience and neglect, with 4.4, 4 and 3.1 percent respectively, while speculation, competition and failures of others were less damaging. Taken as a whole, it may be remarked that Canada reported to 'Bradstreet's' 20.6 percent fewer failures and 27 percent less liabilities in 1902 than in 1901.'

THE DRAMA AND THE PRESS.

There is no commercial place for the serious drama, said Mr. H. A. Jones at a dinner of the Players' Club a few days ago. He referred to the fact that shares in the Lyceum are worth, as we would say, three cents on the dollar, while shares in the Empire Music Hall are worth over four times what they cost. Mr. Beerbohm Tree, the great actor-manager, resented this view. He declared that he had no reason to mistrust his public. The difficulty was that he could not get good dramas; the public did not neglect Shakespeare's or Stephen Phillips's dramas. This was a gallant defence, but it does not upset the logic of facts. There is an 'if' about it; and we are thrown back upon the question, why is the serious drama not produced? There is no doubt in London, and occasionally in other large centres, a sufficient minority to support noble works, but, according to Mr. Tree's own showing, these works have too limited a vogue to draw the highest genius into this channel. But is this true? The novel is admitted to be the strongest literary creation of the day, and it is being more and more dramatized, in some instances ably and worthily. Indeed, it is said that the best novelists of the day are more and more turning their attention to the dramatization of their own work. So that we may at least hope for a contemporary drama equal in quality to the novel old and new, from 'A Tale of Two Cities' down to 'The Christian.' The novel has been to the nineteenth century what the drama was to an age when books were scarcer, the vehicle of genius, while during the same period the stage has flourished at much lower moral and intellectual levels, having turned largely into a mere variety show. It would exalt the stage intellectually and perhaps morally should it become largely a reflection of the works which assert themselves in the novel form.

We naturally take a keen interest in this question, not only because of the fact that, for good or for evil, and unfortunately chiefly for evil, the theatre has not ceased to be one of the principal formative forces at work among the people, but because, under existing circumstances, it has this in common with the newspaper press, that for the most part it is doomed to reflect exactly the moral likings, not of archbishops, but of the people. There will always be those who will try to make it something better, but he who does so will do it at his cost. The problem is in many respects similar in the case of these two methods of holding the mirror up to nature. The standard is the people's liking, and, so long as commercial conditions reign, the press, like the theatre, will for the most part be just as good and no better than the people want it to be. Indeed, there is a powerful influence at work pulling down the press from which the theatre is exempt. The theatre, as well as the press, has the wicked hearts of its audiences to degrade it, but the press has also the mischievous advertiser against it. It is a curious fact that those advertisers who most play upon the weakness of human nature can spare and must devote the largest proportion of their returns to continuing the advertising by which they live. And in proportion as they are disingenuous they are willing to pay high rates to the papers that will admit them. Not only do the more disingenuous advertisers pay the highest rates for displayed advertising, but they are more and more demanding that their advertising wear the semblance of news, and of late of telegraphic news, for which they will pay a very high rate—even ten times that usually charged. Large financial interests often use the news columns of certain papers in this way, and, worse still, they can control even the editorial columns of some papers, making it to the personal interest of the editor to support their interests. A block of shares or a directorate is the reward for such service, just as a senatorship is a usual reward for party support. It is all the worse that it is generally impossible for the uninitiated to tell the difference between the honest news and editorial and that which is inspired by ulterior motives. It would be a simple thing for a newspaper to refuse half the advertising that offers if it were simply a matter of profit that was at stake. There are plenty of people willing to forego profit for the purpose of following their calling worthily and serving their generation as they should. An artist in New York joined a religious brotherhood that he might in church decoration pursue his vocation through life without question of gain or loss. There are plenty of journalists quite like-minded. But when it comes to a paper wrongly supported offering itself for less than it costs in order to get circulation, the respectable paper has to fall back on that choice public which believes that such a press is worth the cost of supporting it.

The remark is often made that the stage will never be respectable until by endowment or subsidy it is placed out of competition with theatres which pander to every nasty human liking. Some European states and towns have supported theatres, either for the delectation of a court or that they might be carried on for the people's good rather than to their liking. The Elizabethan drama grew up under the patronage of the great. That system gives better results just in so far as the taste of the government is superior to that of the people. In like manner a privately endowed stage would be moral according to the convictions of the executors of the fund. In the case of newspapers subsidizing is the rule rather than the exception, but the standard which a subsidy sets up depends on the source of the subsidy. As a matter of fact it oftener does harm than good. When it comes from a party the organ is servile to the party. Yet in so far as such subsidies are the gifts of individuals for no selfish end, but purely for the furtherance of a public cause, they are noble. When the subsidy comes from government it is essentially corrupt and corrupting and constitutes another of those elements which enable a prostituted press to offer cheaper wares than can be done on a business basis under conditions of independence. A government which supports its advocates by giving them undue profits out of the public purse or other financial favors not only takes unfair advantage of its adversaries, but makes itself a persecuter of independent opinion. Private subventions to periodicals devoted to some well-loved cause are not unfamiliar. Probably there has been in the world as much unostentatious and pure generosity in this as in any other line of unrecorded beneficence. Such aid is, however, we presume, rare in the broad cause of newspaper independence, and it is a question whether it would, on the whole, do good. If the recent purchase and endowment of the Toronto 'News' by a millionnaire has been, as reported, with the sole object of giving an honest editor a free hand it is an unusual example of that form of beneficence and one whose results good people will be interested in watching. It will also be interesting to note whether the subsidized press must necessarily be the knell of the free press. If there was much of such generosity as that of Mr. Flavelle, the newspaper of the future would be either as yellow as the people wanted, while shunning every unpopular attitude, or as an alternative would need to have, like him, a fathomless pocket. There should be enough of the better element in a community to warrant the healthy existence of a paper carried on on business principles and purely in the public interest.

RACE AND CHRISTIANITY.

It is to be noted that the Anglo-Saxon race, when it comes in contact with inferior races, too often gauges its moral attitude towards them by their standards. Heathenism dominates Christianity. We teach our children about the immense superiority of Christianity, and of the heartless cruelties which govern heathen peoples and there are other horrors which we do not teach them. Yet, when the peoples meet it is the dirty water that gives its color to the whole. We think with horror of the Chinese Boxer who, offering homage to some deity of patriotism and inspired with religious courage, sets forth to drive Europeans out of his country. He has, however, the excuse that these Westerners are, as his race instinct truly teaches him, in process of overturning all the sacred institutions of his country. These he has a moral right to defend to the death. The western American who held that the only good Indian was a dead Indian, and acted on that principle, had far less noble excuse than the Boxer for his savagery. He was, indeed, the first aggressor, and corruptor, and deceiver. It was he that robbed the Indian of his wits through drink. The pioneers of Australia as a rule treated the 'Black fellows' as vermin. Their ways are illustrated by a story of a number of whites returning from a raid with some women in handcuffs, who, having through some emergency to decamp in haste, saved their handcuffs by cutting off the hands of the victims and leaving them to bleed to death. The only records we have of adventure among barbarous peoples are such as the whites have put on record, but those who have intimate knowledge of the conduct of whites and blacks realize that the conduct of the former towards the latter is governed by different rules than prevail between whites and whites.

We seem to be inclined to follow a like ignoble rule in our national legislation. We are proposing to-day to do with the Chinese exactly what the Boxers wanted done with us. No one can deny that the Chinese have as good a right to seek fortune in America as our fathers had, or as those have who are streaming over the Atlantic. As citizens they are better than the average. They gamble a great deal, but they do not drink and brawl. They are extraordinarily diligent and economically they make more return on the average for the money paid them than any other people do. This, indeed, is their crime. Their alleged crime is that they do not remain in the country and do not bring up families here. Yet we have never heard of any effort to get them to do so. They act, indeed, in this matter exactly as Englishmen do who go to China. We never hear of an Englishman, other than a missionary, making his final home in China and even missionaries do not take out naturalization papers. Of course the time would come when the Chinese, if they had any hope of being treated as equals, would do this, but their present course is, under existing conditions, the most human and the most natural. It seems queer to read on the same newspaper page the noble sentiments of Mr. Marconi who regards his life as given to increasing the intercourse and brotherhood of the human race and of the demands of our own western people, most of them themselves refugees from over-populated countries, to forbid to the Chinese the same right, of which they have themselves availed, of pursuing happiness in a land of abundance. The economic mistake of British Columbia is very great as that province depends chiefly on its mineral wealth, and the more rapidly and economically it can develop that the more rapidly it will grow rich. It seems foolish for it to put a handicap on its own progress.

THE DEMAND OF THE PROVINCES.

The provincial premiers having made up their minds that the financial resources of several of the provinces are no longer sufficient to meet the expenditures have petitioned the Dominion Government to increase the subsidies. Under the various statutes now governing the financial arrangements between the several provinces and the Dominion the specific subsidy paid to Ontario is $80,000; Quebec, $70,000; Nova Scotia, $60,000; New Brunswick, $50,000; Manitoba, $50,000; British Columbia, $35,000, and Prince Edward Island, $30,000. In addition to these specific subsidies, the various provinces by the Act of Union and subsequent legislation are allowed an equal grant of eighty cents a head of their population, the population of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec being reckoned according to the census of 1861, and that of the other provinces according to the last decennial census. This subsidy of eighty cents a head was granted to the provinces in consideration of the transfer to the central government of their customs and excise duties. Since the census of 1861, however, the population of Ontario has increased by 786,856, and that of Quebec by 537,332, while the revenue of the Federal Government, of which $11,580,968 out of a total of $13,087,963 was from customs and excise duties in 1868, had increased to $71,029,994 in 1890, of which the sum of $38,245,223 was for excise and customs duties.

Taking these things into consideration, the premiers of the provinces appeal to the Dominion Government to establish a new basis of distribution. The increase of population, they contend, has imposed upon the provinces heavier burdens in order to meet the increased cost of the administration of justice, of legislation, education, maintenance of prisons and asylums, agriculture, public works, charities, and so forth, and so on, including 'the other urgent demands which modern conditions impose upon them.' The total per capita subsidy now amounts to $2,870,939, but if it were increased in accordance with the last census it would be augmented by $1,258,835, or fifty-six per cent. The per capita subsidy of Ontario would be increased from $1,116,872 to $1,746,357, an increase of $369,489, or thirty-three percent; that of Quebec from $889,253 to $1,319,118, an increase of $429,865, or more than forty-eight percent; Nova Scotia, from $320,000 to $367,653, an increase of $47,645; New Brunswick, from $257,010 to $264,896, or $7,885; Manitoba, from $122,004 to $203,937, or $81,932, and British Columbia from $78,538 to $140,525, an increase of $61,987, while Prince Edward Island, on the basis of the last census, would see its per capita subsidy decline from $87,262 to $82,607, or by $4,655. The premiers ask for the per capita subsidies to be paid on the above basis, and hereafter on the last decennial census, until the population of a province exceeds 2,500,000, when for all over that number sixty cents instead of eighty cents will be acceptable as subsidy. As for the specific subsidies, instead of the amounts now paid to the several provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures, the new scale demanded is—

(a) Where the population is under 150,000, $100,000.
(b) Where the population is 150,000, but does not exceed 200,000, $150,000.
(c) Where the population is 200,000, but does not exceed 400,000, $180,000.
(d) Where the population is 400,000, but does not exceed 800,000, $190,000.
(e) Where the population is 800,000, but does not exceed 1,500,000, $220,000.
(f) Where the population exceeds 1,500,000, $240,000.

This means an increase from $30,000 to $100,000 in the case of Prince Edward Island; of from $35,000 to $100,000 in the case of British Columbia; Manitoba from $50,000 to $150,000; New Brunswick from $50,000 to $180,000; Nova Scotia from $60,000 to $180,000; Quebec from $70,000 to $220,000, and Ontario from $80,000 to $240,000. The present increases demanded, therefore, including the per capita and specific subsidies, amount to $2,053,835. Instead of the per capita subsidy being $2,870,939, as now, it would be $4,129,774 under the new scale; the specific subsidy would be $1,170,000 instead of $375,000, and the total subsidy would be $5,299,774 instead of $3,245,939. In this proposed raid upon the Dominion treasury the plea is made that the additional subsidy to be paid would be more than reimbursed to the Dominion Gov-

ernment by the additional customs and excise duties collected for the Dominion treasury from the increased population attracted to the country. This seems to be an entirely gratuitous assumption, however, as there is no guarantee that the two million dollar subsidy increase demanded would be spent in a way to bring any new population at all. The provinces pull a very poor mouth when they talk about their increased expenses in contrast to the increased revenue of the Dominion Government, but not a word is said about the increased revenue they are deriving from the development of the country and which is certain to increase in even greater ratio. For the financial year 1900-1901, for instance, the revenue was $4,563,432, and the expenditure $4,516,554, leaving a balance on the right side of nearly $47,000. Mr. Parent, too, was able to congratulate the province concerning the last yearly financial statement and drew an encouraging picture of prosperity. The old subsidies while not scientifically accurate to-day appear to have worked very well, and in the nature of the case there must be some give and take between the provinces whatever basis of calculation is adopted. If the revenue from customs and excise is to be apportioned among the provinces, it would tie the hands of the government so far as tariff reform is concerned, and tend to increase rather than decrease the public debt. The public will generally conclude that the increased subsidies demanded are neither just nor necessary, and would, if granted, only encourage extravagance.

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

There are, according to a Socialist leader who is getting up a demonstration, seven hundred and fifty thousand willing and capable laborers out of work in Great Britain and Ireland, and they are going to have a great meeting in Trafalgar square to ask the 'highly paid' Minister of State to suggest means to keep the wolf from the door. As for the minister's being highly paid, we presume he gets a good deal less pay than the officials of many commercial enterprises, which are not governed by sentiment in their expenditures. It might be possible to get a minister of state for the honor of the thing, but if people are to be paid what their service is worth the country certainly owes the man who is fit for such a position a very big salary. It pays to have the ablest in such great service. Those who pay on purely commercial principles pay enormous salaries to get the ablest simply because it pays them as employers to do so. Surely the nation does wisely to pay for the best. But that is a very small matter compared with the alleged seven hundred and fifty thousand idle men. That is an appalling state of things, if true. There is at present no condition of commercial distress to account for it. We hear like accounts from the centres of population in the United States at a time when there has been and continues to prevail such a condition of commercial prosperity as the world never saw. Time, the reputed healer of many human woes, cannot be looked to to do anything but make matters worse. Indeed, it is very plain that if these statements are true the times are sadly out of joint. We have made a mess of things in some way. If we were asked what we should advise in the matter we should suggest a little more free trade. Great Britain has free trade in products, but her labor is all in bonds. That seems to have followed which we always said must follow upon the raising of wages by means of combinations, namely, that the lower stratum of workers must in every case be thrown out altogether and many who would have been earning at least a living become a hopeless burden on the community. It is certain that the laws of supply and demand cannot be violated without exacting full compensation. It is certain that the working classes of Britain must come into competition with the cheaper and now better educated people of Germany and that England must lose in the race unless she can elevate her own people to outdo other peoples in economic productiveness. A certain relief offers for the moment in Canada. Our farmers are, according to a correspondent, in this paper, suffering much for want of hands. Whether they could take up the whole seven hundred and fifty thousand we do not know. Probably they could take all of them that would be of any use to them.

PIOUS FILTHINESS.

It has long been feared that a serious clash would some time occur between the British authorities in Egypt and the hordes of Mohammedan fanatics who every year pass through that country on pilgrimages to and from Mecca. When it is remembered that it is the ambition of every Mussulman to make at least one pilgrimage to the shrine of the Prophet during his lifetime, and that there is a firm conviction throughout the Mohammedan world that miraculous cures for all physical ills and diseases can be obtained by washing the body in the water of the holy well, some idea can be formed of the number and character of the pilgrims. These people have primitive ideas of sanitation, while they look to prayers and religious observances to ward off disease. Most of them never change their raiment going or returning, and when they get back home they cut up their garments into small pieces and distribute them among their neighbors as amulets. The holy well at Mecca is a cesspool of abominations, resulting from the ablutions of many thousands of diseased persons annually for centuries, the water finding its way back into the well, for there are no sewers or channels to carry it away. As a consequence Mecca is the central distributing place for all sorts of contagious diseases, of which the bubonic plague is the most virulent, loathsome and deadly. In spite of the healing waters, caravan routes are long lanes of graveyards, and the environs of the Sacred City are one huge cemetery. Civilization from the west has been slowly advancing towards this heart of Mohammedanism, and every year the problem of how to get the pilgrims to observe ordinary sanitary precautions has been growing more acute.

During the past twelve months Egypt has suffered terribly from the plague. That disease has appeared in all parts of the world. It has had to be faced in San Francisco and New York, and is occasionally discovered in the seaports of Great Britain. The question of dealing with it has, therefore, become a matter of international concern. Recently the Egyptian Government sought the consent of the Sultan of Turkey to a change in the route of the pilgrimage, which would greatly lessen its dangers. This was to do away with the return journey overland by way of Medina and send the pilgrims home by steamships from the nearest port to Mecca. The Medina journey takes seventeen days, and it is generally during its progress that the plague breaks out among the crowded caravans of the filthy faithful. The new route would both shorten the time of the returning pilgrimage and give the Egyptian officials a control over it that would greatly reduce the chances of an epidemic. The Sultan was asked to give his assent as being the overlord of the Arabia where the nuisance is, the sovereign of the pilgrims taking the route in question, the spiritual ruler of Islam and the nominal suzerain of Egypt; but he has seen fit to give a flat refusal by the issue of an irade forbidding any change of route. His refusal is probably due not only to the fact that Medina is itself a shrine of the prophet, but also to the fact that in consenting he would be taking instructions from infidels with regard to the most sacred of all Mohammedan customs. Against his ill-advised attitude the government of Egypt has entered a protest, and so the matter stands. Behind that government stands Great Britain, which in this instance represents the interests of all the western nations, and might, if she so willed, bring the Sultan to his senses by an intimation of withholding the Egyptian tribute to the Porte, and asserting the independence of Egypt, but how wise this would be in connection with a question of Mohammedan fanaticism is a question which we cannot decide.

'A NATIONAL DISGRACE.'

We publish elsewhere an article thus headed from the Ottawa 'Journal' in which the city of Montreal is denounced for such a parsimony towards education as to deserve the reproach so worded. We are ready to acknowledge that, as compared with ideal conditions, our attitude towards education is disgraceful and further, in these days of necessary competition with all other peoples, that it involves a national peril. But we are not so sure that the contrast between our own province and that in which the 'Journal' is published warrants quite so strong an epithet. 'Take the case of 'Toronto,' says the 'Journal.' 'In 1901 'the population was 207,971 as against 'Montreal's 266,826, Montreal last year 'the larger city by nearly a third, spent '$347,000 on her schools. Toronto, in '1900, the last year for which we have 'figures handy, spent $801,180.' Now, referring to the report of the Ontario Minister of Education for 1900, we find on page 31 that Toronto's expenditure on public schools was $499,347.75, and on page 37 the expenditure on separate schools is given at $46,779.48, making in all only $546,154.23, instead of the 'Journal's' $801,180, and of this sum only $449,234.49 was raised by municipal taxes, the rest being got from the clergy reserve fund. This reduces the difference between the two cities to $102,234.49, which is just about the amount paid by Montreal parents in fees. The average salary paid to male teachers in Toronto's public schools is $926, and to female teachers, $497, and in the separate schools, $300 and $200, respectively. The average salary of male teachers under the Montreal Protestant Board is $1,207, and of female teachers, with diplomas, $368. In the Roman Catholic schools the male teachers get on the average $783, the 246 female lay teachers with diplomas, $347, and 53 without diplomas, $173. Then there are in Montreal some three hundred male and female 'religious' teachers whose average salaries are not given, but these are presumably paid less than lay teachers, thus reducing the cost of carrying on the schools.

In its rural schools the Province of Quebec is much behind Ontario, but has been gaining on it ever since the province got control of its educational system. In 1868 there were 3,907 schools and colleges in Quebec, attended by 212,837 pupils, taught by 4,536 teachers, and the school tax amounted to $291,969. In 1900 the schools had increased to $5,958, the pupils 322,761 and the teachers to 10,855, while the annual tax was increased to $1,305,991, or at the rate of 304 percent. The number of pupils on the school registers of Ontario in 1867 was 401,643, and in 1899 there were 474,023 registered pupils, or an increase of nearly eighteen percent, while in Quebec the pupils had increased nearly fifty-two percent. The teachers in 1867 employed in Ontario's schools numbered 4,890, and in 1899 they numbered 9,333, an increase of nearly ninety-one percent. The municipal assessments for schools in Ontario in 1867 was $1,151,583, which in 1899 had increased to $3,509,059, being a little over 204 percent of an increase in thirty-two years, while Quebec's annual school taxes had increased 304 percent in the same time. It should be remarked that the pupils in attendance at Ontario schools in 1887 numbered 493,212, or 22,189 more than were attending school twelve years afterwards, and the school taxes in 1899 were $28,293 less than the annual school taxes of the preceding year.

To come to the door of the 'Journal's' own office, the weathy metropolitan county of Carleton, with an assessed value of nearly $34,000,000, in 1899 raised by taxation $29,274.77 for school purposes, or at the rate of less than a tenth of a cent on the dollar of valuation, while the wealthy city of Montreal disgraced the Dominion by taxing itself for school purposes at the rate of a quarter of a cent on the dollar of valuation. Ottawa city, however, beats Montreal out and out. It levies a school tax of a trifle over three-quarters of a cent on the dollar of valuation. Yet just across the river, in the province of Quebec, the poverty-stricken city of Hull taxes her real estate at the rate of one cent on the dollar for school purposes, and if we go up the wild Gatineau some forty or fifty miles we find there two rocky townships of Northfield and Wright where the farmers disgrace themselves by taxing their real estate at the rate of three cents on the dollar of valuation, for school purposes. If the wealthy province of Ontario had levied a similar rate of school taxes on her $800,000,000 of taxable property, the salaries of all her teachers might have been doubled, and her children driven to school in covered spring waggons, and that without the necessity for an annual draft of over a million dollars from the clergy reserve fund.

THE ENGLISH LICENSING ACT, 1902

Once upon a time, it was during the passage of the Forbes Mackenzie Act of 1852, through the British House of Commons, Mr. McGregor, member for Glasgow, declared that it was impossible to make the people of Scotland sober or virtuous by act of parliament, a phrase which has since become a proverb. Nevertheless, since the Forbes Mackenzie act no liquor has been sold legally in Scotland on Sunday, and probably comparatively very little illegally, and the drinking places are licensed to sell on weekdays only between the hours of eight in the morning and eleven o'clock at night. Since 1852 many other acts have been passed in England and Scotland, or amendments made to old acts, for the regulating of the liquor traffic, and although conditions are still very far from ideal in both countries, no one can deny but that legislation has reinforced public opinion in favor of further legislation. The latest liquor legislation in England is the Licensing Act of 1902, which came into force on Jan. 1 last, and which, from every view-point, is undoubtedly one of the most important measures affecting the licensed victuallers that has ever been placed on the statute book. The country during the past year was so taken up with the war and the peace, the coronation ceremonies, and the Education Bill, that little attention was paid to the passage of the Licensing Act through the House, but now its importance is fully recognized, although opinion will differ greatly as to its incidence and justification. Those responsible for the framing of the act and its passage through the House are supported by a large body of public opinion, and even the publicans are quoted in its favor. This looks suspicious, but we have to believe it, seeing that the party under whose auspices the law has been passed is commanded in the Commons by the public house interest, while among the most active political members of the House of Lords are many members of brewing families. Sir William Vernon Harcourt's determined advocacy of local option was a large factor in the return of the Conservatives to power, as it enlisted the whole liquor interest more actively than ever upon their side. A law which places the responsibility for drunkenness upon the drunkard is in keeping with the ethics of the trade, which likes itself to be absolved from primary responsibility for his condition. Although their business is nothing but an agency for making habitual drunkards the vendors of liquor dislike nothing so much as a drunkard on their premises. They no doubt think that a patent drunkard stopping machine such as this law tries to be, is the very thing they needed to restore the respectability of their trade. The law is the best the liquor trade can do for itself and the failure of it, which is certain, will throw the responsibility for drunkenness back upon the traffic.

The law can at best only be justified as a compromise and a step forward. No law can be right that directly authorizes a ruinous trade. But at present the liquor interest is much too strong in England for any government to be able to stamp it out altogether, and many will applaud it for having gone as far as it could. The new legislation, as we have explained before, imposes additional penalties upon drunkards and those who aid them in getting drink. Yet it likewise imposes increased responsibilities upon the retailers of intoxicating liquors. Section six of the act creates what is really a new offence and its terms in full will be interesting:

6—(1) Where upon the conviction of an offender the Court is satisfied that an order of detention could be made under Section 1 or Section 2 of the Inebriates Act, 1898, then, whether an order of detention is made or not, the Court shall order that notice of the conviction, with such particulars as may be prescribed by a secretary of State, be sent to the police authority (within the meaning of the Police Act, 1890) for the police area in which the Court is situate.

(2) Where a Court in pursuance of this Act orders notice of a conviction to be sent to a police authority, the Court shall inform the convicted person that the notice is to be sent; and

(a) If the convicted person within three years after the date of conviction purchases or obtains, or attempts to purchase or obtain any intoxicating liquor by retail, or at the premises of any club registered in pursuance of the provisions of Part III. of this Act, he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding, for the first offence, twenty shillings, and for any subsequent offence forty shillings; and

(b) If the holder of any license authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquor by retail whether for consumption on or off the premises, or any person selling, supplying or distributing intoxicating liquor by retail whether for consumption on or off the premises of a club registered in conformity with the provisions of Part III. of this Act, within that period knowingly sells, supplies, or distributes or allows any person to sell, supply, or distribute intoxicating liquor to, or for the consumption of, any such person, he shall be liable on summary conviction, for the first offence, to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, and for any subsequent offence in respect of the same person, to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

(3). Regulations shall be made by the police authority for the purpose of securing the giving of information to licensed persons and secretaries of clubs registered under Part III. of this Act or orders made under this section, and for assisting in the identification of the convicted persons.

So soon as a licensed person has received notice from the police with respect to an habitual drunkard who has been dealt with under this section, he shall take every possible precaution against serving that person or allowing him to be served or to consume intoxicating liquor upon his premises.

Formerly the system was to endorse a conviction on the publican's license, but this is now abolished, and there is substituted for it a complete register of all offences committed by a licensed person as such. This register will be before the justices upon every occasion of transfer or renewal, and the justices are to have regard to the entries in it relating either to the person by whom, or to the premises in respect of which the license is to be held. This will make it important for the licensed persons to keep the register as free as possible from convictions, as a large number of entries upon the register may cause convictions of a trivial character to assume almost as much importance in the eyes of the licensing magistrates as those which have always been regarded as of a serious character, such as permitting betting, drunkenness, and so forth. One very important change is also made in the transfer of licenses, permitting the justices at each general licensing meeting to make regulations determining the time which must elapse after the hearing of one application for transfer before another similar application may be made in respect of the same premises. This is a distinct hit at the big brewing firms, and their power must surely be waning for them to have permitted it to pass, as they must surely have seen its significance. There are certain licensed houses in every district which have a different tenant every year, and sometimes two every year. These are what are called 'tied' houses, and really belong to the brewer. You will see large signs above such houses with 'Nalder & Collyer's Entire,' 'Buxton, Hanbury, or Allsopp's Entire,' written upon them Which signifies that only a certain make of beer is on draught, and that the publican must keep no other, whatever the quality of the stuff his master supplies him with.

These houses tempt the retiring gardener or butler, or such persons who have saved a little, have married, and desire to go into business. Such a couple invest their united savings in a house and the brewer advances enough to complete the sum required, taking a mortgage upon everything. In six months' time the couple are very often out in the street for some reason or other, and another unsuspecting tenant comes along to go through the same experience. Although these public houses really belong to the brewer, the license by law must be held in the tenant's name. It is hoped that the justices will take advantage of their new power and not grant their certificates to incoming tenants in respect of houses which would, from the fact that they continually change hands, appear to be unnecessary. Indeed, if the justices do their duty in this respect it will have the effect of closing up some of the lowest dens of the cities, for as well as the unsuspecting butler or footman, and his consort, the brewing concerns naturally do not scruple to have relations with the lowest characters. There are also various provisions in the act making the law more stringent with regard to the alteration of licensed premises, the obtaining of temporary and additional licenses, transfers, and so forth, and the date for the holding of the general annual licensing meeting will now be uniform throughout England and Wales and not at different times in different licensing districts as heretofore. Such is in the main the bill that is fondly intended to eliminate the drunkard and which many hope will be the beginning of the elimination of the saloon. The government and those responsible for this legislation at least deserve credit for facing with some courage a crying problem.

THE ANDERSON BANK FAILURE.

One result of the failure of the private bank of C. W. Anderson & Sons, of Oakville, has been a run on the chartered Bank of Hamilton. From the published figures of the chartered bank, presumably correct, there was no more justification for the run than there was sense in the depositors of the private bank entrusting their savings to an institution that published only the information it saw fit. The chartered bank has to send to the government at Ottawa each month the results of its operations, and according to the December report its total assets amount to $22,520,807, and its liabilities to $18,686,516, a balance on the right side of $3,834,291. It has also $2,000,000 paid-up capital, which, of course, carries with it double liability, so far as the shareholders are responsible, and a reserve account of $1,600,000, so that, even if its discounts of $14,247,143 were to any extent risky, and they must of course be more or less so, they would scarcely be so in the proportion of 60 percent odd. We have had our say in connection with the private banking feature on many occasions, and we cannot even now understand how our farming friends can have the credulity to entrust their money to firms who, when they get into difficulties, will naturally make the least of them, and who have not the guarantee of government inspection. The only tempting feature of the private bank to the farmer is that the interest is nominally one or two percent higher than that offered by the chartered bank, but that in itself ought to be a danger signal, as the private banker finds it much more difficult to make steady gains than does the chartered bank, with its greater capital, influential directorate, and numerous branches. As a rule, indeed, if not invariably, in Canada during the past few years, the private banker has been not so much a banker as a broker, who has played with his depositors' money for a bigger stake than the money would legitimately earn. In the case of the Anderson failure, there is an admitted loss on stocks of $18,000, and such items in the statement of the assignee as 'paper held by bank, mostly worthless,' $51,000; unexplained deficit, $56,700; notes unexplained, $56,700, and simply 'unexplained,' $60,450. The unpledged assets amount to only $6,000, and altogether there is an unexplained deficiency of something like two hundred thousand dollars.

Some hard things are being said against the Bank of Hamilton in this connection, such as that it has used the Andersons as tools since 1894, ever since when it is contended that they must have been insolvent. How justifiable or otherwise some of the hard things said are will come out in the investigation, but in the meantime the fact remains, according to the evidence, that the Bank of Hamilton has kept a blanket mortgage on the Oakville bank's property for over twelve months without putting it on record. There is to be a big fight to upset the Bank of Hamilton's claim to the real estate, and if the chartered bank can be made to rank as an ordinary creditor it is expected that the Andersons' estate will pay about forty cents on the dollar, and otherwise about one percent. According to the December statement of the Bank of Hamilton, it holds real estate other than bank premises valued at $12,039, and mortgages on real estate sold by the bank valued at $31,323, while its overdue debts are stated as $59,744. What proportion of this is concerned with the Anderson estate will be learned perhaps on February 17, when the next meeting of the creditors will be held. The subject has been discussed at this length because there is necessity of legislation to compel the private banker to submit proper and regular returns of his business to government, and for regular and efficient government inspection of his accounts. The private banker ought also to be made to limit his investments to certain securities, in the same way as the loan companies are, and be made to show that he has sufficient capital at least to do business. No chartered bank would think of starting in business to-day with a capital of less than a million dollars, and the law would not permit one to do so with a capital of less than half a million. If the private banker is necessary at all to-day, in places where it would not pay a chartered bank to open a branch, such a one ought to be made to prove a certain capital and publish regularly audited accounts. If legislation to this end is passed at the next session of parliament the Anderson failure will have had its uses.

'WORLD WIDE' MINES OF GEMS.

Mr. E. Sanderson of Toronto subscriber to 'World Wide' says:—The pages of 'World Wide' are like mines of gems.

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WORLD WIDE.

SO MANY MEN, SO MANY MINDS.

The decision of the English Courts in the Taff Vale case, which is discussed in the article on 'The Law and the British Trades Unions,' is one of intense interest to those who are studying the questions raised by the suffering and loss which has followed the strikes in the anthracite region.

In the articles on 'A Prosperous Year' and 'Protectionist Germany and Free Trade England,' those who feared for England's trade during the war will find cause for rejoicing. The 'Evening Post,' of New York, comments on Germany's mistake and the prospect of an early close to 'The Venezuelan Dispute.' 'The English Economist on Trusts' sums up the two sides, good and bad, in the two words Economy and Monopoly. The 'First Comments on the New Licensing Act' are distinctly in its favor.

'Unstable France' was the last article sent by M. de Blowitz to the 'Times' on his retiring from work. The death of this 'The Last of the Correspondents of the Old School,' has come before he could make any use of his well-earned leisure.

The 'Estimates of Senor Sagasta' show a man unquestionably strong, whether for good or ill.

Mr. Witts Prints on 'How to Look at Pictures,' are helpful both to those who know what they like and those who doubt their own judgment. Gerome himself tells with what thought and 'How the "Promenade" was Painted,' while the way in which it was re-painted is discussed in the article on 'Mutilating Pictures.'

An interesting discussion between clergymen is reported in 'What Organists Should Be.'

The article on 'Mr. Francis Thompson,' by A. T. Quiller-Couch, inspires one with the writer's enthusiasm.

What is 'Personal Magnetism' is a question many have asked, and all will be interested in this discussion of it. The newly appointed Dean of Westminster writes 'A Plea for Christian Union,' and the Speaker of the House of Commons reviews the 'Ninth Volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.'

Andrew Lang, in an amusing article, discusses 'The Alleged Lunacy of Hatters,' and the 'Memoirs of Paul Kruger' are discussed from a literary point of view.

Much has been said of the rudeness of the new woman, but the 'Independent' finds her 'Courtesy Increasing with Knowledge.'

Extracts are given from the essay on 'The Purposes and Nature of an Ideal Sanatorium for Consumptives,' which won the King's Prize.

The article on 'Surgery in Remote Country Districts' contains some exceedingly practical hints and a just appreciation of the wonders accomplished for those who cannot reach the hospitals.

Frank Wilburt Stokes tells of the marvels of 'The Aurora Borealis' in the far North, and the invention of a new fuel consisting of 'Solid Chunks of Oil,' is discussed.

Some extracts from a curious 'Chinese Geography' and an article on the 'Humors of Railroading' will prove amusing reading.

The story of the 'Evolution of the Clock' is told, from the first primitive sun dial down to the timepieces of to-day, and the contrast adds interest to a description of how the 'Star Time' is flashed from end to end of the United States.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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A QUESTION OF COLOR

(Elizabeth MacCracken, in 'Leslie's Monthly.')

'Bromine,' began Bertha Campbell, who was the daughter of the president of the college. 'Bromine, which is a simple liquid substance of a red color—'

'Of an orange color, Miss Campbell,' hastily corrected John William Field, M.A., M.S., Ph.D., who was the assistant professor of chemistry, and in his second year at the college; 'of an orange color,' he repeated with an ultra decisiveness which kindled then and there a controversy destined to burn long and hotly. Celia Bruce was undoubtedly responsible for the undue emphasis. She had sat during most of the hour drumming silently and absently on her notebook; and this fact had had its rasping effect upon the nerves of the assistant professor of chemistry. Celia, indeed, had at any time a disturbing effect upon his nerves; he never knew when and what she might dispute.

'Of an orange color, Miss Campbell,' he said again, as though some one had contradicted him.

'Of an orange color,' repeated Bertha Campbell, who rarely disputed anything at any time. 'It is found,' she would have continued, but Celia stopped drumming and interrupted:

'Professor Field, our text book says that bromine is of a red color,' she said in a clear, firm voice.

Notwithstanding his three degrees, the assistant professor of chemistry was very young. He took life and everything in it very seriously—especially Celia Bruce. Celia was not totally unaware of this, and had it been all she might have forgiven him and been merciful, but it was not all. Had John William Field been undisturbed by her contradictions, she would not have taken the trouble to make them; had he looked at her appealingly she would magnanimously have withheld them, but he did neither of these things. On the contrary, he either received tuem with ill-concealed rage or worse still, a combative narrowing of his eyelids.

He did this latter now, and Celia's soul rejoiced within her and her heart hardened. She met the professor's narrowed eyelids without the shadow of a smile on her face, but with the faintest gleam in her eyes. 'Our text book says that bromine is a substance of a red color,' she said again, with misleading thoughtfulness.

The president's daughter sighed, but the other members of the class welcomed with their usual joyous interest the too familiar interruption.

'The most noted, most modern scientific authorities of Europe have agreed that bromine is a substance of an orange color, Miss Bruce,' said the assistant professor very seriously and instructively—fatally so, in fact.

'But our text book says that it is of a red color,' Celia insisted.

'Your text book does not contain the newest authority on the subject,' said John William Field, in the tone of a kindergartner in active service.

'But the author of the book must have had some ground for his statement,' Celia returned soberly. 'In a scientific text book important statements aren't made haphazard, are they, Professor Field?'

Again Bertha Campbell sighed; she looked at Celia with mingled disapproval and pleading, but Celia kept her face turned expectantly to the assistant professor of chemistry. 'Are they, Professor Field?' she repeated.

The assistant professor almost imperceptibly clenched his hands. Celia observed the gesture, but the expression of child-like thirst for settlement of a vexed question remained unchanged on her face. She awaited eagerly the professor's reply.

'The color of bromine is not a question of the most vital importance, Miss Bruce,' he began, in the unconsciously patriarchal tone which invariably served as fuel to a fire of this variety. 'Some chemists have thought it to be red, others have said that it is orange; these latter are the best authorities on the subject, and their opinion is conclusive.'

If Professor Field expected his reply to be equally conclusive, he was disappointed. He turned to the president's daughter, but before Bertha could continue her remarks concerning bromine, which is a simple, liquid substance, Celia spoke:

'It is a little strange, isn't it, Professor Field,' she began reflectively, 'that there should be such a difference of opinion on the subject? There must be some reason for it. I should like to see some bromine and decide for myself what color it is; I don't believe in accepting the conclusions of other people blindly; it's a hopelessly unprogressive, primitive way of doing.'

She looked at the assistant professor so seriously, so thoughtfully that he could not disregard her obvious suggestion. He gnashed his teeth, but he said blandly enough, 'I will get a specimen of it in order that you and all the class, Miss Bruce, may see for yourselves that it is of an orange color.' The assistant professor of chemistry took some phases of life too seriously, but he did not lack that quality for which there is no better name than grit.

To the next meeting of the class in chemistry he brought a small bottle carefully corked, in which was contained a small quantity of the simple liquid substance known as bromine. It was of a much darker, much more indefinite color than any member of the class, even Celia, had imagined. They had rather unreasonably been expecting to see a brilliant fluid, of a tint lying just between the bars of red and orange in the spectrum. What they saw was a thick, dingy substance which from a distance appeared to be blackish in color. One of the class said as much; and Professor Field handed the bottle to Bertha Campbelll and requested her, after satisfying herself of its color, to pass it to the other members of the class.

Bertha, with a predisposition in the professor's favor, held the bottle up to the light, shook it, and said that its orange tint was plainly apparent to her eyes. Several other members of the class looked at it carefully and said that to them it appeared even on a nearer view to be rather nondescript as to color; they added that they were, however, willing to accept an authoritative opinion in respect to its being orange. This implied deference to the assistant professor's three degrees should have been soothing to him. So should have been the easily unanimous opinion of the remaining members of the class who glanced at the bottle, and agreed that the contents was of an orange color. Unfortunately, the professor's mind was absorbed in a perturbing doubt as to Celia's possible view of the bottle. He was secure in his own view, but he had had frequent reason to know that such security did not exert a convincing influence over this girl, with her calm grey eyes and her exasperating habit of leading him, against his will, into arguments in which, if she did not get the better of him, neither did he get the better of her.

Celia had contrived that the bottle should reach her hand last. She cast several surreptitious glances at it as her classmates held it up to the light and shook it. Then, fortified by the statement of her text book, and by one or two private consultations of other books she took the bottle. She shook it and held it up to the light. She gravely, solemnly crutinized it as it lay in her hand. Her eyes may have been prejudiced, but as she afterwards declared to Bertha Campbell, on her honor as a senior of the college, the substance appeared to her eyes to be of a distinct, not to say vivid, red color. She turned her eyes finally to the assistant professor of chemistry.

'I am sorry to disagree with every one else in the class, and with you, Professor Field—but it looks red to me,' she said sweetly but with firmness.

The fury of the assistant professor was of an equally fiery hue, but he said with dangerous clalm, 'It is not a question of what color it looks, Miss Bruce, but of what color it is!'

Miss Bruce gazed at him in mild surprise. 'But, Professor Field,' she protested gently, 'isn't the color of a thing the color it looks? If it isn't, what is it?'

To the credit of the assistant professor it must be said at once that he did not give vent to his feelings in a war dance. He turned to Celia with a hint of fierceness but she met his gaze with the wide eyes of a questioning child, and he replied with an even greater access of calm: That question, Miss Bruce, is for the physiological psychologist, not the chemist, to answer. The color of bromine is orange; to dispute it is to dispute that violets are blue—

'But,' said Celia protestingly, 'violets are not blue, they are—'

Providentially, at that moment, the bell which marked the end of the hour for chemistry rang, and the class dispersed. Bertha Campbell actually pulled Celia after her. 'Celia, how can you?' she exclaimed, when they were in the hall. 'How can you contradict him so?'

'How can you let him dictate to you so?' Celia retorted. 'I wouldn't let any man living dictate to me—and it is red, anyway.'

The assistant professor heard. Had he been older and wiser he would have smiled with joy, but he was not, and he sighed with distress. Had he taken at least a part of life less seriously he would have banished the color of bromine from his thoughts, and his list of personal responsibilities to the human race. Instead of doing which, he carefully packed a small specimen of that simple, liquid substance, and sent it to a very famous artist, who was one of his friends asking him in the name of their friendship to send him at his earliest convenience his verdict as to the exact color of the specimen. He told his friend, the artist, why he wanted his opinion on the subject; he told him very fully, more fully than he knew; he even went to the length of asking him if violets were not generally admitted to be blue.

His friend, the artist, was an older man than John William Field, M.A., M.S., Ph.D., assistant professor of chemistry. He also knew John William Field very well indeed; and added to these two facts, he was married. He read John William's letter and shouted with laughter; he unpacked the pill bottle containing the specimen of bromine, and lay back in his chair and roared. He made so much noise, in fact, that his wife came into the room and demanded the reason. Still shaking with mirth, the artist gave her the letter. She read it without a smile and then reached for the bottle.

She shook it; she held it up to the light. 'That girl is perfectly right,' she said calmly; 'of course it is red!'

Her husband burst into a shout louder than any of his others. He took the bottle and examined its contents. 'I suppose you agree with her too that violets are not blue?' he laughed.

'Of course, you know yourself that they are not.' She took the bottle from him and again looked at it. 'Of course it is red, if it is any color at all!' she repeated.

'I have no intention of arguing the matter with you, my dear,' her husband said, still laughing. 'I don't care what color it is—but, of course, I shall write and tell John it is orange; it seems to be as near that as anything.'

In spite of his wife's prediction that Celia would not pay any attention to it, he wrote a most polysyllabic letter to the assistant professor of chemistry. In this learned dissertation on the theory of color, which he wrote with a view to a semi-public inspection, he enclosed a personal and private note to the assistant professor, which ran: 'Dear old boy: Don't argue with the girl. Let her call it any color she pleases. She will do it anyway, so what's the use?'

This last sentence John William Field found to be a true prophecy. He brought the artist's letter to the next meeting of the class in chemistry. Some time had been consumed in sending the specimen of bromine and receiving the artist's reply. Most of the class had forgotten that bromine was of any color at all. Toward the end of the hour the professor produced the letter.

'If you remember,' he said, 'there was some question in the class recently as to the color of bromine.' Celia stopped drumming on her notebook and listened. 'I sent a specimen to an artist I know, and asked his professional but unscientific judgment as to its color,' John William Field continued. Celia's eyes danced, but he was not looking at her and did not see. 'Possibly the class may be interested in hearing his reply,' he concluded.

He read it. The class were interested in it, especially in the signature, which was famous in two continents. The class were clearly impressed; they had not known that their much-tormented professor of chemistry was on terms of such intimacy with so illustrious an artistic lion; the knowledge did more for him in their estimation than his three degrees.

Celia alone was untouched. 'It is interesting,' she said serenely, 'to know how differently colors look to different persons. Even among artists—some of them think trees are green and some think they are blue. And some scientists think bromine is orange and some think it is red;' she gave a litle perplexed sigh, and then she said, 'Other people may think as they please, I think it is red.'

The asistant professor as one of the class afterwards said, looked as though he could chew tacks. The other members of the class regarded Celia with marked disapprobation; but until she left the room she sat gazing into space with a pensively sweet expression on her face. No sooner were they in the hall than Bertha Campbell seized upon her. 'Celia And the man who wrote that letter is an R. A.!'

'Do you suppose it would make any difference to me if he were two R. A's?' Celia burst out. 'I have eyes—and it is red!'

'What shall you do if Professor Field puts bromine in his exam. questions?' said another of the girls derisively.

'Do? I shall say that it is red! I shall write red in capitals and underline it!' said Celia, with heat.

'But then your average will be lowered,' Bertha objected.

'Average!' exclaimed Celia, 'I sha'n't care if it is! I'd rather have no average at all than to be dictated to by any man that ever walked this earth—and it is red!'

The professor never knew whether it was his evil or good genius that prompted him. One of his June examination questions was: 'What is bromine?' Celia did not hesitate. She wrote: 'Bromine is a simple, liquid substance of a RED color.' She printed the adjective in capitals and underlined it. The professor's wrath when he read it in the privacy of his study was positively Jovelike. He drew a furiously heavy line through it and wrote ORANGE above it, in sledge-hammer characters.

When he returned the papers Celia and Bertha Campbell lingered in the hall and examined the marks on their own. Celia unconsciously turned first to the question: 'What is bromine?' When she saw the professor's corrections her face turned the color of her own statement regarding the color of bromine.

'Such audacity!' she exclaimed, hotly, holding the paper before Bertha's eyes. The professor was still in his room, the door was open, and he heard.

'My dear,' said Bertha, 'haven't you run that into the ground? Professor Field must know; he has three degrees—'

'Degrees!' cried Celia, 'he might have three hundred and he shouldn't dictate to me! I have eyes; I can see; it is red; and no man shall ever dictate to me, least of all Professor Field! Never, as long as my name is Celia Bruce—and longer!' She tore her chemistry papers across twice, dropped the pieces on the floor, and rushed down the stairs, across the campus and to her room.

Bertha followed her, and when the hall was empty, John William Field, M.A., M.S., Ph. D., came out, and with a singularly radiant face, gathered up the fragments of Celia's chemistry papers and put them meditatively into his pocket. Then he returned to his class room, took out a small bottle, shook it, and held it up to the light. 'It is orange,' he said, half aloud, 'but—'

In the evening he called upon Miss Celia Bruce. Celia came down with his card in her hand and a red spot on each cheek. The assistant professor of chemistry held out a handful of torn papers. 'Here are your chemistry papers, Celia,' he said, 'you dropped them in the hall.'

'How dare you call me Celia?' blazed out the girl, with a tremor in her voice.

'Because—I love you,' said the assistant professor, simply.

'What a ridiculous idea,' said Celia, scornfully, again dropping the chemistry papers, 'when you have made my life a perfect burden to me about this bromine—which is red!'

The professor seized her hands. 'Well, you have made my life more of a burden to me about it—' he began.

Celia actually smiled. 'Haven't I!' she exclaimed, with childlike glee.

'Why have you?' demanded the professor.

Celia started. 'Why? Because it is red—and I won't be dictated to by any man on earth!'

'You started the dispute,' said the professor, grimly.

'You need not remind me of it!' flashed Celia. 'It isn't the question, anyway.'

'No,' the professor agreed, 'it isn't. The question is: Will you marry me?'

Celia looked at him with softened eyes. 'Yes,' she said gently, 'I wi!'—but,' she added with warmth, 'I must remind you that I am not to be dictated to—never.'

The assistant professor smiled: 'You don't absolutely need to remind me of that,' he said, 'and, anyway, I never tried to dictate to you.'

'You didn't!' said Celia, heatedly. 'I'd like you to tell me what you call it!' But the assistant professor had grown older; he did not tell her; he burst into a laugh, and then she laughed, and then he kissed her.

Everyone except the class in chemistry said that, while her engagement ring was a nice enough diamond, another ring that the professor gave her was too hideous for words; it was set with two jewels of the same size and cutting, and those two jewels were a ruby and a topaz. 'Such a combination!' people exclaimed.

The professor and Celia, however, proved to be a most happy combination. One summer, when they had been married about two years, they visited the artist who was an R. A., and his wife, and the artist teasingly brought up the subject of bromine.

'By the way, Celia, dear,' said John William Field, 'do you remember what color bromine is?'

Celia was very fond of her husband. She hesitated a moment—but only for a moment. 'Yes,' she said, with dancing eyes, 'I do; it is red!'

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

BATHSHEBA'S SISTER.

(By Margaret Treadwell, in 'Wellspring.')

(Concluded.)

MaryLee began to laugh. 'If that isn't like you, Luella. And it occurred right under your nose, too! Why, the detective happened to be standing at the entrance to the picture department this morning. It isn't once a month he goes there, for nobody ever supposed that shoplifters would take pictures. But he saw her take a photograph from the counter and slip it into a book she carried. He stopped her as she was leaving the store. She was awfully indignant and declared that she bought the photograph, but she didn't have any proof. They sent for all the girls up there, one by one, but none of them had sold it to her, so it was a clear enough case. I'm glad she was caught. She was real handsomely dressed. You'd never have suspected her; but they say that's the kind that generally does it. Why, Luella Granger, what's the matter? You look perfectly wild!'

'I must go back,' Luella said. 'I know all about it. She did buy the picture; I saw her. She bought it of Jennie Foster, and Jennie was sick and went home almost as soon as she came. I picked up the sale slip myself.'

She was hurrying toward the office. MaryLee ran after her. 'Luella! Luella! Don't you be a goose. You don't know that it's the same one at all, and you'd better just keep out of the scrape. You don't know that detective. He'll never forgive you in the world if you try to show that he made a mistake. It will cost you your place as sure as you live. It will, Luella! There was a girl last year interfered over something, and they dismissed her at the end of the week. Then what would you do about Bathsheba?'

Luella stopped short in the middle of an aisle. People jostled her on every side. Some of them looked angrily at her for blocking the way. Luella did not even see them. MaryLee's anxious voice sounded in her ears.

'Do be sensible, Luella! She has money enough; she could pay for that picture a dozen times over. And if you should be dismissed, you couldn't get another place anywhere; everybody's asked why you left here. And Bathsheba'—

Luella turned desperately. 'It isn't any use, MaryLee. I've got to be honest. The rest of it isn't my business, but this is,' and before MaryLee could detain her she was gone.

She went upstairs first for the sale slip, and then she went straight to the manager's office. He was busy, and it was half an hour before she could see him. Luella, waiting outside, with MaryLee's prophecies ringing in her ears, and the certainty of a fine for tardiness before her was fiercely fighting the doubt whether honesty paid, after all. She rose nervously when she was called in. The manager looked at her sharply.

'Now, then, Miss Granger,' he said, glancing at the clock.

Luella held out the yellow slip. 'It's about the young woman who bought the photograph this morning,' she said. 'The girls were talking about it. They said she was arrested for a shoplifter. She bought the photograph; I saw her. It came back tied too tightly, so that it rolled, and she untied it, and put it in her book to carry. I found the slip after she was gone. Jennie Foster sold her the picture and then went home sick; that's why nobody knew about it.'

Luella laid the slip on the manager's desk and turned to go, but he called her back.

'One minute, Miss Granger. If you knew this, why didn't you tell some one before?'

'I didn't know till this noon,' Luella replied. 'I'm in the frame department opposite. I just happened to see because it was early, before any customers came.'

'But if you are not in that department, how did you happen to pick up the bill?' The manager's voice sounded accusing. Luella was sure that she was going to lose her place, as MaryLee had said. She answered wearily:—

'I saw the paper and string lying there and knew Jennie was sick, so I picked them up for her, that's all.'

The manager's cold questions continued. 'Are you sure that you are talking about the same customer? Can you describe her dress?'

Luella shook her head. 'I didn't notice her dress,' she said, hopelessly; 'but I did her face. She had gray eyes and brown hair, and was real pretty; and the book she put the photograph in was full of alphabets in queer letters. I saw as she opened it.'

Luella stood, her hand on the door, waiting for any further questions. The manager did not look at her. 'That will do, Miss Granger,' he said.

Luella closed the door behind her and hurried back to her work. Yet, after all, she was not so unhappy as she had expected to be. Somehow she felt very close to mother and Bathsheba and little Joe.

It was a little late when she reached her boarding house that evening. As she pushed open the door of her little hall bedroom she almost walked into a young woman who was occupying its one chair. Luella stared in amazement. The visitor rose quickly. She was tall and pretty and had gray eyes and brown hair.

'Is this Miss Granger?' she asked. 'I want to apologize first for coming up here, but the maid seemed to think that it was the only way I would be sure of finding you. And I had to find you. I cannot be grateful enough to you for helping me out of an uncomfortable place. If I had had friends here to whom I could have referred, it wouldn't have been so uncomfortable, but we moved here only a week ago, and are practically unknown. After my indignation had cooled, I saw that there was no reason why I shouldn't be suspected; but I was miserable enough over it till the letter of apology came from Ross and Armstrong, this afternoon. I went straight there to find the name of my unknown advocate, and they gave me your address. My dear, I don't know what to say, such a service is so far beyond any thanks. I wondered—I don't want to be inquisitive, only I couldn't help it—why you took so much trouble for an entire stranger.'

Luella's honest blue eyes, under the bumpy forehead, faltered a little, and a dull red climbed into her face.

'You mustn't say that,' she stammered. 'I—I almost didn't. I was so afraid of losing my place, and then Bathsheba'—she broke off, embarrassed.

The caller prompted her gently. 'Bathsheba?' Then, somehow, before she knew it, Luella was telling the whole story. Afterwards, when she wondered how she could have told such things to an entire stranger, she remembered the expression in the soft gray eyes, and knew that she couldn't help it. 'She looked as if she loved Bathsheba herself,' she thought.

At last the caller arose. She had stayed a long time, and Luella had had to light her gas. It was a miserable little flame, but it served to reveal a face full of tender earnestness.

'Thank you, dear,' the young woman said. 'I shall not forget Bathsheba, nor the brave sister who is working for her. You have done so much for me, and yet I am going to ask one more great favor. May I not send the little sister one picture to look at till she is 'rich' enough to buy her own? You do not know how much I want to. Let it go as the illustration for your next letter. Will you help me select it to-morrow morning in the picture department? I'm not a bit afraid that Ross and Armstrong will question this purchase,' she added, with a laugh.

Luella shrank back, troubled and confused. She hated to refuse, but she couldn't take anything for just being honest. 'I couldn't,' she explained. 'It's real kind of you, but it wouldn't be right.'

But the young woman only laughed again. 'It isn't you, it's Bathsheba I'm talking about. One of those lovely Madonnas, now'—

Luella forgot then; she looked up, her eyes full of longing.

'Oh,' she cried, 'I have so wanted to get Bathsheba that one with the baby all cuddled up in his mother's arms. I'—She stopped in distress at the betrayal, but the other smiled.

'Then I will see you in the morning,' she said, brightly. 'Thank you, dear.'

Luella went down to the door with her and watched her out of sight down the street. Her room seemed very empty when she went back to it; she looked round it and drew a long breath.

'I suppose that everybody can't be a lady like that,' she said, slowly; 'but I'm glad I was honest, anyhow.'

A little later MaryLee came up. MaryLee wanted to know all about what the manager said. Luella told her, but she didn't tell about her caller; that belonged to her mother and Bathsheba. MaryLee shook her head over the manager.

'I'm awfully afraid you'll have to go, Luella,' she said. 'I guess you'll wish you'd taken my advice. You'll know Saturday, anyway.'

'Yes,' Luella replied, soberly; 'I'll know Saturday.' Her glad hour was past; now she could only wait for the blow to fall. She wished miserably that Saturday had come and it was all over.

Saturday came at last. Luella, waiting in line for her pay, felt her heart beat heavily. When her turn came, she took the little white envelope and hurried away by herself to open it. It contained four bills and fifty cents—nothing else. MaryLee's breathless voice sounded in her ears.

'Luella! Luella! I've been just racing after you. Were you dismissed?'

Luella was still staring at the money. 'This is all,' she said. 'There isn't a word, and nobody has said anything.'

MaryLee looked over her shoulder into the envelope.

'Why, there isn't,' she said, in surprise. 'I'm real glad for you, but I don't understand it. I guess you must be one of the lucky sort, Luella.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Catarrh Can be Cured.—Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y.

Advertisements.

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Cannot find a better or more pleasant soap for bath or toilet than

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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.]

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

HOLOGRAPH WILLS.

Reader.—1. In the Province of Quebec, can a man legally write his will? 2. If he writes it himself, must there be witnesses to it? If so, how many? 3. If written by himself must it go through the court at his death? 4. If only one executor is appointed, can he be given a donation by the will? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Not if it is entirely written and signed by himself. 3. Yes. 4. Yes.

TESTAMENTARY.

A.B.—1. Is it necessary to have a will (for a few hundred dollars cash and a promissory note for $100), registered? 2. If a person bequeaths a promissory note to a relative, can the one who owes it refuse payment of same because the will has not been registered? 3. Who should hold the note until due, the person to whom it is bequeathed, or the executor of will? Ans.—1. No; it would, however, have to be probated, unless notarial. 2. No, but he might insist upon probate. 3. The person to whom it is bequeathed.

RENT OF FARM.

Subscriber.—A rented his farm to B for one year at a certain amount, giving it to him cheap, expecting he would take it longer; also sold him a mare at about half price, with the condition that he would leave it on the farm if he left it at the end of the year. The mare belonged to A's sister, and she gave him leave only to let the mare go on condition that B could have her if he stayed on the farm. Now, B is going to leave the farm at the end of the year, and has only paid a little over half the rent, not caring whether he works much or not, maintaining he could not make it off the farm. He claims that the mare is his. He paid for the mare, but the amount only covers a little over half the amount he owes on the rent. Can B go off and take the mare as his own? Is there no law by which A or his sister can keep the mare on the farm? Can B not be followed up for the remaining part of the rent, or cannot the mare or the money he gave for her be taken for the part of the money owed on the rent? He has twelve head of cattle of his own, and has fed them on the place, together with the stock that was on it. Please tell me what steps can be taken to keep the mare. Can a bailiff be sent to take her? What steps can be taken to get the remaining part of the rent? Can the mare be held by us without getting a bailiff? Ans.—If A can prove the agreement that the mare was to be left on the farm, he can, of course, insist upon this being done. He is entitled, in any case, to place a seizure for rent upon all the property belonging to B on the farm. This would have to be done through the regular legal channel, so that we should advise A to see a lawyer.

DISTURBING SERVICE.

'Enquirer' describes at length a disturbance which occurred during a religious meeting in a school house and asks: 1. Has C broken the law by coming with his followers and breaking up a religious meeting; if so, to what extent? 2. Can not the school house be locked against all parties? 3. To what extent is M culpable for calling those who were telling the truth, liars? 4. How should proceedings be taken? Ans.—1. He is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to two years' imprisonment. 2. The school house is under the control of the commissioners. 3. He is liable civilly in damages. A complaint might also be laid for rude and indecent behavior in a religious meeting, for which he would be liable to a fine of fifty dollars, or one month's imprisonment. 4. Lay a complaint before a magistrate.

COAL CONTRACTS.

Softy.—In May last I contracted with a coal firm to deliver me my coal supply for the winter. I paid them a cash deposit, and made a monthly payment until October when they delivered two tons. They delivered three tons in December, for which I paid. Now, they refuse to give me any more, as they have none on hand. Can I not make them pay the difference between what I can get the coal for from another dealer, and the contract price which they accepted? Certain dealers are selling hard coal at $12 a ton. Can my dealers not be compelled to buy from such dealer and deliver to me at the price agreed upon? I think they can, what do you say in the matter. Ans.—We think that you are right.

ONTARIO.

EXECUTORS GIVING BONDS.

Old Ontario Subscriber.—Do executors of estates in Ontario now have to give security the same as administrators of estates have to do? Ans.—No, except in respect of succession duty.

TIMBER LICENSE AND SETTLER.

A Subscriber.—1. I am living on two hundred acres of land in Nipissing, which I took up over five years ago, and am now entitled to my deed. Two years ago the holder of timber license moved a saw mill from another part of limit, and placed it on the bank of a small lake on my lot. Have they any legal right to take possession of the site and lake without my consent, it being the site I had intended to use to build on on the lake front? Can I claim damage, or can I stop them from removing buildings? 2. All timber other than pine belongs to the settler as soon as he is established. These mill people are cutting my spruce, cedar and other timber for lumber pile, bottoms for skids, or anything they need, without my consent. This timber is worth a cent a running foot at the mill. Can I not charge them stumpage for all they cut? Ans.—1. It would seem that they have the right to do so, provided such is upon uncleared land. 2. You are probably entitled to compensation therefor, and to recover same by action.

WILLS BY WOMEN.

X.Y.Z., N.S.—Can a married woman make a will or dispose of her property without her husband's knowledge or consent? 2. If she has children, how will her property be disposed of at her death? 3. If she does not have children, how will her property be disposed of at her death? 4. Can an unmarried woman make a will? Ans.—1. Yes. 2 and 3. It will go in accordance with the terms of her will, subject to the tenancy, by the courtesy of her husband, that is, his life estate in her lands—which estate he would probably be entitled to if there have been children of the marriage. 4. Yes.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

B.—B rented a house to C for three months for a certain amount of carpenter's work, which C did on the house. After C lived in the house four months he left it, and left his furniture and bedding, and some of his wife's clothes, and stove in the house, and locked it. 1. How can B get possession of the house? C has been notified to take his goods out. 2. Can B get any rent for all the time C had the house? Ans.—1. B ought in the first place to make a formal demand of possession upon C. In the event of C's failing to comply with such demand, B might re-enter, using force if necessary, for that purpose. But should B prefer to avoid risk of liability in some way by making a forcible entry, as suggested, he could, instead, proceed under the Overholding Tenants' Act, and by such summary legal proceeding recover possession of the house. 2. Strictly speaking, B is not entitled to rent as such, but is probably in a position to recover, by suit, a sum at C's hands, for the latter's use and occupation of the house after the expiration of the three months.

GENERAL.

MARCONI'S NAME.

D. McT., Vancouver.—Please say how the name of Marconi, of wireless telegraph fame, is pronounced. Ans.—The received pronunciation in this country is Mar-ko-ne, the 'o' long.

VERSES RECEIVED.

Mrs. W. C. McLaughlin, Bridgetown, N.S., and W. A. Hone, Petrolia, kindly send the hymn asked for by Mrs. A. M. It is to be found in a collection called 'Select Melodies.' If Mrs. A. M. will send her address, the verses will be forwarded.

REV. RALPH HOYT'S POEMS.

C.H.—Where could I obtain some of the better known works of the Rev. Ralph Hoyt? Ans.—A volume of poems, 'Sketches of Life and Landscape,' was published by C. Shepherd & Co., New York, 1862. If it is still in print, any good bookseller can order it for you.

HIRING FARM HELP.

A.B.C., Ontario. — Hearing that some young men are coming to Toronto in the spring to hire, I wish to know how I could get information. Who is the immigration agent in Toronto? Ans.—Address, Thomas Ecuthworth, Superintendent Colonization Bureau, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. See article in the 'Witness,' dated Toronto, Jan. 23.

THE 'ST. OLAF.'

E.W., Montreal.—1. Will you kindly give me some information about the wreck of the 'St. Olaf,' which took place in the Lower St. Lawrence some years ago? 2. Whence did the 'St. Olaf' get her name? Ans.—1 The 'St. Olaf' was wrecked two years ago during a severe gale in Seven Islands Bay, Lower St. Lawrence river. 2. Olaf was King of Norway, 1015-1030. He consolidated the kingdom and introduced Christianity.

MILDEWED SOILS.

Grand Bank, Newfoundland.—What can be put on the sails of our vessels to keep them from mildewing? The sails are made of cotton duck, and are exposed to the fog and salt water on the fishing banks. Ans.—We cannot find that there is any preparation you can apply to prevent the mildewing. The sails will not mildew while they are exposed to the air. The mischief is caused by their being allowed to lie in a heap while still damp, or in some such way. When taken down, see that every part is exposed to the air until quite dry.

POEMS WANTED.

O. McR., Hartney, Man.—Will some reader of the 'Witness' kindly supply the poem, 'Bob, the Cabin Boy'? The first lines are:

As taut a craft was the Nancy,
As ever the wild waves bore;
And as goodly a sight was her sails of white,
As she swept away from shore.'

M. B. C., Hintonburgh—I should be much pleased to have the poem 'The Wayside Cross.'

H.W.R.—I should like to have the poem, beginning:

'How pleasant it is at the end of the day
No follies to have to repent!'

CONCERNING AUTHORS.

J. L. S., Fergus, Ont.—1. Please give a sketch of Guy Boothby, author of 'Dr. Nikola.' 2. Are the following novelists still living: J. F. Cooper, Geo. M. Fenn, W. H. G. Kingston, Harry Collingwood? Ans. 1. Guy Newell Boothby is a native of Australia. He was born at Adelaide, Oct. 13, 1867. He was educated at Salisbury, and married Miss Rose Alice Bristowe, of Champion Hill. He has travelled a good deal, in the East, and from north to south of his native land. He has published some two dozen books since 1894. One of his favorite recreations is the collection of live fish from all parts of the world. He also goes in for the raising of prize dogs, horses and cattle. 2. James Fenimore Cooper, died at Cooperstown, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1851. W. H. G. Kingston, died near London, Eng., in August, 1880. George Manville Fenn and 'Harry Collingwood' are living. 'Harry Collingwood' is the pseudonym under which W. J. C. Lancaster, a civil engineer in the British Admiralty Service, has written his sea stories.

TO EXTERMINATE BED BUGS.

Cape Breton Inquirer.—Please inform me how to destroy bed-bugs. The house is papered. Ans.—Make a strong solution of corrosive sublimate and alcohol. Remove clothing and furniture from the bedrooms, into the air, and shake or brush everything clean. Have all bedding washed fresh. Take the bedsteads apart, wash thoroughly, and with a feather anoint all crevices and the joints with the corrosive solution. Apply the same freely in any cracks in the walls or partitions, and re-paper over the cracks. Be careful in using the corrosive sublimate, as it is a deadly poison. If the work is once thoroughly done, it is not likely you will have any further trouble.

WHAT IS PUBLIC WORSHIP?

Mrs. S. D. Carver, Peterborough, Ont., and E. G. Armstrong, Trenholme, Que., both very kindly send in full the lines asked for by a correspondent from Ahmic Harbor. The following verses are the opening lines of the ten-guinea prize essay published by the Chester Open Diocesan Church Association, and written by the Rev. S. J. Bouchier, M.A., of the Carnarvon Training College:

Some go to church just for a walk;
Some to stare, and laugh, and talk;
Some go there to meet a friend,
Some their idle time to spend;
Some for general observation,
Some for private speculation;
Some to seek or find a lover,
Some a courtship to discover;
Some go there to use their eyes,
And newest fashions criticise.
Some to show their own smart dress,
Some their neighbors to assess.
Some to scan a robe or bonnet,
Some to price the trimming on it.
Some to learn the latest news,
That friends at home they may amuse.
Some to gossip, false and true,
Safe hid within the sheltering pew.
Some go there to please the squire,
Some his daughters to admire;
Some the parson go to fawn,
Some to lounge and some to yawn.
Some to claim the parish doles,
Some for bread, and some for coals;
Some because it's thought genteel,
Some to vaunt their pious zeal.
Some go there just for the name,
Others go to sound their fame.
Some to show how sweet they sing,
Some how loud their voices ring.
Some the preacher go to hear,
His style and voice to praise or jeer.
Some forgiveness to implore,
Some their sins to varnish o'er,
Some to sit and doze and nod,
But few to kneel and worship God.

THE JEWS IN EUROPE.

Burlington, Ia.—Please give some account of Britain's treatment of the Jews, as compared with the treatment accorded them by other nations. Ans.—The history of the Jews in most of the European countries has been much the same—a story of persecution and massacre, banishment and return, and gradual emancipation, to a greater or less degree, from unjust laws and restrictions. In France the persecution was general and cruel from the 11th to the 14th centuries. About the middle of the 16th century the Jews were again to be found in considerable numbers in France. In 1790, taking advantage of the humanitarian element in the Revolution, the Jews presented a successful petition to the national representatives. In 1805 the Emperor Napoleon summoned a 'Sanhedrin' of Jews to meet at Paris, and examined them with a view mainly to testing their fitness to be French citizens. Since then they have been found frequently in high offices in the civil administration, and also in the army and navy. In Germany, as late as the reign of Frederick the Great, the Jews received very harsh treatment; but in 1812 the Prussian edict of toleration placed them almost in an equal position with other Prussians. About 1848 they were almost fully emancipated. In the smaller German States their rights have been grudgingly conceded. Of late years, especially in 1880, there was some revival of hostility towards them; but the Reichstag of the Empire now contains many prominent Jewish members. In Spain the condition of the Jews was at first favorable. During the period of Moorish rule they enjoyed almost equal privileges with the Moors themselves. They were not restricted to the one degrading occupation of usury but were physicians, husbandmen and landed proprietors, and were among the most learned of the country. But as the extravagance of the nobles brought their estates more and more into the hands of the Jews, a change took place in the feeling towards them. In the 14th century outbursts of popular and religious violence against them were frequent. In the 15th century their treatment was fiendish. About 1492 they were banished from the country. Spain began to tolerate them again in 1837, and they can now follow trade or agriculture like other Spaniards. When they were driven out of Spain some of them sought refuge in Portugal, where they could only remain by professing Christianity. It was far on in the 17th century before persecution ceased there. In Italy and Turkey they met with better treatment. In Italy their position was made tolerable by pecuniary sacrifices, although at intervals they underwent humiliations and persecution. In Turkey they have been subjected to exactions and insolence, but have made progress. In Denmark they have been on a footing of equality with other citizens since 1814. They were admitted into Russia by Peter the Great, were expelled in 1743, and readmitted by the Empress Catherine II. The Emperor Alexander I., in 1805 and 1809 issued decrees insuring them liberty of trade and commerce. These privileges were subsequently withdrawn, and in 1881 a violent agitation, resulting in much bloodshed, took place in the south and west of Russia. Since then their residence is confined to certain parts of the empire. In Poland their persecution came during the 17th and 18th centuries. They have been admitted into Sweden since 1746; into Norway since 1860. The Austrian Emperor Joseph II. passed a liberal act of toleration in 1782; in 1868 they were accorded practically complete liberty, although there are still occasional outbreaks of anti-Semitism. In Roumania, they still suffer much ill-usage, which seems to have recently grown worse than usual. In England, under the early Norman kings, the Jews enjoyed considerable favor. But their growing wealth, in that as in other countries, led to unpopularity. As to the experiences of the Jews in Britain, the outbreak against them on the day of Richard Coeur de Lion's coronation, has been graphically described in history, and the story of Isaac of York in 'Ivanhoe' gives a picture of their treatment under John's rule. They were banished by an edict of Edward I., which continued in force for over 300 years. The Jews attempted to gain legal recognition in England during Cromwell's time, and in the reign of Charles II., that impecunious monarch, having frequent need of their services, allowed them to settle quietly in the country. Most of the civil and political rights which they now enjoy were granted to them in the last century. Until 1823 the number of Jewish brokers in the city of London was limited to twelve, and these were heavily taxed. A Jew could not carry on any retail trade before 1832. Since 1833 the profession of barrister, and since 1845 the office of alderman, have been open to them. During the reign of Queen Victoria almost every Jewish disability was removed, so that, in point of law, Jews are now, if born subjects, practically on the same footing as other English subjects. It was not until 1858 that Jews were admitted to parliament, and they were first admitted to the Upper House in 1885.

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.]

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

'Ethel' saw in the 'Witness' recently a paragraph about superfluous hair, and wishes to know some details about the process. Ans.—There are four ways of removing superfluous hair, shaving, plucking, the use of depilatory pastes, and electrolysis. Of these methods the only one that produces lasting effects is electrolysis. This consists in inserting a fine needle connected with an electric battery into the root of the hair, and burning it out. The method is painful, tedious, expensive, and can only be applied to the eradication of coarse, bristly hairs. It cannot be used to remove down. This may be bleached so as to become less conspicuous, by painting it with peroxide of hydrogen. The next best method is to remove the hairs by a paste. One of the best is composed of barium sulphide, two drachms, powdered zinc oxide, and powdered starch, of each three drachms. This is to be mixed into a paste as required, with water, and applied to the part. It is allowed to remain on till a sensation of burning is produced (about ten minutes), and then washed off, and a bland ointment, like boracic acid ointment, is applied. Needless to say, as the roots are not destroyed by this procedure, the hair will grow again in a week or so.

ENLARGED TONSILS.

'Enquirer' has a little girl, five years of age, who is afflicted with greatly enlarged tonsils. They are not inflamed or sore, but hinder her speech and breathing. At night she seems almost to suffocate. Her chest is contracted, and her shoulders are becoming quite round from the inability to inflate the lungs. She breathes constantly through the mouth, and when eating makes a disagreeable noise, sometimes almost choking. Ans.—You seem to have made a close observation of the little girl's case. The symptoms you describe are those commonly associated with enlarged tonsils, and will go on getting worse, and will in addition affect her mental development. There are no doubt also growths in the back of the nose. You should have the trouble attended to at once, as it has such serious consequences. There is no home treatment that you can employ. An operation is the only cure. It is rarely followed by serious results, and in the hands of a specialist, will be curative. The usual cost in this part of the country is twenty-five dollars.

SORE TOE.

'H.' for two or three years has felt a tenderness at the base or lower joint of the second toe on the left foot. This fall it became more tender, causing him to limp. A slight callous at that spot caused him to think it was a soft corn, and he treated it as such. As it became worse, the tenderness became localized on the under side of the joint. It is very tender on pressure on the sole of the foot, but not on the upper part of the joint. For a month past has used iodine on the sole of the foot with little if any benefit. Has obtained relief by using an insole with a portion cut out where it came against the painful spot. This relieves the pain in walking. Ans.—The trouble is most likely of the nature of a corn, and due to the use of badly fitting boots. Painting with iodine will do no good. You might try bathing with hot water every night. If you would wear moccasins for a time the trouble would probably get gradually better. Rest is also an important factor in the cure. Keep the leg as far as possible in a horizontal position, and do not walk more than you are absolutely compelled.

VARICOSE VEINS.

'W.I.N.' has for several years had hard knotty lumps on the inside of the left leg, extending from the knee almost to the ankle. It has never troubled her much until now, when it has become quite sore, and there is a burning feeling in it. It is difficult for her to go up and down stairs. She is otherwise in good health. Ans.—The most common cause of the lumps you speak of is varicose veins. These form dark bluish cord-like nodes on the inside of the legs. They are usually caused by weakness of the vessel walls, such as is caused by ill-health, prolonged standing, or obstruction to the circulation. As they are only just beginning to trouble you, the best thing you can do is to wear an elastic bandage about the leg from the ankle to the knee. This should be applied spirally. Or if you cannot get this, a flannel bandage about three inches wide will do, although not so well. Keep the legs elevated as much as possible when resting.

COMPLEXION.

'A.B.' asks the following questions: 1. What is the cause and cure of an oily and red nose? 2. Will steaming the face over hot water remove blackheads from the nose? 3. Is common cream a good skin food? Is it as good as the prepared creams? How should it be applied? 4. Is a camel's hair complexion brush good for the complexion? 5. Will the use of face powder spoil the complexion? Ans.—The cause of red nose is to be found in the instability of the minute blood vessels of the part. They have lost their tone, and thus dilate readily when exposed to a sudden rise in temperature. The presence of the blackheads will also predispose. It is doubtful whether you will be able to cure it. Do not wear a veil as this presses upon the nose and constricts the vessels, and thus weakens them. You might try bathing the nose at night with very hot water, as hot as can be borne, and then sponging with cold water. Do this for five minutes by the clock, using the hot and cold water alternately for one minute at a time. Gentle massage of the nose with the fingers will lessen the greasiness. Steaming the face will not cure the blackheads. It will, however, soften the skin, and you will then be able to squeeze out the black points with the fingers. Do this systematically night and morning. Cream is no better or worse than any other preparation used as a skin food. None of them really nourish the skin. Cream is only of value as an emollient in cases of sunburn, or where the skin is chapped and sore. As your skin appears to be naturally oily it would be a mistake to use any such preparation. The values of a camel's hair brush is simply that it affords a convenient way of applying friction to the skin, which, of course, is beneficial. You could get as good an effect, however, by using a rough bath towel. Friction, night and morning, with such a towel, and the use of a bland soap, such as Pears's unscented, or pure castile, will improve the complexion. Do not use scented soaps. Face powder should never be used unless there is actual disease of the skin, when it might be useful. It clogs up the pores, and assists the formation of blackheads, and makes the complexion muddy.

SORENESS IN STOMACH.

'Enquirer' for the past two or three years has been suffering with soreness in the lower part of the abdomen, and is compelled to rise at night two or three times. Has soreness also about the shoulders, at the bottom of the spine, and in the back and chest. Ans.—The symptoms you describe may come from a variety of causes, such as inflammation of the bladder, acidity of the urine, diabetes, Bright's disease, or mere nervousness. We do not see how it is possible to tell what is wrong with you without a chemical examination of the urine, which your doctor only can do for you. We would strongly advise you to see him rather than to experiment on yourself with secret remedies. Some may be all right, but others are as certainly harmful, and as we do not know what is in them a wise man would not take the risk. A further objection is that you are liable to put off going to a doctor when an early visit would save much suffering or even life itself.

NERVOUSNESS.

'Anxious Mother' has a little girl about twelve years of age. She has never been sick except when she was a year old. At that time had inflammation of the lungs with trouble in the ears. She is slight, delicate looking, with pale skin and dark shades under the eyes. She is also getting very forgetful and absent-minded. Her studies seem to try her and she complains of feeling tired. She has a fear of sickness or death. The timidity is more marked in the evening. Her appetite is good, but her breath is offensive. She has hiccough and wind rises in her stomach. Her diet is plain. Ans.—It is clear that the child's general health is not good. There are some things you should look for specially. The first is enlarged tonsils or growths in the throat. These give rise to headaches, mouth-breathing, snoring at night, and sometimes night-terrors. In many cases there is a discharge from the nose. You can easily see the tonsils by looking into the throat, using a spoon to depress the tongue. Another thing to be watched for is constant headache, especially towards the back with onset of a squint. Another thing is a cough. If she has any of these things you should see the nearest doctor at once as it may be serious. Some cases such as you describe, however, are not so bad, they may be caused only by a run-down condition of the system in a nervous child. In many instances on questioning you will find at some time or other the child has been frightened. In cases like this you can do much by encouragement. Let her play with other children as much as possible, and put some one to sleep with her. If the symptoms persist it would be well to keep her from school for a month or two. The diet you mention is about right, except that you should leave out the pickles, and give her very little cake or pastry. Give her plenty of milk and eggs.

PAIN IN TOE.

M.P. is twenty-five years of age and lives a very active life. Is troubled a good deal with muscular rheumatism on account of being so much in water, driving logs in the spring. Is of full-blooded temperament. Three years ago the ball of the great toe became very tender, and it gave him extreme pain to tread on that part of the foot. After the day's work sharp pains would dart through the joint, taking all the strength out of it. Before he would have time to cry out the pain would be gone, only to be succeeded by another, sharper and more intense. This would hardly ever last more than an hour or two and perhaps would not come on again for a day or two. The worst times are when he gets wet, and lately the cap of the knees and the elbows have become so tender that he can hardly rest on them. At present he works in a brickyard. The drinking-water is hard and acid and he always suffers from dyspepsia and constipation. Otherwise is health, and strong. Ans.—It is difficult to advise you not knowing all the circumstances of the case. The pains you describe are not like those of gout. In this disease the joint of the toe becomes swollen, red, hot and painful and the pain is constant while the attack is on. We have known symptoms such as yours due to badly fitting boots. Constant pressure will do it. In any case it would be wise for you under the circumstances to give up working in water. Do not take much meat, and every third morning take a dose of salts. Drink only water that has been boiled or weak tea.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. E. asks: 1. If it is not usual for women to have a certain amount of down on their faces. 2. If there is anything except electrolysis which will remove tiny red veins from the face. If there is any harmful preparation that will prevent eyelashes from falling out. Ans.—It is certainly very common for women to have a small growth of down upon the upper lip and chin, as you can convince yourself if you study your acquaintances. The amount of this varies, but it is not common for it to amount to a blemish. The tendency is said to be increasing. People with this tendency should be careful not to irritate the skin in any way and should always use a bland soap such as castile. In suitable cases it is possible to remove veins if they are very tiny by injecting pure carbolic acid into the skin, but as a rule electrolysis is the only effective measure. In any case you should speak to your doctor about it, as you cannot try anything of this kind yourself with safety. Falling lashes may be due to disease of the lids, which will need to be cured. If such exist in your case you should see your doctor at once before the damage is serious. In such cases the edges of the lids are raw and granular and the lids are apt to be glued together in the morning. Other cases are due to a run-down condition of the system such as is produced by prolonged illness. In this case a tonic will be required. The lids should be carefully washed night and morning and the lashes cut short for a time.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S.)

WARTS ON HORSE.

Old Subscriber, Que.—Fine horse, four years old, has a large bleeding wart on spavin joint, left hind leg, directly on the artery; has been growing about a year; had it burned once by a 'quack vet.' but it has grown more rapidly since; keeps raw, with matter and blood oozing from it most of the time. There is also a small one just the same under one eye. Please advise. Ans.—The wart on the hock should be cut away freely, and the surface seared with a hot iron, using the hot iron occasionally to repress its growth. The one under the eye may be cut out with a sharp pair of scissors, and touched with a hot iron, or nitrate of silver.

FITS IN YOUNG PIGS.

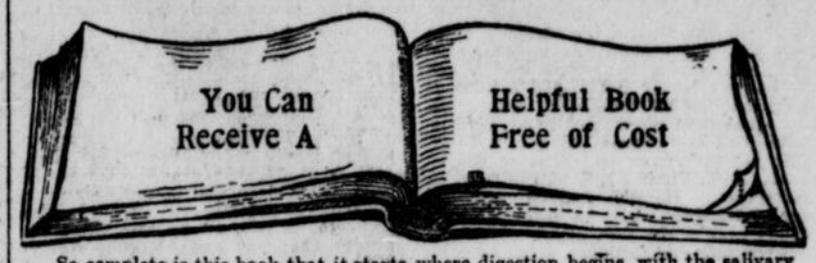
Manitoban.—Young pig, about three months old, takes fits; have been feeding bran and shorts since taking them from the sow. 1. What is the reason of the fits? 2. Is there any remedy for them? Ans.—The fits are probably produced by the bran and shorts irritating and deranging digestion. Change the food; for a time give them oatmeal, gruel and milk. Give them the following: Soda bicarbonate, one ounce; tinct. ginger, one ounce; tinct. of opium, half an ounce; water, twelve ounces. Dose, a tablespoonful three times a day.

Advertisements.

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An eminent specialist, well known in all sections of North America, who has written some of the most valuable medical books of the present day, has decided to give away, absolutely free of charge, a limited number of one of his best publications. This book, which represents the study of many years, is one of the best works ever gotten out by its author. No pains or expense were spared to make it all that he desired, and he now presents it, as a free gift to humanity, to all who desire it.

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Do not pass by this generous offer. Dr. Sproule wants every victim of Dyspepsia to have the book because it will positively help all who suffer from this painful ailment. Thousands have been cured by the information contained between its covers. It was written to teach people what they ought to know about their digestive organs, if they desire to be well and happy. It is offered you in sincerity and friendliness, and it will give you that priceless gift—perfect health.

Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B. A., English Specialist (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service) 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.

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Advertisements.



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If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman write me at once for ten days' treatment of **Orange Lily**, which I will send to every lady enclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied remedy cures tumors, leucorrhea, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularites, etc., like magic.

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IDYLLIC ISLAND LIFE

NO DRUNKENNESS, CRIME, POLICE, JAILS OR COURTS IN COCOS-KEELING.

('Pall Mall Gazette.')

Away from the ordinary track of ships, and blessed with a splendid climate, are the Cocos-Keeling Islands, in the Straits Archipelago. Their history is as strange and romantic as their present life is curious and unique.

In 1823 a Scotch sailor named Ross landed, and, seeing that the isles were very good, he took possession and settled there with his family. The natives were gentle and teachable, so that Ross had no difficulty in making himself their ruler. In 1851 he hoisted the Union Jack as a precaution against the visit of a wandering French man-of-war, and six years later the isles were formally annexed by the British Government. With rare tact and wisdom Ross devoted himself to governing the people over whom he had so quietly established himself as king, and on his decease he bequeathed his mission of government and proprietorship of the Cocos-Keeling to his son. The present owner and ruler of the islands, J. G. Clunies Ross, is the third in succession. He was studying engineering at Glasgow when his father's death called him to the fore fifteen years ago. Abandoning his European ambitions, he settled in his kingdom, married a Cocos wife, and devoted his life to the welfare of the natives, who are his children rather than subjects. The work of the Rosses in thus ordering these East Indian islands forms a fascinating story, and the Cocos-Keeling group, though generally unknown, is perhaps the most picturesque in the British empire. The little horseshoe shaped cluster of islands, three days' steaming south of Java, are blessed with a perfect climate, luxuriant soil, and man here is seen at his very best.

The inhabitants number about six hundred, of whom four hundred are Cocos born and the remainder laborers from Java. Under the rule of the Rosses, the only white residents, schools have been established, and all the islanders are well educated, the schoolmaster-in-chief being Mr. A. Ross, master of arts of Glasgow University. Every male is also trained to work in brass, iron and wood, and is a skilled artisan. Every Cocos girl similarly serves a term of apprenticeship in Clunies Ross's house, learning sewing, cooking and the whole round of domestic art under the tuition of his wife. Formerly the Cocos parents used to arrange their children's marriages, but under the new order each man and woman is a free agent, and chooses a partner according to European usage. Marriages are celebrated according to the Mohammedan law, but polygamy is prohibited, and there have been only two divorces in the last fifty years. There is neither jail nor policeman, for crime does not exist in these islands. Opium and alcohol are forbidden, and the wily Chinese is also excluded. Vaccination is compulsory, and all sales are made by barter, for Mr. Ross will not allow money, holding it to be the root of all evil.

The industries of the island consist in gathering cocoanuts and preparing their oil and copra. Beche de mer and a bark for dyeing are also exported by a chartered vessel, which calls annually for the purpose. Provisions are fetched once a month from Batavia, but rice is the only food largely imported, for fruit abounds in the islands, poultry is plentiful and the sea teems with fish. The gentle and handsome native leads a life idyllic in graceful content and happiness under the parental eye of Ruler Ross III. He carefully guards his little Utopia against the introduction of European customs with their attendant ills. Christmas Island, close by, is similarly ruled by his brother, Andrew Ross. Coffee flourishes there, and so do rats and cats, almost to the extent of a plague. Hitherto these atoms of Britain have enjoyed serene isolation, but the new electric cable from Durban to Adelaide touches at the Cocos-Keeling and Christmas islands, so that they are now linked with the greater world, not, it is to be hoped, to the spoiling of their arcadian character.

The climate of Christmas Island is delightful, resembling during the greater part of the year a hot English summer, tempered by sea breezes. The island is perfectly healthful, there being no marshes or stagnant pools, while, on the other hand, there is a fair supply of good water. Nearly the whole island is covered with forests. The fauna is very poor. Only five specimens of mammals, two kinds of rats, a shrew-mouse and two bats, are found. It is supposed that the rats and the mouse drifted to the island on floating wood, while the bats reached it by flight. There are many sea birds; insect life is fairly abundant, but reptiles are few and small.

A very interesting discovery was made near the north end of the island, which has proved to be important in an economic sense. It was found that an elevation there, about 900 feet in height, now known as Phosphate Hill, has an extensive deposit of phosphate of lime, which is also strewn over the surface in blocks of all sizes, and in some places is found to a considerable depth. The area actually covered by this thick deposit is about half a mile long by a quarter of a mile broad, but an immense quantity occurs in the form of blocks scattered over all the slopes and terraces of the northern part of the island. There are other less extensive beds above Flyish Fish Cove and also at several points along the eastern edge of the plateau.

But Mr. Andrews was not the discoverer of this important source of wealth. There is a little group of islands in the same part of the Indian Ocean known as the Cocos-Keeling Islands, owned by a Briton named George Ross, whose curiosity was aroused by what he had read about Christmas Island. He sent his brother, Andrew Ross, to see what he could find. Being a smart man, he found the phosphate beds and reported the fact to his brother, and they made a family secret of it.

When Mr. Andrews landed on the island he was very much surprised to find that it was inhabited. Andrew Ross had returned with his family and a few men from Cocos-Keeling, had built some substantial houses in Flying Fish Cove, planted fruit trees and cocoanut palms, and had started an experimental plantation of coffee with results that left no doubt that the island was well adapted for coffee growing. But more than all this, he was importing coolies from Java and was making preparations to work the valuable deposits of phosphate of lime. When Mr. Andrews left the island in May, 1898, its population was about forty, and there was a prospect of speedy increase through the further arrival of coolies.

Probably when the island was still low, and not covered with forest, it was the home of myriads of sea birds, and the guano thus formed, after undergoing alteration mainly through the loss of its organic matter, gave rise to the hard phosphatic rock now existing. The extensive accumulations of guano must have taken place at a time when the rainfall was much less than at the present day.

This short story of Christmas Island shows again that you may set smart men down in almost any part of the world and they will earn a good living somehow or other, and perhaps accumulate a fortune. Nobody seemed to think that the Cocos-Keeling Islands were worth picking up till Ross went there and began to raise cocoanuts and other products which required good-sized ships to take them to market. The owner of this little group of coral reef has accumulated a very respectable fortune, and he now seems likely to add largely to it by the many shiploads of phosphate rock he is sending to the farmers of Europe.

Advertisements.

(From Toronto Globe, November 1, 1902.)

Samaria Prescription Cures Drunkenness.

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

Paisley, Ont.

The Samaria Remedy Co., Toronto:

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

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COMFORT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

In the current number of 'Chambers's Journal' there is an article by Poultney Bigelow, M.A., F.R.G.S., on ocean travelling, from which we make the following extracts:

The latest development of comfort at sea is typified by such boats as the 'Minehaha' and 'Minetonka,' of the Atlantic Transport Line, flying the British flag. These carry cattle and a few passengers direct to London from New York. The cattle represent health aboard ship, for there is a premium upon every animal safely landed; and, as a matter of fact, the beasts take on flesh during the trip. After several trips on these cattle-boats I have become so enamored of their company that only a matter of serious import could induce me to go on an ocean greyhound. Another feature is their stability. Not only have these ships a tonnage that is majestic (fourteen thousand tons), but they have bilge-keels as well—that is to say, projections under water that serve to resist the tendency to heel over. The cattle also serve a purpose in this direction that is difficult to overestimate. When the ship is rolled to one side by a sea, every animal instinctively leans in the opposite direction. This shifting of ballast, amounting to hundreds of tons with every movement of the sea, is a steadying force of which the ocean greyhounds know nothing; and those who have not tried a cattle-boat can appreciate it but imperfectly.

Practical experience has demonstrated to the different companies that there is a large and ever-increasing number of passengers who are not particular as to speed or luxurious fittings, but who are dictinctly limited as to the amount of passage-money they will pay. Crossing as I do several times a year, mainly for purposes of health and study, I select habitually the slowest and heaviest ship available at the time, select also the time (winter) when the passengers are fewest, and try to get a ship with as many cattle as possible for fellow-passengers.

Now we come to the matter of keeping up our physical health at sea. I have noticed that so large a portion of the passengers suffer from idleness and overeating that their digestion becomes impaired, and they are apt to show symptoms of biliousness; therefore much of the benefit to be anticipated from ten days at sea is neutralized. Before breakfast I have adopted the practice, in self-defence, of running a mile round the deck while it is yet free from chairs. This secures a thorough sweat, after which a salt-bath, a rub down, and a light breakfast prepares one for a morning of hard reading or writing. The companies could encourage this by posting up on their notice-boards information regarding the number of laps to the mile, and stating that the ship's doctor would be on hand to determine how much of such exercise could be safely indulged in by passengers suffering from heart-weakness. The usual games provided on board ship are poor things for able-bodied people: shuffleboard and quoits. They make one weary without producing any exhilaration.

Once, on a forty days' journey through Suez to Hongkong by the North German Lloyd, the weather was uniformly tropical, and my seventeen fellow-passengers (all Germans) grew bilious from much beer and dozing in long chairs. From sheer necessity I had to invent a game to keep myself in fit condition. I got a quartermaster to make a canvas cushion about a foot long and nine inches broad, filled with sand, but only loosely. Then I hunted up an energetic Scotch fellow-passenger from the second cabin, who was going to Sumatra. With him I had an hour a day of exercise before lunch and again before dinner. The game consisted in holding this bag, which weighed perhaps three pounds, in both hands, raised as high as possible over the head, then throwing it gently over the head of your playfellow. This passing to and fro brought a gentle strain upon all the muscles leading past the alimentary canals, and the gentle strain was felt next day all the way from the tips of the fingers to the soles of the feet, notably down the back and about the loins. Note carefully the two conditions: the bag must be caught by both hands and returned at once, and it must be thrown over the head. These conditions are indispensable if the full benefit of this hygienic movement is to be secured. This game is so simple that I should not mention it but for the fact that whenever I have tried it on successive trips at sea it has proved to be the only sweat-producing exercise that has met with unqualified favor. Of course, the passing of an ordinary ball or any light object is out of the question, because of the danger of its going overboard. There is practically no good reason why on such ships as those of the Atlantic Transport Line the after-deck should not be totally enclosed in netting, so that passengers could have games of cricket, baseball or football on every fair day. The passengers would readily subscribe towards a share of the expense. The sports aboard ship should be under the care of the doctor, and he should be selected with special reference to them.

As there are always many bicyclists with their machines crossing the ocean, there should be a bicycle track around the deck. It is not more difficult to ride a bicycle on board ship than to dance, and some of the best dancing I have ever enjoyed has been in mid-ocean, and even in the Bay of Biscay.

Then, too, instead of the present arrangement of many little bathrooms in different parts of the ship, it would prove more economical and satisfactory to the bulk of the passengers to have one large tank and a few showers. A passenger could then tumble in for a swim or a flounder at any time that suited him, and much of the ship's space that is now wasted would be profitably utilized. Our future director of nautical gymnastics would see to it that there was some gymnastic apparatus in connection with the swimming-tank, and also something of the same sort on deck for the benefit of the children. This could all form part of the hoisting-gear, which is now a very conspicuous and ugly feature of the big freight-ships. I confine myself here to that essentially modern type of boat, the slow, steady and inexpensive freight-steamer.

However, there is one important reform yet to be made, and I presume it will come from Germany, whence have come most of the reforms in the Atlantic service in these later years. For my part, I can see no good reason why I should be compelled during a journey of ten days to sit next to people who may be uninteresting to me, while not far off are others whose society I may happen to prefer. To-day your place is arbitrarily determined by the steward, and there you must remain. I have heard the arguments presented by chief stewards and pursers, and they are all based upon ignorance of what is done successfully under analogous conditions in other parts of the world.

To-day the future of the Atlantic service lies not in carrying the millionnaires and commercial travellers, to whom a day less means thousands of dollars. No; the bulk of ocean travel will come more and more from the ever-increasing number of those who cross for the sheer pleasure of life at sea.

There is no good reason why the dining-room of an ocean steamer should not to-day be conducted like that of a first-rate German hotel in the Alps. Let the passengers come to their meals within certain hours; let them sit where they please; let them eat 'a la carte' or 'table d'hote,' according to arrangement. There should be the most perfect liberty in the matter, as there is in an Alpine hotel where competition is permitted. The main objection to that plan comes from the stewards, who fear that their tips might not turn out as well. If the stewards unite in opposing the scheme the managers of the lines will not invite a quarrel under that head unless the passengers are very strongly with them. It is, therefore, the duty of passengers to express themselves strongly. The problem is difficult only because of the difficulties created by 'vested interests.' Certain conditions are stable: the amount eaten and the number of passengers. The only question is whether the passengers may not eat where they choose and, within reasonable limits, when they choose. Many who travel for health require a special diet. That could be attended to under the advice of the 'reformed doctor.' Many even prefer one steak to a variety of dishes.

MOROCCO'S BLONDES

STRANGE FAIR-SKINNED PEOPLE IN NORTH AFRICA.

For the first time in fifteen years Morocco is prominently before the civilized world. The last time was when the tribe known as the Rifs rose up in arms, and by making things interesting for some Spaniards drew down on their heads the vengeance of that nation in a campaign truly and chacteristically Spanish. Hostilities on the part of the Rifs were not directed against any post or garrison or to the end of securing any military advantage, but rather to demolishing churches and insulting Christian faith.

Then, when the Spaniards arrived before the town of Mejilla, Gen. Martinez Campos, instead of blazing away at their forts proceeded to pepper the principal mosque, amid shouts of delight on the part of the Spaniards and howls of anguish from the fanatical Rifians. Aside from this brief campaign, which was cut short by powers over which Spain had no control, Morocco has remained as inert as ever.

Without attempting, therefore to thresh out any old straw about a country concerning which a great deal of second-rate stuff has been written by persons who have never penetrated beyond the walls of the treaty ports, it may be of interest to many to learn that, while dead to the great body of civilized folk, Morocco for several years past has received considerable attention at the hands of anthropologists, several of whom went there to solve an exceedingly curious problem.

Far down among the valleys of the Atlas Mountains, which run like a backbone through that country and Algiers, it was said, lived a curious race of white-skinned, blue-eyed, yellow-haired people; a little island of blondness in the sea of African melanism. Before men like Prof. Wilkins and Prof. McIver began work, all manner of curious notions and stories were told concerning these people and their origin. One of the old geographies, which the children of 1835 and 1840 used to study, states they are the descendants of the Vandals, a German tribe, which, as a matter of fact, did migrate south, and set up a kingdom in Africa on the fall of the Roman Empire, but who were by no means numerous. Being a set of adventurers, wanderers, and hard cases generally, they did not remain in one spot long, but drifted off to other fields of enterprise when their African kingdom collapsed.

Then novel writers had their turn with these people. In Northern Africa there are two distinct races, the Berbers and the Arabs, Moors, etc., the latter being the descendants of the first Mohammedan invaders. The Berbers, living along the coast, are dark-complexioned, but with a distinct European physiognomy, and although in past times many persons have sought to find a different origin for the light-complexioned interior people, it was long the general understanding and belief that they also are Berbers, although a distinct tribe or class.

One of the reasons why there was so much confusion in regard to these people was owing to the fact that they did not often appear in cities and along the great highways of commerce and travel. The old-line anthropologists decided they were related to the Basques of Spain, and that both were kinsmen of the Irish and other Celts. On the strength of this Victor Hugo, in his novel, 'By Order of the King,' describes the Irish-woman and the Basque woman, members of the band of Comprechecos, whom the Stuarts had banished from England, saying their prayers during the shipwreck in tongues which both understood, the Basque woman saying 'Amen' when the Irish woman had finished, and the latter crossing herself at the proper word when the former murmured a paternoster in Basque.

In fact, so much foolishness was written about these people that several years ago men of science began to doubt their existence, and to settle the matter Professors Wilkins and McIver left England and went to Algeria, where they penetrated deep into the mountains on and over the border into Morocco, where for months they lived among these strange people.

Speaking of his experiences during that period Prof. Wilkins states that the degree of blondness of these Berbers ranged from the blue-eyed, red-haired, freckled-faced type of the Scotch, down to chestnut hair and gray eyes. He found them very poor Mohammedans, caring little or nothing for religion and having characteristics utterly unlike those of the Arabs and Moors. In their laws and customs they reminded Wilkins of the early Anglo-Saxons. Now and then they held a sort of folks-meet, where questions of property, etc., were decided, also electing their headmen or chiefs by popular ballot. The women did not wear the veil, and far from encountering hostility, Wilkins and McIver were accorded better treatment by these people than the latter were in the habit of extending to the Moors and Arabs of the plains.

Wilkins states that he could not bring himself to realize that he was in Africa, the red-haired and gray-eyed children reminding him so much of English or Scotch urchins. The chief of one of the villages took quite a fancy to Wilkins, and he in turn was all admiration for the headman, who reminded him of some well-fed and prosperous Yorkshire squire. It seemed to Wilkins that he was back in his own community in England, with the people masquerading in turbans and burnooses, rather than being in Africa among one of the oldest African races.

During his sojourn among these people, who to Wilkins seemed more to resemble the English of his native land than they did an indigenous African race, he was several times at a loss to determine why, although the hair of the men was frequently red, chestnut, sandy and yellowish, that of the women was invariably black or dark brown. Those whom he questioned upon the matter were unwilling to give information until, finally, by dint of a good deal of pumping and persistent inquiry he discovered that the fair sex were in the habit of dyeing their hair a deep black or brown with the galls collected from a kind of oak tree found in North Africa.

As he mingled from day to day with the Berbers, whom he describes as 'white people with white hearts, white manners and white virtues,' he began to realize the wherefore of much that had formerly seemed inexplicable. It was to this centre of white blood and white courage that the Arabs and Moors looked for the brains to direct and the nerve to command the invasion and conquest of Spain in the twelfth century, and who afterward filled the thrones of the Moorish kingdoms of Granada, Saragossa, Seville and Valencia.

In Conde's 'History of the Dominion of the Moors in Spain' one is surprised to read that many of the so-called Moorish kings were large, tall men, with florid complexions, reddish or light hair, blue eyes and sandy beards; men who were fond of hunting and athletics (the abomination of the Arabs and other Mohammedans), and in walking through the famous gallery of the Generaliffe one is surprised on beholding the portraits of these Moorish princes to note that many of them are blond men.

This is particularly true of Boabadil el Chico, the last king of Granada, whom nature had endowed with very red hair, blue eyes and a somewhat freckled skin. Some day, who knows, some restless spirit may rise up among these fair-haired people to reorganize and command the restless valley tribes and then, commanded by white men, the Moors again may become a formidable people.—'Washington Post.'

BUILDING DOWNWARD.

HOW TO CONSTRUCT THE GREAT SKY-SCRAPING STRUCTURES.

(Mr. Arthur Goodrich, in 'World's Work.')

All this grim, noisy, effective activity was under the control of a workman who had risen from the ranks. Some Italians were here carrying hods for him who had worked beside him years before. He knew the plans of the construction to a detail, but rather as a man who follows than as one who creates. It was his duty merely to direct the distribution of material so that it would be easiest at hand, and to get the work done. To him delays were fatal; speed and care the end of existence. Once when the frame work stood ready for the wall which was to close it in, he found that the brick and stone for the walls of the lower stories had not been delivered. He reported his difficulty to the engineers.

'You have the material for the upper floor walls?' they asked.

'Yes,' he said.

Then finish those first.'

And so he set his men at work building apparently from the top downward, for in these steel buildings the framework carries the entire load; the brick and stone merely close in the building and decorate its exterior, and each floor carries it own load. Thus the subordinate officer carried out the mechanical plan quietly. He overheard one of the younger workmen answer questions from a bystander with a blank 'I don't know.' And he promoted the boy because, as he told him, 'If you don't tell what you don't know to people who know it all, there isn't any time lost.' But he led his men vigorously, holding his subordinates strictly to account for the men under them, and getting the work completed within the specified time.

But back of them all were the men who created the plan. To them each story was a duplicate of one they had already constructed on paper. The army of workmen were merely assembling the parts they had formed. Each shaft of steel was situated by its number, and the upper or right end was marked so that only stupidity would turn it end for end. An engineer, inspecting the work one day, pointed to a few out of a hundred beams that lay ready to be hoisted into place, which were all exactly alike, and said quickly:

'What are those doing here? They go in the fourth story of the Windsor building.'

And at another time, as he casually passed the structure and looked up at the ninth story, he called out to the superintendent that one of the small girders at that height was wrongly set. He knew, because that girder did not coincide with the visualization of the building he had had before his mind for months.

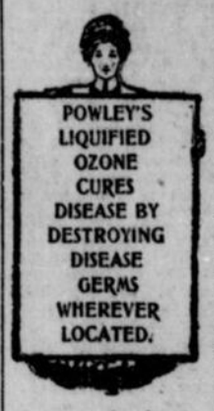
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Powley's Liquified Ozone Destroyed the Disease Germs, and Her Recovery was Rapid and Permanent.

Though Sixty-five Years of Age, She Is Now Gaining in Flesh and Feels Splendid—Would Not Be Without Ozone.



I gladly give you my testimonial to the wonderful virtues of your new system of treatment, Ozone. I had a very bad attack of pneumonia and bronchitis. Also with that I had terrible distress in my stomach. I tried everything I could hear of from the drug store and an excellent family physician prescribed for me, but nothing seemed to give me the least relief. I could not sleep and any position I got into I was miserable. I was advised to try Ozone, and from the very first I got relief. The Ozone loosened the phlegm in my bronchial tubes and brought a large amount of matter from my lungs. I had also nervous prostration so badly that I thought nothing would ever help me. Ozone cured all that.

How glad I was to get that awful putrid matter from my system. I began to mend rapidly. I only took three $1.00 bottles and I am feeling splendid and growiag in flesh, although I am sixty-five years of age. We would not like to be without Ozone in our family; it seems so good for every ill. Any one calling on me I will gladly answer any questions I can about Ozone as a great remedy.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) MRS. R. C. ROBINSON.
693 Ontario St., Toronto, Ont.



MRS. R. C. ROBINSON,
693 Ontario street, Toronto.

More Home Proof as to the Curative Powers of Ozone.

Powley's Liquified Ozone is doing a wonderful work in the curing of pulmonary and bronchial affections. It goes right to the fountain head of the trouble and cures disease by killing the germs that cause it. Here are a few of the many hundreds of cases similar to that of Mrs. Robinson which bear testimony to the efficacy of Powley's Liquified Ozone in eradicating these diseases:

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Mde. Gauthier, 701 St. Paul st., Montreal.
J. W. Kirkup, 781 St. Urbain street, Montreal.
John M. Smith, 225 Wellington street, London, Ont.
Robt. Treacy, Church and Park streets, St. Mary's, Ont.
John Britton, 177a Chatham st., Montreal.
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Mde. Emma Joyal, Lachine, P.Q.
Mrs. Sara Brown, 30 Berthelet street, Montreal.
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In buying be sure to get Powley's Liquified Ozone. It is sold only by reliable dealers—never by fakirs or peddlers. Price, 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Our free book on receipt of name and address.

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WOLF MUST GO.

HIS EXTERMINATION ADVOCATED BY THE NORTH AMERICAN FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION.

The following paper was read before the North American Fish and Game Protective Association at their convention in Ottawa last week by Dr. Macoun, of the Geological Survey, Ottawa. It is of interest to all those interested in sport in Quebec and vicinity:

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I am neither a sportsman nor a pot-hunter, but I am a naturalist and deeply interested in the preservation of our game and fish. When the indian roamed through our forests and hunted and fished to maintain himself and family, game was plentiful and our inland waters swarmed with fish. The Indian has disappeared from the forest, game birds and animals are no longer plentiful and rivers and lakes that once teemed with fish are now almost depleted. The white man is responsible for it all, and it is something to his credit that the present generation is now seeking by means of protection and other laws to replenish our forests and streams. We all know that if killing is stopped altogether there will be a superabundance of fish and game, but by means of judicious, well-administred protective laws, game of all kinds may be preserved and our woods and waters made a source of great revenue to the country and recreation and health to thousands of our countrymen. The beauties of nature attract some to the forest, but their number is small compared with those who are drawn there by their love of sport.

Our legislators say that they have given us protection. They have done so in appearance only. What is needed is absolute protection in the close season, and wise and carefully administered game laws. Others will speak to you of the weak points in the present game laws and I shall mention only a few of these, which, as a layman, seem to me most important. One of the chief of these is the insufficient bounty on wolves. We are told that ten dollars is a large bounty, but, if we awoke to the real cost to the country of allowing wolves to live anywhere, we would increase the bounty so as to exterminate them. All may not know that we are in the inner margin of what I may call the deer belt, while the wolves are on the outer fringe; the deer in the middle. Between men and wolves they have a hard time. The deer find protection on the borders of the settlements and within them during the breeding season by legislative enactments. They soon learn the value of this and become quite tame in summer. When in Algonquin Park three summers ago I found five times as many deer near the Parry Sound Railway as I saw twenty miles north of it. It was evident they feared men less than wolves.

Then I say make the bounty so high that wardens and hunters will hunt the wolves for profit and in time the wolves will disappear and the belt of deer will widen, the fear of the wolves becoming removed, and as a natural result there will be fewer killed in the settlements out of season and larger numbers obtained in the autumn when the herds ought to be thinned.

I am quite sure that a bounty of fifty dollars a head for a full grown wolf, even if only for one year, would result in the death of so many that in a few years the deer herds would increase enormously. An increased bounty would of course make special precautions necessary to prevent fraud. Unimpeachable evidence that the wolf was killed in the region covered by the bounty would be necessary.

The grouse are in the same position only that in their case the foxes are the destroyers both summer and winter. So serious is the destruction of eggs and young birds by foxes that often in certain sections of country hardly one escapes.

Fish protection is an absolute necessity and many of the provinces have done something, but much yet remains to be done. When the rivers were all open fish passed freely up and down. After dams are built they cease to ascend. The ascent is caused by the desire to spawn. It follows that from the building of the first dam the depletion of the upper waters began. A simple calculation is needed to compute the time of scarcity. Some one will say, however, 'Macoun, you are wrong, consider the lake trout and land-locked salmon.' That is true, I only speak of fish that ascend streams to spawn, and locally I only mean the brook trout at present. One of the chief causes of the scarcity of brook trout is the building of dams on small streams. No fish that goes down ever gets back. It follows that all dams should have fishways, no matter how small the stream. Again, small dams in trout streams cause the fish to grow larger, but they should have freedom of ascent as well as descent. Another serious, though legal, destructive agency is the placing of nets so that it is impossible for many fish to ascend a stream without being caught. Nets running from opposite banks of a stream may now be placed so close together that they form what is practically an impassable barrier to ascending fish. Several hundred yards should intervene between such nets.

What is wanted is an intelligent making of laws and an honesty in carrying them out. A fishwarden should be an intelligent man. One who knows, both by theory and practice, the habits of game and fish. He should not be a political heeler or an unpaid official living by blackmail or even honest tips, if there be any. He should be paid a decent salary and be expected to do good work. He should know the district well, but should not be one of the boys of the neighborhood.

The pollution of streams should be absolutely prohibited, not only from the standpoint of fish protection, but from every other conceivable point. Three years ago I called the attention of the Ontario Government to the fact that dams were being built on the streams and at the discharges of many lakes in the Algonquin park. The building of these dams was likely necessary for the floating out of the timber, but as soon as the timber was out the stoplogs should have been lifted and the water lowered. This was only done in part and to-day the margins of these beautiful lakes have been marred for all time, the waters are impure, the fish will become scarce as they cannot live under unnatural conditions, and what would have been a beautiful and healthy resort will or has become an unsightly expanse of tainted water surrounded by dead and dying trees. With a little care much of this region will remain a sportsman's paradise, but the dams must be opened every year as soon as the logs are through if the desirable object is to be attained. Legislation is all right, but intelligent, well paid, efficient officials are necessary everywhere.

At present the close seasons in Ontario and Quebec are very illogical. In one province the open season commences on Sept. 1, in the other on Sept. 15, yet there is no dividing line. Again you are permitted to kill ducks on the first of September, but grouse must be spared until Sept. 15. Deer hunting commences in Quebec the beginning of September and lasts to December; while in Ontario there are practically only thirteen days, or the last half of November.

Do these various laws protect? Or are they made for convenience? Does the man who goes out for duck abstain from partridge if he gets the chance? Or, after we have skimmed Ontario is Quebec ready for us? To an outsider these laws are either foolish or fishy.

Why not make the laws of Ontario and Quebec uniform and have duck shooting and grouse shooting commence on the same day in both provinces, the first of September being none too early. Is there a real reason for the present arrangement?

Black ducks and wood ducks are the only ducks that breed in the Ottawa country and it is not much before October the northern bred ducks begin to appear. Of the home-bred ducks the black one is the only one which remains until the ice comes, and this one should be cared for as it is the most certain and the most abundant. Its nesting places and feeding grounds are nearly always where frogs abound, and of late years it is constantly disturbed, possibly its eggs taken and in some cases its life, by frog-catchers. Should we not have a close season for frogs? Say, up to June, when the eggs are hatched. There should also be a penalty for a frog-catcher carrying a gun.

I am saying, perhaps, too much, but could we not make a close season for small birds and make it an offence against the laws for boys and young men to carry guns during the spring months. By doing this the insectivorous birds would be protected and farmers be less troubled with insects.

In conclusion, let me say that such a meeting as this shows the high value placed on our fish and game and it is highly important that our provincial authorities enact such laws as will protect our game and fish in a sensible manner and then see that these appointees are men of the right stamp.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

(Quebec 'Mercury.')

The condition of education in the province of Quebec calls loudly for attention and reform. Whenever this matter is discussed in public, it is customary for many of those who are content to see things remain as they are to the end of time, to institute comparisons between the census returns of this and other provinces, with the object of showing that the lack of educational facilities and the school attendance of Quebec, is not so very far below those of the sister provinces, as to call for remark or for remedial effort. This is deeply to be regretted. There are defects in our educational system which are too glaring to be overlooked, and it is the duty of the true reformer to bring them to light and to suggest the remedy, just as it is that of the surgeon to probe to the bottom of a wound in order to be the better able to apply the cure.

The great evils of the present in connection with the educational system of Quebec are the miserably inadequate salaries paid to teachers and the lack of proper equipment on the part of the greater number of the teachers themselves. The latter defect is a natural consequence of the former, for the salaries paid are not, as a rule, sufficient to attract men and women of the highest pedagogic attainments, nor yet to induce young people possessed of the proper natural qualifications for the teaching profession, to expend the time and money required for successful training. In illustration of this fact it may be mentioned on the authority of some of the Montreal newspapers, that the average payment of English-speaking school mistresses in that city is only $375 per annum. This is bad enough, but it is very much worse in the case of the poor French Catholic teachers. The averabe salary of these is $111 a year. Nor is this the worst. When we turn to the salaries paid in some of the country districts we find that the average amount paid to the hundred and twenty school mistresses of the county of Temiscouata, is the munificent sum of $82 a year. The average salary of the hundred and twenty-seven teachers of Champlain county is $86 per annum. In Charlevoix, there are seventy-one school mistresses, and the average salary paid them is $68 a year, or a little less than six dollars a month; much less, in fact, than the wages of a general servant, who receives board in addition to the cash payment for her work. Is it any wonder, in view of these facts, that the Ottawa 'Journal' should stigmatize the condition of the schools of this province as a 'national disgrace,' or that a number of prominent men in the city of Montreal should have found it necessary to band themselves together in a society, or league, for the purpose of attempting some betterment of the present deplorable conditions attending our educational system. The illustrations already cited by us are by no means exceptional, and many others of a similar character might be furnished, did space permit. Thus an average salary of $80 per annum is received by the fifty-eight teachers in the county of Chicoutimi, $84 is the average amount paid in the county of l'Islet, and $88 in the county of Lake St. John. The Ottawa 'Journal' is right. It is a national disgrace.

DUKE OF YORK'S SCHOOL

One after another the established homes of general and special education in London are leaving their familiar quarters. First Charterhouse found a new Salamis in which it has flourished amazingly, near Godalming. It has taken with it to its new and more spacious home the best of its traditions, although it could not quite transfer the associations of which Thackeray was the 'vates sacer.' Then St. Paul's, moving from cramped space in the city to the clearer atmosphere of Hammersmith, has remained accessible to the Londoner and has largely enlarged its sphere of usefulness. Christ's Hospital has been transplanted, for good as all men hope (although some are doubtful), to the vicinity of Horsham, and one can no longer see Charles Lamb's school, with its scholars in their old-world dress, in the heart of the city. Westminster and Merchant Taylors', of the really old schools that are famous, alone remain; and now there is no doubt that the Duke of York's School, fully described as 'The Royal Military Asylum for the Children of Soldiers of the Regular Army,' is destined to be removed very shortly. Official information on this point there is none, but the staff know none the less that their sojourn in Chelsea will be brief. What precisely may be the site of the school's new home is not known. It is hoped that it may be somewhere within access of London, first, because many of the boys have mothers in London; secondly, because it is felt that the sight of the boys, always healthy and orderly, tends to make the army popular on the one hand, while the public approval of, and affection for, the boys themselves, helps to foster self-respect and esprit de corps. Rumor, built on a slight foundation of circumstantial evidence, points to a site near Harrow, where some builders are said to have 'a big job in hand for next year, something like barracks, but not quite the same.' But that might point to those new schemes for barrack accommodation in which the Commander-in-Chief is deeply interested. Other friends of the school talk of the possibility of its finding a new home somewhere near Woking, which would have the advantage of accessibility in a healthy atmosphere and in a military environment.

The one thing certain is that the school is to be moved from Chelsea, and that sentiment apart, is not to be regretted for many reasons. These are, for the most part, obvious. Chelsea is no longer, as it was a hundred years ago, in the country, and boys are better in the country than in a town. Good as the health record of the school has been, and fresh and healthy though the lads always look, it is found that when they join the army, as some 90 percent of them do, they improve in physical development by leaps and bounds. The buildings, good as they are, having regard to the date of their erection, have been examined and found wanting, from the modern point of view, in many respects. Lastly, the twelve acres or more upon which the school stands are far too valuable to be used as the home of a school which could be better housed, and that at far less cost, elsewhere. It has been stated in print that the splendid sum of £750,000 has been offered for the land, and there is little difficulty in accepting the statement, for the twelve acres are situated exceptionally favorably. They are close to Sloane square, they have a long frontage to the King's road, a thoroughfare which is improving commercially; they extend from the King's road to the houses looking out on the Guards' cricket ground at Burton court, which stand where the unsavory street known as Turk's row used to be. In a word, the school lies in the heart of a district in which values have risen of late in such a manner as to appal old time residents who are not freeholders.

The school which is to be removed can boast an honorable history. Frederick Duke of York, second son of George II., was the main instrument in securing in 1801 the establishment of the school which has borne his name ever since. From that date up to 1823 girls as well as boys were admitted, and the scanty records which survive show that the girls, before their disappearance, were a troublesome lot. But, on the whole, the record of the school under all its commandants, and not least under Colonel Forrest, has been remarkably good. The last report contained a proud record, too, of old pupils in the army, including 31 commissioned officers, 64 warrant officers, 584 non-commissioned officers, and 996 of other ranks. Further, the character record of these 1,675 men was good. 'Exemplary,' 'very good' and 'good' accounted for 1,616; 40 were 'fair,' 16 'indifferent,' three 'bad,' and none 'very bad.'

A visitor to the school cannot help being struck by the smartness of the boys on parade—their system of life is practically regimental—by their healthy appearance, due, no doubt, to the careful training which is given to their bodies, and by their alert air. Very soon, too, he begins to realize that in this school of respectable age there prevails some of that corporate spirit which is the making of the English public schols of old type. What the Crimean memorial at Winchester is to Wykehamists, the memorial window in the simple chapel is to the lads who call themselves 'Dukies.' The roll of honor inside the portico of the main building, showing the names of old boys who have obtained commissions (including one major-general), serves to inspire these little boys, soldiers of the future, as the names carved on the panels of Upper School at Eton inspire their more fortunate contemporaries. Their school paper, entitled 'Sons of the Brave,' founded in 1897 and conducted by the chaplain (the Rev. G. H. Andrews), is full of evidence of the same healthy spirit. The 'Dukies' have their own language, as all sound schoolboys have; they talk of 'noodles' (not in the ordinary sense) and 'noochies,' 'tough uns,' 'sham roughs,' 'dorm' and 'com'; they are as keen as possible on success in their games. Nor do they forget the school when they leave. The 'Sons of the Brave' contains numerous letters from old 'Dukies' in all parts of the world, with evidence that they not only hold together in after life, but also remember the school which was the making of them.

The school is governed by commissioners, ex officio and specially appointed, among the latter being the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge. The ex officio commissioners are: President, Secretary of State for War, vice-president, the commander-in-chief, the Bishops of London and Winchester, the Paymaster-General, Under Secretaries of State for War, Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, Governor of the Royal Military College, Chaplain-General, Judge Advocate-General, and Director-General of Military Education. The total cost (save fuel and furniture, provided by the Board of Works) for 1902-03, according to the estimates, is £11,430, as compared with £11,403 in 1901-02. This is divided into £2,891 for officers of the military and educational branches, £2,946 for pay of subordinates, and £5,593 for expenses of boys, pupil teachers, and general expenses. It may be said with justice that parliament grants no money which is expended with better results. The hope is expressed that when the school is removed, its accommodation may be enlarged so that more boys may be admitted. If so, the grant would doubtless have to be increased, unless part of the purchase money were treated as endowment.—'Times.'

BIRD CAUSED ALL THE TROUBLE.

(Utica 'Observer.')

The 'Observer' briefly told yesterday how a blue heron, more commonly known as a crane, occasionally finds something more exciting and diverting to do than to fish for crawfish or stand on one leg and look wise. It is known that they have successfully dodged the bullets of the huntsman, and it is related of them that some of the hardier members of the family have disregarded family custom and forgotten to fly to the Southlands when the rigors of the winter season gave them chilblains several yards up their legs. But history, profane and polite, has not until to-day recorded the fact that the blue heron has ever heretofore 'butted in' to an electric railway system and successfully compelled a suspension of its operation. On Tuesday night this curious, unheard of thing happened, and the record breaking, presumptuous crane cost the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railway Company a heap of trouble and some money.

It happened this way: The crane had summered on the Mohawk several miles above the city, where the crawfish flourish and the mullets are easy marks; where the infant carp lack the gaseous flavor which they acquire when they pass the rifle range and the powder house, and where the dum-dum bullet ruffles the feathers at less frequent intervals than it does further down the line. All things considered, it was a pleasant summer for Mr. Crane, but the cold weather was coming and he determined to settle with the night clerk and give up his room. Spreading his wings—which measured just five feet seven inches from tip to tip—he started on his last migratory trip. Perhaps the tears of parting blinded his eyes, but, at any rate, he soared into the transmission wires just above Whitesboro, and the big plant at Trenton Falls did the rest. The heron completed a short circuit with his head on one wire and his feet on the other, and the wires burned off. It was nine o'clock when the electrocution took place, and two o'clock next morning before repairs were completed.

Advertisements.

CATARRH ROBS WOMEN OF HEALTH AND BEAUTY

Pe-ru-na Makes Women Healthy and Beautiful.

Many Women Have Catarrh and Don't Know It.

They Call It Stomach Trouble Female Weakness or General Debility.

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

THERE are a great many people who are actually invalids from chronic catarrh of some internal organ who have not the slightest suspicion that they are victims of this universal disease.

This is especially true in cases of chronic catarrh of the organs in the lower part of the abdomen, or pelvic organs.

The pelvic organs are especially liable to catarrh, which gives rise to weakening discharges, painful irregularities, backache, bearing-down pains, smarting and throbbing, with a host of other symptoms, peculiar to weak persons of both sexes, but occurring much more frequently in women, when it is called female weakness.

There are a multitude of women, especially housewives, and all other women obliged to be on their feet continually, who are wretched beyond description, simply because their strength and vitality is sapped away by catarrhal discharges.

Peruna is such a specific for such cases that when patients have once used it they can never be induced to quit it until they are permanently cured. It begins to relieve the disagreeable symptoms at once. The backache ceases, the trembling knees are strengthened, the appetite restored, digestion made perfect, the dull headache is stopped, and the weakening drains are gradually cured. These results certainly follow a course of treatment with Peruna.

Mrs. Nellie McDonald, 216 S. Cherry street, Nashville, Tenn., writes:

"When I first began to take Peruna last spring, I was unable to attend to my daily duties. I suffered terribly at the time of menstruation, and although I consulted two different physicians, I found that they were not able to help me. I caught a severe cold during the winter, and it caused inflammation and scanty menses, and in addition I had griping pains and cramps and dreaded the time.

"One of my good neighbors advised me to try Peruna, telling me how grandly it had helped her. I followed her advice, as I was feeling desperately bad, and was very anxious to get well. Thanks to Peruna, I am now well. Six weeks' faithful use of this medicine cured me. I feel like a new woman. Daily pains and misery are now changed to life and happiness, and I thank Peruna for the health I now enjoy."—Mrs. Nellie McDonald.

Mrs. Eva Bartho, 133 East 12th street, New York city, N.Y., writes:

"I suffered for three years with leucorrhea and ulceration of the womb. The doctor advocated an operation, which I dreaded very much, and strongly objected to go under it. Now I am a changed woman. Peruna cured me; it took nine bottles, but I felt so much improved I kept taking it, as I dreaded an operation so much. I am to-day in perfect health and have not felt so well for fifteen years."—Mrs. Eva Bartho.

Mrs. Alice J. Bordner, Dauphin, Pa., writes: "I have found a cure in Peruna. I cannot recommend Peruna enough, and I also thank you for your kind attention to me. I am as well as could be ever since I began taking Peruna, and will recommend it to others. I only weighed ninety-five pounds before taking Peruna; now I weigh one hundred and twenty-five."—Mrs. Alice J. Bordner.

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

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



Miss Otie Davis, Oxidental Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

"Peruna has been of such great benefit to me to cure a bad cold and catarrhal difficulties that I am very glad to tell how it acted in my case. Before I began taking Peruna my cold was a month old and deep-seated, but in less than a week I felt better, my head was clearer and my throat and lungs not nearly so sore. I therefore kept on taking Peruna for three weeks and then my system was entirely free from the cold and catarrh. I think Peruna a wonderful medicine."—Miss Otie Davis.

Miss Celia Harrington, 303 Second Avenue, Detroit, Mich., writes:

"Weakness has filled many months of my life with suffering. Through carelessness I caught a severe cold two years ago which settled in catarrh and seriously interfered with the regular functions of the body and made me nervous and irritable. I began taking Peruna and found in it a faithful helper, as it enriched my blood and invigorated the whole system. I have no pains now and am always well. I heartily recommend Peruna as a reliable medicine."—Miss Celia Harrington.

Advertisements.

FREE TO LADIES

ORANGE LILY

cures Female Weaknesses, Leucorrhoea, etc., more quickly than anything else on earth. To convince the skeptical, will send a trial box (Ten Days Treatment) ABSOLUTELY FREE. Address with stamp. Mrs. F. I. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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.]

THE LABOR PROBLEM

In the 'New England Homestead,' Mr. H. C. Cook, of Lewis county, N.Y., writes under the heading :—'A live problem for farmers' :—

No problem strikes home to me with more force than the labor question. We are carrying on several dairy farms with hired help exclusively, instead of renting. So far as my observation has extended, the system has not proved satisfactory in the east. In other words, farms do not seem to be able to pay cost of running when nearly or quite every effort put forth calls for cash outlay. A fundamental principle of economics underlies this matter, as I see it, which may be in full or in part responsible. A business cannot succeed which does not receive the guiding hand of some deeply interested party.

We read occasionally of a city business man who has in a short time wrought wonderful changes in the crop-bearing power of the soil. Yes, I have personal knowledge of such change. It is a case, however, where the investment was brought from other sources; the farm itself could not be said to have in and of itself or from its net income wrought the change.

These same experiences are found to be sure, among farmers and upon farms worked by the owner. Upon investigation the owners will have been found to have done nearly the work of two men when compared to the vital force expended upon the average man employed upon farms.

I am speaking from the standpoint of eastern farms that have lost their pristine fertility, and their management becomes a business proposition. The soil must be fed and the cost charged into the annual expense account, unlike a great portion of the west. The selling of crops from rich soil is not a business problem and does not require the highest skill by any means. I do not wish to be understood that we are not giving personal attention to the work. Most active attention is given every day. Nearly every detail is planned and arranged ready for execution.

On most farms the owner or renter leads in the daily consummation of his plans. His help becomes purely mechanical in their efforts. In our case we are dependent, to a great extent, upon a man's ability to think when he acts. First-class men only will therefore fill the bill. A demand always exists for them and they must be paid accordingly. We obtain a class of men, with few exceptions, that are steady and reliable. The anxiety so frequently found among employers concerning unreliability is therefore reduced to a minimum. A strike upon a dairy farm where one is absolutely dependent upon others would be a serious loss. Field work may be delayed for a short season, and the result not materially affected. Not so, however, with a dairy. Milking must be done. The reason, therefore, seems plain why dairying must necessarily be managed in a small way, making it possible for the directly interested party or parties, the farmer and his family, to pass safely over these unpleasant occurrences. They have not been scheduled upon the farms as 'strikes,' but they have the same effect. We made the change from renting on account of the difficulty in maintaining the farm productiveness.

The increasing tendency of the American-born farmer to abdicate and move to town, thereby leaving the farm work and management to someone else, usually a foreigner, terminates in a decreased valuation or a sale. If good men are hired and paid in proportion to their ability to earn a living elsewhere, I think we have solved the problem of keeping them.

Such men must have the treatment always due one man from another. A false and very unfortunate notion prevails that because a man labors for pay under some guidance he is not entitled to any courtesy. I hope the time will not come when I shall feel like showing any more courtesy to a member of Congress than to the men in our employ. If a man was void of an understanding of the first principles of ethics, the business side of the proposition should teach him that only a sympathetic, harmonious relationship existing, not only when you meet, but your magnetic influence must bear fruit when you are away.

The opinion and feeling displayed from your men when you are away is a true measure of their value to you and of their coming power.

A comparatively easy job to get work from a man when you are working with him. Men are mere time servers unless they have the business, not as a whole, but so far as they may come in contact with it, always in mind and wish for success. Their judgment and wishes should always be consulted when not inconsistent with a well-defined purpose which the manager must have, or his employees will not do effective work. Nothing will disconcert and inanimate a man like a purposeless employer.

The employer will not lose dignity by such courteous treatment of his help, but he will have stock in trade. Another point about which more contention arises than all others, is hours of labor. I asked a series of questions this summer of a few of our leading farmers and also of men employed upon farms. I had one idea in view as a consequence, why so much trouble to secure farm labor. Each one included the reply in their answers: 'Better pay and less number of hours in some of the large manufacturing industries that surround us.'

That shorter hours must sooner or later come to the farm, I do not doubt. I do not undertake to say the public work days of eight hours can be accepted. The day, however, that begins at four a.m. and ends at eight to nine p.m. has passed.

I do not believe it necessary. In fact, I am sure it is not. I know men will accomplish more work when they know that their day ends at six p.m. Farmers start early in the morning, often during the day they are away or at rest, coming around at night, leading again to prolong the day. The hired help soon begin to take a rest during the day, and fearful lest they will not get even, take a double rest, and so the farmer complains of indifference and laziness and denounces men and things in general.

Now, while I am fairly well satisfied with our system, I doubt very much the wisdom of advising it to generally take the place of renting. In the first place, we are on the ground to watch things. Manufacturing butter and cheese calls for much team work, very cheaply done by the farm teams. Recently poultry has been added to the dairy and factory interests. These three, dairy, poultry and manufacturing milk products, blend with the least friction, and in our case, all things considered, more economically managed when the farms are rented.

LET THE BRAIN HELP

There are farmers who rise by three or four o'clock in the morning and who invariably eat their suppers by artificial light, says the 'Agricultural Epitomist.' They are too tired evenings to read papers, so they do not take any; and for the same reason they only answer their wives in drowsy monosyllables. Almost before the supper dishes are cleared away they are off to bed and are up again as soon as some occult intimation demonstrates that daylight is not so very far away. They do not oil their harnesses, or look after their farm tools, or prune their apple trees, or do any of the little hundred and one things that are the real profit of a farm, because they have no time. Work is always crowding them and they are too tired to make plans between one day's labor and another. And so this goes on, year after year, and they are scarce able to hold their own. They would put in a few more hours if they could, but already they are robbing both ends of the night and it is impossible for them to pilfer more They are too busy and too tired to reason the thing out dispassionately, so they become morose and discontented and disheartened. They have neighbors who are prosperous and successful, and whose children have time to attend school and social gatherings, and they wonder rebelliously, for the neighbors do not work as hard as they. These farmers are doing their best, in their way, to get on in the world; and they are working just as earnestly and lovingly for the welfare of their children as are their prosperous neighbors. But they have never been brought to understand the value of brain and hands working together; that labor well planned is half done. They seek prosperity with blind diligence, and failing to grasp it, struggle more persistently, more stubbornly, perhaps more hopelessly, than ever. It is hard to reach them, for they and their wives and their children are toiling as only hard-working farmers toil, and they have no faith or time or patience for new ideas. They may work on for years—for a lifetime—in the vicinity of progressive neighbors, and never realize that it is they who are in the fault, and not blind luck. It is incomprehensible to them that their twenty-acre fields of once-hoed corn are less profitable than the five-acre lots of their neighbors, who are careful in the selection of seeds and whose crops are hoed again and again, as often as the ground becomes baked. And as it is with corn, so it is with everything else. Their orchards yield only a tithe of those that are pruned and well cared for, and their berry vines and plants soon become choked with weeds and cease to bear. They are ambitious of big fields and big farms and many cultivated acres, and they work as only willing men can work to keep them tilled. But the farms are too large and the fields too broad and the acres too many, and in spite of the hours they rob from sleep their work falls behind as the season advances, and in the fall, when their crops are gathered in, they wonder why their one hundred or two hundred acres yield less than the fifty or seventy-five of their neighbors And so they go on, working without planning, and only coming to realize by chance, perhaps, that groping hands cannot reach success without the intelligent guidance of a brain.



A CHAMPION SHORTHORN

Spicy Marquis (80032)—36118—, the champion Shorthorn bull, is in service in the Trout Creek herd of Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont. Spicy Marquis was born January 19, 1902; was bred by Mr. W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire; sired by Spicy Robin (69638), and is out of Maud 37th, of the excellent family of that name in Mr. Marr's herd. He was the first-prize two-year-old and the senior champion Shorthorn bull at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in 1902.

SHORTHORN MEN MEET

At Toronto, on Tuesday last, the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held, about 200 members being present.

A grant of $1,000 was made to the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto, providing the association gives as much for the shorthorn breeds of cattle. If, however, the exhibition is a Dominion one, $1,500 is to be donated towards the shorthorn prize list, on condition that a like amount is given. A resolution was passed strongly favoring the idea of a Dominion exhibition for Toronto this year.

There was quite a long discussion on the question of allowing American cattle to come into the west without being subjected to the tuberculin test. The unanimous opinion was that all animals coming in from the United States should first be recorded in the Dominion herd-books and be tuberculin tested.

Mr. W. E. Skinner, of Chicago, said it was proposed by the Union Stock Yards Company, of Chicago, to erect a coliseum, at a cost of $250,000. They ask the breeders of the United States and Canada to raise $100,000 of the amount

The association decided to take five shares of $100 each in the International show at Chicago.

The Hon. John Dryden addressed the convention in the afternoon.

The following officers were elected: President, William Linton, Aurora; first vice-president, W. G. Pettit, Freeman. Vice-presidents from provinces—Messrs. W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont; F. G. Bovyer, Georgetown, P.E.I.; W. H. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, B.C.; James A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.; Geo. A. Fawcett, Sackville, N.B; John A. Turner, Calgary, Alberta; C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S.; W. A. Henbach, Touchwood Hills, Assa.; James Bray, Fangburn, Man. Directors—(a) Messrs. James M. Gardhouse, Weston; T. E. Robson, M.P.P., Ilderton; J. G. Washington, Ninga, Man; Edward Jeffs, Bondhead, Ont.; Thos. Russell, Exeter; (b) W. J. Biggins, Clinton; Wm. B. Watt, Salem; James Tolton, Walkerton; John Davidson, Ashburn, and H. Smith, Hay, Ont.; (c) W. D. Cargill, Cargill; S. Dyment, Barrie; John Isaac, Markham; George Raikes, Barrie, and C. M. Simmons, Ivan.

Delegates to Industrial Exhibition—The Hon. John Dryden and Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont

MONEY IN PIGS

Six years ago a daughter of Dr. W. Seward Webb, in order to show her business ability, and to obtain a little additional pocket money, took a little 'flyer' in stock-breeding on Shelburne Farms, Dr. Webb's country seat on Lake Champlain, says 'Country Life in America.' She invested $20 in a brood sow, and with her father's permission made arrangements with the shepherd to care for the sow and the pigs. As there was an abundance of skim milk, this was given her without cost, but all the grain fed was charged for at market prices. From this single investment she cleared $90 the first year, $200 the second, and $300 the third. By this time the stock had so increased in numbers as to outgrow its quarters, and was proving so profitable that Dr. Webb thought it advisable to buy her out. So at the end of the fourth year he took over the stock at market prices and gave her a cheque for $700, which represented the year's profits. From this start the present piggery has been developed, which is the most profitable department of the place.

The past year 200 pigs were sold, averaging from 250 to 300 pounds in weight, and bringing one-half cent per pound more than the ruling market prices because of the superior conditions under which they are kept The piggery is a model of its kind. The building is in keeping with the others on the place in exterior style, and the interior is finished with hard pine, cement floors and iron troughs and fixtures.

WOMEN AND SMALL FRUITS

Before the Maine Pomological Society, at its recent meeting Miss Lula M. Scales read an interesting paper from which the following extracts are made:

My sister and I are only amateurs in gardening. Less than four years ago we came into possession of a small intervale farm, which we still carry on. We have been experimenting along various lines in order to ascertain what fruits are best adapted to the soil, and most profitable for market. Blackberry culture is impossible to any extent, the land is too low, the soil too moist. We planted Snyder and Kittatinny; the canes grew enormously large, but were mostly ruined by the cane borer. Those that remained would snap off at the base when laid down in the fall; rarely would a plant survive the winter. We have also given up the black-cap raspberry for the same reason.

The Cuthbert raspberry grows and fruits finely, but like the blackberry requires protection through the winter. Golden Queen is a little hardier, but I would not advise planting it except for home use. It is a delicious table berry but discolors if kept over night. Of currants we have several varieties: Fay, Cherry, Versaillaise, both red and white, Dutch and some unnamed. Our best white currant is a seedling found growing wild in the field years ago. If the rows are kept clean and heavily dressed, the bushes properly pruned, the currant worm subjugated, provided a heavy frost does not occur when the plants are in bloom, a luxuriant crop is the result.

Our main crop is the strawberry. A number of years ago, before we began farming, a friend gave us some plants of the Charles Downing. Knowing absolutely nothing of strawberry culture, we set them carefully out. The more they were tended the greater were our trials. The runners grew and overspread all our little plot in a hopeless tangle. The berries were few and far between, no larger than wild ones. Thus our first attempt proved a failure.

The next fall a neighbor on moving away told us to help ourselves from a bed which had fruited. It was considerably grown up to weeds and grass, but finding many beautiful looking plants with large, fresh foliage, we proceeded to take up a hundred without disturbing the roots, carefully protected them during the winter, kept them free from weeds, with the surprising result that such fine plants should produce only a few misshapen berries. Later, we found they were the Sharpless, and almost utterly worthless except for fertilizers on our soil. As this was another complete failure, we resolved to try again, and the next spring purchased 15 Crescent Seedlings and still grow that variety for market and home use. The Sharpless was soon discarded for Lovett's Early, which has a beautiful crimson color. It fruits finely and even small runners set late in the fall will bear the next spring.

Our land is so infested with witch grass that it is almost impossible to find a spot where we can grow strawberries in considerable quantities. Three years ago we had two pieces of run-out land on the very edge of a swamp ploughed up. Each contained less than one-fourth acre. Neither had probably been cultivated or dressed for half a century. In the spring, stable dressing was spread on lightly and harrowed in. One we planted to potatoes, the other to strawberries, using also ashes and commercial fertilizers. In the fall the plants were carefully covered. They came through the winter in first-class condition, yielding over twenty-two bushels of fine fruit. Last year we set out the other plot, the one on which we raised potatoes the preceding year. Being nearer the swamp it was more moist than the first. I never saw plants grow so enormously. A portion of the land was so wet that water stood between the rows nearly all summer. During the spring a part of several rows was six inches under water, and at picking time were no drier than when first set. This proved the best portion of the bed.

Owing to circumstances over which we had no control, only half of our plants had been covered when winter set in. This, with the severe freeze early in May, proved very disastrous and a half crop was the result. The past season we used the same ground as two years before. I know the best authorities say, 'strawberries should not be succeeded by strawberries.' No other spot seemed available, and as a heavy stand of green clover was ploughed under, we thought the soil would be in good condition for another season.

The greatest menace to our strawberry culture is the white grub, and the only remedy so far has been to lift the plant and destroy the insect, which will usually be found under the plant if taken up in season. Fully one-half of the one piece we have been obliged to set three times. As our strawberry rows must be raised in order to provide the necessary drainage, we use the cultivator but little. If the plot was larger, of course, all hand culture would be impossible. Three sharp hoes of different sizes, each provided with a long handle so there is no unnecessary stooping, and a good garden rake to use between the rows, that no weeds may be left to root down, we find sufficient. I have no patience with the man who, on dull days in the summer, calls out the members of his family and then all proceed to get down on their knees and weed out the strawberry bed. No wonder so many children grow up disliking to work in a garden!

Fine needles make an ideal winter covering; they are clean, light to handle, and no danger of the seed of weeds or grasses being sown as when straw or hay is used. Instead of covering only the crown and roots, as many authorities advise, leaving the tips of the leaves exposed, we prefer to cover the entire plant. There is no danger of its being smothered under pin needles, and a plant thus protected, even if not set out until the latter part of October, will live through the winter, and in the spring push right up fresh and bright. No other mulching is necessary to protect the fruit from sand or gravel.

DISEASES OF BEES

It has been said that bees are less liable to disease than any other living things. It is probably because the older members of a colony are constantly giving way to younger ones. Nothing but a contagious disease can do much harm where youthful and vigorous members are being added to the family almost daily for a great part of the year, says the 'Farm, Stock and Home.' Therefore, if bees lack thrift, start brood-rearing briskly, and if the queen is at fault, substitute another. Therefore we have little to fear from any disease that does not attack the brood of young hatching bees. Luckily we have but one such disease, 'foul brood.' The novice in bee-keeping need not be at a loss to know foul brood at sight. It has two features which make it easily distinguished from 'black brood' and 'pickled brood,' which somewhat resemble it. Foul brood always has an odor somewhat resembling that of a glue pot, and the matter contained in the cells is always ropy, will stretch like rubber and snap in the middle.

Of late years a good deal has been written about what, for a better name, has been termed 'pickled brood'; and another disease of like nature has gained considerable headway in many apiaries in New York, which is at present termed 'black brood.' The diseases are not so well understood as yet as is foul brood. We are not prepared to state positively whether these diseases are contagious or not. For several years we had what appeared to be pickled brood in both of our yards, some colonies had only a few cells of dead brood scattered here and there with the cappings sunken down slightly, and a little pin hole in most of the diseased cells, and in some cases it seemed as if the young bees matured to the point of hatching and then died. They would cut their way partly out of the cell, but seemed to lack the strength to come clear out. All the diseased matter was usually left in the cells, as the bees seemed very unwilling to clean them out. We were alarmed when the disease first made its appearance, but soon decided that it was not serious, for with one exception the colonies affected showed up about as well as their healthy neighbors. The excepted colony was seriously affected for two seasons, and in the fall of 1899 had but few bees to go into winter quarters. They gave no surplus that season, but had over twenty pounds of honey for winter stores. They were put in the cellar along with the others, and died soon afterwards, leaving the honey almost intact. We would impress upon the mind of every bee-keeper who reads this the necessity of extreme care in handling all colonies that have any disease in the least resembling foul brood. The germs of that dread disease are contained in the honey, and are conveyed from one hive to another by robber bees getting a load of the diseased honey and feeding it to the larva in a healthy colony.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Keep young animals that will be constantly growing into money.

It is very essential that calves born in the fall should have a warm shelter during the winter.

In the grading up process, when the females are of scrub or mixed breeding, the sire is not only half the herd, as the old saying would have it, but he is all of it as far as improvement is concerned. This is a matter that wants to be given a good deal of attention when buying a sire.

In buying a sire of any particular breed it is not well to select the biggest that can be found, as many farmers are wont to do when buying their first good sire, or rather their first pure bred sire. Get an animal that is of medium size for the breed, one that is typical of the breed and that has quality. Rather see that his ancestors have been bred along a certain line for generations than that he is a monster, for if he is well bred all of his get will be near to a certain type, and not of all sizes as would be apt to be the case with the overgrown, freakish animal. It is not well, on the other hand, to buy an animal that is undersized or stunted, for the same thing would be apt to be the case with him. In breeding stock of any breed keep them true to the type of the breed and at the same time perfect any defects that are detrimental to the animals filling the highest purpose for which they are intended.

The usual plan if watering cows, and horses, too, for that matter, is to give them one lot of water either morning or evening. The animals are usually driven to a trough, sometimes the ice has to be broken to enable them to get the water, and they are allowed to drink all the water they can, which is not much. In many of the large dairy barns buckets are now fastened at each stall, so the cows may have access to the water as they will. This is not always possible on the small farm, but it surely is possible to give the cows water twice or three times a day, and also to have that water of a temperature that does not chill the animal. Perhaps it is a great nuisance to warm water for a number of animals, but if it increases the flow of milk, and it undoubtedly does, is there any better or cheaper way of increasing the income from this source? One prominent dairyman makes it a business to give each of his cows a pail half full of water from which the chill has been taken before they are given their breakfast.

DAIRYING DOTS

Cows need some succulent food in winter to enable them to do their best.

A poor cow takes up as much room, eats almost as much feed and requires almost as much care as a good one.

The dairyman who looks after the comfort of his cows will get the most out of them. He will lessen the cost of milk production, which is the same thing as increase in price.

The man who furnishes unclean milk for consumption or to the creamery deserves no consideration. Unclean milk from one herd may spoil the whole day's receipts.

Cows should never be watered through a hole in the ice. Ice water must be warmed. When it is given to cows the first use made of the feed they have eaten is to warm the water. What is left after the water is warmed goes to make milk.

The 'Dairy and Creamery' recently received a letter from a firm in Germany asking where skim milk can be bought cheap and in large quantities. The firm making the inquiry proposes to start a factory to manufacture a new by-product of milk after the butter-fat is taken out of it.

THE COW CONSIDERED AS A MACHINE.

It may not be a romantic view of dairy work, but in these practical matter-of-fact days romance gives way entirely to the consideration of dollars and cents.

The value of a machine is estimated by the quantity of work it can turn out, over and above the cost of feeding and operating. And so with the cow. In just so much as the value of her milk exceeds the value of the feed she consumes does she pay her owner for his time and labor in caring for her. If he can use coarser, cheaper foods and still keep up the quantity and quality of the production, his profits will be increased by the difference in the value of the foods consumed.

By feeding Herbageum regularly he can not only do this and at the same time keep his cows in better health and flesh, but the yield of milk will be increased and its quality improved. This is true economy, and true economy in the working of the dairy machine is the secret of success in the dairy business.

Mr. Alfred A. Taylor, of Margaree Harbor, N.S., in giving his experience in feeding dairy cows, says:—'In feeding milch cows Herbageum has been the means of saving fully one half the cost of feed, as straw, corn stalks, and coarse foods generally can, to a large extent replace hay, grain and meals, without loss in returns or lowering the condition of the animal. It prevents all scouring with cattle and keeps them regular at all times. It is of great advantage to feed it both before and after coming in, as it cannot be excelled as a preventive of milk fever, and it is a positive cure for bloody milk. It maintains a cow in good flesh and condition when milking heavy, and increases the flow of milk, which is certainly of a richer and better quality, and the flavor of the butter is better.'

Advertisements.

If You Are Sick

Don't Wait Longer—Write For My Book.

You see this offer everywhere—all the time, and every week thousands accept it. Don't you know that I must be curing those thousands, else the offer would ruin me?

Will you let me cure you, too?

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

No matter about your doubts.

You at least must know that I have faith in my treatment, when I make an offer like that.

I know what the remedy will do, and you don't. For your own sake, let me convince you. Then if it fails, let me pay.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves, which alone operate the vital organs. I have spent my life in learning how to do it. A weak organ means weak nerve power. It is like a weak engine that needs more steam. To doctor the organ is useless; what it needs is power to act. My Restorative alone brings back that power, and in most of these diseases no other way can cure.

My book will tell you why.

Simply state which Book you want, and address Dr. Shoop Box 63, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No 2 on the Heart.
Book No 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW ONTARIO.

W. J. Dixon Cured of Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He Could Hardly Walk or Sleep. But is now Strong and Hearty Once More.

Barwick, P.O., Rainy River, Jan. 30.—(Special)—The hardships endured by the settlers of a new country so often bring on Rheumatism that any well authenticated cure is eagerly discussed and carefully investigated in this neighborhood. For this reason the recent cure of William John Dixon has created a sensation. He was a familiar figure limping around with his stick, and his cure was so speedy and complete that it is little wonder people are looking on Dodd's Kidney Pills as something to swear by.

'I had an attack of Typhoid Fever,' Mr. Dixon says in telling his story, 'and after I got over it and started to work Rheumatism set in. I had pains in my back and in my right hip so bad that I had to use a stick to walk and I had no comfort in sleeping. I could no more than dress myself for nearly two months, and for three or four months I could not lace my right shoe or put my right leg on my left knee.

'A brother of mine advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and after taking three boxes I began to walk around and do my work and lace up my shoes.

'Six boxes cured me completely.'

HIGH PRICED SHORTHORNS.

The Combination Sale at Hamilton the Most Successful Yet Held There.

FIFTY-FOUR HEAD SOLD REALIZED TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The most successful cattle sale ever held in Hamilton, according to the papers of the Ambitious City, was the one conducted on Wednesday by Mr. W. D. Flatt; at the Hamilton Stock Yards. It was estimated that fully one thousand persons were present, and the bidding was at all times brisk. Fifty-four splendid specimens of Shorthorn cattle were disposed of, the prices ranging as high as $1,500. This was for a bull imported and owned by Mr. W. D. Flatt, 'Diamond Prince,' which was bought by Mr. E. G. Stevenson, Detroit. The same gentleman also bought a cow from Mr. Charles Rankin, Wyebridge, Ont., for $915, and one from W. D. Flatt for $1,100. Another bull, 'Scottish Beau,' owned by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, was bought by J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., for $1,200. There was keen competition between American and Canadian buyers, with the result that the latter, with few exceptions, outbid their southern neighbors, and kept the splendid cattle for Canadians. The total amount received from the sale was $24,085, the average per head being $446, which was $22 more than at the last sale.

The cattle sold, with the names of the owners, breeders and purchasers, together with the price received, are as follows:—

Contributed by H. J. Davis, Woodstock.

Clemency IV., bred by D. McDonald, Comrie farm, Aberfeldy, Scotland; sold to J. Bright, Myrtle, $410.

Royal Bracelet III., bred by S. B. Gorwell, Fanshawa, Ont.; sold to A. Duncan & Son, Carluke, $140.

Scottish Primrose II., bred by John Crau, Keith, Scotland; sold to Robert Miller, of Stouffville, $250.

Scottish Primrose, bred by John Crau, Keith, Scotland; sold to Graham Brothers, Claremont, $380.

Beauty XV., bread by Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny Park, Scotland; sold to C. Hintz & Son, Fremont, O., $415.

Contributed by George Amos Moffat.

Blue Bell, bred by D. H. Armstrong, Oustic, Ont.; sold to James Douglas, Onondaga, $155.

Rosedale, bred by D. McKeown, Rockwood, Ont.; sold to Mrs. Eckford, High River, Alberta, $200.

Contributed by C. Rankin, Wyebridge.

Perfection, bred by Charles Rankin; sold to F. L. Fuller, Truro, N.S., $200.

Gladys, bred by D. C. Bruce, Broadlands, Scotland; sold to E. G. Stevenson, Detroit, $915.

Contributed by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.

Lady Inglewood Hillhurst, bred by M. H. Cochrane; sold to John Gardhouse, Humber, $205.

Hillhurst Brideamaid, bred by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane; sold to John Bright, of Myrtle, $208.

Rosemary of Hillhurst, bred by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane; sold to Graham Brothers, Claremont, $310.

Cecilia Hillhurst, bred by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane; sold to Andrew Knox, Norwood, $275.

Welcome Hillhurst II., bred by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane; sold to T. Douglas & Sons, Strathroy, $295.

Sweet Alice, bred by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane; sold to W. G. Petit & Sons, of Freeman, $440.

Scottish Beau (bull), bred by Wm. Duthie, Tarves, Scotland; sold to J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont., $1,200.

Strathallan Hillhurst (bull), bred by the Hon. M. H. Cochrane; sold to Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, $200.

Contributed by Captain T. E. Robson, Ilderton.

Topsman's Champion (bull), bred by Capt. T. E. Robson; sold to John Ivory, Jarvis, $120.

Contributed by W. D. Robertson, Oakville.

Nonpareil Officer (bull), bred by W. D. Robertson; sold to Robert Miller, Stouffville, $200.

Contributed by R. T. McNichol, Westover, Ont.

Lord Banff's Conqueror (bull), bred by R. T. McNichol; sold to C. D. Wager, Enterprise, Ont., $200.

Contributed by J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield.

Verbena's Dandy, bred by J. M. Garuhouse; sold to C. Hintz & Son, Fremont, Ohio, $400.

Smithfield Lass, bred by R. W. Beamish, Etobicoke, Ont.; sold to C. Hintz & son, Fremont, Ohio, $135.

Cecilia, bred by James Ferris & Son, of Whitfield; sold to W. R. Elliott, Guelph, $250.

Queen's Diamond, bred by R. Rennelson, Galt; sold to D. C. Lowry, Niagara Falls, Ont., $275.

Bertha V., bred by J. & A. Milne, Cairnhill, Scotland; sold to David Milne, Ethel, Ont., $430.

Contributed by Harry Smith, Hay, Ont.

Oxmead Belle, bred by James McNaughton, Meaford, Ont.; sold to Wm. Ormiston, Columbus, Ont., $200.

Mina Rosalind, bred by W. Waldie, Stratford, Ont.; sold to A. Johnson, Greenwood, $250.

Springhurst (bull), bred by Harry Smith, sold to Joseph White, St. Mary's, $370.

Contributed by H. Usher, Queenston.

Judith Moore, bred by C. Murray, Stamford, sold to Wm. Knox, Norwood, $190.

Lady Beatrice, bred by J. A. McGillivray, Thamesville; sold to Wm. Hendrie, $230.

Lady Gilmore, bred by H. S. Fallows, Evelyn; sold to Wm. Hendrie, $280.

Vacuna of Queenston, bred by J. Usher & Son, Queenston; sold to Mrs. Eckford, High River, Alberta, $140.

Daisy Lee, bred by J. A. Marshall, Binbrook; sold to Mrs. Eckford, High River, Alberta, $175.

Contributed by W. D. Flatt, Hamilton.

Crimson Fuchsia XIII., bred by David Birrell, Greenwood, Que.; sold to W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman, $875.

Augusta III., bred by James Ross, Inverbaugh, Ont.; sold to W. J. Shean & Co., Owen Sound, $325.

Heather Blossom II., bred by A. & D. Brown, Iona, Ont.; sold to Mrs. Eckford, High River, Alberta, $400.

Banff's Matchless, bred by W. D. Flatt; sold to Mr. Dyment, Barrie, $300.

Banff's Arabella, bred by W. D. Flatt; sold to I. N. Forbes & Son, Henry III., $500.

Lady Banff, bred by W. D. Flatt; sold to J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind., $530.

British Lady, bred by George Amos Moffat; sold to C. Hintz & Son, Fremont, Ont., $535.

Lovely Tulip, bred by A. Robertson, Haugh of Ballechin, Scotland; sold to E. G. Stevenson, Detroit, $1,100.

Glosterina VI., bred by Wm. Benton, Harthill, Keig, Scotland; sold to E. J. Pearson & Son, Meadowville, $300.

Fairy Queen, bred by J. Law, New Keig, Scotland; sold to John Hill, Wellesley, $650.

Forest Princess, bred by W. T. Malcolm, Larbert, Scotland; sold to A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, $515.

Boyne Lady, bred by R. Turner, Portsoy, Scotland; sold to James Douglas, Caledonia, $650.

Dalmeny Nonpareil VI., bred by Earl of Rosebery, Scotland; sold to J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, $500.

Vanora, bred by James Durno, Jackston, Scotland; sold to T. E. Robson, Ilderton, $750.

Pandora, bred by James Durno, Jackston, Scotland; sold to J. G. Robbins & Son, Horace, Ind., $800.

Spicy Louisa, bred by James Durno, Jackston, Scotland; Sold to John Bright, Myrtle, $710.

Julia Lynedoch, bred by J. Durno; sold to H. Cargill & Sons, Cargill, $350.

Dalmeny Fanny VI., bred by Earl of Rosebery, Scotland; sold to the Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., $725.

Marchioness XXIII., bred by C. M. Cameron, Balnakyle, Scotland; sold to Wm. Ormiston, Columbus, $450.

Airy Duchess III., bred by D. Macdonald, Aberfeldy, Scotland; sold to T. E. Robson, Ilderton, $900.

Diamond Prince (bull), bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Scotland; sold to E. G. Stevenson, Detroit, $1,500.

WHAT TWO GIRLS DID

Mr. M. M. Johnson, in 'Dakota Farmer,' relates the following incident:

Seeing every day the novel success two girls are making in my town buying and shipping eggs suggests a topic to write about. I will tell you what these girls are doing (I have their permission), for the reason that I encouraged the undertaking, and they have a sort of a fatherly respect for me.

These girls were too ambitious and too sensible to kill time at their father's expense. One day they called my attention to a groceryman packing eggs; we took in the sight without his detecting our curiosity. Old weather beaten cases, besmeared cardboard fillers, eggs of all colors, sizes and shapes, dirty eggs, clean eggs and eggs with feathers sticking on them. They came to my office next day and unloaded their plan for my criticism. Their plan was this:

They would rent a room and buy eggs, paying cash, and they hoped that the farmers would appreciate the cash enough to induce them to bring their eggs to them instead of to the stores, and it worked. The farmers took to the idea in no time and the grocery stores are now compelled to get eggs for their town customers from these two girls. Not an egg goes to the stores from the farmers; just another proof that people like to help those who try to help themselves.

We find no dirty cases or fillers around this egg establishment. Every egg is washed and wiped dry. They are assorted into four varieties, the white-shelled ones, the deep brown and light brown and a general cull grade which catches the culls of the other three grades. The cull grade catches the doubtfuls in candling and they have a market for the culls at market price, because they are, on account of being clean, preferable to a mixed lot of dirty eggs. They have a fancy market for the perfect eggs in handsome cartoons, holding one dozen each, and a market for them in clean new cases. The three perfect lots are stamped with a rubber stamp.

They buy all the eggs that come to this town and two other towns. Recently they called my attention to a case of eggs that a farmer brought in, they were all one color and needed but little washing. 'That's the kind everybody should have,' said the girls, 'and we can easily pay that man a cent more than we can for eggs that we have to scrub and sort.' To-day they showed me a letter from a groceryman at a famous western resort. It stated that he wanted two cases each day instead of one, and he voluntarily raised the price to encourage the girls to make an extra effort. Nice clean eggs in handsome little cartoons did it.

It seems to me this dirty-egg question is costing the poultry raisers too much money, they can't afford it. The real market for eggs is the towns and cities, every city and all towns of any importance have people that will have nothing short of the best and in many instances a few cents more per dozen only makes them that much more attractive. We must figure fads in this country and work them. In due time these girls will buy, fatten and dress poultry and force a fancy market for their way of fixing up dressed poultry. The plan is not fully matured, but I am confident they will make it go.

'FIRMS' AND 'SOFTS' IN BACON.

Fat hogs do not grade as 'softs' in greater proportion than do lean ones, but soft fat is more easily detected by the inexperienced than is soft lean, and for this reason the impression has become common that the fat hog is more apt to grade soft than the lean one.

Rushing the hog to maturity without due consideration of his digestive organs is the most common cause of soft pork. Rush him from start to finish by making his digestive organs the chief consideration and you will not only make a successful rush, but you may be absolutely sure of producing pork that will grade A 1, 'Firm.'.

The Ingersoll Pork Packing Co., in a somewhat lengthy letter, speak very decidedly on the advantages of feeding Herbageum to pigs from start to finish, and many of the leading breeders and exhibitors of hogs, among whom are Mr. D. C. Flett, of Millgrove, and Mr. J. E. Brethour, of Burford, speak very highly of Herbageum as a means of keeping pigs thrifty and always ready for their feed.

It is an undisputed fact that the Herbageum fed hogs always grades 'Firm,' and that his weight is always greater than his appearance would indicate.

INDIGESTION
CONQUERED BY K.D.C.
IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

SHEEP BREEDERS

DOMINION ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL SESSION AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 30.—The Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association met here to-day in annual session, with Mr. H. K. Harding in the chair. The president, in his annual address, noted that the market for lambs and mutton during the past year had been active and satisfactory from almost every standpoint. The report of the treasurer, showing a deficit of $734.35, was the subject of some comment, the members who spoke pointing out the necessity of devising some scheme for increasing the membership of the association, and thus adding to the revenue. The following officers were elected: President, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; vice-president, J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

The Dominion Swine Breeders' Association met this afternoon, and re-elected these officers: President, G. R. Hood, Guelph; vice-president, Thomas Teasdale, Concord; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.

FARM LABOR FAMINE

TEN THOUSAND AGRICULTURAL LABORERS REQUIRED IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, Jan. 28.—The Ontario farmers are threatened with a labor famine. The shortage is now officially stated by the Colonization Department of the Ontario Government to be ten thousand. The 'Witness' correspondent had a personal interview with the superintendent of colonization, Mr. Thomas Southworth, at the bureau in the Parliament Buildings and was assured that a crisis now faces the agricultural interests of the older parts in Ontario. 'But is it true,' the superintendent was asked, 'that there is a lack of available and needed labor on the Ontario farms to the extent of ten thousand men?'

'It is,' was the reply, 'and unless the demand is met by newcomers there are good farms in this province which will in consequence not be worked.'

Mr. Southworth explained that the problem arose from the rush of farmers' sons and farm help to take up land in the newer parts of Ontario and in the west.

'Take the Temiscamingue district for example,' said the superintendent, 'we have had twenty-five hundred lots taken up there alone. The settlers are almost exclusively Ontario farmers' sons, or farm laborers. We are making great efforts to meet the situation. Recently we sent out a circular to the farmers of the province. The replies show the extent of the demand to be widespread. Fortunately our new plan of co-operation with the Dominion immigration officials in Great Britain promises to make out well. They are arranging to send a large number of farm laborers and young Englishmen who desire to learn Canadian farming previous to taking up land. Our system will do away with the farm pupil scandal. We secure the names of responsible and desirable farmers in need of some help. Their applications were placed in the hands of our immigration agent at the Union station, Toronto. When the young men or laborers, sometimes married couples, arrive they are supplied with free transportation to the farmer needing them. They are now coming all the time. Yesterday two young men from England arrived and we sent them to two well-to-do York county farmers. The young men are not required to pay a premium. Instead of that they are paid from seven to ten dollars a month. The system is working so well that a very large influx of such labor from Great Britain seems to be assured this spring.'

SETTLERS COMING

TWO THOUSAND TO ARRIVE ABOUT APRIL 1.

Winnipeg, Jan. 28.—A feature of the immigration for the past few months has been the number of men from England and Scotland who are coming out and taking up homesteads in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. These have always been a most desirable class of settlers. They have been coming right along of late, generally in small parties. Practically all of them have had some experience in farming and quite a number lately have been returned soldiers from South Africa, some of whom first heard intelligently of this country while out there with the Canadians. Quite a number more of these men are expected within the next month or so, and it is believed that there is a contingent of them in the big party of two thousand that is due here about April 1.

CATTLE EMBARGO.

CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION DECIDES TO DEFER ACTION.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—At the annual meeting to-day of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association the question of the advisability of making an effort to have the British cattle embargo removed as regards Canada was discussed. The feeling of the meeting was that it would be better to let well enough alone, for if the embargo against Canadian cattle were removed the United States cattle dealers would become envious and retaliate in a manner that would cause more loss to the Canadian dealers than the embargo now causes. A motion in favor of the removal of the embargo was therefore withdrawn. Complaint was made against the inadequate hotel accommodation furnished at Guelph during the winter fair. The officers were re-elected.

A report was quite generally circulated during the last days of the International show and has appeared in some of our live stock journals, to the effect that the grand champion steer Shamrock was of unknown breeding. Alexander Spear, of Tipton, Iowa, who bred the steer and from whom he was purchased by the Iowa Agricultural College, says concerning his breeding: 'He was sired by Eric bull Jeffery 18179, by Royal Eric 13324. On the other side he is out of a highly bred pure-bred cow, but not registered. He did not have a good chance while I had him, as he came late and had to rustle with a lot of other calves, but he was always a good, hearty calf.'

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.'

ENGLISH LAVENDER.

'Annie' has an English Lavender plant, about ten inches high, from seed, that came from England, and wishes to know if it can be left out of doors when planted out in summer. Ans.—No. I have tried it several times, and always found the plant dead in spring, even when it had been carefully covered. Set it out of doors in spring; sometimes if the soil is good, and the situation sunny it will blossom, but in autumn it is best to take it up, and keep in a pot in a cool place. Its fragrant leaves are sufficient to repay you for any little trouble it may take. There is something about it unlike any other perfume. But the plant is not hardy, so far as my experience goes, but grows easily from seed.

RASPBERRIES IN HILLS.

R.R.—By this you mean planting in rows, and restricting the plants to stools or hills. If the variety is strong growing, they should be set two plants in a hill, placing them about six feet apart. Cut the canes down close to the surface of the soil, because if they are left, it takes most of the root strength to force buds into growth. The entire force of the plant is required the first year to produce the canes required for the next year's growth, and there is not any saving in leaving any of the old cane above ground. Planted in hills there is every prospect of strong growth and large fruit.

'SOME ONE FLOWER.'

A correspondent writes: 'If you would take some one flower, and tell us all about them, and the different kinds, I think it would be so useful and so nice.'

In answer, I will just say that it is my endeavor to do this as far as possible, but I have to cater to the requests of many readers, who so kindly send their questions on diverse subjects, and sometimes there is not room for a lengthened description of any particular plant. I am sorry, too, that I cannot oblige you by mentioning the firm advertising cheap bulbs. If they are as good as they are cheap, I do not know how they can afford to sell them at that price. Will write on these various summer flowering bulbs next week; they are all reliable.

Thank you for saying that you missed 'Garden Talks,' and for approving and finding fault in the same lines. But the fact is that what one reader may know as well as A, B, C, may be as Greek to another; each must have their answer, and it is a pleasure to share one's long experience with those who are just starting. Yet what suits one locality or condition, may not another, and each must rely a good deal on their own judgment.

If I took all the superfluous advice given, it would be the ancient story that we learned as children of the old man and his ass—and as it is, I think very often I carry the ass.

CUBAN LILY AND OTHER QUESTIONS.

Winnie.—Your Cuban Lily (Scilla Cusi) has not been a strong flowering bulb to begin with. I have had the same experience, and one bulb would give a handsome spike, while the next would be nothing but leaves. Freezias are the same; they need good growth to develop their blooming qualities. You are mistaken in your comments regarding seedsmen; they cannot tell how the bulbs will be treated, nor warrant their blossoming. As for expecting them to continue in bloom, it is contrary to nature, but if you set out most of them out of doors, they will the following year give some flowers, though not so fine as the first year.

AMARYLLIS.

The same questioner gives experience with the above plant, and considers that a 'cool, dry place' is a 'little vague.' Everything must be vague unless one knows the house, for who can tell whether the garret is hot and the cellar cool, or vice versa? There are various ways of treating this plant. Some people keep it in pots the year round; others plant it in the garden in summer. But one thing is sure, that alternate rest and growth is the secret of big Amaryllis blossoms, and lots of them. While growing they need plenty of sun and water; while at rest, very little water and a cool place. I happen to be much interested in this bulb at present, having received a present of some choice varieties from Luther Burbank, in California, who has, among other wonderful things, originated some new varieties.

Will describe the two methods of culture, the border culture, and pot culture, before spring. Your date palms should show divided leaves the third year. I have a large plant raised from seed, and it grows more quickly now, though in the same window, than it did the first three years.

Pomegranates have a brilliant scarlet flower, and can be treated the same as a geranium. Mine never goes in the cellar, but is banished during resting time, to a shady window, where there is but little sunlight.

SEVERAL CACTUS PLANTS.

A description of 'flat leaves and prickles' is not very easy to determine, but for general culture of this plant, the specialist in cactus growing recommends to give cool, dry treatment in winter, while in spring and summer, when growth is made, they need exposure to the sun, and enough moisture to stimulate growth.

After re-potting a cactus will often fail to bloom for a season, and it is o no benefit to have the pot too large. I should judge from the description that the first cactus is a Echinocactus. They are impatient of the least excess of water, and need a temperature of fifty degrees all winter, and hardly any water. The cactus with flat leaf all over prickles, will probably be an Opuntia; there is one called Indian Fig, that is grown a good deal. The Cereus is the flat, smooth leaf doubtless, and requires good treatment in summer; a little well decayed manure, mixed with sandy loam, and will then make growth for another season.

The proper name of the 'rat tail' cactus, that you ask for is Cereus Flagelliformis. My plant is grafted on a stem of the Columnar Cereus, and is said to bloom better for this, and it hangs more pendulus.

What you call the Christmas Cactus is the Cereus Coccineus—a Mexican cactus, that is one of the freest bloomers, and sometimes it has flowers when only four or five inches high. So you need not give up expecting your will come.

GERANIUMS.

'Little Dorrit' says she does not see anything in these columns about geraniums, but they are often mentioned, only like healthy, hardy children, they are not so much trouble as the delicate ones, and get left to their own devices most of the time. But they are flowers we all appreciate, and I usually try to get one or two new ones every year, with the result that in planting out time I have a lot of odd plants of different colors on my hands, and find it hard work to make them harmonize.

To have good, stocky plants, it is well to start the cuttings early in spring, and as soon as well rooted, place them in small pots till time to set out. They fill a window with brilliant color, and in summer are easy to cultivate, constant bloomers, and free from insects.

A copy of a 'Hand Book of Women's Institutes,' from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, was sent to me, and it contains so much valuable information that I wish it could be put into the hands of every housewife.

Important is the work now being done by the members of these institutes towards the improvement of home surroundings, and the better care of food.

One article impressed me very much by its expressions regarding the home, and better than words of mine may be a quotation from its pages:

'The house in which a family lives is a sort of outer garment, which expresses the standing in the community, the taste, the ideas of the persons living under its roof. Even more expressive of the character of its inhabitants is the interior, its order of disorder, its simplicity, or crowded tawdriness. A room always retains something of its customary occupant, noticeable to a stranger who enters it for the first time. Indeed, it is possible to paint with great vividness the chief characteristics of a family by a single glance at the rooms they occupy. Perhaps an unacknowledged feeling of this truth is at the bottom of the decay of hospitality the welcoming of the guest to the family circle. Are we a little ashamed of our every day life? Are we afraid our arrangements may betray us to the outside world? Too many of us live for an outside impression and in trying to manage more than we are able we miss one of the sweetest pleasures of life—the hours spent with a friend in the heart of the family.'

When I read that it reminded me of an amusing instance of a lady who was unexpectedly detained from home and dropped in at the house of a friend who had said to 'come in any time.' Happening to glance into the dining-room she saw the table neatly laid and a goodly supply of cold meat, gingerbread, baked apples and corn bread. She was hungry, and sat nearly an hour waiting, and when she at last was called to the table, the cloth had been changed, the spare silver brought out, there was a glitter over everything, and the food was fried oysters, fruit cake and hot biscuits, articles of diet that she had been forbidden to eat. How she longed for the baked apples and corn bread, and resolved in her own home never to make such a mistake in the way of misplaced hospitality.

These subjects are of great importance to all housekeepers, and it will be better for us to have simple living and an every-day ideal, than to reach after the unattainable cloaked in the garb of what we call hospitality.

MY PLANT WINDOWS.

A correspondent asks: 'Do you grow plants in your windows? Please tell us what kinds are blooming now.' Of course this accounts for the rather egotistical heading of this item, and as I looked up, I saw a room with three deep window sills, on which stand some flowering plants. There is a beautiful pink azalea that has remained in the same pot for three years, having a little fresh earth worked in with a knife after blooming each season, and being plunged in summer into a bed of coal ashes under an apple tree and given plenty of water. It is very gay with bloom and set in an outside jar to retain moisture, while the leaves must be sprinkled daily with an atomizer or a whisk broom. There is a pot of white hyacinths that are in their second year, and certainly a very good show of bloom, four in a flat pot, all open at once. On a bracket above is a little hyacinth glass where blossoms a pink hyacinth, named 'peach blow,' and that is its color.

Primroses (Chinese) bloom well on the north window, and last year a packet of seed sown late and giving only small plants during hot weather, grew fine as soon as September came and are now very satisfactory in various shades of red and white.

In one window is a large plant of cilvia, a tender South African plant, that has long spikes of pale pink flowers, of the tint called an evening shade. It is very handsome and stays in the pot year after year like the agapanthus, and the umbels remain in bloom a long while.

Cyclamens are very successful. We have three, and they are so little trouble, being left in the pots all summer and brought to light and heat in November. Hanging pots in the two front windows are not enjoyed by those who want to look out, for the fronds of my beautiful Boston fern are more than a yard long, and hang down as a curtain. But it attracts any one who loves flowers by its beauty, and is a plant that stands neglect better than most sorts. There is a Jerusalem cherry that is allowed to remain on account of its pretty foliage and red balls of seed, and the other hanging pot contains a plant of Asparagus Sprengeri that wreaths it like a green mist. Chrysanthemums are finished and in the cellar and geraniums take their place for the next two months is their budding time. And ready now to place in one window is a basket of daffodils that will soon be a mass of brightness.

There are plants in six windows, but it is not our method to crowd them, and if an inventory was taken many old favorites would be missed. But the Impatiens Sultana is always in blossom and in the south-western windows Begonias thrive well. There are no roses in these windows to-day though when I first saw them, over forty years ago, there was a tall red rose bush that reached nearly to the top of the glass, so full of flowers that a bunch picked was hardly missed. But that was in the days of wood fires, and although the kettle did not boil in the room where the rosebush stood, I think it had some of the moist atmosphere for its daily inhaling. No plant remains all winter in these windows. A pot of Dicentra (Bleeding heart) has just finished blooming, it was taken up late in autumn, kept cool till Christmas, and burst at once into bloom. Now it must be set aside till planting out time in spring, when it will recover in a secluded corner of the garden. In its place will come a pot of lily of the valley and a yellow cytisus that is full of buds, each in its turn as the sunshine brings them into bloom.

The heliotrope is lazy, but when the sun gets more around to the south-west window these little green buds will blossom. It has to be taken to the kitchen sink and showered twice a week to keep it clear of green aphis that are always ready to feed on its buds and tender leaves.

The old calla blooms no matter where it is placed. It is in an earthen jar, and has plenty of water, while the jar is half full of pebbles and sand that make a drainage the roots revel in. All winter it is never without a flower.

Advertisements.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY FOR
THE U.S. SEPARATOR

At the VERMONT DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION MEETING at Rutland, Jan. 6-8, 1903, there were 150 entries and

The Butter Scoring the Highest--98½ Points,

was made from cream separated by a U. S. Separator, and

Won the Grand Sweepstakes and Gold Medal.

This Butter not only scored the highest at this Meeting, but it received the

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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.

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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.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

ONTARIO FARMER AND THE SINGLE TAX.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Jan. 24 'Ontario Farmer' asks: 'What does the single tax offer the farmer far from markets?' The answer I gave in the same issue in a letter written at the request of 'One Willing to Learn.' The single tax would give the farmer in remote parts whose land had little or no value, almost absolute freedom from taxation. The single tax motto is 'No land value no tax.' The land value is the measure of the privilege which the community supplies to the holder of the land. The Hon. Clifford Sifton confirms this statement when he says 'The nearer you are to a railway station as a market, the more valuable the land is, and the more its value will increase in the future. All things being equal three hundred and twenty acres of land not more than five miles from a station would be valued, say, at ten dollars per acre; three hundred and twenty acres from five to ten miles would be valued at seven dollars and fifty cents, and from ten to fifteen miles from a station, five dollars per acre. This is a comparison of values with respect to location from market.' Surely 'Ontario Farmer' can understand that the difference in value between the nearer and the more remote farm of equal size, even on the same road—that is between five and ten dollars per acre, would be a land value. The improvements would have little or nothing to do with it—close the railway station and the greater value of the nearer farm as compared with the further one would probably disappear entirely. As 'Ontario Farmer' does not apparently understand what a land value is I suggest he ask the first assessor he meets. It is usual for them to assess the value of land exclusive of improvements.

Is not 'Ontario Farmer's' position a somewhat ridiculous one when he makes a statement, and declines to produce evidence in proof of same except on condition that I answer a question? Why impose this condition, unless he is cornered? Did he propose a question impossible of definite answer because he did not desire to prove or could not prove his statement? Can he define labor value? Let us see: 'Ontario Farmer' says miners can have farm lands anywhere by paying for improvements. The Hon. Clifford Sifton says no; farm values vary with location regardless of improvements. Now, let 'Ontario Farmer' secure a farm five miles from a station and grow four hundred bushels of wheat or cut and pile a hundred cords of wood, and let a neighbor of his take a farm fifty miles from the station and grow same amount of wheat or cut and pile the same amount of wood. Would the labor values be equal? Cannot any sensible school boy tell us that the man nearest to the market gets the best price? And why? Because the demand is greater nearer the market than away from it and to equalize the remote farmer must bear cost of transportation to market. Ought he not to pay less taxes? Again as to labor values, plentiful crops mean low prices; short crops and high demands mean high prices. Labor values are therefore variable and cannot be defined, and under our present land system labor values are lowest where land values are highest. Now, perhaps 'Ontario Farmer' will tell us what labor value is and also where those farm lands are that can be bought for the improvements. As for Henry George's ideas on labor values, allow me to ask your readers to read them and form their own opinions rather than accept 'Ontario Farmer's' statements concerning them. Labor value in a free market is certainly determined by supply and demand, but there is no free labor market with the Pennsylvania miners. They own no coal lands and are therefore free only to work for the men who do own them, or starve. Shameful to relate, Mr. Bolton Hall son of the late eminent New York divine, has recently investigated the matter and has found that acres and acres of coal lands in Pennsylvania are worth from $25,000 to $30,000 per acre—actually claimed by officials to be worth this—and assessed at the rate of from three to thirty dollars per acre. These lands—or rather coal beds—are held out of use; and the State of Pennsylvania assists Mr. Baer and his associates to hold them out of use by assessing them at these absurdly low rates. Instead of a free labor market it is assuredly for the miners a slave labor market. There is no freedom where there is no choice.

SINGLE-TAXER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you allow me to ask your single-tax advocate if he proposes to confiscate all the ground rents of the present owners. If so on what moral grounds does he justify stealing the property of one class for the benefit of the rest? Let me add, as an old student of economics and especially of the pretentions and assumptions of Mr. Henry George, that neither Mr. Shearman nor any other man can approximately show what the true ground rent of the United States of America is now, to say nothing of what it would be under the single tax system.

ROSWELL FISHER.

SOLUTION OF THE FAMINE PROBLEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The wail of famine and distress comes from the old lands while in our country comes one of a different nature. Here in Ontario we are on the verge of despair for want of help to do effectually our farm labor. It has now come to be impossible to get men who will work on the farm at any wage. We believe that we have as grand a country as is on the continent of America to live in, and as able to give as good wages and all the comforts, and board, as well as any country on earth.

We have concluded that our help must come from places like those suffering from famine, and if efforts were put forth I believe we could get a supply that would be acceptable to both parties.

I have a communication from Mr. James Wallace, of Galt, a farmer of experience and ability as well. In referring to the scarcity of farm help he says:—

'I consider it to be the most serious question that confronts the farmer at the present time, and unless the difficulty can be met, will have most serious and far-reaching consequences.'

It is absolutely impossible to expect the poor people to move under the present calamity, and it is a most heartless thing to look at the poor creatures starving to death and a home for them so near as Ontario in Canada. It is no excuse to say they would not be used to farm work. My experience with a city laborer was a success. I had a man whom I sent to Glasgow for, and at some kinds of work he was equal if not superior to our natives; but it is impossible to move a man from Glasgow, Finland or Sweden if he has not got the means. I sent this man a ticket, which cost me thirty-six dollars. He went home in the fall when he paid me. I gave him fifteen dollars per month. He sent to me for a ticket in the spring, which I sent him, but he could not raise thirty-six dollars for his wife and thirteen dollars for a child, which caused him to remain in Glasgow.

Freights for steel rails from Glasgow are quoted at seven shillings per ton, but a poor man must starve if he is not able to pay full fare.

Our Ontario municipalities should at once rise in their might and raise a fund to relieve suffering humanity, and thereby benefit themselves. We have homes and abundance for good men.

The railways for gain take emigrants on as far as possible, so as to increase their income, when it would be much better for a newly-arrived emigrant to remain in an old-settled country where he could do as well, and in much more comfort. It is to be expected that the Ontario Government will devise means whereby a large immigration from Sweden, Norway or from the British Isles, shall be obtained to supply the demand for farm labor.

FARMER.

Ayr, Ont., Jan. 26, 1903.

'THE GREAT BOER WAR.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In his anti-Rhodes and pro-Kruger letter, Mr. Macknight has told some facts and truths anent the 'great Boer war' which is by him denominated a farce.

His is one view; there is another view more true. Speaking preliminarily, British possession of South Africa was and is a necessity to the British Empire. Britain's two alternative routes, by the Suez canal and around the Cape of Good Hope, to India, Australia, New Zealand and all the other far eastern possessions, are both necessary.

Were South Africa possessed by a hostile power, the Suez canal route would become precarious, and England's enemies in Germany, France, and Russia would probably by a colossal effort shut her away from her eastern possessions, and the British Empire become a dream and a memory. . . . .

Moreover, in South Africa the British was the dominant race, and British modes of exploitation of the various resources and richnesses of those countries were and are without question better, far superior and more desirable than Boer modes and results; so that by all the laws of the world's economic progress, the British of necessity and right had to and must forge ahead and take the lead and be sovereign. Anything objectionable in Rhodes's ways or in some of the capitalists' methods are mere incidents in the high wave of British or Anglo Saxon civilization, which, with all its faults is far and away ahead of anything else of its kind in the world. The Transvaal was only a small portion of those South African countries. And this small portion, although England bore long with its stubbornness, set itself to block and destroy that Anglo-Saxon civilization there.

Also, this small portion lent itself to be the tool of England's world-wide enemies, who saw in it the one long-wished-for beginning of the mode by which the destruction of the British Empire could be brought about. For everyone now knows that if Britain had been a week or two later in sending troops to South Africa, the Boers could have, and no doubt would have, overrun it all, and it could not have been reconquered, under the circumstances, for other nations would have seen their opportunity and interfered.

The ignorant insolence of Kruger's ultimatum was simply the climax of a long series of similar Boer conduct. No other great world power but England could have put forth such vast warlike efforts so far from home as was the Transvaal. The United States-Cuban war was not one-tenth of such an effort, yet even then it was nothing but the mighty arm of Britain raised in warning that prevented the wolves and tigers of Europe from tearing the United States to pieces.

But Britain, in the South African struggle, in her extremity stood alone, with her world-wide enemies arrayed about her. It was the most thrilling spectacular drama that the world had seen.

Then no friendly cheer came from the United States, but only a half-hearted abstaining from interfering. The whole Democratic party and very influential portions of the Republican party strongly pressed Mr. McKinley to 'intervene on behalf of the Boers. The malice of England's enemies everywhere felt and said the time was come for her destruction. Even the great Bismarck had said that she would find her grave in South Africa. Again the wolves and tigers of Europe got ready to tear and rend.

Without any question whatever, Britain stood alone against the world. Though with her mighty navy at her back, she said calmly, sternly, bravely to the European nations that they must not interfere with her pursuing her task and struggle in South Africa; still, they would have interfered and were making ready to do it, and she knew it, and they knew that it was their long-wished-for time.

Then would have ensued the worst struggle of the centuries, a world in conflagration of war. But when the dreadful danger began to beset the British lion, the manes of the lion's whelps began to bristle. Australia, India, New Zealand, saw the danger to the Empire and to themselves, and announced themselves as fully ready for the fray. Canada gave no uncertain sound.

Then the spectacle of the British world Empire aroused in arms made the nations of Europe shrink back for the moment. But at every dark, critical period in the war, there was always present this imminent vast danger in the close background, of Britain's world-wide enemies crashing in on her. This made everything great in the war and its circumstances, and that great old man, Lord Salisbury, calmly saw the whole position and strongly and in great faith played his part, with the greatest skill.

What Briton will forget the dreadful times at Colenso river or dark Magersfontein, or Lord Roberts's getting around Cronje's army, with the Paardeberg ending, and the resulting relief of Kimberley, Ladysmith, Mafeking, or Roberts's war march from Bloemfontein to Pretoria, not to speak of many other great incidents.

True, the resulting responsibilities of the war are very great, but the 'Weary Titan' bears them as part of his usual daily destiny and life; and let everyone in the great British world Empire try to help to solve the problems of these responsibilities, for it is a part of our business.

M. R. ROWSE.

Bath, Ont.

MUSIC AND PUBLISH WORSHIP.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of last Saturday there appeared a letter headed 'Music vs. worship,' in which the writer spoke in pretty strong terms on the prevailing practice of having organs, choirs and 'artistic music' in our churches. Now, a great deal might be said on both sides of this question, for I think next to religion itself, there is nothing that has given rise to more prejudice and intolerance than the question of church music and singing. The inconsistencies of some well-meaning Christians on this, as well as other points, seem almost incredible. Certain denominations base their specific doctrinal teaching on about three verses of Scripture, and then tell us they have 'no creed.' Another section of the Christian Church objects to the singing of hymns, and yet turns the words of Scripture into verse, and now we are told that organs and choirs are 'unscriptural innovations.'

I should like first to say a few words about hymns. The objections which some persons have to the use of hymns in public worship have always been to me something altogether inexplicable. The hymns of the Christian Church form a great part of the literature of the Church. The hymns of Charles Wesley, for example, are known all over the world, and are sung in churches of every denomination, whilst the sermons of John Wesley, the great founder of Methodism, are practically forgotten even by our Methodist friends. Hymns were sung by the early Christians both in public and private, and some of our best-known hymns have been handed down from the very earliest times. Christ himself sang a hymn with his disciples the same night that he was betrayed immediately after the last supper, and the apostle tells us to 'speak to ourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in our hearts to the Lord.' For my part I see very little difference between a metrical psalm and a hymn. The well-known and grand old hymn of Dr. Wattse, 'O God, our help in ages past,' is nothing more than a metrical version of the ninetieth psalm.

The use of instrumental music in worship seems also to rouse the opposition of some, but I have never yet been able to find out the reason from Scripture or any other authority. The psalms (many of them) were written for the express purpose of being sung in the tabernacle, and were dedicated to 'the chief musician,' as we see at the headings to a number of the psalms. These were used later in the temple services. The psalmist over and over again mentions the names of different musical instruments, and calls on all men (saints and sinners), and all creatures, to bless and praise God. To 'Come into his gates with thanksgiving and into his courts with praise' and to 'rejoice before him with singing.' The last psalm of all is headed, 'An exhortation to praise God with all kinds of instruments,' and the last four verses are as follows:

'Praise him with the sound of a trumpet; praise him with the psaltery and harp.

'Praise him with the timbrel and dance; praise him with stringed instruments and organs.

'Praise him upon the loud cymbals; praise him upon the high-sounding cymbals.

'Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord.'

If we are to take the New Testament only, as our authority for modern practices, we do not require to build churches at all, as there were none built in the days of the apostles (unless the Jewish synagogues can be called churches). The early Christians, as we know, suffered bitter persecution for the first two or three centuries of the Christian era, and were obliged to worship in secret, in the catacombs, 'in dens and caves of the earth.' Happily all this persecution is now done away with, and every one is free to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; and for this very reason public worship should be hearty and spontaneous, not forced or constrained in any way, and we should try and forget our denominational distinction and our unhappy divisions when we come together to worship God, the great creator of the universe, 'who dwelleth not in temples made with hands.'

Our churches are intended for public, not private, devotions, and worship does not consist in simply listening to a long intellectual discourse twice on a Sunday, and forgetting all about it on Monday morning, as most church-goers do, in their eager rush after the things of this life.

Your correspondents who sign themselves 'Lovers of Music' have certainly just cause to complain of the musical services in some of our modern churches. In some of these large 'auditoriums,' where the organ and choir gallery are made the principal features of the interior, being placed directly facing the congregation, there is too much of the operatic or showy style of music, and the devotional element is lost sight of altogether. Personally I much prefer the chancel arrangement, where the choir is divided up on each side of the chancel, and the organ is placed in a less conspicuous position.

All church music should be devotional and reverent, and it can be so without being at all gloomy or depressing, and as music is essentially an art, it should be 'artistic,' no matter how plain and simple. Let us by all means have artistic music or else dispense with it altogether.

ORGANIST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Jan. 17 a correspondent regrets to see in a late issue of the 'Presbyterian Record' the statement of a large shortage of funds in many of our important missions, and gives as his opinion of such shortage the spending of large sums of money on choirs and organs. While it cannot be denied that there is a large amount wasted in this direction, there are other things more serious which seem to be lost sight of. The evil seems to lie in the general decline of religious worship, the causes for which are not far to seek. First, there is an insane desire on the part of our business men to get rich as speedily as possible, to the neglect of better things than silver and gold; then there is a decline in the pulpit power, and a most lamentable falling off in the eldership. The old time elder revered and respected by all, being only a memory of the past, is too often replaced by men who have sought the high office from worldly motives and aggrandizement. The means, too, of raising money for religious purposes countenanced by ministers, such as bazaars, sales of work, etc., are degrading to real spiritual advancement. God loves a cheerful giver, and does not wish his house to be one of merchandise.

Let ministers be chosen for their apostolic fire, then would their ministrations be attended with apostolic zeal among the elders and apostolic fervor in the worship of the congregation. The young members would be reached, and there would be no lack of funds to carry on an aggressive, and not passive work for the Lord.

CHURCHMAN.

Montreal, Jan. 30, 1903.

A letter from 'A Presbyterian' answers the views of 'Presbyterian Layman' as to missions vs. music, by saying that if the music were less attractive there would be less money for missions and not more. He says:—'If our brother would compare the work done at present in our mission fields with that done half a century ago, and compare the music of that time with what we have now, I think he will agree that the music is not the cause of the shortage nor is it detrimental to the conversion of human souls. We are told to praise him with psaltery and harp. Can we not substitute the organ?'

Another writer on the same subject says he remembers hearing an eminent divine saying 'I believe that more of God's wayward children sing themselves into his kingdom, than God's people pray in . . . and God will accept their song quicker than the prayer from the man who stands up in the foremost seat of the synagogue and wanders for half an hour all over the world and back again in vain repetitions.'

MERCY!

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your opening editorial of last Saturday you remark: 'Col. Lynch's sentence of death will, it is generally assumed, be commuted to imprisonment, but his term ought to be made sufficiently lengthy to discourage the business of turning traitor.'

Few, if any, will dispute the justness of your conclusion, for doubtless the object of the law in punishing a criminal is to deter others from committing similar offences. Punishment for its own sake is simply vindictiveness, and is itself a crime against our higher nature. We all allow that the majesty of the law must be vindicated, and its pains and penalties inflicted, else society would become a bedlam. That is the judicial and the social view, but there is another side to the question—the political, or the policy of remitting punishments. It is true that high treason is the greatest civil crime known to the laws of England, and its punishment up to 1870 was most barbarous and revolting, yet it no more deterred men from committing treason than the line of sand on the seashore prevents the rising tide.

Supposing that Col. Lynch is transported, or incarcerated for a lengthy term, what would be the probable results? He would be looked upon as a martyr by his followers, and he would grow more embittered against the British Government. What would I? Let the imperial clemency be extended to him when King Edward visits Ireland next summer. Such a royal and gracious act would go further towards winning the hearts of the disaffected Irish than any well meant acts of parliament. Enemies would be converted into friends, and Edward VII. would be long a loved and cherished name in Ireland. Why not show mercy to Col. Lynch? The war is over, the law is vindicated, and the condemned did not levy war within the realm of England. Is not mercy a kingly act? Our prince of poets says: 'It is twice blessed: it blesseth him that gives and him that takes; 'tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes the throned monarch better than his crown.' One greater than Shakespeare has taught that it is mercy and not judgment that is destined to win the world.

R. LANIGAN.

VOTERS AND LEGISLATORS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Before we send our men to parliament, we generally interview them and find out if their views and ours are the same; and, as we cannot all go to parliament, they vote for us the same as if we voted. They strive to make laws to carry out our wishes. This and no other is true representative government. Our forefathers worked for years to gain us these liberties and were true Liberals. If that is so, it looks like robbery to make the people of Ontario spend time and thousands of dollars to get what is theirs by right. The state of the roads on a wet day would either give us license or no license, under a referendum vote.

A WORKER.

Petrolea, Ont.

MR. BLAKE AND THE ALASKA QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Now that the efforts of the Irish Nationalists are likely to bear fruit in the settlement of the vexed Irish land question, would it not be a wise thing to appoint Mr. Edward Blake one of the three Canadian jurists to whom, with the same number of jurists from the United States will be given the task of settling the Alaskan boundary question? Certainly no man more capable could be chosen, and to add to this he will be, if appointed, persona grata to the United States.

CANUCK.

Kingston, Jan. 28, 1903.

LOYAL VERSE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—My attention was drawn a short time since to a so-called new national anthem sent you in October, 1902, by Mr. W. W. MacQuaig, a Scotchman, I suppose, to be published in your paper, stating that it was sung as a coronation hymn at New St. Andrews, and received by His Majesty as worthy of general adoption as the national anthem of the British Empire and the colonies. Now with due deference to His Imperial Majesty, I do not think so. Both 'Canada for ever' and 'This Canada of ours' are better national anthems. In fact, several of the lines are not true. The second line reads:

Endow them long with power to reign,

And the fifth line:

Grant blessings, Lord, upon their sway,

And the sixth line:

Make strong their rule from day to day,

And the thirteenth line:

Long may they reign from day to day.

We acknowledge no earthly ruler but Edward VII., who rules by the grace of God. By calling attention to the anthem and these facts in the next issue of your paper you will much oblige.

DESMOND.

Desmond, Grenfell, Assa., Jan. 19, 1903.

We are constantly receiving bits of loyal verse with the proud assurance that royalty has received them with favor. We have never thought it necessary to discourage those who have been thus made happy with the remark that verse sent to the King is invariably so acknowledged, whatever its merit. His Majesty's secretary is likely to abstain carefully from any expression implying literary valuation.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. Hays is trying to prepare the way for another fleece to be taken off the back of Canada in another bonused Pacific Railway. It is difficult to estimate the acres and money that have already been given away—and much of it to no purpose—in this direction. He urges that the prospective railway won't pay, and therefore must be subsidized. If it won't pay, and there is no immediate prospect of it, let it wait; and if there is prospect of its paying, let it be built, as ordinary individuals must undertake business, on future prospects. We will have nothing left but public debt if railways do not cease to bleed Canada. It would be better to build the railway and own it than to build it in good share and give it away, as has been done with the Canadian Pacific Railway. No doubt the bonus to be asked for will be given. The 'pass' system is a long lever in gaining the end. A few thousand well laid out brings millions in bonuses. But a protest can be given on behalf of those who are homeless and need farms.

DOULOS.

Jan. 1903.

MRS. BIRT'S CHILDREN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A party of boys and girls have been in training at Mrs. Birt's Home in Liverpool during the autumn and winter months, and are expected to arrive at the Distributing Home, Knowlton, Province of Quebec, about the first of March. The ages range from three years old up to fourteen, with a few boys above that age. Applications will be welcomed for adoption up to nine years of age, for board, clothes and schooling, on behalf of those over nine, and for wages for all those over fourteen.

The children are all healthy, and have been passed by the medical doctor and government officials. They have lost one or both parents, and will seek a career in Canada. We trust their hopes will not be disappointed, but that they will meet with kind friends and good homes, where Christian influences will surround them, and the training begun in the Home in Liverpool will be carried on in the fear of God.

The following are some of the younger ones for adoption:

Willie A.—Aged 6; Scotch; father was a soldier; died abroad.

Charlie W.—Aged 9; fatherless; bright, cheerful disposition; fair.

Joey D., John D.—Aged 6 and 7; brothers; motherless; interesting, affectionate.

Rebecca C.—Aged 8; pretty; fair; pleasing manners.

Willie B.—Aged 8; motherless; dark eyes.

Gladys, Willie.—Aged 4 and 9; fatherless; bright, pretty children; intelligent.

Emily T.—Aged 7; dark hair and eyes.

Applicants should send minister's recommendation and railway fare to the Knowlton Home, Province of Quebec, and describe their circumstances and what sort of child they wish.

LOUISA BIRT.

(For the 'Witness.'

BURNS.

Poet of the heart and hearth,
Into whose hand life gave
The lyre of labor and of love,
Twin-spirits, strong and brave,

That life the lowliest to the height
Whereon the highest stand,
Who sway an equal sceptre,
And clasp an equal hand.

Thine was not the soul that broods
Within the calms of life,
The deep chords of thy being
Were attuned in storm and strife.

Yet nature for a chosen child
Did draw thy soul apart,
To catch the music of her breath,
The beatings of her heart.

The voices of her native joys,
Her secret throbs of pain,
Were the well-springs of thy song,
And were murmured in thy strain.

With thee we share the secrets
Of field, and wood, and stream;
The spirit of the brooding star
That glimmered thro' thy dream

And guided by thy feet we fare
More gently where the flowers
That scorn the culture of our hand,
Make sweet the summer hours.

O poet of the strong and wise,
Of the lowly and the great,
Whose days were streaked with shadows
Whose paths were shaped by fate,

Without the many tones of life,
Thy life did hold and know,
Our lips with thy soul's music
Would not now overflow,

And nature for her favorite muse
Would yet have tarried long;
Love had not known its master-lyre,
Nor toil its noblest song.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

Advertisements.

Bronchitis All serious lung troubles begin with a tickling in the throat. You can stop this at first in a single night with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Use it also for hard colds, and for coughs of all kinds.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Advertisements.

GOOD BLOOD

Is the Secret of Health, Vigor and Happiness.

Good blood—rich, red blood—is the greatest enemy that disease can have. It stimulates every organ to throw off any ailment that may attack it. Good blood is the only positive cure for such complaints as anaemia, nervousness, neuralgia, skin eruptions, indigestion, rheumatism, etc., because these diseases cannot exist where the blood is good. The secret of good blood—rich, red, life-giving blood—is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Where these pills are used it means life, health and vigor. Mr. Robert Lee, a well-known resident of New Westminster, B.C., says: 'Before I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, my blood was in a very impure condition, and as a result, itchy pimples broke out all over my body. My appetite was fickle, and I was easily tired. I tried several medicines, but they did not help me. Then my wife urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got half a dozen boxes, and by the time I had used them I was fully restored to health, and my skin was smooth and clear. The pills are the best medicine I know of for purifying the blood.' Sold by all medicine dealers, or sent post paid at 50c per box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not take a substitute, or something said to be 'just as good.' The 'just as good' medicines never cured any one.

SHE FOUND RELIEF

When She Tried Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—Hamilton Woman's Pleasant Experience.

Have you the blues? Does your head ache, and have you a presentiment that the whole world is against you? Does everything seem to be going wrong and life generally appear to be a fight that is entirely too hard for you?

It's all your stomach! It needs to be rested and toned up and put in condition to do its work properly. Once it is right everything else will be right.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will put it right. Here's the testimony of one who knows, because she has tested them. Listen to the story of Juliana Sandburg, of 221 John St. North, Hamilton.

'For over six years,' she says, 'I had been troubled with Dyspepsia and Headaches. Nothing I ate would agree with me. I tried several medicines and I could not get any cure. I was advised to try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and I did so. Almost as soon as I started using them I found relief and I was soon completely cured.'

Thousands of others tell the same story. Why be blue when cheerfulness is within your reach?

PREMIERS CONFER.

A New Basis Proposed for Payment of Annual Subsidies.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNMENT YESTERDAY.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The resolutions passed at the interprovincial conference held in Quebec in December, were presented to the Federal Government to-day at a meeting between the Dominion and Provincial Government representatives, in the Privy Council Chamber. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and all the members of the cabinet were present and the provincial premiers and their colleagues, in attendance were:

Ontario—Hon. G. W. Ross (premier), and Hon. F. R. Latchford, commissioner of works.

Quebec—Hon. S. N. Parent, Premier, and Hon. H. Thomas Duffy, Provincial Treasurer.

Nova Scotia—Hon. George H. Murray, Premier; Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General.

New Brunswick—Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Premier; Hon. William Pugsley, Attorney-General.

Prince Edward Island—Hon. Arthur Peters, Premier; Hon. John F. Whear.

Manitoba—Hon. R. P. Roblin, Premier.

British Columbia—Hon. E. G. Prior, Premier; Hon. D. M. Eberts, Attorney-General.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Hon. Geo. W. Ross, of Ontario, made an introductory address, and the Hon. S. N. Parent, of Quebec, read the resolutions of the conference, as follows:—

'Whereas, at the time of the passing of the British North America Act, 1867, and the subsequent enactments affecting the same, it was impossible to foresee the development of the Dominion and to fix in a definite and unalterable way the distribution of the revenue, so as to make sufficient provision for the central government and to furnish the various provinces with the means adequate to carry on their local affairs.

'And, whereas, it was the evident intention of the framers of the union act as expressed in the Quebec resolutions of 1864, and in the debates at the conference at which they were adopted, to make adequate financial provisions for carrying on the affairs of the central government and those of the various provinces.

'And, whereas, the financial resources of several of the provinces, as determined by the various provisions of the Union act and of the other statutes governing the matter, are no longer sufficient to meet the expenditure necessary to carry on the public affairs of the provinces, and to promote in an efficient manner their development and powers.

SUBSIDIES PAID.

'And whereas, under the various statutes now governing the financial arrangements between the several provinces and the Dominion, a specific subsidy is payable to each province as follows: Ontario, $80,000; Quebec, $70,000; Nova Scotia, $60,000; New Brunswick, $50,000; Manitoba, $50,000; British Columbia, $35,000; Prince Edward Island, $30,000.

'And, whereas, this subsidy was granted to the provinces for the maintenance of their governments and legislatures, but is entirely inadequate for the said purposes, and in order to attain the ends for which it was granted, it would be necessary to increase it and apportion it as hereafter provided.

'And whereas in addition to the specific subsidy above referred to, the various provinces are allowed by the Union Act, and by subsequent enactments, an equal grant of 80 cents per head of their population, as established for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec by the census of 1861, and as were the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island by the last decennial census.

'And, whereas, this subsidy was granted to the provinces in consideration of the transfer to the central government of their customs and excise duties.

'And, whereas, the revenue of the Federal Government was, in 1868, $13,687,963, of which the sum of $11,580,968.25 was from customs and excise duties, and the revenue in 1900 was $71,029,994, of which the sum of $38,245,223 was the customs and excise duties.

And, whereas, the population of the two provinces for which the basis of the calculation of the per capita subsidy is the census of 1861 has increased as follows:

	Census. 1861.	Census. 1901	Inc.
Ontario	1,396,091	2,182,947	788,856
Quebec	1,111,566	1,648,893	537,332

And, whereas, the increase of population has imposed upon the said provinces heavier burdens in order to meet the increased cost of the administering of justice, the legislation, education, maintenance of prisons and asylums, agriculture, public works, charities, etc., and the other urgent demands which modern conditions impose upon them.

And, whereas, no corresponding increase of subsidy has been granted, notwithstanding the additions to the revenue of the Federal Government

A NEW BASIS.

And, whereas, it is but fair that in order to place the provinces in a position to meet increased expenses, the annual per capita subsidy should be calculated according to the population of the several provinces ascertained by the preceding decennial census and that upon this basis the subsidy to be granted would be as follows:

Provinces.	Subsidy.	Actual Population 1901.	Subsidy.	Increase.
	$		$	$
Ontario	1,116,872	2,182,947	1,740,357	369,484
Quebec	889,253	1,648,898	1,319,118	429,865
Nova Scotia	320,000	459,574	367,659	47,645
N. Brunswick	257,010	331,120	264,896	7,885
Manitoba	122,004	254,947	203,937	81,952
B. Columbia	78,538	175,957	140,525	61,987
P. E. Island	87,262	103,249	82,607	.....
				$1,258,835

And, whereas,, several of the provinces are not in a position to provide by taxation or otherwise, for the additional expenditure required, and were not expected to contribute for local purposes more than a certain portion of such expenditure.

And, whereas, the additional subsidy to be paid by the government of Canada would be more than reimbursed to them by the additional customs and excise duties collected for the Dominion treasury from the increased population attracted to the country.

BASIS PROPOSED.

Be it therefore resolved:—

1. That this conference is of opinion that an equitable basis for a settlement of the amounts so yearly paid by the Dominion to the several provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures, and in lieu of the allowance of eighty cents per head heretofore paid, may be found in the proposal following; that is to say:

(a) Instead of the amounts now paid the sums hereafter payable yearly by Canada to the several provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures to be as follows:

(a) Where the population is under 150,000, $100,000.

(b) Where the population is 150,000, but does not exceed 200,000, $150,000.

(c) Where the population is 200,000, but does not exceed 400,000, $180,000.

(d) Where the population is 400,000, but does not exceed 800,000, $190,000.

(e) Where the population is 800,000, but does not exceed 1,500,000, $220,000.

(f) Wher the population exceeds 1,500,000, $240,000.

Instead of an annual grant per head of the population now allowed, the annual payment hereafter to be at the same rate of 80 cents per head, but on the population of each province, as ascertained from time to time by the last decennial census, until such population exceeds 2,500,000, and at the rate of 60 cents per head for so much of said population as may exceed 2,500,000.

The population as ascertained by the last decennial census to govern each province, except as to British Columbia and Manitoba; and as to these two provinces the population to be taken to be that upon which, under the respective statutes in that behalf, the annual payments now made to them respectively by the Dominion are fixed until the actual population is by the census ascertained to be greater; and thereafter the actual population so ascertained to govern.

The amounts to be paid and granted by the Dominion to the provinces half-yearly and in advance.

Resolved, 2—That the premiers of the various provinces and such other minister as may be appointed by their respective governments, from a committee to submit the foregoing resolution to the government of the Dominion.

(Signed), S. N. Parent, president; G. H. Murray, L. J. Tweedie, R. L. Roblin, Arthur Peters, J. W. Longley, William Pugsley, John F. Whear, Horace Archambault, Adelarde Turgeon, H. Thomas Duffy, Lomer Gouin, G. W. Ross, E. G. Prior.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a short reply, thanking the premiers for the information supplied, and promising to give the matter full consideration. The conference did not last much more than half an hour.

To-night the visiting premiers were the guests of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at a dinner at his home on Theodore street.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

The official record of the Quebec conference is now also for the first time made public. It shows that the conference was called by Mr. Parent, premier of Quebec, who, on Nov. 20, 1902, addressed a circular to the premiers of the other provinces, in which he said: 'Before Sir Wilfrid Laurier's departure for Europe, in June last, I had occasion to speak to him concerning the increase of the subsidy paid by the Dominion Government. . . . . Sir Wilfrid did not disapprove of the project, but expressed the desire that no step be taken in the matter until he returned. This I did, but I think that now that the session is near at hand, the moment has come when it is proper to submit the question to the consideration of the Dominion Government.'

Mr. Parent added that the suggestion that the resolutions adopted by the interprovincial conference of 1867 be adopted as the basis of the resolutions which should be passed by the conference, he proposed.

The conference convened on Dec. 18, and Mr. Parent, who was chosen as chairman, presented an address in which he regretted the absence of the premiers of Manitoba and British Columbia. He also suggested the consideration of amendments to the constitution of 1867, of the question of readjustment of the federal subsidies; the imposition of a duty on pulp wood, and mentioned that four of the provinces have applied for part of the fishery award, but added that the federal authorities having the merits of the claim then under consideration, the conference might be excused from making further representations on the matter.

Then Mr. Parent went on to show the inadequacy of the present federal grant in meeting provincial requirements, pointing out that whereas at Confederation the expenses of civil government, the administration of justice, legislation, education, expenditures for public health, etc., amounted to $1,183,238, in the year 1901 these services cost the Province of Quebec $4,707,932, and on the other hand, the revenue of the Federal Government had increased from $13,687,928 to $51,029,994 in the same period. He suggested an increased per capita allowance and an increased fixed grant on the sliding scale basis practically as adopted by the conference, which he said would give the Province of Quebec an increase of $901,722 per year, and to the other provinces proportionately.

A memorandum sent in by the Hon. G. W. Ross, premier of Ontario, in which he also suggested that the per capita allowance of 80 cents be based on the nearest census, that provinces with a population of less than one million should receive $200,000 yearly, and provinces of over one million inhabitants $300,000, instead of the present fixed allowance of $80,000 to $30,000 a year.

A committee was then struck composed of the Hon. Messrs. Parent, Archambault, Pugsley, Longley and Peters, which drafted the resolutions adopted by the conference.

WHAT BRITISH COLUMBIA ASKS.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The Premier and Attorney-General of British Columbia, in an interview yesterday with the federal cabinet, asked that the entire fishery rights of that part of the Dominion be handed over to the province, the expense of Dominion protection to be refunded by the province from the fisheries revenues. The British Columbia representatives said the canners want power to use fish-traps. The fishermen are opposed to this destructive method of fishing, but Mr. Prior thinks they will change their view of the case ere long. The province also asks a million dollars from the Dominion, of which it thinks it was defrauded through the fishery revenues since Confederation, being paid to the Ottawa Government, when under the constitution the control belonged to the province.

MR. ROSS HOPEFUL.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Mr. Ross, Premier of Ontario, before leaving this morning for Toronto, told the 'Witness' correspondent that he left quite satisfied the Federal Cabinet would deal favorably with the request preferred by the provincial representatives yesterday, a provincial subsidy of eighty cents per head based on the showing of each decennial census.

'Naturally,' he said, 'Sir Wilfrid gave no definite pledge or promise, for it is not a matter than can be dealt with offhand. You must have the sanction of the Imperial Parliament before the increased subsidy can be paid and that can only be secured by an amendment of the British North America Act made on the recommendation of the two Houses of Parliament at Ottawa. Our Provincial Legislatures will be asked to endorse the request their respective executives have already made for a higher subsidy. That can be done this winter and will show how unanimous is the sentiment on the matter. I can assure you that so far as Ontario is concerned we will be able to dispose to good account of the extra three quarters of a million the higher subsidy would bring us.'

ARGUMENT OF THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—If the provincial claim for a more generous subsidy comes before parliament next session endorsed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues it will meet with support in some quarters and vigorous criticism in others. The Federal authorities have for a good many years back been turning a deaf ear to the clamor for better terms on the part of the provinces. Evidently, though, the provincial premiers are satisfied now that their cry is going to be heard at last. They have set out homeward for the most part convinced that their request will be granted.

'We think,' said one of the delegates to the 'Witness' correspondent, 'that the Ottawa Government simply cannot ignore the justice of our case. At the time of the union the various sources of revenue were divided between the Federal and the provincial authorities. The Dominion got both customs and excise receipts, which have grown immensely as the country developed. The provinces were left but minor sources of revenue, which in some cases net a smaller return than they did twenty-five years ago.

'At the time of the union the provincial subsidies amounted to about twenty percent of the Dominion's revenue. There was no written pledge that this proportion would be maintained, although you will find mention made in the Confederation negotiations of this twenty percent, showing that the provinces expected to get that much back for their local services.

'The provincial subsidies to-day do not amount to more than about ten percent. At the time of the union it was agreed that the provinces should receive as subsidy an amount equal to eighty cents per head of their respective population as shown in the census of 1861. But is this basis of 1861 to be maintained forever? The thing is absurd and impossible. There must be a fairer plan adopted than that, whether it is put through now or again.'

Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island all claim that the five and a half million dollars of the Halifax award should be divided among the provinces interested in the Atlantic fisheries instead of being administered by the Dominion. Nova Scotia, on the other hand, is satisfied that the money should remain in the hands of the Ottawa Government and that the interest yearly should continue to be distributed as a bounty to fishermen. Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island do not to-day devote as much attention to fishing as they once did. They would rather have their respective shares of the award to lay out as they see fit. In Nova Scotia, though, fishing still employs a very large proportion of the population who draw a tidy bounty each year from the interest that the five and a half million dollar fund earns. Manifestly the Federal Cabinet cannot please all its friends in the east on this subject, and the rule usually followed by politicians in a case of this kind is to 'leave well enough alone.'

REPRESENTATION

THE MARITIME PROVINCES OBJECT TO LOSING SEVERAL SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—The three Maritime Provinces do not take kindly to the idea of losing several seats in the House of Commons at Ottawa, but the Prince Edward Island ministers are the only ones who have complained of the matter to the federal cabinet during their stay in Ottawa this week. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are both satisfied that any kick would be useless. The Prince Edward Islanders submit that they are not exactly in the same position as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in this matter. The Island was given six members when it entered the union and retained that number for twenty years thereafter although if the unit of representation of the other provinces had been applied it would not have been entitled to more than five. The Hon. Mr. Peters cannot cite any definite treaty on the part of the Dominion that the Island's representation should be a minimum of six though he does claim the existence of an understanding to that effect.

DECLINES THE APPOINTMENT.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 31.—The Rev. Dr. Sprague, Methodist minister of this city, who a fortnight ago was offered the position of dean of the theological faculty in Mount Allison College, has to-day declined the appointment on the ground of ill-health.

CHESS

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

Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1903.

PROBLEM NO. 680.

(By T. Taverner.)

Black 9 pieces.



White 8 pieces.

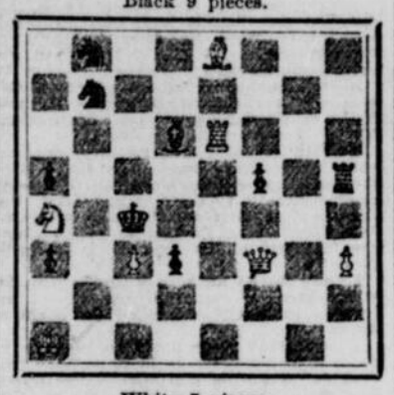
White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 681.

First prize in Deutsche Schahzeitung Tourney.

(By L. Vetesnick.)

Black 9 pieces.



White 7 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions, Feb. 21. Must reach editor by Feb. 14.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 668. Carpenter. Two moves. Key: Q x P at White's Q 4 ch, with a different mate for each of Black's replies.

Correct from H. W. Barry, 'very fine of this class. Of course, the key is too offensive in any case, but the seven distinct variations and subtle setting make it really a good problem all round'; Pawn.

No. 669. Chess Ed., 'Witness.' Two moves. Key: P—K 4 ch.

Correct from H. W. Barry, Pawn, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, G. Patterson, tries B—Q 5, but then K x R, and the B interposes. Of course, the whole thing is a mean trick, but we said this was a group of startlers.

No. 670. Taylor. Two moves. Key: K x Q P.

Correct from H. W. Barry, 'The earliest known example of a crossed double-check. The writer thinks that he personally is responsible for the first 2-mover containing a double double-check, on two moves of the Black king—published about a year ago in the Brooklyn 'Eagle'; Pawn, G. Patterson. Of course, our solvers understand that this problem was composed solely to illustrate the idea of White submitting to a double check, and mating on the move in reply. Obviously, the key, in a two-mover, must be a capture.

No. 671. Wainwright. Two moves. Key: P—B 8—Q.

Correct from H. W. Barry, 'Probably the only known illustration of a quintuple pin'; Pawn, 'One more pin in the cushion'; G. Patterson, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow. Another tour deforce. The ingenuity of the construction is astonishing when you come to take the thing to pieces.

No. 672. Gilberg. Two moves. Key: Q—B sq.

Unfortunately one of the white rooks was misprinted. It should stand at K square, not Kt sq. The problem then reads, in Forsyth:

4 kt 3, 8, Q 3 Kt 1 p R, 2 B r k 1 K 1, 4 q 3, 8, B 7, 4, R 3,and is simply meant to illustrate a double pin. The key is distinctly neat,and the discovered check a very smart added feature.

H. W. Barry and Pawn both discovered the error and the solution but, of course, the problem cannot be included in the solving contest.

No. 673. White. Two moves. Key: Q—R 7.

Correct from H. W. Barry, 'Very clever and good of its class'; E. W. Allen, G. Paterson, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow.

No. 674. Feigl. Two moves. Key: B—B 4.

Correct from H. W. Barry, 'Deceptive subtle threat key'; E. W. Allen, G. Patterson, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow.

No. 675. Duras. Three moves. Key: Q—Q B 5: if P x Q, K—B 7; if P—Q 4, B—Q B 6; if Kt x P, Q—Q 5 ch., etc.

Correct from H. W. Barry, 'Very interesting, and a pretty surprise follows. P—Q Q 4'; E. W. Allen, G. Paterson.

SOLVERS' SCORES TO DATE.

Including the above problems but excluding the Christmas column.

Novice (1), 7; H. W. Barry (1), 105; E. W. Allen (1), 91; Sec. P.Q.C.A., 27; Pawn (1), 82; G. Patterson, 81; H. J. Rose, 14; Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, 29.

It is only fair to state that Mr. Allen claims to have sent solutions to 665-675 inclusive, but unfortunately they have not reached us, and we do not see our way to crediting Mr. Allen with the points. It would have been better had he repeated his solutions in his last communication, when making the claim, as many of the solutions had not then been printed. Clearly, it is too late now.

THE CHRISTMAS COMPETITION.

Mr. Barry sent in an admirable set of solutions, being perfectly successful with all, execpt No. 655, where he fell into a trap which has caught a great many others, taking White's second move as Q—R 5. Mr. G. Patterson correctly solved four of the problems, and we have great pleasure in forwarding these gentlemen the books by Jas. Mason, which were offered.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H.W.B., Pawn.—Many thanks for indulgent remarks re 669.

E. W. Allen.—Very sorry about your solutions; could not understand your silence, but put it down to Xmas festivities.

C.J.P.—Many thanks for contents of last column containing game. Did W.P. write the notes?

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting was held in the Cercle St. Denis on Monday night last. The attendance was not large, but representative.

The report for the past year was presented, and proved very satisfactory in every respect. The number of members, 102, is especially good. The financial situation, showing a balance on hand and all expenses paid, proved that this side of the business was being well looked after by the energetic secretary-treasurer.

The correspondence tourney has been vigorously carried on, and the final round is to begin shortly. The tourney has done a good deal to foster chess in outlying districts, and has given much pleasure to many lovers of the game cut off from club play.

There is talk of the next championship tourney being held in Montreal, at Easter, if the Ste. Hyacinthe players do not think it would be good to have it down there. The secretary was instructed to communicate with Ste. Hyacinthe on this important matter. Thanks were awarded by acclamation, to Mr. J. A. Dubruell, who, from the start, has been the life and soul of the Association.

MONTREAL CHESS CLUB.

The first round of the Falkbeer Gambit Tourney, for prizes offered by Mr. A. L. Kent, resulted as follows: Mr. R. Short beat Mr. S. B. Slack; Mr. Sawyer beat Mr. Bemrose; Mr. Anstey beat Mr. Marler; Mr. Stuwe beat Mr. Putnam; Messrs. Lomer, Falconer, P. Barry and Kurrie drew byes. In the second round, so far, Mr. Falconer has won from Mr. Lomer, and Mr. Kurrie from Mr. Barry. So far, Black has won 4 games to White's 2, and none of the games have been of sufficient interest to justify publication.

Perhaps the rest of the tourney will produce something better. The opening is an intersting one, and well chosen for a Gambit tourney on the knock-out system.

The match with Westmount can only be called a rout. When all the explanations have been offered the score remains to be stared at. Two games have gone for adjudication. The probable result will be a win, on the whole, for Westmount, and that Montreal will end the first round 1½ points behind St. Denis. A selection of the games is given below.

Mr. Munn, of Westmount, won a good and sound game from Mr. Short; we regret that the score was not kept.

GAME NO. 595.

(Giuoco Piano.)

White. Dr. McArthur.	Black. Dr. E. A. Robertso
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—Q B 3	4 Kt—K B 3
5 P—Q 4	5 P x P
6 P x P	6 B—Kt 5 ch
7 Kt—B 3	7 Kt x K P
8 Castles.	8 B x Kt
9 P x B	9 P—Q 4
10 B—Q 3	10 Castles (a)
11 Q—B 2	11 B—B 4
12 B—K 3	12 Kt—K 2
13 Kt—Kt 5	13 Kt x Kt
14 B x Kt	14 B x B
15 Q x B	15 P—K B 3
16 B—B 4	16 Q—Q 2
17 Q—Kt 3	17 Q R—Q B
18 B—K 3	18 K R—K
19 K R—K	19 P—Q Kt 3
20 Q—K B 3	20 P—Q B 3
21 P—Q R 4	21 P—Q B 4
22P x P	22 P x P
23 Q—Q	23 Kt—B 4
24 Q—Q 2	24 P—Q 5
25 P x P	25 P x P
26 Q—Q	26 Kt x B
27 R x Kt	27 R x R
28 P x R	28 R—Q
29 Q x P	29 Q x Q
30 P x Q	30 R x P
31 K—B 2	31 K—B 2
32 K—K 3	32 R—Q Kt 5
33 R—R 2	33 P—Q R 4
34 K—Q 3	34 P—K Kt 4
35 P—K Kt 3	35 P—K B 4
36 K—K 3	36 P—K R 4
37 P—K R 3	37 P—K R 5
38 P x P	38 R x K R P
39 R—R 2 (b)	39 R x Q R P
40 K—Q 3	40 K—B 3
41 K—Q B 3	41 R—K R 5
42 R—R 2 (c)	42 R x P ch
43 K—Q 4	43 R—R 5 ch
44 K—K 3	44 R—Q Kt 5
45 R—R sq	45 K—K 4
46 K—B 3	46 R—Kt 6 ch
47 K—B 2	47 P—R 6
48 K—K 2	48 R—Kt 7 ch
49 K—B 3	49 P—R 7
50 K—Kt 3	50 P—B 5 ch
51 K—Kt 4	51 R—Kt 7 ch
52 K—B 3	52 R—Kt 6 ch
53 K—B 2	53 P—B 6 (d)
54 K x R	54 K—K 5
55 R x P	

And black resignd (e)

(a) White is now a pawn minus, with absolutely nothing to compensate for it. The game proceeds somewhat dully, White making no effort to prevent Black's exchanges.

(b) A peculiar move. The game from this point is a weird curiosity; for a match game, something more than weird.

(c) White's object is unfathomable, as, indeed, is his continuing the game at all, unless he had a premonition of what was to happen. After this the game becomes altogether too difficult to annotate.

(d) A proceeding almost as amazing as White's pertinacity in continuing the game. Neither player can be said to be lacking in courage.

(e) Why, under the circumstances, we fail to see. Surely White would have stalemated him at least, if indeed, he were not composing a sui-mate.

GAME NO. 596.

Four Knights' Game.

Mr. Benn. White.	Mr. P. Barry. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—Q B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 P—Q 3
5 Castles	5 B—Q 2
6 P—Q 3 (a)	6 B—K 2
7 P—K R 3	7 Castles
8 Kt—R 2	8 P—Q R 3
9 B—R 4	9 Kt—Q 5
10 B—Kt 3	10 P—Q B 3
11 Kt—K 2	11 Kt x B
12 R P x Kt	12 P—Q 4
13 P—K B 3	13 B—B 4 ch (b)
14 K—R	14 P—K R 3
15 Kt—Kt 3	15 Q—B 2
16 Kt—Kt 4	16 Kt x Kt
17 B P x Kt	17 Q R—Q (c)
18 Q—K 2	18 B—K 2
19 R—B 3 (d)	19 Q—B (f)
20 Kt—B 5	20 B x Kt
21 Kt P x B	21 P—B 3 (g)
22 R—Kt 3 !	22 K—R 2
23 Q—R 5 !	23 R—Kt ? !
24 Q—Kt 6 ch	24 K—R
25 B x P and mates in three.	

(a) P—Q 4, as in the Ruy Lopez, is more to White's advantage here.

(b) The first of a series of weak moves. Kt—R 4, followed by B—Kt 4, was far preferable.

(c) Too slow. Black's game is looking serious. He has stowed his Q and K B where they will be of little or no service; his pawn position is bad, and White has a distinctly perceptible attack on the K side. K R—K, followed by B—K B would probably have helped him a little, but White has quite a choice of attacks, and Black would have to vary his defence accordingly. In the issue he elects to assist rather than defend.

(d) White pursues his attack in good sequence, and without undue haste, reserving Kt—B 5 until it will be most crushing.

(f) Completely out of the game. Q—Q 3 would have been of some use to him, or R—K, if he wanted to save the Black B particularly, and was averse to B x Kt.

(g) The thorough badness of Q—B is now more evident. Possibly K—R 2 would have given him drawing chances here. The text move is of material assistance to White, who takes advantage of it to force the game prettily in a few moves.

GAME NO. 597.

(Centre Gambit.)

White. Mr. O. Trempe.	Black. Mr. C. T. Anstey.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P x P
3 Q x P	3 Kt—Q B 3
4 Q—Q (a)	4 B—B 4
5 Kt—K B 3	5 P—Q 3
6 P—K R 3	6 Kt—K B 3
7 B—Q 3	7 B—K 3
8 Kt—Q B 3	8 P—Q R 3
9 B—K Kt 5	9 P—K R 3
10 B x Kt	10 Q x B
11 Q—Q 2 (b)	11 B—Q Kt 5
12 P—Q R 3	12 B—R 4
13 P—Q Kt 4	13 Kt x P
14 P x Kt	14 B x P
15 P—K 5	15 P x P
16 B—K 4 (c)	16 Q R—Q
17 Q—K 3	17 Q—B 5 (d)
18 Castles, K R	18 Q x Q
19 P x Q	19 B x Kt
20 Q R—Q	20 B—B 5
21 R x R ch	21 K x R
22 R—Q ch	22K—B and wins.

(a) This does not seem a very favorable form of the opening for White, whose development at this stage has little superiority, if any, over Black's. 3, B—Q B 4 is more usual in the Gambit proper.

(b) Probably wishing to see where Black would castle, but the manoeuvre turns out unfortunate; at the least, Black can double the B P, though whether the open Kt's file would not compensate for that is doubtful; Black, however, has no such intention, relying on the chance of his opponent not seeing how to save the piece after the three pawns have been won for the Kt.

(c Intending to restrict his loss to the three pawns, and not seeing Black's 17th move. He might have castled K R here, or else have played R—R 4. For instance, 16, Castles K R, B x K R P; 17, K R—K, castles K R; 18, Kt—Q 5wit ha shortage of pawns, but more damage to Black than the actual play gives nim.

(d) Forcing the win of the piece, and the exchange of the Qs.

RESULT OF MATCH.

We have just learned that Mr. Stuwe has been given a win over Mr. Kirkham, and Mr. Davies a draw with Mr. Trenholme.

Result: Montreal, 4; Westmount, 4. Totals to late: St. Denis, 10; Montreal, 9; Westmount, 5.

NEW YORK CANALS

HUGE PROJECT NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION AT ALBANY.

Albany, N.Y., Jan. 27. —The general lines of the movement in favor of extensive canal improvement, culminating in the thousand-ton barge canal plan, were laid down to-day at a conference of leading canal exponents held in the Tenrick Hotel. The conference was held in secret, but a statement given out at its close, shows that Mr. Bostwick's bill, providing for the thousand-ton barge canal will be the basis for work, though it will, no doubt, be amended in certain parts.

Senator Davis will have charge of the bill proper. Senator Hill, of Buffalo, will conduct the campaign relating to the constitutional amendment required to extend the life of the canal bonds from 18 to 50 years.

It was decided to favor the enlargement of the Champlain canal from Troy to Fort Edward, so as to give slack water navigation to that point, and the improvement of the canal in the Albany lumber district, so as to give thousand-ton facilities as far as lock No. 2, north of the lumber district. It is said by the canal people that these extensions of the original plan will increase the cost hardly a million dollars above the original estimate, making eighty-two millions an outside figure of cost.

Mr. F. O. Clarke, president of the Oswego Chamber of Commerce, presided, in the meeting, and Mr. George H. Raymond, of Buffalo, acted as secretary.

The proposed route of the barge canal, as accepted by the conference to-day, follows the line of the present Erie canal from Lake Erie as far as Clyde, with such modifications in the alignment as appear necessary. At Clyde the new route leaves the present canal and follows the Seneca river to the Oneida river; thence through Oneida lake, down the valley of Wood Creek to a point near Rome, thence through the valley of the Mohawk to Herkimer; thence in the bed of the Mohawk, with necessary short cuts to a point above Cohoes Falls, and by a new canal and locks thence to the Hudson at Waterford. Provision is made for the improvement under enlargement of the Oswego canal through the 'canalized' Oswego river, and on the line of the present Oswego canal.

The Erie and Oswego canals are planned to be deepened to twelve feet, so as to be suitable for thousand-ton barges. The Champlain canal is to have a minimum depth of seven feet. The locks in the Hudson river section of the Champlain canal are to be of the same size as those in the Erie and Oswego canals.

The amendments to the original Bostwick bill, approved to-day, provide that the proceeds from the sale of abandoned canal lands shall be added to the ten millions from the bond sales apportioned for expenditure annually in the work.

A BAGSTER BIBLE FREE.

Students of the Bible as well as Sunday-school teachers, will appreciate the offer that the publishers of the 'Weekly Witness' are able to make. This is the offer: A Bagster Bible, printed in large clear type (long primer) bound in a handsome limp black leather cover, with round corners and gilt edges, containing in addition to the Old and New Testaments 158 pages of valuable Bible helps, a concordance of 85 pages, alphabetical index of 34 pages, 13 colored maps, 17 pages of illustrations, and other aids to Bible study, will be given for three subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each (two of them being new), or for five renewal subscriptions at one dollar each, or for a club of ten at eighty cents each.

DIVERSE VIEWS.

The Alaskan Boundary Treaty Causes Much Discussion.

THE QUESTION ASKED IS 'WILL CANADA'S RIGHTS BE SACRIFICED?'

Washington, Jan. 26.—The President to-day transmitted the Canadian boundary treaty to the Senate.

London, Jan. 26.—The 'Times' to-day, commenting on the treaty to settle the Alaska boundary difficulty, says: 'In 1899 the United States desired a commission to be composed of three members from each country. Canada strongly urged that it should consist of seven altogether. The present commission is an effort to settle the differences by



SIR MICHAEL H. HERBERT,
British Ambassador to Washington.

friendly discussion. The same commission, with an odd man, would in point of fact be an arbitration court, but should this commission not arrive at any decision no harm would be done to either party.'

The 'Times' believes that the commission will arrive at a decision in the only manner that will leave no sense of soreness or disappointment on either side.

The 'Daily Chronicle' welcomes the announcement, though the question did not present anything worse than potential and vaguely contingent trouble.

The 'Standard' says the history of the subject, particularly since the development of the mineral wealth of British



HON. JOHN HAY,
United States Secretary of State.

Columbia and the Yukon, abounds in incidents that make a settlement imperative if international friction is to be avoided.

The 'Daily News' says the Alaska commission will meet in London.

The 'St. James's Gazette' hopes the commission will finally dispose of the dispute, since from the gold-bearing nature of the territory there is always danger of armed conflict.

The 'Westminster Gazette' says it may lead to nothing, as there is no umpire, to decide a case of difference, but expresses the hope that reasonable accommodation will be devised so as to end a regrettable source of international difficulty.

The 'Globe' says even if the present efforts to arrive at a solution fail the attempt itself speaks for the good will of both sides.

VIEWS OF DR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—Canada has not been made the scapegoat by the Imperial diplomatists in negotiations where our territory was at stake. Such, at least, is the opinion of Dr. Goldwin Smith, who, while not prepared to discuss the Alaskan boundary question to-day, believed that Great Britain had not conceded any more than she could help in the present arbitration arrangement. 'I have not looked into the question sufficiently,' said Dr. Smith, in discussing the subject with a press representative, 'to feel prepared to express an opinion on the main issue, but I feel sure there is nothing in the contention that Canadian rights have been sacrificed at the outset. It must be remembered that Great Britain must resort to diplomacy in asserting her will on this side of the water. She cannot have recourse to force and some concessions must be expected.'

COL. DENISON'S VIEW.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—Referring to the reported agreement of the Alaska boundary dispute,, Col. G. T. Denison said he inferred from the despatches that it was already understood what disposition would be made of the disputed territory. 'What right have we as Canadians to grumble anyway?' said the well-known imperialist. 'Have we any navy to enforce our claims up there, if it came to that? If the dispute developed into war, warships would at once be required and we have refused to contribute anything for imperial defence. We cannot expect the Empire to fight our battles for us, under these circumstances.'

CANADA COMES SECOND.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—A 'News' special cable from London says: The Alaskan treaty is not favored by Canadians here. It is considered another surrender to the United States, the British being anxious to show their friendliness to the United States because of the Venezuelan question. I have just discussed the treaty with an ex-cabinet minister, who says that Great Britain's friendliness with the United States is of first consideration, and Canadian interests second.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—The 'Globe's' Ottawa correspondent says that enquiries tend to show that the proposition for the reference of the Alaskan boundary question to six jurists, had been under consideration for some time past. When Sir Michael Herbert was appointed ambassador to the United States he received instructions from his government to use his best endeavors to promote a preference of the Alaskan boundary question to arbitration and on arriving in Washington, lost no time in taking the matter up, and negotiations have been in progress for the past few weeks between Washington and Ottawa. The correspondent adds that the reference of the Alaska dispute to a special tribunal, removes the chief obstacle to the resumption of the Joint High Commission, and that if any reliance can be placed upon rumor, the Washington authorities are well disposed to the reassembling of the commission, and are prepared to negotiate for reciprocity on a number of articles.

DYEA AND SKAGUAY.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—The 'Globe's' Ottawa correspondent says Canada has made no concessions whatever to the United States in the matter of the Alas Alaskan boundary. This the 'Globe cor spondent is enabled to state on the highest authority. The treaty which has been signed at Washington provides for the appointment of six jurists of repute three to represent the United States and three to represent Great Britain and Canada in order to determine the boundary between Canada and Alaska in accordance with the treaty between Russia and Great Britain of 1825. From consideration by this tribunal no territory will be reserved on the plea that it belongs to the United States. If a majority of the members of the judicial tribunal, after careful investigation shall decide that Dyea and Skaguay belong to the United States Canada will loyally accept the award. If the decision shall be that these towns are in Canadian territory it is to be assumed that the United States will also accept it in good faith. There is, of course, a probability that the tribunal may be equally divided in their opinion, in which event there will be no award.'

PRAISE FOR SIR MICHAEL.

New York, Jan. 27.—A special to the 'Tribune' from London says Sir Michael Herbert receives praise from the British press for his success in a practical attempt to secure the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute. It is generally assumed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is regarded as the strongest and most reasonable imperialist among colonial statesmen, has been fully consulted by the British ambassador and that Canadians are satisfied with this new turn of the diplomatic affairs. One of the most prominent Canadians here has complained bitterly to me of the sacrifice of the Dominion's rights involved in this new convention, but that is not the view generally entertained in colonial circles. Another Canadian of great influence described the convention as a sensible attempt to settle the controversy in a friendly way. A commission of six jurists representing equally each side, might not, he added, have a decisive influence but it was more likely to approach the subject in a just, impartial and practical spirit than a commission of seven or nine jurists with an arbitrator or a neutral to force an agreement between contending parties equally divided.

THE 'SATURDAY REVIEW' MAKES SOME DISQUIETING STATEMENTS.

London, Jan. 30.—The 'Saturday Review,' discussing the Alaskan treaty, says that the Americans have made a paper concession which is greeted in England with the usual claque that applauds the sacrifice of British, especially colonial, interests, to American bluff, and accepts it as gratefully as if the original claim was rather one of right than of impudence. It adds: 'We have so consistently given way to the United States on every occasion for many years that successful opposition becomes more difficult at each encounter. Seriously disturbed at their own audacity in daring to act in union with a government of which the United States has suspicions, the directors of our policy are throwing our premier colony to the able diplomacy of the United States as a small pledge of our determination to be friendly at all hazards. It is, of course, conceivable that the United States Senate may be so blind to its own interests as to reject the treaty, but we do not anticipate such good fortune.'

The 'Review' scouts the reported Canadian acquiescence in the treaty, and declares: 'It remains to be seen what the attitude of the Canadian people will be towards this pitiful abandonment. It may be such as to not only shake the imperial connection between ourselves and the colony. Well informed Canadians anticipate an unfavorable decision, an anticipation which we entirely share. Englishmen know and care so much more for what Americans think than they do for Canadian opinion that they will one day have a rude awakening. Our ministry is doing its best to demonstrate to the Canadians that their particular interests cannot be allowed to conflict with those of the foreign powers, which for the moment the man in the English street delights to favor.'

SENATE FAVORABLE.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The Senate committee on foreign relations to-day authorized favorable reports upon the Alaskan boundary treaty and the protocol for the extension of the time for the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, but failed for lack of time to reach a decision upon the Panama Canal treaty.

EPWORTH LEAGUE

SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION OF THE MONTREAL CONFERENCE AT GRANBY.

Granby, Que., Jan. 29.—The conference of the Epworth League and other young peoples' societies of the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church, began here on Tuesday at two o'clock. Owing to the failure of the morning train to arrive on time the morning session was abandoned. At two o'clock it was found that about 75 delegates had registered, including representative ministers and their young people from the 12 or 13 districts of the Montreal Conference.

The president of the year, the Rev. G. S. Clendennin, of Elgin, Ont., presided.

The appointment of a business committee was made, consisting of the Rev. Ernest Thomas, Westboro; W. H. Stevens, Knowlton; Mr C. C. Knight, Sherbrooke; Miss Tompkins, Granby, and Miss Winter, Montreal.

The Rev. Basil Thompson, of Berwick, Ont., read a paper on the subject of 'Entire consecration of heart and life,' which was followed by a live discussion. A paper, written by Mr. J. Bemrose Anglin, of Montreal, on 'The social atmosphere of to-day: How can the Epworth League affect it?' This paper, in the absence of Mr. Anglin, was read by Mr. Howard Reilly.

A round table conference was conducted by the Rev. A. C. Crews, general secretary of Young Peoples' Societies in the Methodist Church. The question of the relation of the Church to young men was suggested by a question put by the Rev. Melvin Taylor, of Montreal. It provoked a most earnest discussion in which many delegates took part. Mr. Crews pointed out that young men's clubs existed in connection with almost every Methodist Church in the city of Toronto. Strong, brief addresses, with reference to the importance of the duty of the Church, especially to young men, were made by Messrs. Tompkins, Granby; Hilliard, K.C., of Morrisburg, and several ministers.

A striking feature of the afternoon session was a paper by Mr. Irwin Hilliard, K.C., of Morrisburg, on the subject of the 'Civic relation of the Christian.'

Mr. Hilliard said that all civic relations come under three heads—The Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive. He would confine himself to the first and third. Under the first, first and foremost came the franchise. What do I mean by exercising the franchise in the light of God's providence?

I mean this: I am placed here in Canada, where there is party government. I belong to one party or another, or ought to do so.

I assert that every Christian ought to be a force in his party to bring out the best man for whom he will vote. The Christian should attend the party caucus. If he does not exercise his influence, then others will. Under the head of the 'Executive,' Mr. Hilliard would divide this under three heads. 1, Obey the law yourself; 2, see that the law is obeyed by others; 3, the assumption of civic responsibility.

Carlyle had said: 'Make theyself a good man, and then thou mayest be sure there is one less rascal in the world.' Any law to be enforced must have the endorsation of the community. That community must be willing to be bound by that law, or the law must be inhereatly right and win its widening way.

Mr. Hilliard referred to Prof. Bryce's treatise on 'Why the best men do not enter politics.' Civic clubs in connection with our churches was advocated. There should be a campaign of information in every church with reference to civic obligations.

At the evening session an audience of several hundred assembled.

An address of welcome was given by Mr. H. E. Connolly and addresses were made by the Rev. C. E. Manning, of Montreal, and the Rev. F. C. Crews, of Toronto.

Both praised the citizens for their hospitable welcome. Mr. Manning delivered an address upon the 'Missionary Motive,' and the Rev. A. C. Crews spoke on the question of the 'Epworth League Outlook.' The choir of the church rendered appropriate music at the evening session.

A large number of delegates attended the morning session yesterday. The officers elected for this year are as follows:—President, the Rev. S. G. Bland, Ottawa; first vice-president, Miss Bullock, Granby; second vice-president, J. P. Anglin, Montreal; third vice-president, Rev. E. Thomas, Westborough; fourth vice-president, J. W. Hilliard, B.C.L., Morrisburg; fifth vice-president, Miss S. J. Hughes. The following resolutions were presented and carried:

Moved by the Rev. E. Thomas, seconded by the Rev. W. H. Stevens, that this convention has learned with satisfaction that it is proposed to hold a summer school for Bible study and missions on the Ottawa during the coming summer.

The convention cordially approves of the proposal and has appointed a committee to organize the details of the work, and to report to the executive at the Kingston Conference with a view to securing the support of Conference. The committee shall consist of Dr. W. R. Greene, Dr. Hudson, Mr. T. W. Quayle, the Revs. G. S. Clendinnen, C. E. Manning, and the mover, with power to add to their number.

A letter was read from Dr. Sutherland, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, and F. C. Stephenson, M.D., secretary of the Forward Movement, for missions among the Chinese. Year by year the interest in missions has grown amongst the Epworth Leagues. Montreal, Quebec and Huntingdon Districts are supporting the Rev. R. B. Ewan, M.D., in China, and the Rev. H. A. Halpenny, French work. Montreal, Brockville and Matilda Districts are supporting the Rev. C. W. Sevice, B.A., M.D., China. Perth and Pembroke Districts are invited to support the Rev. P. H. Coats, Tokio, Japan. Stanstead and Waterloo Districts are invited to support the Rev. J. C. Spencer, M.D., missionary to the Indians at Bellacoota, B.C.; and Kingston District assisting in the support of the Rev. Thomas Crosby, Indian missionary at Fraser River, B.C. The aggregate cost of this work is $5,300 per annum. The Conference programme was pronounced in the prominence given to missionary work.

At Wednesday's session of the Conference a discussion took place following two splendid expositions of the Epistle to the Galatians, given to-day and yesterday by the Rev. P. L. Richardson, of Sherbrooke.

In connection with this discussion the relation of young people to questionable amusements, was freely debated, many taking part. It was unanimously felt that these amusements were not conducive to the highest type of life and living.

This discussion was followed by a chat with Mr. Crews, the General Secretary. He referred to the fact that the changes in the Epworth League constitution by the General Conference were not many. He referred to the fact that provision had been made for the study of missions by the young peoples' societies, John R. Mott's 'Evangelization of the World in this Generation,' being recommended, one chapter being taken each month.

At this point the Rev. Ernest Thomas, of Westboro, read an exhaustive paper upon Tennyson's 'Idyls of the King' (Illustrating the spiritual value of literary study).

Mr. C. C. Knight, of Sherbrooke, presented a paper upon the question of the Forward Movement for missions.

This was followed by an address upon the work of 'Our French Missions,' by Mr. W. T. Halpenny. This address created considerable interest, and provoked a lively discussion, many taking part. A committee on resolutions was appointed on motion of the Rev. W. H. Stevens, consisting of the Rev. J. D. Ellis, the Rev. C. E. Manning, the Rev. R. Smith and the Rev. G. W. Snell.

The session adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

At the evening session a large audience assembled. The pastor of the Granby Methodist Church, presided over a song service for the first half hour. Quartettes and solos were sung by members of the Granby choir. The Rev. S. G. Bland, president-elect, sent the following telegram:—'Honor appreciated; must be wise, coming from the East, with this quotation from Tennyson's 'Locksley Hall':

'Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs;
And the thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns.
Not in vain the distance beacons. Forward, forward, let us range,
Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change.'

The committee on resolutions brought in two motions. The first was presented by the Rev. G. W. Snell, B.A., of West Brome, and cordially thanked the citizens of Granby for their hospitality.

It was seconded by the Rev. R. Smith, of Lennoxville, and enthusiastically carried.

The Rev. C. E. Manning, of Montreal, presented a resolution, seconded by the Rev. G. D. Ellis, B.A., of Carleton Place, re Church Union.

The resolution was as follows: 'We, the members of the Montreal Conference Epworth Leagues and Young Peoples' Societies in convention assembled, desire to place on record our appreciation of the manifest disposition among the Evangelical Churches to overlook their differences, and draw closer together in the prosecution of the work to which they are called, and while we hail with delight any movement looking toward fedration, we are strongly of the opinion that the most desirable way to conserve our forces, and make the most effective use of the resources at our command is by organic union, and further, we believe that the time has come for such union to be effected between the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use our influence to this end, and pray that it may be speedily accomplished.

The feature of the evening session was a mimic representation of a session of the General Board of Missions of the Church. This proved to be a most interesting exercise.

TENSION RELIEVED

THE 'SOO' AND THE GREAT NORTHERN TAKE SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT FROM MANITOBA.

A conference has been held at Winnipeg between the representatives of the transportation interests and the members of the North-West Government in regard to the congestion which prevails owing to the scarcity of cars. Some suggestion was made as to the desirability of shipping wheat to Duluth by the 'Soo' or the Great Northern line.

This is not a new arrangement. It has been entered into for some time, as Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president, and Mr. Bosworth, general traffic manager, of the C. P. R., said to-day. The arrangement is that all foreign cars coming into the Territories mentioned—that is to say, into the wheat region, and more particularly cars from the 'Soo' line and the Great Northern, should return laden with wheat. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily. It has measurably relieved, though it has not completely cured, the tension. The Great Northern will be chiefly in evidence in the early spring, when the settlers begin to move from American points into the Dominion, but the 'Soo' line has been of considerable asistance all along. The Great Northern is heard from more particularly at certain seasons of the year, as when settlers begin to move and bring in their effects. So far this past season the 'Soo' has sent some three hundred cars into the North-West, which were returned filled with grain.

This, according to Mr. Bosworth, very considerably improves the situation. The C. P. R. was not, never had been, indifferent, to the problem. It understands the transportation problem. The company was ding its very best to have the grain sent to the seaboard, and it therefore could not spare the cars to send grain by way of Duluth. For that reason, it entered into arrangements with the systems mentioned to send their cars which came into the wheat region, back with grain, which was found to be of much benefit.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy said that the arrangement would continue, while Mr. Bosworth explained the nature of the arrangement in its details.

SILVER WEDDING.

Knowlton, Que., Jan. 29.—A large company of friends recently assembled at the home of the Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, Knowlton, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage to Miss Louisa Woolls, a daughter of the late Colonel Aubrey L. Wools, though that event took place twenty-five years ago on July 24 last.

Fifty persons sat down at the first table, at which the Rev. W. H. Stevens was chairman, and the vice-chair was occupied by the Hon. Sidney A. Fisher. The rooms were artistically ornamented with plants and flowers and evergreens. Thirty silver presents covered a side table, among them an ice pitcher from Principal S. P. Robins and Mrs. Robins, of Montreal, who were unable to be present. A large number of letters of congratulation came in from friends of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, as well as regrets from those who were unable to attend the festivities. Admirable addresses were delivered by His Honor Judge Lynch, the Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, the Rev. Wm. H. Stevens. Mr. Taylor made a suitable and feeling reply on behalf of Mrs. Taylor and himself. Mr. S. S. Bain, of Montreal, added much to the pleasure of the evening by singing in his own best style several Scotch songs. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens contributed to the pleasure by their excellent singing. Recitations were given by Messrs. Stevens and Taylor and Miss Ethel Taylor and others gave instrumental selections. Mr. Taylor was again called up to receive at the hands of the Rev. W. H. Stevens, on behalf of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, a sum of money which Mrs. Taylor is to expend upon silver articles with which usefully to remember the many friends who have participated in the celebration. The following persons were present:—Mr. and Mrs. R. N. England, Dr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. McElroy, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Williams, Mrs. F. A. Knowlton, Mr. Lewis F. Streit, Philipsburg; Miss Sara L. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Robb, Mr. M. H. Bedee, Miss M. E. Giddings, Mr. W. S. Ball, B.C.L.; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hall, Miss Addie Hall, Miss A. Gertrude Mills, Miss Nina M. Caster, Mr. Delmer A. Ingalls, the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Mr. T. E. Miller, Mrs. T. E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miller, Mrs. James McLaughlin, Dr. E. O. Dyer, Mrs. Arthur Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Vernal, Mrs. Judge Foster, Miss E. Meiklejohn, Mrs. E. Meiklejohn, Mrs. E. W. Hunt, Miss Walters, Miss Mildred Miller, Mr. J. W. Brill, the Hon. Judge Lynch, the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Stevens, Miss Grace Miller, Miss Lillie Miller, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fleury, Miss Ella Miller, Miss Myrtle Miller, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Bain, Mrs. David Miller.

MR. MONK, M.P. HONORED.

HIS ADMIRERS PRESENT HIM WITH A LARGE OIL PAINTING.

Mr. F. D. Monk, K.C., M.P., was the guest of honor on Thursday at a complimentary banquet tendered him by the Liberal-Conservative electorate of St. Jean Baptiste Ward. The banquet took place in the college hall, corner of Sanguinet and Marie Anne street, the hall being profusely decorated with bunting, while party inscriptions were seen on the walls. At the table of honor, on each side of Mr. J. Alfred Labelle, the chairman, were Messrs. F. D. Monk, M.P., R. L. Borden, M.P., Mr. J. P. Whitney, M.P.P., the Hon. Mr. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, and the Hon. Mr. Prior, Premier of British Columbia; the Hon Alphonse Desjardins, the Hon. L. O. Taillon, the Hon. W. Owens, Geo. Taylor, M.P., Hon. L. P. Pelletier, M. P.P., Geo. Ball, M.P., Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, ex-M.P., Thos. Chase Casgrain, M.P., M. J. F. Quinn, ex-M.P., E. Lamarche, M.P., M. Ducharme, Hon. P. E. Leblanc, G. A. Nantel, ex-M.P.P., Hon. Louis Beaubien, Ald. Ames, Ald. Laporte and Ald. Lavallee, J. D. Rolland, Col. Stevenson, John Boyd, Austin Mosher, Hon. Dr. Girouard, Chas. Beaubien, Louis Beaubien, Donald Macmaster, K. C., C. N. Armstrong, F. J. Bisaillon, S. Beaudin, R. Stanley Bagg, S. Carmichael and others.

Mr. Labelle proposed 'Our Guest,' which was seconded by Mr. S. Carmichael, in a stirring address. Before the French leader began his reply, the chairman, in the name of the citizens of St. Jean Baptiste, formally presented Mr. Monk with an oil painting of himself, which was suspended behind the president's chair.

Mr. E. W. Villeneuve, secretary of the organization, also presented a handsome bouquet to Madame Monk, who was present with several lady friends.

After Mr. Monk had thanked those who had organized the demonstration, he spoke of the role of a parliamentary opposition under the British constitutional system. The speaker went on to say that a great country like Canada, so fertile in resources, presented problems every day, and referred to the question of necessary protection of our natural industries and to the policy of Canada for the Canadians.

The toast of 'Canada' was proposed and seconded by Messrs. R. Menty and R. Stanley Bagg, to which Mr. R. L. Borden responded in the French and English language. Mr. Borden said: We all know the work which Mr. Monk has accomplished as leader in this province since 1900. Perhaps all of you do not realize the very great labor, and the very great responsibility which have been imposed upon him during that time. He has fought many elections; his victory in Laval, when my esteemed friend, Mr. Leonard, redeemed that constituency, is still of recent date. We know now that the St. James division of Montreal, where Mr. Monk worked so ably and energetically, was also carried by my trusted friend, Mr. Bergeron, who will redeem that constituency, I hope, when the next fight comes on; and we know how splendidly and energetically he worked in the recent election in Maisonneuve, where Mr. Labelle fought against overwhelming odds. The trials and responsibilities of a leader are great; the sacrifices which he must make are also great. Mr. Monk can do much, but he cannot do everything. He may work, he may organize, he may strive, but he must have your loyal and energetic support if he is to succeed. He has merited this; he is receiving it, and I am sure that he will continue to receive it in future.

Speaking of the position of the Conservative party, Mr. Borden said:

'We have affirmed our belief in a policy of adequate protection to Canadian dustries. We believe in a policy which will give to our people the benefit of our own home market. We believe in a policy which will not only maintain, but will develop industries already established. We believe in a policy which will create and maintain other legitimate industries. We believe in a policy which will not permit American trusts or combines to dictate to our people, to regulate the output of our manufactures, or to fix their prices. Let us remember in the interests of our consumers that such dictation, if permitted, may result in preventing our manufacturers from selling even in Canada below the price fixed by some gigantic American combine. Trusts and combines created in our own country may have to be dealt with—we have a parliament, which should be capable of dealing with them, but it is impossible for us to deal with the trusts and combines of the United States, except by means of the tariff.

Speeches were also delivered by Hon. L. O. Taillon, J. P. Whitney, M.P.P., the Hon. Mr. Roblin, Col. Prior, the Hon. L. P. Pelletier and the Hon. L. E. Leblanc.

CANADIAN FRESH MEAT

HERE IS A CHANCE FOR ENTERPRISING FARMERS.

London, Jan. 30.—The British War Office has decided to invite tenders from Canadian farmers for the supply of fresh meat to the British army in South Africa.

MARCONI IN MONTREAL.

BANQUET TENDERED TO THE GREAT INVENTOR BY THE CANADIAN MARCONI COMPANY.

Handsome things were said of Mr. Marconi on Thursday at the banquet which was tendered him by the Canadian Marconi Company at the St. James Club. One of the speakers, Mr. D. Macmaster, described him as the ninth wonder of the world, while all spoke in the highest terms of appreciation of one who had consummated so splendid an invention, destined to be of the greatest importance to the world.

Amongst the guests present were:—Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice Sir M. M. Tait, the Hon. R. Prefontaine, the Hon. R. Dandurand, the Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, the Hon. Robert Mackay, the Hon. E. G. Prior, Messrs. C. M. Hays, H. A. Allan, A. A. Allan, Arthur Hodgson, E. D. Mann, J. D. Oppe, Donald Macmaster, Robert Bickerdike, M.P., J. N. Greenshields, Walter Barwick, F. L. Wanklyn, M. Price, F. H. Mathewson, F. W. Morse, Robert Reford, W. R. Green, Count Mazza, H. Dalby, J. S. Brierley, A. Dansereau, J. H. Burland, William Mitchell, F. E. Meredith, A. J. Ross, D. W. Campbell, R. A. E. Greenshields, J. H. Dunn, Alexander Munro, Edwin Hanson, H. H. Melville, R. Wilson-Smith, Smeaton White, R. T. Heneker, J. Y. Pyke and G. R. Hannah.

Mr. Andrew A. Allan, who presided, called upon the Hon. Mr. Mulock, after the menu had been discussed, and the hon. gentleman made a neat speech in which he took credit for the attitude of the Dominion Government which had shown its practical sympathy with Mr. Marconi in his work. This speaker was followed by Mr. Arthur Hodgson, president of the Board of Trade. Mr. H. A. Allan made a speech which showed that he thoroughly understood, especially from the point of view of navigation, the value of the invention which had been crowned with success. He referred to the fact that some of the Allan vessels had the system, and felt satisfied that other improvements would make it possible for the captain of a vessel to know his bearings and how far he was from land, whether by day or night. With this improvement it would be possible for a ship to pass through the Straits of Belle Isle without seeing the land or the lights. This would be an immense advantage to the route, in regard to which unpleasant things had been said. It would be for the Canadian Government to take note of this possibility of improvement, so as to be ready to offer assistance in a matter so important from a transportation point of view.

Mr. F. W. Morse spoke for railway interests, and said that the Grand Trunk was deeply interested in the work of Mr. Marconi, being the first railway system on this continent which had demonstrated the usefulness of the system with moving trains, transmitting and receiving signals from trains moving at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., made an eloquent speech, in appreciation of the value of Mr. Marconi's invention—an invention which had made him the wonder of the world—the ninth wonder of the world.

Mr. Marconi, in responding to all the pleasant things which had been said, gave some explanation of his work, of the progress of the idea, of the value of the assistance which had been rendered him by the Italian Government, the King of England and the Canadian Government. Referring to the commercial aspect of the system, he said that as the cable companies had originally charged five pounds a word and came down in time to twenty-five cents, it was highly probable that the wireless system would be able to charge even less than ten and five cents per word, which were the rates which had been agreed upon for commercial and press and government, respectively.

Count Mazza, Italian Consul-General, expressed his pleasure that in Mr. Marconi the Latin race had proved that it was not degenerating.

Mr. R. Reford and others followed in a strain of eulogy.

The toast of the chairman, Mr. Andrew A. Allan, completed the speech-making, and also the function itself, which was an exceedingly pleasant one.

A SOLDIER'S GRIEVANCE

A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER BRINGS A NOVEL SUIT AGAINST HIS COMMANDER.

London, Jan. 27.—An echo of the South African war has penetrated into the King's Bench, a non-commissioned officer seeking damages against Lieut.-General Sir Leslie Rundle, Lord Valentia, and others for false imprisonment. The case arises out of the ambuscading of the 35th company Imperial Yeomanry at Lilliefontein, when the plaintiff, ex-Sergeant-Major Edmonstone, and a party of men were cut off from the main body and driven to Ventersburg Road, where the sergeant-major was placed under arrest, pending the usual court of enquiry. He remained so from June, 1900, to February, 1901, when he was deprived of his rank and sent home. The matter is one of far-reaching importance. It furnishes one of the few instances extant where a soldier has taken legal action against his general for an act in war. The issue involves the right of the commander-in-chief to reduce a non-commissioned officer without trial, and several other points of military law are involved.

The plaintiff claims that he was kept in close arrest for eight months at the Cape without any charge being formulated, and that he was punished without trial by the commander-in-chief. The authorities maintain they acted within their legal right.

RENEWING TIME.

Many subscriptions need renewing with the new year. The staff of the subscription department of the 'Weekly Witness' is now revising the lists, and it is desirable that all subscribers should renew promptly so that their names may not be removed from the lists and that they may not risk losing a single issue.

ENGLAND-GERMANY

An Alliance Which Mr. Asquith Characterizes as an Ill-Conceived Adventure.

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, HOWEVER, BELIEVES IT WAS FOR THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

London, Jan. 28.—Mr. Asquith, M.P., speaking at Hull this evening, severely criticised the Anglo-German alliance in Venezuela, which he characterized as 'An ill-conceived adventure from the risks and humiliation of which the British Government should speedily extricate themselves and the country.'

Mr. Asquith congratulated the government on the agreement between the United States and Canada to adjust the Alaskan boundary question.

LORD BALFOUR'S VIEW.

London, Jan. 28.—Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland, in a speech yesterday evening at Edinburgh, was the first Cabinet Minister to discuss Anglo-German co-operation in Venezuela since the crisis became acute. He said it was not an alliance for defensive purposes, extending for a great length of time, and for all the interests of the two countries, but was a mere casual co-operation for a specific purpose, and for a limited time. He had not the slightest doubt that compensation which will be satisfactory to Great Britain will be satisfactory to Germany, and the speaker was confident that this compensation will prevent any breach of the existing good feeling between European countries and the United States. It was best for the peace of the world that Great Britain and Germany should have acted together.

To-morrow's issue of the 'Empire Review,' of which Mr. C. Kinloche Cooke, a well-known writer on foreign and colonial affairs, is editor, will publish striking articles on Anglo-German relations. In a recapitulation of their relations during a long period, the writer says:—'The public should be made aware of the fact that it was our Cabinet which asked the German Government to co-operate with this country in the coercion of Venezuela. That decision was not, however, taken at Sandringham. Indeed I think I am correct in saying the subject of Venezuela was not mentioned by the Emperor William during his visit to the King. Anyhow, it is in every sense a perversion of things to assert that the alliance was due to the cajolery of either the Emperor or his chancellor. Germany did not force her alliance upon us, nor did she dupe us into a conclusion of the alliance. Moreover, the contention that Germany would have been prevented by force of public opinion in the United States from alone coercing Venezuela, and that but for the alliance with us she would have run the risk of hostilities with the United States is arbitrary and would not be endorsed for a moment either in Downing street or at Washington.

BRITAIN AND THE POWERS.

LORD CRANBORNE SPEAKS OUT ON THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

London, Jan. 30.—Lord Cranborne, under secretary of the Foreign Office, in a speech before the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, to-day referred to what has been called the Venezuelan mess. He admitted that it was a mess. Warlike operations were always a mess, but they must not be afraid of that. The government was bound to defend the poor fishermen of Trinidad and the sacred rights of commerce in those seas, just as much as to assist the South African millionnaires. There were some persons who still contended that the British action in Venezuela infringed upon the Monroe doctrine. Such was not the view of the British or United States governments. The President and administration of the United States did not hold that the Monroe doctrine justified Venezuela in destroying British ships or seizing British subjects. It would be long before that great, progressive nation made itself responsible for the mis-government of a disorderly state like Venezuela.

Lord Cranborne added that he was not astonished at the irritation caused by British co-operation with Germany. Everybody deplored the words of certain irresponsible persons in Germany, which had lately angered the British, but when they reflected that these criticisms were bred of ignorance and prejudice they ought to be careful that they were not guilty of similar criticism of Germany. What was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander. He had been somewhat shocked by the recklessness of irresponsible English criticisms of German operations, which were based upon absolute ignorance of the subject. There was no alliance with Germany; but there was co-operation. Co-operation with European powers was not a new thing with the Foreign Office. It was always co-operating. That is what it is for. Lord Cranborne instanced various cases, and said he could see no reason for not co-operating with Germany and Italy now. There was nothing to be ashamed of or to regret in such co-operation.

Lord Cranborne concluded by saying: 'There is no German or European alliance, but Great Britain is ready to co-operate with the powers not only in South America, but in Asia, Africa and Europe.'

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM

HIS INDISCREET ANGLOPHOBE TALK ON BOARD THE AMERICAN YACHT AGAIN REFERRED TO.

New York, Jan. 31.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London says the 'National Review' again refers to its famous story about the Emperor William's visit to an American yacht. It says: 'The story may now be regarded as no longer challenged in any competent quarter. It is beyond all possible doubt that the Emperor did perpetrate the appalling indiscretion of talking anglophobia at large in the presence of strangers and discussing his uncle, our King, in a most offensive manner. Judging from the communications which have reached us during the last two months, this incident has made a deep impression upon our readers. The reason we lay so much stress upon it is that it affords a conclusive reason why the Emperor should not be allowed to occupy the position he covets in this country of being the power behind the throne.'

FRENCH CONSTITUTION

M. JULES ROCHE AND OTHER DEPUTIES WANT IT ALTERED.

Paris, Jan. 28.—A proposition, backed by Jules Roche, and other deputies, was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies to-day calling for a revision of the constitution. The main features of the measure consist in the incorporation, as its first paragraph, of the declaration of the rights of man of the constitution of 1791, and in the conversion of the Court of Cassation into a supreme court empowered to pass upon the claims of citizens that their constitutional rights have been violated by the legislative and executive branches of the government.

A second bill was introduced by Chas. Benoit, providing for the establishment of a supreme court entrusted with the protection of the rights and liberties of the citizens and organized on the same lines as the supreme court of the United States.

At the conclusion of the day's sitting M. Cadenat and M. Chapus, deputies, got into a heated discussion, which culminated in a personal encounter. M. Cadenat badly scratched his adversary's face. The colleagues of the two deputies intervened and separated them.

BRITISH CABINET.

BOARD OF TRADE TO BE ELEVATED TO THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

London, Jan. 28.—Mr. Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade, speaking at Newport, Monmouthshire, to-night, foreshadowed the elevation of the Board of Trade into a ministry of commerce. He personally, he said, favored the change, and was willing to stand aside so as to enable the unfettered choice of a minister of commerce.

BRITISH BUDGET

MR. RITCHIE PROMISES A REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

London, Jan. 28.—Mr. Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing his constituents at Croydon, to-night, gave a promise of some reduction of taxation in the next budget.

UNEMPLOYED OF LONDON.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION TO BE HELD IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

London, Jan. 28.—'Fifty thousand unemployed men will assemble in Trafalgar square to pass resolutions, in the course of a fortnight,' said George Hewitts, secretary of the Social-Democratic Federation, this morning. 'We are rapidly perfecting plans for a demonstration,' he continued, 'that will establish a record in the history of British workingmen's agitations. Our object is to convince the nation at large, and the government in particular, that the United Kingdom is swarming with idle men, yearning for an opportunity to support themselves and their families.

'There are 750,000 unemployed in Great Britain and Ireland. They are neither tramps nor loafers, but self-respecting citizens, whose bent backs and horny hands are indisputable evidence of long acquaintance with labor. Thousands of these men are begging in the cities and throughout the country. They never begged before, and experience the keenest shame that they should be compelled to beg. Now, our Trafalgar square meeting will not formulate measures of relief. We will simply define our condition, and request the highly-paid minister of state to suggest to us means of keeping the wolf from the door.'

The London County Council and the twenty-eight district councils of the metropolis are deeply stirred over this problem of the unemployed. They have called a meeting for an early date in February, with the intention of uniting all the administrative bodies in the three kingdoms in an effort to mitigate the distress. It is said that so general a movement of this character has never before been organized in the whole course of the British administration.

LANDROST OF KLERKSDORP.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SOUTH AFRICAN HOST IS AN OLD ST. CATHARINES BOY.

St. Catharines, Ont., Jan. 28.—An item published recently gave an account of the reception of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in South Africa during his tour last week, and his reception at Klerksdorp, where he stopped at the house of the Landrost. The Landrost in this case was a former St. Catharines boy, Mr. William B. King, son of Lieut.-Col. King, of this place. He first saw active service in 'C' Battery, R.C.A., and remained in South Africa, joining the S.A.C., in which he received a commission. Capt. King was latterly appointed a resident magistrate, and as the Landrost of Klerksdorp, had the honor of entertaining the Colonial Secretary as his guest.

THE EDUCATION ACT

WESLEYAN OPPORTUNISTS AND PROGRESSIVES HAVE A SPIRITED CONTEST.

New York, Jan. 30.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London says Wesley's Chapel, City Road, will be the scene to-day of a spirited contest over the Education Act. The Wesleyan education and privileges committees will hold a joint session as a court empowered to decide between opportunism and passive resistance. The opportunists, while the bill was before parliament, sought to amend and improve it, but were prepared to accept the benefits conferred by it upon the Wesleyan as well as the Church of England and the Roman Catholic schools. The progressives, headed by Mr. R. W. Perks, have sternly opposed compromise measures by which the Nonconformist attitude of hostility to the Education Act would be weakened. The leaders of what is known as 'official Methodism' may secure the retention of government aid for the Wesleyan schools under the cover of a vigorous resolution in favor of a national system of education under popular control. The government will be forced to extend the operation of the Education Act to London by legislation at the approaching session. This will involve the necessity of providing a substitute for the London school board through the exercise of the functions of the borough councils and the London County Council. The London school board will not perish, however, without a vociferous wake by the mourners.

AUSTRALIA.

MR. LARKE AGAIN URGES CANADIANS TO HURRY ALONG SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—A report to the Trade and Commerce Department from Mr. Larke, trade agent in Australia, says that the long-expected rains arrived in December and were general all over the island. More rain fell in three weeks than some localities had been favored with in three months before. The drought is not altogether broken, but the prospects are greatly improved. Quotations for flour from New York are so much lower in Australia that the trade from Vancouver cannot hope to prosper if the freights remain as they are at present.

Just now the market is pretty fully stocked with both wheat and flour and the cargoes contracted for will keep it going for six months to come. However, Australia needs 300,000 tons of wheat and flour for its domestic consumption and only one-half of this supply is contracted for to date. There is still a chance, therefore, for shipments by way of Vancouver if the New York quotations are met. Manitoba flour is now selling in every state of the Commonwealth and will shortly be introduced in the other islands of the Pacific. The total wool production of Australia this season will be twenty percent short of last year's.

A CURIOUS SUIT

PARIS LIQUOR MEN SUE A BILL POSTER.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The corporation of wine and spirit distillers is suing a bill poster firm for nominal damages for affixing throughout Paris posters warning the public against the evils of alcoholism and condemning alcohol as being useful to nobody and hurtful to every one. The most interesting feature of the case is that the posters are signed by the Prefect of the Seine and the director of the Poor Law Administration. Wine men claim that if the charges contained in the poster are true it is the prefect's duty to prohibit the sale of alcohol. The fact that he has not done so indirectly proves that the posters are untrue, and inferentially libellous. Hoping that the suit will end in a reductio ad absurdum, they ask for only one franc damage and the insertion of the judgment in fifty newspapers.

REFERENDUM CASE

JUDGE STREET GRANTS THE ONTARIO ALLIANCE AN ORDER IN THE MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—The Ontario Alliance gained the first point in their proceedings for a mandamus to have imprisonment for a year and the full fine of $400 imposed in five cases of impersonation in the prohibition Referendum on Dec. 4. Judge Street presided. The Ontario Alliance was represented by Mr. Alex. Mills, president of the South Toronto Prohibition Association. The liquor interests were represented by the solicitor of the Ontario License Holders' Protective Association and Mr. T. C. Robinette. The presence of Mr. Haverson emphasized the connection between the personators and the liquor organizers who conducted the general campaign and the personation conspiracy from the offices of the association, Wellington street east. The specific case selected for the test was that of Adam S. Case, a permanent employee of the Ontario License Holders' Association, who, after a stiffly defended trial, was convicted before the police magistrate and fined $50. He is still an employee of the association, being a subordinate of the secretary, Mr. Edward Dickie.

Mr. Alex. Mills, for the Ontario Alliance, showed that the Elections Act was amended for the purpose of making such offences punishable with greater severity to stamp out the evil. For that reason the option of a fine was eliminated in personation cases. For the same reason the amount of the fine was raised to $400.

Counsel for the Ontario License Holders' Association argued ambiguity in the act, and that the order be not granted.

The Court granted the order for the test case to be argued before the High Court.

The personator in this case plugged the vote of an elector named Joseph Brophy. When arrested he gave the name of Taylor. The liquor interests are much perturbed over the determined way in which the affair is being pressed.

PRISON FOR LIFE.

COMMUTATION OF DEATH SENTENCE HAS BEEN GRANTED COLONEL LYNCH.

London, Jan. 27.—The sentence of death passed upon Colonel Arthur Lynch, who was found guilty of high treason on Friday last, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

New York, Jan. 29.—Thomas Lynch, of Brooklyn, stabbed James Golden to death to-day in front of a Brooklyn saloon. The men quarrelled over the conviction of Col. Lynch on the charge of high treason. Thomas Lynch, who is not related to the former member of parliament, declared that the conviction of his namesake was an outrage, and that it would have been better to kill fifty Englishmen than to carry out the sentence of death on Colonel Lynch. Golden resented this, and a fight followed, in which Golden was killed. Lynch was arrested. He is 55 years old. Golden was an Englishman.

MR. NORMAN SECURES A DIVORCE.

London, Jan. 29.—The Divorce Court to-day heard a petition for divorce entered by Henry Norman, the writer, and a member of Parliament, against his wife, Menie Muriel, the author. The petition charged Mrs. Norman with adultery, and named Edward A. Fitzgerald, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., second lieutenant of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, and private secretary and A.D.C. to the Governor of the Gold Coast, as co-respondent. Mr Fitzgerald, who is the son of a British subject, was born in Connecticut, in 1871. The attorneys for Mrs. Norman and Mr. Fitzgerald informed the court that they would not contest the case. The divorce was thereupon granted.

Mr. Norman testified that he went to Russia in 1899 in connection with his literary work. He was accompanied by his wife, and Mr. Fitzgerald, whom he regarded as a friend. After a time Mr. Norman decided to go to Central Asia. He thought this was a journey that his wife should not be called upon to make, and consequently asked Mr. Fitzgerald to take her to England. When Mr. Norman returned he found his wife completely changed. She refused to share his room and said her affection for him had ceased. She finally confessed that her love had been transferred to Mr. Fitzgerald.

TORONTO FREE LIBRARY

MR. CARNEGIE'S OFFER WILL PLACE IT AMONG THE LARGEST INSTITUTIONS IN AMERICA.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—The city is in receipt of a communication from Mr. Andrew Carnegie offering $350,000 for the purpose of erecting a new public library. A vote of the people will likely be taken as to the advisability of accepting it.

Toronto has at the present time the finest and best equipped free public library system in Canada, and the addition of the amount offered by Mr. Carnegie will undoubtedly place it among the largest in America.

Of the amount now offered, $275,000 is for a central library, and $25,000 for each of three branches. The condition attached requires the city to supply $35,000 annually for maintenance. Mr. Bain, the librarian, states that the income of the library amounts almost to that already. The matter will come before the next meeting of the City Council. The important question to be decided is, shall the grant be accepted. As the Carnegie library question has been the cause of much friction and much difference of opinion in other cities, it now remains to be seen how Toronto will view the matter. The feeling of the library board when it received the offer was unanimous in favor of its acceptance. Another body must be consulted, however, and that body is, of course, the City Council, upon whose action the acceptance or rejection of the proposition depends.

Have You Ever Got Up a 'Witness' Club?

Read the special offers on page 8.

Try it; you don't know how easy it is.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE MACDOUGALL DEAD.

HIS WORSHIP PASSED AWAY AT ST. CATHARINES THIS MORNING.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—Judge Macdougall, County Court Judge, died at the Welland House, St. Catharines, this morning.

Joseph Easton Macdougall was the eldest son of the late Hon. William Macdougall, and was born in Toronto on March 25, 1846. He was educated at the Model Grammar School and the Upper Canada College. On being admitted to the Bar in 1870 he practiced law in partnership with his father, and later joined the firm which became so well known as Bain, Macdougall, Gordon & Shepley. He had for some time been acting as deputy judge for the County of York, when in March, 1883, he was created Q.C. and at the same time was appointed junior judge of the County of York. Two years later he succeeded Mr. Boyd as senior judge. He was also local judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court of Canada. Judge Macdougall sat in several important arbitration cases. In November, 1871, he married Jane M., daughter of the late Rev. I. B. Howard, D.D.

M. PLANQUETTE DEAD

THE FAMOUS COMPOSER OF THE 'CHIMES OF NORMANDY' PASSES AWAY.

Paris, Jan. 28.—M. Robert Planquette, composer of 'Les Cloches de Corneville' ('The Chimes of Normandy') is dead.

M. Planquette was born in Paris, on July 21, 1850, and was also educated in that city. Among his other operatic works are 'Rip Van Winkle,' 1882; the 'Old Guard,' 1887; 'Paul Jones,' 1889; 'Le Talisman,' 1893; 'Mamzelle Quat-Sous,' 1897.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

GEORGE BOOTH DIES IN OTTAWA UNDER PECULIARLY SAD CIRCUMSTANCES.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—A sad story is that of George Booth, who died early this morning at his home, 106 Bay street, after less than a fortnight's illness from pneumonia. Only a few hours after he died his widow was confined in the same room. Deceased was a soldier and a brave one, who had clasps and medals emblematic of the engagements in which he had participated during his eleven years' service with the famous Irish Fusiliers. His military career he brought to a close by serving during the South African war under Lord Methuen. He was wounded on one occasion in the left wrist. After receiving honorable discharge, Mr. Booth came to Ottawa about nine months ago with his wife and family, and a few weeks since obtained a good position in the Eddy Company's mills. From the time he was stricken down with pneumonia the family was in somewhat destitute circumstances, but members of the Soldiers' Wives' League did much to help the wife and several children.

DEATH OF COL. AMYRAULD.

Two weeks ago to-day Lieut.-Col. Amyrauld, K.C., of Sweetsburg, was in the city, and as usual registered at the St. Lawrence Hall, where he was wont to meet old friends who called upon him. A telephone message to the Hon. Mr. Duffy on Monday from Sweetsburg, informed him that the colonel, who was Mr. Duffy's law partner, had been suddenly called away. The deceased gentleman was more prominently known in militia circles in Montreal than in civil life. He was well known as a lawyer all over the Eastern Townships and in the militia was contemporary with Colonel Chamberlain, C. M. G.; Colonel Fletcher, C.M.G.; the Westovers, and others who have gone before him, and who defended the border in the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870. Colonel Amyrauld also took great interest in the Shefford Field Battery and never ceased as an officer of it to give it his strong support. He held quite a number of staff appointments at different times, and was on the staff of the service battalion at Eccles Hill, where the Westovers and the home guardsmen in the red scarfs did such excellent service in June, 1870, in scattering and destroying the Fenian Column, which would probably have been annihilated as well but that the friendly border land was within easy running reach. Colonel Amyrauld's quiet, unassuming effectiveness, and his pleasant manner will be missed in the force. His active work in all that concerned his own country cannot easily be supplied, as he carried great experience with his energetic work.

A GLENGARRIAN GONE.

One of the oldest residents of the county of Glengarry passed away yesterday in the person of Mr. Donald T. Maclennan, of the 3rd concession of Lancaster, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. The late Mr. Maclennan was a native of Kintail, Rossshire, Scotland, and came to this country in 1823. He was a member of one of the Glengarry regiments which did service for his country in the Rebellion in 1837-38. He is survived by two sons, Mr. John A. Maclennan, a member of the Municipal Council for the Township of Lancaster, and Mr. Farquhar S. Maclennan, K.C., of this city, and by one daughter, Mrs. John R. Maclennan, of Lancaster.

AN OLD SETTLER DEAD.

Quebec, Jan. 29.—Mr. David Davidson, of Bourg Louis, has just passed away at the ripe age of 81 years. Ever since his advent to this country from County Antrim, some fifty years ago, Mr. Davidson has been looked up to in the parish of Bourg Louis as one of the most upright and most estimable of men—one by whom the youth of the country to-day may well pattern their lives. The deceased was a brother of Mr. Thomas Davidson, the well-known wholesale grocer of this city, and will to-day be laid at rest in the peaceful churchyard of his country home.

REV. DAVID CHALMERS DEAD.

Hamilton, Jan. 27.—The Rev. David Chalmers, a well-known superannuated Methodist minister of this city, died yesterday afternoon. His death was due to gangrene of the foot and he had been laid up about two months. He was seventy-two years of age.

A FAMOUS SCULPTOR DEAD.

Boston, Jan. 30.—Boston's famous sculptor, painter and musician, Cyrus Cobb, is dead at the age of 68. Cyrus, and his brother, Darius, who survives him, were twin sons of the Rev. Dr. Sylvanus Cobb, and were among the most remarkable twins who have lived in modern times. Both were artists, sculptors and musicians, and both had exactly similar tastes in literature, amusements and in other matters. Their personal resemblance was so marked that very few persons could tell them apart, and their lives had been closely interwoven from their birth.

THE REV. W. E. HALL DEAD.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 30.—The Rev. W. E. Hall, a retired Baptist clergyman, aged 66 years, died at his residence in this city last night after an illness of over a year.

MR. GEORGE N. DALE DEAD.

Island Pond, Jan. 30.—Mr. George N. Dale, a prominent resident of this town, and a former lieutenant governor of the state, died very suddenly here of heart failure yesterday morning. Mr. Dale had been in poor health for some time, being obliged to give up his position as United States consul at Coaticook, Que., a few months ago. Mr. Dale was a lawyer of high standing, and had for many years been prominent in local, state and national politics.

DEATH OF A CANADIAN SCULPTOR.

Mr. J. A. Vincent, a well known local sculptor, died Thursday, at St. Lambert, at the age of 51 years, after an illness of several months. It was Mr. Vincent who superintended the carving of the statue erected in Ottawa to the memory of Sir George Etienne Cartier, and he was the sculptor of the statue of Iberville at Ste. Cunegonde, and of that of Jacques Cartier at St. Henri. His chief work, however, was the splendid bronze canopy that now stands over the main altar in St. James's Cathedral, and for the work of which he made a special journey to Rome. Mr. Vincent leaves a widow and two daughters.

THE REV. CHAS. HOYT DEAD.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—The Rev. Chas. S. Hoyt, for nearly 15 years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Oak Park, died last night of meningitis. He was 45 years old. For six years he occupied a chair in the Robert College at Constantinople, Turkey.

MR. THOMAS McILRAITH DEAD.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 2.—Mr. Thomas McIlwraith, formerly one of Hamilton's best known business men conducting a coal and forwarding business for many years, died last night, aged 79. Mr. McIlwraith was an ornithologist with a world-wide reputation. He was the author of the standard work 'Birds of Ontario.' He assisted in the formation of the American Ornithologists' Union in New York, and was appointed superintendent for Ontario. Miss Jean McIlwraith, the novelist, of New York, is a daughter, and recently collaborated with Mr. Wm. McLennan, of Montreal, in writing a Canadian historical novel entitled 'The Span of Life.'

Brockville, Ont., Jan. 28.—After a lingering illness, due to age, Mrs. S. J. Southworth died here to-day. She spent her whole life of 86 years in Leeds County, being a native of Bastard township, where she was born and married. For nearly thirty years Mrs. Southworth made her home in Brockville. Her husband predeceased her five years ago. She leaves five sons, one of whom is Thomas Southworth, Toronto, Ontario, clerk of forestry.

Cornwall, Ont., Jan. 28.—Mr. C. J. Mattice, treasurer and division court clerk of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, died suddenly this morning. He was mayor of Cornwall for some years, and was a prominent Orangeman. His wife was a daughter of the late Dr. Jenkins, of Montreal. His only son is a resident of Westmount, near Montreal. Mrs. Mattice is at present in Europe.

Paris, Jan. 28.—Augusta Holmes, pianiste and composer of numerous symphonies, including 'Hero and Leander,' is dead.

Lancaster, Jan. 28.—Mr. D. F. McLennan, one of Glengarry's pioneers, and a widely known agriculturist, passed away at his home in The Gore, near Summerstown, Ont., on Monday, at the age of 87 years. Mr. McLennan was a native of Williamstown, where the McLennan family owned large possessions, including a great deal of the old Laird McGillis seigneury. His only surviving brother is Mr. Duncan F. McLennan, residing in that village, as well as his sister, Miss Catherine McLennan, who lives at the homestead, now the property of Alderman Farquhar Robertson, of Montreal, who is a nephew. Mr. Robertson's mother, who lives at the North Branch, Martintown, is the only other surviving sister. The funeral was held on Wednesday to St. Andrew's burying ground, Williamstown, and was largely attended by relatives and friends.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—Mr. Edward C. Cargill, lumberman, Vancouver, B.C., died in this city this evening. The deceased came to the capital about two months ago on business with the government, having entered an application with the Marine and Fisheries Department for a shore grant on Vancouver harbor, upon which to erect a sawmill. He was stricken with pneumonia, which terminated fatally. His solicitor, Mr. G. F. Crane, came east only to find his client dying. Mr. Cargill was 39 years of age and unmarried. The remains will be interred in Beechwood.

Lancaster, Ont., Jan. 30.—At 'Maplehurst,' Lancaster, on Wednesday evening, Mrs. D.J. McLennan (née Mary Fraser), died suddenly of heart failure. Deceased, who was 64 years of age, was a daughter of the late Alexander Fraser, of the second concession of Charlottenburg. She is survived by her husband and nine children, of whom one son and two daughters reside at the homestead. Three sons, Drummond, Duncan and Donald, live in Rochester, Man.; George in Dawson City, Y.T.; Alexander, in Tilsonburg, and Mrs. J. Calder, a daughter, in Gladstone, Mich.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 2.—Mrs. Wm. Dunlop, mother of the Rev. John Dunlop, a Presbyterian missionary in Japan, died this morning after a lengthened illness.

AUTOMATIC BABY'S NURSE.

Geneva, Jan. 30.—A Swiss mechanic claims to have invented an automatic baby's nurse. The apparatus is attached to a cradle. If the baby cries air waves cause specially arranged wires to operate a phonograph, which sings a lullaby, while simultaneously clock-work is released and rocks the cradle. When the crying stops the wires cease to vibrate and the cradle stops rocking.

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QUESTION OF COAL.

The Brantford Conspiracy Case Opened.

EX-MAYOR MORRIS, OF OTTAWA, URGES SIMILAR ACTION.

Brantford, Ont., Jan. 27.—The trial of Mr. Thomas Elliott, president of the Ontario Coal Association, on a charge of conspiracy to lessen competition in the purchase and sale of coal, opened before Mr. Woodyatt, police magistrate, this morning. After hearing some evidence, the trial was adjourned until Thursday morning, when the case for the prosecution will be resumed.

The evidence given to-day showed that the Ontario Coal Association existed and operated according to its constitution and by-laws.

Ashley Sayles, a local dealer, who made efforts to join the association, and was debarred, testified that he could not carry on his business.

The most sensational feature of the case was the testimony of Arthur Brown, an employee of Mr. Elliott, who said that the latter had sold, and was still selling coal, for nine dollars a ton, when it cost him as high as thirteen dollars per 2,240 pounds, laid down in the city.

MR. MORRIS URGES ACTION.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—Ex-Mayor Morris has written to the City Council, asking that body to take action against the Ottawa Coal Company, as follows:—

'The coal situation in this city is quite serious, and very high prices are being demanded by members of the Ottawa Coal Company for hard coal. It appears that the capital stock of the Ottawa Coal Company, Limited, is largely, if not solely, owned by the hard coal dealers in this city, and their operations (of the dealers) are controlled by that corporation. In consequence, prices are uniformly high and generally considered extortionate. Therefore, the council should, in my opinion, immediately take action against the coal ring with the view of having its operations declared illegal. Such action would be distinctly in the interests of the general public, who desire to have competition in the sale of a staple necessity such as coal. I hope that the council will consider that the situation demands its best attention, and that immediate action will be taken in the direction indicated. While most of us are willing that the dealers should have a reasonable profit, the general impression prevails that extra profits are being squeezed from the ratepayers.'

WORKER KILLED

A MINER DONE TO DEATH BY INFURIATED COUNTRYMEN.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 1.—Constanta Sobrilefski, a Russian and a well-known local miner, who had worked during the strike, was to-day kicked and stabbed to death by twenty-one of his infuriated countrymen, who are all either miners or laborers working in and about the mines at Plymouth and Larksville, three miles from this city. The party had been at a dance during Saturday night, many of them not returning to their homes until noon to-day. The deed was committed on the public highway near the Boston mine breaker at Larksville. One of the men, named Ladofski, confessed to being implicated in the killing, and he and twenty others were arrested this evening and committed to the Luzerne county prison.

LABOR TROUBLES

TROOPS CALLED OUT IN WATERBURY STRIKE.

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 1.—Eight companies of the 1st Regiment Connecticut National Guard and five companies of the 2nd Regiment, with two 'Gatling guns, were called to Waterbury to-night from Hartford, New Britain, Manchester and Rockville, at the command of Governor Chamberlain because of the 'imperative need occasioned by the rioting about the streets last night coupled with threats of further disturbances to-night.' There was no repetition to-day of the violence of last night, but crowds congregated about the streets and had to be dispersed by the police while there were rumors of an attack to be made to-night on the car barn, where the non-union motormen and conductors, brought here by the Connecticut Railway and Electric Lighting Company, are quartered.

The trouble began early in the evening. Mr. Egan, chief of police, found the situation so threatening that he summoned the entire force, and massed his men at points in the centre of the city, but the officers were utterly unable to cope with the crowd, which numbered over five thousand. As the cars reached the junction formed by Bank and north, south, east and west Main streets, they were bombarded with missiles, and no car escaped its fire. Members of the Trolley Men's Union are said to have tried to assist the police by asking the people to return to their homes, and let the car run unmolested, but their efforts were of no avail. Prominent citizens early in the evening sent requests to the officials of the railway company to take off the cars, and this was finally done when the police seconded the appeal.

TROOPS WERE DERIDED.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 1.—The members of the 2nd Regiment left the armory at 8.30 to-night, and marched to the railway station to go to Waterbury. When the militiamen left the armory they were made the object of an unpleasant demonstration. A fairly large crowd hooted, jeered and hissed the men over the entire march, and at the railway station a still larger crowd had gathered, and all sorts of epithets were hurled at the men in uniform when their special train pulled out for Waterbury at 8.50 p.m.

THE LYNN STRIKE.

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 31.—The second week of the strike of the Knights of Labor cutters in ten union stamp factories against the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union ended to-night with no settlement of the labor war between the rival organizations in sight.

Mayor Eastham and the arbitration committee of the Board of Trade have relinquished all hope of being successful for the present at least.

Mr. Frank A. Sieverman, National Organizer, of Rochester, N.Y., took a hand to-night in forcing the issue against the Knights of Labor Cutters Assembly by issuing an ultimatum, which the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union officials claim will cause a break in the Knights of Labor ranks on Monday. The ultimatum gives the Knights of Labor cutters the opportunity to return to work Monday morning or lose their places to cutters who are now on the way here, and who are enough in number to fill every vacancy.

CAUSED BY LIGHTNING.

EXPLOSION AT THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER HOUSE CREATES WIDESPREAD TROUBLE.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Jan. 30.—The plant of the Niagara Falls Power House was damaged from an unusual cause last night. A bolt of lightning which struck a cable with defective insulation, caused a short circuit which blew up a transformer in the power house. The large cables leading from the generating room to the transformer room were soon ablaze, the flames communicating to the transformer house. There was somewhat of a delay in the response to the alarm on the part of the firemen. When they did arrive a large amount of water was poured into the building and at 12.45 o'clock the flames were extinguished. At two o'clock another alarm was sounded, flames having broken out again in the transformer house. As soon as possible the work of replacing the damaged cables was begun and within two hours temporary arrangements had been made with the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power & Manufacturing Company whereby power was secured for operating the local and Buffalo trolley line. The power company officials refuse to discuss the loss at this time, stating that it cannot be estimated. That it will reach several thousands of dollars there is no doubt. It is stated to-day that the manufactories getting power from the Niagara Falls Power Company will soon receive power in accordance with the terms of their contracts. The work of replacing the reserve cables will take two or three days and for a short time the plants will be shut down, throwing thousands of laborers and mechanics out of work. The firemen refused to enter the burning building until every machine had been shut down, as some of the burning cables carried a very high voltage. Two of the firemen were overcome by smoke and were carried out of the building with difficulty.

No serious trouble has ever been experienced from lightning at the power house and coming in January it is regarded as most extraordinary.

MANY FACTORIES SHUT DOWN.

Lockport, N.Y., Jan. 30.—Twenty of the fifty-five factories are shut down owing to the fire at Niagara Falls. Fortunately most of the large mills are run by water and steam power. The newspaper plants and smaller factories are idle. The street car service is at a standstill, except one line, which is operated by Buffalo power, and the Buffalo line, which is reduced to one car hourly. The city lighting is not affected. A terrific thunderstorm visited this city during the night accompanied by vivid lightning and torrents of rain.

BOXER UPRISING

DISQUIETING NEWS RECEIVED BY DR. SUTHERLAND, OF THE METHODIST MISSIONS.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—Serious news was received from China at the office of the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, general secretary of Methodist missions, this morning. Another great Boxer rising has occurred. The letter is from the Rev. Dr. Service, who writes from Wuhu. He states that in the neighboring province of Kansu the Boxers have a well drilled army of ten thousand men, and it is reported that four imperial regiments have joined the Kansu Boxers. In consequence of this uprising a party of Christian Alliance missionaries on the way to Kansu had been directed to remain in Wuhu for the winter. They were, Dr. Service says, to have proceeded to Kansu next week. Methodist officials here state that at present troubles are not apparently making themselves seen in the vicinity of the Canadian Methodist missions in China.

SOUDAN MISSIONARIES

LORD CROMER'S TRIBUTE TO THEM.

Khartoum, Soudan, Jan. 29.—Lord Cromer, the British agent in Egypt, speaking at a banquet here to-day, paid a tribute to the work of the American missionaries in the Soudan, where the natives were learning that the foreigners visiting them were no longer slave dealers, but the bitter opponents of slavery. He said:—

'Let me testify to the special pleasure afforded me by a visit to the admirably conducted establishment of the American missionaries on the Sobat River, and to that of the Austrian missionaries on the White Nile. One is a Catholic institution, and the other Protestant, but I know no distinction between such efforts among the pagans and they shall receive encouragement and assistance.'

LORD ROSEBERY'S GIFT.

London, Jan. 27.—Lord Rosebery has presented a site, valued at a thousand pounds, to the Methodists of Cheddington, Buckinghamshire. This is the first time in history that any man who has filled the high post of Prime Minister ever made so substantial a recognition of the Nonconformists

NORTH-YORK LIBERALS

THE HON. E. J. DAVIS EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

Newmarket, Ont., Jan. 27.—A meeting of the Liberal representatives of the riding of North York, assembled at the Temperance Hall, this afternoon, but it being too small, adjourned to the Town Hall. After the election of officers (all the officers of last year being returned by acclamation), Mr. Fleury, the president, called on Mr. Widdefield, the secretary, to read the communication from Sir Wm. Mulock, which was as follows:—

'Just received your notice of meeting of the executive of the Reform Association for to-doy. Impossible, therefore, to be present. Presume meeting has to do with reported by-election for Local House in North York. I greatly regret the persecution to which Mr. Davis is being subjected, and have no doubt that as a mark of appreciation of his valuable public services, North York will elect him by an overwhelming majority.'

Resolutions of confidence in the Dominion and Local Houses and a complimentary address to Sir Wm. Mulock, upon the honors which King Edward had bestowed upon the Postmaster-General, were unanimously adopted.

The chairman next introduced the Hon. E. J. Davis, who expressed his gratitude for the warm reception tendered him. No doubt, he said, many were looking up information of prison reports to see if he was among the unfortunates. But he was glad to say he could still breathe freely. He was in excellent health and ready to fight still for the Liberal interest. He related his past political career, the various steps which had placed him in the cabinet, and then explained the protest settlement.

He met Mr. Lennox on the train on his way to Toronto. He told Mr. Lennox he was sorry he intended going on with the protest, and as great bitterness would arise from it, asked him if there was no way to avoid this trouble and expense. It was agreed to place the matter with Judge Morgan, which they did the same day, each giving as reasons the bitterness which would arise and the enormous cost of election trials. After two hours' discussion adjournment was allowed for Judge Morgan to draw up an agreement in his own words, affixing the amount of excess costs due to Mr. Lennox, the amount being that of his cheque for $800, which he exhibited and marked paid.

Personally Mr. Davis said he would sooner fight the election over again than to stand the cost and worry of a protest. He stated $10,000 or $15,000 or even more would be the expense of an election trial, so the $800 which Judge Morgan affixed was as a mere nothing. His resignation was dated to take place on Feb. 20, for reasons which he thought his supporters would back up; also because of the bitterness which would arise and the excessive cost.

THE DOUKHOBORS

'NO MORE GOING TO TURN HORSES AND CATTLE LOOSE' DESCRIBES THE SITUATION.

Winnipeg, Jan. 27.—The visit of Peter Verigen, the Doukhobor leader, has had a great influence among his countrymen. One of the most fanatical crusaders in the Swan River district purchased a team of horses last week, and said, in explanation, that he had changed his mind on religious matters.

'Me going to be Canadian,' he remarked. 'No more going to turn horses and cattle loose.'

Many of the Doukhobors are also changing their views about the land regulations, and are beginning to make out applications for homestead entries. Another encouraging sign is that the young people among the Doukhobors are becoming ashamed of their parents' wild behavior. They refuse to follow their example, and, while the older people are grieved at this seeming disregard of the faith of their fathers, it will undoubtedly have a good effect in sobering and settling the people.

The Doukhobors are now receiving a portion of the grant of money made to them by the Russian Government, and, with two or three successful years of crops, they will be quite beyond the reach of penury. They have developed a trading spirit, which was at first quite unsuspected, and no doubt in contact with western civilization they will become sufficiently assimilated to allay the fears of those who have become so disturbed over the Yorkton craze.

A CURIOUS STORY.

THAT THE C. P. R. GENERAL HEADQUARTERS ARE TO BE REMOVED TO WINNIPEG—THE REPLY OF THE MANAGEMENT.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 30.—The 'Evening Tribune' announces that it has excellent authority for the statement that Winnipeg will virtually be made the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the 'Tribune's' informant says an official intimation to this effect will be forthcoming in a few days or a week at most. Here is the mainspring of the business and here will be centralized the company's offices. The company will build a magnificent station and hotel and spend some millions of dollars. It is also stated that Mr. McNicoll, the general manager, will reside here, and other prominent officials will move west from Montreal.

The management of the C. P. R. smile at the absurdity of the foregoing, but they admit—first, that there will be considerable outlays of money in Winnipeg in the near future—outlays which will contemplate a new station, perhaps a big hotel, certainly large yard and other extensions to meet the growing needs of the traffic; second, that with the development of the west it may be necessary, not to-morrow, but before long, to operate the western division from Winnipeg, in which city there would be a local executive, which would have plenary powers and which would conduct the great western division along independent lines. As for the removal of the offices from Montreal to Winnipeg, that was too absurd. The charter, the law itself, provided that these must be at Montreal. But the west was making history; it would have an influential story; and the management was alive to the tremendous possibilities of the future in that great country.

AN EXCITING TRIP

EXCURSIONISTS WHO VISIT ST. PIERRE HURRIEDLY REJOIN THEIR SHIP.

Castries, Island of St. Lucia, B.W.I., Jan. 27.—The Royal Mail steamer 'Esk' took over four hundred excursionists to St. Pierre, Island of Martinique, on Saturday and returned here to-day. She reports that while at St. Pierre at five o'clock in the afternoon Mont Pelée erupted. At the time there were over two hundred people ashore and great alarm was felt for their safety. Volunteers from among the passengers who had remained on board assisted the crews of the ship's boats in hastening to the rescue. After forty minutes of excitement all the passengers were brought back safely to the ship. Apparently, about eight hundred feet of the cone of the volcano has been blown away. Dense clouds of smoke passed three-quarters of a mile from the 'Esk.'

THE HORRORS OF FAMINE

Crops in Sweden and Finland Ruined by Rain and Frost

STARVATION FACES THOUSANDS IF RELIEF IS NOT SENT.

From all parts and many sources come reports of suffering and distress which the inhabitants of Northern Sweden and Finland are experiencing and likely to endure as a result of the failure of crops in those parts last season. From newspapers just received and immigrants recently arrived in Montreal it is learned that thousands of people will feel the effects of the poor crops and dire distress is threatened unless immediate and substantial assistance is forwarded to the affected districts.

The situation in Sweden is said to be not as bad as in Finland and yet it is serious enough, according to the latest information available. The Swedish American newspapers, for several weeks past, have been giving accounts of the situation, and publishing appeals to the Swedish population for assistance. As early as November last the Hon. C. A. Smith, of Minneapolis, telegraphed the United States ambassador, Mr. W. W. Thomas, at Stockholm, for a confirmation or explanation of the reports received concerning the threatened famine. The reply, published in the Minneapolis 'Times' of Jan. 7, stated that four million crowns, or a million dollars, would be required to make up the deficit caused by the failure of the crops; or, in other words, that amount would be needed to keep the people of the Norrland, or Northern Sweden, from starvation.

The cause of the trouble is said to have been the extremely rainy season and the early frosts. Oats, rye and other cereals rotted in the stalk long before maturity on account of the continuous wet weather. Potatoes, which are the staple article of diet in many parts of the country, either rotted in the ground or were frozen in the hills long before the proper time for digging. The grass and hay crops were ruined also by the rain. Fortunately the southern part of the country did not pass through quite as unfavorable climatic conditions and some proportion of the average crop was saved. To meet the immediate want in the north supplies have been sent from the south, but it is said that the new crop, together with the stores on hand, will be totally inadequate to meet the demands and large shipments from outside must be secured. The total population of Sweden is said to be 5,400,000. Seventy thousand of these are numbered among the sufferers. There are few railways in the famine district but the railways that exist are carrying food and produce of all kinds as far as their lines extend. In some parts cattle are being killed for the double reason that there is no fodder for them and that they are required for food for the populace. The report that famine bread had to be made of moss and bark and grasses is confirmed, and it is stated that the privation that will be experienced between now and next harvest, without alleviation from other lands must be something terrible. Outside of agriculture, which is uncertain, Sweden is rich in minerals. Subscriptions from American compatriots have been pouring into the famine fund for weeks past. Concerts and other special efforts have been organized to assist, and to interest all who might be able to lend their aid. Up to Jan. 13 the Swedish American 'Post,' of Minneapolis had raised and forwarded ten thousand crowns, or $2,868.65, and the subscription lists are still open.

Outside of agriculture, the returns from which are so uncertain, Sweden is rich in minerals and furs, but the people who come from Sweden complain that the home government is behind the times; that the construction of railways and the maintenance of public highways is neglected to the great detriment of the country. As a result of these and other circumstances a great exodus of young men from Sweden has taken place; industries are suffering for want of men capable of carrying them on, and farm help is very scarce. It is said that there are few families in Sweden who have not some representatives in Canada or the United States. Persons who have been in this country for some time state that the ordinary working man of Sweden, living as he does, is as well off as his fellow in this country, but that his mode of living and the conveniences he enjoys are much inferior to those of his Canadian counterpart.

SITUATION IN FINLAND.

According to reports, the situation in Finland is serious in the extreme. Out of a total population of about two millions and a half, 400,000 people are said to be affected by the failure of last season's crops. The circumstances and causes here are almost identical with those existing in Sweden, but the distress is reported to be much more acute. Potatoes, fish and rye bread are the food staples of these people, and all failed last year almost absolutely. For months the inhabitants have been drawing on accumulated stores in the large centres, but these are now exhausted, and large importations have already been made. Oats have been imported from Canada for seed next spring, the entire home-grown stock of this cereal having been consumed for fodder. There are no large cities in the north, and when the crops fail the absence of manufacturing industries, mining or an established fur trade leaves the people helpless. Like the Swedes, they are considered an ambitious, independent and thrifty people, and the appeals for assistance have been issued only to their compatriots, and these have met with a hearty but still insufficient response.

The 'Swedish American Post' of Jan. 6, referring to the famine in Finland, said:

The famine in Finland, due to the inclement weather, has caused great distress in the stricken districts. Russia has shut in the Finnish population from the outer world, and now the Russian government has declared itself willing to receive cash contributions for distribution among the destitute Finns, thereby hoping to pacify the uneasy subjects. This will hardly be successful. Those who know the graft of the Russian officials would not entrust them with the distributing of their contributions. We have received contributions for the sufferers in Norriand, Sweden, and forwarded such contributions to the committee, appointed by the Swedish government for the express purpose of receiving and distributing same. But whatever our subscribers and friends desire to contribute for the aid of famine stricken Finlanders we will turn over to some committee, organized by the Finns in this country; by following this plan we are confident that every dollar will be conscientiously divided among the needy, and at the same time we are not aiding the Russian bear in his russifying movement.

The Finlanders are emigrating to foreign countries, especially the United States and Canada, in greater numbers than ever before. In some districts the male population has diminished to a mere fraction, and the women and children are only awaiting transportation for their removal to a country where they will enjoy peace and liberty.

SORROWS OF IMMIGRANTS

FINNS AND SYRIANS DEPORTED AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 30.—Sixteen of the 300 steerage passengers who arrived on the SS. 'Numidian,' on Wednesday, were rejected by the medical officer of the Immigration Department, and ordered to be deported, owing to the indications of trachoma. The United States commissioner also 'held up' six passengers, and the whole party, which was made up of Finns and Syrians, were marched on board the steamer by the immigration guardians.

PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA.

REPORT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30 LAST.

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—The Public Works report for the financial year ending June 30 last shows an expenditure as follows:

Harbor and river works	$2,277,767
Dredging plant	846,566
Slides and booms	260,750
Bridges and roads	400,125
Public buildings	2,040,382
Telegraphs	628,211
Miscellaneous	331,988
Total	$6,785,789

The government, in addition to this outlay, advanced $550,000 to the Montreal Harbor Board. The revenue in the year was $230,169. The Deputy Minister recommends that an increase of the dredging fleet in the lower provinces, in Manitoba and in British Columbia be made.

THE HON. MR. HAULTAIN

A REPORT THAT THE PREMIER OF THE TERRITORIES MAY SHORTLY RESIGN.

Winnipeg, Jan. 30.—An Indian Head, N.W.T., despatch to the 'Telegram' says: 'There is good authority for the statement that among the political possibilities of the near future in the North-West Territories is the resignation of the premier, the Hon. Mr. Haultain. As regards theoretical politics there is evidently something in the air. What it is does not appear to have leaked out, but the rumor is being circulated, and apparently on some authority, that Mr. Haultain is about to retire from the premiership of the Territories. It is said that another judgeship is to be created in the west, and he is to fill the position. If that be so, Mr. Haultain, as Attorney-General of the Territories, has an undoubted right to the position. What the result of Mr. Haultain leaving the North-West Government at the present moment would be it is hard to contemplate. Mr. George Hedley Vicars Bulyea would be left as the only minister, and both hands would be full if he were called upon to advise the Lieutenant-Governor as to the appointment of a premier and other ministers.

ONTARIO WARDENS.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 27.—This afternoon Joshua Cox, of the township of Olden, was elected warden of Frontenac county.

Brockville, Ont., Jan. 27.—R. W. Watchorn, of Merrickville, was to-day elected warden of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 27.—The County Council of Hastings county met for organization this afternoon, and W. J. Douglas, councillor for No. 7 division, was elected warden for the ensuing year.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—Charles Moher, of Galetta, was elected warden of the county of Carleton this morning.

L'Orignal, Ont., Jan. 27.—The County Council for the united counties of Prescott and Russell met here to-day and elected Evangeliste Chartrand, of Cumberland, as warden for the year.

Lindsay, Ont., Jan. 27.—Victoria County Council this afternoon elected John Bailey, reeve of Laxton, warden of Victoria county.

Ask
Your Neighbors
to Form
a 'Witness' Club
with You.

THE LATE PRESIDENT.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S EULOGY UPON HIS PREDECESSOR.

Canton, O., Jan. 27.—President Roosevelt to-night participated in a notable tribute to the memory of President McKinley. He was the principal orator at a banquet given under the auspices of the Canton Republican League, in commemoration of the birthday of McKinley. Surrounded by friends, neighbors and business and political associates of the dead President, he pronounced a brilliant and eloquent eulogy upon the life and works of McKinley, a eulogy regarded by many as the most beautiful and heartfelt tribute ever paid to the memory of the distinguished dead.

Among the guests assembled about the boards were some of the most distinguished men in the civil, public and political life of the country.

MERRY LEGISLATORS.

Chicago, Jan. 30.—A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature declaring that it shall be unlawful for one person to kiss another unless he can prove he is free from contagious or infectious diseases, says a despatch to the 'Tribune' from St. Paul. The bill enacts that the certificate of a physician declaring a person to have a weak heart shall constitute a bar to the indulgence of kissing, and violation of the bill is accounted a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine.

THE MAIL BAG.

Debert Station, N.S., Jan. 11, 1903.

Gentlemen,—I received my Bible and am very pleased with it. I did not have very much trouble getting the subscribers for the 'Messenger.' Every one that has seen the Bible says it is a very nice one for such a little work.

P. GRAHAM.

Springhill, N.S., Jan. 26, 1903.

Gentlemen,—Enclosed find $1.00 as subscription fee for the 'Weekly Witness.' We wish to renew our subscription again as we have again settled down, after selling the old place and wandering in various places. We cannot do without it any longer. We realize its importance, especially when we look for true statements in regard to events as they occur from day to day. We believe that the 'Witness' is a conscientious paper and for this reason we regard it as the best paper and choose it for our home.

Knowing its former worth and believing that it stands just as high, if not higher, to-day, we hope to see it again in our home in a few days upon receipt of this. CHARLES GRAHAM.

London, England, Jan. 7, 1902.

Gentlemen,—I am sorry I was not in London, when the notification for 'World Wide' arrived. If I have had the misfortune to be crossed off your list please start again with No. 53. It is equally valuable to me here, as it was when living in Toronto. I have seen nothing of a similar kind in England to be compared with it.

Yours truly,

ARTHUR COX.

Kintail, Jan. 27, 1903.

Gentlemen,—I received your fountain pen and am much pleased with it. It is equal to any I have used. Thanking you very much for same.

Yours, very truly,

R. A. CARRICK.

Blenheim, Ont., Jan. 20, 1903.

Gentlemen,—The 'fountain pen (premium) has been received, tried and exceeds our expectations. We always expect everything as represented from your house.

Yours respectfully,

N. E. MALLORY.

Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,—Please change my address on the 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.' These papers are generally borrowed when I get through with them. Bostonians appreciate a good thing.

FRANK PEDEN.

Presbyterian Mission, Alberni, B.C.

Gentlemen,—I always turn to the 'Witness' with the comfortable home-like feeling of meeting an old friend. I enjoy its editorials, and am specially interested in the Home Department, missionary news, and the cheery and encouraging paragraphs by Mrs. Jack. Enclosed find one dollar for the 'Weekly Witness.' I wil be looking for its arrival.

Yours, sincerely,

K. CAMERON.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

At a union meeting of the churches of Ingersoll, a resolution was passed favoring the reduction of liquor licenses from eight to five.

Messrs. D. W. Ross, John Moffat, F. I. Walton and John McClelland were elected on Thursday to fill the vacancies in the Parry Sound Council.

The superintendent of Algonquin Park, near Renfrew, reports that the wolves are increasing rapidly, and an effort is being made to poison them.

The roll of Queen's University, Kingston, shows that there are 841 students in daily attendance, the largest number in the history of the institution.

Alexander Gordon, one of the early settlers of Kincardine, died on Wednesday evening at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

Messrs. T. Armstrong & Bros., furriers, of Lindsay, have assigned to J. E. Weldon. The liabilities are about $10,000, with assets of about the same amount.

Coroner Greenwood, of Sutton West, has reported the accidental suffocation there on Saturday night of Charles Bernard O'Neil, an infant, found dead in bed.

Mr. John Kennedy, eighty years of age, and one of the best-known farmers in Middlesex, died on Tuesday night in London Township. He was born at Richmond Hill, in Markham Township.

The Rev. Mr. MacWilliams, pastor of the Wenworth Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, has declined a proffered increase of $100 to his salary of $1,400, as the congregation were divided on the matter

At a meeting of the local South African veterans of Hamilton, on Wednesday a vigorous protest was registered against the proposal to use the remainder of the patriotic fund for fitting out the kilties.

A telegram announcing the death of M. de Fancouran, former Belgian Consul to Canada, has been received at Ottawa. He died at Santiago, Chili, where he has been doing consular duty since his removal from Ottawa.

The firm of H. E. Bradley & Co., who conducted a large tailoring establishment at Peterborough, has assisgned, with liabilities amounting to $11,000, while the stock is valued at $8,000. The principal losers wil be Toronto firms.

At Cornwall the safe in the county building is locked, the treasurer, the only one who knew the combination, is dead, and consequently before the County Council can do business the services of a safe-picker will have to be engaged.

Two men, who registered as J. M. Gay, Harriston, Michigan, and D. W. Griffin, of Brockville, created a sensation in Ottawa on Tuesday by shouting out prayers for the regeneration of the world from the main tower of the parliament buildings.

Jessie Ross, eighteen years of age, of London, Ont., was discovered on Wednesday night in the street, suffering, from a dose of carbolic acid, taken because she 'wanted to join her father,' who died at Stratford last fall. She will probably recover.

Foster Johnston of North Wakefield, while crossing the Ottawa, Northern, and Western track near that village, with his team of horses, was struck by an engine. Both horses were killed and Johnston was found later by the train hands, lying unconscious in a snow drift, but not seriously injured.

At Tilsonburg, a shunting engine became uncontrollable on a grade, and after the crew had jumped collided with several standing cars, wrecking them and injuring three men, named Meanie, Markle, and Raison. In the last collision the engine reversed herself, and starting back up the grade met the crew, and was taken in charge again.

Mr. T. Johnstone and his wife, of Port Dover, on Wednesday night registered at the Simcoe Hotel, Hamilton, and retired at an early hour. Soon after, Mrs. Reading, wife of the proprietor, noticed a smell of gas, which led to the discovery of Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone in an unconscious condition. The accident, which so nearly came to proving fatal, is believed to have resulted from blowing out the gas.

While at work breaking ice overhanging the old Booth mill site, at Chaudiere Falls, Robert Davis, dynamo tender for Mr. J. R. Booth, fell into the Ottawa river immediately below the foot of the falls. He swam to the middle of the channel, and seized a large cake of ice, and was carried by the current down stream to a point just below the bridge, where he struck the eddy, and gradually worked his way over to the Hull side. A number of workmen collected and threw a rope over the bridge, which Mr. Davis caught, and was pulled to safety.

Ernest Edwards, a farmer of the 8th Concession, Township of Raleigh, is authority for the statement that a remarkable strike of oil has been made on his farm, about three and a half miles south-east of here. The drilling was commenced three weeks ago by Dr. Hall and J. T. O'Keefe, forming, with others, what is known as the Chatham Oil Company. On Tuesday a test was made of twenty barrels a day, and on Wednesday, after shooting fifteen feet deeper, a spout of oil shot up a distance of sixty feet, almost strangling a driller named Johnson, who was on the top of the derrick. It took half an hour to plug the well, and by that time fifty barrels of oil were running down the ditches. The well is four hundred feet deep.

QUEBEC.

The latest rumor in connection with the expiry of Sir L. A. Jette's term of office as lieutenant-governor, is that he will be made a senator, thus securing, his indemnity as a retired judge included, an annual income of $5,000.

A despatch from St. John's, Que., states that Judge and Mrs. Paradis were nearly asphyxiated by gas on account of a blocked chimney, but though yet confined to their beds they are on the rapid road to recovery.

Grover Bailey, the eighteen-year-old son of Mr. C. F. Bailey, of Beebe Plain, was cleaning a gun on Tuesday forenoon, preparing to go hunting in the afternoon. The gun was loaded and accidentally went off. The charge entered the young man's chest killing him instantly.

Mr. L. C. Belanger, K.C., has been formally discharged by Judge Lemieux, sitting in the Court of King's Bench at Sherbrooke. In October Mr. Belanger was tried and convicted on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. The Court of Appeals, Montreal, quashed the conviction on the ground of fatal irregularities in the proceedings.

The Hon. James N. Castle, who was born and educated at Waterloo, died at his home in Stillwater, Minn., on the second of January, suddenly, of heart disease. He went west forty years ago and studied law at St. Paul. At the Bar and in politics he was a prominent figure for many years and served a term in Congress.

Mr. D. B. Hanna, the third vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway, was in the city of Quebec on Wednesday making an inspection of the dock and other terminal facilities of the Great Northern, and also in connection with the probable purchase of the Quebec-Hawkesbury line by the Mackenzie-Mann interests to form an eastern terminus of their transportation line.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. T. Keville Doherty, will leave next month on a trip to Japan. They will be absent about ten weeks. Mr. Fisher will visit the exhibition at Osaka, where Canada has arranged to have a fine exhibit, but his chief object is to ascertain from personal investigation on the spot whether some practical measures cannot be devised for extending our trade with Japan.

One hundred and fifty specimens of copper ore, collected by Principal Dresser, of St. Francis College, Richmond, have been sent to Germany that sections may be cut out of them for examination under microscope. These specimens were all found by Mr. Dresser in the Eastern Townships. He has made a special study of these belts of copper-bearing rocks, which are largely developed in the vicinity of Sherbrooke. It is believed that the research shown in the study of these prospects will be of great benefit to the renewed activity of copper mining in the district.

On Wednesday morning a man's hand was found near Lennoxville, and about the same time another portion of his body was found at Waterville, four miles further on. He had evidently fallen between the cars and been dragged until his body was torn to pieces. The only clue to his identity that could be found was fragments of a letter. It began 'Dear brother,' and was signed 'Horace Bailey.' About the only paragraph which could be deciphered referred to his father, who evidently lived in New Hampshire, and had changed his name to Ira Dugan. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Hon. Judge and Mrs. Paradis, of St. Johns, Que., were almost asphyxiated by stove gas the other night. When the man in charge of the furnace came to the judge's house on Thursday morning he was surprised to find everything perfectly silent. Suspecting that there must be something wrong, he went up to the judge's room, and knocked at the door, but received no reply. He then opened the door and found Mr. and Mrs. Paradis almost asphyxiated. A doctor, who was at once summoned and revived the two patients by means of artificial respiration, declared that another half hour's delay would have been fatal. A servant who slept in an upper room had herself been so much overcome by the gas that, although conscious, she had not the strength to rise from her bed.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

A new German paper has been established at Edmonton.

Over two hundred and fifty crews are engaged in the whitefish business on Lake Winnipeg this winter.

Handsome stone offices will be erected by the Bank of British North America on Main street, Winnipeg, adjoining the Dominion Bank.

The large flour mill and elevator owned by Messrs. Robert Muir & Co., at Gladstone, were totally destroyed by fire last week.

At a well-attended meeting of the Presbyterian Church, Shoal Lake, a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. Mr. Davidson, of Meaford, Ont.

Thomas Porter, a Canadian Northern brakeman, died at Winnipeg on Wednesday as a result of an accident at Neepawa on the same day.

At Ptarmigan Mine, in Kootenay, on Monday, Edward Wills and William Wilton, miners, drilled into an old charge of dynamite, exploding it. Wills was killed and Wilton injured.

The new dwelling house of Mr. W. A. Myers, editor of the Shoal Lake 'Star,' was totally destroyed by fire Saturday week. The cause is supposed to be from a defect in the chimney. His loss is about $1,500, partially insured.

Word from Victoria, B.C., says that the steamer 'Glad Tidings, which was sunk at Shushartie Bay, may be raised. The 'Glad Tidings' was the Methodist missionary boat, and did pioneer work off the coast of British Columbia.

After years of fighting for possession of Deadman's Island, which has always been recognized as part of Stanley park, Mr. Theodore Ludgate has succeeded in defeating the systematic opposition of those who aimed to preserve the people's park from industrial intrusion. He will secure undisturbed possession and a title, through a special agreement entered into by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and will proceed at once to establish lumber mills of twice the capacity of any others in the west, employing upwards of five hundred hands continuously in all branches of the enterprise, Chinese being specifically barred under the terms of the concession. Another mill of large proportions, to cater wholly to Oriental and Australian export trade, is projected as a supplemental feature, while, as partial recognition of the city's forced surrender of the jurisdiction over what has always been counted part of the public work, Stanley park in its entirety will be formally deeded to the city. It has to date been held under lease at a nominal rental. The Ludgate enterprises will involve a primary expenditure of $1,500,000.

At Souris last week E. Burgoyne, a farm laborer in the employ of Mr. Geo. Cherry, met with an accident which resulted in almost immediate death. The young man was the first up and went out to attend to the horses. He was soon followed by Mr. Cherry, but upon Mr. Cherry's entering the stable he noticed Mr. Burgoyne lying face down on the floor, and he at once went to him and was horrified to find him unconscious. Dr. Henderson was at once notified, but before his arrival the young man had passed away without regaining consciousness. As the cause of death was a mystery, Coroner Chambers, of Elgin, was notified, and after due investigation it was found that two of the horses were loose, and it was concluded that the young man, while trying to catch them had received a kick on the stomach, which caused his death.

Acting under instructions from the Attorney-General of Manitoba, Dr. McLeod, the coroner at Stonewall, left for Galacia, about twenty-five miles north of Teulon, to hold an inquest on the body of a girl reported murdered. The jury returned a verdict that the girl came to her death from a gun shot, the gun being in the hands of Wasil Homeny. Homeny had already been arrested by Detective McKenzie, and after the verdict had been given was arraigned before Mr. Chatfield, J. P., and sent up for trial, the shooting being admitted, but the testimony of nearly all the witnesses would indicate accident, the purport of it being that Homeny and a cousin were visiting Christmas morning at the home of the girl, and the cousin had a gun with only one cartridge in it. Homeny wanted to shoot the gun off. He had never before handled or shot a gun off. He went outside to shoot at a mark, and going to the window called to the girl that he would shoot at the grindstone She went up to the window and told him not to shoot at the grindstone as he might break it, but to shoot at a tree, and in turning to do so the gun was discharged, the charge going through the window and entering her forehead about the lower centre, and causing instant death.

That Henry Spence, deceased, came to his death on Jan. 8, 1903, indirectly from the effects of whiskey given him without malicious intent by William Govanlock, S. B. Jacobs and Clifford Murphy, on the evening of Monday, Jan. 5, 1903.' This is the verdict of the jury that heard all the evidence given at the coroner's inquest into the death of Spence, at Neepoos. Immediately after the announcement of this verdict on Tuesday evening, warrants were issued for the arrest of the three men mentioned. They were promptly taken into custody and given a preliminary hearing before Mr. Gordon, magistrate, to-day. Constable Johnston and Prof. Kenrick were the chief witnesses at the coroner's inquest last night. The constable saw Spence between the 5th and the time he died. He had taken an ante-mortem statement from deceased on Jan. 8, about noon. Spence realized he was dying, and said that on the night of Jan. 5 he was in Calhoun's. There he met Govanlock, Murphy and Jacobs. They gave him a drink of whiskey out of a bottle in the washroom. They then all went out and crossed the street and they gave him another drink when near the Star bakery. Then they went down the street and when near the corner of Davidson's shop they forced him to take more, he resisted, then they threw him on his back, forced the neck of the bottle into his mouth and poured the contents down his throat. He could not help himself and the whiskey was running out of his mouth when he got up. He said that all three had held him down and Bert Davidson had witnessed it but had not helped them. Then they took him home, Davidson helping. Prof. Kenrick, government analyst, gave very important evidence, going to show he had made a test for morphine but found none present. He had found sufficient absolute alcohol to come within the limits of a poisoning case.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Charles Murphy, aged 23, was killed at Waverly mine on Saturday morning. He fell to the bottom of the shaft.

Mrs. Marsten, on trial at Fredericton for the murder of her husband by administering poison, was acquited on Saturday afternoon.

The New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association held a successful meeting at Woodstock last week. The speakers included the Hon. L. P. Farris, Mr. F. W. Hodson, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Prof. Macoun, Mr. S. Blair and Mr. Harold Jones.

The St. John chief of police has received a despatch stating that James Given, a native of St. John, had been killed in the woods at Traceyville, Me., by the fall of a tree. Relatives of the deceased living on Erin street were notified by the police. Given worked in the Maine woods every winter.

Large additions are to be made to the garrison at Halifax. The Worcester Regiment will be brought from Bermuda, a force to be known as the Blue Marines will replace the Royal Artillery, and two ships' companies of about one thousand men will be stationed permanently at the barracks for emergency service on ships of war.

It is reported that smallpox is prevalent in the Barnes railway construction camp at Chipman. Another man named Bastarache reached Moncton on Saturday from Chipman and proceeded to Buctouche. The authorities at Buctouche were communicated with, and found that he was suffering from the disease. A Moncton boarding house is quarantined in consequence.

At Big River, three miles from Bathurst, on Sunday afternoon, Emery Vineau, while handling a shotgun which was loaded for rabbit shooting, accidentally discharged it. The contents struck his wife in the leg, lodging at the back of the knee. Dr. McNichol was quickly in attendance. On Monday Drs. McNichol and Meahan performed an operation, and succeeded in taking out most of the shot. The limb is badly shattered, but there are hopes of saving it.

The will of Mr. Phillip Thomson, of Halifax, contains the following bequests: Presbyterian College, Pine Hill; Home for Aged Women, Blind School, Deaf and Dumb and Protestant Industrial School, Infants' Home, S. P. C. A., Dispensary, Poor Association, Y. M. C. A., Women's Christian Association, $1,000 each; B. A. B. and Tract Society, Nova Scotia Bible Society, Benevolent Society of St. Andrews, Presbyterian Church, St. Andrews Sabbath School, St. Andrews Church session fund, $500 each; St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, $8,000; Widows and Orphans' Fund of Presbyterian Church, $1,000; Annie C. McNutt, wife of L. C. McNutt, Fredericton 'Herald,' $1,000. The residue, valued at $20,000, is distributed equally between the following funds of the Presbyterian Church of Canada: Maritime Section, Home Mission, Foreign Mission, Aged and Infirm Ministers, Widow and Orphans' Augmentation.

The schooner 'Ina,' Capt. Seely, before reported ashore at Petit Manan, has become a total wreck. The deckload was frozen so badly that it went overboard en bloc. The hull, etc., was sold for $150 and the cargo of lumber for $115. The cargo was insured for $1,350. The 'Ina' was 111 tons register, and was built at Wallborough in 1890. She was owned by Capt. Erb, who recently purchased her, and spent about $600 on her in repairs. The owner's loss will be quite heavy, as the vessel was uninsured. The 'Ina,' which was bound from Parrsboro for New York, went ashore about five o'clock on Sunday morning during a thick vapor. The light could be seen for a time, and Capt. Seely judged he was some three miles further off than he was. The place where the 'Ina' stranded is where the schooner 'Pefetta' was wrecked a few years ago. It is very isolated, and the nearest inhabitants are about eleven miles away.

NOTES OF THE NEWS.

A fire at the Princess dock, Glasgow, did damage to the extent of £35,000.

Austria-Hungary's new tariff provides for increases of duty on all manufactured imports.

The result of the Spanish budget for 1902 shows that Spain has a surplus of $9,600,000.

It is said that Mr. Carnegie's offer of $250,000 for the use of international tribunals meeting at The Hague was rejected.

The United States Government has sent a demand to the Dominion Government for the payment of $35,000 due the Clyde Steamship Line.

The White Star Company's steamer 'Cedric,' the largest steamer in the world, will make her maiden voyage next month.

The will of the late Archbishop of Canterbury was offered for probate on Wednesday in London. The value of the estate is placed at £18,262.

Major Edwin F. Glenn, of the 5th Infantry, who was tried at Manilla on the charge of unlawfuly killing prisoners of war has been acquitted.

Nineteen Chinamen, who it is claimed entered the United States illegally, have been arrested at Rouse's Point and are in jail at Port Henry, N.J.

A special court met secretly in Dresden on Wednesday to try the suit for divorce brought by the Crown Prince of Saxony against his wife, and adjourned until Feb. 11.

A despatch received at Madrid from Pamplona, Wednesday, states that the town of Caparroso has been half destroyed by the overflowing of the River Dragon, and 50 persons are missing.

Three black bears attacked the children of a mountaineer named Parker, living on the road from Mone to Arcadia, Virginia, on the James river, and killed his two-year-old baby.

A barber named Kekulla, who has been arrested at Altena, Rhenish Prussia, for stabbing two women, is supposed to be the man who two years ago stabbed forty women and girls at Kiel, and escaped.

Because they quarrelled over the conviction of Col. Lynch, who was recently convicted of treason, Thomas Lynch killed James Golden, an Englishman, in front of a Brooklyn saloon on Thursday.

The German ambassador, speaking at a banquet in the German colony in Vienna in honor of the Emperor William's birthday, advised his countrymen to abstain from interference in the international affairs of Austria-Hungary.

It has transpired that Mr. John D. Rockefeller is the 'generous friend' who has subscribed $100,000 a year for a period of ten years to the work of the general educational board recently chartered by the American Congress.

At a meeting of the Great Eastern Railway Company's shareholders Lord Claud Hamilton, the chairman, declared that the road had tried a United States locomotive for a year and a half, and found it to be a complete failure.

Reinforcements of troops have been ordered to sail from India for Aden, with the object of strengthening the British garrison there, in consequence of the increase in the Turkish forces in the disputed hinterland.

The members of the Congressional subcommittee investigating the New England coal situation, upon concluding their work, stated that a combination of some sort had existed between coal operators to raise prices.

The Right Hon. Gerald Balfour, president of the Board of Trade, speaking at Newport, Monmouthshire, on Wednesday night, foreshadowed the elevation of the Board of Trade into a Ministry of Commerce.

The shipbuilders of Glasgow state that the prospects for the shipping industries of the Clyde are very discouraging, and that a reduction in wages is unavoidable. In the event of a strike 30,000 men will be affected.

The great Krupp establishment of Germany has been converted into a limited liability company, the greater part of the shares to remain the property of Bertha Krupp, a daughter, who is the richest heiress in Germany.

Two electric tram cars seriously collided on Thursday near Cape Martin, in France, and several persons were injured, among whom was Israel Langwell, the author, who received a severe wound below the eye.

Representative McLaughlin has introduced a resolution in the Kansas House extending the warmest admiration and heartiest good-will to Col. Lynch, and assuring him that Kansas looks upon him as a soldier of liberty and patriot of the highest order.

It is officially announced that the Crown Princess Louise of Saxony has formally renounced all her rights. The King ratifies the renunciation, and besides, orders that the Princess shall be excluded from all rights belonging to members of the royal house.

The Spanish Government is endeavoring to get a new navy by retaking the government railways, which are leased to Frenchmen, and turning them over to an Anglo-American syndicate for a term of years, in return for which the syndicate will equip the ships desired.

The Court of Cassation, Rome, has quashed the sentence of thirty years passed on Pallizola, a former Deputy of Palermo, and a member of the Mafia, for inciting others to murder Signor Notarbartolo at Palermo, and he will be given a new trial at Florence.

A newly-organized German electric works combination, with a capital of $75,000,000, it is believed, will purchase within a short time the well-known gas motor firm of Koenting Bros., of Hanover, Germany, on account of the increasing use of small, as well as large, gas motors.

The non-union railway men and dock laborers in Amsterdam, Holland, were attacked by a party of strikers on Thursday, and in the fight several were injured by knives and clubs before a strong force of infantry and marines assisted the police, and obtained order. There is danger of passenger traffic being stopped.

MONTREAL NEWS.

After much wrangling, the City Council has decided to erect the Carnegie library on Viger square, corner of Craig and St. Denis streets.

Mrs. Husler and Miss Clarine Dufeau, a sixteen-year-old girl, came to the city from St. Lin to visit friends on St. Dominique street. On retiring they blew out the gas. Miss Dufeau is dead, and Mrs. Husler is not expected to recover.

In addressing a meeting of marine engineers, the Hon. J. I. Tarte said the educational system in the Province of Quebec was in a deplorable state. While a minister he had been forced to employ engineers on government steamers and dredges at Sorel and Quebec who could neither read nor write. 'While they were good mechanics, how could such illiterate men hope to compete with the world?' asked Mr. Tarte.

The Rev. W. I. Shaw, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., has accepted the principalship of the Wesleyan College, in succession to Principal Maggs, who returns to England this summer, the Canadian climate not agreeing with his family. Dr. Shaw was principal of the college from 1874 to 1900, and so will simply resume the post which ill-health forced him to leave three years ago.

The gang which for some time past has been terrorizing householders who use slot gas metres, by breaking into their houses and smashing the metres for the purpose of stealing the money therein deposited, met its deserts on Thursday at the hands of Judge Desnoyers, when he sentenced Arias Corriveau, the leader of the gang, to six years in St. Vincent de Paul, and Albert Vezina and Edouard Rousseau, to five years, and Albert Goulet to a term of four years.

Mr. J. Arthur Franchere, deputy sheriff of Montreal, died early on Thursday morning at Marieville, Que., as the result of an accident while a passenger on the Central Vermont train on Wednesday. The car in which he was a passenger became detached from the front part of the train. The detached car proceeded and ran into the fore part of the train, which had slowed up. Mr. Franchere, who was standing at the moment of the crash, was thrown across a seat, sustaining injuries which resulted in his death at his father's home. Deceased was forty years of age and unmarried.

A fire at 18 Hospital street on Thursday did seven thousands dollars' damage. The building belongs to the Borland estate, and the loss is fully covered by insurance. The lower floor of the building was occupied by Messrs. Robert Dalgleish & Co., importing agents. The other offices in the building were occupied by S. Abrahams, manufacturers' agent; Thomas Hiam, insurance agent; John Pinder & Co., agents; Lewis S. Black, A. G. Walford, accountant; J. M. Kirk, manufacturers' agent; J. B. Stevenson. The warehouse of James Stuart, on the east side of the burned building, suffered damage by smoke, and the Merchants' lunch rooms, on the west side, suffered slight damage by water.

A despatch from New York dated Jan. 30, says:—A young man, who said his name was James Carr, and that he had just arrived from Montreal, took a room on Thursday night, in a private boarding house at 344 East Forty-fifth street and went to bed at once. This morning he was found dead with every gas jet in the room turned on full. A note with his name signed to it directed that the sum of $1,500, which was found in his pockets, should be turned over to John Sedman, of Montreal. The body was taken to the morgue. Neither of the above names appears in the Montreal city directory, and up to the time of going to press the police have received no word of the case.

The secretary of McGill University has written the Mayor, on behalf of the governors, protesting against the proposal to erect a wireless telegraph station on Mount Royal. The governors declare that the operation of such a station would impair the usefulness of the physical laboratories, which are about seven hundred yards in a straight line from the top of Mount Royal, and which were erected and equipped at a cost of nearly $300,000. They also claim that there would be increased danger from fire arising from defective insulation of electric wires of all kinds throughout the city. The governors declare that the operation of such a station would prevent the continuance of the important investigations which for some years have been carried on in the laboratories and which have contributed perhaps more than anything else to promote the reputation of the university.

During his visit to Montreal last week in an interview with a 'Witness' reporter Mr. Marconi, the inventor, said:—'I do not pretend that wireless telegraphy will bring in the millenium, and yet it should certainly have assuaging effects, for, in the first place, we will offer cheaper rates, which will enable interchange between different countries to be constant; in the second place, this inter-communication, which is denied to animals, and which man only is capable of enjoying, is bound to smooth away many prejudices which still exist, although, of course, the civilized world has become more and more brought under common interests with the facilities for interchange which existed before the advent of wireless telegraphy. My thought was never the selfish one of profit. I hoped for the general good. I believe I have realized the general benefit; first, commercially, secondly, from the point of view of what I may call the brotherhood of the race. This will be an agency which will more and more make this brotherhood a reality.'

A large audience greeted Prof. J. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture, at the Y. M. C. A. hall on Thursday, Mr. A. M. McKay, in the chair. The title of the lecture was 'The agricultural resources of our country.' Prof. Robertson spoke of the vastness of our country and its splendid climate, and laid particular stress on the fact that better wheat can be grown and better live stock raised than in any other country in the world. He commended the teaching of agriculture in the public schools, and drew comparisons between the inertia and shiftlessness of the South and the enterprising, vigorous manhood of the North. Even the plants appeared to be affected by our invigorating climate. He urged the young men to be their own masters, to procure intelligent occupations, and to get the best that was to be had out of life. It is by this that Canada will become still greater. The best time is the present, and the best opportunities are to be had now. There is plenty of room in the North-West; vast tracks of land are waiting to be cultivated. The progress of the country is marvellous. Six to seven percent of the foodstuffs produced here is sent to other countries. The income for the past year was eighty millions of dollars, compared with twenty-seven millions ten years ago. This is the result of education and intelligent labor.

TEMPERANCE PLEDGE CRUSADE HONOR ROLL.

Up to Monday Night, Feb. 2.

JULIA B. PATTEN, Grand Bank, Nfld.
*Thomas E. Bovril, Blind River, Ont.
***A. C. Hoffman, Arden, Ont.
*Roy Sinclair, St. Francis, Me., U.S.
*Charles McKay, Walkerton, Ont.
*J. Henwood, Westbrook, N.S.
*N. Slater, Hoyt, N.B.
*L. N. B. Campbell, Minneapolis, Minn.,
Arthur Dickson, Westmeath, Ont.
Pearl McCagherty, Westmeath, Ont.
Alex. Fraser, Westmeath, Ont.
E. J. COLWELL, Robertson Point, N.B.

Total Signatures to date 8,313.

Those with this mark* after their names have sent in at least forty signatures to the pledge. Each additional list of twenty names entitles the sender to an additional *

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TRIES TO FORCE THE HAND OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—According to the representations made to the government at Ottawa British Columbia is determined to shut out Chinese immigration and the 'Witness' correspondent hears that the Federal Parliament may this winter pass an exclusion act to keep out John Chinaman. There is no official announcement of the Dominion's policy in that direction, but Pacific coast representatives will be satisfied with nothing less than refusing Chinamen admission to their province. Clearly the Dominion Cabinet does not relish adopting the exclusion policy. Otherwise British Columbia would have had its way long ere this. But the federal minister's hand is forced. Mr. Prior comes down with a whole string of arguments for turning the Chinaman back at the Canadian border. Moreover, Liberal candidates in British Columbia are at a loss to explain their leader's attitude. Political considerations and the insistent demands of a large portion of the British Columbia population combine to force the Ottawa ministers into a step they are loth to take. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has fought the demand off for something over six years. But how much longer will he hold out? If an exclusion bill be enacted it will be directed against Chinese alone. It will not apply to Japanese, of whom there are now something under five thousand in Canada. The Canadian Government is determined to take no step that would offend Britain's courageous ally in the affairs of the Far East. Your correspondent does not give this information as anything more than gossip, though the source from which it is drawn should be perfectly reliable.

TO GOBBLE OUR RAILWAYS.

BOSTON TELLS OF MR. J. P. MORGAN'S LATEST SCHEME.

New York, Jan. 27.—A despatch to the 'World' from Boston, says that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, according to an 'Advertiser' story, will go to Ottawa, and submit to the Canadian Government a proposition to take charge of the Dominion railways. In case this mission is not successful, he will propose as an alternative to finance the new Canadian trans-continental line.

A FOUNTAIN PEN OFFER.

A fountain pen is useful at the most unexpected time. A good fountain pen costs a good deal of money if bought in the ordinary way.. The publishers have made arrangements by which they can offer one of the most satisfactory fountain pens on the market as a premium upon exceptional terms. It will be sent to any address free for two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or three renewals at one dollar each, or for ten renewals at eighty cents each. Thus any young man or young woman, reading this may easily obtain one of these useful articles, absolutely without cost.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

MARKET COMMENCES ANOTHER WEEK OF DULNESS.

'Witness' Office,
Feb. 2, 1905.

The week opens with business still dull and stagnating. A few scattered sales at prices in most cases fractionally weak was all that passed, except a sale of 1,300 Marconi shares at 102.

The week has been almost without relief in its dulness and the record of sales shows a decline in business almost unprecedented for the time of year.

Can. Pac.—225 at 136¾, 200 at 136⅞, 20 at 136½, 75 at 136¾.
Montreal Power—25 at 90½.
Twin City x-d.—25 at 120, 50 at 119¾.
Dom. Iron Com.—50 at 54, 50 at 54, 50 at 54⅜.
Montreal Cotton—10 at 130.
N. W. Land Com.—200 at 252.
Merchants Bank—7 at 170.
Bank of Montreal—1 at 276.
Marconi—200 at 100, 1,300 at 102, 5 at 103.
Richelieu—25 at 100.
Toronto Railway new—20 at 115¾.
Dom. Iron pref—45 at 95, 15 at 94½.
Detroit Railway—50 at 89.
Mont. Tel—10 at 160.
Dom. Iron bonds—1,000 at 87¼.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Can. Pac.—25 at 136⅞, 50 at 137, 25 at 137.
Dom. Iron Com.—50 at 54¾, 100 at 55, 135 at 55⅛, 25 at 55¼, 125 at 55⅛, 75 at 55⅛, 50 at 55⅝, 50 at 55⅜, 50 at 55⅜, 75 at 55½.
Marconi—600 at 107, 500 at 109.
Montreal Power x-d.—25 at 90, 150 at 90, 50 at 90, 25 at 90.
Twin City—25 at 119¾.
Com. Cable—7 at 7.
Payne—1,000 at 11½.
Mont. Tel—20 at 159, 5 at 159, 11 at 159.
Dom. Iron bonds—2,000 at 87⅜.

The week's fluctuations in local stocks were:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Sales.
Pacific	135½	137¼	135⅛	136	6584
Detroit Ry.	89½	89⅞	89	89	1045
Toledo Ry.	35	36¼	35	35¾	825
Mont. St. Ry.	279½	282	279½	279½	1029
Toronto Ry.	116¾	116¾	115¾	116	195
do. new	116	116¼	115¾	115¾	58
Twin City Ry.	121	122¼	120¾	120¾	1260
Richelieu	102	102	102	102	35
Cable	170	170	170	170	156
Telegraph	159½	159¾	159½	159¾	89
Mont. Power	90¾	91	90¼	90¼	865
Dom. Iron	55	56¼	54¾	55	705
do. pref.	94½	95	94½	95	141
N. S. Steel	108½	108½	108½	108½	75
Marconi	100	100	100	100	2465
L'ntide Pulp	95	95	95	95	50
Dom. Cot.	54½	54½	52	53	18
Ogilvie pref.	135	136	135	136	213
L. of Woods	170	170	170	170	10
Loan & Mort.	135	135	135	135	100
Windsor H'tl.	80	80	80	80	25
Dom. Coal	130	130	130	130	100
do. pref.	116	116	116	116	25
Payne	11	11½	11	11	6000
War Eagle	18	18	18	18	1000
Bk. of Mont.	275	276½	275	276¼	85
Molsons Bk.	216	216	214	214	8
B. of Toronto	257	257	256	256	16
M'chants Bk.	170	170	170	170	63
Quebec Bank	117	117	116½	116½	6
National Bk.	109	109	109	109	30
Total sales shares					33287
D. Iron bds	87¼	87½	87	87	$32000
Mont. St. bds.	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	600
N.S. Steel bds.	110	110	110	110	5000
Ogilvie bds.	117½	118	117½	118	6000
S. L. and L. C. bonds	90	90	90	90	9000
City Fours	103¾	104	103¾	104	2000
Total shares bonds					$461000

NEW YORK STOCKS.

MARKET SLIGHTLY MORE ANIMATED TO-DAY.

New York, Feb. 2, Wall Street—The feature at the opening of the stock market was the heavy dealings in Pennsylvania and in the convertible 3½ percent bonds, induced by the putting forward of the date of privilege of conversion of the latter. First sales of Pennsylvania were of 12,000 shares at 150¾ to 150, compared with 151⅝ on Saturday. The convertible bonds opened with a block of $200,000 sold at an advance of 1⅝. The subsequent dealings in both were very heavy. St. Louis and San Francisco advanced 1 1-8, but the price changes otherwise were small and quite evenly divided between gains and losses.

Noon—An advance in the Eries was followed by a more active market than for several days. Erie rose 1¼, the first preferred, 1 1-8, and the second preferred 2¾. Gains reached one to one and a half in St. Paul, Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, the Wabashes, Atchison, Canadian Pacific, and Northwestern and New York Central. Amalgamated, Sloss, Sheffield and Ice preferred rose a point; Metropolitan Street Railway, 1⅜, and Metropolitan Securities, two. Abundant money prompted the bull demonstration. The market was quiet and lower at noon. Pennsylvania fell below 150, and Sugar fell off a point.

Messrs. J. B. Picken & Co. have received the following from New York to-day:—After what is now regarded as the customary hesitant opening the general market became more animated, and prices advanced for a little time. There being no following, the movement soon ceased, and the market resumed its dulness. In contrast to the general firmness was the weakness in Penna., which declined over a point on sales made again on purchases of the convertibles, which advanced just the amount the stock lost. The Eries, Friscos, some Southwesterns, and a few specialties scored over a point. The volume of trading is restricted. London's purchases were trifling. Exchange, 487.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Feb. 2, Noon—Money on call easy at 3¼ percent. Prime mercantile paper, 4¾ to 5. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers bills at 486.875 to 487 for demand and at 483.875 to 484 for sixty day bills. Posted rates, 484½ and 487½. Commercial bills, 483¾ to 483⅞. Bar silver, 47⅞. Mexican dollars, 37½. Government bonds irregular. Railway bonds firm.

Sub-treasury debit balance to-day, $357,819.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices

Business on the local wholesale markets has opened the week rather quietly and with few changes as compared with last Monday. Grain is generally quiet, the only lines in which there is anything much doing being wheat, oats and peas. Of these oats is the most prominent at slightly advanced quotations. Flour and feed have advanced, but the amount of business doing is small and of a hand to mouth character.

Provisions remain steady for smoked goods, lard and hogs. Eggs are easier; cheese is nominal but is firm for the best and slow for inferior grades.

GRAIN—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 74c; No. 1 northern, 73c in store, Fort William; peas, 72½c, high freights; oats, No. 2 in store here, 37c to 37¼c; 31½c to 31⅝c, high freights; rye, 49½c east; buckwheat, 50c east.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.40 to $4.50; seconds, $4.10 to $4.20; Ontario straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.65; in bags, $1.70 to $1.75; patents, $3.70 to $4.10.

ROLLED OATS — Millers' prices, $2.00 to bags, and $4.15 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $19 to $20; shorts, $21 to $22, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $17.50; shorts in bulk, $20.

HAY —No. 1, $9 to $10; No. 2, $8.00 to $8.75; clover, $6.50 to $7 in car lots.

BEANS—In cars on track, $1.90.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $24 to $25; short cut back, $23.50 to $24; light short cut, $23 to $24; compound refined lard, 8½c to 9c; pure Canadian lard, 11c; finest lard, 12c to $12¼c; hams, 12½c to 13½c; bacon, 14c to 15c; dressed hogs, $8.25; fresh killed, abattoir.

EGGS— Fancy, 21c to 22c; and candled stock, 18c to 19c; Montreal limed, 16c; western, 12c to 14c.

HONEY—White clover in rections, 12c to 13c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 8c to 9c; in bulk, 7½c to 8c; dark, 2c lower.

ASHES—Firsts, $4.50; seconds, $3.95; and pearl, $6.25 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—Turkeys, 14c to 15c per lb. seconds, 12c to 13c per lb.; ducks, 11c to 12c; young chickens, 11c to 12c; fowls, 9c per lb.; geese, 9c.

CHEESE —Ontario, 13c to 13¼c; Townships, 13c.

BUTTER — Townships creamery, 21c to 22½c; dairy butter, 18c; Western Ontario rolls, 18½c to 19c, bris.

BREDSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

There has been a fair development in spring trade at Montreal the past week. Orders have been large and well distributed among the various departments of business and represent a very fair volume of buying throughout the country trade centres. Values are very firm in many lines partly owing to the increased demand over former years for staple goods, partly owing to the advance in raw materials and the limited capacity of domestic manufacturers compared with the increase in the demand the past two years. Labor is well employed and there are no labor troubles of importance in any part of the Dominion Railways are having all they can do to handle the freight offering. Money is steady. mercantile discounts 6 to 7 time and call 6 to 6½. N. Y. funds, ¼.

Wholesale trade at Toronto has been moderatively active this week. The recent cold spell helped to materially reduce stocks of winter goods and it is believed with another cold dip in the temperature retailers would have but little more stock than last year to carry forward to another season. Orders for the spring trade are coming forward freely. Iron and steel here are firmly held, and the demand is heavy. There is a good demand for lumber at firm prices. Money steady, mercantile discounts 6 to 6½ time and call 6 to 6½. N. Y. funds ¼.

More activity is noticed in trade circles in Quebec during the past week, there being a demand for spring goods. The prospects for the coming season are generally regarded as encouraging.

Business at the Pacific Coast has been moderately active this week. Money is easier. There is less difficulty about collections.

There has been a moderate amount of activity in Winnipeg wholesale circles the past week. Railway traffic is heavy and is only limited by the facilities of the railway to handle all the freight offering. This condition is expected to continue for many months.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday last said of Montreal trade:

Montreal trade advices continue of the generally favorable character noted last week. Warehouse hands in the dry goods trade are busily employed on the despatch of spring goods, orders for which are still coming in well. The boot and shoe factories have good orders in hand, and the demand for leather is more active. The renewal of activity in the hardware line has set in earlier than usual, and business in heavy metals, paints, etc., is good for the season. Merchandise values continue to rule firm in the main. Sugar tends to easiness in New York, but local quotations are unaltered. Teas, rice and canned goods are all very firm. Turpentine has made further marked advance, and in metals, tin, lead and copper, are firmer. Full cable advices with regard to last week's London fur sales show advances in all American furs except wolf and bear.

District failures for the week number 11, only two of them being of any consequence.

CHICAGO MARKETS

J. S. Bache & Co., 16 St. Sacrament st., report the closing prices to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	77⅞	78⅝	77¼	78⅜
July	74½	74⅝	73⅝	74⅜
Corn—				
May	44⅞	44⅞	44¼	44⅝
July	43⅝	43¼	42⅝	43⅛
Oats—				
May	36¼	36⅜	36	36¼
July	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32⅝
Pork—				
Jan.	16.15	....	....	....
May	16.45	16.47	16.35	16.40
Lard—				
May	9.32	9.35	9.25	9.35
Short Ribs—				
May	9.00	9.05	8.95	9.02

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 31.—Flour, $1.90 to $2.15; red wheat, 68c to 70c; goose wheat, 65c to 67c; bran, $14; middlings, $19; barley 45c to 47c; oats, 31c to 32c; rye, 55c to 58c; peas, 70c to 80c; hay, $8.50 to $9.50; potatoes, per bag, $1.10 to $1.15; sheepskins, 75c to 85c; hides, $6.50 to $7.00; live hogs, at $5.65 to $5.75; dressed hogs, $7.75 to $8.00; butter, 20c to 22c; eggs, 23c to 25c; chickens, per pair, 70c to 90c; ducks, per pair, 75c to $1; turkeys, per pound, 13c to 15c; and geese, per pound, 8c to 9c.

Ingersoll, Ont., Feb. 2.—White wheat, 66c to 66c per bushel; red fall wheat, 66c to 66c; spring do., 66c to 66c per bushel; barley, 40c to 45c per bushel; peas, 66c to 68c per bushel; oats, 29c to 33c per bushel; and corn, 60c to 65c per bushel; bran, $16 to $18 per ton; shorts, $19 to $20 per ton; potatoes, $1.25 to $1.40 per bag; onions, 50c to 60c per bushel; live hogs, $5.75 to $5.85 per cwt. flour, $1.70 to $2 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, 18c to 20c per doz.; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—Owing to the recent heavy rain and the bad condition of the country roads very few farmers were in attendance on By Ward market this morning. The offerings, while moderately limited, were sufficiently large enough to meet the demand, which ruled steady to firm. Prices in some instances were quoted lower, especially for dressed pork. The supply of dressed beef was fairly large, and sales were made at from $4 to $5 for fronts and $5.50 to $6.50 per cwt. for hindquarters. The receipts of hogs were in the neighborhood of 75. The market opened weaker, and sellers were forced to make concessions in the prices. Selects brought from $7.75 to $8 per cwt.; heavy weights at $7.25 to $7.75 per cwt. Fresh laid eggs were scarce and an early clearance was accomplished at 25c to 30c per dozen for guaranteed stock, and 20c to 23c for held. The offerings of dressed poultry were liberal. A healthy demand ruled. Chickens showing good quality brought 80c to $1; turkeys, 14c to 18c per lb.; and geese, 75c to 90c each; ducks were quoted at $1 per pair. Dairy butter was offered in large quantities. The quality was excellent. Prints commanded 23c to 25c; rolls and pails, 19c to 22c for the best grades. Oats were in good demand at 33c to 35c per bushel, and best grades of timothy hay brought $8 to $9 per ton, with inferior grades selling at $6 to $7.00.

London, Ont., Feb. 2.—Owing to the bad condition of country roads the market was not so largely attended on Saturday as usual and prices ruled a shade higher all round. Wheat, 69c per bushel; corn, 56c to 61½c; peas, 85c to 92c; buckwheat, 45½c to 48c; oats, 31½c to 32½c; barley, 41c to 43c; beans, $1.25 to $1.50; red clover, $5 to $7; alsike cloverseed, $4 to $7; rye, 47½c to 50½c. Dairy produce—Eggs, fresh laid, 23c to 25c; eggs, crates, per dozen, 18c to 20c; butter, best roll, 19c to 21c; best crocks, 18c to 20c; creamers, 22c to 24c; honey strained, per lb., 10c to 12c; in comb, 13c to 14c. Vegetables—Parsnips, per bag, 45c to 50c; per doz., 15c to 20c; onions, per bag, 55c to 60c; cabbage, per doz., 30c to 50c; potatoes, per bag, $1.15 to $1.25; turnips, per bag, 30c to 35c; beets, per bushel, 45c to 50c; carrots, per bag, 25c to 30c; celery, per doz., 30c to 50c; sage and savory, per doz., 15c to 20c; vegetable marrow, per doz., 25c to 30c; pumpkins, each, 8c to 10c; squashes, per doz., 80c to $1.50. Fruit—Apples, bags, 30c to 50c; barrel, $1 to $1.25; pears, per bushel, 60c to 75c. Meats—Pork, per cwt., $8 to $8.25; by the pound, 9c to 9½c; beef, by the quarter, $4.50 to $6; veal, $7 to $8; mutton, by carcass, $5 to $6; lamb by carcass, $7.50 to $8; by quarter, 8c to 9c per lb. Poultry—Live chickens, per pair, 50c to 60c; chickens, pair, 60c to 75c; hens, per pair, 50c to 60c; turkeys, 12½c to 15c; spring ducks, per pair, 75c to $1; geese, each, 90c to $1; geese, per lb., 8c to 9c. Live stock — Live hogs, pair, $5.65; live pigs, per pair, $5.20 to $5.50; at cattle, $4.50 to $5.50; stags, per cwt., $2 to $2.25; sows, per cwt. $4 to $4.50; farm produce, hay, $8.50 to $10; straw, per load, $2.75 to $3; straw, per ton, $5 to $5.50; hides and skins, wool washed, 13c to 14c; unwashed, 6c to 7c; hides, No. 1, 6½c; No. 2, 5½c; No. 3, 4½c; tallow, rendered, per lb., 5½c to 6c; do., rough, per lb., 3½c; sheepskins, each, 75c to 85c; calfskins, No. 1, 8c; do., No. 2, 6½c to 7c.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—Wheat—The market is easier in sympathy with the break in outside prices. No. 2 red and white winter are quoted at 71½c east; at 70c high freights north and west, and at 70½c middle freights. Goose is steady at 67c for No. 2 east. Spring wheat is steady at 71½c for No. 1 and 70½c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 84c for No. 1 hard and 82c for No. 1 northern, Port Huron and Owen Sound, and six cents more grinding in transit. No. 1 hard is quoted at 87½c, and No. 1 northern at 86c all rail North Bay.

Flour—There is an easier feeling but prices are no lower. Cars of 90 percent winter patents in buyers' bags for export are quoted at $2.70 to $2.75 middle freights and east. Choice brands are held fifteen to twenty cents higher.

Mill feed—Scarce and firm. The Ontario millers are getting such a good demand at their mill doors for ton lots they have but little to offer in the way of car lots. Cars of shorts are quoted at $17 to $17.50 and bran at $16 to $16.50 in bulk east and middle freights.

Barley—Firm for No. 3 extra, which is scarce and in good demand. No. 3 extra is quoted at 45c to 47½c, and No. 3 at 45c east and middle freights.

Buckwheat—Firm at 48c for No. 2 east and middle freights.

Rye—Steady at 51c for No. 2 east and 50½c middle freights.

Corn—Steady. Canada No. 3 mixed is quoted at 44c, and No. 3 mixed at 44½c west. American No. 3 mixed is 50½c, and No. 3 yellow at 52½c in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oatmeal—Steady at $4 for cars of barrels on the track Toronto and $4.15 for barrels on track Toronto, and twenty-five cents more for broken lots.

Peas—Steady at 73c for No. 2 for export east and middle freights, and two cents more for choice milling.

Butter—The offerings of choice dairy large and pound rolls have been fairly liberal the past week. There is a good demand for the best, and the market is steady. Low and medium grade dairies are in moderate demand. Creameries are in good demand and steady. Creamery, print, 23c to 24c; do., solids, new, 21c to 22c; do., do., old, 18c to 19c; dairy, tubs and pails, choice, 16c to 17c; do., medium, 14c to 15c; do., common, 13c to 14c; do., pound rolls, 17c to 18c; do., large rolls, 16c to 17c.

Eggs—The supplies are large, the demand is only fair owing to offerings of new laid which have been improved with the mild weather, and the market is dull and easy at 20c to 21c for new laid; 14c to 15c for cold storage and fresh gathered and 15c to 16c for limed.

Dressed Hogs—A little firmer. Cars of choice weights on the track here are quoted at $7.65 to $7.75.

Live Hogs—Steady at $6 per cwt. for choice bacon, and $5.50 to $5.65 for heavy and light fats.

Baled Hay—Firmer. Cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at $9 to $9.50.

Baled Straw—Firmer. Cars on the track here are quoted at $5.50 to $5.75.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Jan. 30.

There was a fair attendance of the farmers at the markets to-day despite the disagreeable weather and soft roads. There are very few changes to note in the prices of most kinds of produce, except that potatoes are still advancing in price and good tubers bring $1 per bag of 80 lbs. For the first time in many years there was a city inspector with scales on the market to-day testing the weight of the bags of potatoes which are supposed to weigh 80 lbs., and it was rather amusing to see the habitants putting a few more potatoes into their bags before the inspector got round to them. One individual whose bags weighed less than 75 lbs., was taken away to the City Hall 'To get his diploma.' Dead poultry are still very high in price, and so also are new laid eggs, such as are only a few days old; but older eggs from one to four weeks old are getting more plentiful and lower in price. Oats sold at 35c to 90c per bag; buckwheat, $1 to $1.10 do.; beans, $1.60 per bushel; cabbages, 65c to 75c per barrel; carrots and beets, 75c to $1.25 do.; parsnips, $1.50 do.; onions, $1.25 to $1.75 do.; dressed hogs, 8½c to 8¾c per lb.; turkeys, 15c to 18c do.; geese, 10c to 12½c do.; ducks and chickens, 12c to 16c do.; tub butter, 20c to 22c do.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; fresh laid eggs, 40c to 50c per dozen; older eggs, 25c to 35c do.; cold storage eggs, 15c to 20c do.; inferior apples, $1.25 to $2 per barrel; good fruit, $2.50 to $3 do.; Valencia oranges, $3.25 to $3.50 per case; lemons, $2 to $2.25 per box; bananas, $1 to $1.50 per bunch; hay, $6.50 to $8 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $3.50 to $4 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Jan. 29.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 10 calves and 25 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day, and about 400 cattle were sold here yesterday. Trade was slow, the butchers having bought nearly all the beef they required yesterday, and the prices of beef critters are about one-quarter of a cent lower all round, while veal and mutton critters are dearer. A few prime beeves were sold at about 5c per lb.; pretty good animals brought from 3½c to 4½c, and the common stock from 2½c to 3½c per lb. A good many of the cattle will not be sold to-day. Calves sold at from $3 to $7 each, or from 4c to 5½c per lb. Sheep sold at from 3c to 3½c, and lambs at from 4½c to 4¾c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 6c per lb., weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Feb. 2.

There were about 550 head of butchers' cattle, 6 calves and 20 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in large numbers but trade was slow with a slight improvement in prices over last Thursday's market. Prime cattle sold at from 4¾c to 5c per lb., but they were not very choice; pretty good animals sold at from 3½c to 4¼c, and the common stock at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. The calves were small veals, but sold at from 4c to 5c per lb. Sheep sold at from 3½c to 3¾c per lb., and lambs at from 4¼c to 4¾c per lb.. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 6c to 6¼c per lb., weighed off the cars.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 30.—Cattle, receipts, 3,674; steers lower; bulls and cows steady to 10c lower; steers, $4.45 to $5.40; oxen, $3.50 to $4.75; bulls, $3.50 to $4.40; cows, $1.80 to $3.60. Cables quoted live cattle and sheep steady; refrigerator beef lower at 9c. Exports to-morrow, 2,619 cattle, 60 sheep, 250 carcases of mutton and 6,200 quarters beef. Calves, receipts, 158; slow and lower; veals $5 to $9; western calves, $3; little calves, $4; barnyard calves, nominal. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 2,837; sheep easier; lambs steady to 10c lower; sheep, $3 to $4.50; and lambs, $4.75 to $6.20; choice, $6.25; culls, $4.50. Hogs, receipts, 1,419; state hogs, nominal, common mixed western, $6.30.

East Buffalo, Jan. 30.—Cattle, receipts, 100 head; quiet; veals, receipts, 320 head; strong, 50c higher; tops, $8.75 to $9.50; common to good, $5.50 to $8.50. Hogs, receipts, 5,100; active; 10c higher; heavy mixed and Yorkers, $6.95 to $7; pigs, $6.95; roughs, $5.90 to $6.20; stags, $5.50. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 12,100 head; sheep, steady; lambs, 10c higher; top lambs, $6 to $6.10; few, $6.15; culls to good, $4.25 to $5.20; yearlings, $5 to $5.25; ewes, $4.25 to $4.50; sheep, top mixed, $4.25 to $4.50; and culls to good, $2 to $4.15.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—Trade at the Toronto cattle market this morning was fairly good, showing a slight improvement over the previous days of the week. The run of stock was not large, but was equal to the demand, and everything was sold fairly early in the day. The market did not evince any special feature, but the general trade outlook is generally satisfactory.

The total run was 47 cars, including 504 cattle, 287 sheep and lambs, 1,612 hogs and 12 calves.

Export Cattle—The day's offerings were rather light, and the demand, which was fairly brisk, absorbed everything in sight. The quality of the run was not up to the average. About $4.50 to $5 was paid for good stock, while $5.25 was paid for a load of extra good.

Butchers' Cattle—Trade in butcher cattle was fairly active, the demand was brisker and nearly all the offerings were disposed of. The stuff offering was not of very high quality, but seemed to satisfy most of the buyers, and fairly good prices were paid. About $3.90 to $4.40 was paid for the best of the offerings.

Milch Cows—The run was light, while the demand continued fairly good. Prices are about steady at $30 to $55 each.

Stockers and Feeders—The demand continues fair, with very little stuff coming forward. About $3.40 was paidfor lights, and $4.75 for heavy, which were the average prices for cattle of this kind.

Calves—Trade was fair. The receipts were light, and everything was sold early. Prices are steady at $2 to $10 each, and 4½c to 6c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—The market was steady at yesterday's advance. The run was fairly large and trade was good, everything being sold. The prospects are for a steady market.

Hogs—The run was fairly heavy, and prices were steady, with an easier tendency.

Hogs, select, per cwt.	$6.00	to	0.00
do. fat, per cwt	5.50	to	5.65
do. light, per cwt.	5.50	to	5.65
do. stores, per cwt.	5.50	to	0.00
do. sows, per cwt	4.40	to	4.87½
do. stags	1.87½	to	2.38½

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

Edinburgh, Jan. 19.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade, says:—The supply of fat cattle on offer this week has been very large, and the trade throughout has been steady, the extreme rates of last week being nearly obtained. There has also been a large show of fat sheep on offer, which have met an exceedingly dear trade, prices being considerably in advance of last week. Fat lambs were forward in large numbers, and if of good quality sell well. There was a smaller show of fat calves and pigs, and both met a very dear market. In the store market there has been an exceedingly large supply of sheep on offer. Owing to the very stormy weather, the demand has not been quite so good, and except for the very best class, prices would be a little in buyers' favor compared to last week. Store cattle also have been forward in large numbers, and although the bidding was somewhat slow, a clearance was nearly effected at prices quite up to those obtained lately. Milch cows were a very good show, and the best class met a very dear trade. Quotations:—Top price of best cattle per live cwt., 41s 9d; current from 33s to 40s. Mutton, from 8d to over 9½d per lb.

Newcastle, Jan. 21.—Number of cattle yesterday, 1,983; sheep, 6,713; calves, 67; pigs, 1,623. Slow, heavy trade. Prime heifers and steers, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; second class, 8s to 8s 3d; coarse and inferior, 6s 3d to 7s; pigs, downward tendency, 6s to 9s 3d; sheep, prices drooping, 6d to 8¾d; veal, good trade, 7d to 10d.

Salford, Jan. 21.—At market yesterday:—Cattle, 2,658; trade quieter than last week. Sheep, 8,722; demand smaller than last week. Calves, 97; nice fat ones commanding higher prices. Quotations:—Cattle, 5d to 7d; sheep, 6d to 9½d; calves, 5d to 9¼d per lb.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.—Cattle, 1,623; sheep, 5,712. Best beasts, 6¼d to 6¾d; second, 5½d to 6d; third, 4½d to 5d. Best Scotch sheep, 8½d to 9½d; other sorts, 7d to 8d. An increase of 44 cattle, and decrease of 443 sheep. Fair demand for all classes at about late rates; 35 dairy cattle; demand very good; prices, £17 to £23.

BUTTER.

Manchester, Jan. 21.—An unexpected shortage in the supply of Danish, Swedish, and Finnish caused a brisk demand. All quantities were cleared at an advance of 1s to 2s over last week. Choicest Danish butter very scarce. For Canadian creameries there was only a slow business, these with New Zealands being firmly held. Quotations:—Finest Danish and Swedish, 110 to 112s, and with contract dairies 113s; choice, 107s to 109s; choicest Finnish and Dutch, 106s to 108s; finest Canadian, 104s to 106s; finest New Zealand, 108s to 110s.

Cork, Jan. 20.—Firsts, 104s; seconds, 90s; thirds, 81s. Fine mild, 98s. In market, 50. Fresh A, 99s; B, 91s.

Limerick, Jan. 21.—Choicest centrifugal creamery in strong demand yesterday at prices ranging from 104s to 112s. Farmers' firkins and boxes selling rather slowly at from 80s to 96s, but few shown.

CHICAGO CATTLE.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Cattle, receipts, 22,000; steady; good to prime steers, $4.50 to $5.80; poor to medium, $3 to $4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.25 to $4.50; cows, $1.40 to $4.50; heifers, $2 to $4.75; canners, $1.40 to $2.40; bulls, $2.25 to $4.25; calves, $3.50 to $6.75; Texas fed steers, $3.50 to $4.50.

Hogs, receipts, 40,000; steady to five cents lower; mixed and butchers, $6.50 to $6.75; good to choice heavy, $6.50 to $6.90; rough heavy, $6.50 to $6.75; light, $6.25 to $6.50; bulk of sales, $6.59 to $6.70.

Sheep, 20,000; sheep and lambs, steady to strong; good to choice wethers, $4.40 to $5.25; fair to choice mixed, $3.70 to $4.40; native lambs, $4.40 to $6.40.

PROTECTION FOR BEET SUGAR.

Toronto, Jan. 20.—At the annual meeting of the Ontario Beet Sugar Association, held at the Walker House yesterday, a resolution was passed recommending that a committee be appointed to enquire into the effect of the present tariff on sugar, and formulate such amendments as will give a fair means of protection to the beet sugar industry, and that a deputation be delegated to present the views of the association to the government at an early date.

A NATIONAL DISGRACE

MR. F. W. THOMPSON'S OPINION OF LETTING TRADE GO THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

There are from two to three millions of good citizens of Great Britain who might to mutual advantage be provided with good homes in Canada. This is the opinion of Mr. F. W. Thompson, vice-president and managing director of the Ogilvie Milling Company, who has just arrived home from a two months' trip to the Old Country.

Mr. Thompson would appear to be well satisfied with the growing attention Canada is receiving from the public opinion of Great Britain, but blames the press for its ignorance and inattention to the great possibilities of Canada, while it is booming South Africa for all it is worth.

After referring to the splendid work which Lord Strathcona is doing in promoting the cause of Canada in the Mother Country, Mr. Thompson returned to the charge as to the necessity there is of Canada doing something to increase the transportation facilities from the North-West to the seaboard.

'It is a national disgrace,' he said, 'that a heavy percentage of the present traffic which originates in the North-West must find an outlet via American ports because of lack of proper facilities for handling it through our own territory, and until such time as we provide proper facilities for handling this business, the increased traffic from our rapidly growing North-West will all be diverted through United States ports, and they, instead of Canada, will reap the benefit of our growth.'

Mr. Thompson then announced that his company has under construction on the Lachine canal, in connection with their water power privileges, a large feed and cereal mill, and in addition will also begin the erection of another large flour mill at an early date to be built in connection with the same power privileges. Arrangements have also been made with the government, as soon as the water is let out of the canal this spring, to put a large force of men at work to increase the power at the Royal Mill plant, which will double the capacity of that mill. This enlargement of their capacity is rendered necessary by the increasing demand, which of course means a considerable addition to the industrial development of Montreal, and when completed, will make it the largest milling centre in Canada.

FOOLISH RUMORS

THEY CAUSE MUCH UNNECESSARY TROUBLE TO OFFICIALS OF THE BANK OF HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 27.—For the past couple of days there has been considerable excitement at the branches of the Bank of Hamilton in Hamilton. It was due to foolish and groundless rumors which were circulated among cotton mill employees in the north end of the city. Just how they originated cannot be ascertained, but some of the depositors became unnecessarily alarmed and withdrew their money. This led to a mild run yesterday and to-day, but when the women, who were the most anxious, heard of large deposits made by shrewd and responsible business men they quieted down. At the head office this morning Mr. Adam Brown, Mayor Morden and Mr. George Roach assured the people that the bank was solid, and that there was no occasion for alarm. At noon to-day the bank hung out the following sign: 'In order to avoid crowding the bank and all its city branches will remain open all day and evening.'

This satisfied the people that there had been a great scare over nothing. The excitement is all over now.

The head offices of the Bank of Hamilton are, as the name implies, in the city of Hamilton. The directors are: Messrs. John. Stuart, president; A. G. Ramsay, vice-president; John Proctor, the Hon. A. T. Wood (recently deceased), George Roach, A. B. Lee, the Hon. William Gibson. The general manager is Mr. J. Turnbull.

The authorized capital of the bank is $2,500,000 subscribed, and paid up, $2,000,000. Par value of shares, $100.

The bank note circulation, deposits and balance due to other banks and dividends unpaid at last annual meeting amounted to $16,210,209. Capital stock paid up, $2,000,000, and reserve fund, $1,600,000. The assets amount to $19,909,942.

The capital stock was increased $250,000 in September, 1890, which was allotted at 45 percent premium.

In 1899 $500,000 new stock was authorized, of which $250,000 was allotted in January, 1900, at a premium of 66, and $250,000 in October of the same year, at a similar premium.

A by-law to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 if and when the directors found the same to be necessary, was authorized by the shareholders on May 18, 1901.

EMIR OF KANO

THE LATEST PETTY POTENTATE WHO HAS LAID HIMSELF OPEN TO A THRASHING.

Zunguru, Northern Nigeria, Jan. 28.—The hostile attitude of the Emir of Kano, who has persisted in affording protection to the murderer of Captain Maloney, the British resident at Keffi, and has stoped the movement of the southward caravans, has obliged the British authorities to take action. A force, composed of 37 British officers, one British sergeant, 16 European civilians, and 1,050 men, is concentrating at Zaria, the nearest British post to Kano, which is about five days' march thence.

The whole expedition is under the command of Col. Morland, commandant of Northern Nigeria, and with him go Major Festing, Major McClintock, and Major Cubitt. The force includes 100 mounted infantry, five 12½ pounders, and seven Maxims. Troops will also be held in reserve both in Southern and Northern Nigeria. Resistance is expected, but the force is composed of seasoned soldiers. It is the largest yet engaged in this country, and is considered sufficient for its purpose.

Kano, which is the capital of a powerful Mahommedan state, is very strongly fortified, the walls being immensely thick.

The expedition is the most important since the Ashanti war, and it is quite possible there may be some serious fighting. The Emir of Kano has never accepted British rule; he is a slave-raider, and he has on more than one occasion come into friction with the Niger troops.

Last year he advanced and threatened a British post, but on hearing of the death of the Emir of Sokoto, to whom he is subject, he fell back. The incident, however, was a warning. The British Government are further obliged to protect the Anglo-French Boundary Commission which is about to start work at the north of Sokoto. Hence operations were necessary, both to safeguard this expedition and to reduce the Emir of Kano to subjection.

The Emir can put a large number of troops into the field, many of whom are well armed.

BERLIN DISTURBED

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

('Times' Correspondent.)

Berlin, Jan. 27.—The patronage bestowed by the Emperor upon Prof. Delitzsch as an exponent of the 'higher' Biblical criticism does not by any means cause satisfaction in all quarters. The Clerical 'Kolnische Volkszeitung' admits that Prof. Delitzsch is a competent Assyriologist, but finds that, like most specialists, he overrates the scientific importance of his own researches. Attention is drawn to the fact that all the labors of earlier critics

PRINCE GUSTAF

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN ASSUMES THE REGENCY OF THE TWO KINGDOMS.

Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 27.—At a joint meeting of the Swedish-Norwegian Council to-day, Crown Prince Gustaf as-



CROWN PRINCE GUSTAF OF SWEDEN.

sumed the duties of the regency of the two kingdoms. He will go to Christiania, Norway, an Jan. 30.

As announced from Stockholm on Jan. 23, King Oscar decided to temporarily entrust the government of the country to Crown Prince Gustaf. This action was taken as the result of medical advice.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS

SENATOR KIRCHOFFER SAYS THAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL WIN.

Senator Kirchoffer, who was at the Windsor Hotel last week, stated, among other things, that the Manitoba Government will win at the forthcoming elections. In the first place, the railway policy of the government has been most successful and has met with the needs and the wishes of the people; in the second place, the country is prosperous; in the third, there is no policy—no large policy—which the Opposition has to offer. In fact, there is no burning question before the people.

'Archbishop Bruchesi said, upon his return from Rome, that the Holy Father considers the school question still unsettled. What is the feeling in Manitoba on the question?'

'The feeling is that you could not resurrect that question. There may be some who are dissatisfied with what is a compromise, but it is no longer a living issue. You could not galvanize it into life. It is dead. The great majority of the people are satisfied with the conditions which prevail. As to railway expansion, there were railway operations going on all the time. The country was advancing wonderfully; the farmers were prosperous; and such was the extension of the elevator idea and methods that farmers were no longer necessitated to build granaries for the grain. You could scarcely find a farmer who was ten miles from facilities in this direction.

The Senator said that he believed the government would be returned to power by a great majority in the summer. It might have some enemies amongst the temperance people, but the temperance people divided upon the qustion of the Referndum, and thus brought about the present situation.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON.—At Howick, Que., on Jan. 25, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Archd. Cameron.

GOODIER — At 21 St. Edward street, on Jan. 29, 1903, the wife of H. I. Goodier, of a daughter.

SEALE — At 145 Artillery street, Quebec, on Jan. 28, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Seale.

TAIT.—On Jan. 25, 1903, at Third Concession, North Georgetown, the wife of James Tait of a son.

MARRIED.

ADAMS — STANHOPE. — At St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on Jan. 27, 1903, by the Rev. Prof. Coady, Charles E. B. Adams to Ella T. Stanhope, only daughter of P. W. Stanhope, Toronto.

CURRY—DAWSON.— At the residence of the bride's mother, Edwardsburg, on Jan. 27, 1903, by the Rev. George Stafford, of Cardinal, Mr. Thomas J. Curry to Miss Carrie J. Dawson, all of Edwardsburg.

HASTIE—PHELAN.—On Jan. 27, 1903, at St. Gabriel's, by the Rev. Father O'Meara, Robert J. Hastie, of Ottawa, to Mary E., second daughter of Joseph Phelan.

KILFOYLE—BURNS.—At the residence of the bride's brother, Beckwith, Lanark Co., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1903, by the Rev. Paul Pergan, B.A., Mr. Andrew H. Kilfoyle, of McGregor, Manitoba, and Miss Sarah L. Burns, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Burns, of Drummond, Ont.

KIMBLE — GILLESPIE — At Detroit, Michigan, on Jan. 22, 1903, by the Rev. D. Burnham Tracey, Judson G. Kimble, of Linden, Mich., to Georgina, eldest daughter of Mr. James Gillespie, Little River, Quebec.

MAINS—HUESTON.—At the Methodist parsonage, Franktown, Ont., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1903, by the Rev. P. Pergan, B.A., Mr. John Henry Mains and Miss Rebecca Hueston, both of Goulbourn Carleton County.

MARCELLUS—RAINEY.—At the residence of the bride's father, North Winchester, on Jan. 28, 1903, by the Rev. John M. Kellock, M.A., Jennie Elizabeth, daughter of Rodney Marcellus, North Winchester, to Robert Rainey, of Cannamore.

McCRACKEN—HAMILTON.— On Jan. 28, 1903, at St. Paul's Church, Almonte, Ont., by the Rev. W. A. Reade, rector, Robert McCracken, of Ottawa, to Mary, youngest daughter of Mrs. John Hamilton, Almonte.

McVICAR — HART — At Napanee, Ont., on Jan. 26, 1903, John Hart, Picton, and Miss Margaret McVicar, daughter of Captain McVicar, Deseronto.

MILLS — McMILLAN — At St. George's Church, Oshawa, Ont., on Jan. 21, 1903, by His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Talbot, rector, and the Rev. Prof. Cody, rectorof St. Paul's Church, Toronto, James Alfred Mills, barrister, Toronto, to Evelyn Leonore McMillan, daughter of T. H. McMillan, Esq., general manager of the Western Bank of Canada.

NORTON—McLAUGHLIN—At the residence of the bride's father, Cardinal, on Dec. 24, 1902, by the Rev. George Stafford, Mr. Andrew C. Norton, of Ridgetown, to Miss E. May McLaughlin, daughter of Mr. J. McLaughlin, of Cardinal.

PICKWELL — McMILLAN —At St. John's Church, Toronto, on Jan. 28, 1903, by the Rev. Alex. Williams, Fred. Allen Pickwell, Glenadelaide, Assiniboia, to Essie McMillan, youngest daughter of the late J. B. McMillan, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

RHODES — VON IFFLAND—At St. Michael's Church, Sillery, Que., on Jan. 28, 1903, by the Rev. Canon Von Iffland, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Quebec, Catherine Elizabeth, only daughter of Canon Von Iffland, to Armitage Rhodes, Esq., of Benmore, Quebec and Bramhope Hall, Yorkshire, England.

STEVENS—WILSON. — At the home of the bride's brother, Matilda, on Jan. 28, 1903, by the Rev. George Stafford, of Cardinal, Mr. Wm. H. Stevens, of Elizabethtown, to Miss Lizzie B. Wilson, daughter of Mr. Robert Wilson, of Edwardsburg.

THOMPSON—AXWORTHY. — At No. 193 Shaw street, Toronto, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Jan. 28, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. Tovill, Jennie, eldest daughter of Mrs. Axworthy, to W. J. Thompson, of Copper Cliff.

TULLOCH—DEFORD.— On Jan. 22, 1903, at St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., by the Rev. Buxton B. Smith, rector of Kingston and Dean of Ontario, William A. Tulloch, of the Township of Osnabruck, Ont., to Sarah A. DeFord, of Collins Bay, Ont.

WOOD — HESS — At Nation Valley, on Jan. 21, 1903, by the Rev. J. M. Kellock, Kenneth Kellock Wood, of Bethune Bush., to Sarah Jane, daughter of Ransom Hess, Nation Valley.

YOUNG—SHAVER.—At the Methodist parsonage, Cardinal, on Dec. 23, 1902, by the Rev. George Stafford, Mr. Wm. J. Young, of Prescott, to Miss Lizzie J. Shaver, daughter of Mr. Michael Shaver, of Matilda.

DIED.

ADRAIN—In this city, on Jan. 31, 1903, at 135a Charron street, Marion H. Ewing, beloved wife of Alexander Adrain. Glasgow (Scotland), papers please copy.

ALLWARD—At Toronto, John Allward, age 69 years, native of Stt. John's, Newfoundland.

ANDERSON — At Leeds, Que., on Jan. 27, 1903, after a lingering illness, James Anderson, son of the late James Anderson, aged 40 years.

BECKETT — At his mother's residence, Richmond, Ont., Harold Patrick Beckett, son of the late Dr. W. Beckett, Kingston, Jamaica, in his 23rd year.

BIGGER — On Jan. 26, 1903, at her father's residence, 68 Daly avenue, Ottawa, Helen May Bigger, daughter of C. A. Bigger, C.E., aged 13 years and 1 month.

BREADON.—At Toronto, on Jan. 24, 1903, Catherine Vernon Breadon, relict of the late Thomas Breadon, in her 80th year.

BROWN.—On Jan. 9, 1903, at 12, Marmora Road, Honor Oak, London, S.E., England, Major Sidney Reynett Brown, retired, of Her late Majesty's Commissariat Dept., youngest son of the late John Southwell Brown, of Mount Brown, Rathkeale, Co. Limerick, aged 72.

CAMERON.—At his late residence, 135 Bolton street, Ottawa, on Jan. 24, 1903, Donald Cameron, aged 83 years and 7 months, a native of Fort William, Inverness, Scotland.

CARSON — At Picton, Ont., on Jan. 27, 1903, Robert Carson, aged 82 years.

CHALMERS — On Jan. 26, 1903, at No. 8 Stinson street, Hamilton, Ont., the Rev. David Chalmers, in the 72nd year of his age, and 42nd year of his ministry.

DAVIDSON.—At Bourgiouis, Co. Portneuf, on Jan. 27, 1903, in his 81st year, David Davidson, a native of Co. Antrim, Ireland, and for the past fifty years, a respected resident of St. Raymond.

DAVIDSON — At 292 Stanley street, on Friday, Jan. 30, 1903, Grace, aged fourteen years, youngest daughter of James Davidson.

DAWSON.—At Montreal, on Friday, Jan. 30, 1903, Alexander A. Dawson, in the 55th year of his age. Kingston papers please copy.

DIER—Suddenly, at Montreal West, on the 29th inst., Susana Payne, aged 79 years, widow of the late Joseph Dier.

DODS.—At Bristol, Que., on Jan. 17, 1903, Thomas Dods, aged 66 years.

FLEMING—At 267 Rusholme road, Toronto, on Jan. 27, 1903, Christine Mackay, beloved wife of J. H. Fleming and daughter of Thos. C. Keefer, C.M.G., Ottawa.

FRASER — Entered into rest, on Jan. 28, 1903, at 34 Czar street, Toronto, Charlotte C. A. Mackie, beloved wife of the late Rev. John Fraser.

GOULD — At Brookline, Mass., on Jan. 26, 1903, Edward Gould, formerly of Montreal, and a native of Foye, England.

HENDERSON.—On the morning of Jan. 31, 1903, at 14 Hypolite street, Montreal, Margaret Robertson, relict of the late Peter Henderson, contractor, of Glasgow, Scotland, in her 78th year. Glasgow and Dundee papers please copy.

HINMAN — On Jan. 21, 1903, at Edville, Ont., Mrs. Smith Hinman, aged 71 years. Mr. and Mrs. Hinman celebrated their golden wedding on Oct. 29 last.

HOSSACK — At the residence of her son-in-law, H. Henderson, 694 Waterloo st., London, Ont., on Jan. 25, 1903, Mary Hossack, relict of the late J. A. Hossack, Quebec, in her 68th year.

JOHNSON.—On Jan. 25, 1903, at the family residence, 572 Jarvis street, Toronto, Nellie, beloved wife of G. W. Johnson, of Upper Canada College.

KIPPAN.—At Quebec, on Jan. 27, 1903, after a long and painful illness, John Charles, beloved son of John and Isabella Kippan, aged 19 years and 8 months.

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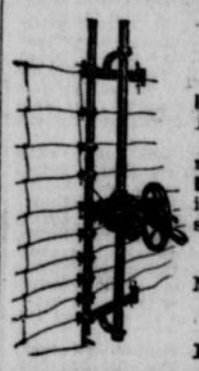
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London, Canada, and Cleveland, Ohio.

LASLETT — On Jan. 28, 1903, Angelina Laslett, wife of the late William Laslett, and beloved mother of W. L. Laslett.

LEITCH.—At the Montreal Homoeopathic Hospital, on Jan. 30, 1903, Elizabeth Macnaughton, daughter of the late Donald Macnaughton, of Lachine, and widow of the late Thomas I. Leitch, of this city.

LITLE—At L'Orignal, Prescott County, Ont., on Jan. 25, 1903, Ann Jane Kennedy, beloved wife of Watson Litle, editor and publisher of the 'Advertiser,' in her 74th year.

MACLENNAN—At 3rd Concession, Lancaster, Ont., on Jan. 30, 1903, Donald T. Maclennan, in his 88th year.

MALCOLM — Suddenly, on Jan. 22, 1903, at Galt, Ont., Robert Malcolm, in his 86th year, a native of Killairn, Stirlingshire, Scotland, and a resident of Galt for over 57 years.

McALLEN — On Jan. 27, 1903, of pneumonia, Arthur Sandham (Dil), youngest son of the late A. K. F. McAllen, in the 23rd year of his age.

McDOUGALL.—At St. Catharines, Ont., on Jan. 29, 1903, Joseph Easton McDougall, senior judge of the County of York, and eldest son of the Hon. William McDougall, C.B., aged 57 years.

McFEE.—At Russeltown, P.Q., on Jan. 28, 1903, Charles Henry McFee, eldest son of John McFee.

MEEK — At her residence, Alton, Ont., on Jan. 22, 1903, Agnes West, relict of the late John S. Meek, J.P., in her 76th year.

MOUNT — In this city, on Feb. 1, 1903, William Frederick Mount, aged 65 years and 6 months.

MORRISON.—At Toronto, on Jan. 24, 1903, Mrs. Chas. Morrison, aged 80, relict of the late Chas. Morrison.

NEELIN — At Cartwright, Manitoba, at the residence of her son, Joseph Neelin, on Jan. 13, 1903, Mrs. Ann Neelin, formerly of the 'Jock,' Township of Goulburn, Carleton County, Ont.

ORMISTON.—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John A. Johnston, 22 Fuller street, Parkdale, Ont., on Jan. 24, 1903, John Ormiston, formerly of Gananoque, in his 69th year.

PEARCY.—At his late residence, 4 Linden street, Toronto, on Jan. 29, 1903, Gilbert Pearcy, in his 91st year.

PLEWS — At Cressy, Ont., on Jan. 28, 1903, Catharine Plews, relict of the late Wm. Plews, aged 82 years.

SCOTT.—At Queensport, N.S., on Jan. 18, 1903, Rev. James Scott, aged seventy years, a native of Lockerby, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, leaving a widow, one son and three daughters, to mourn his death.

SEALE — At Quebec, on Jan. 30, 1903, Helen Myrtle Seale, infant daughter of T. W. Seale.

SHEPPARD — At Gananoque, Ont., on Jan. 27, 1903, Annie Sheppard, aged 90 years.

SMITH—At the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, Ont., of typhoid fever, on Jan. 25, 1903, Edwyn Smith, aged thirty-four years a native of Grimsby, England.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.

Glasgow Weekly Service.

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SS. KASTALIA ..... Feb. 14
SS. TRITONIA ..... Feb. 21

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Glasgow, Donaldson Bros.

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TAYLOR — At Montreal West, on Jan. 28, 1903, James Hamilton, aged 3 months and 11 days, son of Mrs. and the Rev. S. J. Taylor.

TETT.—At Newboro', Ont., on Jan. 25, 1903, Julyanna Poole, widow of the late Benjamin Tett, Esq., aged 95 years.

VALLEE — At Quebec, on Jan. 23, 1903, at the age of 54 years, Dr. Arthur Vallee, Professor at Laval University.

WHITE.—At his home in Kleinburg, Ont., on Jan. 29, 1903, Thomas White, in his 104th year.

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