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and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTIETH YEAR.

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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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THE KING IN PARIS.

His Majesty Receives a Warm Welcome at Railway Station.

THE UTMOST CORDIALITY CHARACTERIZES THE MEETINGS WITH PRESIDENT LOUBET

Paris, April 29.—The King arrived in Paris at 9.20 this evening and was met by the British ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie, no French official being present, in accordance with His Majesty's wishes. He was driven to the Hotel Bristol. The crowd at the station shouted 'Long live King Edward.'

Paris, April 30.—The exchange of official visits between the King and President Loubet to-day was marked with the utmost cordiality, the conversations on each occasion lasting twenty minutes. President Loubet previously had received Foreign Minister Delcasse, whom the King afterwards accorded a long audience.

President Loubet's dinner in honor of the King at the Palace of the Elysee this evening was a brilliant function, entirely non-political in character. There were one hundred and twenty guests, and nearly the entire diplomatic corps were present, including the British, American, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish and Austrian ambassadors, Mr. Rouvier, Etienne, Bertaux, Delcasse and Thomson represented the French Cabinet. There were no speeches.

The King's arrival here to-night for a three days' stay, inaugurates the first of a series of brilliant events, covering the next few months, which, through accident or design, promise to exert important influences in showing the world, and Germany in particular, France's strong position among the nations of Europe. These events occurring simultaneously with the French, German and British negotiations at the Moroccan capital, are calculated to exert powerful influence in the determination of the Moroccan questions. The stay of the King in Paris, although unofficial, is giving another opportunity for a demonstrative assertion of the Anglo-French understanding.

Following soon after the King's visit comes that of King Alfonso of Spain, who will remain in Paris six days. Elaborate fetes are now in preparation, similar to those when Emperor Nicholas made his memorable visit to the French capital. The Spanish King will be brought to France by a Spanish squadron, consisting of three battleships, six cruisers and many smaller craft. This squadron will be met at Cherbourg by a French squadron, consisting of fifteen warships, including the largest and finest battleships and cruisers of the French northern squadron. A squadron of the British Channel Fleet is expected to participate, thus presenting an imposing spectacle of Franco-British-Spanish naval strength.

M. Loubet will proceed to Cherbourg to greet King Alfonso, and the two rulers will review the combined squadrons, consisting of about fifty large warships. The stay of the Spanish King in Paris will be again marked by evidences of the Franco-Spanish co-operation, including an exchange of toasts during a gala dinner at the Elysee Palace and a review of thirty thousand troops.

Closely following the departure of King Alfonso will come the official visit of a British squadron to French waters. This will be entirely distinct from Great Britain's participation in the visit of the King of Spain to France, and is designed to bring about the fraternizing of British and French officers and sailors. The rendezvous will be at Brest, where over twenty warships of the British Channel and reserve fleets will be present. French naval forces will include the Northern and Mediterranean squadrons, thus presenting another notable international gathering of warships in French waters. The combined naval manoeuvres and festivities will last from July 10 to 17, thus allowing the British ships to participate in the celebration of the French national holiday, July 4. Soon after the naval display at Brest, the united French squadrons will make a return visit to the British naval headquarters at Portsmouth, where elaborate joint manoeuvres and festivities will cover ten days.

This exchange of naval visits between Great Britain and France will be the first in 20 years, and will be far more imposing than any which has ever heretofore occurred. They are the direct upgrowth of the Anglo-French understanding and colonial treaty, and are the first conspicuous evidence of the force behind that agreement.

SASKATCHEWAN

NORTH-WEST GOVERNMENT WILL GRANT \$8,000 TOWARDS INAUGURATION CELEBRATION.

Regina, May 1.—The North-West Government will make a grant of \$8,000 towards defraying the expenses of the provincial inauguration day celebration to be held at Regina on July 1.

SALMON FISHERIES

Vancouver, B. C., May 1.—The salmon cannery men here have been informed that it is the intention of the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to at once appoint a commission to enquire into all questions concerning the salmon fishery. Mr. Prefontaine stated to Mr. H. O. Bell Irving, when the latter was recently in Ottawa, that the

announcement of the appointments would be made early in May. The minister has been much disappointed over the action of the State of Washington Legislature in rejecting the legislation to cooperate with Canada in the matter of close seasons and the protection of the sock-eye. He says he is having trouble with the United States in other sections also. There are valuable fisheries all along the border, and numbers of Americans have been to him asking for privileges. He has declined to take action until everything is settled at one time.

TROOPS WENT WILD.

NEARLY A HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN WARSAW YESTERDAY.

Warsaw, May 1.—Nearly one hundred people were killed or injured in disturbances in various quarters of Warsaw to-day. The troops apparently were uncontrollable, and violated all orders to act with moderation. They fired into crowds of demonstrators, and workmen, in retaliation, resorted to the use of the firearms and bombs. What approaches a reign of terror exists to-night; the city presents a most gloomy aspect, and the temper of the entire community augurs ill.

TWO FIREMEN KILLED.

WRECK ON THE C. P. R. NEAR REVELSTOKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Winnipeg, May 1.—The westbound transcontinental train, which left Winnipeg on Thursday, collided head-on, with a freight which was standing on the main line at Downie, a siding twenty miles west of Revelstoke. Engineers on both trains jumped, but N. Scott and J. Eastwood, firemen on the two engines, were caught in the crash of the monsters, and were so injured that they died shortly afterward. Five passengers on the express were injured, and a tramp who had been stealing a ride on the freight was horribly mutilated and will likely die.

The injured passengers' names are:—Hendrick Matheson, Thomas Dawson, A. H. Pattison, Mrs. T. Hovert, Mrs. W. H. Hovert, no address. The injuries to the passengers are slight, being bruises and skin wounds. They escape from serious harm, as accounted for by the fact that the train was hauling an empty sleeper between the tender and the front of the train, and this broke the shock of the collision. The injured were speedily removed to Revelstoke, where the two firemen died in the hospital.

An inquest is being held at Revelstoke to determine the cause of the mistake. Both Scott and Eastwood were natives of Revelstoke.

OBITUARY

MR. GEORGE GOODERHAM PASSES AWAY IN TORONTO.

Toronto, May 1.—Mr. George Gooderham died at his home, 'Davenry', corner of St. George and Bloor streets, this afternoon. Mr. Gooderham had spent the winter in Florida with his daughter, Miss Gooderham, and also his physician, with whom he returned home a month ago, apparently much benefited in health by his trip, and was out on Saturday afternoon. A sudden chill developed into acute bronchitis, and this morning a change for the worse took place, death ensuing at 3.30 o'clock.

George Gooderham was the third son of the late William Gooderham, Toronto, and was born March 14, 1829. He early entered the firm of Gooderham & Worts, distillers, founded by his father, and of which he was president at the time of his death. Mr. Gooderham was also a trustee of the General Hospital; president of the Manufacturers' Life; president of the Bank of Toronto; senator of the Toronto Club; past president of the Toronto College of Music, and a director in numerous other concerns and clubs, including St. James Club, Montreal. Mr. Gooderham was an enthusiastic yachtsman. He at one time owned the champion yacht 'Canada,' and usually held the tiller of his own yacht, the 'Oracle.' Mr. Gooderham is survived by his widow, his sons, Messrs. William Gooderham, Albert Gooderham, George H. Gooderham, Ross Gooderham, all of Toronto, and his daughters, Mrs. J. F. W. Ross, Mrs. Harry Beattie, of Toronto; Mrs. Acheson, wife of the Rev. Mr. Acheson, of Middleton, Conn., and Miss Gooderham, of Toronto.

BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Toronto, May 1.—The closing exercises of the eleventh session of the Toronto Bible Training School, the interdenominational and missionary college here, took place on Friday evening with a very large attendance of friends. The school has had an enrollment during the year of sixty-six students in the day classes, and 254 in the evening classes. Since last annual meeting eight of the students have gone to foreign mission fields in India and China, and twenty are about to enter on home mission fields in destitute parts of Canada. About eighty-two of the students received diplomas and certificates from the president, Dr. Elmore Harris. Short addresses were delivered by representatives of the classes, and parting counsels were given by the principal, the Rev. Dr. Stewart. Professor W. R. Newell, of Chicago, closed with a very able address on the inspiration of the scriptures.

FATAL RAILWAY WRECK.

Four Killed on a Train Bearing Ogden Educational Party

PROFESSOR FARNUM, OF YALE UNIVERSITY, SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Greenville, S. C., April 29.—The special train bearing the Ogden educational party on its southern itinerary, ran into a switch engine this morning, while entering the yards of the Southern Railway, at this place. The engine of the special and several of the cars were derailed. The baggage and dining cars were telescoped and caught fire. The two dining cars were destroyed. A fireman and three negro employees of the dining cars were killed and several of the Ogden party were injured.

The dead are: Charles M. Coope, fireman, and J. Little, W. W. Cummings and J. F. Haynes, negro employees of the dining cars.

Professor Henry W. Farnum, of Yale University, was perhaps most seriously injured. His head was bruised and arm broken. Mrs. Farnum was hurt on the shoulder and arm. Dr. St. Clair McKelway, of the Brooklyn 'Eagle,' who was in the forward dining car, was pinned under timbers, but escaped without injury, except a wrench of the back. R. M. Ogden, secretary to R. C. Ogden, of Knoxville College, was bruised. Mrs. Thrope, daughter of Longfellow, also was bruised. All of these passengers were in the forward dining car. Others injured were: W. C. Kershaw, electrician, Jersey City, scalp wounds; C. B. Wilcox, dining car conductor, scalp wounds, and Engineer Hunter, leg and arm broken. Bishop McVicker, of Rhode Island, is suffering from shock. Dr. and Mrs. Farnum were taken to a hospital.

A special train is being made up and the party will abandon its itinerary and return direct to New York.

Among the passengers on the train were Dr. A. S. Draper, Uew York, state commissioner of education; Dwight Kellogg, Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving, Seth Low, former Mayor of New York City; Robert Treat Paine, George Foster Peabody, and former Governor Aycock, of North Carolina.

Practically all of the baggage, said to be valued at twelve thousand dollars, was destroyed. It is claimed that a misunderstanding of orders led to the accident. The northbound passenger train to New York had orders to take the siding at Paris, a way station, four miles north of Greenville. The freight, which was being made up here, was on the main line. As a result of the wreck President Ogden abandoned his trip to other points and the special left to-night for the East. Prof. Farnum and wife remaining here in a hospital.

At the coroner's inquest this afternoon the train dispatcher testified that orders to the effect that the Ogden special would arrive at 7.15, were filled in the yardmaster's office, and later another order was filed that the special would arrive at 7.55 a.m. Yardmaster Risler testified that he received no orders whatever to that effect.

SHOT HER MOTHER

A DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT AT STRATHMORE, NEAR CORNWALL.

Cornwall, April 30.—The little hamlet of Strathmore, in Roxborough township, about fifteen miles from Cornwall, was thrown into a state of excitement yesterday forenoon by a sad shooting fatality, in which Mrs. Daniel Woods, of Cornwall, was instantly killed by her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Sheils. It seems that Mrs. Woods was visiting her son-in-law and daughter, who are tenants on Miss Elizabeth McIntosh's farm, Strathmore, for three days. As Mrs. Woods intended returning to Cornwall on Saturday morning, the daughter opened a trunk to get some articles left there by Mr. Woods. Mr. Sheils's revolver was lying in the trunk, and the young woman, picking it up, 'rubbed the barrel with the corner of her apron. She did not know that the weapon was loaded, and must have accidentally touched the trigger. The revolver went off and the bullet struck Mrs. Woods, who was sitting on the bed, severing the left subclavian artery, a few lines below the collarbone, and causing almost instant death. Mrs. Sheils cried out at once: 'My God, I have shot my mother,' and Miss McIntosh, who was downstairs, called in Mr. Sheils, who drove at once to Apple Hill for Dr. L. Y. McIntosh. Mrs. Woods was dead, however, long before the doctor arrived. Coroner Hamilton, of Cornwall, was notified, but as Dr. McDiarmid, of Maxville, was near the scene, he was requested to act, and at once proceeded to Strathmore. After ascertaining the facts, he decided that an inquest was unnecessary. Mrs. Woods was only forty-seven years of age, and her daughter is about twenty-three or twenty-four. The revolver, a 33-calibre weapon, was loaded only last Sunday by Mr. Sheils.

MANY MINERS ENTOMBED.

Wilburton, Ok., April 30.—Thirteen miners were entombed and probably killed by an explosion early to-day in the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Coal Company's mine, near Wilburton. Their

bodies may not be recovered for several days.

The men went into the shaft at midnight. Mr. Ray, foreman of the shift that left the mine at that hour, says that the mine was in good condition, and a gas explosion hardly probable. His shift left a shot hanging, and this the shift may have fired. It is suggested, from the force of the explosion, which could be heard for miles around, and which tore heavy timbers aside and piled tons of dirt into the shaft, that a bad shot had set off some dynamite which had been stored conveniently for work in pushing the entries.

The shaft is 350 feet deep. The men were supplied with air fanned from the shaft, by means of compressed air tubes. It is thought that the air pipe was burst by the explosion, but air has been steadily pumped all day with the remote hope that some of the entombed men may have escaped the force of the explosion and the after-damp.

Rescuers began work within a few minutes after the explosion. At dark to-night the workers were still thirty feet from the bottom of the shaft.

Mr. Steiner, foreman, had scarcely reached the bottom of the shaft when the explosion occurred. The heels of his shoes were torn off and thrown to the top of the shaft.

MAY DAY IN CHICAGO.

Save the Garment Workers and Teamsters Trouble Comparative Peace Reigns

THIRTY THOUSAND BUILDING TRADES WORKERS RESUMED WORK.

Chicago, May 1.—May Day dawns on Chicago with every indication of labor peace, except for the garment workers and teamsters' strike. A similar condition has not existed since 1886. All the building trades, representing more than thirty thousand workers, went to work to-day under new agreements, a few with slightly higher wages, and nearly all with some concessions in working conditions.

The several thousand bakers and the greater bakers' association reached an agreement and signed last year's scale for another year. Agreements have been renewed in all the maritime trades. Several wage scales are still open and under conference. The principal one is that of the ice-wagon drivers and helpers. The joint committees handling this matter will meet again to-morrow for final settlement. Electrical workers in shops, both men and women, have asked for a uniform wage scale for like work.

Chicago, April 30.—Chicago had on working clothes to-day as a result of 'the teamsters' strike, which to-day failed of spreading and of settlement. From daylight until dark downtown streets were crowded with heavily laden wagons, giving the city a week-day appearance. Believing the fight now going on for supremacy, between the Employers' Association of Chicago and the union teamsters is to be a protracted one, business men to-day sought to procure an extra stock of materials and supplies.

While all these preparations were going on for an emergency, efforts were making in Mayor Dunne's office at the City Hall to bring about a peaceable adjustment of the teamsters' strike. Early in the afternoon a committee representing the Employers' Association met Mayor Dunne's peace committee, consisting of Bishop C. P. Anderson, of the Episcopal Church; Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of All Souls' Church; Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Sinai Temple; Miss Jane Adams, of Hull House, and Dr. Cornelia Debey, of the Neighborhood House.

The Chicago Federation of Labor was also busy considering the strike situation, but no action was taken to spread the strike to the affiliated unions. Believing that the teamsters are justified in the fight they are making, the federation passed a resolution requesting President Roosevelt, Governor Denen and Mayor Dunne to investigate the existing conditions in Chicago before complying with any request made for the use of militia in the city during the present difficulty.

The peace committee appointed by the Mayor yesterday failed utterly in its efforts to bring about a settlement of the strike. The plan for an armistice of forty-eight hours was rejected by both sides early in the conference, as was also an offer made by the representatives of the labor men, who asked that a committee of five citizens be appointed to arbitrate the matter. The peace committee issued this statement: 'The representatives of the employers refused to accept any commission or means of arbitration which was suggested, while the laboring men declared their readiness to acquiesce in the plan of submitting the controversy to persons commanding the respect and confidence of the community.'

Early to-day five hundred men and boys, headed by a number of striking teamsters, attacked the main stables of the Employers' Teaming Company, and stampeded the animals. This was a violation of the federal injunction issued by Judge Kohlsaat.

William and Harry Grady, picture frame manufacturers, were shot early to-day and severely wounded through a misunderstanding. Some time ago these men supplied Montgomery, Ward & Co. with picture frames, but their contract

expired several months ago. It is said by the police that strike sympathizers, who were of the belief that the Gradys were still connected with the Ward Company, made the attack on the two men.

LABOR LEADERS INDICTED

NUMEROUS HAND-TO-HAND CONFLICTS ON SATURDAY.

Chicago, April 29.—Fighting in the streets today was the most vicious since the beginning of the strike. Three persons were shot, two were stabbed, and a score suffered bruises and scalp wounds.

In nearly every portion of the business quarter to-day there were numerous hand-to-hand fights between union men and non-union men, aided in many places by policemen.

Twelve labor leaders, prominently identified with the teamster strike now in progress in Chicago, were indicted to-night by a grand jury. Each indictment contains six counts, and charges the men with conspiracy.

THE SCLATER MURDER

Three Rivers, Que., April 29.—Mrs. Sclater has been charged with complicity in the murder of her husband. This was done to-day, after a brief session of the court in the Grande Anse murder case. The widow will be brought up next Saturday for a preliminary hearing. Macrae will also be brought up on that day. At to-day's session the Crown declared its case closed against Macrae, and it is not considered that at this stage any evidence will be offered in his defence.

On the opening of the court, a few minutes after ten o'clock, Mr. F. S. Tourigny, K.C., declared that he had no further evidence to offer on behalf of the Crown. This meant that Mrs. Sclater, who was in court, looking bright and cheerful as ever, was no longer required as a witness, so that she was

Mr. N. K. Lafamme, leading counsel for the defence, declared that the Crown was now doing what should have been done long ago. The woman should never have been placed in the box, because the proceedings now taken showed that it had been the intention of the Crown right along to indict her for complicity. It was unworthy of the Crown to try and entrap an inexperienced witness into giving evidence against herself. While he was speaking, he would ask the Crown Prosecutor whether it was his intention to proceed now in his attempt to have counsel for the defence committed for contempt.

Mr. Tourigny replied vigorously that he was conducting his own case as he deemed fit. He said he had no intention of taking any proceedings for contempt, and had never declared his intention of so doing.

Mr. Lafamme retorted that had the Crown done four weeks ago what it was doing to-day the case would have been considerably advanced, and large sums saved to the province, which was none too rich already. As to the contempt proceedings, Mr. Tourigny had on Saturday last reserved his right to proceed against the counsel for the defence and for Mrs. Sclater. If the Crown had any intention of taking such proceedings, it should be done now. The threat of the Crown Prosecutor did not frighten counsel, but it might produce an unfavorable impression for counsel among the public, and it was desirable that such an impression be removed.

Mr. Tourigny denied having made any such threat. When counsel declared that the woman should not speak, he had declared that such statements bordered on contempt, and if they were repeated on further occasions they might lead to contempt proceedings. This closed the incident.

After the stenographer had been ordered to supply the defence with a copy of the depositions, those present began to file out. Mrs. Sclater started out by the side door. She was preceded by High Constable Lupien, and followed by Chief Detective McCaskill, who, shortly before the opening of the court, had sworn out a complaint charging her with aiding and abetting the murder of her husband.

The High Constable invited the woman to proceed to his office, which is within ten feet of the judge's room, and as she reached the doorway he served upon her the warrant for her arrest. Messrs. Comeau and Glass, who knew what was coming, had followed her up, and as she turned she handed the copy of the warrant to Mr. Comeau.

For the first time since she has reached Three Rivers she seemed somewhat embarrassed. Detective McCaskill told the High Constable to take her before the magistrate, and Mr. Comeau, at the request of High Constable Lupien, returned to the woman the copy of the warrant.

The charge was read, and Messrs. J. A. Campeau and L. Gordon Glass appeared on behalf of Mrs. Sclater. An adjournment for a week was agreed to.

SNOWED FOR THIRTY HOURS.

Winnipeg, May 1.—A Lloydminster, N. W. T., despatch says the heaviest snowstorm of the season has just finished there, after lasting thirty hours. The snow is very deep, but was badly needed, as there was practically no snow during the winter and the ground was very dry for seeding.

BRITISH GRIEVANCES.

Ill-Paid Workers in Church and School.

MR. CARNEGIE'S PENSION SCHEME FOR SUPERANNUATED PROFESSORS—PUBLIC WRATH AGAINST AUTOMOBILISTS—AGRARIAN TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

(Cable Despatch to the New York Evening Post.)

London, April 29.—The English press generally has given the kindest reception to Mr. Andrew Carnegie's professor-pension scheme. It receives as much praise as his free libraries provoke criticism. The lower grades of English teachers stand urgently in need of just another such boon. How the higher grades are provided for is shown by the current advertisements for a headmaster at Haileybury, in succession to Canon Lyttelton, at \$11,000 per annum, with a fine house and accompaniments thrown in. Assistant masters have to be content with from \$750 to \$1,000.

Similar inequalities disgrace the Anglican Church. The rector of Bathwick deplores the dearth of curates and asks how can a university man dress and live as a gentleman, not to say marry, on \$750 yearly. The bishops retort that with their costly historic palaces to maintain as centres of diocesan activities, they cannot live on even their \$25,000 incomes. The Church, like the public schools, needs radical financial reorganization, which, in view of their large vested interests, they are most unlikely to get.

The Easter holidays, with the attendant road accidents, have fanned into a dangerous flame the public anger against the reckless motorist. Each day produced a crop of serious and even fatal cases of running down. If a plebiscite of the whole kingdom could be taken at this moment, a substantial vote probably would be given for putting the 'motors' back again under the old regulations which classed all motors as traction engines, and required each to be preceded by a man walking with a red flag.

The rural magistrates and councillors in some cases have hinted that the public, who have the inalienable first right on the highways, would be justified in strewing the roads with sharp flints. Several county councils declare that the increased road expenditures are due to the motor traffic, and demand state grants; while it is seriously suggested that the almost disused canals which thread the country should be bought up, run dry, and used under a system of municipal tolls as motor roads, motors being therefor forbidden to run on public highways. A few exemplary cases of imprisonment of rich owners, as well as of poor and mostly alien chauffeurs, for furious driving, probably would do all that is necessary to safeguard the public rights.

It is a somewhat ominous sign that the Tory press is writing up in more or less hectic language reports of agrarian intimidation in Ireland. The South Galway branch of the United Irish League boasts that the boycotting system has been brought to greater perfection than ever, and threatens dire penalties against tenants who shall renew their grazing leases. County Cork has witnessed a sensational eviction scene—a pitched battle between the entire population of Dursley Island and 200 police. Similar signs come from other parts in the south and west. The Tory press is crying out that Dublin Castle must hit hard, the Irish peasant being merely contemptuous of a weak executive. Mr. Wyncham's successor in the Irish secretaryship will soon have his hands more than full, with an irreconcilable League on the one hand and an equally irreconcilable Ulster on the other.

The report of the Royal Commission on the care and control of the feeble-minded is likely to produce radical changes in England's treatment of the insane. Expert evidence throws considerable doubt upon the general assumption that insanity is on the increase. The number of certified cases certainly is greatly increasing, but many authorities attribute this fact to the greater care and greater public confidence in the administration of the lunatic asylums, which formerly was the cause of many scandals. The evidence also shows overwhelmingly that in the great majority of cases, insanity or a tendency thereto is inherited and transmissible. The transmission of tuberculosis now is held to be entirely disproved, and the doctrine that a cancerous tendency is inheritable is also increasingly doubted, but of the hereditary nature of insanity there is absolutely no doubt. Consequently the commission is expected strongly to recommend parliament to interfere to the utmost limit of its power with the reproduction of the insane and feeble-minded.

MANY LIVES LOST IN TORNADO.

Laredo, Texas, April 30.—Laredo is again beginning to assume its customary appearance, despite the great havoc wrought by the storm of Friday evening. Large forces of laborers have been busily employed in clearing the debris, and it is now possible to drive to any quarter of the city. Telegraphic communication has been restored. While one hundred persons were injured, it is not expected any additional deaths will result. The number of dead remains at 21, of whom six were killed in Laredo and five in New Laredo.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, April 26.—The House of Commons resumed yesterday afternoon after its Easter vacation. The leader of the Opposition called attention to the statement attributed to Mr. Jackson, M.P. for Souris, that arrangements were practically completed for a division of southern Keewatin among Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

THE KINGSTON DISASTER.

Mr. F. D. Monk called attention to the recent disastrous explosion of a buoy at Kingston, charged with acetylene gas, and asked that the government should avail itself of the services of a calcium carbide expert on the commission of enquiry into this accident.

The Premier promised to bring this suggestion to the attention of the Minister of Marine, who was not in his place in the House.

Mr. Andrew Broder (Dundas), enquired whether anything would be done for the families of the men whose lives were sacrificed in this explosion.

Sir Wilfrid answered that this would be considered when the commission's report was received.

Mr. George Taylor, the Conservative whip, seconded Mr. Monk's suggestion that the commission of enquiry into the acetylene gas buoy explosion should have some other than civil servants upon it. A large quantity of this gas was stored at Gananoque, and the people of that place were in fear of further accidents.

Mr. George H. Perley called attention to the fact that forty Austrian immigrants in utterly destitute circumstances had to be accommodated in the Ottawa police station last Thursday night.

Mr. Broder, of Dundas.

Mr. Andrew Broder, Conservative, of Dundas, resumed the debate on the second reading of the North-West autonomy bill. He reminded them that thirty thousand of the present population of the North-West had been drawn from Ontario. Therefore, it was no wonder that the province to which he belongs took an interest in the affairs of the two new provinces. As a matter of fact, fifty percent of the Roman Catholic children in Ontario were going to the public schools, and taking no advantage of the separate school privileges they might enjoy if they wished. Mr. Broder contrasted the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick's strong championship of the separate school principle in this debate with the same gentleman's condemnation of the Catholic school system of Quebec in 1893. In conclusion, the member for Dundas defended his fellow citizens of Ontario against the charge of intolerance that is brought against Ontario for its opposition to the school feature of the autonomy bills.

MR. JACQUES BUREAU, OF THREE RIVERS.

Mr. Jacques Bureau, Liberal, of Three Rivers, charged that Dr. Sproule, the member for East Grey, and Sovereign Grand Master of the Orange Order, had actually started the agitation against the government's autonomy proposals before they were framed and laid before the House. A circular of his had been sent to the Orange lodges all over the country, because the doctor knew that Orangemen were not sympathetic with Roman Catholics.

Dr. Sproule maintained that they were.

Mr. Henri Bourassa—Can an Orangeman marry a Catholic girl?

Dr. Sproule—No.

Mr. Bureau—And you call that 'sympathetic'?

Col. Sam Hughes—Catholic institutions will not allow their adherents to marry Protestants.

Mr. Bureau—I am a Catholic, and belong to Catholic institutions. I say that there is nothing in the rules of these institutions that prevents anyone marrying a Protestant girl. But the rules of the Orange Order strictly prohibit this, and it was they that Dr. Sproule endeavored to arouse against the Catholics. His circular to the Order was sent out on the 16th of March, although the government bill was not introduced till the 21st.

Continuing, Mr. Bureau asserted that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had but one policy for this whole Dominion, whilst the

Opposition had a different policy for every province. The Hon. George E. Foster, the ex-Finance Minister, had insisted in this debate that Quebec was inferior to the other provinces. 'I accept,' exclaimed Mr. Bureau, 'that challenge of inferiority.' If superiority meant that one must wear a tag bearing Mr. Foster's brand of patriotism, if superiority meant that one must be chased from one constituency to another like Mr. Foster, he wanted none of it.

MR. JOHN HERRON, OF ALBERTA.

Mr. John Herron, Conservative, of Alberta, challenged the assertion that civilization had been carried to the Canadian West by the Roman Catholic Church. As a matter of fact, the first church in the North-West belonged to the Wesleyans. So far as western settlement was concerned the people in the Territories were far more concerned over the educational dispute. He protested against the continued exemption of railway and Dominion lands from local taxation in the two new provinces. Speaking of the immigration into the Canadian West Mr. Herron expressed the opinion that next to native Canadians the best settlers going into that country came from the United States.

MR. PARMELEE, OF SHEFFORD.

Mr. Charles Parmelee, Liberal, of Shefford, approved of the generous financial provision being made for the new provinces. It was natural, he said, that minorities should be tenacious of their rights. Separate schools had been insisted upon as a protection to Protestants in Quebec, and the latter had certainly no reason to complain of their treatment by the Catholic majority. Dr. Sproule, the member for East Grey, had declared that in a country like ours the efforts of all should be to promote peace and harmony. Immediately after that declaration, however, Dr. Sproule had done his best to arouse religious passion and had issued circulars for the purpose of pledging electors to drive from public life every man who voted for the Autonomy Bill. It was greatly to be regretted that the Conservative party had lent itself to this attempt to divide creed and creed. Canada was already a difficult enough country to govern without making it more so. Mr. Parmelee concluded by a tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whose whole career, he said, had been consecrated to the realization of harmony and perfect good will between all classes and creeds in this country.

MR. TAYLOR, OF LEEDS.

Mr. George Taylor, the Conservative whip, announced that he intended standing by the constitution in this matter, as every Orangeman was bound by his oath to do. The constituency of Leeds, which he represented in parliament contained more Orangemen than any other county in Ontario. Yet these people had given him their support when he voted for Sir John Macdonald's policy in the Jesuits Estates matter, and again in 1896, when he voted for the Manitoba School Bill introduced by Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had won power in 1896 by a policy of deception. The solution of the Manitoba school question, for which Sir Wilfrid claimed such credit, was only achieved by a corrupt compact with his party friends in that province. The Hon. Mr. Tarte had been employed as the intermediary and the version of the terms given by Mr. Taylor contained some startling declarations. The Hon. Joseph Martin was sent to British Columbia as counsel for the C. P. R., at \$8,000 a year. Mr. Prendergast, M.P.P., had his mouth closed by being appointed to the bench. The Hon. Clifford Sifton obtained the portfolio of the Interior in the Ottawa Cabinet with 'a free hand,' and after a few years' residence in the Federal Capital was reputed to have accumulated a fortune of one or two million dollars.

WEDNESDAY'S SITTING.

MORE AUTONOMY BILL DISCUSSION.

Ottawa, April 27.—Four more members favored parliament with their views on the North-West autonomy bills at yesterday's sitting of the House—Messrs. A. E. Kemp, of East Toronto, and H. A. Ward, of Durham, Conservatives, and Messrs. W. M. German, of Welland, and A. A. Wright, of South Renfrew, Liberals. The latter was seized with a weak turn before concluding his speech. The adjournment of the debate was moved for him accordingly, and Mr. Wright will have an opportunity of concluding his remarks this afternoon if he feels physically equal to the effort.

PRIVATE BILLS.

During the first hour of the evening sitting the bill incorporating the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with headquarters in Toronto, passed third reading.

There was a half hour's debate over the committee stage of the Ottawa and New York Railway bill. This road has recently passed into the hands of the New York Central. It is, therefore, owned entirely by Americans, and the

measure before parliament is intended to exempt it from the provision of the General Railway Act which requires the majority of all railway directorates in Canada to be British subjects. Messrs. Barker (Hamilton), Henderson (Halton), and Ingram (Elgin), found fault with the proposition to make an exception of this road. Further consideration of the bill was finally postponed.

THURSDAY'S SITTING.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS BY RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ottawa, April 28.—The House of Commons unanimously adopted last evening a report of the Agriculture Committee calling the attention of the Railway Commission to freight discriminations and overcharges practiced by the railway companies in Ontario.

Mr. McKenzie (Bruce) presented the report of the committee, which went to show that 'The committee have had urgent and repeated complaints laid before them to the effect that farmers in Ontario were handicapped in the export of their products and their profits correspondingly reduced by discriminating rates charged by Canadian railways as between competing and non-competing points within Canada; and also by discrimination by these same railways running through territory in the United States by their giving farmers of the latter much more favorable freight rates than that given to the farmers of Canada for similar and comparative distances, to market points.'

As regards the live stock rates the committee gave tariff quotations to prove that 'the rates charged out of the United States territory from points of the exclusive control of the Grand Trunk Railway are very much lower than from points on their line in Canadian territory. This applies to shipments for both local and export. For instance, the rate from Chesterfield, Mount Clemens, Lenox, New Haven, etc., on cattle for export is twenty-two cents, whereas the rate from Windsor, Sarnia, London, etc., is twenty-five cents per hundred pounds. On shipments between local points the difference is very much greater.'

As regards the rates on grain and grain products the committee found that 'the rates from United States points are very low when compared with the rates from Canadian points, more particularly when for local use or for shipment via United States points for export.'

The rate from Chesterfield, Lenox, Mount Clemens, New Haven, etc., in the United States, for export on grain is two cents and on grain products the eleven cents. For local shipment the rate would be thirteen and a half cents to New York and fifteen and a half cents to Montreal, the shorter distance. From Canadian territory the rates would be for export from Windsor, Sarnia, and east five hundred miles thirteen and a half cents and over, while for local shipments to Montreal from Windsor and other intermediate points the rate would be nineteen cents, or five and a half cents above the New York rate.'

By comparing the rates on butter, eggs and cheese the committee discovered 'that for local consumption in the United States cheese is carried a distance of three hundred and eighty-two miles for twenty-three and a half cents, while for four hundred miles in Canada at the rate of thirty-six cents, or twelve and a half cents per hundred pounds in favor of the United States producers. It will also be seen that seven cents per hundred pounds more is charged from Lucknow, Listowell, Palmerston and other points in that vicinity than from London, Ingersoll and Woodstock to Montreal. The rates are not only very high, but no allowance is made for car-load shipments, notwithstanding the enormous proportions to which the trade is developing.'

Attention was also drawn to the fact that in the rates on general merchandise in effect from United States territory to the seaboard, and also from points in Canada, distances are not considered.

Beans also are shipped in class rates instead of being hauled at commodity rates, the same as grain products—their weight is the same—they are shipped in the same manner, and their value as a rule is about that of wheat.

The rates on packing-house products the committee found to be very high, and distance not considered. The rate on tan bark it regarded as very high.

In conclusion the committee remarked that 'the rates on imports are from 50 to 60 percent less in Canada than the rates on commodities exported, whereas, in the United States both the exports and imports as a rule are equal. We might enlarge indefinitely, but the purpose in view will be served by pointing out a number of instances which illustrates the difference in rates given to Americans as compared to those given to Canadians. It does not appear fair to favor those who have contributed nothing to the building of our national highways, but on the contrary, they not only have lower rates accorded to their products, but in addition tax their railways heavily as well.'

The committee recommended that this report, with the schedules annexed thereto be referred to the Railway Commission for the consideration of that tribunal.

MR. D. A. GORDON, OF EAST KENT.

Mr. D. A. Gordon (East Kent), who had taken an important part in the preparation of the Agriculture Committee's report on this subject, gave a number of specific instances of what he regarded as flagrant discriminations against Canadian live stock, dairy and agricultural produce. The committee, he said, had honestly endeavored to consider this matter from a fair point of view. Another serious imposition was that the rate of the railway companies was that the rate was the Ontario from Lancaster west to the Detroit river. The farmers shipping live stock, therefore, from Lancaster had to pay eight cents, the same as though the shipment originated four hundred miles further west. The rate from Winnipeg to Montreal was twelve cents. The disproportion between import and export rates was another serious grievance. The import rate on first class shipments to Toronto was twenty-

six cents, whilst the export charge amounted to forty cents. The result was to foster unfair competition on the part of foreign manufacturers. In the United States the import and export rates were about equal. Besides the people of Ontario had been denied competition by their own railways. Even American lines passing through Canadian territory, which might have supplied this competition, were prevented from doing so.

MR. GEORGE TAYLOR, OF LEEDS.

Mr. George Taylor, of Leeds, complained that instead of the Railway Commission having resulted in a reduction of freights the rates were actually growing higher. He noticed that even the Intercolonial Railway had recently entered a combine known as the Canadian Freight Association, for the purpose of fixing rates. It had come to his ears that the Armour Company, of Chicago, had contracted for all the available space on the steamships sailing from Canadian ports this season, under government subsidy. If this was true it meant that Canadian shippers desiring space on these vessels would have to arrange for it through this American firm.

MR. A. F. MACLAREN, OF PERTH.

Mr. A. F. MacLaren (North Perth) intimated what he regarded as flagrant discriminations in the district where he lived. They bore very heavily upon the cheese and cement industries, in which he was interested, and upon all classes of farm produce.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

The leader of the Opposition considered that the committee had clearly established the existence of these freight discriminations. In his opinion the subjects should certainly be brought to the attention of the Railway Commission. He doubted, however, whether there was anything in the Railway Act requiring the Board to act upon the report of any committee of parliament.

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS ADMITS DISCRIMINATION.

The Minister of Railways admitted the importance of the subject, and acknowledged the service the Agriculture Committee had accomplished in directing attention thereto. There were admitted grievances, and he had no doubt as to the authority of the Railway Commission to provide a remedy. The Board had the right to sweep the present tariffs out of existence and fix whatever rates they deemed expedient in the public interest. Their control was equally unquestioned over local rates in Canada and over shipments from Canada into the United States or vice versa.

Mr. Martin, of Prince Edward Island; Mr. Schell, of Oxford, and Mr. Walsh, of Huntingdon, gave local instances of freight discriminations, and urged that the enquiry be enlarged to embrace all parts of the country; as it was, the committee had confined its report to Ontario.

The motion referring the committee finding to the Railway Commission then passed.

MR. SUTHERLAND HAS NOT RESIGNED.

Mr. Borden enquired if it was true that the Hon. James Sutherland had resigned his portfolio as Minister of Public Works.

The Premier answered that it was untrue.

ANOTHER UNFOUNDED RESIGNATION REPORT.

Was it true, asked Mr. Borden, that Mr. Alfred Brunet had resigned from the National Transcontinental Railway Commission?

Sir Wilfrid answered that this also was untrue.

SUPREME COURT VACANCY IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The leader of the Opposition called attention to the fact that for the last fifteen months there had been but six judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, instead of seven. What excuse was there for the delay?

The Premier replied that he was not at present able to make a statement. He hoped to do so, however, in the near future.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF THE YUKON.

Mr. Borden asked whether the government had yet selected a successor to Mr. Congdon, as Commissioner of the Yukon.

Sir Wilfrid—Col. Wood, of the North-West Mounted Police, is at present acting commissioner of the Yukon. He is performing his duties satisfactorily, and it is not intended at the present time to replace him.

Mr. Borden—That arrangement though is only temporary?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Yes.

Mr. Archie Campbell, Liberal (Centre York), resumed the debate on the autonomy bills, and was followed by Mr. Labor, Conservative, of Haldimand.

FRIDAY'S SITTING.

Ottawa, April 29.—At the opening of the House yesterday the Hon. Sydney A. Fisher explained the provisions of his bill to amend the act respecting the incorporation of Live Stock Breeders' Associations. He reminded the House that five years ago parliament passed an act under which live stock associations were formed in different parts of the country. It was thought desirable to provide for joint action among these associations which would lead to a nationalization of records under the authority of the Department of Agriculture. The leading breeders of the Dominion had themselves pointed out that it was desirable to have but one set of records for each kind of stock instead of one or more sets for each province. They had asked also that arrangements be made to affix the official stamp of the Agriculture Department to these pedigrees, and for

this reason the department would have authority to make all necessary inquiries before giving its sanction. It was hoped that one outcome of the nationalization of the live stock pedigrees in Canada will be to secure thoroughbred Canadian animals entry duty free into the United States. The United States customs laws place pure bred stock on the free list when they are introduced for breeding purposes, but Canadian stockmen have hitherto been unable to get the advantage of this privilege because of the regulations upon which the Washington authorities have insisted.

DEBATE RESUMED.

The autonomy debate was resumed by Messrs. Martin, Liberal, of North Wellington; Elson, Conservative, of East Middlesex; Dr. Black, Liberal, of Hants; Mr. Adamson, Liberal, of Humboldt, and Mr. Sinclair, Liberal, of Guysboro.

Mr. Martin declared that in supporting the government bills he was expressing his honest conviction as to what was fair and just towards the people of the new provinces. So far from the government bringing any pressure on its following to vote for this measure, he could honestly say that nobody had even asked how he was going to vote. Mr. Martin quoted with approval the 'Witness' editorial on the autonomy bills.

Mr. Elson argued that the attendance of children of different creeds at a common national school tended to foster mutual respect and friendship, whilst separate schools led to distrust and isolation. The public schools therefore were the best for all, and religion should be left to the home, the Sunday-school and the Church. Under this bill there was nothing to prevent even the Mormons demanding schools in which they could provide their own form of religious instruction. He would vote for Mr. Borden's amendment, because he believed in protecting provincial rights.

Dr. Black held the chief ground of complaint of the Conservatives against these autonomy bills was because they emanated from a Liberal government. The proposed legislation merely continued the excellent school system they already possess in the North-West, and for his part he thought no wiser course could be followed.

Mr. Adamson repeated what other western Liberals have been saying, that the North-West is perfectly satisfied with this legislation.

Mr. Sinclair told the House that the whole agitation against these bills was hatched in Toronto, where certain newspapers were doing their best to arouse passion and strife. He would vote for the government policy, because he believed it a fair compromise on a very delicate question. Mr. Borden's amendment was calculated to bewilder everybody, whereas the stand taken by the Liberals was in the interest of peace and harmony.

The adjournment was moved by Mr. Martin (Conservative), of Prince Edward Island.

TELEPHONE QUESTION

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION PAVING THE WAY FOR STATE OWNERSHIP.

Ottawa, April 28.—It appears to be pretty well understood that the parliamentary investigation, now in progress, into the affairs of the various telephone companies, is intended by the Postmaster-General to pave the way for state ownership and operation of the long distance telephone lines of the Dominion. The expropriation of the Bell Telephone Company's trunk lines will be supplemented by such additional construction as is needed to establish telephone communication at minimum rates from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. Friends of the Postmaster-General say that his policy will be to popularize this utility by a large reduction in the scale of charges. Sir William Mulock has signalled his administration of the Post-office Department by lowering the rates of letter postage and events have shown that he was well justified in the hope that this step would lead to an increased volume of mail matter and ultimately to increased revenue. That the like results may be achieved by cutting down the rates on the long distance telephone lines has already been shown by the evidence of Dr. Demers, manager of the Bellechasse Telephone Company, who was recently under examination before Sir William Mulock's Telephone Committee. When asked what rates his company charged for long distance conversations the doctor replied:—

The Bell Company have a rate of 60 cents from Levis to Riviere du Loup. We established our wires there on the 1st of January of this year, and put the rate at 25 cents for five minutes' use of the line, with the result that we have more business than we can handle. The Bell rate of 60 cents is for only three minutes, so that our rate is more than one-half lower, whilst we give nearly double the time. Between Levis and Riviere du Loup our pole line is 135 miles, and we give so perfect a service that you can hear a watch ticking at the other end of the line.'

Independent telephone operators declare that nothing militates more against the success of their business than the fact that their subscribers are unable at present to obtain long distance connections, the latter being controlled for the most part by the Bell Company, and being employed to build up that company's local business in the cities and towns of Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba. If, instead, the government operated these long distance circuits, the evidence goes to show that there is no good reason why municipalities, big and small, all over the country, should not be able to manage their own telephone exchanges, combining moderate rates with a fair return on the investment.

From Sir William Mulock's remarks, when the parliamentary committee set out upon its enquiry, it is plain that he has no present intention of taking over the local telephone systems. There would, he foresaw, be a practical difficulty in the way of the government establishing telephones in every man's house throughout the country, collecting rates, keeping up repairs, etc. His purpose is rather to induce the

municipalities to establish their own telephone exchanges, meeting the cost of the service by an item in the tax bills in the same way as the municipalities already provide for their own water supply.

The Postmaster-General is impressed also with the advantages that would accrue from the establishment of telephonic communication among the farming districts. The evidence so far given before the committee proves that farmers in the settled portions of Canada could enjoy telephonic communication with their neighbors and with their market towns at a cost of from six to ten dollars a year. In its report to parliament the Telephone Committee will probably outline some scheme by which telephone services may be secured in the rural districts at a very moderate cost, the local municipalities co-operating with the Dominion government in the accomplishment of this object.

In acquiring the long distance telephone lines the Dominion will be copying the example of Great Britain, which after some years successful management of the long distance routes is now about to take over the local systems as well. In a special report that was prepared for Sir William Mulock two years ago, Francis Dagger, telephone expert, of Toronto, calculated that the Bell Company's trunk lines could be expropriated for \$1,500,000. This, then, would be the initial expense of the proposal the government has in contemplation.

AUTONOMY DEBATE

A SUGGESTION BY THE CONSERVATIVE WHIP WHICH TENDS TO END THE DISCUSSION.

Ottawa, April 26.—Liberals attach considerable significance to a proposition which was made in the House last night by Mr. George Taylor, the Conservative chief whip, which is taken as an indication that the Opposition is disposed to take a much more moderate view of the school clauses of the government's North-West autonomy legislation than they showed in the earlier stage of the debate. The point Mr. Taylor made was that if his side were satisfied that the autonomy bills now before parliament really provide for no more than a continuance of the present school system in the Territories, with but half an hour's religious instruction in the afternoon, all objections would be withdrawn. 'I am sure,' he said, 'the people of the North-West or of Ontario, or of any other section of the Dominion, will raise no objection to that. I suggest to the Minister of the Interior are true, he should let the lawyers on both sides of the House get together and frame an amendment in accordance with the statements of these two gentlemen, an amendment which shall contain nothing more, but which shall be put in plain language, so that the man on the street may know what it means. Then, so far as I am concerned, there will be no opposition, because it will be a national school, as both these gentlemen say, a national school with but one half hour's religious teaching in the afternoon.' Mr. Taylor is known as one of the strongest Orangemen in the Conservative ranks, and a man who has an important say in the party councils. What authority the party whip may have had for his suggestion is not known, but it is a fact that many men on his side of the House are openly asserting that the party should allow the subject to drop and bring the present debate to a conclusion at as early a date as possible.

THE ARMOUR COMPANY

Ottawa, April 28.—Your correspondent brought the attention of the Trade and Commerce Department to the statement made in the House yesterday by Mr. George Taylor, the Conservative whip, that the Armour Company, of Chicago, have contracted for all the available space on ships sailing from Canadian ports this season under government subsidy for South Africa. The reply was, however, that this was the first the Department had heard of the story. It is not credited by the Trade and Commerce authorities, for, if the accusation were true it would certainly result in the cancellation of the subsidy contracts. The minister has ample power to withdraw the subsidy if any discriminations are attempted against Canadian shippers.

THE TRANSVAAL

DRAFT OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION ISSUED.

London, April 25.—The draft of the new Transvaal constitution was issued to-day. It provides for a Legislative Assembly consisting of the Lieutenant-governor, six to nine official members, and thirty to thirty-five elected members. Every burgher of the late South African Republic is entitled to vote for members of the first volksraad (assembly), as well as all white males of British birth occupying premises at an annual rental of not less than \$50, or having capital to the value of \$500, unless convicted of treason since May 31, 1902, or murder, unless they have obtained a free pardon. Financial measures must be recommended to the assembly by the governor, and no part of the revenue may be appropriated without his authority.

In a communication to Lieut.-Governor Lawley, Mr. Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, says the time is not yet ripe to grant full self-government. The latter involves party government, and this, in the Transvaal, will become more practical when the two races have acted longer together under equal rights of citizenship and when bitter memories have become softened by time.

Mr. Lyttelton explains that similar constitutional changes cannot be extended to the Orange River Colony immediately because the industrial and economic conditions there do not seem very urgently to demand them.

Advertisements.

All Run Down

Wanting in vitality, vigor, vim,—that is a condition that no one can safely neglect, for it is the most common predisposing cause of disease. The blood is at fault; it needs purifying or enriching and the best medicine to take is

Hood's Sarsaparilla the great alterative and tonic—builds up the whole system.

For testimonials of remarkable cures read for Book on That Tired Feeling, No. 2. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE WAR.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE

LINEVITCH REPORTS AN ATTACK.

St. Petersburg, April 30.—General Linevitch, in a message to the Emperor Nicholas, says: Two Russian forces on the night of April 29 simultaneously attacked the Japanese near the town of Tungbusianw, driving them from five consecutive positions and occupying Tungbusiang.

HONORING THE DEAD

ENSHRINING THE NAMES OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

Tokio, April 30.—At the elaborate ceremony beginning Wednesday and ending Friday, the names of 30,806 soldiers and sailors of Japan killed prior to the battle of Mukden, will be enshrined in the Spokonsha Temple. Many kinsmen and kinwomen of the victims of the war are assembling in Tokio to participate in the ceremony, and are being shown special consideration. They will be the special guests of the government.

THE RETREAT FROM MUKDEN.

A trader who was interviewed by the Associated Press gives a picture of the famous retreat from Mukden. In the course of it he says the Russians were demoralized, and really imagined at first that the Japanese were in full retreat. When the news came that the railway was cut behind them, many did not seem to care at all. They were quite content to be leaving Mukden to its fate.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON

IS ANCHORED OUTSIDE OF TERRITORIAL WATERS.

Saigon, May 1.—The Russian squadron is lying off Port Dayet (forty miles north of Kamranh Bay), and in Binhkang Bay (near Kamranh Bay), outside of territorial waters.

M. DE WITTE

VINDICATED BY AN ASSISTANT.

St. Petersburg, May 1.—M. Angurieff, formerly an assistant of M. de Witte, president of the committee of ministers, undertakes the defence of his former chief against the charges that he was in any manner responsible for the Manchurian adventure or the events which brought on the war. On the contrary, M. Angurieff proves by means of hitherto unpublished documents, that M. de Witte opposed the Manchurian plans throughout in the most energetic manner, intimating, in fact, that it was really his opposition to the schemes in the Far East which led to his downfall as Finance Minister.

WITH THE ARMIES

THE JAPANESE PLAN TO ENVELOPE VLADIVOSTOK.

London, April 26.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Times' says private advices state that the Japanese have laid merely a screen in front of Gen. Linevitch, while pouring their main forces along the eastern mountain passes into the valley of the Sungari river, to-

wards Kirin and Ninguta, their ultimate plan being to completely isolate Vladivostok. Meanwhile, bands of Chunchos are creating a diversion on the Russian right. If this is correct, it is believed that General Linevitch will decide voluntarily to attempt the offensive in order to save Vladivostok. It is reported that General Kuropatkin disagreed with General Linevitch regarding the advisability of such a step, and resigned his command, which was given to General Kaulbars.

A BIG TURNING MOVEMENT.

London, April 26.—A Berlin newspaper claims that private news shows that the Japanese are preparing a big turning movement against both Russian flanks. An immediate resumption of the fighting is impending, with much more favorable prospects of a conclusive Japanese victory than at Mukden or Liao yang.

THE RUSSIANS REPULSED

TWO HUNDRED LEFT ON THE FIELD.

Tokio, April 26.—2 p.m.—The following official announcement was made today:—On April 24 a Russian force consisting of five battalions of infantry, sixteen sotnias of cavalry and one battery of artillery, in pressing our advanced cavalry, attacked them in the vicinity of Kai yuan. Our Kai yuan force attacked the Russians in return, defeated and pursued them north to Hien hua chieh. Our casualties were thirty-eight. The enemy left about two hundred dead on the field.

Two other Russian forces, one consisting of six battalions of infantry and sixteen sotnias of cavalry, the other of twelve sotnias of cavalry and one battery of artillery, attacked Chang tu and Siao tatzu, respectively, but retreated north when the other Russian force was defeated at Kai yuan.

FROM LINEVITCH

MINOR ACTIONS REPORTED.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—General Linevitch, in a despatch to the Emperor Nicholas, dated April 25, says: Our advance posts on April 22 forced the enemy successively to evacuate the fortified villages of Manchenzou and Nemanpomeng. The Japanese occupied a fortified position about three miles south of Nemanpomeng, but our artillery fire and the appearance of our detachment on their left flank induced them to retreat hastily to Ka yan cheng. The same day Russian advance guards approached Chang tu (about fifty miles above Te Pass), which is strongly fortified and occupied by the Japanese. Our artillery opened fire, but when it became apparent that the place was strongly held our troops retired. Our cavalry destroyed the telegraph line between Ka yan cheng and Chang tu.

JAPANESE RETREAT

RUSSIAN CAVALRY SUCCESSFUL IN THREE HOURS' FIGHT.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—General Linevitch, in a telegram to the Emperor, dated April 26, reports a three hours' fight on April 23, near Tain tzia toun, the Russian cavalry forcing the Japanese to retreat.

RUSSIAN LOAN

REPORT THAT MENDELSSOHN & CO. WILL ADVANCE FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS FOR NINE MONTHS.

Berlin, April 25.—The 'Frankfurter Zeitung' says that the Berlin banking house of Mendelsohn & Co. has arranged to advance Russia fifty million dollars for nine months upon treasury notes, bearing interest at five percent per annum, the issue to be distributed among the syndicate of bankers who bought the Russian loan placed in Germany last January.

BLACK SEA-BALTIC CANAL.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—The question of constructing a canal to connect the Black Sea with the Baltic has again been taken up by the Minister of Finance.

THE 'JULIETTE'

WILL TAKE SIX HUNDRED TONS OF COAL.

Port Louis, Mauritius, April 26.—The German steamer 'Juliette' has been granted leave to take six hundred tons of coal on board. She will sail to-morrow for Saigon.

The 'Juliette' put into Port Louis on April 19, and asked for nine hundred tons of coal. She was allowed to ship six hundred tons, but when a hundred tons had been taken on board the colonial government officials stopped her from taking more pending instructions from the home government.

NEBOGATOFF EXPECTED IN THE MALACCAN STRAITS.

Penang, Straits Settlements, April 26.—The fourth division of the Russian second Pacific squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Nebogatoff, is expected to pass Penang and enter the Straits of Malacca to-day.

The British authorities are on the alert. Guard boats at night are patrolling the approaches to Penang.

ADMIRALTY CALCULATIONS

NEBOGATOFF WILL MOST LIKELY JOIN ROJESTVENSKY ON MAY 5.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—1.15 p.m.—According to the calculations of the naval staff, Vice-Admiral Nebogatoff, who left Jibuti on March 25, has been making 200 knots per day, and should reach Singapore to-morrow, and is not likely to unite his division with Vice-Admiral Ro-

jestvensky's in Tonquin Bay until May 5. The general opinion is that their junction is assured on the theory that Admiral Togo would not dare to risk sailing south to meet Nebogatoff, as by so doing he would leave the way to Vladivostok open to Rojestvensky.

WARSHIPS PASSED

TWO DETACHMENTS PROCEEDING TOWARDS SINGAPORE.

Saigon, Straits Settlement, April 28.—The British steamer 'Catherine Apar,' which arrived here to-day from Calcutta, reports having passed two detachments of eight and seven warships respectively last night sixty miles south of Penang. They were heading for Singapore.

THE FLEET SAILS

GERMAN COLLIERIES CHASE AFTER IT.

Kamranh Bay, April 28.—The Russian squadron, with its transports, left its last stopping place on Wednesday evening for an unknown destination. The warships were provisioned for six months, and it is thought here that they were bound for Vladivostok by way of the Pacific. Four German colliers arrived at Kamranh Bay too late to proceed with the squadron, but they subsequently sailed in the same direction in efforts to catch up with it. Vice-Admiral Nebogatoff's division was expected to arrive yesterday in Indo-Chinese waters, where it is believed the admiral will receive instructions regarding the place where he is to effect a junction with Admiral Rojestvensky, whose squadron, besides twenty-five warships, includes a repairing ship and a water tank ship.

IN POOR CONDITION

RUSSIAN CREW AUGMENTED BY ALIENS.

Paris, April 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Matin,' says that an engineer just returned from Madagascar, declares that the Russian fleet arrived there in bad condition. The Russians repaired the boilers and machinery. The personnel of the fleet was increased by a large number of former commissioned and petty officers of Greek, German, Italian, English, Scotch, Argentine and Chilean nationality, who soon taught their trade to the inexperienced crews. It may be expected that these foreigners will constitute an important element of strength in case of a battle.

SAILORS WILL BE RELEASED.

London, April 29.—According to the Tokio correspondent of the 'Telegraph,' 700 sailors who were captured at Port Arthur will be released.

NATIONAL FRUGALITY

A PATRIOTIC EXHORTATION TO THE JAPANESE.

Tokio, April 28.—Count Okuma (leader of the Progressive party and former foreign minister), addressing, to-day, the committee of the Progressive party, appointed to succor the wounded, estimated the number of wounded and sick as a result of the war at 200,000 to 300,000, and the number of killed or who had died of disease at 50,000. The Count warned the people to be prepared for a lengthy war, and expressed the hope that a continuance of the struggle would not affect the national sentiment. Nothing, he added, should shake the resolution to continue the war. He criticized the national diplomacy, expressing the opinion that efficient and timely diplomatic skill would have prevented the Russian squadron from coming to the Far East. The Count also expressed the belief that the occasion for great battles had disappeared. It was possible to support the army throughout the remainder of the war with the money derived from war taxes, and the speaker urged a continuance of national economy and frugality.

THE CZAR'S MESSAGE

SAYS THAT THE CONVOCATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES WILL SURELY COME OFF.

St. Petersburg, April 25 (noon).—My will regarding the convocation of representatives of the people is unswerving and every effort for its speedy realization. The Emperor Nicholas receiving in audience at Tsarkoe-Selo the Marshals of the Nobility of Kostroma, a governmental message was communicated to the nobility of Kostroma. The message evidently was designed to be published to quiet the fears of those who are impatient at the delays and who have grown sceptical of the fulfillment of the promises contained in the imperial rescript. It is very significant that the Emperor used the words 'convocation of representatives of the people,' thus going beyond the expression employed in the rescript and setting at rest all doubt as to His Majesty's meaning. The 'Novoe Vremya' hails the new assurance with much satisfaction, saying: 'These words will spread over Russia like a great consolation. They will tranquilize the yearnings of all classes of society even where hope was being crushed by impatience and under the influence of the "humble heap" from certain quarters on "Russian representation" and where it was ironically predicted that the representatives would never be convoked. The Imperial words breathe a firm resolution to put into effect and not simply to consent to the important reform in spite of the malignant voices which threw doubt on His Majesty's intentions.'

The Moscow 'Gazette' publishes the Emperor's statement under the double eagle and says: 'Now let all Russia's well-wishers cease their jeremiads against the convocation of representatives of the people.'

BLOODSHED IN WARSAW.

Thirty-one Persons Killed in Conflict Between Troops and Workmen

Warsaw, May 1.—Thirty-one persons were killed and many were wounded in a conflict here this afternoon between troops and workmen at the corner of Selazna and Jerosohinska streets.

A procession of workmen carrying red flags was stopped by cavalry and infantry. The cavalry charged, and the infantry fired a volley. Fifteen of the wounded were removed to the hospital, and many others were taken to their homes.

Business is entirely suspended. No tram-cars or cabs are moving. The authorities have stopped the telephone service.

'OLD BELIEVERS' CELEBRATE EASTER.

PRICELESS RELICS, SHUT IN ALTARS FOR HALF A CENTURY, FOUND TO BE RUINED.

Moscow, May 1.—The removal of religious disabilities by the imperial decree enabled the Old Believers of Moscow to celebrate Easter in the churches of the Rogosk quarter. The altars, which had been closed for forty-nine years, were unsealed in the presence of the authorities. Many priceless paintings and icons were found to be irretrievably ruined by dampness. The principal service was attended by the prefect of police and General Galitzin, aide de camp of the Emperor, who was the bearer of the latter's decree granting religious freedom. The worshippers knelt before General Galitzin and begged him to express their gratitude to the Emperor, and many of the congregation loudly invoked the Almighty's blessing on His Majesty. An important deputation of Old Believers is going to Tsarkoe-Selo to thank the Emperor.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—In addition to the recurring rumors of an impending massacre of the intellectual classes on May 1 by the scum of the city, there are indications of a renewal of the labor troubles. Strikes have been numerous and many arrests have been made. Two bombs have been found in the Baltic shipyards. If some of the newspapers are accurately informed there is serious cause for anxiety concerning the events that will occur on the Jewish Easter.

Warsaw, April 26.—A Jewish Socialist organization called the Bund has issued a manifesto urging members not to participate in any demonstrations on May Day for fear they will lead to an anti-Semitic disturbance. The apprehension of the Bund is believed to be not unfounded, for the bomb-throwing and other violent acts by socialists, of which organization the majority are Jews, have enraged the Poles, who declare that such crimes are abhorrent to the spirit of the Polish nation.

The police have ordered that all householders in Warsaw engage extra doorkeepers the next few days. The Warsaw garrison has been recently augmented by four regiments of infantry and two of Cossacks, bringing the total garrison up to 57,500.

COUNTESS TOLSTOI'S APPEAL FOR PEACE.

London, April 27.—'But if czars and generals feel the disgrace of peace, then let us mothers of all masses revolt against those slaughters, which have so recently rent our hearts.'

This concludes a powerful appeal for peace written by Countess Sophie Tolstoi to a friend, published in this morning's 'Times.' The letter eloquently describes the terrible suffering Russia is enduring through the war, and maintains that practically the whole population condemns the war and says: 'Peace cannot be a disgrace, as many wrongly imagine. A lost war is not a disgrace, but a misfortune. A spiritually undeveloped, unchristian nation such as the Japanese, was bound to conquer, for patriotism, which is opposed to the Christian people of love of one's neighbor, and, therefore, of opposition to war. They have not yet grown up to this standard, but the Russians are on the way to it. Better let all these lands acquired by such insanely cruel methods in order that the remaining land should prosper, and the people bless their rulers.'

BOURSE OF BORISOGLEBSK SEND URGENT TELEGRAM TO M. BOULIGUINE.

Borisoglebsk, European Russia, April 26.—The local bourse has telegraphed to M. Bouligine, Minister of the Interior, as follows:—

The situation in Russia is excessively strained. Besides the discontent in the towns Russia is confronted by a terrible agrarian movement and class hatred is growing. It is absolutely necessary to convolve representatives of the people.'

FATHER GOPON'S SUCCESSOR.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—Father Gopon has a successor in the person of a priest named Nicholas, who has been making a great stir among the workmen, addressing them nightly in various parts of the industrial districts.

The influence of his personality is considered to be so dangerous that further meetings have been prohibited.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ST. PETERSBURG. April 27.—The post of Governor-General of Moscow, which was temporarily abolished by Jan. 13, has been re-established by imperial decree and General Kasloff, former chief of the Moscow police, has been appointed governor-general of the city. The administrative control of the police remains in the hands of General Walkoff, who was appointed prefect in January, but the police will be under the general supervision of the Governor-General.

Kasloff's appointment as Governor-General of Moscow upon the eve of the

anticipated troubles at Easter (April 30) and on May Day (May 14), although accompanied by a rescript in which the Emperor Nicholas speaks of the 'great interior reforms,' contemplated by him leaves no doubt of His Majesty's purpose to restore tranquility with a firm hand. Kasloff distinguished himself during the nihilist conspiracies twenty-five years ago by hunting down conspirators, which resulted in an attempt upon his life. The public generally interprets his summons from retirement at the age of 68 as being an indication that the harsh measures of repression then sanctioned are to be revived. But the government takes the position that the execution of the reforms is impossible until the present agitation and excitement are quieted. With Gen. Treppoff in St. Petersburg and Kasloff in Moscow, it is considered that public safety in the two capitals is assured. The Liberals consider the appointment to be another reactionary step. A prominent liberal said:—

'We expected the proclamation of general amnesty for political prisoners as an Easter gift. Instead, the Emperor gives us Kasloff.'

Kasloff's entire career has been spent in the police or gendarmerie, beginning as assistant chief of police at Riga, in 1861, and later during the exciting nihilistic days alternating as chief of police of Moscow and St. Petersburg.

TREPOFF'S PROCLAMATION.

TELLS THE PEOPLE NOT TO BELIEVE RUMORS OF COMING UPHEAVAL.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—Stringent orders by the chief of police, and a proclamation by Governor-General Treppoff were issued to-night, and were posted at all corners and on the dead walls of St. Petersburg. The documents probably will have a good effect in quieting the alarm. General Treppoff's proclamation, after referring to the newspaper predictions of disorders on a larger scale, closes as follows:—

'Addressing myself to the good sense of the public, I ask that faith be not attached to these rumors, and that no fear be entertained, because no violation of public tranquility or order will be permitted, and any attempt in this direction will be quelled in a most energetic way.'

Beginning this evening, frequent police patrols, mounted and on foot, will be instituted in all the outlying districts, and garrisons of Cossacks and infantry will be installed in isolated factories.

The first of the great preliminary Easter services were held in the churches and cathedrals to-night, the people coming to kindle candles and procure a blessing on the lights, which they carry home burning; but it was noticeable that there was a diminution of the usual throngs on account of rumors of plots to blow up the churches. The chief priest of the Smolensk Cathedral, in this city, received a note warning him of a plot to blow up the cathedral, with explanations in order to quiet their fears.

Rumors of the intended use of dynamite apply also to banks and Government buildings. These are believed to some extent by the more credulous and timid classes, but the persons most concerned do not attach much weight to the rumors.

M. Annensky, an editor, and one of the most prominent leaders in reform circles, agrees with Governor Treppoff in disbelief that there will be any disorders of a political nature. 'Roughs,' he says, 'may raise some disturbance in the outskirts and at other places where they believe themselves safe from interference; but I have no intimation that any extensive disorders or even demonstrations on a large scale are seriously planned for Easter week.'

FEARS ARE UNFOUNDED.

London, April 27.—Some of the English correspondents at St. Petersburg, while transmitting reports of the panic fears regarding the events of Sunday next, the Russian Easter, say they do not believe it is probable that anything serious will happen. They intimate that so much of the alarm as is not sheer panic was initiated and fostered for the purpose. Apart from St. Petersburg, there are threatened troubles in provincial towns, including, according to the 'Telegraph's' St. Petersburg correspondent, Jitomir, Poland, where 31,000 Jews, and 23,000 Orthodox Russians dwell together. The mayor and councilors assert that the police are inciting a mob to riot. Many of the respectable residents are receiving threatening letters. It is stated that serious disorders have broken out at Cheljabinsk, and that troops have been sent there.

EASTER IN RUSSIA.

THE EMPEROR AND IMPERIAL FAMILY PARTAKE OF COMMUNION AT TSARKOE-SELO.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—Noon.—'Three days' hard fasting preceding Easter, accompanied by solemn commemorative services of Christ's passion, began to-day. Business of every character ceased, and all the government departments were closed. The alarming reports circulated during the last few days apparently had little effect on the size of the crowds which thronged the churches, where the tragedy of Calvary was vividly re-enacted. The day was also marked by the observance of the traditional ceremonies of freeing birds, lighting bonfires and placing holy bread in bins, but the bright sunshine did not fail to make a deep impression on the superstitious in the midst of the gloomy forebodings of evil, being an augury of drought and crop failure which in Russia is synonymous with famine and disaster. The diplomatic corps attended the services at St. Isaac's Cathedral. Every member of the Orthodox Church took communion to-day, the Emperor and the Imperial family attending the services and taking the sacrament at the chapel

of the Alexandra Palace at Tsarkoe-Selo. Permission has been granted to publish in the capital a Jewish paper in the Hebrew language to be called 'The Way.' So far as known, this is the first time a paper published in Hebrew has been authorized in Russia.

The newspapers resent the protests in the British press over the capture of ships loaded with contraband bound for Japan, pertinently pointing out that they displayed no concern about the many ships bound for Vladivostok which were taken by the Japanese.

COMPOUNDING THE HOLY OIL.

Moscow, April 28.—The traditional ceremony of compounding the holy oil used in the most sacred rites of the Orthodox Church began in the Kremlin to-day, and will continue for three days, accompanied by the continual chanting of relays of monks.

AN ESTATE PLUNDERED.

Mitau, Courland, Russia, April 28.—The estate of Baron Rekki, near here, has been plundered by armed peasants. The Baron was assaulted, and almost killed.

PEASANTS THREATEN.

THEY SERVE NOTICE UPON LANDLORDS OF THEIR INTENTION TO SEIZE ESTATES.

Niji Novgorod, April 28.—The peasants have served formal notice upon the authorities and landlords of this district of their intention to seize and distribute among themselves the lands of the large proprietors. Disturbances are frequent.

GREAT ARMY OF DEFENCE.

Paris, April 28.—One hundred thousand troops are massed in St. Petersburg in anticipation of popular disturbance on May 1.

DISORDER PROSPECTS ON THE INCREASE.

Lodz, April 28.—The prospects of May Day disorders here have been increased by the indefinite suspension of two factories. Workmen, to the number 3,500, have been notified that they are permanently discharged, and other workmen have been laid off for three months.

ALARMING STATEMENT

'Graphic' says Many Modern British Ships are not Fit for War.

WIRE GUNS SHOW WEAKNESS AND SEVERAL SHIPS WOULD BE PUT OUT OF ACTION IN AN HOUR.

London, April 27.—The 'Daily Graphic' prints a sensational article declaring that the 12-inch wire guns on the British battleship 'Majestic' were crippled after firing the equivalent of only forty full charges, although it is officially estimated that the minimum life of such guns is from 150 to 200 charges. The paper declares it is impossible to doubt that this is the endurance limit of all guns of the same pattern. Hence, fifteen of the most modern battleships forming the backbone of the reserve Atlantic and China fleets would be put out of action in one hour's fighting, even if their guns had not been previously fired, but in view of the practice firing already done, they are on the verge of decrepitude, and twenty minutes firing would compel all of them to turn tail. The 'Graphic' adds that the Woolwich pattern six-inch wire gun also failed completely under experiment. Furthermore, it is known that fifteen big British-built wire guns on the Japanese battleships developed weakness in the action of Aug. 10, off Port Arthur. A shell burst in one of them, probably owing to the inner tube elongating through use. It is pointed out that Great Britain is the only power that manufactures wire guns, and the paper demands that the battleships armed with such guns be re-armed without delay, and the reserve renewed. It may be mentioned that the 'Graphic' is not a sensational paper.

EDMONTON ELECTION

MR. FRANK OLIVER ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

Edmonton, N.W.T., April 25.—The Hon. Frank Oliver, the new Minister of the Interior, was to-day elected by acclamation. He will return to Ottawa at once.

MR. OLIVER SPEAKS TO WESTERN ELECTORS.

Edmonton, April 26.—Two thousand three hundred people filled the Thistle Rink on Monday evening to hear Mr. Frank Oliver, the Minister of the Interior, and other western members of parliament discuss the autonomy bills.

The new minister dealt with the question straight from the shoulder. In regard to provincial rights he said that the Federal Government could neither restrict nor enlarge provincial powers. Regarding the alleged dominance of the Roman Catholic Church, he read the speech of the Bishop of Three Rivers and a resolution introduced in the Territorial Assembly years ago, to show that the present system was not one desired by the church. The attempt to establish national schools in Manitoba was blocked by the Protestants with the cry of 'God bless our schools,' and provisions had been introduced there under which a clerically controlled system had grown up. No such system is possible under the Territorial law.

EARL GREY IN TORONTO

HIS EXCELLENCY EXPRESSES THE HOPE THAT RACE AND CREED CONFLICT MAY NEVER BE HEARD IN CANADA.

Toronto, April 24.—Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Grey and their staff arrived here to-night to make their first official visit to this city. The viceregal party were met at the station by Mr. Mortimer Clark, the Lieutenant-Governor; the Hon. J. P. Whitney, the provincial premier, and several members of the Ontario Government, officers of the garrison, and a guard of honor provided by the Queen's Own Rifles. After a short delay Lord Grey drove to the Toronto Club, where he was the guest at a banquet, and the ladies of the party went to the King Edward Hotel, where the royal suite had been reserved for the viceregal visitors. At the banquet Lord Grey spoke briefly in reply to the toast to himself. He referred to the vastness of the Dominion and the superiority and variety of its products, and prophesied that Canada would wrest the prize from its neighbors to the south. His Excellency, after referring to the variety and superiority of the products of the Dominion, drew attention to the potentiality of the markets across the Pacific, which Canada commands, and asked Canadians to reflect that the door to these markets and the ways thereto were kept open by the Mother Country and her fleet. 'Yet Canada does not contribute a single ship or dollar to this imperial service.' His Lordship said that he had been warned by the press that it was not the province of a governor to interfere, but there were some subjects on which men of all parties were agreed, and to which it was proper for him to refer, and one of these was the hope that the crash of race and creed conflict would never be heard in Canada.

Toronto, April 25.—Earl Grey made a remarkable reply to the civic address of welcome to-day. 'This city,' said the Earl, 'enjoys the distinction of being second to none in passionate devotion to the British Crown. The trumpet blast to imperial patriotism vibrated at the time of the South African war and opened the eyes of the world to the true meaning of the British Empire.' Continuing, Earl Grey said he did not think that any British could walk through Toronto without being conscious that its British citizenship had been sensibly increased. That was his experience twenty years ago. It would be his great privilege to convey to His Majesty the assurance of Toronto's devoted loyalty and that of other Canadian cities which had been abundantly shown.

Earl Grey warned Toronto, in following the municipal ideal of Great Britain, against the evils which have cast their shadow over the national life of England. The slums of many British cities, he regretted to say, presented object lessons which Canada should shun. Canadian municipal administrations should look fifty years ahead and thus avoid the lamentable failures of many English and American cities.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 27.—The 'Westminster Gazette' says it hopes Earl Grey is not going to the Kaiser as a model for the speeches which he is called upon to make as Governor-General of Canada, yet 'we confess finding his speech at Toronto on Monday distinctly "Kaiserish." We recognize the difficulties which must attend the composition of these official speeches, but inflation of sentiment ought to be scrupulously avoided.' The remarks of Earl Grey, referred to by the 'Westminster Gazette,' are embodied in the following extract from a Toronto despatch:—

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

PROFESSOR MUNRO, OF HARVARD, TELLS OF CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

New York, April 28.—Conditions in Minneapolis under the reform administration of Mayor Jones were lauded in a paper read before the National Municipal League in convention here to-day. The paper was prepared by Mr. Stiles I. Jones, of Minneapolis, and read by Mr. Cinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia, the league's secretary. According to the author, Minneapolis has been hurried to the highest point within the limits of reason and practicability. Professor William Bennett Munro, an instructor in municipal government in Harvard University, read a paper on 'Conditions in Canadian Municipalities.' The progress of urban concentration in Canada, he said, has not been sufficiently rapid to render the problem of municipal administration difficult of solution; for while, during the last three decades the proportion of the total population of the Dominion contained within towns and cities of over 5,000 has increased from twelve to twenty-four percent; this increase has been extremely uniform and steady. Furthermore, it has not been accompanied, as in the United States, by any marked concentration of foreign immigrants in the larger centres, these have in the main distributed themselves over the agricultural regions of the North-West. At the present time Canada's ten cities of over 25,000 contain only sixteen percent of her total population, and the movement toward municipalization of various public services has been making in that country about the same rate of progress as in the United States. It has not been by any means as rapid or as successful as in England or in the other colonies, such as Australia. At the present time most of the Canadian cities own and operate their own waterworks, some few have municipalized their lighting facilities; but beyond this the movement has not progressed. The other civic services, such as transit and the like, are still almost entirely in the hands of private corporations operating under lengthy franchises. A fair degree of success has attended the experience of municipal ownership, but not such as to warrant any general application of the policy. On the other hand, the strict supervision and control which the provincial authorities have exercised over the granting of franchises has served more or less effectually to protect the cities against the private corporations.

London, April 28.—The Liverpool 'Daily Mercury' says: 'Earl Grey has lost no time in beginning to lecture Canadians upon the duty they owe the Mother Country. Earl Grey is being accorded a welcome he had a right to expect from people who are proud of their loyalty to the Throne and Empire, but Canadians are also extremely jealous of their rights and are little inclined to be lectured, by even a governor-general, upon obligations that rest upon them as members of a great empire. The 'Mercury,' concluding, says that when Mr. Chamberlain was in South Africa his constant complaint was that the colonies did not contribute a share of the cost of imperial defence, and he made a special reference to the backwardness of Canada, just as Earl Grey is doing now, but neither Canada nor any other colony can be expected to enter into so onerous a partnership as would be involved in contributing to the cost of a policy in the formulation of which they have no part.'

London, April 29.—The 'Outlook' says Earl Grey is the Governor-General whom Canada desires and deserves at the present moment. It is 'the growing time' of the Dominion and a statesman of the Rhodes type, with a knowledge of 'la haute finance' and power and plain-speaking, was required, not a second Dufferin.

The 'Outlook,' referring to Earl Grey's reference, 'swollen head,' says one at least of his predecessors always spoke in fear of the Toronto 'Globe' but it would seem that Lord Grey knows that Toronto is greater than its greatest journal.

The 'Saturday Review' says there was something very near to Yankee shuffler particularly offensive we should suppose

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE DEAD

NEPHEW OF THE FAMOUS CONFEDERATE GENERAL PASSES AWAY.

Washington, April 28.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee died at the Providence Hospital, in this city, at 11:20 o'clock to-night, as the result of an attack of apoplexy and paralysis, with which he was stricken early this morning, while travelling by rail from Boston to Washington. At his bedside when he died were his brother, Daniel Lee, and Doctors Edie and Keane. The end came quite suddenly and was without pain.

Immediately on reaching Washington this morning Gen. Lee was removed to the hospital, the gravity of the attack being such that the attending physicians concluded he could receive better attention there than at any private residence. An attack of apoplexy was followed by paralysis of the entire left side.

Prior to the Civil War, at the beginning of which he resigned his commis-

sion in the United States army, General Lee saw considerable frontier duty in movements against the Indians. He was an expert cavalry officer, and on one occasion, June 16, 1860, he was engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with Comanche Indians near Camp Colorado, Texas. His services in the Confederate army as major-general are well known, and during the interval between this war and his active work in the Spanish-American war, Gen. Lee filled a number of important positions, including the governorship of Virginia, the presidency of the Pittsburg & Virginia Railway, the collectorship of internal revenue for the Lynchburg district, and the consul-generalship at Havana. Following his honorable discharge from the volunteer army on March 2, 1901, Gen. Lee was appointed to the regular army with the rank of brigadier-general, and with this rank he was retired in the March following.

Gen. Lee was a nephew of the famous Confederate general, Robt. E. Lee. He was 68 years of age. Besides his wife, five children survive him.

At the time of his death Gen. Lee was president of the Jamestown Exposition Company.



THE LATE GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE.

CANADIAN CABLES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 25.—The 'Evening Standard' says: 'Tempting promises are held out by the Canadian Government to young Englishmen of military ambition and responsibility. The defending of Halifax and Esquimaux has necessitated an increase in the regular military forces of the Dominion, and the demand for recruits is said to offer an exceptional opportunity to healthy young Englishmen with a spice of adventure in their patriotism and some desire for freedom of colonial life.' The scheme opens up the possibilities which are not altogether pleasant to contemplate. Mr. Arnold-Forster has not yet succeeded in convincing the British public that we have more fighting men than we can do with, and while, therefore, there may be good patriotism in joining the Canadian army, there may be just as good in remaining at home and joining the British.

The obvious moral is, if we expect to retain the best military material for home purposes, Pall Mall must be inspired with a desire to compete with the advantages offered by Canada. The Liverpool 'Daily Mercury' says that whether it was altogether a happy thought on the part of the Lord Mayor, when called upon to bless the departure of the Salvation Army settlers to Canada, to deliver a spirited attack on emigration, is a matter of doubt.

London, April 25.—The Canadian government motor exhibition car has arrived in Liverpool packed in a tin-lined, air-tight case 23 feet in length and 9 feet 11 inches high. It weighs eight tons, and is being unpacked, and will be sent to London by its own motive power.

London, April 25.—In a large draft of Clydesdale horses for Canada being shipped from Glasgow to-day are included nine well-bred fillies from Aberdeenshire. Big prices have been paid for these fillies.

London, April 27.—Lord Burghclere, former president of the Board of Agriculture, speaking at a large Liberal meeting at Seaford, Sussex, said Mr. Balfour, before returning to work, had a somewhat difficult holiday task to perform, namely, the reconciliation of the irreconcilable, or how to obtain free trade votes for a protectionist policy. 'If you want to give a preference to the colonies you must put a tax upon food,' was the Chamberlain creed, and, unless the prophet and his followers were prepared to recant in sackcloth and ashes, no amount of glib or ingenuity on the part of Mr. Balfour could explain away their heresies.

London, April 27.—The Lord Mayor of Liverpool, in addressing the Salvation Army emigrants on board the Dominion liner 'Vancouver,' said he noticed that there were six hundred wage-earners among the emigrants. He spoke only for himself, and quite realized the importance of what he was saying, when he said that personally he regretted the leaving of our shores of so many wage-earners, and so many of the class who were to make up a nation. He could not help feeling that England was distinctly poorer by reason of the venture; that they were taking away a number upon whom the country depended,

and by whose industry the country alone could keep its position in the world. Never mind Canada; Canada could take care of itself. He was concerned with what affected England, and could not help feeling that for the many respectable artisan class and so many who ought to be a source of strength to England by reason of their industry and their families who were going away, they could have found a thousand people they could have better spared. They could not spare such as those wage-earners now going out.

The Liverpool 'Daily Mercury' says that whether it was altogether a happy thought on the part of the Lord Mayor, when called upon to bless the departure of the Salvation Army settlers to Canada, to deliver a spirited attack on emigration, is a matter of doubt.

London, April 28.—At a meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural Union the free importation of Canadian cattle was discussed. Major J. W. Dent, of Ribston Hall, introduced the subject, speaking strongly against any relaxation in the regulations, and moved 'that this chamber notice with pleasure the firm attitude taken by the Board of Agriculture with regard to the importation of live cattle from abroad.' The motion was adopted.

A statement by Mr. J. Newton that he was told on competent authority that Canadian animals landed at Birkenhead and elsewhere were sounder than English cattle, was received with cries of 'rubbish.'

London, April 27.—At a meeting of the Forfar County Council to be held next Wednesday, the chairman will move that the council, being of the opinion that it would be to the advantage of agriculture in Forfarshire to have trade in Canadian cattle reopened, resolves to reappoint the Canadian cattle committee, with the same powers as formerly.

London, April 28.—The cruisers 'King-dove' and 'Scylla' sailed to-day from Queenstown for Newfoundland, to protect the British fisheries there.

London, April 28.—The Glasgow 'Observer and Catholic Herald' says some exception has been taken by one or two correspondents to the action of a lady agent of the Canadian government, Mrs. Sanford, who is at present in Glasgow promoting the passage of emigrant girls from Glasgow to Canada. The complaint, says the 'Observer,' is made that Mrs. Sanford's operations are devoted too much to Protestant girls and too little to Catholic girls. It is understood that the position of the lady is that since it is to Protestant provinces in Canada, particularly Manitoba, she is at present promoting emigration it would not suit Catholic girls to be sent to such districts, where they would be remote from Catholic churches or Catholic clergy. Of course, says the 'Observer,' these provinces will always remain destitute of Catholic churches and clergy until they are peopled in part by Catholic lily, and since it is Canadian government money, no doubt subscribed in the first instance by Catholics as

much as Protestants, which is promoting emigration, Catholics cannot be expected to be content with Mrs. Sanford's explanation. Of course no personal animus or unfairness is imputed to the lady.

The Canadian Associated Press understands that Mrs. Sanford, in speaking to a friend, stated that, while she made no creed distinction in selecting girls for assisted emigration, she did not accept Catholics for the reasons before mentioned.

London, April 26.—Bramwell Booth addressed a large party of emigrants at Euston station this morning prior to their entraining for Liverpool to sail on the Dominion liner 'Vancouver.' He read a cable from General Booth from Christchurch, New Zealand, as follows: 'God carry you safely to your new home. Fearlessly calculate upon the hard work to make Canada a home that will be a credit to the Old Land; stand by the Army; save your souls and meet me in heaven.'

London, April 29.—The 'Tablet' says that when the results of the last Canadian census were published some surprise was expressed at the fact that in spite of all the immigration from Protestant countries, the percentage of Catholics in the Dominion had increased. The explanation was not far to seek. The birthrate is dwindling in the Protestant provinces, and is extraordinarily high among the Catholic population. In Ontario, for instance, what President Roosevelt recently denounced as 'race suicide' is evidently a constant habit.

London, April 30.—The Prince of Wales has promised to be present at St. Paul's Cathedral on May 24, when a tablet will be unveiled to the colonial officers and men who fell during the South African war.

MR. MAJOR THREW A GLASS

AN ANGRY DISCUSSION AT DINNER RESULTS IN SERIOUS INJURY TO MR. RENE DE SALABERRY.

Ottawa, April 27.—In the course of an altercation in Hull last evening between Mr. Rene de Salaberry and C. B. Major, ex-M.P.P. for Ottawa County, the latter hurled a glass at his opponent, which inflicted an ugly wound in Mr. de Salaberry's temple. It was thought for a time that de Salaberry would not recover and the last rites of the Church were accordingly administered. Later on he rallied somewhat, although even yet he can scarcely be said to be out of danger. The two lawyers were at dinner at the Imperial Hotel at the time the row occurred. There was no connection, therefore, between the unfortunate affair and the organization of the Prefontaine club, later in the evening, although the first report was to the effect that it had occurred at this political gathering.

Mr. Major is a man of excitable disposition and is suffering the most profound grief over the results of his action. Mr. de Salaberry is a fellow-Liberal and a fellow-lawyer.

Ottawa, April 27.—The excitement in Hull over the Major-De Salaberry assault continues, though abated to some degree by the reports of the more favorable condition of the injured man. Both men are prominent in Hull, particularly Mr. C. B. Major, who is representing this riding in the Quebec Legislature during the last term. That gentleman feels very keenly the situation.

The gentlemen were members of the executive charged with the preparations for the welcome of the Minister of Marine upon the occasion of the inauguration of the Prefontaine Club, and had been working together during the afternoon in connection therewith. At seven o'clock they repaired to the Imperial Hotel to have supper. Two other gentlemen were dining when they entered the supper room. A discussion and a dispute arose for little bad feeling had existed between the two for some time, owing to political differences. Mr. De Salaberry, who was sitting at Mr. Major's elbow, took occasion in the course of some uncomplimentary remarks to call Mr. Major a scoundrel. The latter resented it, but remained silent for a while. These remarks continued until, unable to restrain himself further, the story goes, Mr. Major struck Mr. De Salaberry. A scuffle ensued, but the two were soon separated and placed opposite one another at the table.

It seems that Mr. De Salaberry still continued to abuse Mr. Major and threaten him, which so annoyed the latter that he picked up a milk glass and hurled it across the table, striking his abuser on the forehead, and inflicting a wound which extended for several inches over the left eye. This enraged Mr. De Salaberry, who is a stalwart and powerful man. He rushed at Mr. Major, threw him to the floor and proceeded to strangle him. Mr. Gauthier, the proprietor, was called and pulled off De Salaberry, who, weakened by the loss of blood and the violent exertion, lapsed into an unconscious state.

CHINA'S AWAKENING

New York, April 25.—A Pekin despatch to the New York 'Herald' says that in response to a memorial of Mr. Wu Ting Fang, formerly Chinese minister to the United States, an imperial edict on Monday abolishes the punishment of slicing to death and substitutes immediate decapitation. The exposure of the heads and bodies of people after execution will also be abolished. Immediate strangulation is substituted for decapitation. A reprieve until after the autumn asizes is substituted for immediate strangulation and three reprieves annul the death penalty. Branding is also abolished. Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the despatch says, has been ordered to memorialize the throne for other beneficial changes. This success of Mr. Wu Ting Fang in reforming the Chinese criminal code is the most important move, according to these advices, which China has made in legitimate progress.

A GREAT GIFT.

Mr. Carnegie Provides Annuit- ties for College Professors

New York, April 27.—A gift of ten million dollars by Mr. Andrew Carnegie to provide annuities for college professors who are not able to continue in active service, was announced to-day by Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York. United States Steel Corporation five percent first mortgage bonds for ten million dollars have been transferred to a board of trustees consisting of the main of presidents of the most important colleges in the United States and Canada ten million dollars first mortgage five percent Steel Corporation bonds. The purpose of the trust fund thus created is to provide annuities for college professors in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, who from old age or other physical disability are no longer in a position to render the most efficient service. It is Mr. Carnegie's belief that this fund will not only provide a dignified pension system for a body of most worthy self-sacrificing and poorly paid men, but that it will be of distinct value to the cause of education in offering an opportunity to the trustees of a college to retire members of the faculty who have faithfully served the institution for many years and to replace such men with young, vigorous and efficient professors.

Mr. Vanderlip to-day sent the following letter to the press:—

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has transferred to a board of trustees consisting in the main of presidents of the most important colleges in the United States and Canada ten million dollars first mortgage five percent Steel Corporation bonds. The purpose of the trust fund thus created is to provide annuities for college professors in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, who from old age or other physical disability are no longer in a position to render the most efficient service. It is Mr. Carnegie's belief that this fund will not only provide a dignified pension system for a body of most worthy self-sacrificing and poorly paid men, but that it will be of distinct value to the cause of education in offering an opportunity to the trustees of a college to retire members of the faculty who have faithfully served the institution for many years and to replace such men with young, vigorous and efficient professors.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing herewith Mr. Carnegie's letter outlining the nature of his bequest. This letter was written to the members of the board of trustees. The list of trustees is also enclosed. All have accepted.

'Steps will at once be taken to organize a corporation to formally receive the bequest. The first meeting of the board of trustees has been called for Nov. 15. In the meantime it is Mr. Carnegie's desire that Dr. Pritchett, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and myself, proceed to obtain data from all the institutions concerned for use at the meeting of the trustees. The bonds which Mr. Carnegie has generously donated have a market value of eleven million dollars, and will produce an annual income of five hundred thousand dollars.

The corporation which is being formed will be styled The Carnegie Foundation.

'Yours very truly,
F. A. VANDERLIP.'

Mr. Carnegie's letter to the trustees is dated April 16 and is as follows:—

I have reached the conclusion that the least rewarded of all the professions is that of the teacher in our higher educational institutions. New York city generously, and very wisely, provides retiring pensions for teachers in her public schools and also for her policemen. Very few indeed of our colleges are able to do so. The consequences are grievous. Able men hesitate to adopt teaching as a career and many old professors whose places should be occupied by younger men cannot be retired.

I have therefore transferred to you and your successors as trustees ten million dollars five percent first mortgage bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the revenue from which is to provide retiring pensions for the teachers of universities, colleges and technical schools in our country, Canada and Newfoundland, under such conditions as you may adopt from time to time. Expert calculation shows that the revenue will be ample for the purpose.

The fund applies to the three classes of institutions named, without regard to race, sex, creed or color. We have, however, to recognize that state and colonial governments which have established, or mainly support, universities, colleges or schools may prefer that their relations shall remain exclusively with the state. I cannot, therefore, presume to include them.

There is another class which states do not aid, their constitutions in some cases even forbidding it, viz., sectarian institutions. Many of these established long ago, were truly sectarian, but today are free to all men of all creeds or of none—such are to be considered sectarian now. Only such as are under control of a sect or require trustees (or a majority thereof), officers, faculty or students, to belong to any specified sect, or which impose any theological test, are to be excluded.

Trustees shall hold office for five years and be eligible for re-election. The first trustees shall draw lots for one, two, three, four or five year terms, so that one-fifth shall retire each year. Each institution participating in the fund shall cast one vote for trustees.

The trustees are hereby given full powers to manage the trust in every respect; to fill vacancies of non-ex officio members; appoint executive committees; employ agents; change securities; and, generally speaking, to do all things necessary in their judgment to ensure the most beneficial administration of the funds.

By a two-thirds vote they may from time to time apply the revenues in a different manner and for a different, though similar, purpose to that specified, should coming days bring such changes as render this necessary in their judgment to produce the best results possible for the teachers and for education.

No trustee shall incur any legal liability following from his trusteeship. All travelling and hotel expenses incurred by trustees in the performance of their duties shall be paid from the fund, the expenses of wife or daughter accompanying the trustees to the annual meeting included.

I hope this fund may do much for the cause of higher education and to remove a source of deep and constant anxiety to the poorest paid and yet one of the highest of all professions.

'Gratefully yours,
ANDREW CARNEGIE.'

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES

ONTARIO.

Upon the suggestion of Sir Wilfred Laurier a convention is to be held to discuss the forestry problem in general as it affects the Dominion, and the provinces, and at a meeting of the executive of the Canadian Forestry Association arrangements were discussed for it. A Hamilton newspaper, in a report on that city's health, says: 'Almost any kind of a disease is fashionable in the city just now, but measles is the rage. There are no fewer than 83 new cases reported this week. There are also eight new cases of diphtheria.'

QUEBEC.

The village of St. Andre, Kamouraska, has been almost wiped out by fire. George Bedard, a laborer, of Asbestos Mines, near Danville, was run over and killed by a train at Richmond last week. The above statements are of course unconfirmed, and it is not known whether the proposed changes will take place during this session. The Boston and Maine Railway, after being exonerated from blame in connection with the death of Miss Mary Ann Robinson, of Ayer's Cliff, sent her parents a cheque for \$50. A severe accident happened to Dr. Moffatt, of Richmond, on Tuesday evening last. While getting into his carriage, the horse started too quickly, throwing the doctor between the wheels, causing the fracture of two ribs.

A. Witty, Superintendent of the mill, says there were two explosions, the first one causing the second, though the cause of the first is not explained. The financial loss, Mr. Witty claims, will be between \$3,000 to \$4,000. The damages will be at once repaired and operations resumed. In the several previous explosions in this mill a total of fourteen lives have been lost.

WESTERN CANADA.

Moosejaw, by the assessment of 1905, has a population of 5,300. The total assessment is \$2,926,150, of which \$2,180,125 is taxable property. A Fernie special to the Victoria 'Times' says:—'The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company have signed a two-years' agreement with their employees. There is no particular difference in the wages schedule, and any changes made were of minor importance. A daring robbery occurred at Regina at noon on Thursday, when burglars entered the jewellery store of Mr. M. G. Howes, and carried off about three thousand dollars' worth of watches and diamonds. Entrance was made by cutting a hole in the front door, during the absence of Mr. Howes at dinner. The robbers were discriminating in their choice, taking away the best goods. While workmen were removing the debris from the old Winnipeg C. P. R. station, occasioned by the falling in of the roof, they found the body of a man in a badly decomposed condition. From papers found upon the victim of the accident, the dead man was identified as a young Englishman, N. Waddicor, aged twenty-two, who recently arrived in this country. Deceased was a blacksmith and the support of a widowed mother, who resides at the corner of Whiteacre and Curzon roads, Ashton-under-Lyne, near Manchester, England. He sailed from Liverpool on April 6. He is supposed to have been walking through the burning when the accident occurred. After two years and four months' work and right up to the contract time, the tunnel to connect the waters of Lake Coquitlam and Lake Beautiful, in connection with the electrical power scheme of the Vancouver Power Company, was completed on Wednesday night. On Thursday morning the drill pierced the centre of the tunnel, and this evening the final blast was fired, making connection between the two ends. The tunnel is 12,775 feet long and levels were kept so true that when the final jointure occurred they were not above an inch out from each other. Messrs. Ironside, Rennie & Campbell, of Vancouver, were the contractors for the work, their tender being in the neighborhood of \$350,000.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

A tablet to the memory of Mrs. de Veber, wife of the Rev. Canon de Veber, was unveiled at St. Paul's Church, St. John, on Sunday afternoon. Benjamin Allen, an aged cooper, who resided at Yarmouth, and died suddenly last week, was buried at Amherst. His sister-in-law, Mrs. Wm. Allen, who was attending the funeral, expired suddenly in the carriage as the procession started for the grave. A Dorchester despatch says: John Pyne, of London, Eng., who was a seaman on the schooner 'Rescue,' now in port, discharging cargo for Rhodes, Curry & Co., was killed about midnight Sunday, about three-quarters of a mile east of the Dorchester Station. Mr. R. J. Leslie, of Halifax, has been awarded the contract for a steamship service between Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, calling at Pictou and Sydney and other points in Nova Scotia. The port of call in Prince Edward Island will be Cardigan. A man named Halpenny, was out in an ice boat off the harbor at Sydney, when it got caught between two large floes of ice, and was crushed to pieces. Halpenny jumped on the cake in time to save himself, and was fast drifting towards the harbor. He was seen in time, and was rescued by some men who went out in a boat. Mayor Whitman, of Canso, has received from the Royal Humane Society of London a medal for bravery in saving life. In the early part of the past winter a party of boys, while skating on the upper part of the harbor, one of their number ventured too near the edge of the ice, and broke through. Kennedy, who was near, and heard the cries of the boy, promptly plunged into the icy water and rescued the lad. On several occasions previously Kennedy was the means of saving life from drowning. His acts of bravery were brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society, and as a result the medal was awarded him. Thomas Power, of Branch, aged 17, while breaking in a young horse last week, was so severely kicked by the animal that he succumbed to his injuries.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The city finance committee has voted \$1,000 for the Pure Milk League. The Governor-General will, during the Montreal Horse Show, occupy the residence of Lord Strathcona. The city gardener says the tussock moth is not destructive, and has been in the city for ten years. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will receive on May 5 a deputation asking for a Dominion grant of land for the Fenian raid veterans of 1867-70. As Laval University has not sent up a candidate, the appointment of a Rhodes scholar for 1905 has been placed in the hands of McGill. As Laval University has not sent up a candidate, the appointment of a Rhodes scholar for 1905 has been placed in the hands of McGill. The German citizens of Montreal celebrated an important event last week, the occasion being the seventeenth anniversary of the organization of the German Society.

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This evening the annual convocation of the Wesleyan College is to be held. The graduates number four, and the principal prizemen are Mr. H. F. Kennedy and Mr. W. H. Harris. The third of a series of revival services was held on Saturday afternoon at the American Presbyterian Church, and was largely attended. There was a spiritual awakening, and great interest was taken in the proceedings. Last week 139 deaths and 114 births were reported at the City Hall. Dr. LaBerge states that the city water supply is now in a better condition than it has been since the opening of spring. He had no cases of disease traceable to bad water this spring. Col. Buchan, C.M.G., who has had a long and distinguished military career, took up his new duties yesterday as D. O. C. of the Montreal Brigade, in succession to Colonel Gordon, who has been transferred to the Kingston command.

Mr. William Wainwright, the comptroller of the Grand Trunk, has just sustained another bereavement in the death of his third son, Dr. F. R. Wainwright, Studland, Dorset, England, in which place the young man had been practising for some years past. The late Chevalier Alfred Laroque was buried last week with full military honors. The casket was placed on a gun carriage of the 3rd Field Battery, drawn by six horses, in charge of two gunners and three drivers. The men of the 65th Battalion, in full force, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Mackay, headed the procession, with brass band and file and drum corps.

The degree of doctor of science in course was granted to Mr. Douglas McIntosh, lecturer in chemistry. He graduated with the degree of B.Sc. from Dalhousie, and also holds an M.A. from Cornell. Mr. McIntosh has been three years on the staff of the faculty of science, and his doctor's degree has been awarded for special research work in chemistry. Domestic infelicity is, unfortunately, common enough, but it is rarely that matrimonial bliss is dissipated in one short month. Such, however, was the case of a young couple who appeared in Mr. Lafontaine's court, the twenty-three-year-old husband charged by his nineteen-year-old wife with cruelty, non-support and drunkenness. She seemed a nice little thing, but her husband's body swayed, his hands shook, and his eyes twitched as his bride of a month told the story of her wrongs. He was remanded.

The annual convocation of the Diocesan Theological College was held on Friday evening. Bishop Carmichael, who presided, made the announcement that Mr. A. P. Willis, as a memorial to his wife, would, next September, hand over to the board of governors the sum of \$5,000, to be applied for the development of the college library. The graduating class consisted of two—Mr. W. O. Raymond, B.A., and Mr. R. G. Ascal, B.A., and the B.D. degree was conferred on the Rev. Messrs. F. C. Ireland, B.A., and D. T. Parker, B.A.

Convocation for the three faculties of Arts, Science and Law was held at McGill University on Friday afternoon. Mr. Justice Archibald presided over a large attendance. The certificates of honor, the medals, and the prizes were presented to the successful candidates. The degrees of bachelor of arts was conferred on forty students of the Faculty of Arts. Eight students of the graduating class of the Faculty of Law received the B.C.L. degree, and forty-two candidates of the Faculty of Applied Science were given the degree of bachelor of science. The degree of doctor of laws (honoris causa) was conferred upon Mr. Thomas Keefer, C.M.G., of Ottawa. Mr. Keefer is the oldest engineer in Canada, and was the first professor of engineering at McGill, although he never took up the active work connected with the professorship. Mr. A. Douglas McIntosh and Mr. Ira S. Hedrick each received the doctor of science degree.

NEWS NOTES.

The German authorities are negotiating for peace with the rebellious native tribes in German South Africa. The Yemen revolt is extending. Sana, the capital city of Yemen province, has capitulated to the insurgents. Stromboli is again in eruption. Two streams of lava are pouring down opposite sides of the mountain and showers of red-hot stones prevent tourists going near. Forty-eight thousand Italian troops will take part in the annual manoeuvres next August. The field operations will be between Naples and Rome. During a masked procession in Madrid yesterday, a motor car dedicated to Bacchus exploded, and the woman acting the part of a bacchant was burned to death. Over seventy-six thousand immigrants have entered Canada during the past nine months, a net increase of 6,614 over the same time last year. Over 25,210 of these came from the United States. The Michigan Legislature has passed, by a unanimous vote, the most sweeping and destructive anti-trust bill ever passed in the United States. The fight of the season is expected in the Senate. The trial of Mrs. Josephine Leighton Noble, accused of the murder of her husband, Paton Noble, at Long Island city, in November last, was completed at Fushing, N.Y., on Thursday, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal. Miss Nancy Petrie, in her 98th year, was burned to death in the yard of her brother's residence, at Pine Grove, near Herkimer, N.Y. Her clothing caught from a bonfire, and she was dead when the accident was discovered. The New York State Senate has passed the Yale Bill, providing for a retirement fund for New York city employees, and the Agnew Bill, extending the term of mayor, comptroller and borough presidents of New York from two to four years. The Pope has given a private audience to Mr. John Redmond, and told him that the National party's efforts to achieve liberty for Ireland and full civil and religious rights for the Irish people, by lawful and peaceful means, would have his sympathy and blessing. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy told Englishmen the other day that there was no need of men being out of work in Canada. He deplored the ignorance of Canada in the Old Country and urged Englishmen to visit Canada instead of Monte Carlo and such places. The situation in Turkish Arabia has become critical. Only a thousand of the Turkish troops sent to the relief of Niza Pasha reached Sana, the capital of Yemen, and these fled thither after sustaining a defeat at the hands of the insurgents. The chief, Izza Pasha, was killed and seven guns abandoned and taken possession of by the Arabs, who also captured two hundred camels laden with provisions and large quantities of rifles and ammunition. It is said to be a life and death struggle for the Sultan of Turkey. Over three thousand teamsters are now on strike in Chicago, and the number is steadily growing. The Employers' Association have expressed their determination to take a firm stand for the 'open shop,' and to fight the teamsters' union to the bitter end, and it is feared that Chicago is on the eve of one of the greatest industrial upheavals in her history. There was rioting in various parts of the city yesterday, and three persons were injured seriously, two of them perhaps fatally.

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MR. KIVAS TULLY DEAD

Toronto, April 24.—Mr. Kivas Tully, L.S.O., the eminent civil engineer, died at two o'clock this morning in his apartments, in the Dominion Bank Chambers, at Bloor and Bathurst streets. Deceased, who was 86 years of age, suffered from a complication of diseases.

The talented hand of the late Mr. Tully is in evidence in almost every part of the province. During his long term of office under the Ontario Government the plans of many public institutions have been prepared by him for the province, while such buildings as the Custom House, Trinity College, Toronto; St. Catharines Town Hall, Welland County Court House, Victoria Hall, Cobourg, also remain to attest his skill. He had charge of the alterations to the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville; School of Practical Science, Osgoode Hall, Normal School and Government House, Toronto, and many other provincial buildings. After many years' service as architect and engineer of the Department of Public Works, he accepted the position of consulting architect and engineer at a salary of \$1,500, and so remained in the service of the province until his death.

Mr. Tully was born in Queen's county, Ireland, in 1820, and was the second son of the late Commander John P. Tully, R.N. After considerable professional experience in Ireland, he came to Toronto in 1844, where he subsequently continued to reside. He was a charter member of the Canadian Institute, in which he was a valued officer. In municipal life he became public school trustee, councillor and alderman, and was a delegate to the Deep Waterways Convention in 1894. As a Freemason he held high rank and was representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland to the Grand Lodge of Canada. A few years ago the Imperial Service Order was conferred upon him by His Majesty. Mr. Tully was twice married, but was left a widower in 1883. He was a member of the Church of England.

His daughters, Miss Sydney Tully and Miss Louise Beresford Tully, are well-known artists.

OBITUARY

MR. HUGH JOHN MACDONALD'S SON. Winnipeg, April 26.—John Macdonald, aged 20, and the only son of the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, ex-Premier of Manitoba, died this morning after a lingering illness. His father is away from home, taking part in the election campaign in Manitoba. MR. FRANK J. APJOHN. Winnipeg, April 25.—Mr. Frank J. Apjohn, local registrar and master of titles, Rat Portage, is dead. THE SULTAN'S BROTHER. Constantinople, April 26.—The Sultan's third brother, Ahmed Kemahl, is dead. CAPT. W. A. MILLOY. Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., April 27.—Capt. Wm. A. Milloy, one of the best known residents of the Niagara Peninsula, died at his residence here this morning, aged 83 years. Capt. Milloy a number of years ago commanded the steamer 'City of Toronto,' which plied between Niagara and Toronto, but for the last few years had conducted a hotel here. He served as councillor for several years, and for two terms as Mayor. DR. HIRAM BARBER. Osnating, N.Y., April 25.—Dr. Hiram Barber, formerly a member of the New York Legislature, surgeon of the Park Department of New York City in 1875, and for eleven years physician at the Sing Sing prison, is dead here, aged eighty-five years. W. H. CHIPMAN. Middleton, N.S., April 28.—Dr. W. F. Read received a despatch stating that W. H. Chipman had died in New Orleans. Mr. Chipman was a son of L. Dev. Chipman, county clerk of Kentville. He lived in Middleton for half a dozen years as manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (Halifax Banking Company). About a year ago his health failed, and in the early autumn Mrs. Chipman accompanied him to California, hoping that the change of climate might prolong his life. Finding his strength failing, he was anxious to return to Nova Scotia, and got as far as New Orleans. Besides his wife, who was with him at his death, he leaves two sons, Levert and Reginald, students of the Consolidated school here. PROFESSOR BARRON. London, Ont., April 28.—The death took place last night of Prof. James L. Barron, for many years music master in the city public schools. Mr. Barron had been ill for some time. MR. L. J. DEMERS, M.P. Quebec, April 30.—Mr. J. L. Demers, member of the House of Commons or the County of Levis, died last night. His funeral will take place at St. Romasud on Wednesday morning.

BIGELOW ARRESTED

President of Milwaukee Bank Embezzled a Million and a Half

SAYS HE LOST ALL IN SPECULATION, AND IT IS BEYOND RECOVERY.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 24.—Frank G. Bigelow, president of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, was arrested to-day, charged with the embezzlement of over \$1,450,000 of the bank's funds. The arrest of Mr. Bigelow followed his confession to the board of directors of the bank, that he was a defaulter to the extent of \$1,450,000. Following Mr. Bigelow's confession, he was removed from the presidency of the bank, and the facts in the case were laid before the federal authorities.

Mr. Bigelow's confession was made at a special meeting of the board of directors on Saturday night. He met with the directors yesterday and all of last night. In addressing his fellow directors, Mr. Bigelow said he had a painful statement to make, a confession that he misdirected the funds of the bank, and that an examination of his books and a comparison of figures would show that he was indebted to the bank for more than \$1,450,000. This money, he said, had been lost in speculation in wheat and stocks. Not a dollar of it could be recovered, and the only sum he could offer toward compensating the bank was personal securities valued at \$300,000.

Mr. Bigelow had been recognized as among the foremost financiers of the North-West. He has been associated with the First National Bank for more than fifteen years. He was honored a year ago by election to the presidency of the American Bankers' Association. Mr. Bigelow said he had been a persistent bull in the wheat market, and recent losses on grain had been added to heavy reverses in Wall street. From small manipulations of the bank funds he had extended the defalcations until his shortage had passed the million dollar mark. He saw no possibility of returning the money, and, therefore, confessed his actions. Funds were at once provided by the directors of the bank to protect depositors against loss to save the bank from a stampede. More than a million dollars was guaranteed to the bank by various stockholders, and no serious run was made on the bank to-day. It is not thought that any complications with creditors of the bank will follow.

LIABILITIES OF \$3,277,000.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 27.—The latest step in the career of Frank G. Bigelow, formerly president of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, who defaulted for \$1,450,000, is the filing of a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. The revised schedules show the total liabilities of Mr. Bigelow to be \$3,277,000, of which \$1,975,000 is wholly or in part secured. Of the remainder, \$1,110,000 is a secondary liability on notes and bills discounted, in which Bigelow figures as endorser.

The rest, \$192,000, represents unsecured loans, the largest one being an indebtedness of \$100,000 to the Broadhead Estate, of which Bigelow was executor. The assets of the banker are estimated at \$1,849,800, against which a homes'ead exemption of \$5,000 is placed. The assets consist chiefly of stock in various industrial and other enterprises, life insurance, and 1,600 acres of coal land in Colorado, valued at \$100,000. The schedule states that Bigelow has no cash on hand.

Under the bankruptcy laws, the turning out by Bigelow of \$300,000 worth of property as a restitutionary measure to the bank is null and void, the transfers having been made within four months of the filing of the petition in bankruptcy.

Judge Landis to-day appointed the Wisconsin Trust and Security Company receiver of the bankrupt estate of Bigelow. This action was taken to-day because the premium on one of the life insurance policies on the life of Bigelow became due to-day, and had to be paid in order to prevent its lapsing. A revised list of indebtedness to secure creditors totals \$1,975,000. The securities pledged fully protect all creditors, except the First National Bank of Milwaukee, which holds \$710,000 to secure an indebtedness of \$1,500,000. The unsecured debts amount to \$192,000, to five named creditors. Bigelow's liabilities on notes or bills discounted amount to \$1,110,000. The total value of the scheduled assets is \$1,849,800.

ALIENS VS. CANADIANS

JUDGE WINCHESTER BEGINS HIS INVESTIGATION INTO CHARGES AGAINST THE PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

London, Ont., April 25.—Judge Winchester opened an investigation here yesterday afternoon into charges that the Pere Marquette Railway Company were employing aliens to the disadvantage of Canadians. The investigation continued for half an hour, the only witness examined being the passenger agent, Mr. Britton, who testified that his position had been created with his appointment, and that he was a Canadian by birth, and that all employees in his office were Canadians. The fact that most of the employees of the company are centred at St. Thomas occasioned an adjournment to that city, where the investigation will be resumed to-day.

St. Thomas, Ont., April 27.—The investigation before Judge Winchester into the charge against the Pere Marquette Railway for discriminating against Canadians was continued yesterday, and established the fact that a very large number of their employees were brought from the United States, replacing Canadian employees. The enquiry will be continued to-day.

St. Thomas, April 28.—The taking of evidence in the charge of discrimination

against Canadians in favor of Americans on the part of the Pere Marquette Railway was concluded before Judge Winchester here yesterday, to be resumed in Toronto next Monday. A large number of witnesses examined were American citizens, and had been engaged to come first to Walkerville and then here to take place formerly held by Canadians. Evidence was also put in to show that the service had improved under the new management, that additional engine power had been furnished, more side tracks built and better yard accommodation had been provided at Birmehim and Chatham.

THE RODNEY MURDER

ALEXANDER WILLIS AND MRS. BENJAMIN COVELL ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Rodney, Ont., April 28.—Alexander Willis was lodged in the county jail at St. Thomas last night charged with the murder of Eliza Lowry. Mrs. Benjamin Covell, whose contradictory stories have convinced the authorities that she is attempting to shield the guilty party, was also arrested, but owing to the condition of her health she will be allowed to remain at her home under guard of Constable Dugaid Campbell, until May 4, when the preliminary hearing will take place before Magistrate Hunt.

Rodney, Ont., April 27.—The inquest into the death of Elizabeth Lowry was begun this morning at the Covell home before Coroner Doriand. The principal witness of the day was Alex. Willis, who, early in the investigation, was suspected of knowledge of the crime. He was put under a searching examination by the Crown Attorney. His movements on the night of 'the murder and the following day were closely traced and he admitted that he might be mistaken in some points, such as the time and the amount he had been drinking, given in his first affidavit. He was intoxicated to a certain extent, but could not say what he drank, nor what time he left Rodney. When he came home he did not see or talk to his children. He adhered to his first evidence. Just before he closed his evidence he stood up, with his hat on, before Mrs. Covell, but she was not asked to see if she could recognize the man. Willis was very calm, and looked the woman straight in the face. Afterwards he was brought into the room and then the jury were allowed to examine his trousers for any evidence of blood marks or stains. Dr. Guest, who held the post-mortem, gave his evidence, and said the wounds on the body had been caused by some blunt instrument.

WHISKEY KILLED A BOY

FARMER PLIED ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD LAD WITH LIQUOR, AND HE DIED IN CONVULSIONS.

Orillia, Ont., April 29.—A coroner and jury are inquiring into the death of an eleven-year-old lad named Russell Penley as a result of drinking whiskey. It appeared from evidence given yesterday by the dead boy's father and a little companion, that last Tuesday Russell and several other boys had been treated to whiskey by an Atherley farmer. The farmer, it is alleged, after giving the boys several drinks, handed over the bottle to them, half full of liquor. Young Penley swallowed it. On arriving home he was put to bed to sleep off the effects, but, as alarming symptoms appeared some hours later, medical aid was summoned. The lad never regained consciousness, and, after suffering from convulsions, died.

THE KINGSTON EXPLOSION.

EVIDENCE AT CORONER'S INQUEST DOES NOT SHOW CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

Kingston, April 24.—That the deceased, Frederick Mullen, came to his death through the explosion of a buoy filled with acetylene gas from the government steamer 'Scout,' and we are of the opinion that the evidence adduced does not definitely show the cause of the explosion. We are strongly of the opinion that the buoys should be thoroughly inspected each year, and subjected to a sufficient pressure test. We would strongly urge that all such buoys should be hauled at some place where the safety of the general public would be less imperilled.

This was the verdict at the coroner's inquest held here to-night. George Lessor, first engineer, and Steward McPherson testified, the first as to the pressure put upon the buoys, and the second that he saw Capt. Couillard scrubbing the outside of a buoy with a wire brush, a thing he had never seen done before. D. W. L. Goodwin, director of the Kingston Mining School, testified as to the qualities of acetylene gas. Capt. Roebert was at the steamer talking to Mullen, who was painting. He heard Mullen order a lad away from a buoy, telling him a test was to be made, and it was no place for him. Thomas L. Wilson, an electro-chemical engineer, held that the only cause he could ascertain for the explosion was a rupture of the metal of the buoy. J. R. Arnold, of Toronto, said he considered the system of charging the buoys to be safe up to ten atmospheres. He claimed the metal in the buoys was not anywise uniform, and he further held that frost was still in the buoys, and this had aided in the explosion. He put forward the system of charging as used by a New York company he represented as the safest yet devised. Mr. Wilson took exception to certain of his statements.

Several others of the crew were sworn, but imparted nothing new. Kingston, Ont., April 25.—The Marine Department has authorized Mr. J. McE. Mowat to receive claims for damages by the accident in the way of broken windows. The claims must be in writing and must give all details.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

MR. McCORKILL DELIVERS THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Quebec, April 26.—The principal feature during yesterday afternoon's session of the legislature was the delivery of the budget speech by the Hon. Mr. McCorkill, Provincial Treasurer.

On rising to make his budget speech, the Provincial Treasurer, the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, was received with applause from both sides of the House. After referring to Mr. Weir's election, he presented the financial statement for the fiscal year ended on June 30 last (1904), speaking with more than his usual clearness, force and eloquence. Briefly analyzed, the statement amounted to this: That the year had been a satisfactory one, especially when account was taken of the fact that the government had refunded succession duties, which had been declared by the Privy Council, in the famous case of *Lambe vs. Manuel*, to have been illegally collected, amounting to \$36,776.16; that it had reduced the funded debt of the province to the extent of \$113,709.75 out of ordinary revenue, and that, in spite of all this, it was still able to show a surplus of \$85,217.30 over both ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. In other words, had there been no succession duties to refund and had the debt of the province not been reduced, the government would have had a surplus of \$256,793.21 instead of one merely of \$85,217.30. Coming down to details, he showed from the public accounts that the ordinary receipts of the year had aggregated \$4,880,686.54 and the ordinary expenditure \$4,774,769.24, which left a surplus of \$105,917.30, but there had been paid for the construction of registry and public offices in Montreal, which was classed as an extraordinary expenditure, a sum of \$50,500, and deducting this from the surplus of receipts over ordinary expenditure, there remained a balance of \$85,217.30, which represented the excess of receipts over both ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. Altogether the total receipts of the year had been \$4,931,186.26 and the total payments, exclusive of railway and Quebec bridge subsidies and Q. M. O. & O. construction, \$4,829,012.74, which gave \$102,173.52 as the excess of receipts.

Comparing the results of the year with the estimated results, he stated that the excess of actual over estimated receipts had amounted to \$101,921.20, and the excess of actual over estimated expenditure to \$318,355.33. In explaining these differences, he pointed out that they were an evidence of the great difficulty experienced by every treasurer in providing against an adverse balance sheet and that failure to correctly estimate results was an experience which was not confined alone to treasurers in this province, but in any case it was a satisfaction to know that the excess of actual over estimated receipts was much larger than the excess of actual over estimated expenditure, and that the surplus of the year was greater than had been estimated.

RECEIPTS.

Referring to the important contribution (\$1,360,857.72) by the Department of Lands, Mines and Fisheries to the receipts, and especially to the increase \$134,355.72 last year over its estimated revenue, he seized the occasion to pay a high compliment to the able administration of ex-Premier Parent, as well as to refute the charge that they had been wasting the public domain for ordinary purposes of revenue. He showed that, in the administration of the Crown Lands, the same policy had been followed since 1897 as was pursued by the Conservatives before that time, without any pretence that it was against the interests of the province to place a certain portion of our timber limits under license. He quoted from the reports of the department to prove that under the Conservative regime 39,143 3/4 square miles of our timber domain had been sold or placed under timber license, at an average price per mile of only \$22.49, the whole bringing in a sum of \$884,158.06; while under the Liberal regime, since 1897, although the quantity sold or leased was only 19,532 miles, the amount realized therefrom was \$1,710,902.45, or an average of \$88.92 per mile. He also recalled that prior to 1897 limits had been licensed by private contract, as well as by public competition, but since then all licenses had been awarded by public auction to the last and highest bidder. Then, alluding to the application of the moneys derived from the licensing of timber limits, he showed that a large portion thereof had been applied to the reduction of the debt, the total amount employed in this way during the last administration from 1900-01 to 1903-04 being \$812,911.37 which, after making certain specified deductions, gave a net decrease of \$667,061.29 in our liabilities. He trusted that this would reassure the government's opponents that at least a large portion of the revenue obtained from the leasing of our timber limits was being applied towards the reduction of our provincial liabilities, and he added that, allowing for argument's sake that there was some reason for their criticism, this should at least remove its sting. He mentioned that during the last parliament (1900-04) the total realized from the sales of timber limits was \$1,171,972.68, while during the same period the debt, exclusive of conversion, had been reduced by \$675,061.20, leaving a balance of \$496,911.39, or an average only of \$124,227.85 used annually for revenue purposes. When it was taken into consideration that out of a total revenue averaging annually since June 30, 1900, the sum of \$4,604,765.36, we had on an average annually paid for interest on public debt, redemption, etc., the sum of \$1,569,225.58, leaving only an average of \$3,035,539.78 with which to meet the ordinary expenditure of the province, he confidently appealed to the House that the amount used for revenue was trifling. Comparing this with the annual results during the last period of Conservative rule, from 1892-97, he was sure they would admit that there was justification for the confidence which the people of this province had

reposed in the Liberal party at the last appeal which was made to them.

NEW LICENSE LAW.

In regard to the revenue from licenses, which had yielded \$705,838.98, and which also showed an increase, he said that, while he did not care to give undue prominence to this fact, he could not ignore its importance as a contributor towards the revenue necessary for the administration of our affairs. He was aware that a considerable portion of our population was absolutely opposed to the granting of licenses, but it seemed to him that, until some other sources of revenue were found, which were acceptable to the taxpayers of the province, to replace the amount which was received from licenses, they would have to continue to raise a revenue therefrom by a license law which should be as fair and equitable as it was possible to make it. He had stated in his last financial statement that he believed our license law was a fairly good one. He since had had occasion to study the license laws of the various provinces of the Dominion, and he did not hesitate to say that, taking it all in all, it compared most favorably with the best of them. His predecessor in office, the late Hon. Mr. Duffy, had promised to consult the various interests of the province with a view to amending and improving the law. He (Mr. McCorkill) repeated that promise a year ago. He had at various times during the year consulted those who are specially interested in the law—certain of the judges who have had experience in its administration, and representatives of the temperance organizations, as well as those engaged in the trade—and the result had been the preparation of a bill which would be shortly laid before the House for its consideration.

He explained the increase over the estimates of \$28,545 in the direct taxes on commercial corporations by the tendency among commercial firms to become incorporated into joint stock companies, adding that he felt sure from this tendency, coupled with the tremendous prosperity passing over the province, of which there was happily no sign of abatement, that the revenue from this source would continue to increase.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Referring to the succession duties, which showed the largest increase of any over estimates, namely, \$191,532.47, he said it would be readily understood that this item was more liable to fluctuation than any other. At the same time, he drew attention to the fact that there was a vast difference between the laws of the various provinces respecting succession duties, the result being that some estates had to pay these duties in more than one province, which he considered unfair. He had, therefore, communicated with the treasurers of some of the provinces concerned and had proposed that there should be a conference for the purpose, if possible, of assimilating the provincial laws on the subject.

He next dealt with the only item of receipts which had proved less than estimated, the Railway Subsidies tax, and which had fallen short by \$5,584.61, saying that this source of revenue had given his predecessors and was giving him a great deal of trouble and that of all the soulless corporations with which a treasurer had to contend the most obdurate were some railway companies. Comparatively few of the companies or persons operating for them had made the returns or the payments required of them under the acts. In this connection, he mentioned that in Ontario, a commission on the subject of railway taxation, was advocating a tax of 3 percent of the gross earnings of all railways operating in that province, compared with which the small tax upon the net earnings of the roads, which had been heavily subsidized in this province, was a very small one indeed. This province had paid for railway subsidies \$12,261,228, on which it was paying a fixed annual interest charge of \$607,661.41, and, as he believed all these roads were prosperous, it was only reasonable that the government should insist that they should contribute towards the payment of this heavy interest charge, even if it had to bring them before the courts. He intended to take the matter in hand seriously after prorogation.

EDUCATION QUESTION.

Explaining certain excesses in the estimated expenditure, he said that that in the public debt was due to the interest payable to the Dominion on the amount declared by the arbitrators to be owing to Quebec on the disputed accounts with the Dominion and Ontario, while that of \$92,473.38 in the administration of justice was occasioned by the great expense incurred for criminal prosecutions and the unwarrantable prolongation of the criminal terms in some districts. In this connection he made a strong appeal to the judges and Crown officers to keep down expenses. As for the excess of \$11,999.50 in the education expenditure, he said that it was accounted for by the fact that \$12,000 more had been spent on night schools than during the previous year. He also declared that the criticisms about the government not spending the same sum per capita on the common and high schools as was spent years ago were unfounded, and that the comparisons instituted by certain newspapers between the expenditure on education in 1878 and in 1904 were based on quite incorrect figures, the expenditure on education generally in 1878 having been only \$7,626,119, as compared with \$162,364,50 in 1904. He added, however, that the present Premier intended to devote special efforts towards improving the common schools; that to do this additional grants would have to be made to them, and that provision would be made during the session for a considerable increase in that direction. The increases in the expenditure for colonization and agriculture he also explained: The one by special efforts made to keep up a

progressive policy for the colonization of our wild lands by holding out every inducement consistent with our revenue to settlement in the province, and the other by the additional encouragement given to farmers' clubs, agricultural societies, dairy farming, the giving of lectures, the improvement of the rural highways, and the breeding of a better class of horses. Before passing on this subject, he referred to the generosity of Sir William Macdonald in the following terms:—

'Permit me, sir, before I pass on this subject of agriculture to remind you of what is already so well known, that one of our great philanthropists, who has done so much for higher education in the province, is now about to employ of his ability and of his means to the erection of what will probably be the finest agricultural college in the world, upon a site which for beauty, convenience and richness of soil cannot be surpassed. Moved also by the disadvantages under which we labor in the Department of Public Instruction because of a limited provincial exchequer, he also proposes to establish upon the same beautiful site a teachers' college. I am sure I only voice the sentiment of every member of this House when I express my unbounded delight and satisfaction at the prospect of so soon having such an addition to the educational institutions of our province.'

FINANCES FOR NEXT YEAR.

For the next fiscal year ending on June 30, 1906, he estimated the total ordinary receipts at \$4,883,922.87; the total ordinary expenditure at \$4,773,220.06, and the total extraordinary expenditure (less railway subsidies) at \$162,369.81, making a total expenditure of \$4,935,590.00. The extraordinary expenditure contemplated was on public buildings, works, etc., including the annex to the Montreal Court House, Sherbrooke Court House, St. Hyacinthe Dairy School and Matapedia and Cape Chat iron bridges.

Under the heading of cash operations he said the Provincial Bank deposit on June 30 last was less by \$8,984.51 than on the previous June 30, but it should not be inferred from this that the financial condition of the province was worse. It should be borne in mind that during the year the debt had been reduced by \$169,212.07 and that \$10,300.46 had been paid over and above what had been received from Sherbrooke for the construction of its Court House, besides \$50,500.00 on other public works. Altogether he claimed that, from whatever view point the public accounts were considered, it would seem that the government were keeping within their means while at the same time not starving any of the departments.

As regards the liabilities and assets, he described the changes in them consequent upon the reductions in the debt already mentioned as effected during the year. He showed that the net decrease of liabilities had amounted to \$129,005.91 and the net increase of assets to \$19,117.06, which left the excess of liabilities over assets \$26,121,459.96 on June 30 last as compared with \$26,290,672.03 on the previous June 30—a difference less of \$169,212.07. Reductions had been made of \$86,334.67 in the funded debt and of \$35,502.32 in the unfunded debt, leaving the former at \$24,617,399.94 and the latter at \$1,504,060.32, which made the total debt still unprovided for \$26,121,459.96 on June 30 last. He also explained the progress made in the conversion of the debt, showing that the total amount of bonds thus far converted is \$7,492,543.65 and the present annual saving of interest was equal to \$35,454.82.

QUESTION OF CHARITIES.

He drew special attention to the question of charities, comprising grants to hospitals and various charitable institutions, to which assistance is annually granted, amounting to \$45,210.75. But he added, that this did not represent all that was given in this way. Under the head of 'miscellaneous services,' various other sums had been paid for charitable purposes, so that last year the payments to charities really amounted to \$51,430.75, while in addition \$489,406.13 had been paid for lunatic asylums, reformatory and industrial schools and the Provincial Board of Health, or about 15-18 percent of our available revenue. The demands upon our exchequer for the maintenance of the asylums and reformatory and industrial schools had increased, and were increasing, from year to year. It would be seen upon reference to the supplementary estimates that an additional sum would have to be voted towards defraying the expenses of our asylums last year, for he was sorry to say the number of inmates had been, and is, on the increase. The reason why he was departing from the usual custom and was drawing the attention of the House to this matter was in order that the members and the public generally might realize what a large percentage of our available revenue is being devoted to these purposes, and that they may appreciate the inability of the government to favorably respond to every demand in this direction.

Lastly, he alluded to the questions affecting the disputes between the province and the Dominion regarding the interest on certain trust funds, etc., which still remained unsettled, but it had been agreed to submit these disputes to the Exchequer Court for decision, and a bill to that effect would be brought in this session. As for the arbitration between the Dominion and Ontario and Quebec, no progress had been made since last session owing to the federal and provincial elections taking place this year, but after prorogation he intended to make every effort to revive the arbitration. He also stated that nothing definite had been done regarding the readjustment of the Dominion subsidies to the provinces, but he had every reason to believe that steps would be taken to reach a decision on the subject immediately after the prorogation of the Dominion House.

In conclusion, he said he was sure that the House would realize from the particulars just given that the past fiscal year had been an eminently satisfactory one.

BRITISH NEWS.

IRELAND.

Heavy snowstorms were experienced all over the country on April 14, and much damage was done to the spring crops.

A 'Best English Tailor-made' skirt exhibited in a London shop window was made, pleated, tabbed, trimmed with bands and buttons—for neopence.

A laborer at Nottingham was searched on arrest, and the police took from various parts of his clothing coins to the value of £233 13s 8 3/4d, and weighing 40 pounds.

At Leeds an octogenarian has been fined for cropping his dog's ears. He said one of the ears had been bitten so he cropped it to improve the animal's appearance.

A motorist arrested in London for being drunk in charge of a car while waiting in the charge-room at the police station threw a £30 note at one of the constables on duty.

A short Act providing for the periodic revision of the tunes on street organs would earn for parliament the deepest thanks of a grateful nation, says a Manchester resident.

During digging operations in the grounds of High House, Winchester, last week, workmen came upon five or six human skeletons, which are considered to be Saxon remains.

The conviction of Mr. Kensit for brawling in St. Paul's by making a protest during an Ordination service by the Bishop of London, was upheld with costs in the High Court.

For blowing a police whistle to call his dog, a Manchester man has been fined. He also happened to call a policeman at the same time, and he was brought up for 'disorderly conduct.'

Lord Goschen still holds the record for the longest Budget speech, viz., four hours, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain has now made a new record for the shortest Budget speech, viz., one hour and twenty-five minutes.

A baby one month old, the child of a Battersea laborer named Sargent, was put to bed, and half an hour later, when its aunt went into the room, she found a cat curled up on the child's face. The baby was suffocated.

In Worthing County Court two persons claimed a dog. The judge, in deciding in favor of one, said both evidently believed themselves to be the owner of the dog, and he could only account for it by the dog having a double.

A man who threw himself off Blackfriars Bridge, London, had a miraculous escape from death. When he rose to the surface he became wedged in between two barges, and there he stayed until the river police found him half an hour later.

The University Press will send a guinea to the first man or woman who detects an error in the authorized version of the Bible. Mr. Henry Frowde, of the University Press, does not advise the search for errors as a means of livelihood.

Mr. H. C. Somers A. Somerset, the only son of Lady Henry Somerset, has been adopted as Liberal candidate for Croydon in opposition to Mr. Arnold Forster. Mr. Somerset, who is just over thirty, married a daughter of the Duke of St. Albans.

Miss Tyler, the oldest inhabitant of Durham, died in that city the other day in her hundred and first year. The deceased had the use of her faculties to the last, and had a distinct recollection of the stage coach conveying the news of Waterloo to Durham.

A Bath gentleman left to a domestic a legacy of fifty pounds per annum to look after all his cats so long as they should live. A Chancery judge has decided that the annuity is not a sum for life but will cease with the death of the last of the six cats.

A Birmingham commercial traveller named Gardner put his head out of a railway carriage when a train was nearing Barnet Green in order to ascertain the state of the weather. His head struck against a bridge with such force that he died almost immediately.

'He's not blind, as he pretends to be,' cried the plaintiff, when a venerable-looking old man named Isaac, a judgment debtor, was ostentatiously led to the witness-box in the Bloomsbury County Court, London, by his daughter. 'No,' said Judge Bacon, 'I saw him look down where the step was.'

Miss Ada Crossley, the Australian contralto, has been married in London to Dr. Francis Muecke, of the London Hospital. A feature of the marriage service was the singing of 'O Perfect Love' by ten girl friends of the bride. Miss Crossley was always proud of the fact that she was a 'bush girl.'

As an old lady named Marriotti was walking across a field at Shropshire, Leicestershire, she was attacked by a sheep, which knocked her down and broke one of her legs. The animal renewed its attack, but Mrs. Marriotti managed to drag herself to a place of safety.

When serving a customer with oysters, Mrs. Althorpe, wife of a Kettering fishmonger, had the good fortune to open one containing no fewer than ten pearls. The find was submitted to two local jewelers, who pronounced them to be pearls of excellent quality. They vary in size from a large pea to a little larger than a pin's head.

It is officially stated that the Post-office authorities decline to engage any

one as an auxiliary postman unless he can satisfy them that he has other work which brings his total earnings to 18s. a week. An auxiliary postman under remand in London for stealing a letter has had nothing but his six shillings from the Post-office to keep him, his wife, and six children, for eighteen weeks.

A boy of twelve, rejoicing in the name of William Ewart Gladstone MacWhirr, and belonging to Glasgow, was brought under the notice of the Dover police by a local hotel-keeper at whose house he had tried to get lodgings. The boy stated he had run away from home, and after looking round London had come on to Dover. He had practically no money left, and was sent home.

At a meeting of old Etonians, held at Westminster Palace Hotel, London, a committee was appointed to raise subscriptions to provide a testimonial for presentation to Dr. Warre upon his retiring from the headmastership of Eton College. Lord Rosebery, who presided, described the headmastership of Eton as one of the supreme posts of Great Britain, on account of the number of future secretaries of state taught there. Dr. Warre joined the staff at Eton forty-five years ago, and was raised to the headmastership twenty-one years ago.

There is a proposal to construct the new London County Hall, the future home of the Council, on the south bank of the Thames on a site covering half the distance between Westminster and Charing-cross bridges. A proposal that Trafalgar square should be made more attractive as a place of public resort by converting the asphalt into flower-beds has not met with the approval of the County Council. There appears to have been a feeling that if the alterations were carried out the Home Secretary would refuse permission for the people to hold meetings in the square.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords, of which Lord Avebury is chairman, met to take evidence in connection with the bill to provide for the closing of shops and the prohibition of street trading on Sunday. Witnesses representing tradesmen's associations in Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast all testified to the growth of Sunday trading. In Manchester and district, it was stated, there were about seven thousand shops open on Sunday, and in Liverpool about five thousand. All the witnesses were in favor of compulsory closing.

In the King's Bench division, London, Colonel Godfrey Morgan was awarded £250 damages for alleged libellous statements in the 'Times,' for which no apology was offered, with reference to the sale of stores in South Africa after the war. The jury added a rider to their verdict that the trial revealed a very lax state of affairs in respect to the sale of the stores, and urged immediate and rigid investigation on the part of the government. What probably increased the damages was the fact of no apology being put in the 'Times' after it was known the statement was untrue. It was said that there is a custom in the 'Times' office never to apologize when a writ has been served by a person complaining of a mis-statement. The case is likely to be appealed in order to get a ruling as to this point that is, whether such an attitude should be treated as aggravating the libel.

More than a dozen motor-car drivers appeared at the Hayward's Heath Quarter Sessions lately, charged with driving over the legal rate of twenty miles an hour. They had been caught by means of an ingenious electrical trap, invented by Major Loag, chief constable of Sussex, and laid at Bolney, near the cross-roads, on a tempting piece of down hill. No police were visible, and the instrument was out of sight. It consists only of a two-furlong length of cable wire connected to a small box, with batteries at the centre. In the box is a non-magnetic chronometer with 'stop' arrangement. The moment a motor passes the first end of the cable a police in hidden presses a button which instantaneously releases a spring in the watch and causes the seconds hand to move. Another constable watches this hand and stops it the moment the motor reaches him. If the speed is too great he presses another button which rings a bell in the hand of a third officer at the far end of the second furlong length of wire. The latter by this is informed that the motorists are 'wanted,' and stepping out to the roadway holds them up until the necessary inquiries are made. Numbers of 'happy coasters' were run by their chauffeurs into the official net.

SCOTLAND.

A parcel of whalebone arrived in Dundee recently from Hudson's Strait, and was disposed of at £2,600 per ton.

At Wick, April 6, was the coldest night experienced in April for at least thirty-three years past, the thermometer in the shelter of the screen falling to a minimum of twenty degrees.

Lady Aberdeen has again been a very successful competitor at the dog and cat show held in the Kinnaird Hall, Dundee, recently. For dogs her Ladyship has secured three first, two second and one third; for cats, three first, four second and two second prizes. Her Ladyship's exhibits were very much admired at the show.

The old runaway marriage house on the Scottish bank of the Tweed at Coldstream is being restored by Captain Waring, who, with his wife, Lady Clementina Waring, has gone to reside at Coldstream. This old marriage house, which was equally notorious with Gretna Green on the West Marches, and Lamberton Toll, near Berwick, was the scene of the runaway marriage of Lord Brougham.

A keeper went up to the rocky precipices of Carn Lagan, above Dunie, Rosshire, the other day to examine a fox-trap, he had set, but instead of getting a fox he found a golden eagle securely fastened by one of its talons. With considerable difficulty it was secured alive. It is a noble specimen, in splendid plumage, and its spread of wings is over seven feet from tip to tip.

A shocking and extraordinary driving accident is reported to a young farmer named Hale, near Killeel, County Down. Stopping for a moment to speak to a friend, who was ploughing, the horse suddenly started off, throwing Hale out of the cart. He became entangled in the traces, and was dragged along the sea beach and through Killeel River for about half-a-mile, when the animal was stopped, and Hale's almost lifeless body picked up.

Some days ago, while digging in his garden, attached to one of the newly-built cottages owned by the Cairns Trust Company, at Cromwell's Mount, Drogheda, which occupies the site where Cromwell planted his batteries for the destruction of the outer fortifications of Drogheda, Constable Lawlor found two silver coins of the Elizabethan era, in a complete state of preservation. One coin was the size of the present half-crown, and the other the size of a shilling. Both coins bear the image of Queen Elizabeth, and the date 1565.

DR. OSLER'S FAREWELL New Oxford Professor Speaks to Medicos of Johns Hopkins

THE MOST DANGEROUS FOE OF THE PROFESSION, HE SAYS, IS APATHY.

New York, April 28.—A special to the 'World' from Baltimore says: 'Dr. William Osler this evening (Thursday) made his farewell address to the medical profession of Maryland before leaving for his post as regius professor in the University of Oxford. The title of Dr. Osler's address was 'Unity, peace and concord.'

McCoy Hall, of Johns Hopkins University, was crowded with prominent physicians, some from a distance. In part Dr. Osler said: 'I leave you today in charity. I have tried to hang no man, but I may have shot an arrow here and there which struck some one in the distance. If so I now ask pardon.'

'I have striven with no man, for I have a deep conviction of the hatefulness of strife in its utter uselessness.'

'To you all, my brethren here, to you who labor in a great field in the counties doing a great work for small returns, and to you who engage in the special branches of the profession, I leave to you the greatest of all things—charity.'

'It is now time that the homeopathy brethren were coming into the fold. It is now long past the time when a difference in drugs should separate men with the same hope. The homeopaths are awake, but they must realize the anomaly of their position. The original quarrel is ours, but they should not allow themselves to be separated by a shibboleth that is inconsistent with their practice to-day. And the rent in the robe of Esculapius is more grievous in this country than elsewhere in the world.'

'Like the Church, the physician has three enemies, namely, ignorance, which is the world; apathy, which is the flesh, and vice, which is the devil. This willful and helpless ignorance of the people must be righted by the weapon of the tongue.'

'The most dangerous foe is apathy. Thirty-five percent of deaths in a community are due to apathy, which goes to counterbalance the advance of medicine in the last century. What advantage is there in prosperity when the elements of life are not enjoyed? What advantage has the little red schoolhouse when in many of the most important relations of life we have failed to make use of our knowledge? Against vice we have to wage incessant warfare, advising the young against the evils of impurity.'

MOUNTAIN ELECTION D. A. McINTYRE, CONSERVATIVE, RETURNED.

Winnipeg, April 27.—Manitoba has achieved a signal victory in Mountain, and one that has been fought out distinctly on the rights of the province, with special reference to an extension of its boundaries. It was met in any sense a party victory and has decisively proved itself to be a test vote on the stand Manitobans generally take regarding the proper expansion of their boundaries.

The last returns came in at eleven o'clock and gave, in ten polling subdivisions, D. A. McIntyre, Conservative, 840; J. E. Baird, Liberal, 728. In addition to this the last belated subdivision return came in without giving figures for both parties, but merely saying Glenora poll, 34 majority for McIntyre, this making his majority 140.

The last vote polled in July, 1903, gave Greenway, Liberal, 911; McIntyre, Conservative, 567; and Wilson, Independent Conservative, 254. The constituency never returned a Conservative before.

Mr. Campbell, the Attorney-General, discussing the issue, makes the following significant remark: 'Mountain has responded to the patriotic appeal, and the Conservative Government will only use it for legitimate purposes intended by the electorate of that constituency. I regret that Liberal speakers in the western constituency of Mountain so far forgot themselves as to extend to their campaign of slander even the Roman Catholic clergy.'

ANTI-LOTTERY CAMPAIGN.

Sau Francisco, April 25.—Acting under instructions from Washington, Federal officers have begun a campaign against lottery companies. Officers connected with the United States Marshall's office, secret service and post-office, raided the local agencies of the Honduras & Mexican lotteries and surprised the employees in the act of handling a large quantity of tickets. Papers and packages also were secured as evidence. A number of employees were arrested.

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ADVERTISING RATES. WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 10c per line per insertion. Farms to Rent, Farms for Sale, etc., can be inserted for less.

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PREMIUMS AND CLUBS. New High Arm, Dr.-p. Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers 10c worth of new subscriptions.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS. Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is MAY, 1905

It's 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.

MINISTER OF HEALTH NEEDED. Toronto, April 26.—At the meeting of the Provincial Board of Health this afternoon, Dr. Douglas gave notice that at the next meeting he will move that in view of the growing importance of sanitary precautions the board would recommend that a provincial minister of health be appointed.

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

The Witness. TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1905.

The opening of the Quebec Parliament was marked by two very interesting events—the election of an English-speaking Protestant to the Speakership and the delivery of the budget speech. In a very gracious way Mr. Gouin, the Prime Minister, made the motion to confer this honor upon Mr. Weir.

An interesting phenomenon is the sudden orderliness of a lawless labor combination at Chicago when faced by an injunction of a federal court, as compared with their utter contempt for the state authorities, whose suzerainty they seemed to count on, and whose concurrence they seem to have looked upon as warranting the condition of terrorism and civil war they had inaugurated.

The perils of punctuation are illustrated by a carelessly placed semi-colon in the Wisconsin anti-cigarette law, which is said to have made the act unworkable. The old British legal practice of using no punctuation marks whatever in legal documents would be better than leaving their introduction to indifferent hands, whether legislators, clerks, printers or proof-readers.

It is hard to believe the story that General Kuropatkin has resigned the subordinate command which he asked for rather than return home to Russia a defeated commander. It is almost too boyish that he should be guilty of the same sort of insubordination that he complained of as the cause of his own failure, namely, assuming to know more than the commander-in-chief how the campaign should be carried on, and refusing obedience at the critical moment.

Mr. Folk, who as State Attorney brought the St. Louis grafters to justice and was rewarded by popular election to the governorship of Missouri, has again distinguished himself as an uncompromising upholder of the law. The statute for the regulation of the liquor traffic requires that all places where intoxicating drinks are sold shall be closed from Saturday night till Monday morning.

of old Roman legal virtue much needed just now among people who seem to think they have a right to ignore such laws as they do not approve, on the plea that they infringe their personal liberty, though that is, of course, what all laws do.

A comment on the Japanese exclusion act, passed by the British Columbia Legislature, is suggested by the trade reports. Liberal shipments of salted salmon have been sent from that province to Japan, but the Japanese declined to purchase, because the flavor of the fish cured by British Columbians was not to their taste.

Great are the exaggerating powers of electricity. Lord Grey made a nice speech in Toronto, in which he said some obvious things about the growing greatness of our ocean commerce, and the fact that we contribute nothing to its defence. He also expressed the sentiment, in which all Canadians will agree with him, that it would be a bad thing for Canada if race and religious differences should gain the upper hand with us, and thus prevent the welding of the nation.

Mr. Carnegie uttered a great truth the other day when in a speech at Northampton, Massachusetts, on the dedication of a building devoted to intellectual culture donated by himself, he said: 'The alliance of birth and wealth is being displaced in our day by what a man knows. But that is not the final step. The future question will be how a man serves his fellow-men.'

Mr. Folk, who as State Attorney brought the St. Louis grafters to justice and was rewarded by popular election to the governorship of Missouri, has again distinguished himself as an uncompromising upholder of the law. The statute for the regulation of the liquor traffic requires that all places where intoxicating drinks are sold shall be closed from Saturday night till Monday morning.

wealthy can give to their less fortunate fellow men. But it is neither the highest nor the most costly form of service. From giving their lives a 'living sacrifice' to their fellow men the poorest are not shut out. Every man has in his calling a place of service, and, if he only regards it primarily as such, his whole life is lifted on to the higher plane.

A correspondent finds a cogent argument in favor of completing at once the partition of Canadian territory in the fact that it is desirable that the school question should never again arise to awake the animosities of our people. There is something very simple in the way he proposes to do this, namely, as a fond mamma would divide a cake among her children, cutting the undivided portion of the country in as nearly as possible equal segments along meridians which converge at the North Pole.

Mr. Carnegie's latest benefaction will carry joy to all engaged in the good work of higher education. Not only will the individual professor look forward to his declining years with a lighter heart, but those who have to provide the ways and means of carrying on the institutions will feel a considerable load lifted from their shoulders. Many institutions which have the appearance of being wealthy are greatly straitened for means owing to the fact that the great gifts they have received are for specific purposes, and usually involve the extension of the work and an increase rather than a diminution of the burden.

The name shirt-sleeve diplomacy came into use when Mr. Cleveland sent a message to Great Britain about war in the matter of the Venezuela boundary. Discourtesy in diplomacy was no new thing, but such brutal bluntness of utterance was a new thing, and in that case a most unnecessary and most mischievous thing. It is a question, however, if it was worse or more mischievous than the prevarications which have in the past been the rule among diplomats.

Lord Halsbury added that Mr. Choate's great influence was backed by the temper and honor of a gentleman. Mr. Choate said that, for his part, he had found the men with whom he had dealt at the Foreign Office to be diplomats of the new school, who held to direct and simple dealings. It is a good thing for the world when the twentieth century idea of 'get together' rules in the dealings of nations in place of the old malign one of 'get the better.'

Our stock brokers are not the only ones who are threatened with additional taxation. Governor Higgins has signed the stock sales bill, passed by the New York Legislature, and it will become law on June 1. The Republican party is loath, it is said, to return to direct taxation, and the only alternative is such taxation as that provided for in this law, and in its companion measure, the mortgage tax bill. Those responsible for the passage of the stock tax law, says the 'Wall Street Journal,' are hopeful that it will yield the desired revenue without causing any large diversion of business from New York.

Not since the days of the Second Empire, when Great Britain and France were allies, has there been a display of cordiality between the two nations like that which at present marks the visit of the King to Paris. Personally the King was always popular with the Parisians, and that popularity certainly had a share in promoting the good understanding which now prevails. The feature of the King's tour which will attract most attention is the contrast it presents to that of the Emperor of Germany. It brings before the world in characteristic attitudes Edward the Peacemaker and William the Disturber.

war? It shows what can be done when men like the King, President Loubet, Delcassé and Lansdowne get together and show their people the better way. The happy understanding between France and Great Britain gives encouragement to hope that even Germany will not forever remain estranged from her English relatives.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION VOTE.

It is expected that the division in the House of Commons upon Mr. Borden's amendment to the autonomy bills will be reached on Wednesday. Mr. Borden's amendment neither declares in favor nor against the principle of separate schools, but simply sets forth that the control of their educational system should be left to the new provinces as provided for in the B. N. A. Act, and that Parliament should not undertake by legislation to prescribe the kind of schools they should have. This was the only point on which the party could hope to rally its forces, and it was certainly very successful in turning all the popular protests into that channel. It was pretty well understood, however, that it was legally a false position and every one knew that the real point of interest was the school question itself, and, this the debate constantly revealed.

THE PROCLAMATION OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The proclamation of religious liberty in Russia, if it does not prove a mere turn in the kaleidoscope of the Czar's intentions, is a great event, not only for that empire, but for the world, which suffers or benefits with any of its peoples. There was a certain declaration said to have been made by the Czar at the time of his accession in favor of religious liberty which was canceled in part to the influence of his wife, who, in adopting the religion of Russia, had stoutly refused to denounce as evil that in which she had been brought up; but whatever he did or said then seems to have had nothing substantial about it. In his mother and his wife, to say nothing of many relatives outside of Russia, the Czar had living evidence that as good Christians were found outside of the Orthodox Church as in it. He must have seen plainly that the Church was being despotically forced upon the people, not for their good, but for the defence of the Church itself, or as a buttress to the state. The former of these two reasons has lately given way, when a number of leading High Church ecclesiastics in St. Petersburg asked that the Church be restored to its old independence, and allowed to govern itself under its patriarchs instead of being under the despotism of a government procurator. The Liberals and the Clericals being thus at one in resenting the tyrannic rule and Erastian principles of Pobiedonosteff, the modern Laod, it became the more possible for the Czar to assert his own convictions against those of his father's tyrant. Pobiedonosteff is said to be by no means a bad man. He looked upon the system he represents as essential to the well-being of the state, and has, no doubt, on this occasion, as heretofore, stood up for it with all his might. One of the most interesting aspects of the proclamation therefore is that it would seem to be the breaking of the shackles which have so long bound the czars to the feet of this powerful man and to the bureaucratic system of which he was the ecclesiastical impersonation. Of course, Greek orthodoxy is still to be the state religion, as Anglicanism is that of England, but the step from the Russian to the

English degree of liberty will be a great one. Hitherto other religions have been tolerated, though often persecuted in one way and another, but secession from the state church has not been permitted, and the various disenting sects—Raskolni, as the Russian phrase is—have been the victims of peculiar severities. Some of these are superlatively churchy; some are horrible and cruel superstitions; some are developments of communism and Quakerism, and some are evangelical. These last have revealed the greatest growth and been perhaps the greatest sufferers during the present reign. Henceforth a man may change his church allegiance as he likes, without legal disability, though of course there will still be all the petty social persecution that everywhere follows dissent from a received system.

THE QUEBEC BUDGET.

The grant to elementary education is to be increased. That is a beginning of Mr. Gouin's promises in good earnest. Mr. McCorkill, the Provincial Treasurer, avers that those were wrong who said that the late government had spent less per capita on education than its predecessors. This is disputed. There is no question at all events that the sums it has expended have been extremely inadequate, and Mr. McCorkill's announcement is very welcome that the Prime Minister intends to devote special efforts towards improving the common schools, and that provision will be made during the session for a considerable increase in that direction. Mr. McCorkill took occasion to acknowledge the munificent services of Sir William Macdonald in the cause of education. But the more Sir William may do, the more must the province do, out of self-respect, if for no other reason. The financial statement of the province for the year ending June, 1904, proved to be a satisfactory one. The funded debt was reduced to the extent of \$113,709, out of what has been treated as revenue, and there is still shown a surplus of \$85,217 over both ordinary and extraordinary expenditures. This surplus, however, is only a bookkeeping one, and is made possible by treating the sale of timber limits as income instead of capital. It is said to be the intention of Mr. Whitney's government to change this style of bookkeeping in Ontario to a more rational one, treating the sales of timber limits as capital and investing such capital, spending only the income. Mr. McCorkill still follows the custom of his predecessors, but turns in three-quarters of the so-called revenue to capital account by applying it to the reduction of debt. The excess of receipts over what was expected would have been more pleasing, were it not that this excess came largely from the sales we have referred to, and may really mean that we have parted with so much more property than expected. A private person by the same process of reasoning should rejoice at getting rid of his property and dissipating some of the proceeds. The ordinary receipts for 1904 were \$4,880,688, and the ordinary expenditure \$4,744,969. Out of the difference, \$56,776 had been collected, as it turned out, illegally, for succession duties and had to be refunded. The receipts from lands, mines and fisheries amounted to \$1,360,855, the principal items being timber dues, \$715,134; timber licenses, \$223,554; ground rents, \$176,228; fisheries and game, \$65,515; sale of crown lands, \$104,184. The total received from lands, mines and fisheries is in excess of the estimates by \$134,355. Agriculture and colonization are to have increased attention from the government, as well as education. The total ordinary receipts for 1905 are estimated at \$4,993,922, the total ordinary expenditure at \$4,673,220, and the total extraordinary expenditure at \$1,229,599, leaving an estimated surplus of \$1,100,103.

WAR AND CHRISTIANITY.

No action of the Russian people has a better right, or stronger reasons, to protest against the hideous slaughter that has been going on in Manchuria for the last fifteen months than those in whose name the Countess Tolstoy speaks—the mothers of the men who have been sacrificed. The heartbreak of a war like this, with its successive disasters and long lists of killed, wounded and missing, and the dismal prospect of these horrors continuing indefinitely, fall on the mothers and families of the soldiers. These have to endure bereavement and sorrow without the consolation of believing that their loved ones had fallen in a just cause, if, as the Countess tells us, the whole people condemn the war. This they may well do, as in most of their minds there does not probably remain even the hope of ultimate victory as a poor national recompense for personal anguish. Countess Tolstoy accounts for the Japanese successes by the fact that they are still in the barbarous stage of patriotism, while Russia is moving towards the Christian standard of love of one's neighbor. She writes:—'A spiritually undeveloped, un-Christian nation such as the Japanese, was bound

to conquer, for among them is rife the principle of patriotism, which is opposed to the Christian people of love of one's neighbor, and, therefore, of opposition to war. They have not yet grown up to this standard, but the Russians are on the way to it.' The Russians may be on the way towards the Christian standard of love for one's neighbor, but nationally they have a long distance to travel before they reach it. The same despatches which bring the Countess Tolstoy's appeal tell how the Jews in several parts of Russia are in mortal terror of massacre when the Easter celebration takes place, which is, like every date in Russia, twelve days after ours. Anti-Jewish riots and massacres always occur at Easter time, taking the occasion of that festival which commemorates the triumph of divine love, and which is in Russia the supreme Christian festival, to demonstrate how utterly men have failed to learn the very first principle of Christianity. Yet it was vauntedly on behalf of Christianity that Russia went forth to drive back the rising flood of Paganism represented by Japan. The behavior of Japan in this war has been in every possible particular less remote from the Christian standard than has that of Russia. Count Tolstoy described the popular religion of Russia as a debased superstition misnamed Christianity. But Russia is not the only country that calls Christ Lord, but refuses to do what he says.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

The change in the premiership would seem to have lifted Quebec from the standards of the bookkeeper to those of the statesman. We have seldom read anything more exhilarating than the address of Mr. Gouin at the banquet given him at Quebec. If the pledges there given by him are any index of what his course will be in fulfillment, Sir Wilfrid Laurier might well forward him his unreserved congratulations on acceding to what is practically the rulership of this great province. As in his speech at Montreal, he set forth education as the great policy of the new government, and an increased grant to education as compared with former years is already announced. Mr. Gouin claimed that the Liberal party of this province had always been profoundly penetrated with the supreme importance of education. This remark is not altogether an encouraging one. It seems to remind us that we have heard eloquent professions on this subject before, with a minimum of outcome. Those were, however, largely pre-election professions, while what we have to-day is a deliberate declaration of policy twice repeated, and that of a government firmly seated, and obviously able to do great things in this very important direction. We do not belittle the difficulties, nor do we imagine that all can be done at once. A population itself neglected in youth has very little appetite for education, and when it means taxation, is positively averse to it. This, with lukewarmness in certain influential quarters, has been the potent cause in the past why the bright dreams of patriots were largely unfulfilled. We say 'largely,' in view of the very low condition of popular education which still prevails among us as compared with that of most other twentieth century communities. Viewed, however, from the point of view of conditions which prevailed within living memory, there has already been positively a revolution for the better, as the enormous circulations of the French newspapers prove, when compared with the few hundred copies which fell from the presses of forty and fifty years ago. Those papers themselves, catering, not without spice, to the popular appetite, have done a great deal toward the increase of knowledge and intellectual activity. As the promotion of education is altogether to their interest, we presume that the government will have the very active support of the whole of the press in both languages in the campaign of education of the electorate which seems to have been inaugurated. Such noble speeches as those of Mr. Gouin, repeated throughout the country, followed by the plaudits of the press, would soon awaken such a patriotic demand on the part of the people as no power of inertia or of reaction would be able to withstand. The government would need to be willing to spend that of which it has very little, namely, money. There is, however, as Mr. Gouin showed, no investment of public money which will, in the long run, yield a larger return. The same money spent on railways and colonization would do far less for the country, even from a material point of view. Mr. Gouin adopted the expression of Michelet, the French historian, who said the first part of his policy would be education, the second education, and the third, still education. He also quoted the elder Carnot, 'the organizer of victory,' who, on receiving the dire news of the defeat at Waterloo, treated it as a minor matter after all as compared with the continuance of his educational

schemes. Experience had taught him the uncertain value of material triumphs. Military glory might pass away, but intellectual and moral greatness could never have a Waterloo. We should like to see our province spring into a foremost place in this, next to religion, foremost matter of public interest.

SUNDAY REST.

The common notion that the aim of the Lord's Day Alliance, which is to receive special attention in the Montreal churches to-morrow, is to enforce a religious ordinance by-law, may be perhaps in some measure due to its name. In the United States an organization with similar ends in view is called the Sunday Rest Association. And there, as here, the movement has the support of the labor men—even of labor men who regard all religion as superstition. It has been said that machinery used without a weekly intermission wears out much more quickly than that which is allowed one. Whether this be the case or not, there is no doubt that the man who works week after week without a break does not maintain his health or vitality. Every one knows men who, to save time during the week, do some of their office work at home on Sunday, and every one knows that, through some fatality which seems to be rooted in the very nature of things, they seldom accomplish as much in the end as those who rest one day, or even two days, out of the seven. So it is with great, though at times unconscious, wisdom that the followers of the three great monotheistic religions who have most deeply influenced the history of the world have been Sabbath-keepers, the Moslems on Friday, the Jews on Saturday, and the Christians on Sunday. Although the general purpose of Sunday laws is fulfilled when the toiler is guaranteed his weekly rest, he will of course show his wisdom in devoting it to the highest uses. It is a mere fact of natural history that man has, in mysterious union with his physical and intellectual nature, a spiritual—or, as some prefer to say, a moral—nature. The importance of the Sabbath in developing and safeguarding this factor in the man and in the community cannot be over-estimated. It was this consideration which led Lord Beaconsfield to regard the Sabbath as the 'corner stone of civilization.'

The Sabbath, then, is an institution for the good of men and just as we seek laws for the protection of our parks and breathing spaces from the plunderers who so persistently seek to gain possession of them, so it is reasonable that we should seek legislation to prevent the public being despoiled of this priceless gift. We sometimes hear Sunday desecration defended on the ground that laws which were fitted for simpler ages of society may be necessarily abrogated in these days of complicated civilization. There is, of course, something in the argument. There are various works necessary on the Sabbath. The services of the physician, the lighting and protection of our cities, the work on shipboard during a voyage must be carried on. There is also the poor woman with her sick babies, living all week in a stuffy room in the 'city below the hill.' There are those who think that any service which may help these on Sunday to come into more healthy surroundings, might well be placed in the same category as the priests in the temple who 'profane the Sabbath and are blameless.' A very pleasant sight it is to see a French-Canadian artisan or laborer and his family, having attended 'early mass,' wend their way to Fletcher's Field and spend the whole long summer day quietly under the trees of 'the orchard' or 'the bush.' This is, however, a very different thing from the Sunday baseball, poolrooms and concerts, the elaborate Sunday picnics, the flaring fruit and soft drink stores, and all the other agencies which are doing their best—or worst—to make the Sunday a day of excitement instead of one of holy restfulness and peace.

Other time ought to be given for amusement than that which the community as a whole holds sacred to the needs of the soul. What is asked at the hands of the law, however, is that the day shall be preserved from turmoil, and that the worker shall be released from the competitive necessity to toil. Taking the question on its broad lines, the argument of our complicated civilization tells all the other way. If the easy going peoples of mild climates, who worked when it suited them, needed a Sabbath, ten times more does a people who are under the strain of the strenuous life all the time. Systems that are forever on the edge of breaking down must have this weekly respite or suffer nervous collapse. With our strenuous life, our storm and stress, our intense competitive existence, our hurry and our worry we would soon find ourselves unfitted for every task of life if we were defrauded of it. The ideal Jewish Sabbath was always a day of cheerfulness, of happy rest from the turmoil of the world's business, of joy-

ous communion with friends and kindred, of mental and bodily relaxation. It is to 'make the Sabbath a delight,' and not to enforce any real or imaginary Blue Laws that good citizens aim when they ask that the Lord's Day be respected.

CRETE.

The powers oppose the annexation of the island of Crete to the kingdom of Greece because there is in that part of the world a house of cards that any disturbance would shake to pieces. If Crete got its way Bulgaria would declare her independence, and those greater powers which have hungry eyes upon the Balkan peninsula—Austria, Germany, Russia and Italy—would have to determine suddenly how they would act towards each other. The annexation must, to all appearance, take place some time, however, and, so far as Crete and Greece are concerned, probably the sooner the better. There can be on the island no stable government so long as the existing unnatural conditions continue. The population of Crete is about three hundred thousand, of which only some thirty-three thousand are Mussulmans, these having decreased by about forty thousand since autonomy was established in 1899. As in all the provinces taken from Turkey, the Moslem element in Crete has dwindled by emigration. The island is essentially a part of Greece, its people are as much Greeks as the people of Greece are, and when the Assembly the other day voted for annexation to Greece and took the oath of allegiance to the Hellenic constitution, it made a step in line with what must be regarded as manifest destiny. Under such circumstances, the attitude of the powers in prolonging its bondage to the Sultan is hard to defend. Should Bulgaria declare itself an independent monarchy as a sequel to the union of Crete with Greece, such action might tend rather to clear than to complicate the Balkan situation. Turkish suzerainty over both Crete and Bulgaria is merely nominal, but mischievous in that it perpetuates a fiction and prevents a final settlement on natural grounds in accordance with the just desires of the people. The real trouble is that the governing powers, Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia and Italy, cannot agree on a common policy. Russia and Austria are opposed to Bulgarian independence, because both have designs on territory which Bulgaria regards as her proper share of the Sick Man's estate. Thus between Turkish disintegration and the jealousies of the powers, both Cretans and Bulgarians must remain in hot water.

MUNICIPAL CONTROL.

It may be set down as not needing proof that, at least in New York, public utilities will be managed in a far more competent and businesslike manner in the hands of contracting companies than under civic control, but whether, for that, the public would be better served is another question. The special committee appointed by the New York state legislature to enquire into the operations of the lighting trust in New York city has been at work only a short time, but it is reported as having already found enough information to convince most people that Tammany itself would have been unequal to the task of making the people pay so much, under municipal ownership, as they have been compelled to pay to private corporations headed by eminently respectable millionaires and managed by the choicest flower of metropolitan citizenship. Among other things it has been discovered, what everybody must have already known, that the company has been paying big dividends on many millions of watered stock, enormously greater than the value of its plant. At the same time it has been accumulating a vast surplus. It has also been found that the company reported its taxable property at about one-half the value that the same was entered at in its own books. Regarding prices exacted for supplying light, it has been shown that the company charges the city and the private consumer one dollar per thousand cubic feet for gas that cost it from twenty-six to forty-eight cents delivered at the burners. Evidence has also been obtained that the city has paid for electric lighting at a rate five times as high as that paid by certain favored private consumers. One witness, an officer of the company, was compelled reluctantly to admit that lighting which cost the city eighty thousand dollars would, if supplied at the same rate as was allowed to favorite large private consumers, cost only twenty-five thousand. Worst of all has been the disclosure that by systematic debauchery of city and state officials the company has been able to prevent any other company from entering into competition with it. Moreover, the fact has been revealed that plans were on foot for extending the monopoly and increasing the capitalization by another twenty million dollars, not in cash, but in water, representing political influence, business prospects

and anticipated franchise rights. A corrupt city government, administering a great public utility, could hardly rob the people in more piratical fashion than this. The people, moreover, would always have the remedy for corrupt civic administration, theoretically at least, in its own hands. It would be educative for the voters to have ever in mind that whatever they suffered was directly due to the supineness of the community.

THE 'CREDIT' COMPANIES AGAIN.

On Monday, April 11, last year, in the House of Commons, Mr. Demers, of St. John's and Iberville, asked the government if it had been informed that since May 13 of 1903 several companies bearing the name of 'Société de Crédit' had obtained letters patent at Ottawa. To this Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied 'yes.' Mr. Demers also asked whether the government had been informed that these companies, operating chiefly in Montreal and the Province of Quebec, were promising to pay depositors from 250 to 700 percent. To this question Sir Wilfrid replied 'no.' Mr. Demers further inquired whether these companies were required to give any guarantee to the Department of Finance, as banks and insurance companies are required to do. 'No,' again was the answer. Mr. Demers then asked directly whether it was the intention of the government to stop these speculations. To which Sir Wilfrid replied that if the funds were being used for speculative purposes the directors were liable under the law. The 'Witness,' however, which was the first adversely to criticize these 'Sociétés de Crédit,' called upon the government to put them out of existence before their victims should incur losses of hundreds and thousands of dollars. We showed that the companies could only last so long as plenty of 'clients' followed after the first, and those already clients continued to take out fresh 'contracts' after each drawing. It was a case, we said, of 'debt tak' the 'him' most.' 'As soon as the supply of new clients stops and old ones "collar their profits and step out," then the whole affair must collapse like the South Sea Bubble and 'John Law's Mississippi Scheme.'

Mr. Demers returned to the attack on Monday, April 25, with the following resolution:—It is opportune for the government to adopt immediately energetic measures to put an end to the 'illegal speculations of companies known under the name of Compagnies de Crédit, and other enterprises of that nature.' In the course of a very able exposure of those so-called credit companies, which gave no credit at all, and were discreditable, Mr. Demers quoted in full one of our financial articles in which we showed how impossible it was for those companies to do what they undertook to do for any length of time. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who followed Mr. Demers, said: 'There is not the least doubt that the companies to which the honorable member has called the attention of the House are organized frauds. There is no doubt that they do not fulfil the purpose for which they were incorporated. They openly violate their charter. Their existence is legal, but their operations are illegal.' Sir Wilfrid then promised that the Minister of Justice would immediately take steps to put an end to so deplorable a state of things. It will be remembered that the charters were obtained for the ostensible purpose of helping poor persons to obtain furniture and clothes by small weekly payments and were as perverted from their purpose as were the charters of the so-called associations for the encouragement of art in this province. The result of the 'Witness' exposure and the action of the government was that the head and front of the Crédit du Canada fled the country, the lesser Sociétés de Crédit were supposed to have closed up, and victims of the schemers were strewn in every highway and by-way.

That is less than a year ago, and yet, will it be believed, the same sort of business, in other hands, is as flourishing, if not more so, than ever. There is the Weekly Credit Society, or La Société de Crédit Hebdomadaire, from whose 'list of owners of contracts settled on April 18, it appears that Mr. H. Cohen, manufacturer, after paying in \$60, received \$200; or, rather, goods supposed to be of the latter value. That is a face profit of \$140, or 233 percent; but viewed as interest accruing in a given period as the money is paid in through the whole period, it is double that percentage a dollar at a time. Then there is the Magasin du Peuple, which paid to E. Dufresne in 'value of goods,' \$45.50 for instalments of \$13. These are merely examples taken at random from many. We repeat what we said before that no one but a fool could believe for a moment that these payments could be made by a businesslike process. Put fifteen dollars in a drawer and it never increases; put it in a bank and it will return you three

percent, or about forty-five cents in a year, which is less than a cent a week. Buy stock with it, and at normal prices for gilt-edged stocks the return will be from four to five percent a year. Yet for only thirteen dollars the Magasin du Peuple can pay as much as \$45.50. Preposterous! The following will show the ostensible purpose for which these companies were incorporated:

La Compagnie du Magasin du Peuple was incorporated by letters patent on March 23, 1904, with a capital of \$10,000, divided into shares of \$50 each, and with headquarters in Montreal, to purchase and sell all articles of usefulness or luxury, such as clothes, jewellery, musical instruments, furniture, carpets and books, the operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere. The corporate members were: Francois Xavier Malouin, plaster contractor; Joseph Desjardins, plumber contractor; Alfred S. Royal, agent; Ulys Arcand, gentleman; and Philippe Gelinac, agent, all of Montreal. The provisional directorate was composed of Francois Xavier Malouin, Alfred S. Royal and Ulys Arcand.

La Société de Crédit Hebdomadaire was incorporated by letters patent on Oct. 15, 1903, with a capital of \$10,000, in shares of \$50 each, with headquarters in Montreal, to carry on general trade and commerce by the week, buying and selling all sorts of goods and articles by the week, contracting in relation thereto, and doing all things relative to the said objects, and to acquire the business at present carried on at the city of Montreal by Louis Felix Larose, Alexandre Pardellian, and Leon Racicot, under the name of La Société de Crédit Hebdomadaire in so far as the same relates to the objects for which incorporation is hereby granted. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

The corporate members of this company were: Guillaume Narcisse Ducharme, banker, of St. Onsgond; J. Medric Laviolette, trader, of Ottawa; Francois Samuel MacKay, notary, of Montreal; Henry Bogue, trader, of Quebec; L. Adhemar Delorme, trader, of Montreal; Urselle Langevin, gentleman, of Salaberry de Valleyfield; Leon Racicot, accountant, of Maisonneuve; Alexandre Pardellian, accountant, and Louis Felix Larose, broker, both of Montreal. The provisional directorate was composed of Louis Felix Larose, Alexandre Pardellian, Leon Racicot, L. A. Delorme and Francois S. MacKay.

As a matter of fact, we do not suppose that one in a hundred of the 'clients' of these concerns ever thinks about goods in connection with his contract. Many of them go into it with their eyes open, knowing that the 'game can't last,' but 'trusting to luck' to 'come out all right' themselves. It is time that the government took some steps to stamp this business out once and for all. In some respects these concerns are doing a banking business without a charter for that purpose. Is not that a matter for the concern of the Canadian Bankers' Association?

ANTI-JAPANESE LEGISLATION.

RECENTLY PASSED BY BRITISH COLUMBIA VETOED BY OTTAWA GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, April 26.—The Dominion Government has placed its veto on three anti-Japanese acts rushed through the British Columbia Legislature in the last day of the recent session. A request for this federal disallowance was made by the Japanese consular-general, and was complied with as soon as copies of the statutes reached Ottawa.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

Robtjevsky—Can he Win?—The 'Scientific American.'
The Stability of France—The 'New York Times.'
The Isolation of Germany—The 'Speaker,' London.
Russo-Polish Relations—Special Correspondence of the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Can the United States Hold South America?—The 'Outlook,' London.
Municipal Government by the People—The Boston 'Herald.'
The Revival—The 'Commonwealth,' London.
Bringing the Zambesi—Archibald R. Colquhoun, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
New Salmon Preserve Open—Probably Nature's Last—The 'Sun,' New York.
Confidence in Truth—A Sermon to City Men, by the Dean of Westminster—The 'Commonwealth,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Joseph Jefferson Passes Quietly Away—American Papers.
Sorrow of the Play-going World for the Venerable 'Joe' Jefferson—By Louis V. DeFoe, in the 'World,' New York.
CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.
Pastoral—By Katherine Tynan, in the 'Spectator,' London.
Hans Christian Andersen—By Andrew Lang, in the 'Manchester Guardian'; the 'Standard,' London; the 'Spectator,' London.
The Names of Flowers—By A. Clutton-Brock, in the 'Spectator,' London.
A Southern Diary—Much Tragedy and Something of Comedy—The 'New York Tribune.'
Jules Verne—By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, in the 'Outlook,' New York.
Bind Your Own Books—By R.H.W., in 'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

English Schools and Colonial Education: How can they be Linked?—The 'Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute,' London.
The Later Day of Alchemy—William Conger Morgan, in 'Harper's Magazine,' Science Note.

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'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. So many men so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

For Spring Debility

YOU SHOULD RESTORE RICHNESS TO THE BLOOD BY USING

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Habit is one of the strongest forces of nature. It is like a rut into which it is easy to run, but which too often leads to misfortune and calamity.

The habit of dosing with salts and sarsaparillas in the spring is doing much to undermine the health of the present generation.

In the spring the blood is thin, the system run down and the body weak and enervated. What you need is a tonic and restorative, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

If you have been a slave to the habit of dosing the system with salts or similar weakening purgatives you will appreciate Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which acts on the principle of forming new blood, building up the system and creating new nerve force.

It is something to strengthen rather than weaken that you most need in the spring, and Dr. Chase's Nerve Food supplies this need as no other medicine was ever known to do.

By its use the action of the heart becomes strong and regular, the stomach is supplied with the nervous energy which is necessary to healthful digestion, and every organ of the body is enabled to carry out the duty imposed on it by nature.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

JULES VERNE.

AN APPRECIATION.

(Daily Mail, London.)

It is forty-two years since Jules Verne published his first tale, the first of an almost unnumbered series, which have been the delight of nearly two generations of boys. This herald of a new order of books of adventure was entitled 'Five Weeks in a Balloon,' and appeared in English in 1870; and almost all his subsequent books found their way into our tongue. Maudie's list includes more than sixty volumes, and it is not complete.

The advent of Jules Verne was tantamount to a revolution in juvenile literature. Those were the days of pious Sunday-school literature; the books that lay about on the nursery shelf were 'Sandford and Merton' and 'The Fairchild Family.' As yet Dr. George MacDonald had not written 'The Princess and the Goblin' and 'At the Back of the North Wind.' As yet Lewis Carroll had not thought of 'Alice in Wonderland,' published in 1865. As yet Knatchbull-Hugessen had not penned his fairy tales. It was a drab, grey, dull period upon which the visions of the French writer broke, a period devoted to moral emblems and serious contemplations. Children, if they wanted lighter fare, must have recourse to Scott, to the 'Pickwick Papers,' to Wilkie Collins, or to Captain Marryat.

Jules Verne's mission was to open up to the youthful mind the wonders of the scientific world. He perceived the great imaginative possibilities latent in science, and was the first to exploit them. His reward was in a world-wide fame, for his romances have been translated into almost every civilized language, and his name is known to schoolboys of every nation. His method was to adapt to fiction some scientific fact or discovery. Theories had not the hold upon him that they have on Mr. H. G. Wells. He seized a bare fact and embroidered it skilfully with an industrious and ingenious invention; and he has lived to see many of the things he adumbrated and anticipated pass into the realm of actuality.

The most successful and probably the most fascinating of his romances dealt with sub-marines. It was a trilogy, called 'The Mysterious Island,' and one grateful boy long years ago passed with avidity from volume to volume. In it appeared the famous Captain Nemo, who had been the hero of 'Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea,' and who was inspired by a hatred of the English. Never to be forgotten is the thrill with which that passage was read describing the sinking of the English ship by the revengeful Nemo. But one forgave him; he was too superhuman, and, moreover, he was the deus ex machina of 'The Mysterious Island.'

Submarines driven by electricity are with us now for good; and people do not take eighty days in putting a girdle round the world. Yet who does not remember the phlegmatic Englishman who walked into his club in London after the wild journey under the impression that he had lost his bet, being out of his reckoning by one day? The first book of the master which appealed to one boyish mind, with terror suggestive of the last day, was 'Journey to the Centre of the Earth.' It seemed the world before the deluge was realized, and the pictures in Louis Figuier's book came alive in its pages. Jules Verne had the power of thrilling you by simple means. He was direct; he was not overladen with ornament, as so many of his imitators have been. That scene in which, lost in the subterranean galleries, the adventurers communicated by taps is hard to beat.

Again, what could make a more immediate impression on a young mind than the construction of a tremendous cannon which should fire the daring voyagers at the moon? I can recall to this day, over 'how many dusty and silent years,' the terrifying picture of the dead dog that hung about the travelling cylinder in space midway 'twixt earth and hea-

ven. The dog of the earth was lost, and everything the voyagers threw forth hung suspended about them. Of recent years Mr. Wells has tried his hand on the moon, and his book ranks with the best. It would be ungenerous to make comparison at this distance of time from the one. Candidly, I believe Mr. Wells's book to be vastly the cleverer, but Jules Verne's comes back over the years with the echo of the old delight.

It would be easy to criticise Jules Verne on the score that his scientific knowledge was indifferent, and that he lacked a tempering sense of humor. But such things have nothing in the world to do with his triumphant achievements as an imaginative writer. It is probable that he has interested more boys in science than any other writer, and children of a larger growth need not scorn to read them. Very little passes as humorous to a child, who can see fun in Peterkin's amazing banalities in 'Ballantyne's 'Coral Island' and 'Gorilla Hunters'; and 'Passepartout' in 'Round the World in Eighty Days' suffices to youth for a comic creation.

In these days literature for children is at its flood tide. Several hundreds of boys' books are contributed by the printing presses every year. But Jules Verne retains his place of pride and priority. He was born in 1828, and he has written for more than forty years. The debt of schoolboys to him is immense. His public in English-speaking countries has been probably greater than in his own country. He had a natural leaning towards the English and American nations, and probably more to the latter than to the former. He has confessed that he has deliberately chosen his heroes from our countrymen, because of certain virile qualities which appealed to him. It was not an excitable Frenchman whom he despatched round the world. And one remembers, too, the tragic figure of Captain Hatteras.

Of his later books, one who is a boy no longer and ceased to be one longer ago than he cares to think of, cannot speak with definite and full knowledge. But those I have come across (and I have always read those I came across) seemed to me to have the old familiar characteristics. Possibly there was a little falling off in the invention. The field has been now well explored. But the spirit was unflagging, the zeal undiminished.

How many books of one's boyhood could one re-read? I have tried the experiment with several, and the old magic has left them. But I am sure I could re-read the 'Mysterious Island' and 'Journey to the Centre of the Earth.' They were so direct, so brave, so certain, and so challenging. And there were no wretched petticoats in them. If boys are not spoiled nowadays by the feast that is spread for them year in and year out, they will be grateful for Jules Verne. I, an old boy, am, and, to testify to the faith that is in me, I will start on a course of him to-morrow—with a younger and perhaps more critical audience for company.

M. W.

THE CONDUCTOR'S REVENGE.

'Ain't you got anything smaller?' demanded the conductor, as he hung on to the car with his toes, and scowled at the bill. He spoke through a mouthful of transfer slips.

'Smallest I've got,' said the passenger, lying cheerfully. 'Don't you give me all nickies.' The conductor sidled along the footboard with speed, and with the motion of a crab, and sat upon the back rail of the car. He had stuffed the bill in his pocket. The passenger looked over his shoulder suspiciously. After a few blocks he began to get uneasy, and three blocks farther on he also sidled along the footboard.

'Where's my change?' he demanded. The conductor eyed him coldly.

'What change?' he made answer.

'Why, I gave you a \$10 bill away back there,' said the passenger vaguely, 'and I want my change. I get off at the next corner.' Here the conductor saw a woman trying to stop the car by pulling on the cash register cord, and hurriedly stopped the car. He walked along to assist her, while the man who owned the \$10 bill looped along behind him, saying things.

'What was that about a \$10 bill?' inquired the conductor after the car had been started. The man hopped up and down in a frenzy.

'Here, you,' he shouted, 'I'm past my corner now. Gimme my change, or that bill. I want to get off.' The car whizzed past the next corner.

'Gimme my bill and stop the car,' howled the passenger. The conductor took a roll of bills from his pocket, looked it over calmly, and then took a handful of small change out of his breeches' pocket and carefully and painstakingly counted out 99.95, which the passenger grabbed and leaped from the car.

'He had a nickel,' grinned the conductor. 'I seen him look at a lot of small change before he gimme that bill.'—Dallas News.

A MISSED FORTUNE.

(From London 'Truth'.)

Early in the sixties a foreign inventor offered the secret of a new explosive that he had discovered to the British Government. He asked for it an insignificant price, something under £600. After he had been kept waiting three months, and had made repeated applications for a decision, he was informed that his offer was declined with thanks, as neither the War Office nor the Board of Trade saw anything in his invention. The foreigner was a Swede, by name Alfred Nobel. His invention was dynamite. My friend has only too good cause to remember the incident, for Nobel had offered him a half share in the profits if he would finance him to the extent of 500 kroner. Unfortunately for him, my friend was young, and still cherished illusions in regard to the wisdom of governments and their officials, and the consequence was that when he learned the views of the British experts he also declined the offer with thanks. But for his simple faith he would to-day be a millionaire.

BRITISH NAVY DRESS REFORM

SAILORS WILL NO LONGER MAKE THEIR OWN CLOTHES.

It is understood in British naval circles that Admiral Sir John Fisher is about to introduce a reform in the matter of clothing that is probably only the preliminary step toward the abolition of what has long been one of Jack's most onerous grievances.

So far the men's clothing has been provided almost entirely at their own cost upon a plan that was explained the other day by an official at the Marine and Naval Clothing Store Department, Deptford.

'To begin with,' he said, 'the proposed reform will apply only to trousers. Under the present regulations, whenever necessary the cloth is issued to the men, who have either to make it up themselves or pay another man for the work. That in itself, of course, is hard enough. When one remembers that the army is clothed at the expense of the nation, it seems rather ridiculous that the cost of naval clothing should have to be deducted from the men's pay.'

'But that is not the worst of it. Although there is a regulation pattern, such a detail as the width of the "bell" of a man's trousers is entirely a matter depending upon the taste of individual captains. One officer may prefer that the trousers should be narrow. The result is that a man transferred to that vessel may have to supply himself with new "togs," simply for the sake of a faddy officer. And the system results in still greater hardship when you remember that even name ribbons may have to be changed perhaps two or three times in a month—transfers are sometimes as frequent—a serious matter, considering that each ribbon costs 10d., though the man might buy it in the shops at Portsmouth for 4d.'

'I don't know that under Admiral Fisher's scheme there will be any radical change in the uniforms. The trousers will all be the same width, and transfer to another ship will therefore involve no alteration.'

Nothing has been heard of the proposed change in any of the army clothing departments, and it is therefore believed that the work will be placed in the hands of contractors.

As the matter stands at present, the men will still have to pay for their uniforms. But the new regulation will undoubtedly be a great saving to the men. The uniform is also to be designed on more "handy" lines, and will therefore be more tight-fitting than the style at present in vogue.—London 'Chronicle.'

AMAZING SYSTEM OF SPIES.

WHAT A DOSSIER IS AND HOW ITS INFORMATION IS OBTAINED.

(The London 'Mail'.)

'Espionage? Rubbish!' said my friend. 'You fellows who live here in Paris have spies and spying on the brain. If a letter goes wrong you throw out dark hints of black cabinets, and you would have us believe that there is no more sanctity for private life in France here than there is in Russia. Down in your heart of hearts you know that that is nonsense, but your Briton who lives abroad is so full of the every-Englishman's-house-is-his-castle notion that he invariably gets exaggerated ideas as to intrusion on his privacy.' My friend's explosion gives, I think, a very fair idea of the opinion of most Englishmen at home when espionage is mentioned to them, and yet the spy system not only does prevail in France, but it has entered into the customs of the 'old' rulers, as well as into those of 'ol' agin the government,' so much that, if it does not throw Russia's method into the shade, it at all events quite equals it.

How much do you in England realize, I wonder, of the inwardness of the 'fiches' scandal in the Chamber of Deputies not long ago, which all but overthrew M. Combes and his government? What think you of the fact that practically every officer of the French army, from the young fellow who has just left St. Cyr to the commander-in-chief himself, has each his dossier at the war office which is at the service of the minister for home affairs whenever he chooses to demand a sight of it? The minister of justice has the dossiers of every member of the French bar, and at the prefecture and the home office are myriads of dossiers referring to civilian officials, politicians and to all classes of private folk. And now, of course, you would like to know just what a dossier is. Filed and kept safe from prying eyes, between two strips of cardboard, the ministerial offices of which I have spoken collect short notes about the lives of every kind of people, written on scraps of paper and derived from sources more or less reputable. One of these slips, or fiches, which make the dossier up, may make or mar the future of a citizen of the republic, and, as the scandal in the Chamber showed, the information gathered from club servants, waiters in cafes, concierges, from no matter whom nor how nor where, has many times prevented otherwise deserving officers from getting leave, promotion or the coveted exchange to other duties.

This, strange as it no doubt must sound to English ears and English notions, would be a good mark in the France of January, 1905, but if to-morrow France were to be ruled by a reactionary cabinet—and, as you know, in France conservative reaction and allegiance to the Pope go hand-in-hand—yesterday's good mark would mean such a bad one for the unfortunate officer in question that he would probably be tucked away in a frontier garrison, where to use the official explanation of such courses when they are questioned in the chamber, his influence for evil is less to be feared. One of the great administrative jokes is the presentation to a high French official on his accession to office of the dossier concerning him. I can cite a rather amusing example of this. The present premier, M. Combes, on entering office, was particularly anxious to see what information his forbear

at the home office had about him. The secretary, who was despatched for the dossier, so expurgated it before he brought it in that all M. Combes found about himself was that he had been proposed twenty years before for the cross of the Legion of Honor. He knew that could not be all it had contained, insisted, and eventually was shown the other documents. They consisted of: First, information emanating from a detective employed by the prefecture of Lyons, a little provincial town where the present premier practiced as a doctor, and gathered from a person in the confidence of the doctor's entourage; second, similar information from two dismissed servants. And all these fiches represented Emile Combes as being a 'cross little person of untidy habits, who hypocritically abstains from mass, but has strong secret leanings toward the clergy and their works.' The value of such information needs no criticism.

No one in France is absolutely safe from espionage, but it is carried out fairly discreetly, and few people, except such of us as make it our business to know things, know to what extent their private life is spied upon. Sometimes, though, we do get to know it and I can recollect an instance in my own case when I was told at our embassy by an amused secretary that I was known to the police as an extremely violent person. The information came from two sources; my concierge, to whom I had, I suppose, been rude with non-delivery of letters, and this was the more serious department of the home itself whom I had hustled a little.

But the generality of espionage and all its works has had more serious results than such as those which I have quoted. At the time of writing the truth about the death of M. Syveton is not definitely known. But one thing is certain. The government of France despatched so low as to collect, with the help of the French Free Mason organization, the late minister of war believed to be dangerous to his position. The opposition, by counter-espionage, got wind of what was going on and bought the fishes through the intermediary of Syveton and the Masonic clerk, Bidegain. The suicide or death by foul means of the one may have been partly due to other causes. The disappearance of the other is still unexplained, but one thing is quite certain—both Syveton and Bidegain would have been now alive and might perhaps be reputable members of society but for the odious system of espionage which, even more generally now than in the empire's palmy days, has altogether undermined the moral tone of France.

A DIFFICULT LANGUAGE.

'Your language is such a difficult one,' a fine-looking German was saying in perfect English to his companion, in a Bridge car, early yesterday afternoon. 'It seems to have followed no prescribed law of languages. Your prefixes, for instance, may mean nothing at all. Take the words ravel and unravel—just the same. Then bid and forbid—just the same.'

'Not at all,' interrupted his companion, 'just the opposite. To bid means to invite, to ask to; while to forbid means to tell not to.'

'But surely you are mistaken,' said the German. 'On that sign, facing inside and outside are the words in large print. "Passengers are forbidden to stand on the platforms," and, as you see, though the car is empty within, the platforms are filled, and not only is the conductor there to see the rules are enforced, but there is also one of your large policemen. So I infer forbid must mean just the same as bid, and we are all invited to stand outside.'

And in the face of two platforms filled with men, policemen and guards, it was useless for the New Yorker to try to explain.—New York 'Sun.'

A JOKE WITH THE KAISER.

Although somewhat short-tempered, the German Emperor is more easily diverted from anger to good humor by means of a piece of wit than many of his fellow-sovereigns.

Some years ago, when old Baron Boetticher, who was Secretary of State for the Interior, was discussing with His Majesty the most suitable nominations to be made in the case of a number of vacant offices, the latter became greatly irritated by the statesman's unanswerable objections to the candidate for whom he himself desired to obtain a certain post. His anger, in fact, grew quite violent, and when the Baron inquired if there were no other person upon whom His Majesty would like to confer the appointment, the Kaiser replied, curtly: 'Oh, confer it on Satan himself if you like!'

'Very well,' replied the old minister, with a twinkle in his eye, and then continued in his most suave and courtly manner: 'And shall I allow the patent signed by Your Majesty in that case to go out in the usual form, "To my trusted and well-beloved cousin and counselor?"'

The Kaiser saw the joke at once, says the writer of 'The Private Life of Two Emperors,' and burst into a loud peal of laughter, his ill-temper having vanished in a moment.

MIXED PICKLES.

One of our exchanges made an unfortunate error in its 'Answers to Correspondents' last week.

'Fond Mother' wrote in to find out what she should do for her children who had the whooping cough. In the make-up the compositor got some items transposed, and the answer read: 'If not too young, skin them thoroughly; immerse in scalding water, sprinkle plentifully with salt, and leave for a week in strong brine.' Horrors! He misplaced the answer to 'Anxious Housekeeper's' query for a pickled onion recipe.—Washington 'Life.'

Advertisements.

STOMACH, FLATU- SOUR LENCY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURE

A HUMAN DOCUMENT

LIFE STORY OF A MAN WHO WAS A TRAMP AND BECAME A MILLIONAIRE.

Railway officials frequently hear remarkable stories of life and adventure as they come into contact with all classes and conditions of men.

A well known publisher in Chicago, who is probably worth a million dollars, told a C. P. K. official the other day, the following story:—

A young man named Brown (only Brown is not his name) left college many years ago and rushed off to Nevada at the time of the silver fever yada. The thing fizzled out; the young man was too proud to tell his father of his failure; and he started to walk east. He soon became red in the face from exposure; his hair and beard grew; his clothes became torn and ragged and dusty; the dogs, with that unerring instinct for respectability, leaped at the Bohemian; and the farmers refused him food. He ate from what the fields afforded, slept out at night, and herded with the tramps. He learned the language of the latter, and began to find, with a sort of horror, that he might learn to like this nomadic life. He tried to get work, but the farmers would not let him even talk to them. One day he came across a great building which was in the course of erection. This proved to be an asylum. He asked the foreman for a job. The latter looked at him in disgust and turned away. A sub-foreman remarked that they wanted a man to run up the ladder with pots of boiling tar to put on the roof. Would the tramp take such a job. Brown said 'thanks,' and looked longingly at the eating quarters.

'Go in and get a square meal,' said the sub-foreman, with rough kindness. Brown ate reverently, and then, with glaze in his heart, and the hope of rehabilitation, got hold of a pot of boiling tar and ascended the ladder with it. He was so happy in the thought of a square meal and in the security of employment, after the hardships he had suffered, that he pulled the rope with all his might. The pot of tar hit the cross beam, where the man was standing to receive it, and by a tragical stroke of fate, the contents fell upon a couple of mules which were passing beneath. The mules screamed in anguish, with a cry like human screams in mortal agony, and then dashed madly over the place, knocking down tents, rushing through the eating quarters, and generally producing chaos. Brown rushed down the ladder and made off at the top of his speed to the open country, in hot pursuit. At college he had been a sprinter, and this fact stood him in good stead, for had he been caught he would have fared badly.

This was his only chance, as it appeared, and he had lost it. Despair was taking hold of him. He tramped on until he came to a large field, in which he saw a crowd of people. He learned that sports were going forward. He saw by the bills that there was to be a hundred yards' dash for twenty dollars in gold. He thought that if he had a dollar in the world this would be chance number two. He went up to a happy young couple on the stand, and explained his situation and his intention. The young woman told him to get out; the young woman rose, put her hand in her pocket, and said she would give Brown a dollar. Her companion, not to be outdone by a girl, handed Brown a dollar himself. When Brown presented his entrance fee, the officials demurred at allowing him to run, when one of the authorities said that the tramp would be the success of the day from the spectacular point of view. Brown toed the mark, the pistol cracked, and the competitors started. Brown said afterwards that he was running that day, not for sport or pride, but for his very life. He felt that if he did not win that twenty dollars he would be lost forever.

The crowd cheered and jeered; they laughed at the tatters flying in the wind—and which threatened to part company with his body. But Brown was a sprinter, and the hundred yards' dash was his own. He won easily and got the prize. He went back to the young couple and offered the dollar he had received. They refused to take it then. Brown bought a suit of clothes, and in the next town became a book canvasser. He was an educated man; he proved to be a success; he was given, in due course, an interest in the business of the firm, of which, in later years, he became a partner, and is now credited with a fortune of over a million dollars.

The story came out through a reference to the fascination of the tramp life. Reference was made to Robert Louis Stevenson and Walt Whitman, who lived and loved the gypsy life, which recalled to the fine, middle-aged gentleman his own life story.

A FAMOUS WAR CORRESPONDENT

Mr. Joseph Hutton writing in the Bristol 'Times and Mirror,' says:—

If any war correspondent might be expected to lean to the side of Russia in the field of war it is my old and gallant friend Frederic Villiers. He has done a good deal of campaigning with Russia, and was the personal friend of the famous Skobeleff. Indeed, so true a comrade was Villiers that on a strike in field during the Russo-Turkish war he went forth under fire and brought into the Russian lines more than one wounded and helpless soldier. For this he was decorated on the spot by the Russian commander. In the Club Library I have just come upon Villiers's new book—'Port Arthur: Three months with the besiegers.' His sympathy for the defenders of the mighty fortress is undisguised; but after all it was little more than the sympathy felt and expressed to him by more than one of the besieging commanders. They formed no mean opinion of the gallantry and self-denial of the Russian officers and men. They were attacking with deadly persistence. It has been said, I believe by some hygienic authority, that 'Japan is bound to beat Russia because she is

a clean people, and the Russians are among the dirtiest of nations.' Villiers does not say this, but he mentions many instances of the healthful exercises and habits of the Japanese. For instance, he says that the tooth-brush is an essential part of the Japanese campaigning kit. 'The first thing that a Jap apparently does when he rises in the morning is to stick a tooth-brush in his mouth. You can see hundreds of the men rubbing away at their teeth and gums, walking about and chatting with each other during the operation. The soldiers and sailors of Japan have the finest and whitest teeth, probably, of any human beings on the earth. Some say this is owing to the vegetable diet on which they are mostly fed; but I think it is because they use the tooth-brush so frequently and so freely.'—'Times.'

A BRITISH STATESMAN'S INCOME.

The Earl of Beaconsfield first sought to enter Parliament in 1832, and it was not till 1837 that he was returned for Maidstone. From his first appearance as a candidate for Wycombe in the former year till his death in 1881, a period of forty-nine years, he was always in the public eye. From 1837 to 1881 he sat either in the House of Commons or the House of Lords, and for something like fifteen years he was the leader of his party. What from the financial standpoint, was his reward? Altogether, he held office as Chancellor of the Exchequer or First Lord of the Treasury for periods which amounted in all to ten or eleven years, at the rate of £5,000 a year. In that time he could have received very little more than £50,000. Yet in order to obtain a seat in Parliament, and to keep it, he had in the course of his career to fight seven contested elections and to present himself on nine other occasions for re-election. In those days election expenses were not limited; they were now, and almost anything might be spent. The probability is that in one way and another Mr. Disraeli could not have spent much less than £20,000 in elections alone. It is reasonable also to assume that during the forty years that he sat in the House of Commons many calls were made upon his slender purse by constituents and others—and much members of Parliament know how much can be absorbed in donations, contributions and subscriptions. If Mr. Disraeli gave only £250 a year, he must, during his career, have spent £10,000 in this way, making, with election expenses, £30,000, and leaving out of his aggregate emolument of £50,000, only £20,000 for forty-nine years' strenuous work. Put in round figures, the whole sum represents only an average income for the time that he was in public life of something like £400 a year.—'Chambers's Journal.'

BAD MANAGEMENT SOMEWHERE.

When an English North-country collier takes a fancy to a dog he feeds the animal on the best of everything, and doesn't allow the question of expense to trouble him in the least. This little peculiarity is well illustrated in the following story:—

Two brothers met one Saturday evening in the local market-hall. They had evidently been marketing, as each had a fair burden of parcels. 'Weel, Bill,' began the elder, 'how's things?'

'Mich as usual, Bob,' was the reply. 'Aw'm noan flush o' brass!'

'That beats me!' said Bob. 'We both works at the same pit, both draws the same wage, nayther on us drinks a lot, and yet tha's niver no brass, while Aw've allus a shillin' or two.'

'Oh, weel,' protested Bill, 'tha isn't married, while Aw've a wife an' four kids, the knaws.'

'Wot o' that?' ejaculated Bob. 'Aw keeps a dog, don't Aw? Aw reckon that makes us about quits. There's bad management somewhere at your house, Bill.'

Advertisements.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all heart and nerve troubles. Here are some of the symptoms. Any one of them should be a warning for you to attend to it immediately. Don't delay. Serious breakdown of the system may follow, if you do: Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Rush of Blood to the Head, Smothering and Sinking Spells, Faint and Weak Spells, Spasm or Pain through the Heart; Cold, Clammy Hands and Feet. There may be many minor symptoms of heart and nerve trouble, but these are the chief ones.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will dispel all these symptoms from the system.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25.

WEAK SPELLS CURED.

Mrs. L. Dorey, Hemford, N.S., writes us as follows:—'I was troubled with dizziness, weak spells and fluttering of the heart. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and they did me so much good that I got two more boxes, and after finishing them I was completely cured. I must say that I cannot recommend them too highly.'

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The American Baptist Missionary Union is raising a fund for half a million dollars for educational work in heathen lands.

Every province of the Dominion of Canada steadily increases the restrictiveness of its liquor laws.

Japan, with practically the same poor laws as Great Britain, has only twenty-four thousand paupers, while Great Britain has a hundred thousand.

At the conclusion of the London revival, Mr. Torrey, said that over five thousand five hundred persons of all classes and creeds had publicly announced their conversion.

There is a home in New York city in which thirty-five deaconesses live. They are engaged in many lines of Christian work.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Chicago Tract Society was celebrated lately. Fifteen missionaries have devoted to the work the equivalent of one hundred and fifteen months of service for one man.

Mr. Eugene Stock is expected to visit America in March, 1906. He has been invited by the committee of the Student Volunteer Movement to attend its meeting in Nashville.

STORY FROM MICRONESIA.

THE FIRST MISSIONARY TOUR OF 'MORNING STAR,' NO. 5—TEN DAYS AT PINGELAP.

(By Mrs. Thomas Gray, of Ponape.)

The good steamer 'Morning Star,' No. 5, reached Ponape on Oct. 27, 1904. After staying a few days she sailed eastward for Kusaie, and inasmuch as Mokil and Pingelap are on the way, it was decided that Miss Foss, of Ponape, should be left at Mokil and Mr. and Mrs. Gray at Pingelap until the 'Star's' return.

We arrived at Pingelap on Saturday morning, Nov. 5, and were welcomed by many canoes, which came out to the 'Morning Star,' and crowds of people were present at our first meeting.

We settled ourselves in a house of two rooms which was near the church, the natives doing their best to make it as comfortable for us as possible.

A man and his wife who for about two years had been doing special work with us in the school on Ponape returned now to take up work among these people.

Mr. Gray went about the village, calling to both teachers and pupils, 'Hurry up! the first bell has rung.'

The children are bright, but cannot learn much until we have time to educate better teachers. The young people are eager to come to Ponape to school, but we can take only a very limited number.

The 'Morning Star' brought a new supply of Ponape Bibles, which have been greatly needed for a long time. The people were eager to buy these, and crowded around us nearly all the time in quest of Bibles.

Although some conditions in Pingelap are such as to make one's heart sick, yet each time we have visited there we have found an improvement. At the communion service, held before we left this time, forty-four new converts were taken into the church.

Another interesting service was a wedding at which seventeen young couples were married. They were dressed in a manner considered quite fine; the house was crowded with people.

The deacons are truly the 'pillars' of the Pingelap church. The members of the United States Senate do not feel the importance of their office more than do these old deacons.

The office of deacon also involves work, and these men are ready to do their part. They are very zealous in keeping order during service, but sometimes they make more disturbance in trying to restore order than there was to begin with.

The way we had to live was worse than camping out; and although we enjoyed the work we often thought longingly of our comfortable home at Oua on Ponape.

The committee is in correspondence with a large number of well-known evangelists whose services it is hoped to secure for the summer. Through all possible channels every effort is being made to stir up church people and get them in line for what will be one of the greatest evangelical movements of this kind the country has seen.

every other one of the eight persons was thrown into the sea except Mr. Gray, who jumped out, trying to hold the boat to prevent its going bottom side up with me under it.

But at this point one of our Ponape boys, Namato, rushed into the water and snatched me off the boat, just as another great mountain of water broke over us. Namato is but a slight boy of eighteen, and I do not understand why we were not both carried away and beaten to death on the rocks.

It was no easy matter to get from the boat to the 'Morning Star,' for the waves ran high; but we succeeded, and in the afternoon we reached Mokil, where Miss Foss and seven of her school girls had been for ten days.

SUMMER TENT WORK IN NEW YORK.

(N. Y. 'Observer'.)

An evangelistic campaign is to be carried on in New York this summer, and it is expected that there will be ten tents opened in the Borough of Manhattan, and an equal number in Brooklyn.

The Evangelistic Committee of the Presbyterian Church is assisting in organizing the work, and the Rev. James B. Ely, D.D., of Philadelphia, is organizing the campaign, whose general meeting will be the one which has proved so successful in Philadelphia for several years.

- 1. A speaker. 2. A student assistant, who will give his whole time to the general organizing of the work of the tent, following up results, distributing literature, advertising matter, etc. 3. A musical nucleus—organist, cornetist, precentor. These will be responsible for gathering a volunteer chorus. 4. A janitor, who will take care of the tent. 5. One worker for children, who will be able to speak and conduct children's meetings and visit in the homes of the community.

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THE TORREY-ALEXANDER MISSION.

Converts and their friends crowded every available corner, from the arena to the great balcony, and the promenade appeared to be as full as it could be of the general public. Men were in the majority. The choir attended in force, and the way in which its members and the congregation rendered the favorite reverend melodies, the 'Glory Song,' the 'Wonderful Song,' and others, for the last time in Albert Hall, will be remembered for many a day.

respondent asked the meeting to offer a petition on behalf of Sandown, Isle of Wight. Another petition on behalf of a man who had attended the whole of the Mission and was still unconverted.

Mr. Putterill's statement was heard with much interest. 'This is the closing service of this section of the mission,' he remarked. 'It is not, as I have seen it described, the close of the mission. I hope this mission will go on until eternity.'

The text of Dr. Torrey's closing address was Ephesians vi., 10:—'Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord.' 'When you give yourself absolutely to God, he gives himself absolutely to you.'

A remarkably large number of persons stood up to confess Christ publicly, in response to Dr. Torrey's appeal. The greater part of the arena had to be cleared for the inquirers and workers. Almost the whole of the vast meeting kept together until an unusually late hour.

On Thursday morning Dr. Torrey left London to pay a short visit to his son and daughter at Leipzig. Mr. Alexander's programme for the day included a send-off to Dr. Barnardo's boys in the morning, and a visit to the Temperance Hospital in the afternoon.

A large audience attended the dedication service at the New Hall, Brixton, on Tuesday night, when the speakers included the Rev. W. D. Springett, D.D., the Rev. J. G. Train, M.A., and the Rev. W. R. Mowll, M.A.

A striking series of experiences concerning the spread of the revival flame not only in London but in other lands was given at a more recent meeting in London. During the preliminary song-service Mr. Alexander asked any one who had any news concerning the spread of the revival to stand up and state it in a few words.

Dr. Torrey then came to the front of the platform and said that he had just come from Germany, and that the revival was breaking up there also. 'During his short stay here he had had an invitation to visit every big city in that country to conduct revival meetings, and he had also been requested to visit the universities of Germany and preach the Gospel there.'

arose and said, 'I have just come from Brooklyn. Three weeks ago I was at a Union Sunday-school, and there I saw 150 boys and girls, young men and maidens, stand up and confess Jesus Christ.'

The principal of Spurgeon's College, who was also sitting on the platform, then told how during the revival meetings at Spurgeon's Tabernacle in the past few weeks 750 persons had come out for Christ.

Mr. Putterill's statement was heard with much interest. 'This is the closing service of this section of the mission,' he remarked. 'It is not, as I have seen it described, the close of the mission. I hope this mission will go on until eternity.'

Far-away Rome was then heard from. Mr. Paul Gilbert, the soloist of the movement, who had been spending his vacation in that city, stood up and said, 'I have come from Rome. I don't think they have a revival yet, but they are beginning to have it.'

ONLY A LITTLE LACE PEDLER.

One hot summer day, a dark-browed young woman walked down the street of a small New Hampshire village, selling fine laces and Oriental embroideries. She entered the little post-office and asked permission to open her travelling case.

A FEW AMERICAN NAMES.

The second edition of Mr. Gannett's 'Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States,' just issued as a bulletin by the Geological Survey, has 334 pages, and makes a large addition to the tunny, the fantastic, the picturesque and the commonplace names that appeared in the first collection.

The Forty-niners who built a tent town in a day were looking for a name when they saw the word 'bakery' painted on a shingle. They spelled the word backward and Yreka is now the county seat of Siskiyou county, Cal.

Montana has a Hellgate river, which was named Porte de l'Enfer by Father de Smet, because when the Blackfoot Indians played the mischief among the settlers, they reached them by way of the river.

Our forefathers were in all their glory when they monkeyed with foreign words. The euphonious name of Elsinore, a little city in Riverside county, Cal., is merely a corruption of the Spanish El Senor, meaning 'the gentleman.'

TROWING THE HANDKERCHIEF.

(From the 'Nineteenth Century'.)

Statement copied from an old manuscript: 'In the Foundling Hospital the Boys when marriageable are conducted in procession thro' ye streets, and any Young Man who sees one He wd wish for a Wife is at liberty to mark Her by throwing his handkerchief.' The further formalities required previous to matrimony are not stated.

NOISE AND THE NERVES.

(From London 'Truth'.)

It was Schopenhauer who said that insensibility to noise was the surest indication of a low and undeveloped nervous organization. On which assumption it is certain that we as a nation can hardly be reckoned very far advanced.

A BIT OF JAPAN.

Later that day, at a hamlet which could boast no officials and no societies, yet where our train stopped ten minutes, there stood a typical country schoolmaster, with his female assistant and their twenty elementary pupils.

JAIL LIFE IN JAPAN.

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette'.)

Imagine a park or garden in the Japanese style, with dwarf trees, surrounded by a hedge instead of a wall, in this park a group of Japanese houses, like those occupied by the peasants.

HOW TO TAKE A WALK.

(From Emerson's Lecture on the Country Life.)

Walking has the best value as gymnastics for the mind. 'You shall never break down in a speech,' said Sydney Smith, 'on the day on which you have walked twelve miles.'

MINE TUNNEL USED AS JAIL.

(San Francisco 'Chronicle'.)

An unused mining tunnel with a sheet iron door across the entrance constitutes the branch jail at the lively smelter town of Kennett. Constable Limbaugh asked the supervisors to make an appropriation for building a calaboose, a convenience that was a necessity in the lively camp.

Advertisements.

MAKE YOUR OWN PERFUME.

TAN-YAN is an exquisite and lasting perfume now very popular among society women and used by the exclusive Smart Set.

TAN-YAN PERFUMERIES, 409 West Broadway, Dept. X, New York City.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The making of a gentleman in Japan, as elsewhere, has been a matter of ages, and just one generation of commoners have had the same opportunities and ideals set before them as before the hereditary gentry. Up to the seventeenth century the Samurai was merely a warrior. He corresponded to the knights of Europe, as says G. W. Knox, in his able study of 'Japanese Life in Town and Country' (Putnam's, New York; W. Foster Brown, \$1.25), yet was something less, for his loyalty to a feudal chief was his one virtue and distinction, tempered neither by devotion to the church nor to woman. The long peace under the usurpers known as Shoguns, accustomed the soldier class to responsibility, as they were all placed in the position of civil administrators, and a revival of Chinese learning still further separated them from the crowd. Arms and learning are to the Samurai as the two wings of a bird, was a common saying, and thus, though martial training was never neglected, poetry and philosophy were almost as generally pursued. As the literature studied was of Chinese origin, the language and religion of educated men became gradually quite different from that of the common people. Of this ruling class there were in 1870 about four hundred thousand, attached, nominally at least, to some two hundred and fifty daimios or feudal barons. Few of the latter were strong leaders, and the political sagacity of the Samurai, suddenly roused to the necessity of presenting a united front to foreigners, did away with the feudal system, at the same time restoring to power the Mikado whose rule represented Japan's antiquity and unity. This left the Samurai in a manner orphaned, for the barons no longer needed them as retainers, but the new official positions were naturally filled by those accustomed to rule. Even the policemen were Samurai. Others of the educated class kept their prestige in various ways, but some sank into penury. The class distinction being broken down, the way was open for the elevation of the lower classes. For it occurred to the wise men of the new régime that Japan would be better able to maintain a strong position among the nations if all her men were like the Samurai, trained in mind and body, and boasting a passion of patriotism. The dense ignorance of the peasantry was therefore assailed by a common school system, but of course 'western learning' took the place largely of Chinese literature, the latter being retained in the curriculum where we have Latin and Greek. Though the majority learn little except to write their own language, those who continue beyond the primary course learn enough of English and natural science to alter their outlook on life considerably. There are fifty thousand children at a time getting this 'western education in public schools, besides those in private schools and mission schools. There must, therefore, be a rapidly increasing class of those whose minds are open to Occidental ideas. These do not represent, however, the intelligence of Japan. The high-school boys and college students stand for its growing mind, its impatience of delay, its eagerness for results. And the statesmen, editors and professors who have guided the effort to overtake in thirty years the Europe that left Japan behind three centuries ago, these show the ability that often came to the fore under the old civilization, united to the adaptability which has made possible the new.

One of the most interesting chapters in Mr. Knox's book gives extracts from an autobiography written in 1716. Arai Hakuseki was counsellor to the sixth Shogun, and stood out against bribery and other evils. He represents the best type of Samurai. The description of his dignified, abstemious father, and his accomplished mother, who helped him with his lessons, shows a home life in which 'noblesse oblige' was as powerful a sentiment as in any of the aristocracies better known to us.

The religions of Japan are satisfactorily explained in this book. From China came at an early date a complicated ritualistic form of Buddhism, superseding the ancient Shinto, first with the educated, then with the common people.

The strength of the Buddhist faith in Japan has been not in ethics but in aesthetics—it gave a new charm to life as it brought the Continental civilization with the arts, and also an artistic atmosphere. It has grace and gentleness and appeals to contemplation and repose. The common people never understood its dogmas, but they worshipped at its temples as at Shinto shrines. The same indiscriminating worship of the marvellous continues in our age—the simple country people have been known to stop before the first house built in European style which they have seen, bow their heads, clasp their hands in prayer, offering as to shrines the fortieth part of a cent, and pass on.

This endowment, with the fine virtues and duties is like the arrangement of five fingers on the hand. . . . But if I am a little selfish, if I seek my own happiness,

I break the fingers off. Disobedience breaks the first, disloyalty the third, conjugal discord the second, strife with brothers the fourth, falseness toward others the thumb, and my hand is useless. There! It is a club! It cannot take or hold a thing. My young hearers, are your fingers broken off?

But within the last three centuries Buddhism has been gradually relegated to the ignorant, while the learned adopted a form of Confucian philosophy with strongly ethical teachings. An interesting movement of the seventeenth century was that of popularizing the Confucian ethic by means of simple sermons. A specimen sermon of this kind is given, and its illustrations show a certain similarity of method with those to which we are accustomed in popular addresses.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Garden of Allah,' by Robert Hichens, (Methuen & Co., London; Briggs, Toronto).

'Harold Bowdoin's Investment,' by Hattie E. Colter, (Briggs, Toronto; 50 cents).

'England's Ruin,' by A. M. S. Methuen, (Methuen & Co., London; 3d).

'Wm. Ross of Cowcodderis,' by J. M. E. Ross, (Hodder & Stoughton, London; 6s.).

'Freedom of Life,' by Annie Payson Call; 'The Purple Parasol,' by Geo. Barr McCutcheon; 'My Lady Clancarty,' by Mary Imley Taylor, (The Musson Book Co., Toronto).

'The Fortunes of Farthings,' by A. J. Dawson, (T. Fisher Unwin, London, Colonial Library; 2s. 6d.).

LITERARY NOTES.

LITERARY NOTES.

'So ended, at the age of sixty, a man who, if his importance may be measured by the influence which he has exerted over succeeding generations, must be counted among the most extraordinary persons whom England has produced.' In these words, says the London 'Spectator,' commenting on 'John Bunyan,' by the author of 'Mark Rutherford,' the historian Froude, a quarter of a century ago, summed up his impression of John Bunyan. Had Bunyan listened to this tribute from the author of 'The Nemesis of Faith,' he would have marvelled a little to find so much civility in the inhabitants of Doubting Castle, and shrewdly surmised that Mr. Byrds had had a main hand in the composition. Slow has been the progress of Bunyan's fame. He began his course indeed weighted with a burden of external disadvantages; an easy prey, it might seem, for neglect and oblivion. And neglect and oblivion did their worst. But the quality of the man was at once so sterling and so rare that he was continually rediscovered. Each of the six generations that have passed since his death has left on record some utterance of often generous, always partial, appreciation. In his own day the 'Pilgrim's Progress' had an enormous success in the Puritan world, going through eight editions in four years, a record unapproached by any other book of the age. But of the two Puritan elders whom his author invited to decide its fate in MS., one had decreed, 'Let it die'; and in the literary and courtly world its very title was probably unknown. By the end of the century the courtly wits had at least heard of Bunyan. In the 18th century the vogue of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' could no longer be ignored. But its 'low' style was distressing to polite persons; Cowper suppressed the author's name lest it should provoke a sneer; and the Whig 'Examiner' adduced it as a proof that no author is without his admirers. To vindicate Bunyan's memory from the last remaining incubus of ancient prejudice is the aim of 'Mark Rutherford's' stirring book. Bunyan is an extraordinary example of a man emancipated by the intensity of his faith from its imitations. He has been compared to Dante in intensity of vision. And Bunyan, whose learning was but as a crumb from Dante's table, fashioned out of the heart and soil of Puritanism an image of Christian warfare which has permanently enriched our ideal of a strenuous and devoted life. He was not of an age but for all time. Together with the Puritan strenuousness he had the humor not often found in men who know that at any moment they may meet Apollyon 'straddling across the whole way,' or Giant Despair brandishing his grievous crabtree cudgel and the keys of Doubting Castle. He does not jest, and loud laughter in his Pilgrims is commonly associated with want of grace; but his allegoric invention is full of sardonic wit; he would have been the man to pillory the Mr. Facing-both-ways, and the Mr. Two-tongues, of our time in a 'Westminster' cartoon. There is humor as well as modesty in Bunyan's well-known reply to the effusive lady who congratulated him on the 'sweet sermon' he had just preached: 'Madam, the devil told me that before I was well out of the pulpit.' And together with the Puritan scorn for facile pleasure-seeking,

he had the great gift of joy. It was indeed a joy only possible to one who could greatly fear, as his fear was only possible to one who could be desperately bold. When lying in prison with a prospect, as he thinks, of the gallows, he confronts death and whatever may come after in the spirit of John Stuart Mill's famous declaration: 'God might give me comfort or not, as he pleased. I was bound, but he was free. . . . Wherefore, thought I, the point being thus, I am for going on and venturing my eternal state with Christ, whether I have comfort here or no. If God does not come in, thought I, I will leap off the ladder blindfold into eternity, sink or swim, come heaven, come hell. Now was my heart full of comfort.' Bunyan is never greater than when he is describing these moments of solemn joy—the joy 'three parts pain' that follows the vanishing of a great fear. The situation may be the homeliest or the most appalling. He makes us follow Christian with bated breath as he hurries back for his lost scroll, as he comes to the arbor where he had rested, and finds it at last 'under the seat'; he makes Christian's exultation at the recollection of his book Promise, on waking in the dungeon of Despair, as eloquent as any morning-song in literature of the heart that rises singing with the lark at break of day. Less familiar and of more sustained greatness is the wonderful description of the revulsion of feeling in Mansoul, when the envoys brought back the news that the conquered city was to be pardoned instead of sacked:

'But who can think what a turn, what a change, what an alteration this hunt of things did make in the countenance of the town of Mansoul; no man of Mansoul could sleep that night for joy; in every house there was joy and music, singing and making merry, telling and hearing of Mansoul's happiness was then all that Mansoul had to do; and this was the burden of all their song: "Oh! more of this at the rising of the sun! more of this to-morrow! Who thought yesterday, would one say, that this day would have been such a day to us? And who thought, that saw our prisoners go down in irons, that they would have returned in chains of gold? Yea, they that judged themselves as they went to be judged of their judge, were, by Dis-mouth, acquitted, not for that they were innocent, but of the Prince's mercy, and sent home with pipe and tabor." So before the last desperate battle of the Holy War, the King's trumpeters "are bidden ascend their silver trumpets to the battlements, and "awake the best music that heart could invent." Whereat "Diabolus did start." . . . "What do these madmen mean that they yet can be so merry and glad?" If Bunyan can be summed up, says the author, 'it is in the note of those trumpets.' (London, Hodder and Stoughton, 3s. 6d.)

In a recent number of 'T. P.'s Weekly' 'John O'London' speaks with deeply appreciative feeling of the 'John Rylands Library' of Manchester. Manchester's feeling for literature, he says, finds a superb symbol in the John Rylands Library. Florence was not more happy in the library founded by Nicholas Niccolò and Cosmo de Medici, Venice was not more enriched by the books of Cardinal Bessarioni and succeeding collectors, than Manchester is to-day by this library in Deansgate. The building, designed in a Gothic style by Mr. Basil Champneys, has extraordinary beauty, and its furnishings and embellishments are perfect in their kind. It is a mistake to suppose that the building was raised to accommodate the great 'Althrop Library,' which, with munificent enterprise, Mrs. Rylands purchased from Earl Spencer for £300,000. It had been in progress two years when Mrs. Rylands saved this glorious collection from going to America, and gave it a permanent home in Manchester. The Althrop books represent about half the number of volumes in the library, to which modern books of theology, history, philosophy and economics are regularly added. . . . To linger in the Early Printed Book Room, with the afternoon sunlight coming gently through the windows, and see seven or eight hundred books printed before the year 1501, gave one a new idea of Manchester. In this room I was shown the famous block-print of St. Christopher, bearing the date 1123—the earliest known piece of printing with a date. Here, also, I looked into one of the four known copies of Gutenberg's 'Fister' Bible, and into the only perfect copy of the 'Valdarfer Boccaccio.' Three editions of Dante printed in 1472 are here, and many matchless specimens of the work of Caxton, Wynken de Worde, Pynson, and other early English printers. The Aldine Room contains wonderful examples of the productions of the scholar-printer of Venice, and in the Bible Room are the very finest editions known to collectors.

A correspondent of the 'Spectator' writes:

'Sir,—The review of the new Life of Sydney Smith in your issue of March

25 reminds me of a witty saying ascribed to him by the late Miss Swanwick. She told me that two of his nieces, who were staying with him, begged him to give a ball. "No," he replied, playfully shaking his powdered head. "You can get plenty of powder from the old Canon, but no ball." This "jeu d'esprit" has also been attributed to "Canon Goodford of Windsor." But I have learned on inquiry that Dr. Goodford of Eton certainly did not become a Canon of Windsor, and that seemingly he did not become a Canon at all!

Another correspondent contributes an epigram which was passed across the table by Professor Mansel, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, at a meeting when the subject of admitting graduates of Dublin University to the same degree at Oxford was under consideration:—

'When Alma Mater her kind heart enlarges,
Charges her graduates, graduates her charges,
What safer rule can guide the accountant's pen,
Than that of doubling fees to Dublin men?

The following example of Mansel's ready wit you may think worth recording. Dining at my own college one night, a Fellow remarked that the cook did not know his business, having spelt Reform cutlets with an 'e' at the end. 'Surely the man is right,' said Mansel, 'for does not Reform often end in émeute (e mute)?'

'Bloomsbury,' like all Mr. Keary's books, is full of thought, close observation, and a wide and tolerant appreciation of character; but, again like all his books, the proper fictional interest is apt to be submerged, and the novelist forgotten in the critic and sociologist. There is enough cleverness in it to equip twenty good novels, and yet we cannot say that as a novel it is a success. The plot, so far as there is one, is woven around the doings of a young girl from the country, who lives for two years in a Bloomsbury lodging-house, and then marries a Cambridge don. But the interest lies in the many odd sets she moves in, the fads which are faithfully described, and generally in the whole comedy of earnest, ill-balanced culture. The story of the deformed doctor Quorn and Miriam de Cassada is a luridly tragic episode which is scarcely in keeping with the spirit of the book. As a study of the 'half-baked'—the curious neurotic intellectualism which flourishes around the arts and sciences—the work cannot be overpraised. There is scarcely a craze in modern life which Mr. Keary does not expound with full understanding and detachment. (David Nutt, London, 6s.)

'Sir Roger's Heir,' we are told by the 'British Weekly,' is an eighteenth century romance, full of wit, daintiness and charm. The age of Addison lives again in these delightful pages, and among the characters we meet the familiar names of Will Wimple and Sir Roger de Coverley. Mrs. Arable, the pretty, flirting widow, her lovely daughter, Betty, and the gallant Captain Sentry might have walked straight out of the pages of Steele. A glimpse is given us of the wars of Queen Anne's reign and of Marlborough's victories. The fullest acquaintance with the literature and history of the period lies behind these captivating pages. No writer of the day tells a better story than Frankfort Moore. His genius has Ariel-wings, and moves in a fanciful world. He delights in whimsies of talk and action, in scraps of old song, in the courtesies of a formal age. Poets' fancies turned from grave themes affecting the Commonwealth to love-stories like that of Betty Arable. The flowers of long-vanished summers bloom once more in this tender idyll. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

All that can be found in the colonial records, says the Springfield 'Republican,' concerning Ezekiel Cheever, whose fame, President Josiah Quincy, of Harvard College, said, 'is second to that of no schoolmaster New England has ever produced,' has been gathered into a little volume by Miss Elizabeth Porter Gould and published by the Palmer company of Boston. It is in honor of this famous old schoolmaster that a tablet appears at the Boston Latin School, where he taught from 1671 to 1708, and it was for him that the attractive brick school-house in New Haven, at the corner of Lombard and Filmore streets, was named. It was for him also that the monument on the green at Ipswich was erected in 1890. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in his introduction to the book, credits Master Cheever, as he was always called, with giving the Boston Latin School its reputation and of setting the standard for the little village, which at the common charge, gave every boy the best training of which the time had any idea in the years between 1639 and 1708. It was with the well-known Boston school that Ezekiel Cheever became most widely known as a teacher,

though he had reached the age of fifty-seven when he became master of the Latin school, and had taught school for thirty years. He was born in London, Jan. 25, 1614. He graduated at Oxford University, and, at the age of twenty-three, emigrated to Boston. He did not remain there long, since he was with John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton in the founding of the New Haven colony. There he opened a classical school for boys, and had for one of his pupils Michael Wigglesworth, later the author of the famous 'Day of Doom.' In 1650 he became master of the free grammar school in Ipswich, going from there to Charlestown in 1661. His salary, which at New Haven had been twenty pounds a year, was by then increased to thirty pounds, though he was obliged to petition the selectmen to get it, since the constables were much behind with him. He did not begin his work in Boston until nine years later. He lived to be ninety-four years of age, or long enough to include as his pupils, as has been pointed out, 'the principal gentlemen of Boston then upon the stage.' The close of the old schoolmaster's life is thus noted in the diary of Judge Sewall, his friend, Aug. 21, 1708: 'So that he has labored in that calling (teaching) skillfully, constantly, diligently, Religiously, Seventy years. A rare Instance of Piety, Health, Strength, Serviceableness. The Welfare of the Province was much upon his Spirit. He abominated Perriwigs.'

BRITISH MILITARY EDUCATION

REFORM IN EXAMINATION—PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT OF SANDHURST.

The army has always suffered not so much from a want of education as from a want of system in education. The constant changes in methods and regulations, the absence of continuity in the application of any principle, the uncertainty as to what would be required most—these are some of the factors which have been in recent years the despair of the much-examined officer and of the commanding officer and the army tutor. But, we believe, there is a good reason to hope that educational questions in the army are now being considered with greater care and directed with greater intelligence and more sympathetic perception of needs and possibilities than, under a shifting policy, has been practicable in the past. At the Staff College at Camberley, for instance, the syllabus of the entrance examination has been recast in a way which gives earnest of an intention to be practical. Military history and geography have hitherto been voluntary subjects for this examination.

In consequence, their value has been greatly underrated, and they have received the scantiest attention; particularly in the case of the latter, from competitors. They are now both obligatory subjects, highly marked, and revised as to their scope to a degree which has elevated them at once into studies of the first importance. At Sandhurst and Woolwich, too, there have been great improvements lately in methods of administration. These changes, originating with the Advisory Board on Education, of which Major-General Hildyard, now commanding in South Africa, was for a long time the able chairman, are gradually coming into effect, and are being watched over and developed by the present director of staff duties. The essence of them is a certified and proved sound general education before admission to the competitive entrance examinations for Woolwich or Sandhurst; thorough practical instruction in all military subjects during a two-years' course at the colleges, and the inculcation of the principle that the officers commanding the cadet companies must also be instructors of the cadets in those subjects. Both Sandhurst and Woolwich are now working on these lines, and with excellent results, which, no doubt, will be more marked as the new system becomes more firmly established.

Similarly, in promotion examinations, changes are being made which show that an intelligent direction is being exercised. These examinations, as every one knows, consist of two parts—a written theoretical examination and a practical outdoor examination. Hitherto, for some inscrutable reason, the practical examination has preceded the theoretical one. In other words, an officer, having read the books and studied the theory, was not examined then to ascertain if he knew and understood what he had been studying, but was at once practically examined out of doors, to see if he could apply his theory to situations in the field. This was all very well; but, having passed the test, he was then examined in the theory by means of a written examination, and frequently failed to satisfy the examiners that he knew anything at all about it. Which, as Euclid says, is absurd. This is changed now, and in future the theoretical examination will precede the practical. This has always been the rule in India, where, by the way, the present Director of Staff Duties at the War Office was formerly Director of Military Education for many years.

One of the most useful reforms that have lately been introduced is the position given to examiners. These gentlemen have always done their work most conscientiously, though probably their papers have not always received the careful scrutiny and revision at headquarters which they require. With setting the questions and marking the answers their functions have begun and ended. Their reports on the examinations have either been of a perfunctory nature or have received little attention. Now it is understood, and has been notified to all concerned, that the work of the examiners has the highest educational value. They are asked to set papers with the double object of ascertaining what a candidate knows and of directing and educating future candidates,

the latter aim being quite as important as the former. And, further, they are encouraged to write full reports on the examinations which they conduct, which shall not merely say that the work has been good, bad, or indifferent, but shall point out the mistakes which have been made, shall usefully criticize and intelligently direct, and shall, therefore, be valuable aids to study and a help also to those who, like commanding officers, and others have to direct and superintend it.

Finally, but by no means least in value of the educational reforms which are being quietly carried out, there is the scheme for the instruction and examination of university candidates for admission into the army. There can be no doubt that this is one of the most important steps taken in recent years. The universities themselves are co-operating with the War Office in the most cordial spirit in working and developing the new proposals. At each of them capable lecturers have been appointed, classes have been formed, and every facility afforded to encourage those who are inclined to enter the army through their university after taking their degree. A great stimulus will be given to this university scheme by offering some Indian Army appointments for competition. This, we understand, will be done; and we have no doubt that a most valuable source of recruits for the commissioned ranks of the army is now about to be tapped, with the best results.

A good deal has been said about the miserable result of the competitive examination of militia and yeomanry officers held in last September. But very few people understand much about the matter. The facts are that, under the old regulations in force from 1897 to March, 1904, there was one combined examination in literary and military subjects, which was purely competitive. The military subjects were only three in number—history, engineering and topography. If a hundred commissions were offered, the first hundred on the list got them, irrespective of any standard. Under the new scheme there is a qualifying literary test, similar to that prescribed for Woolwich, and Sandhurst; a practical examination in military subjects, after four months' duty with a regular unit, and, finally, a competitive examination in six military subjects, with a qualifying minimum of 4 in each subject, and 6 in the aggregate.

Sandhurst is to be enlarged. The present capacity of the college is 360 cadets, and the period of residence four terms, or two years. A simple calculation shows, therefore, that the output annually is 180, to receive commissions. Of these, the Indian Army takes 70, leaving 110 for the British service. This is an altogether insufficient contribution. The estimated annual wastage of officers in the British Army is 650. The sources of supply are Woolwich, Sandhurst, the militia, and the universities, with insignificant contributions from the colonies. Without going into figures, it is quite certain that the combined output from these sources is at the present time inadequate. One obvious remedy is to double the accommodation at Sandhurst. The output of that college ought to be 320 at least, i. e., 250 for the British service and 70 for the Indian Army. Not only are these recruits badly wanted, but, taking them all round, the Sandhurst cadet is the best and most desirable of the lot. His two years at Sandhurst inoculate him with the military spirit and train and develop his body as well as his mind, and though it may not be easy to find the money for doubling the buildings at once, the matter is of such vital importance that we earnestly commend it to the consideration of the Army Council.

It is decided that regimental officers who are utilized on service as staff officers will not be considered qualified by that service for staff appointment. They must go through the course. The list of such officers will be allowed to die out, the last additions being Major Swanton and Captain Elliott-Lockhart for Somaliland service.

The Indian Staff College will be ready in 1906. The course will be similar to that at Camberley, some of whose instructors will be sent to Quetta. The Chief of the General Staff will sign all certificates, so that there will not be separate values attached to the Home and Indian qualifications.—Military Correspondent, London 'Standard.'

BREACHES OF MILITARY PAROLE.

The breach of parole laid to the charge of a Russian officer from Port Arthur who was captured for the second time by the Japanese, at Sin min tun, recalls the fact that the Germans made similar accusations during and after their great war with France. At the capitulation of Sedan, King William, on the advice of Moltke, liberated on parole all the French officers, who were also allowed to retain their swords, but many of them broke their word, beyond all doubt. Among them was Gen. Ducrot, who escaped from Pont-a-Mousson disguised as a peasant driving a cartload of potatoes, and when he was afterwards appointed to the command of the Second Army of Paris, Bismarck named him in a circular to the powers. But what gave still greater offence at Berlin, in the middle 80's, was the appointment of a French war minister who had been accused of breaking his parole. The relations between Berlin and Paris were never more strained than during the brief War Office tenure of this French general.—New York 'Globe.'

PYTHON TWENTY-SEVEN FEET LONG.

(Manilla 'American.')

Leo V. Feaster, a wheelwright at Camp Stotsenber, accompanied by two natives, while out hunting between the post and Bambang River, approached within ten yards of a monster python twenty-seven feet long. Feaster emptied the contents of his carbine into it and killed it. After cutting it open there was found inside a deer about two years old with horns about four inches long, and only dead a few hours. The natives later carried the deer home for food. Feaster skinned the snake and with the assistance of the natives brought the skin into the post. It is now in the hands of B troop's farrier, who is tanning it.

Agricultural.

But who can paint
Like Nature? Can imagination boast?
Amid its gay creation, hues like hers?
—The Seasons—Thomson.

TREES AND AGRICULTURE

Much information is contained in a paper showing how forest influences agriculture, recently prepared by Prof. Filbert Roth, of the University of Michigan, from which some extracts are given herewith:—

It is generally claimed that the forest, 1. Affects the climate, causes more rain and reduces drought, moderates the heat of summer and the cold of winter, and lessens the bad effects of cold or hot and drying winds.

2. Affects our water supply, prevents much of the rain and snow water from running off on the surface and thereby causes more to soak into the ground, and thus keeps more water stored in the soil. That this water stored in the ground gradually finds its way to the spring and creek, and thereby causes a steadier flow of the streams, naturally follows.

3. The forest also improves the soil on which it stands. This is usually more or less implied in the claims already stated, and is not usually set forth clearly by itself. And yet from the standpoint of the farmer, and of the state, the capacity of the forest to make land fertile, to preserve this fertility, and to maintain even the poorest, non-agricultural lands and gravelly slopes in a condition in which they produce a paying crop, this capacity of the forest surely is of first importance.

Considering the last of our three claims first, we can sum up the action of the woods about as follows:—

The forest prevents the washing and gullying of the land, and it keeps the land mulched and manured.

The forest is the best of farmers. Take an old stand of timber and think what it has done for the land. For a hundred years it has carried nothing from the land; with every crop of leaves it returns to the ground tons of fertilizer as good as wood ashes, and spreads it out evenly year by year.

At the same time the roots of the trees penetrate and plough the soil, and the decaying roots serve as manure and render the soil more mellow and pervious to water. Thus the forest fertilizes and works the soil, shades and nurtures it, and keeps it moist.

There is one offset to this, however, which we should not forget. The trees need water to live, just as much as any other crop, and from their leaves they send tons and tons of water into the air. That this evaporation of water helps to cool the air is self-evident; that it adds to the clouds and to the local showers is at least probable.

The influence of the forest on the supply and flow of water is quite as clear. The rain and snow water has three ways of leaving the land; it may evaporate, returning as vapor to the air; it may run off at the surface, or it may soak into the ground and slowly find its way to the spring, lake or stream, as an underground flow, or "underflow," as it is called.

Let us examine these. Last summer a hard shower of a few hours' duration changed our little home creek into a mad torrent, carrying off loads of fertile soil from the neighboring farms. The soil is lost to the farms, and they are the poorer for it. The same shower tore gullies in many of our ploughed fields to twenty inches deep, and buried hundreds of our seedlings in sand washed from the hillside. This same shower made no impression in our woods.

Similarly the upper Brasos River, draining part of the prairies of Texas, becomes a wild and dangerous torrent during a two or three days' rain. The same amount of rain on the upper Wisconsin River, flowing from forest land, produces hardly any rise at all.

In the open, whether prairie or field, the ground is all prepared to promote surface run-off. The ground bears no obstructions, the water is free to collect, and everywhere furrows, ditches, drains, or gullies, facilitate this gathering of the waters, and the run-off as to the stream.

In the forest the opposite is true. The ground is uneven, full of small elevations and depressions, covered with logs, branches and twigs, and growing stuff, all ready to obstruct the flow of the waters. Nor are there any gullies to hasten the flow, the ground being held everywhere by the roots of trees and bushes, and protected by the mulch and other covering.

In the open the water rushes off, so that even on ploughed land there is too little time given to look into the ground. In the woods tons of water are held by the branches, to trickle slowly to the ground, the run-off is slow, for the ground is uneven, mulched and mellow, and the water, instead of rushing off in furrow and drain and gully, stands in little puddles and has time to work into the soil.

The effect of the forest on climate is much less clear than its effect on the soil and the storage and the flow of the water. Thousands of rain gauge observations have failed to prove that the forest produces more rain. And yet when we remember that rain is promoted by cooling of the air and by the presence of an abundance of vapor, it is not probable that with a solid forest a large evaporation and a cooling forest cover, received many a local shower which could not take place to-day because the land is bare and heated by the sun?

That the forest modifies the temperature within the forest itself is clear enough. During hot, sunny weather the soil, the air and the plants in the forest are in the shade, under a brush roof, and are affected accordingly. While the difference between sun and shade is not very great, it is often enough to mean sunstroke to man and beast, and to decide the very existence of a given species of plant.

The effect of the forest on wind is

clear, pronounced and important. A shelter belt in Manitoba protects the crop plants for a distance of about fifty feet for every foot in height of the trees forming the belt, so that the effect of a good body of woods made up of trees forty feet high will be felt for over a quarter of a mile.

Too often we overlook the fact that but a very small amount of help is needed to save a crop; that a mere handful of straw or brush checks a "blow out" of sand in the field, that but a light brush cover protects a bed of seedlings against the killing wind and sun; that 90 F. in the sun is painful and may be dangerous, when 80 F. in the shade of a single tree is tolerable, even pleasant. It was the last few feet of our spring freshets which made a flood which cost millions of dollars; similarly it was just a little too much of the drying winds which may cost us our hay crop.

If but a little more of the snow of last winter could have been shaded and held back in the woods, we should have had no serious flood, and if but a third of the mischievous effects of the drying west winds could have been overcome by more woods and better distribution of them, we should have had a better crop.

But what can we do? Every farmer can, without any cash expense, start a growth of trees anywhere on his farm and begin to protect his land and crops. Take the poorer parts, and take the west side; start anything that you care to, though prefer the quick growers, so that some returns and effects are produced as soon as possible. The state, on the whole, and especially where the state is a large land holder, should help this work along.

No state lands should remain waste, and in a bare, burned-over condition. All lands should receive at least protection against fire, to enable the growth of trees and brush; and wherever possible, the state should do more; it should stock and improve the lands.

In this way the state would make the beginning of a real, permanent work of reclamation, covering the land with useful growth, and thereby insure the benefit of forest influences to its people.

Recent investigations clearly show that a drying wind coming over bare land acts differently from one coming across woods, or even a well stocked field of clover. For several hundred feet from the woods the stand or crop may be good, while but a short distance beyond it is entirely killed by the drying wind. The explanation is in the effect of the forest in checking the wind and modifying evaporation; for by actual trial there was found over fifty percent more evaporation five hundred feet to the lee of a Jack oak grove than within the first hundred feet.

It may be asked if the forest influences are so clear, why so much controversy? The answer is plain. People generally admit the ability of the forest to do the things claimed, but they are reluctant to admit that the influence is sufficient in amount to be of value. The unproved assertions of former days that the forest would produce rain and prevent drought were bound to awaken dosing people. They asked: "How much can this forest do?" And the answer was not forthcoming. Slowly, but surely, however, evidence is piling up.

Experiment in the laboratory, and study in the field, will soon demonstrate beyond doubt that these influences not only exist, but are of vital importance to all interests, and especially to agriculture.

DON'T NEGLECT THE ORCHARD

The time of year is at hand to begin work in the orchard. The failure of a fruit crop would disappoint thousands of people, more so than most any other crop of the farm. Many farmers get good varieties of apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees, take them home and dig a hole for them, set them in, and that is the last bit of care they get. And more than likely that is the last of the trees, too.

Farmers say it is hard to get an orchard started. A writer in "Farmers' Guide" claims there are thousands of dollars lost annually by not setting and caring for orchards right. In so doing farmers have trees of all ages, from three to twenty-five years old, in the same orchard. The stock of the farm is allowed to roam at will in the orchard, breaking down and destroying many valuable young trees. Much is also lost by farmers setting trees in fence corners, and giving no cultivation whatever. Suppose we should plant a field of corn and never cultivate it. What could we expect? Just so with the orchard; it needs cultivation.

Good fruit brings good prices at the present time. Select good varieties and take more pains in setting the trees. Never tramp the roots down in setting, but go at it right. Go to the forest and get rich soil and use about one-half a wheelbarrow full to each tree. Then get right down and straighten the roots out in their natural shape.

Wash all young trees with soap suds each spring and fall. It will destroy many insects and also keep rabbits and mice from gnawing the trees.

Cultivate the young orchard. Truck crops, such as potatoes, melons, cabbage, etc., can be grown until the trees begin to bear fruit. Then it can be sown to clover. In old orchards prune in April. Thin the underbrush and water sprouts out pretty well, then plough with the ordinary plough. Seed to wheat or oats, then sow down to grass. Then see what nice fruit you will have. It will pay you ten times over for all your labor.

Wood ashes is a most valuable fertilizer for bearing fruit trees. Therefore, save all ashes and apply one-half gallon

around each tree. They tend to check the thrifty growth and help mature the fruit buds. They also harden the wood and the trees are then not so apt to be winter-killed. Then, their application will destroy many insects which burrow in the ground.

There has been much complaint during the past few years about wormy fruit, especially apples. This can be avoided considerably by letting the pigs have the run of the orchard during the summer months to take up all wormy fruit that falls before it is matured. It certainly destroys many millions of eggs deposited there.

The question is asked, what fruit is most in demand? I would say that the following find most ready market: Apples, peaches and cherries. They are used more than other kinds of fruit. The demand is very great for all these fruits.

If you are going to raise fruit, go at it right. "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Do not put much stable manure around peach trees, as it is injurious to both tree and fruit. If you wish to raise seedling peaches, put the seed in the ground immediately after taken from the fruit. Never let them get dry. The seedling each is much harder than the grafted or the budded peach and will stand the winter better. Much choicer fruit may be had by thinning the fruit when young, by picking out some of the clusters.

The orchard ought to be the most valuable piece of ground on the farm if kept in good condition.

BEE HINTS.

(By F. G. Herman, Bergen County, N. J.)

In all operations with bees in the spring or the early part of summer, the top of the hive should be closed as tightly as possible; the quilt, if one is used, must be tucked down neatly, so that the warm air generated by the bees shall not escape from the hive through cracks. Each hive should be provided with a wide alighting board, reaching from the hive entrance to the ground, so that bees coming home chilled on cool, windy days, and heavily laden with pollen, may not fall under the hive by missing the entrance and die from cold.

As the honey season comes on, every available cell will be filled with brood, pollen or honey, and little spurs of white comb will appear here and there along the top bars, or in any space into which they can be crowded. The cells along the top bars will be whitened by the plastering on of little bits of new wax. Some of the stronger colonies may begin "hanging out," as nothing will crowd bees out of the hive quicker than a honey flow. All these things show that the time is at hand for putting on the sections.

The tiering-up method, by means of which a whole case of sections can be handled at once, is the only one suitable to the requirements of modern bee culture. I would not leave on a case of sections until every section is finished.

The bees will not be driven out of the supers on hot days if shade is used, and the inclination to swarm will thus be lessened. A board two by three feet in size makes the best shade with which I am acquainted. Each beekeeper must understand his locality and work accordingly. In those localities where the main harvest comes in the fall, but little attention is necessary to have the colonies strong in numbers by the time the harvest is ready; but when it begins in June, it is of the utmost importance that the colonies be populous at the beginning of the season.

As a rule I don't believe it is profitable to change about combs in the brood nest for the sake of getting them more completely filled with brood. It is just the same with bees as with cows, horses or sheep—if the beekeeper does not take care of them he will not receive anything from them. If he will take care of his bees just half as well as he does his other stock, he would get something from them. The successful apiarist is the one who always studies hard to turn everything that comes along so it will forward his pursuit, either directly or indirectly.

MANAGING THE SITTING HEN.

(Grant Davis, Hunterdon county, N.J.)

In a recent number of this paper a correspondent tells how he manages sitting hens, and advises others to follow his methods. He has three nests on a row, and locks the hens in them with their eggs. Every twenty-four hours he lets them off to feed and then fastens them in again.

I have tried this plan, or one practically the same, and have discarded it as requiring too much time, as well as for other reasons. The farm poultryman must economize in the matter of labor in every way possible.

In the first place, I do away with all the fixed nesting boxes, either singly or in rows, and make movable boxes just large enough for the hen to sit in nicely, and hung by cleats projecting above the box, on two nails. These nests should be put up wherever the hens lay, and should be taken down occasionally to be painted with a mixture of one part crude carbolic acid and two parts of kerosene for disinfecting and ridding of lice. Then they should receive new filling.

When a hen wants to sit, give her the eggs and let the box remain where it is for a day or two. Then at night carry it, hen and all, to an apartment in the brooder house or to any other room where the hens will not be molested. They never object to being thus transferred, and there is no trouble, as there frequently is when a hen is locked on a nest where she did not get broody. Then, too, several hens may be put in one apartment, and all the attention they need is to throw them some feed every other day and give fresh water.

IMPROVING THE CLOVER FIELD

(By Charles E. Thorne, Director Ohio Experimental Station.)

The Ohio experiment station is located on the shaly sandstones of the Waverly series, which lie not many feet below the surface, and which have contributed in large measure to the soil of the station farms, although this soil has been considerably modified by the glacial drift. When the station was removed to this location, in 1892, clover was growing luxuriantly on the farms selected, and throughout this region of the state. The station farms were gradually brought under a systematic rotation of crops, in which corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy followed each other in a five-year course, the timothy seed being sown with the wheat in the fall and the clover seed following in the spring.

After a few years we began to observe that the clover was not making a satisfactory growth. It became more and more difficult to secure a stand in the spring, and after such a stand was secured the growth and uneven and patchy, and much of the clover would disappear during the winter following the seeding, leaving little but timothy to be mown the next June. To make sure of a stand we adopted the practice of seeding twice in the spring, once early in March and again later in that month or early in April; and suspecting that we were sowing too much timothy seed, thus enabling the timothy to crowd out the clover, we reduced the quantity of timothy seed, but all to no avail.

Our clover crops grew steadily worse, and where fields were permitted to stand more than two years in grass, horse sorrel made its appearance, soon overrunning the farm. This condition of affairs is not confined to the station farms, but is commonly observed in soils of similar origin throughout this region of the state. It is more conspicuous on land which has been steadily cropped for many years in cereals, with but little manure, than on that which has been better cared for. In one of the station's experiments different combinations of fertilizing materials have been used in a crop rotation, such as that above described, since 1893. In 1900 one-half the land to be planted in corn was limed at the rate of a ton to the acre, the lime being applied after the land had been prepared for corn and across the differently treated plots, so that half of each plot was limed.

The corn crop showed a small increase in yield on the limed ends of the plots, as did the oats and wheat crops following, but when the clover crop came around in its turn there was a considerable increase in the growth of clover where lime had been applied to the unfertilized land, and a luxuriant growth where lime had followed barnyard manure or fertilizers containing both phosphorus and potassium. The succeeding crops of corn in this experiment have been limed in the same manner, and invariably with the same result. There has been some improvement in the cereal crops, with a very great improvement in the clover, the yield of clover on the unfertilized land having been practically doubled, while that on some of the fertilized plots has been nearly trebled.

One of the most striking points brought out in this experiment is that acid phosphate and muriate of potash, when used alone or in combination, have actually diminished the yield of clover, but when these materials have been followed by lime a dense and luxuriant growth of clover has resulted. The land shows an acid reaction under the litmus test. Its acidity is further evidenced by the growth of sorrel. It would seem that on such a soil the use of acidulated fertilizers, such as acid phosphate, which is practically one-half sulphuric acid, and muriate of potash, which contains nearly as large a proportion of hydrochloric acid, is liable to materially increase the soil acidity and to hasten the time when the neutralization of such acidity with lime will become necessary.

In other experiments we have applied lime directly to the wheat, in the fall preceding the sowing of the clover seed, but the result has not been so satisfactory as when the lime was applied at an earlier date. This, together with the fact that when lime has been used in connection with fertilizers carrying phosphorus and potassium only, without nitrogen, the effect on the clover has been as great as when nitrogen also was added to the fertilizer in moderate quantities, would seem to indicate that the chief function of the lime has been to furnish conditions suited to the growth of the soil organisms. Through the agency of which the organic nitrogen of the soil and the free nitrogen of the atmosphere are converted into forms available to the clover plant, and that this work requires for its full accomplishment a thorough distribution of the lime and time for the organisms to grow and spread throughout the soil. The lime used in these experiments has been ordinary quicklime, ground into a meal and distributed either by hand, with a manure spreader, or with a machine, built especially for spreading lime.

SPRAYING

One of the most disagreeable jobs in fruit-growing is spraying. The hands and face, as well as the clothing, must receive some of the spraying material, as it is forced from the nozzles, and floats in the air as a fine mist. The job is not the one for a dude to tackle, nor for a man with fastidious ways, unless he is capable of laying aside his fastidiousness as occasion may require.

The one thing to hold the operator's interest, and thus secure a perfect job, is the thought of the good that is going to come, and to be able to look into the future and see the good results of spraying. One has to be thoroughly conversant with the nature and habits of the insects and diseases that he must combat, and have a knowledge of

the working effects of the materials he is applying. We are inclined to the belief that the most perfect sprays are those in which a thorough-going, enthusiastic fruit-grower is doing the work, at least in giving the matter his personal supervision, as a considerable amount of enthusiasm is needed to keep the operators' interest up to the necessary pitch. We can hardly expect a man working for another, however faithful he may be, to take as great an interest in the work as the owner himself.

Much of the labor expended in spraying is wholly or partly lost because there are many fruit-growers whose ideas and knowledge upon the subject are vague. The growers should know that there are insect enemies that chew their food and another class that suck their food. The first class must be reached through arsenites and the other through materials that kill by contact such as kerosene emulsion, whale oil soap, the lime-sulphur wash, and the like.

And then, too, there are the fungous diseases that need a still different treatment, the application of a copper fungicide while the wood is dormant; and for some of these diseases, a still further treatment of a copper fungicide in the form of Bordeaux mixture, which means that lime is added to the material. This is to prevent injury to the foliage of the plants.

The spraying of fruit trees or bushes, sometimes proves to be a failure, or at best, but an indifferent success because of a lack of thoroughness in the application. A perfect job has been done only when every twig and leaf is completely covered with the material; otherwise a foothold will be afforded to fungi and these may spread as the season advances. Sprays must be timely, the poisons must be in place ready for the enemy. Spraying must be continuous throughout the working season of the insect of fungus we are treating.

SPRING SOWING OF CLOVER

(W. H. Riddle, Baltimore county, Md.)

Sowing clover seed on the cold ground in my opinion is not the best method. If clover seed is treated as decently as one would handle radish and lettuce seed, it would respond quickly. I make a nice bed of fine earth in my wheat field with a weeder or cultivator, an inch or an inch and a half deep, in which I sow the clover seed. This is done after the ground is well settled and warm, usually the last week in April or the first week in May, depending on weather.

My experience has been that I get a much finer stand than in the old way. We get into rats in our farm methods, and one of these, in my opinion, is sowing clover seed on top of snow in February or in cold, hard ground in early March. The warm spell usually sprouts the seed and the succeeding cold stunts it. The result in most cases in our section is a poor stand. About five years ago I commenced sowing later in the spring than my neighbors, and my success so impressed others that many are now following my plan. I work my wheat land as soon as I can one way with a cultivator and weeder, and the clover seed is sown ahead of the second working. I find this not only helps the wheat, but also gives a good stand of clover, enabling it to hold its own and grow rapidly after the wheat is cut, instead of drying out, as is usually the case in this section. I have found clover sown in this way resists drought very much better than when sown in the old-fashioned manner. With a good stand covering the ground, the sun does not have the opportunity of drying it out and cracking the surface. As a consequence, we get a good seedbed, which not only holds the moisture, but pushes the young clover along rapidly. Many of our farmers begin to realize the importance of a mulch of finely pulverized earth. It is a well-known fact that a greater amount of moisture is lost when a crust is formed over the surface. Our plan is not to be robbed of moisture that we can keep by frequent cultivation. This not only holds true with clover, but is likewise true of other crops.

TREATING SEED POTATOES FOR SCAB.

(Written for the 'Epitomist'.)

Potato scab became a great nuisance with me, for if I ordered northern seed I found more or less scab on them. I tried immersing seed in a solution of corrosive sublimate, but did not find it as effective as the sulphur treatment, which is as follows: Seed is cut, say two bushels at a time, and spread on a tight floor; sulphur is applied with a dust can, made with perforated bottom, holding one gallon. The seed is shovelled over and more sulphur applied until the seed is thoroughly covered, then planted. I have followed this plan for three years, with good results, having very little or no scab on my potatoes. Last spring after planting all the potatoes I had, there was not enough to finish the piece of ground intended for potatoes! I bought two bushels of very scabby potatoes from a neighbor and treated them as above, and dug out as nice, smooth potatoes as I ever raised in my life. This work of applying sulphur must be thoroughly done.—J. S. Smith, Hannibal, Mo.

TREATING THE SEED OATS

This is how we do it—shall do it tomorrow: Spread the oats two inches deep on barn floor; mix one pint of liquid formaldehyde (50 cents) in 30 gallons of water; sprinkle the oats with this, with a good hand sprinkler, until all are thoroughly wet but not dripping, one man raking them over constantly as another sprinkles; let them lie a few hours; bank at side of floor and cover with blankets over night; spread thin in the morning with doors open at both ends of barn floor and wind blowing through, shovelling and raking until they seem dry; run them through fanning mill to finish drying, and sack them from the fanning mill ready for the drill.

SPRING IN THE ORCHARD AND GARDEN

PRUNING FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES.

Among the things that should occupy the attention of the farmer and the fruit grower at this time of the year, one of the first in importance is the pruning of his fruit trees and bushes. In the farmer's garden the bush fruits are very generally neglected though the pruning which they require is simple in nature and can be done with comparatively little labor. The following directions may serve as a guide for some who have bushes to prune this spring:—

Raspberries.—The pruning of raspberries may be summed up briefly as follows: Remove the old canes after fruiting; then cut the weakest of the new canes so that the row may not be too thick; head back the new canes to about three and one-half feet, so that good strong lateral shoots may be developed near the ground. Strong laterals may be headed back about one-half. In some localities where there is danger of the canes being injured during the winter, it may be best to leave the pruning until spring, but where there is no danger of injury from frost the work is as well done in the fall.

Blackberries or Thimbleberries.—These should be pruned much the same as raspberries except that the new canes should be left somewhat longer, four to four and one-half feet being considered about right. It is generally advisable to prune blackberries in the early spring, as the canes are liable to freeze back during the winter.

Gooseberries.—Without care gooseberries become a tangled mass which prevents the proper development and the easy harvesting of the crop. The fruit is borne on one, two or three-year-old wood, mostly, however, on the one and two-year-old wood. The aim should be to replace the three-year-old branches with good healthy new shoots very early each season. Six main branches, two of which may be replaced annually, is a good base from which to build the frame of the bush. Head back the new growth about one-third and keep the bush just open enough to permit the easy harvesting of the fruit. If opened up too much there is danger of the fruit being injured by sun-burn.

Red and White Currants.—Currants are borne on the short spurs arising from the old wood, and near the base of the new shoots. Two-year-old canes produce the finest quality and the largest quantity of fruit, although some true berries may be produced on the three-year-old branches. Train the bush to six main stems, two of which may be removed each season and replaced by two vigorous young canes. All other new canes arising from the ground should be removed. Head back the two new shoots about one-half and all other new branches one-third. Keep the head of the bush open enough to permit of free circulation of air and to admit sufficient sunlight to ripen the fruit properly.

Black Currants.—The treatment of black currants does not materially differ from that of reds. The fruit is borne on one-year-old shoots arising from older branches. As the bushes grow larger and stronger than the reds, it is well to leave about eight canes, renewing two each season. Head back the growth severely to encourage the formation of many new spurs from the old wood for the production of fruit. Leave the head open enough to permit of free circulation of the air and the entrance of sunlight to the centre of the bush.—H. S. Peart, B.S.A., U.A.C., Guelph.

FERTILIZER EXPERIENCES

My father was an unbeliever and I had to buy sparingly until he was convinced that commercial fertilizers pay. When drilling rye one fall on rolling land, some parts of which were a little too flat and low for good rye, I turned the fertilizer on and off several times on the low spots, and finally left a whole bout without any. The next June I took father for a walk through the rye. He soon noticed something wrong and asked what it was. There was four times the rye and straw where the fertilizer was used. Again, my man in drilling a piece of black, loamy soil that had previously had very good cabbage upon it, did not get fertilizer enough in the box to go a full bout, for several bouts. The field was a laughable sight. There were patches where more than four times the rye and straw grew, and even the hay the following year showed the mistake.—A. C. Abrams, Albany County, N.Y.

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- OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.
- STEPHEN, W. F., Box 101, Huntingdon, Q.
- ABERDEEN ANGUS.
- SHARP, JAMES, Rockside, Ont.
- VARCOE, Lt.-Col. Jas. A. S., Carlow, Ont.
- GALLOWAYS.
- MCCRAE, D., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.
- SHORTHORNS (Cattle.)
- BIRRELL, D. & SON, Greenwood, Ont.
- CHESTER WHITE (Swine.)
- CLARK, ROBT., 41 Cooper street, Ottawa.
- FLYMOUTH ROCKS.
- ENGLISH, AUSTIN C., Cobourg, Ont.
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LIVE STOCK NOTES.

HORSE BREEDING ON THE FARM.

In rearing live stock we should always look to see whether our farm is suited to the class of stock which we prefer to breed and raise, also, the market demands if we intend to make money in stock breeding, says Mr. David Lurie, before a Wisconsin farmers' institute.

There were more three and four year olds broken to harness sold on the Chicago horse market last year than any year in its history, showing the demand was greater than the supply of good work horses as the market wants those older than four year olds. So there is a good prospect for good prices for some time to come.

Very few farmers ever make a success of breeding and rearing trotting horses; that is they never get the big money that such horses occasionally bring. It is the trainer or the man that develops them that makes the money, and most farmers haven't got the time nor skill to train such horses. And again, there is only one in a great many that bring the big prices. If they haven't the speed they sell comparatively cheap.

Then there is the Coach or heavy harness horse that sells very well providing he has quality with style and action. These horses will sell in pairs so they must be well matched and nicely trained, accustomed to the sights and sounds of the city, such as steam cars, street cars, automobiles, etc., so that they are perfectly safe when hitched to the family carriage. On the farms they do not see such things and therefore will not bring the big prices until they are educated.

Taking all in all, I think the draught horse is the most profitable one for the farmer to raise. The term 'draught' applies to horses weighing 1,600 lbs. or more, but a good many horses that are put on the market in working order or in thin condition weighing 1,500 lbs. or even 1,450 lbs. that could be made to weigh 1,600 lbs. or more if properly fitted for market. Have them fat where they are ready to sell. The larger the horse, if he has quality, the more he will bring.

Those weighing from 1,300 lbs. up to the draught weight are called chuckers and sell fairly well, but not with the draught class. So in breeding we should select our best mares of good weight and quality, having good feet and legs, and breed them to a good horse. When you find a horse that breeds well with your mares, use him as long as you get good colts. You will thus have a lot of colts of the same disposition, conformation, and color, so that you can match up teams. It takes all three of these to make a perfectly matched team. You can sometimes put a three-year-old and four-year-old or a four and five or five and six-year-old together and mate them up better, as a nicely matched team always brings a little more money than if not matched. The least defect in a matched team is color. After all there is no bad color for a good horse.

The brood mares, in fact all horses and colts that are not at work in the winter, should be turned in a good sized yard, every day unless it is stormy. This yard should not be icy, as there is danger of them falling and getting hurt. We stable all our horses and colts with nights, feed oats and clover hay with some bran twice a day. When spring

comes be careful of the brood mares and any other horses that may have been idle during the winter. Work them lightly at first, taking some time to get them used to the work; in this way you can do more work and have your horses in better condition when you are through with the spring work. I prefer to have the colts come about the first of June, as by that time we have our spring work and can give the mares a better chance. Have a clean roomy box stall; it is well to whitewash it every year, disinfect it with some good disinfectant and be on hand when the little fellow appears.

Feed the mare lightly for a few days, increasing her feed gradually. If you have to work the mare never let the colt follow her. Keep it in the stable and bring the mother in at the middle of the forenoon and afternoon to get the colt suck.

The colt will soon learn to eat oats with his mother. Give him all he will eat twice a day or leave the lid of the oat box open and let him help himself. If the mare and colt are on pasture, feed her night and morning so that the colt will learn to eat oats. When we want to wean them they are eating oats and hay and they do not get a back set.

I have seen farmers let their mares and colts run on the pasture alone and when they wanted to work the mares, would shut the colts up in the barn, where they would worry and fret, and not knowing how to eat oats, would get a back-set that they would never get over.

Weaning is a critical period in the life of a colt. Put a halter on it and tie it beside its mother at night, letting it run with its mother in the day time for a few days; then wean it altogether, but do not keep it tied in the stable all the time. Give it a box stall or yard, or better, a pasture with some other colt yearlings, or two-year-olds, that it is acquainted with, and it will grow right along. Feed it well the first winter, give it the best hay you have, some corn fodder, plenty of oats, a little bran and some carrots if you have them, so that it never loses its colt fat. After the pasture is good, gradually decrease the oats until it is on pasture alone. It will grow fast and go into winter quarters in fine condition.

Feed them well the next winter, in fact we always feed well. I have heard farmers say that if you want a good tough horse you should let them rough it out doors in storms with little or no grain. I have seen some of these colts and the only toughness I could see about them was their looks—they did look pretty tough.

I like to break these colts to harness in the winter or spring before they are three years old, hitch them up with their mother, if she is a good, steady animal, or some other steady horse that they are acquainted with. Work them lightly until they get accustomed to the work; never work a colt until it is tired; some people think you should tire them out the first time you hitch them up. Do not do it, you may spoil them altogether.

Most of us are trying to do the work on our farms without enough horses. We had better have an extra horse or a three-year-old colt. In this way we can change horses and give the brood mare and three-year-old colt a rest at times,

and if a horse, for instance, gets a sore shoulder we can let him rest and heal it up. Whereas, if we are obliged to work him all through spring work we may have a shoulder that will always bother us.

In conclusion, remember what I told you about having your horses fat when they are ready to sell as the fat horse always sells the best. Feed them good, healthy, wholesome food but no drugs, in fattening a good deal of corn can be used with oats, oil meal and some roots.

SECURING THE GOOD DAIRY COWS

To get together an extra good collection of dairy cows requires more skill, patience and perseverance than any other object a dairyman may have except that of keeping them so after they are gathered, writes 'C. E. C.' to the 'Prairie Farmer'. Two methods are open, both having objectionable features. One is to buy them. And because we cannot tell with any certainty by the looks of the cow or the color of the cream what she is, this method is full of disappointments, and is often a failure. Few dairymen will sell their best cows, if they know which they are, and only a few are expert enough to select them. If we test them with scales and Babcock test it takes time; and if the test is favorable the owner puts the price out of sight.

The other method is to rear them. The objections are a lack of suitable food where the milk is sent to the factory, and the waiting for them to grow. The possibilities of success are greatly in favor of rearing them. The dam should be selected with a view to obtaining a vigorous, healthy mother, of great producing power. Such cows are apt to be a little coarse and bony, not taking on fat easily. The sire should be a clean, smooth animal of tested stock, and used merely to produce life and good shape in the offspring, depending on the dam for the productive power. I know of four generations, descendants from one cow, that have records of seventy-five pounds of milk per day. Both parents should be mature, and for the best results the dam should be dry for three months before calving.

The calf should be perfect in form, teats well placed, and teeth matured. It should be taught to drink at its first meal, and should not be given too much of the dam's milk. Owing to our artificial methods, the milk is liable to be too rich and produce fever. The milk from a cow longer in milk will be better. New milk should be fed for two or three weeks. The stomach of young animals are very susceptible to change in the food, and the organs of the stomach should be strengthened by natural food until in good working order. Should the stomach be disarranged by too much, or too cold milk, or poisoned by food which is soured or full of germs, the scouring which results will weaken and render the animal unfit for high feeding for great records when older. In after years the bad effects of that attack will be apparent. One mistake may ruin the calf's future.

The future great producing cow must not be taught, while a calf, to convert its food into fat, but into meat and muscle. Habits once fixed are hard to break, and erroneous habits should not be formed. A fat veal calf would not make a good milking cow. Feed for all the growth possible, and as little fat. The future greatness of the dairy cow depends on the first year's care fully as much as on its pedigree.

Feed wheat middlings and hay, so that the calf will be eating some of each, dry from the manger, at three weeks of age. Bulky feed will distend the stomach and give capacity. No pinched up, narrow, contracted dairy cow can consume food enough to supply the daily waste of the body, and produce a large quantity of milk at the same time.

At six months the calf should look like a miniature cow, and not like a race horse. Breed at nine months, and feed liberally of protein foods. The milk producing organs will come into use, and be stimulated by the birth of the calf at the time of approaching maturity. The demand on the system to produce milk will prevent liberal feeding from fattening the animal, and fix a habit of converting food into the right products without stopping growth.

Milk the heifer as long as her disposition and scientific feeding will keep her going. Ability to hang on is produced by teaching and feeding. Do not neglect, however, to keep her growing. She should gain in good hard flesh all the time until fully matured. The rearing of a heifer calf so that it shall be a record-breaker requires more skill than to run a railway, more patience than Job had, and the personal attention of an interested and practical owner.

It is the man behind the stock that secures their success.

CALL FOR BETTER COWS

Prof. Eckers, of the Missouri College of Agriculture, says:

"The milk produced by the average Missouri cow will sell for about \$30 at the creamery or when made into first-class butter. A good cow of the dairy breeds will make at least \$50 cash income every year. I have a list of about fifty Missouri farmers who report a cash income of from \$50 to \$100 per cow every year, and these figures do not include the income from the calves and pigs fed on the skim milk."

"But, says one, 'milking is a tremendous task.' As a matter of fact, it takes only sixty hours' time, worth about \$6, to milk a cow six months.

Last year the cash income from the herd at the college farm was \$82.50 a cow for butter sold and \$12.50 per cow for milk, skim milk, and calves, making a total income from each cow of \$95. This year the average income from the same source will be over \$100 for the entire herd of twenty-eight. These incomes do not come from feeding expensive feeds or excessive feeding. They are not due to fine barns or unusual treatment of any kind. But they are the result of doing the right thing at the right time in the proper way.

HATCHING CHICKENS

Clinton J. Calloway, of the Tuskegee Institute, Ala., gives some good poultry advice in the 'Prairie Farmer':

'Don't count the chickens before they hatch' is an old adage. It comes no doubt from an experience of failures to hatch chickens. Some of those who try to raise them, fail from year to year in reaching the best results because they do not know how to hatch a strong, healthy chick. Of course, there is a reason for all failures as well as for all successes. Some of the farmers' wives are often heard to say: 'I have such bad luck with my eggs. I set so many and so many; only a few hatched.' Such a pity! Such a waste of time and eggs! They blame the hen, weather, and, in fact, everything but themselves. People of course learn to hatch chickens by hatching them, but there are a few facts which the farmers must bear in mind and follow closely and carefully if he would succeed in hatching the little biddies, with the hen.

Eggs must be fertile. Eggs should be well formed. Eggs ought to be from strong and active fowls. Eggs should be about the same age. Eggs should be clean. The nest should be well made. The hen ought to be a good sitter. The hen should not have too many eggs.

The hen must be cared for while sitting. Eggs from healthy and active fowls well mated are usually fertile. Eggs laid by pullets and eggs laid at the beginning and ending of the laying period are not so apt to be fertile. By experience it has been found that all fertile eggs will not hatch, but you can rely upon most of them.

Look for the average sized egg when selecting for setting. An egg that is very much smaller or very much larger than others from the same fowls or eggs which are out of the usual shape should not be selected.

Keep your eggs clean from the time they are laid until they are hatched. If it happens that the eggs become dirty while the hen is sitting, clean them with some warm water, and after wiping them dry replace them in the nest. Do not let any grease get on your eggs. Eggs left covered with filth soon become affected with disease, which kills the hatching germs of the egg.

Fowls of the right age, healthy and active will most likely give you eggs that will hatch out little chickens which will withstand many hardships and develop into strong and vigorous fowls. Many people wonder why their little chicks are so tender, why they will not stand hardships, and live through diseases like others. No doubt by a little effort you can hatch a chicken which will give you very little trouble to raise.

By experience some have learned that eggs laid about the same time will, if good, hatch in twenty-one days. This is very important on account of the waste of time in fooling with eggs which require more time than that to hatch out. It has been found that those requiring more than twenty-one days are weak and cannot be raised successfully.

A nest should be made in a box or room 14 inches wide, 14 inches high and 16 inches long. A soap box often serves the purpose well. The box should be covered on top, bottom and all sides except the upper half, where the hen is to enter. The opening should have a slat shutter which would serve to keep the sitter from being unduly disturbed. These little rooms or boxes can be placed in a continuous row around the wall of a room while the hens are sitting.

The nests or boxes should be about eighteen inches above the ground during cold weather. When the weather gets warm it might be better to arrange nests on the ground in this climate. Leave boxes so that they may be easily moved. You will want to take them out and give them a thorough cleaning at least at the end of every hatching.

In making the nest it would be well to use first some soft soil or dry sand, shaping it up from the bottom of the nest so that the centre will be two inches lower than the sides, but let the slant be gradual. Cover this with hay or something like it about two inches deep, keeping the same shape. A few tobacco stems, camphor balls or sulphur on top of the sand or other dry soil will help to keep off lice.

Many hens make poor sitters. They want to leave their nests before hatching the eggs. They leave and stay so long the eggs are allowed to chill, and for that reason fail to hatch. Set those hens which are gentle and kind. A medium-sized hen, easy in her movements, should be encouraged to sit. Never sit a large, clumsy and unkind hen.

Some breeds of chickens make better sitters than others. Good sitters can be found among the Barred Plymouth Rocks, the Black Minorcas, the Cochins, the Wyandottes and the Langshans and similar breeds.

Feed your sitters well once a day. Feed largely on coarsely ground corn in cold weather. It produces heat, which is needed in hatching the eggs.

Let the hens also have plenty of water and a good dust bath at each feeding. The dust helps to keep them free from lice. Dusting the hen with sulphur will take the lice off. Keep your house and nest free from the insects and your hens are not apt to be troubled very much.

Twelve eggs will be as many as the hen can hatch well. It depends upon the size of the hen and eggs. One could make the number larger when the weather grows warm. Broken eggs should be removed from the nest at once and nest and eggs cleaned.

After you have carefully set your hen, watched, cared for and protected her, she will likely reward you in three weeks with a large family of lively little biddies with strong bodies for further development.

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FUTURE OF THE SHEEP

Sooner or later sheep are destined to become more or less popular in the corn belt. Already they have firmly established themselves in some sections. It is the firm conviction of the 'Prairie Farmer' that sooner or later the farmers of these sections, in spite of the high prices that land commands, are going to turn to the sheep and consider it as much a feature of the farm as the steer or the hog. Western ranges are growing smaller and extensive sheep production is becoming restricted, but the demand for mutton is rapidly increasing. In his annual report General Manager Leonard, of the Union Stock Yards, in commenting upon the sheep situation, covers the matter in the following language:—

'During the last decade a most remarkable growth in the demand for mutton has taken place in the United States and England. The demand for wool is also increasing and values rising. On the other hand, the world's supply of sheep is decreasing. Owing to long droughts, both Australia and South America are short, while in this country the range territory is being rapidly restricted and its ability to supply mutton and wool is unequal to the demand.

Henceforth, America must depend more and more upon its farming sections for sheep, which, if well bred and well cared for, will prove especially profitable to the small farmer as a means of increased income and soil fertility.'

At the present time sheep and lambs are very high, so that the purchaser seeking stock ewes finds difficulty in securing any at prices he can afford to pay. In view of this fact we do not advise farmers to immediately rush into the sheep business. A reaction is coming when values will decline. At present the wise course seems to favor timely preparation with the ultimate intention of buying a flock when prices are such that there is no question of wisdom of the investment.

FEEDING THE DAIRY HERD

I should be most happy if I were able to tell you just the best system of feeding to bring out and develop all that is possible in a cow which has dairy possibilities in her, says Geo. C. Humphrey, animal husbandryman, at Wisconsin College of Agriculture. If I could answer this question satisfactorily, there would be no farther need of experimentation and investigation along the line of feeding dairy cattle. It would answer the question as to which is the more satisfactory, a wide or narrow ration; it would compound a ration for each dairy cow in the state, and these are things which I do not intend to do. No fixed ration can be given for any one herd. Cows will vary too much for one thing in what they require as individuals and at different stages in their lactation period, and the great variety of feeds at our disposal is another thing to prevent our discussing fixed rations.

It may be of interest and serve as a basis for some to know that the average dairy ration fed to twenty-one cows in our herd a year ago contained 22.65 pounds dry matter, 2.19 pounds digestible carbohydrates and fat. The nutritive ratio of this ration was 1:6.0. The average weight of the cows was 1,076 pounds, and the average production per cow was 20.53 pounds of milk and .980 pounds of fat. This ration amounted to about five pounds of hay, forty pounds of corn silage, and eight pounds of grain, which was principally bran, distillers' grains and cottonseed meal, mixed in the proportion of 2:2:1. The cow, 'Lady,' which gave the highest average amount of milk and butter fat, 36.7 pounds of milk and 1.58 pounds of butter, five pounds of hay and ten pounds of grain.

The method of feeding the herd at our university farm is one to be recommended to the dairyman of the state, although he need not be as accurate perhaps in all of his calculations. It is aimed to make the bulk of the winter ration silage, hay and fodder, and the summer ration for roughage, pasture,



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supplemented by soiling when necessary. The amount of roughage is determined by the amount the cow will eat with good relish, and at the same time consume her grain ration, which is given in amounts according to her production. These amounts of grain will vary somewhere from four to fourteen pounds per day.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Hay Fever Unknown.—Certain it is, and many years of careful experience are back of the statement, that hay fever and kindred annoying and troublesome summer affections, distressing to so many thousands all over the country, recurring regularly as July and August, are absolutely unknown in the 'Highlands of Ontario.' Thousands of people go to Muskoka, Georgian Bay or the Lake of the Bays every year for nothing else but to avoid hay fever, and find perfect immunity from the ailment, and many by going there regularly for a period of a few years are said to be permanently cured. Hay fever booklet can be had free for the asking, by applying to J. Quinlan, D. P. A., Montreal.

SHEEP SCAB.

Sheep Scab has broken out in western Ontario. Sheep Scab is caused by a parasite, and as it is a well known fact that parasites can live only on impurities, it follows that sheep with pure blood will offer much greater resistance to the attack of the scab parasite than will sheep that are in a run down condition. It has been proven beyond all doubt that ticks cannot live on sheep that are fed Herbageum regularly. This is simply because Herbageum, by assuring thorough assimilation of food, makes pure blood and ticks cannot live on pure blood. We have no proof that Herbageum will prevent or cure sheep scab, but there is certainly strong ground for believing that it will do so. The fact that pure blood is death to all parasites, and the fact that Herbageum when fed regularly, will make pure blood, is almost proof that Herbageum will prevent and cure Sheep Scab.

The matter is at least well worth investigation, and with a view to investigation the manufacturers of Herbageum would be glad to correspond with any sheep owners in the Townships who have Sheep Scab as appeared. Address: The Beaver Manufacturing Company, Galt, Ont.

Advertisements.

Advertisement for London Fence Machine Co. Limited. Features illustration of a man with a bull and text: 'Ye breechy brutes! though didst break through that factory-made kinked fence, The trick is turned. The harder that you buck this LONDON Spring Steel—colled, not kinked, The stronger its recoil as now you've learned right well.'

Advertisement for THE BISSELL DISK HARROW. Features illustration of a harrow and text: 'embodies SIMPLICITY combined with great strength and efficiency—these are features followed through the entire construction of the BISSELL DISK HARROW. The FRAME locks to the gangs, or sections, with a simple part turn—and can be put together or detached in an instant—handy feature this. The team hitches well back near their work.'

Advertisements.

THE MENZIE LINE

WALL PAPER

Why Not Get Best Value for Your Money?

When buying Wall Paper be sure that your dealer or decorator shows you

THE MENZIE LINE

Look for the name on margin of the roll.

THE MENZIE WALL PAPERS are made on heavier stock, the designs are newer and more artistic and the colorings more permanent than any other line, Canadian or Foreign.

The biggest, best equipped and newest mills in Canada.

(NOT IN ANY COMBINE).

MENZIE WALL PAPER CO., LIMITED

Mills and Warehouse: NEW TORONTO, Canada. Office and Sample Room: 88 King St. West, TORONTO.

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY. PORTABLE and drill any depth, by steam or horse power. 48 DIFFERENT STYLES. We challenge competition. Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue No. 25 KELLY & TANEYBELL CO. Chestnut St., Waterloo, Iowa.

PRACTICAL HINTS FOR TREE PLANTERS

Perhaps nothing adds more to the attractiveness of the average farm home, and to the comfort of both man and beast than judicious tree planting. Trees around the house for shade and ornament, along the roadside for their grateful shade and the beauty they add to the landscape, and shelter belts near the buildings for the protection from the wintry winds.

HOW TO MAKE SOAPS FOR SPRAYING

Soap is much used as an insecticide, especially for sucking insects. It is easily and uniformly applied, and covers insects with a film, causing suffocation. However, great variation in composition occurs in market soaps and results from their use are not always satisfactory.

FARM NOTES

Occasionally we find an old sow that will eat her pigs, farrowed in the summer or fall, but nine out of ten times it is the winter or early spring farrowing of pigs that is eaten, after the sow has been confined in a small pen all winter and fed almost exclusively on corn, with no chance to get to the ground.

POULTRY NOTES.

Hens that have had roup or any other disease during the winter may do for breeders, if they have apparently recovered, but the little chicks are apt to inherit a tendency to the same disease. This is not always the case, but it happens often enough to teach us perfectly sound, 'never been' diseased, birds are best for breeding purposes.

but their bills, out of the trough. They need a pan or box of warm sand, or fine grit, in the yard, near the feeding troughs.

Now is the time to lay a good foundation for next winter's egg crop. Careful selection of the breeding stock and hatching chicks from eggs that are known to have been laid by the best layers, is the way the business poultryman breeds an egg-producing strain from almost any breed of fowls. It will certainly pay the farmer, no matter what breed of chickens he keeps, to select breeding stock with a view to increasing the egg production.

SPRING STALLION SHOW

SUCCESSFUL EXHIBIT BY THE HOCHELAGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual spring stallion show under the auspices of the Hochelaga Agricultural Society, was held on Tuesday morning on the Champ de Mars, when a large number of high class horses were placed on exhibition.

The prize-winners in the different classes are:—Pure blood hackney, Mr. F. E. Carne; pure bloods, Mr. W. Henderson; thoroughbreds, Mr. W. Henderson; half cross, Mr. Geo. Pigeon; heavy horses, Mr. R. Marzen; colts, Mr. N. Desautels.

Mr. F. T. D'Aubigny, V.S., gave satisfaction as judge. After the exhibition dinner was served at the St. Louis Hotel, where speeches were made by Messrs. A. Rivet, George Irwin, F. T. D'Aubigny, and others.

The president of the Society is Mayor Laporte, while the duties of secretary are attended to by Mr. J. A. Jarry. The Society is in a flourishing condition and the show yesterday was voted a decided success.

MR. BENNETT'S ITINERARY

BIBLE SOCIETY'S REPRESENTATIVE GIVES ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.

The Rev. Thomas Bennett, who has been the travelling secretary for the Bible Society in the Montreal district for the past seven years, reports gratifying progress in the prosecution of his work. During the past three months he has been lecturing in eastern Ontario, and he states that the attendance and financial returns have been the best in his long experience.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Locations include Hemmingford, Roxham, Covey Hill, Franklin Centre, Rockburn and Rennie, Anderson's Corners, Athelstan, Huntingdon, Laquerre, Dugre Centre, Kelso and Kensington, St. Louis de Gonzague, Valleyfield, St. Therese, St. Eustache, Grand Preliere, Lachute, Dalesville, Harrington, Avoca, Grenville, Candiac, St. Andrews, Brownsburg, Lakefield, Mills Isles, Cote St. Gabriel, Shawbridge, New Glasgow, Rawdon, Kildara, Joliette, Mascouche, Terrebonne, Montreal West, Laprairie, Beech Ridge, Kapriville, Lacolle, Noyan, Clarenceville, Mystic, Phillipsburg, Bedford, St. Hubert, East, Freilshuburg, Dunham, Abbot's Corners, Abereora, Sutton, Brome, West Brome, Three Rivers, Chateauguay Basin, Beaucharnois, Summerstown, Moulinsette, Lunenburg, Canabrook Centre, Colquhoun, Winchester Springs, North Williamsburg.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock.

CANADIAN BRED REGISTERED Clydesdales for sale—One Stallion rising three years, one Stallion rising two years. For further particulars apply to GEO. BOTHAM, Bradford, Ont.

CARRIAGE STALLION FOR SALE—Beautiful chestnut in color, well made, fast traveller; getter of first prize stock; bred from carriage and trotting stock. For particulars address X.Y., Witness Office, Montreal.

FOR SALE, JERSEYS—SEVEN A. J. C. Cows and Heifers; also one registered Ayrshire Cow. R. JAMIESON, Perth, Ont.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SHORTHORN bulls and heifers, eight to twenty-four months; prices and breeding right; also improved Yorkshire pigs, from imported stock. E. V. NORTON, Coaticook, Que.

LIVE-STOCK EAR LABELS, RING PATTERNS—Farmers and ranchers will find these labels very useful. Write for particulars and prices. Address F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEINS, from Mountain View Stock Farm, several young bulls, heifers and cows, from choicest strains, namely, Mercedes, Teaset, Serpke, Tiranis, Castine, Netherlands, S. E. & G. W. SMITH, Dundas.

FOR SALE, OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER Whites, the largest strain, oldest established, registered herd in Canada; choice Young Pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not skin; express charges prepaid. Pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

Advertisements.

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent.

Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language at home during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from \$1,500 upwards yearly. Diploma granted and good positions obtained for successful students. Cost within the reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for full particulars at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, London, Ontario, Canada.

Business Chance

A RESPECTABLE DRESSMAKER AND Milliner can find a good opening for business in White River, Ont. Write to the Postmaster.

ASIATIC LABOR

A PROTEST FROM THE WHITE COMMUNITY OF THE SALMON RIVER VALLEY.

Vancouver, April 26.—'Are we to starve or trek north and open up another spot in the wilderness for the Japanese and Chinese to come and oust us from and tell us, after another seven years' sojourn, to move on?'

This is the pathetic plea of the white women of Salmo, whose husbands and sons are being driven away from their employment in the Kootenay by the introduction there, under police protection, of Asiatic laborers. To this cry he has added the voice of the entire white community of the Salmon River Valley, including Ymir, Salmo, Erie and the surrounding country. A public meeting has protested in the strongest possible manner against the introduction of Oriental labor by the Kootenay Shingle Company.

SENATOR FULFORD'S VIEW

HE TELLS THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND THAT A RELIGIOUS CRISIS DOES NOT EXIST IN CANADA.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, April 25.—Referring to the despatch in yesterday's 'Chronicle,' describing the 'religious crisis,' Senator Furdor writes to the 'Chronicle' to-day, saying that, as a member of the Canadian Senate, he has no hesitation in saying there is no sectarian crisis in Canada. In population, he goes on to say, where the Catholics number about 43 percent of the entire population, where there is a very small but active minority of political Orangemen it is not to be wondered at that occasionally there are sectarian extremists. It is only by the efforts of people of this character that the political aspect of the Orange order can be kept alive.

Farm and Other Lands.

FARM FOR SALE, CONSISTING OF 128 acres, under cultivation excepting ten acres, with fine brick dwelling and excellent outbuildings, within 1/2 of a mile of Dewittville and one mile from New Erin Ry. Station; convenient to factories, school, church and mill; rare chance to obtain a first-class farm. Apply to G. W. CAMERON, Dewittville, Que.

FARM—SELL, RENT OR SHARES; ONE mile from Windsor, Nova Scotia. D. DILL.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT AND dairy land in five acre blocks, best in this glorious province. Apply, with stamp, to FRASER & RICHMOND, Box 968, Salmon Arm, B.C.

25 ACRE FARM, IN THE GARDEN spot of the world; rural delivery at the door, and church on the farm; on the main county road, 2 1/2 miles of town, large dwelling, with 7 large rooms, 2 porches, 2 halls, cellar, plenty barn and stable room, carriage house, lovely, large shade trees, weeping willow and maple. You can raise anything you plant on this farm; half of it is clay, balance in dark loam; choice apple and peach orchard; best of grass land; healthy climate; 50 acres in wood and timber. Can mail you 32 page book describing Maryland all free by asking. Price of farm now \$2,000; will soon double; we farm 9 months in the year on this farm. Address DR. J. LEE WOODCOCK, 406 Camden avenue, Salisbury, Md.

FARMS FOR SALE.

In one of the best Fruit and Dairying sections in British Columbia. For information, write JOHN McCALLUM, Salmon Arm, B.C.

Trees Plants, Seeds, &c.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

AND SEED POTATOES (23 varieties). Don't buy till you get our prices, one-third others; all the new kinds, Durolo, Sample, Glen Mary, New York (the \$100 winner) Irish Cobbler, &c.

BIG CROPS OF BIG FELLOWS. NO DUTY, NO DELAY, SURE CROWERS.

A. W. SMITH, Box W., BEACHVILLE, ONT.

Agents Wanted.

BIG PROFITS SELLING 'AUTO-SPRAY,' best compressed air hand sprayer made, absolute necessity for every farm and garden, splendid seller. Spraying season here. Secure territory immediately. Write for particulars and sample machine. Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont.

MEN WANTED—RELIABLE MEN in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary \$50 per year or \$75 per month and expenses \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commissions allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent has called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvas for. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Earn Over \$10 a day

Agents Wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide.' Write for full particulars and our hints for easy canvassing. Address, the publishers of 'World Wide,' Montreal, Canada.

this legislation Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed that the rights conferred upon the Roman Catholic minority in the area comprising these two provinces, which were deliberately conferred upon that part of the country thirty years ago, should be continued. That is the sum and substance of the offence by the Premier of this small minority, is being heralded by your correspondent as signifying an abandonment of Canada to the rule of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. After giving some account of past legislation on the subject, Senator Fulford continues: 'There is no proposal to establish sectarian schools in western Canada. The schools are in every particular, both as to the standard of teachers and public inspection, similar to other schools, with one exception, that between half-past three and four o'clock, where the majority come under this particular legislation, religious instruction can be given by the resident clergyman. The present population, Catholic as well as Protestant, has moved into that part of the country with the full knowledge that parliament had, by legislation, many years previously, recognized the right of Roman Catholics to establish separate schools if they desired. Senator Fulford also takes objection to the statement of the press opposed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy, and ends the letter by extolling the character of Sir Wilfrid. Senator Fulford is at present on a visit to London.

Eggs and Poultry.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Exhibition stock, \$2 per 15; utility stock, \$1 per 15; extra heavy layers; nine chicks guaranteed. HUGH A. SCOTT, Caledonia, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING White Rocks, breeding pen first at Sherbrooke, silver cup for highest scoring pen in American class, at Granby, \$1.00 per setting. A. F. SANBORN, South Roxton, Que.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, PURE WILLOW Brook Farm Strain. Bred true to type to produce winter eggs. Eggs, \$2 per 15. W. O. BURGESS, Box 45, Queenston, Ont.

LARGE SNOW-WHITE WYANDOTTES, Baldwin Strain, great winter layers, strongly-fertilized eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Incubator lots special. CHAS. A. GOULDING, Vinemont, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM THE very best of stock and careful breeding. Barred P. Rocks, White, Silver-laced and Partridge Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Mammoth Bronze Turkey Eggs, 30c each, or \$2.50 per 9 eggs. The above stock is in excellent condition, and will produce a good percentage of show birds. D. A. GRAHAM, Theford, Ont.

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING, from specially mated Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, etc., \$1.00; 100 \$4.00; safe arrival and good hatch guaranteed. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROSECOMB, bred six years from carefully selected, heavy winter layers; large, brown eggs. Sittling, \$1.50. JNO. LUSCOMBE, Mer-ton, Ont.

FOR SALE, TANTRAMAR ORPINGTON farm breeder of single comb buff and Jubilee and rosecomb black Orpingtons. Write for catalogue of price and matings of breeding pens; eggs, \$2, \$2 and \$1.50 per 15. EDGAR AYER, Box 31, Sackville, New Brunswick.

'NITH GROVE' BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. E. BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Haysville, Ont.

FOR SALE—MAW'S POULTRY FARM, Winnipeg, Manitoba, acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, ducks, geese, chickens, incubators, bone cutters, poultry supplies. Catalogues mailed free.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$1 PER 15; Imported stock. R. TAYLOR, Ailsenford, Ont.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNERS, BARRED Rock and Andalusian Cockerels, Cayuga, Pekin and colored Muscovy Ducks. Eggs for hatching. ISAAC T. KNIGHT, Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE—BUFF WYANDOTTES, Canadian champions, winners wherever shown; stock and eggs for sale. Beauty and utility combined. Send for circular. REV. S. T. BARTLETT, Coborne, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM ELM GROVE Poultry Yards, from choice matings of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Hawkins' and Thompson's Ringlet Strains, Buff Orpingtons, Buff and White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per setting; guarantee 10 chicks or replace at half-price. J. B. COWIESON, Queensville, Ontario.

P. C. MCGINNIS, PROP., RICHELIEU Poultry Yards, Irberville, Que. Breeder of high-class White Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, W. F. Black Spanish, Black Hamburgs, Silver Polish, all varieties Wyandottes, White Cochins Bant. Stock for sale at all times. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15.

FOR SALE, ORPINGTONS, ROCKS, Buff to the hilt, extra size and laying strain, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100; eggs from imported stock; grand layers, size and shape, \$2 per 15; \$12 per 100. H. C. FOZEST, Wardsville, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge and fair education, to work in an office; good month, with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each Province. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHER for La Pache School, holding a Model Diploma; term begins Sept. 1st next; salary, \$50.00 per month. Apply to J. B. YORK, Sec'y-Treasurer, Wakefield, Que.

MEN WANTED—LET US START YOU working for us, tacking up show cards, and distributing advertising matter; \$25 a year, and expenses \$2.50 per day. We want one good man in each locality, local or travelling. Write at once for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, TEACHER—PROTESTANT Lady Teacher for School No. 1, Kazubasua Village, with 2nd El. Diploma; term, 8 or 10 months; duties to commence as soon as possible. Teacher attending salary and qualifications. Address J. R. SLOAN, S.T., Kazubasua P.O., Que.

WANTED, FOR SCHOOL MUNICIPALITY of Portland West, Que., two qualified Protestant Lady Teachers, for a term of eight months, duties to begin first of May, 1905. Salary, \$30.00 per month. Apply to J. H. BONSAILL, Secretary-Treasurer, Port-Jamais, Que.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN every town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 206, Guelph, Ont.

A FEW CANVASSERS WANTED BY AN established wholesale and manufacturing house, selling a full line of articles of daily consumption direct to consumers. Samples free or returned. Freight charges prepaid; exclusive territory; regular customers; no cash advance or security required; salary or commission. Write quick to COOPER, Drawer 22, London, Ont.

THE MARKETS.

Montreal Wholesale Prices

BUTTER MARKET VERY WEAK OWING TO GREATLY INCREASED RECEIPTS TO THE CITY.

Butter receipts during the past week increased about two-fold over the receipts of the previous week, but just about equal of the receipts to the city during the corresponding week of a year ago.

Choice creamery is offering on this market at 15c to 16c; there is a quantity of second grade offering at 17c. The supply of dairy butter is reported to be very limited and 15c to 16c is asked.

CHEESE MARKET QUIET AND SLIGHTLY EASIER.

The cheese market is quiet with rather an easier feeling prevailing. Fodder stocks are quoted at 11c to 11 1/2c, and old stocks, of which there are a few in the city, are quoted at 12c to 12 1/2c.

EGG MARKET VERY EASY—PICKLING WILL COMMENCE AT 12 CENTS.

TRADE IN HONEY IS DULL.

MARKET FOR MAPLE PRODUCTS WELL SUPPLIED.

MARKET FOR BEANS IS QUIET.

EVAPORATED APPLES QUIET.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60; strong bakers, \$5.20 to \$5.30.

EGGS—Straight stock, 14c; No. 1 13c to 13 1/2c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—April 28.

CURRENT SUGAR QUOTATIONS. Extra granulated, bris. . . . \$5.53 Phoenix Granulated, bris. . . . 5.50 Bright Coffee, bris. . . . 5.40

CATTLE MARKETS. LIVE STOCK MARKET, May 1. About 700 head of butchers' cattle, 40 milch cows, 600 calves, 150 sheep and lambs and 200 fat hogs were offered for sale.

ICED BUTTER CAR SERVICE. The Great Northern Railway Company of Canada have issued a circular to their agents and shippers notifying them of their date that led cars for the transportation of butter to Montreal.

LONDON PROVISION PRICES. (Canadian Associated Press.) London, April 29.—Bacon, No. 1, 57s, 58s and 60s; light and heavy, 54s 1/2 and 55s.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. London, April 17.—Beast supply showed increase of 329. Irish consignments included 41 prime Dublin cattle, trade for which was firmer, at 1d to 2d per 8 lbs. advance.

CHICAGO MARKETS. Messrs. J. S. Bach & Co., Bell Telephone Building Montreal, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows: Opening High Low Close.

THE WHEAT MARKET. ABOUT TWO TO THREE CENTS IMPROVEMENT ON ALL OPTIONS.

ONTARIO MARKETS. Hamilton, Ont., April 23.—White wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.10; red wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.10.

by paying 20c to 25c per quart for the berries. The fruit was of excellent quality and color.

THE CROP REPORT. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MANITOBA MORE THAN SATISFACTORY.

DOMINION IRON AND STEEL COMPANY Will Shortly be Turning Out Rails.

VICE PRESIDENT NICHOLLS PRESENTS DETAILED REPORT OF FUTURE CHANGES.

FIRST CARGO OF PIG IRON. Halifax, N.S., April 28.—The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company shipped its first cargo of pig iron from the Sydney Mines furnaces this season, to-day, by the Micmac for Philadelphia.

BANK CLEARINGS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA. New York, April 28.—The following are the weekly bank clearings, as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending April 27, showing percentages of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

APPRECIATION OF BANK TELLERS' CONDUCT. The directors of the Merchants Bank of Canada have decided to present to Mr. Herman Von Metzke, the teller of the Lancaster branch a substantial sum of money in recognition of the courage he displayed in defence of the bank's property.

CANADIAN PACIFIC. The statement of earnings and expenses of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the month of March shows a most excellent increase in net profits of \$331,972 over the same month in 1904.

GAMBLING IN WHEAT FUTURES. Causes Bank Official to Default to Enormous Extent.

LAND HUNGER IN WHEAT BELT WILL MAKE DIFFICULT FINANCIAL PROBLEM IF CROPS FAIL.

Much concern is being expressed regarding the forthcoming crop conditions of the western wheat belt. This question, so far, has not taken up much of the attention of the average person in the more eastern provinces, but it is a matter of the gravest consequence to the commercial community throughout the entire country.

THE TABLES SHOW THE FLUCTUATIONS OF ACTIVE AND INACTIVE STOCKS RESPECTIVELY, THEIR DIVIDENDS, AND THE RETURN ON THE INVESTMENT AT THE LAST SALE, UP TO THIS MORNING'S CLOSE.

INACTIVE STOCKS. Stocks Dividend High High Low Last Return

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Montreal Exchange quotations: Between Banks.

MR. W. C. J. KING WILL MANAGE BANK OF COMMERCE BRANCH AT SIMCOE. Mr. W. C. J. King, assistant manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Montreal, will be manager of the branch at Simcoe.

PATENTS GRANTED TO FOREIGNERS. Below will be found a list of Canadian patents granted to foreigners through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Can., and Washington, D.C.

DIAMOND FLINT GLASS COMPANY. Hamilton, Ont., April 27.—The Diamond Flint Glass Company, of Toronto and Montreal, has representatives here arranging for the establishment of a western branch factory in this city.

FOREMEN RECEIVE WAGE INCREASE. Halifax, April 28.—The Dominion Iron & Steel Company have made a voluntary increase in the wages of the foremen of its different departments.

DIAMOND FLINT GLASS COMPANY. Hamilton, Ont., April 27.—The Diamond Flint Glass Company, of Toronto and Montreal, has representatives here arranging for the establishment of a western branch factory in this city.

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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 is not to be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

ANNABEL LEE.
Enquirer asks for the poem in which the lines:
'The moon never beams without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee,' occur. Ans.—'Annabel Lee' is by Edgar Allan Poe, and is as follows:

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;

For the moon never beams without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee,
And the stars never rise but I see the bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

POEMS WANTED.

G.S.B., Assiniboia, would be pleased if some one could give the poem, a translation from the Scandinavian, concluding, 'I hold it greater, sire, to bless the living than to reap a cursed harvest of the dead.'

SCOTTISH CLANS.

F. B. Macnaughton, Balderson.—Would you kindly answer the following questions: (1) Were all the people of Scotland divided into clans? (2) Did each clan have its own tartan and chief? (3) About how many clans were there in all? (4) Do they still exist in Scotland? Ans.—(1) All the people of Scotland were not divided into clans. (2) Each clan had its own tartan but not in every instance its chief, as in some cases several clans banded themselves under one chief. (3) There were thirty odd clans in all. (4) They no longer exist in actuality, but in sentiment.

THE CITIES OF CANADA.

Doubtful.—Please give a list of the cities of Canada with their population. Ans.—The population given is according to the last census, 1901.—Montreal, 267,750; Toronto, 208,040; Quebec, 68,840; Ottawa, 59,928; Hamilton, 52,634; Winnipeg, 42,340; Halifax, 40,832; St. John, 40,711; London, 37,981; Vancouver, 27,010; St. Henri, 21,192; Victoria, 20,919; Kingston, 17,961; Brantford, 16,619; Hull, 12,983; Windsor, 12,153; Charlottetown, 12,069; Sherbrooke, 11,785; Quebec, 11,492; St. Thomas, 11,486; Peterborough, 11,239; Ste. Cunegonde, 10,912; Three Rivers, 9,981; Stratford, 9,959; St. Catharines, 9,946; St. Hyacinthe, 9,210; Belleville, 9,117; Chatham, Ont., 9,063; Moncton, 9,026; Woodstock, 8,832; Fredericton, 7,117; Brandon, 6,620; Niagara Falls, 4,844.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.
TRUSTEES BOARD.
A.B.C.—By the law of the Presbyterian Church of Canada is the pastor of congregation the chairman of the trustees board? Ans.—Yes.

THE COPYRIGHT ACT.

C.S.—(a) Is it a criminal offence to copy by photography or by any other method a copyrighted drawing or photograph, and expose such copies for sale? (b) Is the purchaser of such a copy guilty of any legal offence? Ans.—(a) It is not a criminal offence, but an act penalized under the Canadian Copyright Act, 49 V., 1886, Sec. 31, which provides the forfeiture of the plate on which such drawing has been copied, and of every copy made or exposed for sale, together with the fine of ten cents to one dollar, as the court determines, for every such copy; half the proceeds going to the Crown, half to the owner of the copyright. (b) No.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

An Old Subscriber.—Butter and cheese is sold on the Cowansville Board of Trade, to be all A1 in quality. A1 means to grade 100 points. All the factorymen and all the Montreal buyers know perfectly well there never was and never will be a pound of butter or cheese made that will grade 100 points. The question now is: Is it legal to contract an impossibility or to hold a butter or cheese maker to deliver an article that is an impossibility to produce; is it an indictable offence, and would not buyer and seller be liable? Ans.—'A1 cheese' is simply the best cheese recognized by the market and by the customs of trade. No indictable offence is involved.

SCHOOL TAXES.

Constant Reader.—A resolution was voted on and carried by seven schools known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 13. There are ten schools in this municipality; three were left out, but some of the categories of

these three districts voted on resolution. 1. In the absence of any school act in the Province of Quebec for Consolidated Schools is the vote legal? 2. Is the minority compelled to accept the decision of the majority? No, and I gave a majority in their districts against the resolution; would that exempt them? 3. In case it is legal, will it close those seven schools and leave the other three open? Ans.—1. Yes. 2 and 3. Yes, but the objects may appeal within thirty days to the Circuit Court of the district, setting forth their case.

PURCHASE OF FARM.

Daily Subscriber.—I bought a farm last summer, paying part of price at time of purchase, the remainder to be paid (with the exception of a life pension) on a stated time, without interest; no mention of interest after due. I was prepared to pay when promised, but vendor had left the province. I notified him of it, and I asked him to send power of attorney to some person to receive it and discharge amount paid. He will only send me a receipt when he gets the money, and I have refused to send it without proper discharge in register's office, which he will not give till pensioner dies. He is now trying to make me pay five percent on the money since due. 1. Am I entitled to a discharge for money paid? 2. Can he collect five percent, when if he had been here I was ready to pay? 3. How can I force him to settle this? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No. 3. Article 1162 of the Civil Code declares as follows: 'Whenever any person disposes of any sum of money, and is prevented from doing so by reason of the refusal of his creditor, or of the absence of his creditor from the place where such debt is payable, such person may deposit such sum in the general deposit office of the province, (i.e., in any of the courts of the district, Superior or Circuit or Magistrate's, or in the office of the sheriff), in accordance with the provisions of the law respecting judicial deposits: such deposit frees the debtor from the payment of interest from the date thereof, provided that the creditor present had without lawful right refused to accept the offer.' And 1164 declares: 'If by the terms of the obligation, or by law, payment is to be made of the domicile of the debtor, a notification in writing by him to the creditor that he is ready to make payment, has the same effect as an actual tender, provided that in any case afterwards brought, the debtor make proof that he had the money or thing due ready for the payment at the time and place when and where the same was payable.' In your case, if nothing was said as to where payment was to be made, it was to be made at your domicile. Simply follow the instructions of Article 1162.

(ONTARIO.)

SUCCESSION TAX.
Cape Breton, N.S.—Explain succession tax in the Province of Nova Scotia. Ans.—It is a duty imposed pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 6th Series, 1900, chapter 14, and amending acts, and for the purposes of the province, on certain estates passing either under wills or intestacies. The duties range from \$150 to \$100,000 according to the value of the estates of \$5,000 and under passing to father, mother, husband, wife, child, grandchild, daughter-in-law or son-in-law are exempt. Property passing to one person and not exceeding \$500 is also exempt, and there is no duty on bequests for religious, charitable or educational purposes. These duties are payable within 15 months after the death of the testator, or intestate, to the Provincial Treasurer.

DRAINAGE DESIRED.

Ontario Farmer.—Can a water course be stopped up? My neighbor has a small piece of land where the water has run through ever since I came here (20 years ago), but by some means or other it has been stopped up. The public road is between us, and there is a culvert that takes the water across the road, but that also is stopped up. The water, which is hardly of any size; consequently the water is dammed back on my land and is a great injury to me. It has been like this for some years, and it is getting worse all the time. I spoke to the pathmaster about it, but he made scarcely any reply to it, and he also spoke to the revenue and councilmen, but he said nothing is done. 1. What must I do about it? It is a great injury to my crops. 2. Can I collect damages? 3. Whom must I apply to? 4. Must I go in person when the council meets, they knowing all about it, or must I send it by writing? Ans.—1, 3 and 4. We think you should try to get your neighbor to go with you to the council and see whether some satisfactory agreement can be arranged. Failing that your proper course would be to avail yourself of the provisions of the Ditches and Watercourses Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario 1897, chap. 285) and take the proceedings thereby directed. 2. No.

AN OLD LINE FENCE GRIEVANCE.

Ontario.—It was my unfortunate lot to be caught forty years ago alongside a contrary neighbor who would not build his part of the line fence. Called on by the fence viewers divided the distance and they gave us thirty days' time. I built my half. Fence viewers gave me orders to build other half and they would value it and sue him for it, but would not do so and authorized me to do so; and my crooked neighbor threw a portion of it down, and I made a race at him with an axe, and he left. Had him arrested and fined \$7.00. I was afraid that I would get my buildings burned, and was afraid to sue him. His wife promised to pay me privately but never did so. Neighbor died since, son, like father, would not pay me either. Was told that fence was lawful and it was his. Would do nothing to repair said fence. Son sold farm in October of 1899; and told A as the purchaser, and he would do nothing either in 1874. In 1891 I took old fence away and built one of barbed wire. Before doing so, told purchaser if he would furnish wire and staples I would do the rest, but he would not, and to save my crops I built it. Farm was vacated and under \$1,000 mortgage. Owner, through an accident by falling from hayrack, June 16 died July 2, 1903. Can I claim pay for same from the mortgagee? 2. What steps am I to take? Last fall I built my half of same material. Ans.—1. No. 2. We do not see that you are in a position to take any effective steps. Your proper course was to enforce the fence viewers' award, but you refrained from doing so at the property sale, and seem to have abandoned your rights in that regard. Unless you can make an amicable settlement there does not appear to be anything for you to do about the matter now.

VETERINARY

Conducted by E. C. Baker, D.V.S.
TUMOR ON COWS' TEATS.
A Subscriber.—We have a newly-calving cow (calving month old), which has a hard lump on side of teat about the size of a ten cent piece; feels something like a pea or bean; little black spots on it. It

does not hurt her any when she is milked. Ans.—I think from your description it is a small tumor in or under the skin covering the teat. It may be quite possible to remove it by dissecting it out, but this will make a hole in the teat and cause difficulty in milking. I would advise rubbing well in twice a day after milking, a little iodide of potash ointment.

FISTULA OF THE WITHERS.

L.B.—I have a horse that the veterinary says has thiatle; he has been doctoring him for about ten months, but is not doing as well as he should. It is situated on top of shoulder blade. The doctor opened both sides. One side seems to be healed all right. I syringe it out twice daily with hot water and inject a solution prepared by the doctor. The side that is not healed discharges a lot yet, and is swollen. The horse eats well and is gaining in flesh. 1. What is the cause and what is the best treatment? 2. Are they infectious (as I have known neighbor to have three horses sick with it at the same time)? 3. Will it hurt the horse to drive or do light work? 4. After they are healed up are they apt to break out again? Ans.—Fistula of the withers is caused by a bruise of some sort, generally from badly fitting harness, or it may be caused by rolling on a stone or other hard substance. There is suppuration and as the pus cannot escape freely some of it burrows down under the skin or between the muscles and sinuses are formed; some escapes from the upper part in a more or less continuous flow. The proper treatment is to open all the sinuses freely, making certain that the opening is quite at the bottom, and the opening must be sufficiently large to allow a free escape of the pus. Syringe well out with a solution of carbolic acid and sulphate of zinc, one half ounce of each to a quart of water. The cure depends on the free and perfect opening of all the sinuses, and if the bones of the withers are infected, the diseased bone must be removed by scraping or otherwise. 2. I do not think they are infectious, but due to some injury. 3. As it is generally practically impossible to keep the harness off the sore part, it is better they should not be worked until cured. As the affected parts are frequently more tender than normal, a horse once affected is liable to another attack.

OBSTRUCTION IN COWS' TEATS.

G.R.W.—My cows are giving me great deal of trouble by hard lumps forming in the teats and obstructing the flow of milk. Three cows have lost two teats each at this cause this spring, and I have a valuable cow due to freshen in a few weeks which has a similar lump in the upper part of teat. She has all right last season. I have used salicylic acid, but with no good results. Please tell me in your next issue the cause and cure. Could an operation to remove the lump be successfully performed? Ans.—There are generally small fibrous tumors in the duct of the teat or may be a thickening around which closes it. They are not easily removed and I question very much whether they can be and the passage remains perfect. I have frequently succeeded in cutting through them by means of a concealed or test bistoury. This is so constructed that it is passed into the teat in the same manner as a test syphon or milking tube and then by pressing on a thumb piece at the lower end a small blade is pushed out. This cuts through the obstruction as the instrument is drawn out. This enlarges the passage which must be kept open by the use of the milking tube. Great care must be exercised in using both the bistoury and tube that they are perfectly aseptic—should be boiled before using in a weak carbolic solution and smeared with carbolated vaseline. I would advise as soon as anything of the kind is noticed that the milking tube be used, cleaned as above, and the teat rubbed with a little camphorated oil. Cold or damp stables seem to favor the formation of these obstructions and may be an exciting cause.

MEGRIMS OR BLIND STAGGERS.

C.K.P.—I have a mare of the age of 14 years, which is in good condition, but occasionally has staggering spells from which she soon recovers. What is the cause? Is there any cure for it? If so, what is it to use? Ans.—Megrims, or blind staggers, are sometimes caused by an obstruction of the digestion or by the animal being kept in too high condition with not enough exercise. This may be remedied by bleeding and taking more pains with feeding, giving soft food when not working and exercising regularly. If you do not care to bleed the mare feed her only bran mash for a day or two and give her a seven drachm aloes ball. After the ball has acted give her two drachms of bromide of potash in her feed or water twice a day for a week. Sometimes the cause of the staggers is a tumor in the brain; for this there is no cure.

THOROUGHPIN.

Vermont.—Have a horse, 11 years old. Noticed in the last few days a small swelling or puff on the inside of each hind leg just where a thorough-pin might come. Horse was used every day before I bought him, but since has stood in barn a lot of the time. What is the matter with him? Can a thorough-pin be cured? If so, how? What causes them? Ans.—Thorough-pin is a distension of the bursa through which pass the large tendons at the hock. It hardens some times, and again standing in too long after hard work will also cause it. If recent and not too large showering with cold water and rubbing in three times a day a stimulating lotion will frequently reduce it, not entirely remove the enlarged bursa. Take four ounces each of tincture of arnica and camphor, one ounce of strong ammonia to a quart of water. This makes a good stimulating lotion. A thorough-pin is a puff enlargement on each side of the leg at the upper part of the hock, and is so called because it can generally be pressed from side to side like a sinthone through pin or thorough-pin. Exercise regularly, and if the above treatment fails to reduce, you had better apply a good strong blister—bin-iodide of mercury and cantharidine ointment, equal parts mixed and rubbed well in. Clip the hair first, and for two days tie his head to prevent his biting the part, then apply a little lard every second day till the hair grows again.

LAME HORSE.

A.R.B.—Driving horse has developed a swollen condition on the right front leg, just above fetlock joint, producing lameness. Lameness is most marked when starting out, afterwards becoming less noticeable. Is it a wind-gall? 2. What remedy would you prescribe? Ans.—Wind-galls seldom cause lameness, and consist of a puff swelling at the back of each side of the leg near the fetlock joint, are quite soft when the foot is off the ground but are harder when the weight is on that foot. If the swelling extends around the leg or if the tendons themselves are thickened lameness is more likely due to a strain. In any case, however, the joint should be examined as that is the most common seat of lameness, and the swelling may be merely incidental. If nothing is found in the foot, rub in two or three times a day an arnica lotion, four ounces of the tincture of arnica to a pint of water. After rubbing soak a bandage in

the lotion and apply to the leg. If after giving this a fair trial the lameness still persists, apply a blister.

MARE IS OVER IN HER KNEES.

Horses' Friend.—I have a young mare, rising four years old, seems to be going over in the knees. Drive her more or less six days in the week; no heavy loads, only short drives. Will you tell me what to do for her? Ans.—When an animal goes over on the knees it is generally due either to natural conformation or weakness or to soreness of the shins. It is not easy to cure. Keeping in a loose box, feeding on the floor, and frequent showering with cold water, with regular quiet exercise, may produce an improvement. When due to soreness in the shins or common bone a good sharp blistering is indicated. A run at pasture is often in a young animal a very good thing.

GOITRE IN LAMBS AND SCOURS IN CALVES.

New Subscriber.—My lambs are most of them being born with lumps on their throat, one on each side, about half as large as a hen's egg. They come nearly together at the lower end forming a 'V,' causing difficulty in breathing. Please let me know the cause and cure. Also if the ones that have survived are likely to live. I rubbed them with turpentine. Is there any simple remedy for scours in calves? Ans.—The swelling you notice in the lambs' throat is goitre, enlargement of the thyroid glands. Congenital goitre in lambs or calves is generally caused by drinking water the dams are getting. If possible change the water supply. Treatment: Rub well in once a day iodide of potash ointment made one to eight. Scours in calves is generally infectious and is aggravated by keeping them in filthy ill-ventilated pens. Put the calves in a fresh pen and do not mix the affected and non-affected. Thoroughly clean and disinfect their present quarters by washing all the wood-work with a five percent solution of creoline or crude carbolic acid and then whitewash with fresh slaked lime. To every pail of whitewash add a cupful of crude carbolic or creoline. Give each calf four ounces of raw linseed oil, and one-half teaspoonful of tincture of opium. Give each calf in his milk a teaspoonful of lime water. Cleanliness is the most important part of the treatment. Give only one dose of the oil and opium, but the lime water may be continued for several days.



Tuesday, May 2, 1905.

PROBLEM NO. 964.

(First prize in the Berlin 'Tagliche Rundschau' Tourney.)



Black—6 Pieces.

White—10 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 965.

(Miniature, composed for the 'Witnes' by C. T. Blanshard.)



Black—4 Pieces.

White—6 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

White—6 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

Please note:—The miniature, a class of problem introduced by Victor Ruch, of the Derby 'Advertiser,' is subject to the same rules as a full-sized problem, except that 1. a P cannot move two; 2. Castling is not possible. Thus a P that has reached the last row is still a P, whereas a P that reaches the last row, whether for Black or White, can become any desired piece.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A group of the Montreal Chess Club played a visit to Westmount last week, and a little friendly contest was soon arranged. The visitors won the majority of the games, but McArthur, for Westmount, won early from Jacobs, and Monsarrat scored neatly from Anstey. Munn and Sawyer agreed to draw after a very interesting game.

Marshall played 32 simultaneous games in Berlin; he won 22, drew 6, and lost 4 in 5 hours 22 minutes.

At Frankfurt he took on 29, winning 15, drawing 5, and losing 9. Besides this, he played against strong opponents in consultation.

Here is the final score in the last tournament arranged at the City of London Chess Club to choose representatives for the cable match which did not come off:

Table with 4 columns: Player Name, Won, Lost, Ties. Rows include White, Black, and various player names like White, Black, C. Green, etc.

pool and Manchester. Mr. Burn plays in his old form.
MONOLOGUE BY A PLAYER ON BEING SHOWN A PROBLEM.

By Philip H. Williams, A.C.A.

Pray, what is this? A mate in two? Ah! Problems I disdain—Just things invented by some boob—By's brain.

Permit me to remark that they are Are all simplicity—In fact they're easier than A, B, C.

The quickest way of mating Black is found out in a tice; You merely have to make a sac—Riffo.

The things are absolutely mad; For White has all the Weight, And Black's resource is quite mad—Equate.

You sadly under-rate my skill, Nor am I such a miff To waste my time upon such all—Ly stuff.

Besides, Black's pieces are but two, (And one of them the King); Why bother over such a stool—Pid thing!

However, as it is your wish, I'll solve it—never fear; I simply move the wretched Bish—Op here.

But then I see that if the Black King takes it, he escapes; It's what he wants to do, tthe Jack—Anspos!

So that won't do. Perhaps 'twas rash—Ther guess work; yet I swear 'Tis solved by merely moving Ca—Stis there!

Yet still he has an open square; He'll reach it if he can, The sickly valetudinari—Jan!

And what am I to mate him with? Supposing that he 'Queens'! For bang would go my plan to smth—Ereens!

Yes—wrong again, why, dash my knob! The man's idea I've missed, Confusion on this wretched prob—Lemist!

I ought to easily compel A mate in two, of course; Especially with overwact—Ming force.

Yet, all the same, I'd love to say I'd solved the thing with care; So kindly indicate the Ma—Ting square?

'You'd rather see me hanged before You tell me how to mate!' Well, really, that is most unfor—Tunate.

No doubt there is some foolish rule For solving; As for me, I have no time for such tom-fool—Ery.

So take away the silly whim, Remove this bauble, do! And pack the author off to Tim—Buctoo!

L'Envol.

Now, though the writer cannot fill His lines with epigrams, He's yours sincerely, P. H. Will—lama.

—'B.C.M.'

MONTREAL CHESS CLUB.

On May 1st the club expects to take possession of its new rooms at the south-west corner of St. Catherine and Mountain streets. The new quarters are being entirely renovated and adapted for occupation by a chess club. The large room, which is separated from the smaller one by a vestibule for coats, etc., will contain nine tables, each having an electric light conveniently hung. The smaller room will easily accommodate four tables and will probably be reserved for non-smoking. The lavatory will be on the same floor, the club having possession of the whole flat.

It is anticipated that the rooms will be much quieter than the old ones and the outlook northwards is all that could be desired. The tables will be renovated and the rooms will be much better looked after than heretofore. Altogether the prospect of the club appear to be brighter than ever and a large increase of membership is looked for. Additional attractions will be the installation of a telephone and electric light refreshments in the room, two conveniences which have long been desired. An opening function will probably be arranged soon, due notice of which will be given in this column.

WEATHERLETS.

O blithesome the song of the birds to the flowers, The rush of the streams to the flash of the showers; There's a growing of grasses, a waving of trees, There's a bringing of bloom on the wings of the breeze; The hills are alive, there's a throbbing thro the plains,— All nature a-thrilling in raptured refinature.

Not idly the telling her wakening essays, Uplifting her visions and voices in praise, Proclaiming the story that speaks from the skies— 'The Lord is arisen, and ye shall arise!' —Charlotte Grant Macintyre.

The shadows flit across the grass, The western wind is high; The sun plays hide-and-seek with clouds, That flick an azure sky.

The tall trees bow with stately grace, Their quivering limbs outspread; And swelling buds show bronze and green, Which late in March were red.

All Nature wakes and thrills with life, Our hearts wake, too, and say How sweet is life, how fair the world, Upon an April day. —Sarah Hazel.

Oh, the lustrous wind is driving his sheep In the endless leads of blue; Let the pulse that stirs the buds from sleep. Awaken to life in you. Come, come, with crust of frost have done; To-morrow— For sorrow, To-day be glad in the sun!

Oh, the thrill of green that gladdens the tree, Is akin to the joy in my heart; And the things that were, and the things to be, And the things for aye set apart, Now, now, are all with my life at one; To-morrow— For sorrow, To-day I am glad in the sun. —Edith Rickert.

May-flowers bloom before May comes To cheer a little April's sadness; The peach-bud glows, the wild bee hums, The wind-flowers wave in graceful gladness. —Lizzy Larcum.

20 R x Kt 20 P x R 21 Kt (Kt 3)—B 5 21 K R—Q 1 22 Q—Kt 3 ch 22 K—B 1 23 B x P ch 23 Resigns.

(1) If very often pays Black not to be the first to castle, but he must, in this instance, pay attention to White's threatened advance in the centre. (2) With a view of course to playing P—K B 4. (3) Black should not have taken this risk. If he moves his queen Black's B would be shut in by P—B 5, Kt—R 4 was the only disagreeable alternative. It follows, therefore, that Q—Q 2 was the wrong move. (4) If Kt x B, 18... Q x Kt, B x Kt, 19... P x B, Q—K 2. Black still gives White a very strong position in the King's wing. (5) White, with a piece ahead, now wins the game in an artistic manner.

A NEW TURN IN THE NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUSINESS.

The one sure test of the trustworthiness of a newspaper in its news and reading columns is the character of its medical advertisements. The more partisan and degraded its editorial advice, the more corrupt its reporting and 'write-ups,' the more it ministers to sensationalism and crime, the worse its 'medical' advertisements and the more flaring the portraits of its testimonial letters. The filth of some papers reeks with indescribable incentives to crime. A few exclude all of this stuff, and these all physicians should help by their subscriptions and encouragement. Not seldom the worst are seen upon the door-steps and breakfast tables of physicians. But there is a larger class of newspapers which exclude the worst advertisements, some pretending to set out all 'disreputables,' but even these have a hard time in drawing the line, and lapse into barbarism with ludicrous ease and self-consciousness. The few things admitted, however, still cure all the diseases of mankind—whiskey, for instance. In the scare at bad and adulterated whiskey the whiskey advertiser is reaping his reward, and the editors of family newspapers are receiving the flaunting advertisements of this kind with a reckless show that shows their rule in excluding others is a compelled virtue. All that honorable subscribers need to do to finish the great reform thus happily inaugurated is to bring it to the editorial and publishing consciousness that whiskey, even if 'pure' and 'recognized' by the government as a 'medium,' is not recognized by the medical profession as a cure for all diseases. The worst diseases we have to fight are those of the whiskey drinkers.—'American Medicine.'

ORIGIN OF THE MOUSTACHE.

A Chicago antiquary found in an old Spanish manuscript the other day the story of the moustache's origin. 'We owe the moustache to the Spaniards,' he said afterward. 'The Spaniards adopted it to distinguish themselves from the Moors.'

'After the Moorish invasion, you see, Moors and Spaniards were so inextricably mixed up that it was impossible to tell them apart. But the Spaniards were Christians, and therefore they decided to wear a cross upon their faces—a moustache and a chin tuft, or goatee. This hair cross became the fashion all over Spain, and gradually it spread to other lands. Before that time men had either gone clean-shaven or fully bearded. Now they adopted first the moustache and chin tuft, and finally the moustache alone.'

'When you stroke the thatch on your upper lip, remember that you are stroking a part of the true cross, and when you see a man with both moustache and chin tuft, point out to him that he should live up to the declaration of faith that his face makes.'—'Haltimore Herald.'

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Advertisements.

A SPRING TONIC.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Makes Strength for Summer.

Every man and woman in Canada needs a tonic medicine at this season of the year. They must have new, rich blood to build them up to bear the trying heat of summer.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not act upon the bowels; they do not interfere with the mere symptoms of disease; they simply make new, rich, red blood, and thus cure all the common ailments of life.

THE LATE LORD NORTON.

AN INTERESTING EVENT IN HIS CAREER AS A HISTORY MAKER.

(Canadian Gazette) (London.)

Lord Norton's death closes a chapter of Imperial history which is but little realized by the present generation. It was he who, as Under-Secretary for the Colonies in Lord Derby's administration, was responsible for piloting the British North America Act through the House of Commons, and it may well be said that Canada was born at Hias Hall, Lord Norton's beautiful country seat in Warwickshire.

In a recent issue of the 'Daily Mail,' 'S.' recalls a visit he paid to the aged peer.

We lingered for a while on the broad terrace of the Hall. Then quietly, and, as it seems to me, with special care, the old gentleman had seats arranged, and we sat down. His face lit up with a smile of proud remembrance.

'Do you know,' he said, 'that you are sitting on a spot which may some day become famous enough to draw many pilgrims from far distant parts of the British Empire?'

I expressed surprise and interest. 'It was just there,' said Lord Norton, 'that the final draft was made of the British North America Act. It created the Dominion of Canada, and laid down the great principle that the British colonies shall be free, self-governing nations, and not mere dependencies of the Mother Country.'

Lord Norton further added:— 'I was most earnestly convinced that this was the right policy to pursue; but there was great opposition from a portion of the Canadian people, and my chief, Lord Carnarvon, doubted whether we should go on with the scheme, especially as we knew that there would be much opposition to it in the House of Commons. We spent an afternoon on this terrace earnestly considering it from every point of view, and I pressed my opinion as strongly as possible. Finally, we agreed on the main principles, and then we sat down here and put the scheme into shape. I am proud of that afternoon's work, and I love this terrace because it is so closely associated in my memory with what I think was the most important work of my public life.'

WHEN NOT TO TALK.

(The Philadelphia 'Bulletin'.)

The best of us talk too much. 'The essence of power is reserve,' said a man who knew. Many a reputation has been built on silence. Many is spoiled by rushing prematurely and volubly into speech. It is safe to be silent when your words would wound. 'Faithful are the wounds of a friend,' says the old proverb, but one wants to be mighty sure one's friend needs the wounding and that we are qualified to administer it.

Advertisements.

WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write for low Styles and Samples of \$4.00 to \$15.00 (cloth, silk, linen and lustrous; also raincoats, skirts and waists).

Send for Samples of Shirt Waist Suits, in lawn, linen, etc., from \$2.50 up.

Picture Post Cards 50 cards, all different. Maritime Province views, full size, corner designs in colors, postpaid \$1. P. D. Ayer & Co., Publishers, Moncton, New Brunswick.

Flags! Flags! Flags!

Remember! Our Diamond Jubilee offer of Canadian Flags may be taken up by Clubs, Societies, or Individuals, as well as schools. For particulars write to

FLAG DEPARTMENT, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building.

courage. It is infinitely better to be dumb forever than to make one fellow-being less able to cope with life. Keep still when your words will incite to anger or discomfort. An incredible amount of breath is used in the evil practice of trying to make our friends dislike their friends.

Never speak when what you have to say is merely for the purpose of exciting yourself.

Shut your lips with a key when you are inspired to babble incontinently of yourself—your ailments, accomplishments, relations, loves, hatreds, hopes and desires. It is only to the choice, rare friend that one may speak of these things without becoming a fool.

DRINK AND HEALTH.

(The London 'Chronicle'.)

Fifty years ago the opinion was firmly established that alcohol not only 'made glad the heart of man' but was essential to the health of his body. The President of the British Medical Association, speaking at a meeting, mentioned that he had been brought up in the school of Dr. Todd, who prescribed alcohol so freely that the students christened him 'whiskey toddy.'

On the general question of alcohol—as food or poison—the average attitude of the medical profession, said Sir Thomas Barlow, was that of the 'open mind.'

JAPAN'S ANTI-TOBACCO LAW.

(From the London 'Daily Mail'.)

Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese ambassador in London, writing to the secretary of the Scottish Anti-Tobacco Society, states that there is a law in Japan prohibiting persons in their minority to smoke. The points of the stipulation, adds His Excellency:

1. Persons in minority—that is under 20—are prohibited to smoke. If they are found smoking the police will confiscate the smoking instruments, as well as the tobacco.

2. If parents or guardians of youths under their knowledge allow their charges to smoke, they will be punished by a fine not exceeding one yen (about 2s.).

3. Tobacco dealers who under their knowledge sell smoking instruments or tobacco to a youth for his personal use will be punished with a fine not exceeding 10 yen (about £1).

The law passed the House in March, 1900, and was subsequently promulgated.

THE HOPE OF MISFORTUNE.

(Medical 'Talk'.)

Pain is a soul tonic. Sorrow often brings out the best there is in us. Happiness does not develop character. It gives it surface brightness and decks it with prismatic bubbles. It takes the deep-reaching arm of misfortune to trouble the depths and bring out the pearls that lie there. The most magnetic faces are lined by thought and noble care.

Strong, unselfish love, even if misplaced and unappreciated, ennobbles the lover. It is the frivolous, vanity-born emotions that fritter away character and make faces insignificant. To fail in high aim after earnest and honest effort is not failure. The gain it brings in strength and discipline will appear in other directions.

Misfortune has often in the history of the world been the means of making a poet, orator, philanthropist, scientist or statesman out of a person whose career, but for the misfortune, or physical disability, would have been commonplace and influence limited.

WHAT THE PADDLE IS FOR.

(New York 'Sun'.)

Many have noticed the wooden paddle which is to be found on the platform of each car on the subway. A passenger of an inquiring turn of mind asked if they were not to 'open the windows.'

'Gee, no,' replied the guard. 'They're to push dead uns off'n th' thoid rail.'

The passenger expressed his incredulity that such a precaution should be necessary.

'Sure it is,' was the solemn reply. 'Yer got to clear th' track, naven't yer, so's th' trains kin run? Well, if any one touches a dead un lying on the rail he's goin' ter get shocked. Yer have to use wood ter guard against a shock, fer wood ain't no conductor.'

And the passenger was sure after that that the railway's foresight and consideration for its employees must have been greatly underestimated.

A KING'S PROMISE.

In Belgium there is no capital punishment. The death sentence is often pronounced, but it is never executed. The statutes prescribe an extreme penalty, but it is carried out only constructively, the condemned person being regarded in the eyes of the law as dead, but is permitted to live, serving out a life sentence in imprisonment. The reason for this present state of affairs is that King Leopold promised his mother when she was dying that he would never sign his name to a death warrant. Death has been pronounced upon many a criminal since that time, but the death warrant has remained unsigned by the King. A great many efforts have been made to persuade King Leopold to make an exception to his promise. This was especially urged upon him in the case of three anarchists who had been condemned by the law to die, and, although petitions, signed by thousands of his subjects, were present-

ed, he would not yield, but remained faithful to the promise made to his dying mother.—'Medical Talk for the Home.'

DRINK IN BERLIN

SOME TERRIBLE REVELATIONS FROM A HOSPITAL REPORT.

A Berlin despatch says: Startling revelations as to the excessive drinking of Berlin workmen are made in the annual report of the director of the great municipal hospital at Friedrichshain, in the workmen's district to the north-east of the city. Prof. Dr. Stadelmann, a leading physician in the department of internal complaints, states that during the past year seven percent of the patients admitted into the hospital were suffering from delirium tremens. The total number was two hundred and eight, and the professor adds that these figures inadequately reveal the actual effect of the drinking habits of the people, for in a large number of other cases delirium tremens developed only after admittance to the hospital. Prof. Stadelmann concludes his report with the words, 'Do not think I exaggerate when I say that in the case of men one quarter to one-third of all illnesses are produced by excessive indulgence in alcohol (schnapps) or its consequences.'

POPULARITY OF BAREFOOT SANDAL.

(Shoe Retailer.)

Contrary to all expectations, the barefoot sandal is here to stay, and thousands of pairs are daily being made up for next season. It was the general opinion last season when so many of them were worn, that the sale must have reached its climax, but more than twice as many have been already sold than were produced all last season. The barefoot sandal is here to stay. Not only are they being made for the little ones, but many adults are buying them for house slippers, because of their wearing qualities. A salesman, just returned from his western trip, says out west there is as much demand for sandals as east and south. While the barefoot sandal was originally intended to be worn at the seashore and summer resorts, the salesman remarked that there were hundreds of children out west who never saw the seashore that wore barefoot sandals, being to them the ideal comfort and health shoe.

LAW LORDS AND LADIES.

Ever since King James I. of England and VI. of Scotland gave the judges of the Court of Session the title of 'Lord,' with the remark: 'I'll mak the carles lords, but I'll no mak the carlines laddies, the wives of Scottish Law Lords have been plain 'Mrs.' When a new judge retained his previous name this did not matter so very much. It was then a case of—let us say—Lord Macgregor of Craigellachie and Mrs. Macgregor. But when a new judge took the title of his estate things were different. It was then Lord Craigellachie and Mrs. Macgregor, a combination of names that might easily lead to circumstances more awkward than pleasant. Now, however, 'By His Majesty's Command,' the wife of a judge of the Court of Session will be 'Lady,' and thus another injustice to Scotland is removed.—'Westminster Gazette.'

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The evolution of the canary of today from its ancestor—or should it be ancestors—of some centuries ago, is as wonderful as the bringing of our present queen of the garden from its humble progenitor, the wild rose of our hedgerows. There surely could hardly be a contrast more striking, says a writer in 'Cage Birds,' than that 'twixt the modern crested canary, with its wonderful head feather, or the giant Lancashire and the greenish yellow little creatures who fluttered and sang in the orange groves of the sunny islands whence they take their name. The writer sees no reason why canaries may not become the size of the song thrush.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE WAR-SHAVSKIES.

(From the St. Paul 'Despatch'.)

Judge Orr spoke a few formal words today at Special Term, and the names of five persons were changed from Warshavsky to Warran.

[For the 'Witness'.]

NOT FOR ME.

Sweet is the wind along the trees, And fair the golden light; White sails across the summer seas I watch, in glorious flight; But 'round me in the rosyate hours, Drifts a chill breath from wintry bowers.

I know not why the blushing rose Should scentless bloom for me, Or the soft summer wind that blows Lose all its melody; Or why the woodland paths, to-day, Lack their old charm to make me gay.

The brook still chants its mystic song Telling of sunlit daisies, Beyond the lands of strife and wrong; Beyond Time's narrow vales; But not for me the cloudless dream Wrought by the music of the stream.

The lilacs by the meadow gate, Breathe the old love in vain; Vain, vain the daisy depths that wait My coming in the lane— Oh! sweet winds of the olden days! Blow back across these lonesome ways!

HERBERT L. BREWSTER.

Advertisements.

CONSTIPATION IS CAUSED BY INDIGESTION, M. D. C. and M. D. C. Pills are guaranteed to cure the trouble in 24 hours. Free Samples, K. D. C. CO., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S., 127 State St., Boston, Mass.



HOW ANIMAL PICTURES ARE PAINTED.—'POSING THE MODEL.' Spokesman (to artist, whose patience is becoming exhausted after waiting a good half-hour for the correct position). 'We'll soon 'ave 'im all right now, Zur!'

SKIT SKETCH.



Uncle Sam.—'Well, Tom! Beat me if you can.' Sir Thomas (aside).—'One could stand being beaten if he was not so sure he could do it.'

—Contributed by T. G. Larkin.



IT WAS NOT LIKE THAT IN THE OLDEN DAYS. Uncle Sammy.—'Why, I don't believe he's even interested in my literature.'

—Contributed by W. J. Quinn.



RIVALRY.

—Contributed by Violet Barnjum.



BETTER HURRY UP, CANADA! (Rider Haggard's view of the case.)

—Contributed by O. T. Walsh.

A JAPANESE JOKE.

Count Inouye, Japanese minister in Berlin, was, according to T. P. O'Connor, M.P., once conversing at dinner with the German Chancellor, when Count von Bulow said to the Japanese diplomat: 'You must know, Count Inouye, that we Germans are beginning to be quite proud of the Japanese. You have gathered from our tactics. Your strategy is also German, and so is your

artillery. Nearly all your doctors have studied in Germany. You have even imitated us by inaugurating a social democratic movement in Japan.' 'Most true, Count von Bulow,' replied the Japanese minister; 'but there is one thing we do not share with you.' 'What is that?' the German Chancellor was rash enough to inquire. 'Why, the fear of Russia,' dexterously rejoined the diplomat.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

If time were money all tramps would have the price of a meal.

Scene—A cottage at Loch Awe, Scotland. Lady Tourist, to the cottager's wife.—'Are these three nice little boys all your own, Mrs. MacFarlane?' Mrs. MacFarlane.—'Yiss, mem; tut him in the middle's a lassie.'

A Pleasant Medicine.—There are some pills which have no other purpose evidently than to beget painful internal disturbances in the patient, adding to his troubles and perplexities rather than diminishing them. One might as well swallow some corrosive material, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have not this disagreeable and injurious property. They are easy to take, are not unpleasant to the taste, and their action is mild and soothing. A trial of them will prove this. They offer peace to the dyspeptic.

'And what do you do in the city?' asked the farmer of one of his summer boarders. 'I'm a model—a cloak model,' explained the girl. 'And what farm was you raised on?' 'Farm! What are you talking about? I wasn't raised on a farm!' 'Oh, I thought perhaps you was raised on one of them 'ere model farms I've heard about.'—'Yonkers 'Statesman.'

Great Things from Little Causes Grow.—It takes very little to derange the stomach. The cause may be slight, a cold, something eaten or drunk, anxiety, worry, or some other simple cause. But if precautions be not taken, this simple cause may have most serious consequences. Many a chronically debilitated constitution to-day owes its destruction to simple causes not dealt with in time. Keep the digestive apparatus in healthy condition and all will be well. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are better than any other for the purpose.

HIS LONGEST ENGAGEMENT.

'What was the longest engagement you ever took part in, colonel?'

'It lasted two years, and then the girl married another fellow.'

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

Daughter.—'I cannot give Jack up, father. I shall die if I do.'

Father.—'You must never see him again. I will buy you a new set of diamonds.'

Daughter.—'Well, dear father, I suppose I must try and be brave. When will you take me to choose the diamonds?'

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

He.—'And what became of that little dog you took about with you such a lot last season?'

She.—'Oh, that sort of dog went out of fashion, so I had the poor thing put out of its misery.'

Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. It attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

'Humble as I am,' said a loud-voiced sprouter at a meeting, 'I still remember that I am a fraction of this magnificent Empire.'

'You are, indeed,' said a bystander, 'and a vulgar one at that.'

It Has Many Offices.—Before the German soldier starts on a long march he rubs his feet with tallow, for his first care is to keep his feet in good condition. If he knew that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil would be of much better service he would throw away his tallow and pack a few bottles of the Oil in his knapsack. There is nothing like it.

O'Grady.—'Ye can't tell me the toime when the O'Grady's was not gintlemen.'

O'Flynn.—'Sure, me bhoy, O' kin do that; some o' thim was ladies.'

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chat. H. Pritchard.

Mistah Johnsing.—'Can't yo' gib me no hope, Liza?' Miss Jackson.—'Once an' fo' all, Mistah Johnsing, I tells yo' I won't be no man's culled supplement.'—'Puck.'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Chat. H. Pritchard.

'DEBORAH.'

A TALE OF THE TIME OF JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

By James M. Ludlow, Author of 'The Captain of the Janizaries.'

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CHAPTER L.—Continued.

Jonathan took playfully the beard of Simon. 'You are called the Wise; and yet methinks you are dull-witted. We have insisted that Judas should be King. That is well. But you have blocked the way of the project by insisting that he should marry the daughter of Eliah. This, have I not said, he will never do.'

starved lion. Are the Syrians marching again upon the city? 'If not, then the devil has broken loose and challenged our Goliath to fight. The Lord have mercy on the man he runs against this time! Look at him! The very stones shake under his feet.'

Simon turned fiercely upon the speaker. 'Jonathan, dare you impugn the loyalty of the daughter of Eliah? She is not a Glaucon, though she has his blood.'

'Her loyalty?' replied Jonathan. 'I laud it. This woman is so true to us and our people that not even her love for this man made her swerve. And why should she not love the Greek? He is as good a fellow as any since the day when Father Abraham was himself a heathen in the land of the Chaldees.'

Judas still sat by his table. The light faded in the high window beneath the cedar rafters of the great chamber. A star gleamed through the aperture, then floated on to look into a million other chambers where men and women sat with bowed heads or lay upon restless couches.

'Maccabaeus, I will swear loyalty to Eliah's daughter as Queen—when she shall ask it of me. But until she herself speaks that word no man, though he be Maccabaeus, shall exact it from me. At her feet I will take the vow, but not under any man's hand. You have my answer.'

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. A circular logo with text 'DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS' and 'ALL RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS.'

Without another word he passed through the great doorway into the palace plaza, and thence into the street. 'What news?' asked a guard. 'Maccabaeus is as wrathful this morning as a

hour of the founding of the new dynasty. 'I thank you, my brothers, worthy all of the blood of our father Mattathias. Hear, then, my command. I exact no vow, but trust your love to guard your loyalty.'

Judas had no need to explain his words: for at the moment Meph's voice rang across the plaza: 'Dion is a Jew! Dion is a Jew! The son of Agathocles is the son of Shattuck.'

Every day saw the mark of the master-hand of their leader. The rubbish heaps outside the gates were ornamented with the shattered pieces of pagan statuary. The sacred courts on Mount Moriah were purged of every stain of the heathen Abomination.

At each nightfall every house gleamed like a constellation with crowded lights in doorway and window, and on parapet and dome. The Temple plaza blazed with great fires which sent beams of hope far over the Judean hills, and by the glare in the sky proclaimed the triumph of Israel to the camps of the enemy beyond the borders.

Between this house and that of Eliah the streets were densely crowded on that third night. At the middle hour a cry rent the air: 'She comes! She comes!'

There was but one instance of what would have seemed to a stranger a breach of decorum. Down the street came Meph waving his crutch like the baton of a marshal, and shouting: 'Make way! Make way for the Daughter of Jerusalem! Way for the bride of Ben Shattuck!'

Amid a hundred torches was seen the gigantic form of Judas together with his brethren. For this hour at least all traces of solemnity and care were banished from his face, as he led the 'friends of the bridegroom,' who, according to the time-honored custom, were conducting the bride to the house of her husband.

An hour later Judas sat alone in his chamber in the palace on Sion. The stars as they floated by looked through the high window, but did not disturb the soul which at that hour was moving through depths as profound as theirs. The gray dawn alone aroused him—in which there was a gothic propriety; for

since the day-spring summons all nature to activity, why should it not awaken the tremendous forces of this great heart for its work in resurrecting a nation? Judas reached out his hand and struck the bronze gong—the same that Apollonius had rung three years before when he was vanquished by the spirit of Deborah in this same hall.

The result of this order belongs to history, which tells how the invincible men of Judas, beginning on the south, swung to east, then from east to north, then from north to west, and then from west to south again—the swing of the mighty Hammer of Israel—crushing a hostile tribe at every stroke, until Judah lay quiet within all its desolate borders.

(THE END.)

BEGINNINGS OF CLUBS. (From the London 'Telegraph.') The first club of modern England seems to have been the circle at the Mermaid that Sir Walter Raleigh founded and Shakespeare joined.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THESE BUSY DAYS. There always is something I'm wanting to do, But never can manage to hustle it through. There's my stocking to darn and my bureau to fix (My things, mother says, are most all ways a-mix); But the time never comes with a second to spare.

HOW 'PROTECTOR-OF-THE-TRAIN' GOT HIS NAME.

Little Chaska had never been away from his home on the Indian Reservation. So he was a very happy boy when he found he was to go on a Big Journey with the chief, his father—miles and miles along the trail to the place where the white men lived.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Hitchcock. Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA. A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of Infants and Children. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS. All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds. ITS EFFECT IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

EPPS'S COCOA The Most Nutritious and Economical. Fits Cured Free. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorder—No Pills after Breakfast's use. Send to Dr. H. H. Kline, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

Flags! Flags! Flags! CANADIAN FLAGS! Has your school one? Ask your teacher to write us for particulars as to our Diamond Jubilee Flag offer. Address: 'Flag Department.' JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal, Que.

The Boys' Page.

FUNNY PICTURES AND FUNNY SCHOOL STORIES.

Winners Announced Next Week.

In next week's Boys' Page we will announce the names of those winning the prizes for the prettiest and the jolliest winter snapshots, and also of those winning the prizes offered for the best story of a funny day at school. We will reproduce as many as possible of the photographs and print as many as possible of the stories, so even those who do not win prizes may have the pleasure of seeing how their work looks when printed.

Follow The Game.

(A Harrow School Song.)

When time is up and lesson is due,
And youth has got to learn,
I creep to school, it needs must be,
And masters soft and stern.
And one will give me good marks,
And one will give me bad;
And one will give me nothing at all
For all the pains I had.
But good come, bad come,
For what you must you can,
So! heigh ho! follow the game
Till boy shall grow to man.

And then the balls will go,
But fast come, slow come,
The winds and grass are free,
So! heigh ho! follow the game;
The world is fair to me.

They glide, the months of worry and
Of desk and floor and grass;
And till you trust them, fright the soul,
And as you trust them pass.
For one will bring me bright days,
And one will bring me dull;
And one will bring me trouble enough
Till all the days be full.
But bright come, dull come,
They came the same before.
So! heigh ho! follow the game,
And show the way to more.

The worse the time the better the end,
And under sky and sun
I go to play the cricketer's part,
And turn the bowlers on.
And one will bowl me fast balls,
And one will bowl me slow;
And one will bowl me cunning and
straight.

What a Boy Going Into Business Should Know.

In reply to the question, 'What should a boy going into business know on leaving school?' the head of a large business concern in Montreal says:—

In the first place, a boy should realize that school has not given him his business education, but merely fitted him to begin to learn. On account of this fact, it is not nearly so important what a boy knows, as whether his mind is receptive, and his attitude right towards a business career.

Some subjects taught at school are essential, though, and are directly applicable in almost every commercial position. The rest of the curriculum belongs either to culture or to mental discipline; or else by way of special preparation for a particular calling.

These essentials are the one I named to you. First, last, and all the time, handwriting. Legibility, neatness and speed, in the order named, are the desirable characteristics. In this connection, figures need special attention. These should be so formed as to be perfectly distinguishable from each other. You would be surprised to see how many make 2, 3, and 5 almost exactly alike, with 4 that cannot be told from a 7. The first four rules of arithmetic are the ones most used, and it is worth a wearisome amount of monotonous drilling to be able to add up a column (not a mere addition sum, but thirty or forty rows of figures) quickly, and to multiply and divide with absolute confidence in the result.

Here I might say that the business man does not expect a boy to know very much, but wants him to be sure of what he does know, and accurate in what he knows how to do. Fractions are frequently used, and decimals; and a boy should be thoroughly familiar with the tables of weights and measures in common use.

Grammar, spelling and composition, and a knowledge of the details of writing and addressing correspondence, are very valuable.

We have still to consider those parts of a boy's equipment not included in any formal curriculum, which, however, may make the difference between success and failure.

The first of these is honesty. You can teach with absolute confidence that honesty is not only possible in business, but indispensable. It is worse than nonsense to talk about the impossibility of being honest and truthful in commercial life. Dishonest is not only crimin-

ally foolish, it is old-fashioned and out of date.

I am far from saying that honesty is easy, however. It requires both study and practice to acquire the honesty that can discriminate between one's duty to one's employer and one's duty to God when they seem to conflict. To learn that wasting time for which one is being paid, and tiring oneself out by dissipation, are subtle forms of dishonesty; these are advanced lessons in commercial ethics.

Manners perhaps come next in importance. A boy who says, 'Yes, sir,' earnestly when told to do anything; is respectfully silent when his employer is speaking; and behaves like a gentleman to his fellow employees of the other sex; increases his chances of promotion very materially.

Nearly allied to manners come neatness and cleanliness of person and work. Slovenliness of dress caused the failure of one of the ablest men I know. It unfits a boy for all positions where he may be associated with his superiors, or brought into contact with the public. The atmosphere of the business quarter of the city soils the hands more quickly than that of the residential sections, and in order to do clean work they require to be frequently washed. Neatness in work involves orderliness and system, with a passion for tidiness.

Punctuality in getting down to work, coupled with an indifference to punctuality in getting away from work, is appreciated highly by most employers.

A good memory is of great assistance, and it should be well exercised, but not depended on in cases where forgetfulness will have serious consequences.

A quiet, well-modulated voice is worthy of cultivation. A great deal of business is done over the telephone; and a strident voice and curt manner give great offence.

Exercise and sport are good for the sake of health and energy; but not to the extent that they unfit a boy for the sedentary, confined life of an office; or absorb his mind, to the detriment of study.

Lastly, let me speak of the habit of obedience. A bright boy is liable to make the mistake of thinking that his employer will welcome his advice and suggestions. Let him disabuse his mind of that idea. A boy who enters business life is expected merely to carry out orders; to do what he is told without delay, demur, or deviation.

For Beginners in Football.

One of our readers writes saying that his school is buying a football, and would like to know how best to learn the game. There are probably others interested, and they will find all the necessary information in the following clear article by Walter Camp, published in 'Spalding's Official Guide':—

Those who are taking up the sport for the first time should observe certain rules which will enable them to become adept players with less mistakes than perhaps would otherwise fall to their lot.

A beginner in football should do two things: He should read the rules, and he should, if possible, watch the practice. If the latter be impossible, he and his men must, after having read the rules, start in and, with eleven on a side, play according to their own interpretation of these rules. When differences of opinion arise as to the meaning of any rule, a letter addressed to some one of the players upon prominent teams will almost always elicit a ready and satisfactory answer.

The first thing to be done in starting the practice is to provide the accessories of the game, which, in football, are of the simplest kind. The field should be marked out with ordinary lime lines, enclosing a space of 330 feet long and 160 feet wide. While not absolutely necessary, it is customary to mark the field

also with transverse lines every five yards, for the benefit of the referee in determining how far the ball is advanced at every down. In the middle of the lines forming the ends of the field, the goal-posts are erected, and should be eighteen feet six inches apart, with cross-bar ten feet from the ground. The posts should project several feet above the cross-bar. The ball used is an oval leather cover containing a rubber inner, which is inflated by means of a small air pump or the lungs. The costumes of the players form another very important feature and should be of a proper and serviceable nature. Canvas jackets made to fit closely, but not too tightly, and lace up in front, or jerseys, with leather patches on elbows and shoulders, are worn. The trousers should be of some stout material, fustian, for example, and well padded. This padding can be done by any seamstress, quilting in soft material over knees and thighs. Long woollen stockings are worn, and not infrequently shin guards, by men playing in the forward line. The most important feature of the entire uniform is the shoe. This may be the ordinary canvas and leather baseball shoe with leather crosspieces nailed across the sole to prevent slipping, but the best shoes are made entirely of leather, lacing well up on the ankles, and the soles provided with a

small leather spike, which can be renewed when worn down. Inside this shoe, and either attached to the bottom of it or not, as preferred, a thin leather anklet laces tightly over the foot, and is an almost sure preventive of sprained ankles. The cap may be of almost any variety, except in the cases of half-backs and back, who should have caps with visors to protect their eyes from the sun when catching a long kick. Underneath the canvas jackets any woollen underwear may be put on, most players wearing knit jerseys.

The team of eleven men is usually divided into seven rushers or forwards, who stand in a line facing their seven opponents; a quarter-back, who stands just behind this line; two half-backs, a few yards behind the quarter-back; and finally, a full-back or goal tender, who stands at kicking distance behind the half-backs. This gives the general formation, but is, of course, dependent upon the plays to be executed.

Before commencing practice, a man should be chosen to act as referee, umpire and linesman, for in practice games it is hardly necessary to have more than one official. The two sides then toss up, and the one winning the toss has choice of goal or kick-off. If there be a wind, the winner will naturally and wisely take the goal from which that wind is blowing and allow his opponent to have the ball. If there be no advantage in the goals he may choose the kick-off, and his opponents in that case take whichever goal they like. The two teams then line up; the holders of the ball placing it upon the exact centre of the field, and the opponents being obliged to stand back in their own territory at least ten yards, until the ball has been touched with the foot. Some men of the side having the kick-off must then kick the ball at least ten yards into the opponents' territory. Preferably, therefore, he will send it across the goal line or else as far as he can, and still have his forwards reach the spot in season to prevent too great headway being acquired by the opponents' interference, but he will not kick it across the side line. The opponents then catch it and return it by a kick, or they run with it. If one of them runs with it he may be tackled by the opponents. As soon as the ball is fairly held; that is, both player and ball brought to a standstill, the referee blows his whistle and the runner has the ball 'down,' and someone upon his side, usually the man called the snap-back or centre-rush, must place the ball on the ground at that spot for a 'scrimmage,' as it is termed. The ball is then put in play again (while the men of each team keep on their own side of the ball, under the penalty of a foul or off-side play) by the snap-back's kicking the ball or snapping it back, either with his foot, or more commonly with his hands, to a player of his own side just behind him, who is called the quarter-back. The ball is in play, and both sides may press forward as soon as the ball is put in motion by the snap-back. Naturally, however, as the quarter-back usually passes it still further behind him to a half-back, or back, to kick or run with, it is the opposing side which is most anxious to push forward, while the side having the ball endeavor by all lawful means to retard that advance until their runner or kicker has had time to execute his play. It is this antagonism of desire on the part of both sides that has given rise to the special legislation regarding the use of the hands, body and arms of the contestants—and beginners must carefully note the distinction. As soon as the snap-back has sent the ball behind him, he has really placed all the men in his own line off-side; that is, between the ball and the opponents' goal, and they, therefore, can theoretically occupy only the position in which they stand, while the opponents have the legal right to run past them as quickly as possible. For this reason, and bearing in mind that the men 'on side' have the best claim to right of way, it has been enacted that the side having possession of the ball may not use their hands or arms, but only their bodies, when thus off-side, to obstruct or interrupt their adversaries, while the side running through in the endeavor to stop the runner, or secure possession of the ball, may use their hands and arms to make passage for themselves.

(To be Continued.)

STAMPS OF ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

(From the 'Collector's Magazine'.)

Probably to very few persons outside the ranks of the stamp collectors it is known that certain of the colleges at the two great universities of Oxford and Cambridge for a period of years used postage stamps of their own creation to prepay intercollege and other local correspondence.

In issuing postage stamps for the prepayment of their own correspondence the colleges undoubtedly took their stand upon 'certain privileges and immunities in the matter of letters and correspondence' (I am quoting the Rev. Hayman Cummings) which the two universities had enjoyed 'from time immemorial,' and which were confirmed from time to time by acts of parliament. 'It is certain,' adds Mr. Hayman Cummings, 'that for a hundred years, perhaps for several centuries past, the considerable correspondence of the several thousand members of the Oxford University was carried, as might well be supposed, by the messengers of the various colleges, according to a recognized system, and to this the introduction of the imperial postage stamp in 1840 made no difference.'

The stamps, of course, were only an outward and visible token of the time-honored system of letter carrying in the university cities. The stamps have gone, but the system, with certain modifications, remains in force to this day. It may even be claimed that the stamps have not entirely vanished, for in the case of one college, as the Rev. Hayman Cummings informs us, 'the college arms on the flap of the envelope frame the letter for delivery.'

Old Shaw, the Lifeguardman.

WHY HE'S A MODEL OF THE WHOLE BRITISH ARMY HIMSELF.

(By E. Bruce Low, M.A.)

There still live in this country descendants of a Waterloo hero who was known throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain, and whose glorious death on that field was universally lamented.

Lieutenant Shaw was looked upon by the citizens of London and of his native county of Nottingham as the embodiment of courage, coolness, and bulldog tenacity. 'Old Shaw, the Lifeguardman!' says Dickens in 'Bleak House.' 'Why, he's a model of the whole British army in himself. Ladies and gentlemen, I'd give a fifty-pound note to be such a figure of a man.' He had come to London from Cossall, his native village, a short time before entering the army; and in an age when pugilism was patronized by all classes, his feats in the prize-ring brought him to the notice of princes and peers, and rendered him the hero of the whole sporting fraternity. When he had reached the age of eighteen years he was cordially received into the ranks of the Second Life Guards. He is described as remarkably large-limbed for his age, of great muscular strength; and it is satisfactory to know that he possessed a fair education and held a good character, with the result that it was not long before he was promoted to the rank of corporal, which, as is well known, corresponds to that of sergeant in line regiments.

Numerous incidents in his career at this period are still remembered in the ranks. At the beginning of the nineteenth century it was usual for the lower orders to cast vulgar abuse upon private soldiers and on one occasion Shaw was followed and insulted by a number of strongly built roughs. Determined to put an end to the continuance of this practice towards himself and his fellows, Shaw resolved to tackle the crowd, and soon threw three of their number sprawling in the gutter; but on recovering themselves they again set upon the Lifeguardman. In a few minutes he had dealt out such a lesson to them that the whole crowd was put to flight.

It was at this time that he was selected by the well-known artist Haydon to sit as his model for some of his famous paintings. In height he was over six feet, with a fair complexion, gray eyes, light hair, and a round visage, and so magnificently developed as to be universally admired.

On April 8, 1815, Shaw was virtually champion of England. Less than a month before this, Napoleon Bonaparte had returned to France from Elba, and Wellington had hurried from the Peace Conference at Vienna, with full powers as commander-in-chief of the allied army, to oppose any movement which 'the little Caporal' might make towards the Rhine or the Belgian capital. Shaw had henceforth to face the sterner work of the battlefield; for, although his admirers offered to buy him out of the army when the order for foreign service was received, he refused, and the following facts, made known to us by a near relative, and, we believe, now published for the first time, make his refusal more meritorious than has hitherto appeared. It seems that when war broke out Shaw was hurriedly married before leaving England, and placed his young wife in the safe keeping of her own parents, who resided in the neighborhood of Rugby, in Staffordshire. A son was born, who remained with Shaw's widow mother, and later, when a youth, earned a living as a miller. If Shaw was the hero of London sportsmen before the war, he immediately became the idol of the whole nation at Waterloo. After a short period spent in cantonments with the First Cavalry Brigade, under Lord Edward Somerset, Shaw's regiment received orders to march to Quatre Bras on the morning of June 16, the day when Napoleon was defeating the Prussian army at Ligny, while Ney was endeavoring to gain a similar victory over the hastily formed advance guard of the British army. Wellington had prophesied, after an inspection of the dispositions of the Prussian army, that it would receive a most d-d licking, and this was amply fulfilled, with the result that the victorious British wing of the allied army was compelled to carry out a parallel retreat, so as to protect the Prussian flank and at the same time over Brussels.

On June 17 Shaw's brigade saw some fighting with the French cavalry in the neighborhood of Genappe, when the Guards overthrew the lighter French lancers. Thereafter the retreat was completed without molestation, and the brigade took up a position on the high ground through which the main road to Brussels ran. A corresponding parallel high ridge was soon occupied by the French army. The country has been too often described to necessitate other details being given here; but the reader may be reminded that on the extreme right of the British position lay the chateau of Hougomont, in the centre the farmhouse of La Haye Sainte, and on the extreme left the village of Papelotte. The Horse Guards were drawn up on the slope in the rear of La Haye Sainte, and here some of the fiercest fighting of the day took place. As is well known, the soldiers spent the night of June 17 and the morning of June 18 in the greatest discomfort, after their long march from Quatre Bras in the sweltering heat of midsummer. A downpour of rain continued throughout the night in tropical torrents, while the lightning played around them. The men were without protection, and lay upon the muddy ground, rising next morning thoroughly stiff and chilled. Shaw's regiment was composed of tall, muscular men, about six feet in height, and the powerful black horses which they rode exceeded sixteen hands high. Every man wore a

brass helmet with a blue-and-red crest and a scarlet-and-white plume on the left of it. Unlike the French cavalry, they had discarded the cuirass. Their dress was a double-breasted red coat, with blue trousers, and they wore a sash of scarlet round the waist. Their arms were carbines, pistols and long swords. The Second Life Guards were commanded by the Honorable Lieut.-Colonel E. P. Lygon, son of Earl Beauchamp.

At eleven o'clock, when the first cannon-shot was fired, Corporal Shaw was engaged with some of his comrades at a distant part of the field foraging for supplies; but he sharply called together his men, and had joined his regiment before the first cavalry charge was made.

The advance of Prince Jerome's corps on Hougomont took place about one o'clock; and while the attention of the British army was directed to that quarter, Bonaparte delivered his first grand attack upon the centre and left of the allied position. The French force employed was of overwhelming strength, and succeeded in producing a panic among the Dutch-Belgian troops slightly in advance of the cross-road which marked the crown of the ridge behind which the allied army lay. The attacking infantry force was composed of four divisions from D'Erlon's infantry, Roussel's cavalry division, a division of light cavalry, chasseurs, and lancers, and seventy-four guns. The advance of the French infantry compelled the British battalions to deploy into line; and so soon as this was effected, Roussel's cavalry charged among the allied regiments and cut into a number of them, with the result that the moment appeared so critical that Lord Uxbridge, in command of the British cavalry, was compelled to take immediate action. He ordered the Union Brigade on the left to support Picton's troops, who were being threatened by three divisions, and he himself determined to lead Lord Edward Somerset's brigade of Guards simultaneously upon the fourth of the infantry divisions, which had reached the British line on the west of La Haye Sainte, and, if possible, to overthrow at the same time the cuirassiers and carbineers composing Roussel's cavalry division.

In the British advance the First Life Guardsmen rode on the right, the Second Life Guards on the left, and the Dragoon Guards in the centre. Corporal Shaw occupied the centre of the left squadron of the Second Guards. Opposed to him was a line of cuirassiers. Both forces were riding at full speed, and neither attempted to draw rein or to avoid the combat. It was remarked that in consequence of the British swords being shorter than those of the cuirassiers, the Guardsmen were forced to wedge themselves in between the files of the enemy before they could strike effectively. This they were able to do exactly as in the Heavy Brigade charges at Balaklava, by superiority of weight and strength. Lord Edward Somerset compared the ringing of the British sword upon the French armor to 'the hammering of many tinkers at work,' and the noise of the charge was soon mingled with the groans and shouts of the combatants. It was not long, however, before the masses of Frenchmen in the scrimmage were borne down and forced across the ridge by the red-coated Guardsmen. All along the flanks and rear the cuirassiers began to gallop wildly from the field, while the main body was pressed down the ascent to the plain beyond La Haye Sainte. The Second Life Guards rode obliquely through the cuirassiers, who had been checked by the unexpected obstacle of a hidden hollow way (the 'Chemin creux' of Victor Hugo) cut in the ridge where the cross or 'verd cocoon' road left the main Brussels road. The Frenchmen sought to regain the high ground, but were pursued by the Life Guards, who came upon them at full speed and compelled a number of the French cavalry to return and seek concealment in the hollow way, in the hope of escaping to the main road. The Second Life Guards, however, pursued them so hotly as to be themselves thrown into some confusion by the broken nature of the ground.

It was when the combatants reached La Haye Sainte that Corporal Shaw distinguished himself in a desperate hand-to-hand contest on the level ground adjoining the farmhouse.

(To be Continued.)

PUZZLES.

ORIGINAL SQUARE.

Repaired.
A musical work.
An outcast.
Perpendicular.
Weapons.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of eleven letters, and my whole is an Irish town.
My 2, 3 is a proposition.
My 9, 8, 7 is a color.
My 10, 5, 11 is a boy's name.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 is an English town.

DIAMONDS.

1. A fifth of cream; a pole; a boy's name; an institution for higher education; severe; decline of life; a fifth of cream.
2. A fourth of dark; a boy's name; a girl's name; a European country; rank; second person of verb to be; a fourth of dark.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

A PROVERB WITH MISSING CONSONANTS.
'Handsome is that handsome does.'

A DIAMOND.

O
E L L
C L O U D
L U G
D

JUMBLED FLOWERS.
Honey-suckle, Anemone, Marigold, Mignonette, Dahlia.

Indoor and Outdoor.

THE ODOR OF SPRING.

John Burroughs writes in 'The Country Calendar' for May as follows:—

'The first perfume of vernal bloom drifting upon the breeze, thrilling your sense as you walk the highway, or cross the little hill by the footpath, usually appears in early May. It is faint and delicate, but unmistakable—it is a token of bloom somewhere. One throws up his head and sniffs it and searches for it, as he would bend his ear for some faint, far-off strain of music. Is it a breath of the myriad opening buds in field and wood, or has the south wind brought it from warmer climes? For years I was much puzzled as to the origin of this rare, elusive odor of early May mornings. Now I am convinced it comes from the blossoming elms; I have traced it home. There seems to be only a brief period, probably only one or two mornings, when the elms emit this delicious odor. It is the same with the sugar maple bloom. It is not every spring that I catch its perfume. It seems heavier than that of the elm and does not drift so far upon the breeze, but it is equally brief and uncertain. In both cases the atmospheric conditions must be favorable; a warm, moist, gentle south-west wind and a day that woe and careses all things.'

CHARITABLE SPARROWS.

The sparrow has never been noted for its good works and kind deeds, but the following little story throws a new light on these despised little scrappers.

Last spring a young robin was found floundering about a gentleman's lawn. It was unable to fly, and had evidently fallen from its nest. Fearing that the cat might devour it in the night, this gentleman took the bird to the rear of his yard and placed it in an enclosure covered with a wire screen. While dressing the next morning he looked out of his window and was amazed at the action of a couple of sparrows who were carrying worms to the young robin in the enclosure. They would fly away only to return a few moments later with worms, which they dropped through the screen into the upturned mouth of the captive. They kept up this charitable feeding until the robin was liberated, and even then they hovered around like self-appointed guardians.—Washington 'Star.'

AN ELEPHANT AND HIS MOTHER.

Elephants dearly love a joke. When engaged in the timber trade in Burma, I observed some queer pranks played by them. On one occasion I saw a calf play a most ludicrous trick on its mother. The older animal was hauling a log, which 50 coolies could not have moved, from a river to the sawmills, quite unconscious of any guile in the bosom of her offspring. The youngster took a turn with his trunk round one of the chain traces, and pulled back with all his might. This additional weight caused the mother to stop and look behind her; but, on discovering the cause, she gravely shook her head, and prepared to resume her task of drawing the log to the mill. This was just what the little imp expected; and, before the strain was put on again, he kicked out the iron hook which fastened the long chain to the log. As the mother again began to pull, he held back with all his strength on the train until her muscles were in full play, and then suddenly let go. The effect was disastrous in the extreme. Down went the old elephant on her knees, and her driver described a most graceful and prolonged curve before he landed on the ground. But, like a cat, he struck on his feet, and, blurring out some heavy Burmese exclamations of wrath, he whispered a few words in the ear of the amazed victim of this unflinching practical joke. She seemed to understand him at once, and there ensued one of the most exciting chases it has ever been my good fortune to witness.

The calf scented danger the moment he saw the driver whisper to his mother, and he placed a large stack of timber between the enraged animal and himself as speedily as possible. Elephants seem too clumsy to do much running, but these two coursed up and down the yard in a manner which astonished me. The youngster was more quick in turning, but at last he was cornered. The maternal trunk smote him on the loins. He gave a shriek; at a second stroke he dropped on his knees, and took his punishment bravely and patiently. A few minutes later he walked past us to his shed; but his trunk was drooping, and the great tears were coursing silently down his india-rubber cheeks.

I was sorry for the poor little fellow, and I noticed that at dinner-time his mother was gently rubbing him down with her trunk, and manifesting many signs of affection.—'Chums.'

COURAGE OF WILD BOAR.

(From 'Outing'.)

The wild boar never loses his head—or his heart; such courage I have never beheld in any four-footed creature. He has all the cunning commonly accredited to the Devil, and in his rage is a demon that will charge anything of any size. I have seen a small boar work his way through a pack of dogs, and his smaller brother, the peccary, in Brazil, send a man up a tree and keep him there. The boar looks ungainly, but the Indian species is as fleet as a horse for about three-quarters of a mile. He begins with flight, shifts to cunning and finally stands to the fight with magnificent courage, facing any odds. As riding upon him, you are about to plant your spear he will dart—'jink,' as they call it in India—to one side, repeating the performance several times, until he finds he cannot shake you, when, turning suddenly, with ears cocked and eyes glittering, he will charge furiously. If not squarely met with a well aimed and firmly held spear, he will upset both horse and rider. Hurling himself again and again against the surrounding spears, he will keep up his charge until killed, when he dies without a groan.

Home Department.

A Spring Shower.

Birds on the boughs before the buds
Begin to burst in the spring.
Bending their heads to the April floods,
Too much out of breath to sing!

They chirp, 'Hey-day! How the rain comes
down!
Comrades, cuddle together!
Cling to the bark so rough and brown.
For this is April weather.

'Oh, the warm, beautiful, drenching rain!
I don't mind it, do you?

Soon will the sky be clear again,
Smiling and fresh and blue,
'Sweet and sparkling is every drop,
That slides from the soft, grey clouds;
Blossoms will blush to the very top
Of the bare old tree in crowds.

'Oh, the warm, delicious, hopeful rain!
Let us be glad together.
Summer comes flying in beauty again
Through the stifling April weather.'

—Celia Thaxter.

Junkets and Cream.

(By Annie E. E. Argall, in London 'S.S. Times'.)

To go a-junketing in the early morning
was one of the old-time glories of May-day.
When Spring assumed her fresh,
green garments at Eastertide, the young
girls donned their white dresses out of
compliment to her sweet new beauty. By
five o'clock the birds singing in the bud-
ding hedges and tall leafy trees would
have a merry echo to their morning lays
in the happy laughter of the lads and
lasses swinging gaily through the shel-
tered lanes.

are the cows, so it is still a dairy. Look
at that sweet bit of May on that young
tree there. The old trees on this side of
the road are all gone, but the road to the
swanpool is the same as ever. Do you
mind, Geo—rge—?

But Mr. Trebilcock was striding up the
garden path, and his wife's reminiscences
were checked for a while. A rosy-cheeked
woman with a child pulling at her apron,
responded to the visitor's somewhat pon-
derous knock at the newly-painted door.

Their little jokes were almost innocent
of humor; their conversation never touch-
ed any of the modern problems of science;
the mysteries of automobile and free-wheel
were as yet far in the distance, and the
pure air and safety of the roads unchal-
lenged. The horizon of these early revel-
ers was bounded by long hours of daily
labor, lightened only by the love and es-
prit-de-corps of mutual companionship;
and yet they were happy in a glad, free
ease almost unknown to-day. (At least,
so the old folks say.)

'Junkets, sir? Yes, I can get you some
in a few minutes; the milk is already
warm. Would you step inside?'

She opened the parlor door as she
spoke, revealing the dainty newness of its
furniture and snowy grace of its laun-
dered curtains.

Of all the farms in the neighborhood,
'Whitehorn' held the supremacy in the
matter of firm-set junkets with a liberal
allowance of yellow cream. The better-
class folk were served in the parlor under
the direct patronage of Miss Becky Trebil-
cock; but they missed the hilarity of the
boys and girls clustering around the back
door awaiting their turn for penolds and
hapoths (penny-worths and half-penny-
worths) of junket. These brought their
own cups, and a few of the more dainty
of the girls provided themselves with a
spoon. Then there were bits of sugar
produced from various screws of paper, and
the feast began.

'Or perhaps the lady would like to see
the dairy; most people do. The morn-
ing's milk is just in, so you must excuse
it's not being so tidy as I would like.'

Rather wistfully they entered the dairy,
admiring its appointments, yet casting
longing glances towards the kitchen, which
almond seemed to bear any likeness to the
comfortable rhabdiness of a former age.

All the cups and spoons did duty for
many a 'turn about'; sweethearts shared
the same mug, Zacky with true courtliness
leaving the rich daub of cream for his
maid, and 'Chilla, with delicate self-re-
pression, giving her shiner (her beau) the
larger share of the appetizing curd. Ever-
y girl had her bo-hay of fragrant starry
bawthorn, and each had his token of May
stuck jauntily on his shabby head-gear.

'I am sure those brass candlesticks on
the mantelpiece are the same as Miss
Becky used to have,' whispered Peggy,
as they took their seats to await the ar-
rival of the junket. 'Did you notice
them, George, as we passed the kitchen?'

Of the merry group about the farm-
house door on this particular morning,
Peggy Trestrail and George Henry Trebil-
cock were among the merriest. Peggy's
cup was filled again and again; Miss Becky
literally piling on the cream in response
to George's unwonted payment of a whole
sixpence. But, then, 'courtin' days' do
not last forever, and this was their very
first, George and Peggy having 'fixed it
up' that same morning in their ramble
across the headland that stretched between
the swanpool and the rippling waters of
the deep blue sea.

'What for should I forget it, me dear?
Them was happy days.'

'An' we've had over fifty years on 'em,
countin' the courtin' days.'

'Ay, over fifty years of joy and sor-
row. Ded 'ee ever regret it, Peggy?'

'I kin't help bein' happy,' Peggy said,
with a radiance that lit up her homely
little face with a beauty born of heaven.
'Even the very birds do seem to sing
sweeter this mornin'.' An' ed'n the cream
lovely!

'Times is changed, Peggy,' said George,
abruptly, after eating a few mouthfuls.

'Yes, George.' Among themselves they
frequently used the homely vernacular of
their early youth. 'Do 'ee mind us, and
we only had one spoon between us, and
used to eat our junket out of a mug?'

Two years later they were married in
Budoek Church, and kept up the wedding
with a junketing at the old spot. It was
later in the day, however, and the party
was a small one. But the junkets and
cream were perfect, and out of considera-
tion for the wedding finery Miss Becky
entertained her 'paying guests' in the big
kitchen, and donned a silken apron in
honor of the occasion.

'What for should I, George?' Uncon-
sciously she echoed his words. 'We've
bin together awl the time, an' the Lord
have bin good to us awl through.'

'But we've had our sorrows, wife. There
was the fire out in Kentucky, and the day
when little George was brought home dead
an' the time when you had the fever.
My! I thought I should a-lost 'ee then.'

'Here's to long life for 'ee, Miss Becky,'
said big Cap'n Tom, Peggy's eldest bro-
ther. 'May us 'ave many junketin' in
this ere place.'

'Yes, George. I can't eat no more junk-
et and cream, an' my heart do seem too
full for words; but 'tis sweeter than ever.'

'The cream or the junket, lass?'

Fifty years passed, and the old thatched
collage was repaired by a model dairy
whose outbuildings alone would put the
old house to shame, though not altogether
on the score of picturesque beauty. The
bright May morning was still fresh when
a well-appointed carriage and pair drove
up to the little green gate. With his nose
well tilted the coachman opened the door,
and said with a certain polite grimace:

'What for should I, George?' Uncon-
sciously she echoed his words. 'We've
bin together awl the time, an' the Lord
have bin good to us awl through.'

Home Thoughts.

IN TOUCH WITH NATURE.

'They have pulled the old place down,'
Peggy, he said, in a low voice to his wife,
as he assisted her from the carriage.
'Shall we go in or not?'

'Oh, yes, George; you promised,' was
the half-reproachful answer. 'See, there

'I consider that even a square foot of
earth is a precious possession, considering
its possibilities,' said a woman who thanks
heaven every day she lives that she is in
touch with nature and can, whatever else

happens to her, enjoy the unending re-
sources of its kingdom. 'I cannot under-
stand,' she continued, 'why people who
have backyard in town allow them to re-
main dreary little patches of ground, of-
ten squalid in their ugliness and hardly
ever attractive. Why, such a bit of moth-
er earth, extending 'way, 'way down into
the mysteries of the under world, should
be viewed in the light of a responsibility,
a charge, to make it yield its virtues and
hidden properties to cheer and benefit the
household? The other day I had luncheon
with a friend, and as we were leaving the
room she called me to the window.

'Look,' she said, 'how neat our back
area looks. It always annoyed me with
its bare, ugly appearance, and now at
least it looks tidy.' What do you think
she had done? She had actually covered
the whole space with starting red brick!
'It cost a good deal,' she said complac-
ently, 'but I think it was worth it.'

'When I thought of the tender, velvety
turf and gay border of flowers and the
nice little kitchen bed of parsley, let-
tuce, etc., all of which she might have
had with no expense and but little trou-
ble,' I groaned. 'Why, dear woman,' I
exclaimed, 'how could you cover up God's
good earth in that way?' She looked at
me as if I were crazy. 'If you call a
city backyard God's good earth,' she said
quite reprovingly, 'I am sorry for you.'

'I heard another friend excusing the for-
lorn appearance of her back yard, saying
that, of course, with drying the clothes
and storing the packing boxes it was im-
possible to do anything to it. "The child-
ren are begging me to have a garden
there," she laughed. "I think if they
began to dig it would be the last touch to
its hideousness." I could have told her
of a plot 25 by 30 feet which was used as
a drying yard, and which yet yielded its
increase. In the middle of a velvet turf,
converted by mowing and fertilizing into a
smooth green carpet, was a patent dryer
for the clothes, which only extended its
umbrella-like areas over the grass on
Mondays and Tuesdays and remained
closed the rest of the week. The high
walls were covered with wistaria and other
flowing vines. A gay border in which
bloomed the earliest bulbs and afterwards
the bright annuals, ran around three sides
of the space, with a neat walk separating
it from the centre square of turf. All
this, with the exception of the very heav-
iest work, had been accomplished by a
woman and her two little children, the
latter having learned more by helping to
redeem that bit of ground from ignom-
iniousness than many of their lessons from
books.'—Tribune, New York.

With the Children.

THE MOTHER.

(Sarah Louise Arnold, in the 'Congrega-
tionalist and Christian World'.)
Some there be that sow the seed and reap
the golden grain;
And some there be that buy and sell, and
find therein their gain;
And some do build with skillful craft; and
some with curious art.
Do paint or carve; and some do sing;—So
each doth do his part.

And some there be—most blessed these—to
deeds of mercy given;
And some do heal the sick, and some do
lead the way to Heaven;
But holiest task of all is thine, oh Moth-
er, with thy child!

For thee and him all workers toil, all
craftsmen carve and build.
Make pure thy heart, oh Mother-saint,
that pure thy son's may be;
Make strong thy soul, with courage strong,
that he may learn of thee;
Make true thy word, thine act, thy
thought, that truth may make him free;
And pour thy noble life for his! So safe
our land shall be.

THE ANTISEPTIC BABY AND THE MOTHER BABY.

Theodore Alexander Mason blinked both
eyes solemnly and continued to suck his
toe. John Elder Smith watched him con-
temptuously a moment and then said:
'For a regulation, up to date, sterilized,
peptonized baby, I should hardly think
your present occupation was entirely sani-
tary.'

'Nonsense,' quoth Theodore Alexander,
gravely removing the toe for a moment,
'that's because you're only an old-fash-
ioned mother baby. I have five or six
baths every day—two all-overs, and about
four partials. My toes are immaculate.'

To a stupid grown up the above conver-
sation would have sounded very much like
'Goo-goo,' 'Bah,' 'Boo'; but that shows
how ignorant grown-ups sometimes are.
Theodore Alexander and John Elder, though
neither had quite reached his first birth-
day, understood each other perfectly. John
Elder continued the conversation:
'Well, I have one bath every day and I
think that's quite enough. Of course my
mamma washes my face and hands when-
ever I get them smeary, but I guess my
toes are as sanitary as yours. I suck them
lots and it doesn't seem to hurt me.'

'How much do you weigh?' asked The-
odore Alexander.
'Just twenty-six pounds without my
clothes on. What do you weigh?'

'Oh, I only weigh nineteen,' said The-
odore Alexander, loftily. 'Nurse says it
isn't healthy for children to weigh too
much, and she's trained and knows what
she's talking about.'

'Well, I haven't any nurse at all, but
my mamma has six children and I guess
she's learned something from experience.
You used to have colic awful bad, didn't
you, Theodore Alexander?'

'Well, I guess I did. I don't believe any
baby ever had colic worse than I did.'

'Pooh!' said John Elder. 'I don't know
what a stomach ache is like. It seems to
me that proves that—'

'Nonsense; it doesn't prove a thing but
ignorance. My nurse says children must
have colic. It's healthy, because crying
expands the lungs.'

John Elder looked incredulous. Sudden-
ly he puckers up his tiny nose.

'What makes you smell so queer, The-
odore Alexander?'

'Why, silly, that's the antiseptic soap.
I don't exactly like the odor myself, but
it's a germ killer and very desirable.'

'The soap my mamma uses doesn't
smell at all, but she powders me with
lovely scented talcum after my bath. I
prefer my scent to yours, Theodore Alex-
ander.'

'Oh, I don't care if you do, you old
mother baby.'

'I'm glad I'm a mother baby. I heard
my big sister ask mamma the other day
what was the difference between a
mother baby and an antiseptic baby. Mam-
ma said she hadn't time to explain the
difference just then, but it was about
as great as the difference between a hen's
egg and a store egg. She laughed awfully
hard when she said that. What makes
you so cross, Theodore Alexander. I
guess you're hungry.'

'Hungry? Well, I rather guess I am, but
my nurse knows better than to feed me
out of time. I've got to wait an hour yet.'

'My, I'm glad I have a mamma instead
of a nurse. When I get hungry I just get
up on my mamma's lap and suck my
thumb hard as I can. She understands
what that means, and I usually get a
cracker.'

'What do crackers taste like?' said The-
odore Alexander, curiously.

'Oh, kind of like—' John Elder hesi-
tated and puckered up his little forehead.
'Well, the nearest I can tell you is, they're
soft and smooth, and—a well, like the
end of your chamois washrag when you've
sucked it a while, only sweet, like there
was sugar all through it.'

'Um—I'd like to taste one. That sounds
pretty good. You're allowed to put most
anything you like in your mouth, ain't
you, John Elder?'

'Well, not anything, of course, but my
mamma lets me suck all of my toys ex-
cept the painted ones. My rabbit's ears
are my favorite things to suck. Try it—
here.'

He thrust a little white, worsted bunny
with pink, wet ears towards Theodore
Alexander. The latter looked at it long-
ingly, then hesitated a moment, and final-
ly grasped it in both hands and thrust the
ears into his mouth.

'It's lots better than toes,' quoth John
Elder.

Just then the nurse, Miss Nottall, dis-
covered her charge's occupation. With an
exclamation of horror, she rushed across
the room, gathered the resisting Theodore
Alexander in her arms, jerked the bunny
from his mouth, and bore him screaming
to the bathroom. John Elder heard her
sary:

'You naughty, naughty boy! To suck
the ears of a nasty germ rabbit. Where
is the soap and the antiseptic gauze?
That mouth shall have one good wash-
ing.'

The infuriated Theodore Alexander was
sneaking defiantly, and John Elder
chuckled to himself. His mother heard
him murmur, 'Bug-a-bum-bah' as he
crawled after the discarded bunny and
thrust it into his rosy mouth.

At the end of an hour the children were
again playing peacefully upon the floor,
when nurse and mother entered, the for-
mer bearing a bottle of milk.

'Ugh,' sighed Theodore Alexander, 'here's
where I get my mouth washed again.'

He submitted ungraciously to the opera-
tion, knowing there would be no dinner
until the antiseptic gauze had found its
way to every crevice of the tiny mouth.
Meanwhile John Elder sat upon his moth-
er's knee, enjoying his dinner blissfully.
Once he looked up to remark to his play-
mate:

'I don't wonder you rebel. My mamma
washes my mouth each morning, and she
thinks that's often enough.'

'But nurse and I know it isn't,' said
Theodore Alexander, as he was deposited
upon the lounge. 'It's one of the hard-
ships that well brought up children must
endure.'

When the meal was ended little The-
odore Alexander was borne off by Miss No-
tall, placed in a completely darkened room
and left to himself. For half an hour he
fretted and cried, knowing, however,
that no one could come near him until
he had slept the required length of time.
Finally he gave up and fell asleep with
two teardrops glistening upon the little
face.

'Mrs. Smith, in the meantime, gathered
her little son close to her breast.

'Would he like his mother to sing him a
pretty story, my precious?'

'Um,' said John Elder, and then he lis-
tened attentively to the most wonderful
tale of pussy cats, and doggies, and lots
of other things.

Only once he interrupted, just as he
was falling into a dose. He lifted the
chubby hands to his mother's face and
sleepily murmured.

'I love you, mamma dear, I'm so glad
I'm a mother baby.'

But all his mother heard was 'Bah-
bum-bah.'—The 'Sun,' N.Y.

Home Work Room.

HOW TO RENOVATE BLACK LACE.

Spread the lace out on a sheet of paper,
and brush carefully with a soft brush,
then shake it to free it from as much dust
as possible.

If it is spotted or stained in any way,
rub it gently with a sponge dipped in cold

tea, and then allow the lace to soak for at
least half an hour in tea prepared in the
following manner: Put into a small lined
saucepan one teaspoonful of gum arabic,
one dessertspoonful of dry tea and a pint
of boiling water.

Simmer these slowly over the fire, stir-
ring occasionally until the gum is dissolved
and then strain into a basin.

The gum arabic in the tea will give a
slight stiffness to the lace.

If the lace is made of silk, one teaspoon-
ful of alcohol may be added to the other
ingredients, which will help to give the
silk a gloss. This is also a good way to
stiffen black muslin.

After the lace has been soaked in the
above solution for the necessary time,
squeeze it gently between the hands and
then in the folds of a cloth, and put it
through the wringer.

Put out all the points with the fingers,
roll the lace in a dry cloth and let it re-
main at least an hour before ironing.
When about to iron, spread a sheet of kit-
chen paper, smooth side uppermost, on a
piece of double felt or thick ironing blank-
et; spread the lace smoothly on top of
this and place another piece of paper, with
the glossy side downward, on the top.

If the rough side of the paper is placed
next the lace it will peel off in small pieces.
Iron the lace carefully on the top of the
paper with a cool iron, and, when partly
finished, remove the paper, pull out the
points of lace and then iron again with
the paper over.

Never touch the lace with the bare iron,
as any glazing would quite spoil its ap-
pearance. When quite dry hang up the
lace to air. The washing and dressing of
lace is certainly a work which requires
time and care; it cannot be hurried over,
but it is interesting and nothing better re-
pays for the time and labor bestowed upon
it.

A SPRING-CLEANING SONG.

Can you sing? Then sing
A house-cleaning song,
To make the house ring
When tempers go wrong;
Sing something bright,
Or say something funny,
For all will go right
When tempers are sunny.

Don't wear your worst gow,
Or tie up your head;
Don't carry a frown—
A picture to dread;
House-cleaning is fun
If taken that way,
So let in the sun
And be merry and gay.

Have a dinner that's nice,
And take time to eat—
To starve the whole household
Will not make them neat;
Have a good time,
Instead of a fit—
I'm penning this rhyme
While resting a bit.
—Annie A. Preston.

For the Housekeeper.

SERVANTS AND CLUTTER.

(By Elia Morris Kretschmar.)

Who can estimate how much the over-
furnishing of homes has to do with the
prevailing discontent among the servant
class? It is not the key to the servant
problem, but it is certainly one of the
factors of discontent in the situation. A
house overladen with furnishings and or-
namental (?) impedimenta is far more dif-
ficult to keep clean, and requires more time
for such cleaning, than a house furnished
according to the ideals of good taste. What
is such extra work 'allowed for' by the
housewife who overfurnishes? It is safe
to answer, rarely, if ever. A housemaid
is expected to care for certain rooms, what-
ever their furnishing, and discontent is, in
many cases, the inevitable result. Where
a single servant is employed, general clean-
ing day is a tax upon strength, nerves and
spirit, which has its influence upon the
work of the rest of the week. Even in
luxurious homes, where many servants
are employed, the handling and care of
very valuable articles is a matter of time
and strain not often sufficiently considered
in the apportioning of duties.

Clutter is too dear to the hearts of nine
women out of ten to hope for its radical
elimination for one or two generations to
come; but a crusade against it may lead
to the granting of a clear patch between
tables for ornaments, tables for tea
things, tables for lamps, pedestals with
statuettes, unsit-able chairs, tiger skins,
with heads to stumple over, etc., etc., for
the plain man of the house, who now, in
many homes, picks his way laboriously,
patiently, and not always without danger,
through the labyrinth of his Lare, and
Fenates.

'The elimination of clutter!' My very
soul responds to the toast! Fancy how
an art critic would voice the sentiments of
every painter and sculptor, living in in-
veighing against 'artistic wastes,' in-
cluding properly describes many dining-rooms,
halls, living rooms, and even libraries in
our 'best' homes. In some such homes,
the inmates seem to have gone 'lamp
mad,' in others 'table mad,' in others still,
'vase mad,' while in one and all of these
that run to 'clutter,' there are the gamut
of bric-a-brac, the inevitable carved or
painted fans, the bits of historic lace, the
exquisite this, and the commonplace that,
with two or three times as many chairs,
sofas, and stools, etc., as are necessary to
proper furnishing. It would be impossi-
ble to describe the mischievous sequen-

Advertisements.

THE MODERN MOTHER

Children shudder at castor oil, and
with good reason. Castor oil is a relic
of old-time barbarism. Not only is it
repulsive to the taste, but it gripes
and tortures delicate children. Modern
mothers use Baby's Own Tablets, a
gentle laxative which does not grip; a
comforting medicine which may be given
to a new-born babe without fear of
harm. These Tablets cure all the minor
ills of little ones, and promote natural
sleep and repose. Mrs. R. H. James,
Fenaghville, Ont., says:—'I find great
satisfaction in the use of Baby's Own
Tablets, and do not know how I could
get along without them. They make
children well, and keep them well.' And
you have a guarantee that there is not
one particle of opiate or harmful drug
in this medicine. Sold by medicine
dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box
by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine
Co., Brockville, Ont.

effects of this art riot in the homes of
people of moderate means, or of those less
fortunate than the 'well-to-do,' where
cheap reproductions and pathetic crude
travesties of costly clutter abound.—In
'God Housekeeping'

Selected Recipes.

Dates Bread.—An excellent breakfast
bread for children or their elders is made
in this way. It should not be cut, how-
ever, the day it is baked. Separate the
dates, put into a pan and cover with lukewarm
water. Wash thoroughly one by
one, drain, then cut in two with a slit
down one side with a sharp knife and re-
move the pit, keeping the dates as whole
as possible. Rinse a second time in warm
water and set aside to dry. Scald three
cups of milk, add one teaspoonful of salt
and a half cup of molasses and cool to
lukewarm. Add half a yeast cake that
has been dissolved in two tablespoonfuls
of lukewarm water, beat well, then sift in
enough flour to make a good drop batter.
Beat thoroughly, then cover and set in a
warm place free from draughts until light.
When light and bubbly on top, add four
cups of the prepared dates and enough
whole wheat flour to make a soft dough.
Turn out on a floured board, and knead
until smooth and velvety to the touch.
Return to the bread bowl, cover and
again let rise until light. Then form into
loaves small ones are preferable—put
into pans and set aside once more to get
light and bake in a moderate oven, a little
hotter at the start than for white bread.

Sweetbread Salad.—Choose large heart
sweetbreads and parboil them in water
with a small onion, a small carrot, a
bunch of parsley and stick of celery. Cool
and cut into dice and mix well with a
stiff mayonnaise. Arrange in centre of a
flat salad dish in nest of lettuce leaves.
Around the edge place a row of the let-
tuce leaves filled with cucumber diced and
mixed with tiny pearl onions, then into
cooked peas, the cucumber dice and peas
having been previously dressed with oil
and vinegar, salt and cayenne.

Sweetbreads, Italian Style.—Soak a pair
of heart sweetbreads in cold water for two
hours, then parboil in water acidulated
with a little lemon juice or tarragon vine-
gar. When done drain and cool, placing
them under a weight. Cut each one into
four pieces and brown nicely in butter,
seasoned with salt, pepper and minced
parsley. Let them cool, then dip into
white glaze or Bechamel sauce, then into
bread crumbs, then into beaten egg, and
again into crumbs and fry in deep fat
until nicely browned. Serve with brown
sauce and mushrooms and individual por-
tions of spaghetti with a slice of tomato
and little grated cheese on top.

Graham Gems with Dates.—These are
especially nice for breakfast, delicious and
wholesome. Beat the yolk of one egg with
a tablespoonful of salt. Next add one
cupful of milk, one-half cup of boiled rice,
a cup and a half of whole wheat or gra-
ham meal, and a scant tablespoonful of
melted butter, and beat vigorously, add a
quarter cupful of sliced dates, a teaspoon-
ful of baking powder and then fold in the
whites of two eggs beaten stiff. Bake in a
hot oven.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

SALVATION WITHOUT WORKS.
First, A perfect righteousness is essen-
tial to eternal salvation. By works of
righteousness shall no man become
righteous. (Rom. iii, 10, 20; Gal. ii,
16.) We are made righteous by faith
in Jesus. (Rom. iii, 24; v, 1, 9; Gal.
iii, 11, 24.) Pharisees had works, but
not righteousness. The publican came
before God as a sinner and returned
home a righteous man. (Luke xviii, 13,
14.) The dying thief went from the
cross to Paradise, an illustration of sal-
vation by faith, and of salvation in a
moment. One believing look to Jesus
saves. Salvation means eternal life, and
that means, its possessor shall never per-
ish. (John x, 27, 28.) Out of death
into life is but a step, but that step
must be taken. Second, The perfect
righteousness of Christ is to all that
trust in Jesus. (Rom. iii, 21-26.) Third,
Good works will not procure salvation,
but they will always accompany it.
(Heb. vi, 9.) Believers are created in
Christ for good works prepared by God,
to be fruitful in every good work. (Eph.
ii, 10; Col. i, 10.) Always abounding
in the work of the Lord. (I Cor. xv,
58.) They are to cleanse themselves,
that they may be fitted for the Mas-
ter's use, prepared unto every good
work. (II Tim. ii, 21.) Let your
light shine before men, that they may
see your good works. A Japanese had
read the Bible, but was not convinced
of its truth. He was travelling in a
train, on which he saw a professing
Christian. He said: 'I will see how she
acts.' Before the journey ended, he
learned from her acts that she was living
out the teaching of the Book. Christians
should be living epistles of Christ. (II
Cor. iii, 2, 3.)

THE HUMAN FAMILY

(Sermon by the Rev. James M. Austin, Economy, Nova Scotia.)

These are the families of the Sons of Noah, after their generations, in their nations. Gen. x., 32.

In the early sections of the book of Genesis the idea of separation is brought to view. This idea comes to prominence in the account of the dispersion of peoples and the confusion of speech. Thereby is prepared the way for the selection and nurturing of a single people through whom all the families of earth shall be blessed.

There doubtless was a purpose in the breaking up of mankind into distinct peoples and in alienating these peoples through a lack of common speech. With Nimrod there appears to have started a kind of ambition which would lead to tyranny and godlessness; and this great design of his was curtailed by the confounding of language and the scattering of a people.

Under the guidance, and the counsel of the same fearless, regnant Christ, we one and all are able to find the way out of all narrowness and prejudice, all meanness and selfishness.

Time will not permit of following up the several Japhetic, Hamitic, and Schematic families, in their respective identifications and historic fortunes. It will suffice to select Gomer. This Gomer has usually been identified with the Cimmerians and other Celtic peoples who early sought a home somewhere between the Caspian and Black Seas.

Who makes of steel a sword for war? May in his work some gladness feel? Yet he does grander work by far Who makes for us a pen of steel: No tool designed To help mankind Can better serve the common weal.

2. This procession of the peoples of antiquity, whose descendants are occupying portions of the inhabited world at the present time, gives cause for reflection that is at once humbling and elevating. Some of the early nations attained a high stage of civilization, and others sank down to a low state of barbarism.

Peoples whose names are hard to pronounce have claims upon us, for humanity is one. We must not lose the significance of human history, we must not spoil the idea of universal brotherhood.

fourteen hundred millions of people now inhabiting the world. For each and for all there is a life-giving message suited to their needs, and fitted for bettering their lives.

3. With the linking of the people of ancient and of modern times, and the recognition of all men as numbered in 'the families of the sons of Noah,' we are urged to consider the world's deepest and ever-abiding need.

Under the guidance, and the counsel of the same fearless, regnant Christ, we one and all are able to find the way out of all narrowness and prejudice, all meanness and selfishness. With love for him regnant in the soul it becomes easier to be hopeful about oneself and others; and as from the mount of vision a glance is taken of the world with its seething millions the largeness and fullness of Christ's programme has meaning.

Under the guidance, and the counsel of the same fearless, regnant Christ, we one and all are able to find the way out of all narrowness and prejudice, all meanness and selfishness. With love for him regnant in the soul it becomes easier to be hopeful about oneself and others; and as from the mount of vision a glance is taken of the world with its seething millions the largeness and fullness of Christ's programme has meaning.

[For the 'Witness.'

PEN AND SWORD.

Who makes of steel a sword for war? May in his work some gladness feel? Yet he does grander work by far Who makes for us a pen of steel: No tool designed To help mankind Can better serve the common weal.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

May 14.

JESUS PRAYS FOR HIS FOLLOWERS.—John xvii., 15-26.

(By R. M. Kurtz.) INTRODUCTION.

Christ and the eleven are still in the upper room, or possibly on the way to Gethsemane, it has been suggested. He has been preparing them for his death and separation from him in a discourse that occupies several chapters, and closes with the prayer of chapter xvii., from which our lesson is taken.

The entire chapter is to be read rather than the fragment we have here given for special study.

15. 'I pray not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil.'

16. 'They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world.'

17. 'Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth.'

These three verses throw a great light upon the duty of the Christian in the world. In some branches of the church the idea has come down even to the present day that, in order to be a truly pure and sincere Christian, one must hide himself away from the world and live a life of seclusion, devoting himself to prayer, study of the Scriptures, and meditation.

Notice the means that Christ prayed might be used to sanctify his followers in the world—the Word.

CHRIST AND THE DISCIPLES.

18. 'As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world.'

19. 'And for their sakes I sanctify myself, and they also might be sanctified through the truth.'

Christ had come into the world to bring salvation to a lost race, having been sent by the Father. To carry out and complete this mission, Christ in turn sends his disciples. It has pleased God, in his work of redemption, to employ men who have themselves been saved through his Son to take the Gospel message to others.

20. 'Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word.'

21. 'That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me.'

The words of verse 20 come wonderfully close to you and to me. They mention us all but by name—through also which shall believe on me through their word.

22. 'And the glory which thou gavest me I have given them; that they may be one, even as we are one.'

23. 'I in them, and thou in me, that they may be made perfect in one; and that the world may know that thou hast sent me, and hast loved them, as thou hast loved me.'

24. 'Father, I will that they also, whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am; that they may behold my glory, which thou hast given me; for thou lovedst me before the foundation of the world.'

But there is something more than labor for the follower of Christ. As you read this prayer, note how it progresses. First, Christ takes up his relation to God, his own work on earth, asking that he be now glorified as he was before the creation of the world; then he prays for his disciples, soon to be left without his visible presence in the midst of a hostile world while they strove to present his Gospel; then for those who should later accept the message of salvation that they might be one with the faithful disciples he now had around him; and now he is petitioning that they may be with him and behold his glory. He has already, he says in verse 22, given them the glory that God has given him. They already catch the truth that their Master is their Lord, they have already heard the voice from the heavens uttering the divine approval of the Son of God, and three of them have seen

Advertisements. If a man's wife is a good baker, nothing but the best flour is good enough for her. There can be no greater extravagance than the use of inferior flour. Winchester Springs, Feb. 27th, 05. 'I read about Royal Household Flour which is purified by electricity. I also read about the woman paying freight 25 miles before she would be without it. Royal Household was not sold in our town, I was asking about it and my grocer told me to wait a day or two and he would get some, and I am glad I did so. My wife is a good baker and made good bread out of other flours, but what she has now made out of Royal Household is so far ahead that I would be willing to pay freight fifty miles instead of twenty-five, rather than go without it. There is no flour 'just as good' as Royal Household.' (Signed) JOHN HENDERSON. Now, is there a single woman in the whole country who, after reading what Mr. Henderson says, will not at once send for the Royal Household recipes and give Royal Household Flour a trial. Mention this paper and address THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

him transfigured before their eyes. They had indeed received his glory. Now he prays that they may go still further and behold the infinitely sublime glory that belongs to him, and that they may be with him.

25. 'O righteous Father, the world hath not known thee; but I have known thee, and these have known that thou hast sent me.'

26. 'And I have declared it: that them they name, and will declare it: that the love wherewith thou hast loved me may be in them, and I in them.'

In the last two verses of this prayer we are given Christ's declaration of the difference between the world and the believer: the world has not known the Father, but the one that the Father has sent him has known him. A man cannot of himself come to know God, but only as he is revealed to him through Christ.

In the last verse Christ declares a great purpose, to declare his Father's name in order that the one who accepted the Gospel might share the Father's love.

The crowning object of Christ is to bring men to share the Father's love. It is not enough that they escape the wrath of God toward the sinner, but that they receive his love.

We cannot say, perhaps, that this whole prayer expressed the longing of Jesus that he, his Father, and the believer might be one together in the infinite love of God.

The lesson for May 21 is, 'Jesus Before Pilate.' John xviii., 28-40.

HOME READINGS. Monday, May 8.—John xvii., 15-26. Tuesday, May 9.—John xvii., 1-14. Wednesday, May 10.—John xvii., 22-33. Thursday, May 11.—I. Cor. xii., 1-14. Friday, May 12.—I. Cor. xii., 15-31. Saturday, May 13.—I. John. v., 1-10. Sunday, May 14.—I. John v., 11-21.

FIGHTING THE BLIND TIGERS. (To the Editor of the 'Alliance News.')

Sir,—In your issue of — you have an excellent article on 'Fighting the Blind Tigers,' from the well-known pen of Mr. William Durban.

The article deals especially with the 'blind tigers' of the Southern States. But a single sentence in those portions of the United States where the prohibition sentiment is most prevalent, and where the anti-saloon laws are most potent, the 'blind tigers' have their peculiar habitat.

This remark in connection with the remainder of the article is apt to lend the impression that the 'blind tiger' is peculiar to our prohibition districts, whereas the evil exists fully as notoriously in our high license districts as in localities where prohibition prevails.

The 'blind tiger' is not a prohibition distemper by any means. The fact is that public sentiment in this country lies so heavily on the liquor seller in most sections that he and his family are socially ostracized. Even his children are pointed out by their playmates as 'saloon keepers' children.

The result has been that, for the most part, none but the low and degraded will run a saloon. The business

has largely become confined to the criminal classes. So that these men will just as flagrantly violate the laws licensing the traffic as a prohibitory law. Our 'high license' laws afford practically the same incentive for evasions as do prohibition. In actual practice, therefore, the 'blind tiger' is as much a problem of high license and high restrictive laws as of prohibition, either state or local.

Our whole periodical literature is full of facts to support this statement. As an example, there are now, at this writing, 77 'blind tigers' within four blocks of the White House in Washington. Of these, 53 have paid the \$25 special tax to the Federal Government to sell liquor, and not one has paid the local \$800 license required by law.

Of these 77 'blind tigers' within five blocks of the President's mansion, 14 actually adjoin the White House grounds.

Opposite the \$4,000,000 post-office in Washington is situated Police Station No. 1. In the same block with this station are found 18 'blind tigers,' nearly all of which have paid the federal retail dealers' tax, but none of whom have paid the local license.

The reason for this is well-known in this country. The federal tax is collected with great vigor. It is small, and the penalties for evasion are high. The local tax is high, and the administration lax.

A few years ago, in a personal investigation in New York and Philadelphia, I found more than 4,000 'blind tigers' in New York, and something more than 1,000 in Philadelphia.

During our Spanish war, when President Roosevelt was a colonel, he himself opened a shanty for the illegal sale of liquor in his regiment, nothing more nor less than a 'blind tiger.'

The most flagrant examples of this sort can be multiplied ad infinitum. It pains us American prohibitionists to see the great American 'blind tiger' labeled as having its 'peculiar habitat' in prohibition territory. A 'blind tiger' in prohibition territory attracts a thousand-fold more attention than does a 'blind tiger' in license territory.

We laugh when Mr. Durban says that we are 'eating ourselves to death,' but we will pull his hair the next time he comes here unless he makes it plain that the 'tiger' is not an evil peculiar to prohibition territory.

WILLIAM E. JOHNSON. Laurel, Md.

'BUSTER BROWNE' AN ENGLISHMAN.

When in France some years ago that famous and brilliant soldier, Sir James Browne, known from his childhood as 'Buster Browne,' met with an amusing adventure. One day he arrived at a town, the authorities of which did not welcome visitors, who, they imagined, usually came to pry into the secrets, military and otherwise, of the place.

Browne had anticipated some trouble with the officials on this account, says General J. J. McLeod Innes in his 'Life of 'Buster Browne,' and with an uncouth hat on the back of his head, and a huge umbrella under his arm, he proceeded to stroll about, gazing open-mouthed as if stupid and bored at everything.

Presently a gendarme came up and informed him with much gesticulation that it was forbidden for any one to walk

French. Browne understood ordinary French very well, but instead of replying or arguing he just looked at the gendarme dully and said, with atrocious English accent, 'Anglais,' and walked on. Another gendarme also tried to explain, but got nothing out of Browne but 'Anglais.'

The men then summoned their sergeant, who succeeded no better—and Browne still walked quietly on.

'He calls himself English,' said one, 'but he looks more like an Italian or German.'

Then they asked the sergeant what he thought of him.

'He is English; I know he is English; I can prove he is English. You think he is English because he looks stupid. That is true—all English are stupid fools, but there is a stronger mark of the Englishman. Look at his umbrella; see how tight he holds it under his arm. Now, an Englishman will leave his country, he will leave his home, he will leave his children, he will leave his wife, but he will never leave his umbrella. I know he is English!'

HE USED GUNPOWDER. ('Scientific American.')

A funny tale comes from the South, according to 'The Electrical Review,' telling of the sad experience of a telephone subscriber who attempted to repair his transmitter. Finding some difficulty with his telephone, this self-appointed repair man undertook to put it in order, but not with entire success, for upon taking apart the transmitter the granulated carbon was spilled upon the floor and some lost. An examination of what was left convinced the would-be expert that the grains were nothing more than gunpowder. Consequently, when putting the instrument together again, he used gunpowder to replace the lost material. After finishing the job to his satisfaction, he attempted to call up the exchange, so that he might ascertain how successful his work had been, not thinking that now his transmitter was loaded, but, upon ringing the magnet, the gunpowder in the transmitter exploded, with some damage to the subscriber's face and disastrous effects upon the telephone.

THE MAJESTY OF THE TAILOR'S ART. (From the 'Sartorial Art Journal.')

Now, unrivalled as a trade, touching shoulders with the learned professions, it is moving rapidly forward with ever-increasing speed into that rare atmosphere of art where beauty and utility are one.

New, instead of being hovelled with its lapboard, its sponge cloth and its pail of dirty water, in an obscure street, servile, looked on with contempt, poor, insignificant, slow to take offence or to assert its rights, it is fixed in its location, dwells in imposing architectural piles, its rooms, whether large or small, not only elaborate, and costly in all their furnishings and fixtures, but often rich with canvases and marbles from the brush and the chisel of famous artists, and proud and honored, knowing its rights and enforcing them fearlessly, is strong in the certainty that it is great, and is great because of its performance.

Advertisements.

Doctors Said That Lumps and External Swellings Would Turn to Running Sores.

Mrs. Jacob Kaehler, Zurich, Ont., says that Burdock Blood Bitters Saved Her from Many Years of Suffering.

She writes:—"Now imagine how joyous and great was my surprise when a friend of mine told me that Burdock Blood Bitters would cure me, so that the lumps and external swellings, which the doctors told me would turn to running sores, would disappear. I took her advice, and can say that I have no doubt but that Burdock Blood Bitters has saved me from years of suffering. It is with the greatest of pleasure and with a thankful heart that I give this testimonial, knowing that Burdock Blood Bitters has done so much for me, and you are at perfect liberty to use this for the benefit of others similarly afflicted."

Burdock Blood Bitters is the best blood medicine on the market to-day, and is composed entirely of roots, herbs, barks and berries.

TEETH AND PHYSIQUE.

Mr. John Tweedy, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, who occupied the chair at the annual meeting of governors of the Royal Dental Hospital, Leicester square, remarked that exemptions from physical suffering could not be obtained without some risk being incurred, but it was gratifying to find that in this hospital not a single life was jeopardized last year; indeed, no life had been lost through the administration of anaesthetics there for twenty years. Inspecting the institution a few days ago, he was greatly impressed by the special provision that was made for the treatment of the teeth in children. Last year an Inter-Departmental Committee was appointed to inquire into the alleged physical deterioration of the people of these islands. That inquiry had its inception in a memorandum drawn up by the Director-General of the Army on the physical unfitness for military service of a large number of those who came forward as recruits. In the year 1903 not less than forty percent of those who offered themselves were rejected, mainly on account of the loss or decay of their teeth. This was a very grave social, national, and Imperial question. It had been said that armies fought with their teeth, and soldiers and sailors who had not good teeth could not live on the hard fare which they must necessarily accept under the conditions of war. Possibly no single thing was more inimical to physical well-being, especially in young people, than were the defects and diseases of the teeth. Much of the decay and loss of teeth in recruits could have been prevented by the exercise of intelligent care and forethought.

DON'T LET YOUR AMBITION COOL.

The idea seems to be pretty general that ambition is born in us, that we have little or nothing to do with its acquisition or cultivation, and that we cannot modify, enlarge, stimulate or improve it to any great extent. A study of life does not confirm this idea; that the ambition is cultivatable quality, capable of being moulded or destroyed according as we will, is demonstrated every day in the lives of those about us. We see people in whom the spark of ambition is kindled suddenly by the reading of a book, the hearing of a lecture or the speaking of a kindly word by a friend or teacher, and, on the other hand, we see those who allow their am-

THERE IS NOW A MASS OF PROOF That Lumbago is Always Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Quebec Man Cured his Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills, and his Lumbago Vanished.

Quebec, P.Q., April 28.—(Special.)—John Ball, a bricklayer, residing at 37 Little Champlain street, this city, has added his statement to the great mass of proof that Lumbago is caused by diseased Kidneys, and consequently easily cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Ball says:

"I was troubled with Lumbago for two years. I could not work. I had to get up at nights to urinate so often that my rest was broken. I read of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills and made up my mind to try them. After the first box I could see and feel a change. Three boxes cured me completely."

Lumbago, like Rheumatism, is caused by uric acid in the blood. Uric acid cannot stay in the blood if the Kidneys are working right. Dodd's Kidney Pills wake the Kidneys work right.

tion slowly to die out for want of fuel. The death of ambition is one of the tragedies of life. When a young man feels his ambition begin to fade there is trouble somewhere. Either he is in the wrong environment and his faculties protest against what he is trying to do, or some vicious habit is draining his energy, or his health is poor, or he is being led into dissipation by bad companions. A youth whose ambition begins to wane is not in a normal condition. When he is not stimulated by a noble purpose, and filled with a desire to become a strong man among men, there is something wrong somewhere.—'Success.'

SEARCH SEAS FOR GOLD

TREASURES THAT DAVY JONES GUARDS IN HIS LOCKER.

When Davy Jones once gets treasures of gold safely into his locker he guards them more jealously than any merely human miser.

And yet, as Edgar Allan Poe once wrote, one might almost trace one's way to these sunken boards by the trail of bones of those who have failed to find them. Five expeditions have failed to run the so-called 'Kruger millions' to their lair on the Tenedos reefs, and the last of them cost the lives of twenty gallant men.

One might fill volumes with stories of these rainbow chasers, many of them startling and dramatic. No one has ever yet found the San Pedro, the five-decked Spanish galleon which sank in the Margarita channel off the Central American coast ninety-two years ago, carrying untold millions in gold and jewels to the bottom of the sea. There were two chests which held more than \$6,000,000 in doubloons; there were gold images and precious stones almost beyond number, placed on board for safety, from Catholic churches; and there were millions of treasure to pay off the garrisons and Spanish warships along the American coast.

In all, the treasures of the 'San Pedro' were valued at £13,500,000. Syndicate after syndicate was formed to rescue these riches from Davy Jones' clutch; fortunes were squandered on the search, many lives were sacrificed in the chase, but all to no purpose. Davy is still gloating over his doubloons and golden images as he gloated first, nearly a century ago.

Then there is the 'Huzzar,' an English man-of-war, which sailed away to the west in 1870, laden with gold to pay British soldiers and sailors. It is said the 'Huzzar' had nearly £1,000,000 aboard when she ran on a rock and sank in seventy feet of water, less than one hundred yards from the shore of the East River. For more than a hundred years one attempt after another has been made to snatch this treasure from the deep, but so far not even the locker has been found.

Not many years after the 'Huzzar' disappeared under the water of an American river, the sloop-of-war 'De Braak' went to the bottom in a gale off the Delaware capes, taking with her a rich spoil of two captured Spanish galleons laden with gold and gems of fabulous value. Governments and private individuals have vied with each other for a century in the chase of these treasures, but they still remain as seductive and elusive a lure as when Davy first laid his greedy hands on them.

If one seeks for treasure nearer home, it is to be found not many miles from the Lizard, in Cornwall, where they say, a Spanish galleon with \$17,000,000 in her hold lies buried under the sands and rocks where the richly freighted vessel was battered to pieces by the fierce Atlantic waves. Although many companies have tried in vain to recover this submarine hoard, there is no doubt of its existence, for come as constantly being washed up by the tide as tantalizing evidence of the richness of the coffers from which they have drifted.

In a cave in the Auckland Islands may still be recovered all the gold that the good ship 'General Grant' was carrying when she started in 1808 on her voyage from Melbourne to London, with a passenger list of miners returning with their riches from the Ballarat diggings.

Occasionally, when Davy Jones is in an amiable mood, he will release part of his booty, but he takes care to clutch what remains more tightly still. When 'La Lutino,' a captured French frigate, sank under the waves of the Zuyder Zee, a little over a century ago, she took 330 bars of gold down with her, in addition to much silver bullion and £127,000, the pay of the troops in Holland. Within a year of her foundering £55,000 had been recovered; fifty years or more later she gave up another £30,000, but on the rest of her hoard—she was insured for a round £1,000,000—she still keeps a jealous hold.

And again—as evidence that Davy Jones is not quite so bad as he is pictured—of the ten boxes of gold that went down with the 'Alfonso XII' off the Canaries, some years ago, nine have been recovered. Davy keeps the tenth.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

SPAIN'S BOY KING.

The young boy king is tall, rather thin, with a prominent underlip, nose and jaw bone. His eyes are bluish-gray; by no means Spanish—and his hair is not brown. He has very winning manners when speaking or smiling, and it is asserted that he is able to speak six languages fluently, viz., Spanish, German, French, English, Italian and Portuguese. Don Alfonso is also a military tactician of no mean order. He grasps readily the laws of regimental manoeuvring, and when leading a battalion in a sham attack against a foe it is affirmed that he has a natural intuition short of genius for the right move in the right place and at the right time.

As regards politics, it is hard to say whether the influence brought to bear on the country in his name is that of his mother, of his government, or his own—though doubtless it is not his own. Nevertheless, according to what I have learned from trustworthy sources, he has

Advertisement for a pocket knife. Image of a pocket knife with 'JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS' and 'MADE IN ENGLAND' on the handle. Text: 'The most serviceable and keen KNIFE FREE. Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, 'World Wide', at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind. This is a regular Man's Jack Knife, and any boy who gets it will have something to be proud of. Ask by post card for one dozen copies of 'World Wide,' and they will be sent immediately. H. Ellis Bay View, N.S. writes:—I received the knife. It is a very nice one, and many thanks.'

Advertisement for a boys' watch. Image of a pocket watch. Text: 'Boys' Watch Free. We will give this handsome watch free to any boy for selling only one dozen of our annual comic review of the year entitled "1904 CARICATURED," at 50 cents each. The watch has a beautiful silver-plated nickel case, handsomely polished, a hard enameled dial, heavy beveled crystal, hour, minute and second hands, and reliable American movement. It will last for years with care. There is nothing on the market that compares with "1904 CARICATURED," and it is so cheap that it sells at sight. Ray Campbell of St. Martin's, N. B. writes:—I received my watch and am very much pleased with it. Write for your dozen of "1904 CARICATURED" to-day. Post card will bring them by return mail. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.'

Advertisement for salaries paid. Text: 'Salaries Paid At the Rate of \$500.00 a Year. To those sending in three or four new subscriptions a day to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' or 'World Wide.' We have a plan also by which agents may circulate the 'Northern Messenger,' and another by which they may secure large commissions or handsome Cash Bonuses over and above the \$500.00 a year. Many agents working for themselves could rope this in as a side line practically without encroaching on their other interests. For full particulars address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers MONTREAL.'

Advertisement for the czar in proverbs. Text: 'THE CZAR IN PROVERBS. In a recent number of the Paris 'Figaro' were found collated some characteristic Russian proverbs that regard the Czar and his position and find much current application: The crown does not protect the Czar from headache. Even the lungs of the Czar cannot blow out the sun. The Czar's back, too, would bleed if it were gashed with the knout. The Czar even covered with boils is declared to be in good health. The Czar's arm is long, but it cannot reach to heaven. Neither can the Czar's vinegar make anything sweet. The hand of the Czar, too, has only five fingers. The voice of the Czar has an echo even when there are no mountains in the vicinity. It is not more difficult for Death to carry a fat Czar than to carry a lean beggar. The tear in the eye of the Czar costs his country many, many a handkerchief. What the Czar cannot accomplish time can do. Even the Czar's cow cannot bring anything else into the world but a calf.—Translation in the 'Literary Digest.'

Advertisement for Cherbourg's strange visitant. Text: 'CHERBOURG'S STRANGE VISITANT. The strange luminous globe whose appearance in the sky caused considerable excitement at Cherbourg during the latter part of last week, was last night again visible. It followed with mathematical accuracy the course described by it on the previous occasions. The theory that the light might be caused by a dirigible balloon has now been abandoned, and the affair remains a complete mystery. It is noted as a curious coincidence that the planet Venus has not been visible since the first appearance of the phenomenon.—'Westminster Gazette,' April 7.'

Advertisement for New England's banner family. Text: 'NEW ENGLAND'S BANNER FAMILY. One having read the forceful exclamations of President Roosevelt when he is 'de-lighted' involuntarily wishes he were within hearing distance of the head of the nation when the latter is shown the photograph of John Nolan, of Brookline, his wife and fifteen children, which is said to be the banner family group of the state, if not of New England. Father and mother, nine girls, all beauties, and six boys and young men—that's the Nolan family group, and a finer looking

Advertisement for New York a rainy city. Text: 'NEW YORK A RAINY CITY. (From the New York 'Sun.') The rainfall in Greater New York last year was 43 inches. That has been the average for twenty years. 'It's raining in London,' is a colloquial New York phrase, but it conveys a wrong impression. London is a foggy, but not a rainy, city; its average rainfall for a year being twenty-five inches—eighteen less than New York's. There are at certain seasons many rainy days in Paris, but the average annual rainfall there is twenty-three inches. In Berlin it is 24 inches, in St. Petersburg 17, in Rome 30, in Vienna, 20, in Dublin 30, in Madrid 12, in Brussels 29, in Naples 31, in Cape Town 23, in Alexandria 10, in Copenhagen 22, in Milwaukee 30, in Pittsburgh 37, and in Detroit 30. New York, though it has a larger rainfall than other very large cities, has no rainy season, the amount of moisture being fairly distributed through the various months of the year, and fogs and mists being the exception and not the rule.'

Advertisement for the Oliver typewriter. Image of an Oliver typewriter. Text: 'THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER. FACTORY has been removed to more commodious and suitable premises. THE OLIVER is the most largely sold typewriting machine in the world to-day. THE OLIVER is a Canadian machine through its inventor, and its being manufactured in Canada as well as in the United States. THE OLIVER, being manufactured in Canada, pays no duty, as all other Standard machines do. THE OLIVER is the Standard Visible writing machine. The record of THE OLIVER has never been equalled. Active and reliable agents are wanted, to whom will be given steady employment if found competent. You should send for our SPECIAL OFFER. CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.'

Advertisement for dollar values. Text: 'Dollar values. A dollar bill is easy to remit and will pay for:— Daily Witness World Wide Northern Messenger } All for 3 Months. Or it will pay for:— Weekly Witness World Wide Northern Messenger } All for 6 Months. Or it will pay for any one of the following:— Daily Witness for four months. Weekly Witness for twelve months. World Wide for eight months. These offers are good anywhere in the following countries:— Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar. Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra. For the convenience of the remitter the following blank may be filled in and wrapped around the dollar bill. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal, 1905.'

Advertisement for flags. Text: 'FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS! FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS. The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind. The Subscription rate for Sabbath-school clubs is only Twenty Cents a year. If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered. Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week. Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks FREE OF CHARGE, in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented. JOHN DOUGALL & SON'

Advertisement for the 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee flag offer. Text: 'The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer of Canadian Flags for the Schools. Naval Flags, sewn bunting, standard quality and patterns, to be given as Special Premiums for bona-fide new subscriptions at regular rates to any of our publications. Only by specially importing these flags can we offer them on the following liberal terms: \$18.00 in subscriptions wins a 4-yard Flag, retail value ... \$10.00 to \$13.00. \$12.00 in subscriptions wins a 3-yard Flag, retail value ... \$7.00 to \$9.00. \$9.00 in subscriptions wins a 2 1/2 yard Flag, retail value ... \$5.00 to \$5.50. \$6.00 in subscriptions wins a 2-yard flag, retail value ... \$3.75 to \$4.00. Per Year: 'Daily Witness' ... \$5.00. 'Weekly Witness' ... 1.00. 'World Wide' ... 1.50. 'Northern Messenger'50. Only new subscriptions count in this offer. This offer is no money-making scheme for us. What we want is to stimulate patriotic sentiment. We want our boys and girls to grow up loyal to our country and its flag. Special terms quoted for larger flags on application. If your school does not need another flag, we will give instead patriotic books for your library. Write for particulars. This offer is made specially for schools, public or private, but clubs, societies or communities are free to take advantage of it. Assist us by making this widely known. Good until next Dominion Day, July 1, 1905. N.B.—We regret that postal regulations make it impossible to receive subscriptions at above rates for Montreal city or suburbs. For samples, etc., address 'Flag Department,' John Dougall & Son, Montreal. DO IT NOW AND BE READY FOR EMPIRE DAY.'

MR. VON METZKE WAS PLUCKY.

Teller in the Merchants Bank of Canada, Lancaster, has a Desperate Fight With Burglars.

HE SHOTS ONE FATALLY AND THE OTHERS TAKE FLIGHT, MR. VON METZKE INJURED BUT WILL RECOVER.

Lancaster, Ont., April 26.—The usually quiet little village of Lancaster was thrown into a tumult of excitement at an early hour this morning by an attempt to rob the local branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada, a murderous attack on the teller, Mr. Herman von Metzke, and the killing of one of the burglars. The bank is in the McArthur block, Main street, and Mr. von Metzke slept in a room in the rear. About 1.30 this morning he awakened to find four men standing over his bed, one of whom held a torch made of rags tied to a stick and soaked with coal oil. Another of the men struck the teller over the head with the butt of a great, heavy, long-barreled forty-four calibre Colt's revolver.

Although stunned, Mr. von Metzke made a dash for his own revolver which was under his pillow. With this he shot one of the men in the abdomen. The others then attacked him and clubbed him into a state of insensibility. He fired one more shot ere the revolver was wrested from him and this took effect in the woodwork of the partition. It is believed that the burglars, finding their pal dead or dying, then carried him off, for his body was found later on the station platform, a hundred yards distant.

When Mr. von Metzke recovered himself he was alone, and staggering to a hand basin washed some of the blood from his face. He then made his way to Dr. Harkness's residence, a short distance away, where he now lies in a precarious condition. The top of his head is beaten practically to a jelly and shows nine ugly wounds inflicted by a blunt instrument. Fortunately, he was able to give an alarm and several citizens visited the bank in time to prevent a conflagration from the torch which set fire to the bedding and caused quite a blaze, which, however, was quickly extinguished. It seems that an entrance was effected by the rather crude method of smashing the door in with a railway tie.

The burglars evidently then rushed in to overpower the sleeping man and would probably have killed him had not his shot taken effect on one of them. They left behind them a bulb's eye lantern, several whiskeys, a sledge and some other tools taken from a local blacksmith shop. They also left their revolver, with which Mr. von Metzke was beaten, but which he carried off his revolver, which may be a means towards tracing them. The dead man, who was found about two o'clock, was fairly well dressed, of medium height, evidently about thirty years of age. One of his teeth in the centre of the mouth is of gold. His hands are soft and well formed. His palms probably went through his pockets before leaving the body, for the only thing found on his person was a paste-diamond pin. He was identified as a man who has been around the village for three or four days, staying at hotels, and was seen last night talking to another stranger at the G. T. R. depot, at about ten o'clock.

Mr. von Metzke will recover. Dr. C. J. Hamilton, of Cornwall, came here this morning and opened an inquest, which, after the body was viewed, was adjourned till next Monday. The medical men say that they think the deceased burglar died instantly after being shot.

Cornwall, Ont., April 28.—Provincial Detective Greer arrived in Lancaster this morning, and will have the body of the dead robber exhumed and examined. It was thought that he was an American, as he spoke with an American accent, and paid his hotel bill with American silver. The only man arrested so far is Herbert Gardner, a young man, who claims to be a native of England and a resident of Canada for two or three years. He tells a variety of stories of himself and his doings, and denies knowing the dead burglar, although the G. T. R. operator and other Lancasterians are positive "that the two were seen conversing on Tuesday evening. Gardner is a quiet, simple looking fellow, anything but a desperate bank burglar in appearance, and followed the local constable to the county jail like a spaniel. He was arrested in his bed at a Lancaster hotel, and is now doing ten days for vagrancy. The whereabouts of Tully is a mystery. He is well known in Glenarry, having worked for various firms. His capture will probably throw light on the affair.

INQUEST OPENED AT LANCASTER THIS MORNING.

Lancaster, Ont., May 1.—The adjourned inquest on the burglar killed at Lancaster opened here this morning. Mr. von Metzke, the bank teller, was unable to leave his bed and his evidence was taken in his room. He said that he had been in Montreal over Easter, and being very tired he slept soundly on Tuesday night. The room seemed full of men when he was awakened. He described the struggle in the bank. One of the burglars was a short stout fellow, about five feet six inches in height, who spoke with a Scotch accent. There was quite a lot of noise in the struggle as the burglars were shouting, 'Hit him, and 'Hit him,' and the witness was yelling like an Indian. He had fired two shots and thought that both took effect. He could not identify the burglars as they were masked with handkerchiefs. That worn by the short fellow was red with white rings. After the blows were showered upon his head, von Metzke felt his strength leaving him and dropping to his knees said he was done for. The burglars left about this time. The other principal witness was Harold William Gardner, the young man who was arrested at Lancaster, on the

morning of the burglary. He claimed Whitney, Oxford, England, as his birthplace, and said his age was 31. His father is now a Baptist minister at Kingston, P.E.I., and the witness was left in England, where he was preparing himself as a teacher. After he came to Canada, thirteen years ago, he lived for some time with his uncle, at Summerstown, and attended the Cornwall High School for a short time. Afterwards, according to his story he led a rambling existence, part of the time at sea, and had been on most of the railways from Sarnia to the Atlantic, generally with little or no money. Although he claimed to work in machine shops, his hands were white and soft. He denied ever seeing the deceased burglar or conversing with him. This important point, however, was contradicted by the two next witnesses, Mr. McBain, the G. T. R. operator, and Mr. Joseph Dumeau, who both saw Gardner talking to the unknown burglar on Tuesday.

J. R. Tully, who has been sought for, has turned up, and will be heard this afternoon. After a short deliberation the jury returned the following verdict:—'We find that the deceased unknown man came to his death from a bullet wound fired from a revolver presumably in the hands of Herman von Metzke, in the discharge of his duty, and we find that he was perfectly justified in firing this shot or shots.'

THE KAISER'S TRIP

HIS MAJESTY SAYS THE WHOLE WORLD APPEARS TO BE IN TROUBLE WHEN HE TRAVELS.

New York, April 27.—The Hamburg-American steamer 'Hamburg,' which arrived here late last night, came direct from Italy, after landing the Emperor William and his party at Naples. She had been painted pure white before starting on the cruise to Portugal and the Mediterranean with the Royal party, and still retains her holiday appearance. Every officer and man on the ship has some memento of the cruise, which was personally presented to him by the Emperor. The keepsakes include jewels, watches and trinkets.

The officers say the Emperor apparently enjoyed every moment of his trip. When the ship reached Tangier and a heavy sea prevented the Royal party from landing, a large quantity of correspondence for the Emperor was brought on board. In it were several telegrams which referred to comment at the French capital on his trip. As he read them the Emperor remarked: 'The whole world is in trouble when I travel.'

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 2c, marriage notices for 5c, death notices for 2c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOTT.—At South Durham, Que., on April 27, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Elliott.

ESDALE.—At 292 Peel street, on April 27, 1905, the wife of C. B. Esdale, of a daughter.

GARTH.—On April 25, 1905, at 99 Crescent street, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Garth, a daughter.

MacNISH.—On April 25, 1905, at Wankleek Hill, Ont., the wife of Angus MacNish, of a son.

MILLER.—On April 4, 1905, at Langford, 48 Brixton Hill, London, England, the wife of Arthur Miller, Esq., of a son.

SMITH.—At 64 St. Antoine street, on April 24, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Smith.

SWITZER.—On Monday, April 24, 1905, at 65 Fortar street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Switzer.

TAIT.—On April 25, 1905, at 'The Nookery,' St. Louis Station, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Tait.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—RUSSELL.—At St. Simon's Church, Toronto, on April 29, 1905, by the Rev. R. A. Armstrong, brother of the groom, assisted by the Rev. E. G. Cayley, Henry Irvine Armstrong, to Mary Maud Russell, both of Toronto.

ARMSTRONG—DINSMORE.—On April 26, 1905, at the home of the bride's parents, Rostrevor, Lake Rosseau, Ont., by the Rev. J. R. Wilkinson, Windermere, Jessie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dinsmore, to Mr. Thos. S. Armstrong, civil engineer, construction departments, C.P.R., Winnipeg.

ATKINS—RICHARDSON.—In St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on April 26, 1905, by the Rev. Canon Starr, M.A., Evelyn, only daughter of Jonathan Richardson, Esq., Kingston, to Francis Alexander Atkins, baker, of the Army Service Corps.

BALDWIN—STEVENS.—At Saint George's Church, on April 26, 1905, by the Primate of all Canada and the Bishop Co-adjutor of Montreal, Mary Alexandra Marguerite, only daughter of Mr. R. Stevens, Bishop street, to the Rev. Maurice Day Baldwin, son of the late Bishop of Huron and rector of All Saints Church.

BAKER—SANDERSON.—At St. James' Church, Stratford, Ont., on Apr. 21, 1905, by the Rev. G. Cameron Waller, M.A., Principal of Huron College, London, Ont., Isabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Sanderson, of Stratford, to Alfred Baker, of Toronto.

BALL—NELLES.—At Trinity Church, Thornhill, Ont., on April 25, 1905, by the Rev. Tomas Ball, Wilfred Cyril Lingham Ball to Helen Marguerite Blackwell Nelles, daughter of the late Dr. D. A. Nelles, of Thornhill.

BASTEDO—WALKER.—At St. George's Church, Toronto, on April 26, 1905, by the Rev. John Cayley, D.D., Norman H. Bastedo to Leah Amy Walker, second daughter of Capt. H. T. Walker, Toronto.

BEAMISH—MEIKLEJOHN.—On April 26, 1905, by the Rev. Wylie C. Clark, Charles Bernard Beamish, of the Union Bank of Canada, Quebec, son of Albert Beamish, Esq., of St. John's, P.E.I., to Anna May, daughter of Charles Meiklejohn, Esq., Quebec.

BOURNE—HORSEY.—On April 26, 1905, at St. Paul's Church, Abbotsford, Que., by the Rev. H. E. Horsey, brother of the bride, the Rev. N. A. Fitzroy Bourne, B.A., rector of St. Mark's Church, Longueuil, to Florence May, daughter of the late R. M. Horsey, Esq., of Kingston, Ont.

BRODIGAN—WILLOUGHBY.—At the Church of St. George the Martyr, Toronto, on April 26, 1905, by the Rev. S. Bennetts, of West Flamboro, Florence Willoughby to Charles Arthur Brodigan, both of Toronto.

CAMPBELL—MEIGHEN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Drummond street, Perth, Ont., on Tuesday, April 25, 1905, by the Rev. A. H. Scott, M.A., pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Arthur Hay Campbell, of New York, to Harriet Mabel, third daughter of Mr. William Meighen, of the firm of Arthur Meighen & Brothers, Perth, Ont.

CLARK—WATTS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Kingston, on April 26, 1905, by the Rev. J. M. Treadwell, J. Edw. W. Clark, of Glenvale, to Georgianna M. daughter of H. Watts, Esq., ex-Reeve, of Kingston Township.

COWAN—SUTTON.—At the home of the officiating minister, the Rev. J. D. Freeman, 114 Yorkville avenue, Toronto, on April 22, 1905, Mr. William Cowan, of Berlin, Ont., to Miss Bertha D. Sutton, of the same place.

DE PENCIER—RADDON.—At St. Stephen's Church, on April 24, 1905, by the Very Rev. Dean Evans, Dr. Charles De Pencier to Frances W. Raddon, daughter of Mr. E. W. T. Raddon.

DOHERTY—CHURCH.—At St. Lambert, Que., on April 24, 1905, by the Rev. Rural Dean Dart, Mabel, daughter of the late Robert Church, to Wm. R. Doherty, of St. Lambert, Que.

DONALDSON—CHALMERS.—At Montreal, by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, pastor Emmanuel Church, Grace Chalmers, late of Hamilton, Scotland, to Robert Neesom Bailie Donaldson, of this city.

DUGAN—McKERLEY.—At St. John the Evangelist Church, on April 26, 1905, by the Rev. Arthur French, Lillian A., daughter of M. J. McKerley, to Walter S. Dugan, of Montreal.

FALCONBRIDGE—HAMILTON.—On April 27, 1905, at the Presbyterian Church, Englewood, New Jersey, by the father of the bride, John Deatre Falconbridge, son of the Honorable W. G. Falconbridge, Chief Justice of the King's Bench (Ontario), to Elizabeth Porter, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Munce Hamilton, D.D., pastor of the Englewood Presbyterian Church.

FARR—McCONNEL.—At the residence of the bride's mother, 32 St. Andrew street, Toronto, on April 26, 1905, by the Rev. E. N. Baker, Broadway Methodist Tabernacle, Carrie Ethel, youngest daughter of Mrs. M. McConnell to William John, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Farr, Broadway avenue, Riverdale.

HALLIDAY—DERRAUGH.—On April 26, 1905, at Carp Methodist Church, by the Rev. Wesley H. Raney, B.A., Margaret Louise, daughter of the late William Derrough, to David Halliday, of Ottawa.

HARBISON—HARRIS.—On April 24, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, 35 Walmer road, Toronto, Helen M., only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Elmore Harris, to Ralph Werner Harbison, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARTUNG—YOUNG.—On April 26, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Wylie C. Clark, B.D., Andrew Jackson Hartung, of Haines, Baker County, Oregon, to Emma Beatrice, daughter of William C. Young, of Quebec, Pa.

HENDRY—GROSE.—At Sharon, Ont., on April 26, 1905, by the Rev. George A. Yeomans, B.A., Charles A. Hendry to Alma Grose.

HOLDEN—MACCALLUM.—At Edgewater, Norfolk, Virginia, on April 24, 1905, A. E. D. Holden, to Jean, only daughter of Wm. MacCallum.

HOYLE—BROWNE.—At Lindsay, Ont., on April 26, 1905, by the Rev. C. H. March, rector of St. Paul's Church, Carlisle, to the bride's daughter, the late David Browne, to George Jewell Hoyle, of Cannington.

KENNEDY—MILLAR.—On April 25, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. G. D. Bayne, at the residence of the bride's father, Pembroke, Ont., Jeanett Small (Nettie), younger daughter of Alexander Millar, Esq., to Mr. F. Judd Kennedy, director John Dick, Limited, Toronto.

KIRKPATRICK—FOSTER.—On April 27, 1905, at St. Luke's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Langry, rector, assisted by the Rev. Anthony Hart, rector of St. Mary's Church, Dovercourt, the Rev. Francis Grant Kirkpatrick, of Lombardy, Ont., eldest son of the late Rev. Francis W. Kirkpatrick, Kingston, to Frances Elizabeth, only daughter of C. Colley Foster, Toronto.

LEE—WILLMAN.—On Wednesday, April 26, 1905, at Calumet, Que., by the Rev. A. Lee, B.A., father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. A. C. Asch, the Rev. H. Stuart Lee, B.A., of Grand-Mere, Quebec, to Miss Helena Edna Willman, daughter of Edward Willman, Esq., of Calumet, Quebec.

LEVACK—DOUGLAS.—On April 24, 1905, at Grace Church, Toronto, by the Rev. J. Pitt Lewis, B.A., Margaret, second daughter of Robert Douglas, to Wallace B., son of the late E. S. Levack.

MATTHEWS—GROSS.—At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Lindsay, Ont., on April 25, 1905, by the Rev. James Wallace, M.A., B.D., assisted by the Rev. George R. Welch, B.A., Jean Rebecca, daughter of Alfred Joseph Matthews, of Brantford.

MAY—KEMP.—On April 27, 1905, at St. Peter's Church, Bournemouth, England, by the Rev. F. B. Bond, vicar of St. Nicholas, Brighton, the Rev. Edward Geoffrey May, B.A., curate of St. Nicholas, Brighton, youngest son of the late Frank May, Esq., chief cashier of the Bank of England, to Mabel Zita, youngest daughter of Mr. John C. Kemp, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

McCONNELL—LISTER.—At the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, on April 19, 1905, by the Rev. Septimus Jones, Frances Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Justice Lister, to John Herbert McConnell, M.D., Toronto.

McDONALD—MOONEY.—On Wednesday, April 26, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. R. Kelley, John McDonald, of Scotstown, Que., to Eunice R., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Mooney, of Inverness, Que.

MOFFATT—FRANKLIN.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, April 26, 1905, by the Rev. R. Eagleson, B.D., Mr. Henry J. Moffatt, son of John Moffatt, Esq., to Miss Nora Franklin, eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Franklin, all of Riceville.

O'HARA—GARLICK.—On April 19, 1905, at Zion Congregational Church, by the Rev. H. G. Rice, Douglas O'Hara to Caroline Garlick, both of this city.

PAIR—BRADING.—At St. James Church, Hull, Que., on April 26, 1905, by the Rev. F. R. Smith, Marie Louise (Daisy) Brading, youngest daughter of the late H. F. Brading, to Arthur J. Parr, both of Ottawa.

PATERSON—SAUNDERSON.—On April 25, 1905, at the American Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Johnston, assisted by the Rev. Dr. McWilliams, of Cleveland, Ohio, John Warden Paterson to Kate Isabel Sarah, second daughter of the late Mr. Chas. E. Sanderson.

PEERS—BEARE.—On April 19, 1905, by the Rev. J. H. Oke, of Scarborough, James E. Peers, of Udonra, to Miss I. R. Zuelka Beare, second daughter of Thomas Beare, Whitvale, Ont.

POTTER—SUDDARD.—In Kingston, Ont., on April 26, 1905, by the Rev. Eber Crammy, Miss Lillian Maud, eldest daughter of Edward S. Suddard, Elm street, J. Potter, second son of Charles Potter, Collins Bay.

RENEWICK—McVEIGH.—On April 26, 1905, at 126 Ogilvie street, Ottawa, by Mr. Rev. J. Tallman Pitcher, Emma Myrtle McVeigh, of Ottawa, to Neil W. Renewick, of Winnipeg, formerly of Ottawa.

ROBINSON—DEAN.—At Congleton, England, on March 11, 1905, Stanton A. J. Robinson, of this city, son of Wm. J. Robinson, to Alice, only daughter of Mrs. M. A. Dean, of Congleton.

SMITH—WELCH.—On April 22, 1905, by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, at the home of Dr. Goodchild, 282 Bloor street west, Toronto, Florence Welch, second daughter of the late John Welch, of Listowel, to Montague Murray Smith, of the Melsons Bank, Simcoe.

STEAD—JOYCE.—At St. Simon's Church, Toronto, Easter Tuesday, April 25, 1905, by the Rev. E. C. Cayley, rector, Alice Elizabeth Joyce, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Joyce, of Toronto, and granddaughter of the late Richard Hicken of Chatham, N.B., to Mr. Geoffrey Stead, C.E., of St. John, N.B.

STEPHEN—WHITE.—At St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, on April 23, 1905, by the Rev. J. G. Scott, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Barton, William Davidson Stephen, of Montreal, to Eleanor Longmuir White, daughter of J. R. H. White, of Quebec.

TREWIN—ORR.—At the home of the bride's mother, Collingwood, Ont., on April 24, 1905, by the Rev. E. Horace Wusson, Catharine S., only daughter of the late Captain James Orr, to Dr. Garnet M. Trewin, Oshawa.

DIED.

BARNETT.—Accidentally killed, on Saturday, April 22, 1905, Roderick Barnett, aged 41 years, a native of Lewis, Scotland. Rosshire and Glasgow papers please copy.

BARNETT—Suddenly, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, S.A., on March 19, 1905, Minnie R., eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Sidney and Mrs. S. Barnett, Niagara Falls, Ont.

BECKTON.—Suddenly, on April 21, 1905, at his late residence, 'Eim Park,' Ekfrid, Middlesex County, Ont., Thomas Beckton, in his 81st year.

BLANNERHASSETT.—On April 24, 1905, Maria Haire, youngest daughter of the late Hamilton Haire, of Glasdrummond, Ireland, relict of the late Rowland Blannerhasset, M.D.

BUTLER.—In Oakville, Ont., on April 21, 1905, Isabella Moore, relict of the Rev. W. J. Butler, of Bronte, in her 76th year.

CAMERON.—At her late residence, 40 Spruce street, Toronto, on April 25, 1905, Annie Butterfield Cameron, wife of John J. Cameron, in her 75th year.

CHARLTON.—At Quebec, on April 25, 1905, Paul J. Charlton, in the 94th year of his age.

CHURCH.—At his late residence, 773 Cadogan street, on April 28, 1905, James Church, aged 69 years, and Ottawa papers please copy.

COOKE.—At 72 Grenville street, Toronto, on April 25, 1905, Letitia Helen Cooke, wife of William Cooke, the former manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada at Galt, Hamilton and Toronto, aged 77 years.

CRAWFORD.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. T. White, Eglinton, on April 25, 1905, Janet, relict of the late William Crawford, of Minesing, Ont.

CRAWFORD.—In this city, on April 25, 1905, after a long and painful illness, James Henry Crawford, aged 31 years and 9 months, second son of John Crawford.

CROCKFORD.—In this city, on April 25, 1905, Alfred Crockford, aged 55 years.

CROSS.—At his late residence, 77 Waller street, Ottawa, on April 25, 1905, William Cross, blacksmith, a native of County Clare, Ireland, aged 83 years.

DAVIDSON.—In this city, on April 29, 1905, at No. 8 Mount Ste. Marie avenue, Mrs. W. C. Davidson, aged 58 years. She leaves a husband and six children to mourn their loss, four sons and two daughters.

FERNES.—At 675 St. Antoine street, on Thursday, April 27, 1905, Sarah Florence (Sadie), daughter of Hugh Elliott, beloved wife of John Fernes.

GRAHAM.—At her residence, 1265 Dorchester street, on the April 25, 1905, Marion, youngest daughter of the late Major Garner, of Alhambra, Que., and relict of the late Robert Walker Graham, of this city.

HASTINGS.—Suddenly, at St. John, N.B., on April 27, 1905, Alexander Ogilvie Hastings, son of the late George Hastings, of Petite Cote, in his forty-seventh year.

HAWLEY.—In Kingston, Ont., on April 26, 1905, Sheldon S. Hawley, aged eighty-six years.

HOGAN.—On Wednesday, April 26, 1905, at Washington, D.C., Marion Edith, younger daughter of the late Henry Hogan, of the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

HUGHES.—At Sillery, Que., on April 28, 1905, Ann Jane Hughes, youngest daughter of widow Michael Hughes, aged 28 years.

ILIFF.—At 170 Rideau street, Ottawa, on April 26, 1905, Sarah Broadbent, wife of Thomas Iliff, aged 83 years.

KELLY.—At Quebec, on April 26, 1905, Miss Elizabeth Ann Kelly.

KENNEDY.—At Quebec, on April 28, 1905, Thomas Kennedy, aged 73 years, a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland, and for the past 59 years a resident of Quebec.

LACY.—At 470 McLaren street, Ottawa, on April 28, 1905, Bertha Rhodes Lacy, in her 81st year, beloved wife of John Churchill Lacy, D.O.

MACGREGOR.—At Summerside, Que., on April 27, 1905, Catherine Sullivan, dearly beloved wife of Alex. J. Macgregor, postmaster C.P.R., Windsor Station, aged 62 years. 'Blessed are they which die in the Lord.' Boston and St. John, N.B., papers please copy.

MACINTOSH.—At May Bank, Que., on April 22, 1905, Isabella, youngest and dearly beloved daughter of Wm. and Eliza Macintosh. Asleep in Jesus.

McARDLE.—At Grand Forks, B.C., on April 30, 1905, Alice G. Anderson, beloved wife of James McArdle, and granddaughter of the late Stephen Henry Schuyler, of Huntingdon, P.Q.

McINTOSH.—At her son's home, near Moose Creek, Ont., Isabella McCrimmon, relict of the late Neil McIntosh, aged 95 years, natives of Glenelg, Invernesshire, Scotland.

McRAE.—On Dec. 1, 1904, at her late residence, 216 Aqueduct street, Miss J. McRae, formerly of East Settlement, Parish of Lecluth.

MOUNTAIN.—At Quebec, on April 27, 1905, Edna Mountain, daughter of John R. Mountain.

NICOL.—On April 8, 1905, at Croydon, Surrey, England, aged 83 years, Henry Nicol, C.B., barrister-at-law, the founder of the present County Court system in England, younger brother of the late William Bulmer Nicol, M.D., Toronto.

ORAM.—In this city, on April 25, 1905, William Henry Oram, sen., aged 87 years.

OVSINS.—At his home at Wilton, Ont., on April 28, 1905, William Ovsin, in his ninety-second year.

READ.—At Quebec, on April 28, 1905, John Read, in his 83rd year.

ROWLEY.—At Quebec, on April 24, 1905, Matilda, daughter of the late Dr. Rowley, of Quebec.

SELF.—In Kingston, Ont., on April 27, 1905, Margaret Cook, daughter of the late John Cook; Renfrew, and beloved wife of Francis Self, aged 23 years.

TAYLOR.—At 509 Rideau street, Ottawa, on April 29, 1905, Alexander Harvey Taylor, Appraiser of Customs, in his 66th year.

TULLY.—On Easter Monday, April 24, 1905, at his residence, 787 Bathurst street, Toronto, Kivas Tully, Esq., I.S.O., C.E., consulting architect and civil engineer. Department Public Works, Ontario, aged 85 years.

WAINWRIGHT.—On April 25, 1905, at Studland, Dorset, England, Frederick Richard, aged 31 years, third son of Wm. Wainwright, of Montreal.

WHITCOMB.—At Essex Junction, Vermont, on April 15, 1905, Helen Arkeley, aged 3 years and 4 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Whitcomb.

WHITTAKER.—At 164 Bolton ave., Toronto, on April 27, 1905, Margaret, beloved wife of Robert Whittaker, and daughter of the late James Lumsden, in her 65th year.

WILSON.—On April 21, 1905, Armstrong Wilson, late of Her Majesty's service, also, Crimean veteran, aged 74 years. Interred at Toronto.

WILSON.—In memory of Thomas Kydd, elder son of Thomas Kydd, of Carmyllie, Forfar, Scotland; later of Queen's County, Ireland; who entered into rest at Chamblay Canton, Que., on April 28, 1901.

WATER.—In loving memory of our dear father, Donald McGillivray, who departed this life April 28, 1904, Lochiel, Ont.

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Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE.

From West St. John, N.B.
 88. CONCORDIA.....April 29
 From Montreal.
 KASTALJA (cold storage).....May 4
 TRIFONIA.....May 11
 DONALDSON BROS., Glasgow.

THOMSON LINE LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE.

From Montreal.
 FREMONA.....May 6
 HURONA Cold storage and cool air.....May 13
 LEITH SERVICE.....May 19

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

ESCALONA.....May 20
 LORD LINE—CARDIFF SERVICE.
 LORD LANSDOWNE.....May 20

THE ROBERT REFORC CO., Limited,
 25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.
 D. G. WOOD, Western Agent,
 Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given by Anthony Emond, gentleman, of the City and District of Montreal, that he will apply to the Quebec