Montreal Weekly Witness.

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STREET RAILWAY STRIKE.

Montreal Cars did not Run for Two Whole Days.

THE TIE-UP WAS COMPLETE AND THE MEN'S DEMAND FOR INCREASED WAGES WAS GRANTED.

For the first time in its history Montreal last week experienced the discomforts of a street railway strike. From midnight Thursday until eight o'clock on Saturday night not a car-wheel turned. It was the most complete tie-up on record. The company, fear violence, made no attempt to run a car until a settlement was reached, and the men, meeting with no opposition, were probably on that account all the more ready to agree on a basis of settlement.

The men struck for an increase of wages and asked practically the same scale as in force in Toronto. This has been conceded by the company. The men also demanded recognition of the Motormen's and Conductors' Union, which had just been formed. The company has refused to recognize the union, but promises to receive at any time deputations from the employees and to allow the men to join any organization without being discriminated against.

The men behaved well during the strike, very little damage being done to the company's property. They gathered in force at the sheds, declaring their intention of preventing any cars being sent out, but they were not called upon to put their threat into execution. They were harangued by their leaders on the street corners and paraded the streets, wearing badges inscribed in French and English: 'We walk.' Some of the switches were flooded with water and ice formed, which, with the storm of Sunday and yesterday, has prevented the resumption of traffic on schedule time. Cars are, however, running on the most important lines. It is estimated that on Friday and Saturday 150,000 people, who usually take the cars, walked.

The City Council held three special meetings, and the Mayor and three or four aldermen did much to bring about an understanding between the company and the men.

The final settlement was the culmination of a series of conferences held on Saturday morning and afternoon between the directors of the company and representatives of the men, at which conferences Mr. Varin, the president of the union, and other officers not actual employees of the company, were conspicuous by their absence. The directors would not recede from the stand that they would not negotiate with any but their own men. There was for some time some feeling amongst a section of the strikers against those of their officials and committee men who were negotiating with the company in the absence of the president; but the negotiators stuck to their task, and probably received considerable encouragement in doing so from the intervention of the civic deputation, composed of Mayor Cochrane and Aldermen Laporte, Ames and Vallieres.

WHAT THE MEN ASKED.

Late on Wednesday afternoon the officers of the newly-organized Street Railway Labor Union presented the following ultimatum to the Montreal Street Railway Company, and demanded a reply in twenty-four hours. The ultimatum, which is in French, reads :—

'I. Recognition of the union.

'II. Adoption of a new scale of wages; to be eighteen cents an hour for men who have been from one to five years in the service, and twenty cents an hour for men who have been in the service for five years or more.

'III. Promises from the company that no men be discharged without reason, and to allow all the men to answer charges brought against them.

'IV. The re-installation of all employees who have been discharged without reason, or who have assisted in the formation of the union since Jan. 1, 1903.

'V. In future payment of time lost by suspension.

'VI. That the company employ a sufficient number of men; that section 40 of rule 210, which prohibits the company from making the men work more than sixty hours per week may be observed.'

WHAT THE MANAGER SAID.

Mr. Wanklyn, manager of the Montreal Street Railway, when seen by a 'Witness' reporter the day before the strike, had a few things to say: 'I stayed at the office last evening,' he said, 'until about six o'clock. Up to that time I had received no intimation from employees or ex-employees in respect to grievances, demands or the formation of a union. Some time after I left a document was handed in at the office, I know not by whom, which was signed by E. Biron, notary, and which contained substantially the demands which have been published.

'In all my experience of over thirty years I have never yet known of a strike taking place before a meeting of the parties interested had been held to discuss such grievances or demands as might be presented.

'So far, I have not had a single man, either employee or ex-employee, come to me with any complaint of unfair treatment or injustice of any kind. If they want to ventilate their troubles they have always free access to myself or the president of the company, if they prefer.

'It is simply and purely a hold-up. It is not business. It is not becoming conduct for civilized people. We cannot imagine any self-respecting man among our employees having anything to do with such a movement.

'Who are the agitators ? Who are the so-called officers of this so-called union or association ? They are ex-employees. The so-called president is a bar-tender in an east end saloon. Of course, he has nothing to lose in such an agitation. The union has no charter, and its members or supporters no responsibility. They pretend that they were discharged without cause. How many of them would be willing to have their records published or their cases publicly investigated ?

'There is nothing whatever in the charge of unjust dismissal. We have been very lenient with our men. We value the services of well-trained employees and it is only on the last stroke that an employee is told that his services are no longer wanted. We do not want to black-list a man and spoil his chances of obtaining employment elsewhere. We have men in our employ who have been with us for five, ten, twenty and thirty years. They are satisfied. We have voluntarily raised the men's wages twice in the last five years and given them other favors. Only last June we gave them a raise worth about fifty dollars a year all round. We believe our employees are all satisfied with our treatment of them.

'The trouble is all with a few agitators and mal-contents not in our employ.

'If there is any cause for complaint; if there is any real grievance let the men approach the proper officials. We will meet them either individually or collectively and give their cases due attention but manifestly we cannot have anything to do with persons who are not in our employ, nor directly interested in their welfare.

'I have no knowledge of any grievance and cannot seriously consider propositions that have not come to me in a proper manner. If the men choose to go out on strike at twenty-four hours' notice under such circumstances they will have only themselves to blame for any unpleasant results.

'A strike would cause more inconvenience to the public than to us,' said Mr. Wanklyn.'

'One hundred and fifty thousand persons use our service daily, and if there is trouble we want them to know where to place the blame.

'You may state, as emphatically as you can,' added Mr. Wanklyn, 'that the street railway reserves the right to conduct its business in its own way, and the road will be tied up indefinitely before we will yield this principle. But at present we do not anticipate any serious trouble.'

THE STRIKERS' REJOINDER.

'We absolutely refuse to accept any conditions or offers from the Montreal Street Railway Company that do not contain a clause granting full recognition by the company of the union. We shall never go back to work unless the company recognizes the union and its officers as the men's representatives in all future matters of dispute that may arise.'

Mr. Varin, president of the Montreal Street Railway Employees' Association, was the speaker, and the place, the mass meeting of th estrikers held Friday night in the Theatre des Nouveautes, to hear the report of Mr. Bumbray, who had been interviewing Messrs. L. J. Forget, R. Forget and Mr. Wanklyn during the day. The conditions that the company were prepared to offer were simply liberty for men to join any union or association they wished; no man was to be dismissed without the right of an enquiry into the cause; all men dismissed since Jan. 1 were to be reinstated; men in charge of sweepers to be increased to 22½ cents an hour; brush, brake and trolley men 20 cents an hour, instead of 17 cents, asformerly. But the company refused to grant recognition to the union.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

The agreement issued on behalf of the Montreal Street Railway Company and signed by President Forget, and afterward by the representatives of the men was as follows:—

'1. No one shall be dismissed without full and equitable reason.

'2. The company will give an equitable hearing to any employee against whom a complaint has been made and appeal may be carried to the highest officer, be it to the superintendent, the manager, or even to the president.

'3. The company will maintain the same scale of wages to sweepers as that in force Feb. 3.

'4. The company will, on demand, show to a deputation of its employees all reports that shall have been made against recently dismissed employees.

'5. The company will grant a general increase of salary equivalent to about ten percent on the scale of wages in force on Feb. 3.

'6. The company recognizes the right of their men to belong to any union or benefit association of their own that they may see fit. In case of any difference arising between the company and its employees, the management will, at all times, be ready to discuss such grievances with the men in its employ and attendance upon any deputation to lay the views of the men before the management will in nowise be prejudicial to the employees composing the same. The company, however, cannot undertake to discriminate among its employees not to grant any difference of treatment to those who are members of such union over those who are not.

'7. All men discharged since Jan. 1, 1903, may have their cases considered by the directors, and, in case there is dissatisfaction with the verdict, the case may be, on the demand of either party, submitted to a board of arbitration, composed of one representative named by the men, one person by the company, and a third by agreement between the two thus named, each party agreeing to be bound by this final verdict.

'8. If there are any other matters at issue, the company is prepared to discuss the same with its employees as soon as the service is resumed.'

FINLAND FAMINE FUND

Mr. G. H. Hale, the editor of the Orillia 'Packet,' acknowledges the following subscriptions to the Finland Famine Fund, for which he recently made an appeal through the 'Witness':

Pine Grove C. E. Society..	$2.50
A Friend (Pine Grove).. ..	1.00
K. B. Duff (Sand Point).. ..	1.00
A Friend (Orangeville).. ..	1.00
W. M. Walker (London). ..	5.00
W. Hartman (Clarksburg)...	5.00
In His Name (Orillia).... ..	1.00
A Lady (Orillia)..	1.00
Annie Milow (Montreal). ..	2.00
A Friend (Orillia..	.30
Miss Carter (Orillia)..	.50
Chas. L. Lyall (Wesleyville)	3.50
Total..	$24.00

Capt. McNamara requests that money be not set to him. Any money sent to the 'Witness' will therefore be sent to Mr. Hale.

TURKEY'S PLANS.

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT APPEALS TO THE POWERS.

Sofia, Feb. 10.—The Bulgarian Government has taken the important step of appealing to the powers to exert pressure on the Porte to stop the Turkish military preparations. Recognizing that the reinforcement of troops in Macedonia might be justified in view of the internal situation and the military preparations that Austria and Servia have been making for some time, the government felt that the mobilization of an army corps at Adrianople must inevitably be regarded as a menace to Bulgaria, and foreseeing the popular excitement it is calculated to produce, determined to appeal to the powers to prevent it.

SIR GAVAN DUFFY DEAD.

NOTED IRISHMAN PASSES AWAY AFTER A CHEQUERED CAREER.

Nice, Feb. 10.—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, author and retired statesman, who had lived here since 1880, died yesterday. He took a very prominent part in the Young Ireland movement, and in 1844 was tried with O'Connell and convicted of sedition, the conviction afterwards being quashed by the House of Lords. He afterwards went to Australia and became Premier of Victoria in 1871. He was knighted in 1873. At the time of his death he was 87 years of age.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY.

THE GRIEVANCE THE MEN HAVE AGAINST THE COMPANY.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—At a mass meeting of employees of the Street Railway Company a committee was appointed to wait upon the management of the company and represent that the union employees are not satisfied with the manner in which the company has been observing the compromise agreement entered into when the strike was settled last summer. Specifically, the union claims that the officials of the company are trying to destroy the union after conceding to the men the right to organize, and declaring that the company would not discriminate against men because they are members of the union. The committee is instructed to explain that the men must have some redress when suspended and discharged, and not be at the mercy of minor officials. The reply of the company is to be received by the committee and reported to a mass meeting, to be held by the executive committee early next week.

The committee expressed their sympathy with the Montreal strikers and offered to give any reasonable aid.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—The Street Railway Men's Union held a meeting this morning and received the report of a committee, which had waited on Mr. Keating, asking the reinstatement of an electrical worker named McCarol. The committee reported Mr. Keating's refusal. The meeting decided to refer the whole matter to the International Street Railway Employees' Union headquarters at Detroit. Meantime nothing will be done.

LORD MILNER

HE WILL STAY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Bloemfontein, Feb. 8.—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at a banquet here today, expressed the belief that the High Commissioner, Lord Milner, would stay in South Africa long enough to see the fruition of his policy. This remark is held to dispose of the rumors that Lord Milner was about to resign his post.

HONOR FOR MASCAGNI.

London, Feb. 9.—A despatch to a news agency from Rome says: 'King Victor Emmanuel has conferred on Signor Mascagni, the composer, the title of Chevalier of the Order of Savoy.'

THE KING'S HEALTH.

His Majesty's Recent Indisposition Caused Some Uneasiness.

REJOICING AT DUBLIN CASTLE OVER THE RECOVERY OF LADY DUDLEY.

New York, Feb. 8.—A special cable to the New York 'Herald' from London to-day says:—When it became known early on Monday afternoon that the King was ill, a thrill of apprehension ran through London. Until definite information was forthcoming some of the wildest rumors were afloat. It was suggested by some that His Majesty would have to undergo a second operation, while the fertile imagination of others insinuated that the King had had a sudden stroke of paralysis. Every one was soon relieved, however, to learn that His Majesty was suffering merely from a slight cold.

It was while automobiling on Saturday that the King caught his chill. He was out in a new machine, and, the morning being mild, wore only a light overcoat, with the result that he caught a chill. But he would not give in that he was ill until Monday. Fortunately the attack of influenza which followed was not of a serious nature, and His Majesty only awaited the return of pleasant weather before driving out again as he did yesterday.

The King was very much grieved to be compelled to give up his Chatsworth visit. So determined was he to go that, while he was suffering somewhat on Sunday night he showed no outward signs. Gen. Miles, who had the honor of dining with His Majesty that night, remarked that the King looked remarkably well. Mr. and Mrs. Henry White were also among the King's guests, and at dinner the night previous Mrs. White sat on the King's left.

The house party at Chatsworth was not given up, as the guests had arrived, and arrangements for the illuminations and preparations for the theatricals, ball and other festivities had been made. But quite a damper was thrown over the whole affair by the abandonment of their visit by the King and Queen. The Chatsworth festivities went on, but it was a dismal sort of party that went out upon the beautifully prepared links to play golf. There was dullness even surrounding the dinner table, while bridge suffered as well.

REJOICING AT DUBLIN CASTLE.

Very different was the scene in Dublin, at the first vice-reial functions under the Dudleys, where the festivities took the shape of rejoicing over the recovery of Lady Dudley from a recent operation for appendicitis. Lady Dudley looked lovely, though rather thin, but she did not appear to suffer fatigue from her arduous duties.

The first levee under the new regime, with which the week's festivities began, was a magnificent scene. Lord and Lady Dudley spared no pains or expense to do everything well. Inside the Castle the spectacle was a most brilliant one.

The magnificent state livery of the Dudley household was very much admired. The servants were dressed in beautiful rich purplish blue with facings of pale lemon yellow, and with a coronet embroidered on the epaulets.

After the gentlemen had made their bows to Lord Dudley, the scene changed to another room, where sat Lord Dudley and most of the ladies of the house party, including the Duchess of Abercorn, Lady Alexandra Hamilton, Catherine, Duchess of Westminster, Lady Mollie Grosvenor, Lady Annesley, Lady Fingall, Lady Castlerosse and Lady Mabel Crichton. Then came a large dinner party, at which, of course, all the members of the house party mentioned were present.

SOUSA'S BAND PLAYED.

A feature of the evening was the engagement of Sousa's Band, which gave a concert after dinner, playing selections from its well known repertory of popular pieces. In the centre of St. Patrick's Hall, where the concert was held, sat Lord and Lady Dudley on large red and gold chairs, with their chief guests near them. On Lady Dudley's left sat Prince Francis of Teck, Lord Enniskillen, the Duchess of Abercorn, in gray satin, and wearing a few diamonds in her hair; Lady Essex, in oyster gray satin, with diamonds on the sleeves; Lord Lurgan, and Mrs. Henry White, Lady Barrymore, looking very handsome, sat near the Duke of Abercorn.

The performance of the band was received with immense enthusiasm. After the concert Lord and Lady Dudley came forward and personally complimented Mr. Sousa on having given such a charming and successful entertainment. They also talked to Mrs. Sousa, who had been invited to attend.

COL. KINLOCH'S CASE.

The hazing of young officers of the First Grenadier Guards, followed by the retirement on half pay of Colonel Kinloch, commanding the regiment, has attracted much attention. The trouble began in November last with three young officers, Lord Douro, son of the Duke of Wellington; the Master of Belhaven, son of Lord Belhaven, and Mr. J. H. Leveson-Gower, son of the late Capt. Hugh Leveson-Gower.

During the time that part of the regiment was in South Africa these three officers were left with the other part of the regiment at home. When the senior officers returned they found matters did not go smoothly. These three junior subalterns would not shake themselves into their proper positions. Besides, it is asserted they refused to enter into any of the amusements and sports of the regiment.

Some of their brother subalterns determined 'to stop this rot,' and held a sham court-martial. The three offenders, who were accused of 'belonging to the most noble and respected families in the kingdom, and of failing to report themselves as consummate asses' were found guilty, and received corporal punishment. They went to their homes and told their tale. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Belhaven, and Lord de Saumarez, uncle of Mr. Leveson-Gower, met at the house of the last named, and Lord Belhaven draughted a letter to Earl Roberts, in which Col. Kinloch was declared to be absolutely unfit to command any regiment, and his dismissal asked.

The direct result of this letter to the commander-in-chief, was that Colonel Kinloch received two communications by the same post from Earl Roberts, one private and personal, in which he was exonerated from all blame in the matter, the other an official communication requesting him to send in his papers. Colonel Kinloch was indignant. Two other officers—Colonel Horace Ricardo, and Major-General Oliphant, went with him to Lord Roberts to fight the matter out. Some very firm language was used on both sides, Colonel Kinloch absolutely refusing to send in his papers until he had appealed to a higher authority.

Thereupon he and General Oliphant posted off to lay the matter before the King. His Majesty sent for Earl Roberts, and expressed a desire that the demand for the resignation should not be pressed. Earl Roberts, it is, said, then offered his own resignation in case Colonel Kinloch were retained in command of the Grenadiers. His Majesty then gave way.

According to the junior subalterns' story, Mr. Leveson-Gower was handed over to the senior subalterns for trial with the knowledge of the commanding officer; the punishments were not ordinary 'ragging,' but violent assault, and one of the three was flogged across the bare flesh and collapsed through the loss of blood.

London, Feb. 9.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra returned to London from Windsor to-day. They drove in an open carriage to Buckingham Palace, where their Majesties will remain for the state opening of parliament on Feb. 17.

THREATENS AGITATION

CHRISTIAN DE WET DISSATISFIED WITH LEADERSHIP OF BOTHA AND PIET DE WET.

Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, Feb. 8.—The conference here yesterday between Mr. Chamberlain and about forty Boers of the extreme party, including Christian De Wet, at which Mr. Chamberlain rebuked the delegation for presenting him with an address, which he regarded as insulting, inasmuch as it impugned the good faith of himself and the government, has further widened the breach between the Boer factions. Christian De Wet, who spoke after Mr. Chamberlain, prefaced his statement with saying that his remarks would 'come like mustard after meat,' and concluded with asserting that no co-operation of the Boers was possible so long as Piet De Wet and Christian Botha represented the people. The country would not be ruled by them, but would rule them. He, the speaker, would not rest until he had caused a rebellion, not an armed rebellion, but a rebellion of agitation and discontent against the government.

ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON DEFENDS ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

London, Feb. 8.—Lord George Hamilton, the Indian secretary, spoke at Bradford last night. He had previously attended the Cabinet meeting. In his speech he said he sincerely hoped that in the course of a very few hours the Venezuelan controversy would be concluded. Defending Great Britain's alliance with Germany, he said the German government throughout had behaved with perfect propriety and tact. 'The objections to this alliance with Germany,' said the Indian secretary, 'are in part based upon the recollections of the insults launched against the British army by a certain section of the German press during the South African war, but the effect of Great Britain's action in Venezuela will be to inform the world that she is apt to resent insults.'

TIDAL WAVE

Causes Death and Destruction in the South Sea Islands.

ONE THOUSAND LIVES REPORTED TO BE LOST.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 8.—News of a fearful loss of life in a destructive storm that swept over the South Sea Islands last month reached here to-day by the steamer 'Mariposa,' direct from Tahiti.

A huge tidal wave, accompanied by a terrific hurricane, attacked the Society Islands, and the Puamoto group on Jan. 13, with fearful force, causing death and devastation never before equalled in a land of dreaded storms. The storm raged several days, reaching its maximum strength between Jan. 14 and Jan. 16. From the meagre news received at Tahiti up to the time of the sailing of the 'Mariposa,' it is estimated that a thousand of the islanders lost their lives. It is feared that later adyices will increase this number. The first news of the disaster reached Papeete, Tahiti, on Jan. 26, by the schooner 'Eimeo.' The captain of the schooner placed the fatalities at 500. The steamer 'Excelsior' arrived at Papeete the following day, with 400 survivors.

The captain of the 'Excelsior' said the total loss of life will reach 800. These figures only comprised the deaths on three islands of Hao, Hikuera and Makokaa, whose ordinary population is 1,800. On Hikuera island, where a thousand inhabitants are engaged in pearl diving, nearly one-half were drowned. On an adjacent island a hundred more were washed out to sea.

Makokaa and Hao are depopulated. Conservative estimates at Tahiti place the number of islands visited by the tidal wave and hurricane at eighty. All of them are under the control of the French governor at Tahiti.

The surviving inhabitants are left destitute of food, shelter and clothing, all having been swept away by the storm.

As the islands were barely twenty feet above sea level, and were not surrounded by coral reefs, it was necessary for all the inhabitants to take to the cocoanut trees when the tidal wave began to cover the land.

These trees grew to an immense height, many reaching an altitude of a hundred feet. All of the lower trees were covered by the raging seas, which swept with pitiless force about and over them. The natives on the taller trees were safe until the cocoanut roots gave way, and then they too were swept out into the sea.

The four hundred survivors brought by the 'Excelsior' to Papeete gained the ship's side by swimming three and four miles from the tops of cocoanut trees. The 'Eimeo' though badly damaged by the storm, also brought off as many persons as could swim to her sides, she, like the 'Excelsior,' being unable to run close to the shores because of the violence of the ocean swells, which continued to run abnormally high for a week after the tidal disturbances.

ACT OF HEROISM.

One of the many acts of heroism reported is that of a woman who climbed one of the tall cocoanut trees, and lashed her babe to the branches, hanging to the body of the tree beneath the little one as best she could. There they remained for ten hours, suffering great torture, until finally rescued.

KILLED HER HUSBAND

THE DREADFUL CONFESSION OF MRS. LAFAYETTE TAYLOR.

Monticello, N.Y., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Lafayette Taylor, of Centreville, Sullivan county, to-day confessed to having killed her husband, Lafayette Taylor, and burned the body on Jan. 25, to escape the detection. Taylor disappeared the night of Jan. 25, and was supposed to have deserted his family. On Friday, Feb. 6, Mrs. Taylor attempted to sell a horse to a Centreville man, who would not buy for fear Taylor might come back and claim the horse. Mrs. Taylor told him to rest easy on that point for she had killed him and burned his body. The 14-year-old daughter of the Taylors was asked about the story her mother told about having killed her father, and was offered $5 to tell the truth. She said the story was true. Mrs. Taylor was arrested and to-day made full confession. Her story is that Taylor, who was a hard drinker, came home on the night of Jan. 25 very drunk, and immediately began to abuse her. She secured a revolver, which she had purchased a few days before, and tried to frighten him. He attempted to take it from her, and in the struggle it went off, the bullet striking him over the eye and killing him instantly. She was so frightened for fear of being arrested for murder that she decided to cut up the body and burn it. Her 14-year-old daughter witnessed the shooting and helped the mother to cut up the body in small pieces with an axe and burn it in the kitchen stove with the clothing of the victim. The bones were ground fine and fed to the hens. The blood spots were covered up with paint. The Taylors lived on a farm a mile from the main road and the chances of discovery were few.

Mrs. Taylor is about forty years of age. She says she confessed because her crime haunted her. She was brought to the Monticello jail to-night. The daughter has not been arrested.

WACOUSTA:

Or, the Prophecy.

A STORY OF INDIAN WARFARE.

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

(SUMMARY OF STORY ALREADY PUBLISHED.)

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

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

CHAPTER XIII.

There were few forms of courtesy observed by the warriors towards the English officers on entering the council room. Ponteac, who had collected all his native haughtiness into one proud expression of look and figure, strode in without taking the slightest notice even of the governor. The other chiefs imitated his example, and all took their seats upon the matting in the order prescribed by their rank among the tribes, and their experience in council. The Ottawa chief sat at the near extremity of the room, and immediately facing the governor. A profound silence was observed for some minutes after the Indians had seated themselves, during which they proceeded to fill their pipes. The handle of that of the Ottawa chief was decorated with numerous feathers fancifully disposed.

'This is well,' at length observed the governor. 'It is long since the great chiefs of the nations have smoked the sweet grass in the council hall of the Saganaw. What have they to say, that their young men may have peace to hunt the beaver, and to leave the print of their mocassins in the country of the buffalo? What says the Ottawa chief?'

'The Ottawa chief is a great warrior,' returned the other, haughtily; and again repudiating, in the indomitableness of his pride, the very views that a more artful policy had first led him to avow. 'He has already said that, within a single moon, nine of the strongholds of the Saganaw have fallen into his hands, and that the scalps of the white men fill the tents of his warriors. If the red skins wish for peace, it is because they are sick with spilling the blood of their enemies. Does my father hear?'

'The Ottawa has been cunning like the fox,' calmly returned the governor. 'He went with deceit on his lips, and said to the great chiefs of the strongholds of the Saganaw: "You have no more forts upon the lakes; they have all fallen before the red skins; they gave themselves into our hands; and we spared their lives, and sent them down to the great towns near the salt lake." But this was false; the chiefs of the Saganaws believing what was said to them, gave up their strongholds; but their lives were not spared, and the grass of the Canadas is yet moist with their blood. Does the Ottawa hear?'

Amazement and stupefaction sat for a moment on the features of the Indians. The fact was as had been stated; and yet, so completely had the several forts been cut off from all communication, it was deemed almost impossible one could have received tidings of the fate of the other, unless conveyed through the Indians themselves.

'The spies of the Saganaw have been very quick to escape the vigilance of the red skins,' at length replied the Ottawa; 'yet they have returned with a lie upon their lips. I swear by the Great Spirit, that nine of the strongholds of the Saganaw have been destroyed. How could the Ottawa go with deceit upon his lips, when his words were truth?'

'When the red skins said so to the warriors of the last forts they took, they said true; but when they went to the first, and said that all the rest had fallen, they used deceit. A great nation should overcome their enemies like warriors, and not seek to beguile them with their tongues under the edge of the scalping knife!'

'Why did the Saganaw come into the country of the red skins?' haughtily demanded the chief. 'Why did they take our hunting grounds from us? Why have they strong places encircling the country of the Indians, like a belt of wampum round the waist of a warrior?'

'This is not true,' rejoined the governor. 'It was not the Saganaw, but the warriors of the pale flag, who first came and took away the hunting grounds and built the strong places. The great father of the Saganaw had beaten the great father of the pale flag quite out of the Canadas, and he sent his young men to take their place and to make peace with the red skins, and to trade with them, and to call them brothers.'

'The Saganaw was false,' retorted the Indian. 'When a chief of the Saganaw came for the first time with his warriors into the country of the Ottawas, the chief of the Ottawas stood in his path, and asked him why, and from whom he came? That chief was a bold warrior, and his heart was open, and the Ottawa liked him; and when he said he came to be friendly with the red skins, the Ottawa believed him, and he shook him by the hand, and said to his young men, "Touch not the life of a Saganaw; for their chief is the friend of the Ottawa chief, and his young men shall be friends of the red warriors." Look,' he proceeded, marking his sense of the discovery by another of those ejaculatory 'ughs!' so expressive of surprise in an Indian, 'at the right hand of my father I see a chief,' pointing to Captain Erskine, 'who came with those of the Saganaw who first entered the country of the Detroit;—ask him if what the Ottawa says is not true. When the Saganaw said he came only to remove the warriors of the pale flag, that he might be friendly and trade with the red skins, the Ottawa received the belt of wampum he offered, and smoked the pipe of peace with him, and he made his men bring bags of parched corn to his warriors who wanted food, and he sent to all the nations on the lakes, and said to them, "The Saganaw must pass unhurt to the stronghold on the Detroit." But for the Ottawa, not a Saganaw would have escaped; for the nations were thirsting for their blood, and the knives of the warriors were eager to open their scalps. Ask the chief who sits at the right hand of my father,' he again energetically repeated, 'if what the Ottawa says is not true.'

'What the Ottawa says is true,' rejoined the governor; 'for the chief who sits on my right hand has often said that, but for the Ottawa, the small number of the warriors of the Saganaw must have been cut off; and his heart is big with kindness to the Ottawa for what he did. But if the great chief meant to be friendly, why did he declare war after smoking the pipe of peace with the Saganaw? Why did he destroy the wigwams of the settlers and carry off the scalps even of their weak women and children? All this has the Ottawa done, and yet he says that he wished to be friendly with my young men. But the Saganaw is not a fool. He knows the Ottawa chief had no will of his own. On the right hand of the Ottawa sits the great chief of the Delawares, and on his left the great chief of the Shawanees. They have long been the sworn enemies of the Saganaw; and they came from the rivers that run near the salt lake to stir up the redskins of the Detroit to war. They whispered wicked words in the ears of the Ottawa chief, and he determined to take up the bloody hatchet. This is a shame to a great warrior. The Ottawa was a king over all the tribes in the country of the fresh lakes, and yet he weakly took council like a woman from another.'

'My father lies!' fiercely retorted the warrior, half springing to his feet, and involuntarily putting his hand upon his tomahawk. 'If the settlers of the Saganaw have fallen,' he resumed in a calmer tone, while he again sank upon his mat, 'it is because they did not keep their faith with the redskins. When they came weak, and were not secure in their strongholds, their tongues were smooth and full of soft words; but when they became strong under the protection of their thunder, they no longer treated the redskins as their friends, and they laughed at them for letting them come into their country. But,' he pursued, elevating his voice, 'the Ottawa is a great chief and he will be respected.' Then adverting in bitterness to the influence supposed to be exercised over him—'What my father has said is false. The Shawanees and the Delawares had no talk with the Ottawa chief to make him do what his own wisdom did not tell him.'

'Then, if the talk came not from the Shawanees and the Delawares, it came from the spies of the warriors of the pale flag. The great father of the French was angry with the great father of the Saganaw, because he conquered his warriors in many battles; and he sent wicked men to whisper lies of the Saganaw into the ears of the redskins, and to make them take up the hatchet against them. There is a tall spy at this moment in the camp of the redskins,' he pursued with earnestness and yet paling as he spoke. 'It is said he is the bosom friend of the great chief of the Ottawas. But I will not believe it. The head of a great nation would not be the friend of a spy—of one who is baser than a dog. His people would despise him; and they would say, "Our chief is not fit to sit in council, or to make war; for he is led by the word of a pale face who is without honor."'

The swarthy cheek of the Indian reddened, and his eye kindled into fire. 'There is no spy, but a great warrior in the camp of the Ottawas,' he fiercely replied. 'Though he came from the country that lies beyond the salt lake, he is now a chief of the redskins, and his arm is mighty, and his heart is big. Would my father know why he has become a chief of the Ottawas?' he pursued with scornful exultation. 'When the strongholds of the Saganaw fell, the tomahawk of the "white warrior" drank more blood than that of a redskin, and his tent is hung with poles bending under the weight of the scalps he has taken. When the great chief of the Ottawas dies, the pale face will lead his warriors, and take the first seat in the council. The Ottawa chief is his friend.'

'If the pale face be the friend of the Ottawa,' pursued the governor, in the hope of obtaining some particular intelligence in regard to this terrible and mysterious being, 'why is he not here to sit in council with the chiefs? Perhaps,' he proceeded tauntingly, as he fancied he perceived a disinclination on the part of the Indian to account for the absence of the warrior, 'the pale face is not worthy to take his place among the head men of the council. His arm may be strong like that of a warrior, but his head may be weak like that of a woman; or, perhaps, he is ashamed to show himself before the pale faces, who have turned him out of their tribe.'

'My father lies!' again unceremoniously retorted the warrior. 'If the friend of the Ottawa is not here, it is because his voice cannot speak. Does my father recollect the bridge on which he killed his young warrior? Does he recollect the terrible chase of the pale face by the friend of the Ottawa? Ugh!' he continued, as his attention was now diverted to another object of interest, 'that pale face was swifter than any runner among the redskins, and for his fleetness he deserved to live to be a great hunter in the Canadas; but fear broke his heart—fear of the friend of the Ottawa chief. The redskins saw him fall at the feet of the Saganaw without life, and they saw the young warriors bear him off in their arms. Is not the Ottawa right?' The Indian paused, threw his eye rapidly along the room, and then, fixing it on the governor, seemed to wait with deep but suppressed interest for his reply.

'Peace to the bones of a brave warrior' seriously and evasively returned the governor; 'the pale face is no longer in the land of the Canadas, and the young warriors of the Saganaw are sorry for his loss; but what would the Ottawa say of the bridge, and what has the pale warrior, the friend of the Ottawa, to do with it?'

A gleam of satisfaction pervaded the countenance of the Indian, as he eagerly bent his ear to receive the assurance that the fugitive was no more; but when allusion was made to the strange warrior, his brow became overcast, and he replied with mingled haughtiness and anger: 'Does my father ask? He has dogs of spies among the settlers of the pale flag, but the tomahawk of the redskins will find them out, and they shall perish even as the Saganaw themselves. Two nights ago, when the warriors of the Ottawas were returning from the scout upon the common, they heard the voice of Onondato, the wolf-dog of the friend of the Ottawa chief. The voice came from the bridge where the Saganaw killed his young warrior, and it called upon the redskins for assistance. My young men gave their war cry, and ran like wild deer to destroy the enemies of their chief; but when they came the spies had fled, and the voice of Onondato was low and weak as that of a new fawn; and when the warriors came to the end of the bridge, they found the pale chief lying across the road and covered with blood. They thought he was dead, and their cry was terrible: for the pale warrior is a great chief, and the Ottawas love him; but when they looked again, they saw that the blood was the blood of Onondato, whose throat the spies of the Saganaw had cut that he might not hunt them and give them to the tomahawk of the redskins.'

Frequent glances, expressive of their deep interest in the announcement of this intelligence, passed between the governor and his officers. It was clear the party who had encountered the terrible warrior of the Fleur de Lis were not spies (for none were employed by the garrison), but their adventurous companions who had so recently quitted them. This was put beyond all doubt by the night, the hour, and the not less important fact of the locality; for it was from the bridge described by the Indian, near which the Canadian had stated his canoe to be chained, they were to embark on their perilous and uncertain enterprise. The question of their own escape from danger in this unlooked for collision with so powerful and ferocious an enemy, and of the fidelity of the Canadian, still remained involved in doubt, which it might be imprudent, if not dangerous, to seek to have resolved by any direct remark on the subject to the keen and observant warrior. The governor removed this difficulty by artfully observing—'The great chief of the Ottawas has said they were the spies of the Saganaw who killed the pale warrior. His young men have found them, then; or how could he know they were spies?'

'Is there a warrior among the Saganaw who dares to show himself in the path of the red skins, unless he come in strength and surrounded by his thunder?' was the sneering demand. 'But my father is wrong if he supposes the friend of the Ottawa is killed. "No," he pursued fiercely, 'the dogs of spies could not kill him; they were afraid to face so terrible a warrior. They came behind him in the dark and they struck him on the head like cowards and foxes as they were. The warrior of the pale face, and the friend of the Ottawa chief, is sick but not dead. He lies without motion in his tent, and his voice cannot speak to his friend to tell him who were his enemies, that he may bring their scalps to hang up within his wigwam. But the great chief will soon be well, and his arm will be stronger than ever to spill the blood of the Saganaw as he has done before.'

'The talk of the Ottawa chief is strange,' returned the governor, emphatically and with dignity. 'He says he comes to smoke the pipe of peace with the Saganaw, and yet he talks of spilling their blood as if it was water from the lake. What does the Ottawa mean?' 'Ugh!' exclaimed the Indian, in his surprise. 'My father is right, but the Ottawa and the Saganaw have not yet smoked together. When they have, the hatchet will be buried for ever. Until then, they are stilll enemies.'

During this long and important colloquy of the leading parties, the strictest silence had been preserved by the remainder of the council. The inferior chiefs had continued deliberately puffing the smoke from their curled lips, as they sat cross-legged on their mats, and nodding their heads at intervals in confirmation of the occasional appeal made by the rapid glance of the Ottawa, and uttering their gutteral 'Ugh!' whenever any observation of the parlant parties touched their feelings, or called forth their surprise. The officers had been no less silent and attentive listeners to a conversation on the issue of which hung so many dear and paramount interests. A pause in the conference gave them an opportunity of commenting in a low tone on the communication made, in the strong excitement of his pride, by the Ottawa chief, in regard to the terrible warrior of the Fleur de Lis; who, it was evident swayed the councils of the Indians, and consequently exercised an influence over the ultimate destinies of the English, which it was impossible to contemplate without alarm. It was evident to all, from whatsoever cause it might arise, this man cherished a rancor towards certain individuals in the fort, inducing an anxiety in its reduction scarcely equalled by that entertained on the part of the Indians themselves. Beyond this, however, all was mystery and doubt; nor had any clue been given to enable them to arrive even at a well founded apprehension of the motives which had given birth to the vindictiveness of purpose so universally ascribed to him even by the savages themselves.

The chiefs also availed themselves of this pause in the conversation of the principals, to sustain a low and animated discussion. Those of the Shawanee and Delaware nations were especially earnest; and, as they spoke across the Ottawa, betrayed, by their vehemence of gesture, the action of some strong feeling upon their minds, the precise nature of which could not be ascertained from their speech at the opposite extremity of the room. The Ottawa did not deign to join in their conversation, but sat smoking his pipe in all the calm forbidding dignity of a proud Indian warrior conscious of his own importance.

'Does the great chief of the Ottawas, then, seek for peace in his heart at length?' resumed the governor; 'or is he come to the stronghold of Detroit, as he went to the other strongholds, with deceit on his lips?' The Indian slowly removed the pipe from his mouth, fixed his keen eye searchingly on that of the questioner for nearly a minute, and then briefly and haughtily said, 'the Ottawa chief has spoken.'

'And do the great chiefs of the Shawanees, and the great chiefs of the Delawares, and the great chiefs of the other nations, ask for peace also' demanded the governor. 'If so, let them speak for themselves, and for their warriors.'

We will not trespass on the reader by a transcript of the declarations of the inferior chiefs. Each in his turn avowed motives similar to those of the Ottawa for wishing the hatchet might be buried for ever, and that their young men should mingle once more in confidence, not only with the English troops, but with the settlers, who would again be brought into the country at the cessation of hostilities. When each had spoken, the Ottawa passed the pipe of ceremony, with which he was provided, to the governor. The latter put it to his lips, and commenced smoking. The Indians keenly, and half furtively, watched the act; and looks of deep intelligence, that escaped not the notice of the equally anxious and observant officers, passed among them.

'The pipe of the great chief of the Ottawas smokes well,' calmly remarked the governor; 'but the Ottawa chief, in his hurry to come and ask for peace, has made a mistake. The pipe and all its ornaments are red like blood: it is the pipe of war, and not the pipe of peace. The great chief of the Ottawas will be angry with himself; he has entered the stronghold of the Saganaw and sat in the council, without doing any good for his young men. The Ottawa must come again.'

A deep but subdued expression of disappointment passed over the features of the chiefs. They watched the countenances of the officers, to see whether the substitution of one pipe for the other had been attributed, in their estimation, to accident or design. There was nothing, however, to indicate the slightest doubt of their sincerity.

'My father is right,' replied the Indian, with an appearance of embarrassment, which, whether natural or feigned, had nothing suspicious in it. 'The great chief of the Ottawas has been foolish, like an old woman. The young chiefs of his tribe will laugh at him for this. But the Ottawa chief will come again, and the other chiefs with him, for as my father sees, they all wish for peace; and that my father may know all the nations wish for peace, as well as their head men, the warriors of the Ottawa, and of the Shawanee, and of the Delaware, shall play at ball upon the common to amuse his young men, while the chiefs sit in council with the chiefs of the Saganaw. The red skins shall come naked and without their rifles and their tomahawks; and even the squaws of the warriors shall come upon the common, to show the Saganaw they may be without fear. Does my father hear?'

'The Ottawa chief says well,' returned the governor; 'but will the pale friend of the Ottawa come also to take his seat in the council hall? The great chief has said the pale warrior has become the second chief among the Ottawas; and that when he is dead, the pale warrior will lead the Ottawas, and take the first seat in the council. He, too, should smoke the pipe of peace with the Saganaw, that they may know he is no longer their enemy.'

The Indian hesitated, uttering merely his quick ejaculatory 'Ugh!' in expression of his surprise at so unexpected a requisition. 'The pale warrior, the friend of the Ottawa, is very sick,' he at length said; 'but if the Great Spirit should give him back his voice before the chiefs come again to the council, the pale face will come, too. If my father does not see him then, he will know the friend of the Ottawa chief is very sick.'

The governor deemed it prudent not to press the question too closely, lest in doing so he should excite suspicion, and defeat his own object. 'When will the Ottawa and the other chiefs come again?' he asked; 'and when will their warriors play ball upon the common that the Saganaw may see them and be amused?'

'When the sun has travelled so many times,' replied Ponteac, holding up three fingers of his hand. 'Then will the Ottawas and the other chiefs bring their young warriors and their young women.'

'It is too soon,' was the reply; 'the Saganaw must have time to collect their presents, that they may give them to the young warriors who are swiftest at the race, and most active at the ball. The great chief of the Ottawas, too, must let the settlers of the pale flag, who are the friends of the red skins, bring in food for the Saganaw, that a great feast may be given to the chiefs and to the warriors, and that the Saganaw may make peace with the Ottawas and the other nations as becomes a great people. In twice so many days,' holding up three of his fingers in imitation of the Indian, 'the Saganaw will be ready to receive the chiefs in council, that they may smoke the pipe of peace, and bury the hatchet for ever. What says the great chief of the Ottawas?'

'It is good,' was the reply of the Indian, his eye lighting up with deep and exulting expression. 'The settlers of the pale flag shall bring food to the Saganaw. The Ottawa chief will send them, and he will desire his young men not to prevent them. In so many days, then,' indicating with his fingers, 'the great chiefs will sit again in council with the Saganaw, and the Ottawa chief will not be a fool to bring the pipe he does not want.'

With this assurance the conference terminated. Ponteac raised his tall frame from the mat on which he had been squatted, nodded condescendingly to the governor, and strode haughtily into the square or area of the fort. The other chiefs followed his example; and to Major Blackwater was again assigned the duty of accompanying them without the works. The glance of the savages, and that of Ponteac in particular, was less wary than at their entrance. Each seemed to embrace every object on which the eyes could rest, as if to fix its position indelibly in his memory. The young chief, who had been so suddenly and opportunely checked while in the vary act of pealing forth his terrible war-whoop, again looked up at the windows of the blockhouse, in quest of those whom his savage instinct had already devoted in intention to his tomahawk, but they were no longer there. Such was the silence that reigned everywhere, the fort appeared to be tenanted only by the few men of the guard, who lingered near their stations, attentively watching the Indians, as they passed towards the gate. A very few minutes sufficed to bring the latter once more in the midst of their warriors, whom for a few moments, they harangued earnestly, when the whole body again moved off in the direction of their encampment.

(To be Continued.)

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LITERARY REVIEW.

FORTY YEARS OF PHILANTHROPY
SAMUEL SMITH'S LIFE WORK.

'My Life Work' is the unassuming title given by the English philanthropist, Samuel Smith, M.P., to a six-hundred page volume to which he has given a time of comparative leisure, caused by ill health, encouraged by the thought that he could thus still speak on the great questions which he could no longer advocate in parliament or on the platform. The work was suggested by Dr. Murray Mitchell, to whom Mr. Smith's readers should be properly grateful, for the book is a truly valuable one, telling as it does of the struggles by which many reforms were obtained and of the progress of thought on many important subjects during the last half century.

Samuel Smith was the grandson of a parish minister in the south of Scotland. His father was a farmer on a large scale, and the boy's early days were spent in the excitement of the Disruption period (1843). He says:

Our congregation was rent in twain; one part—a lesser—seceded with my uncle, and worshipped for a time in a barn on my father's land, while the 'Free Church' was being built on a corner of his property only 100 yards or so from the old parish church built for my grandfather and each Sunday the rival congregations passed one another on the 'Kirk bree.'

At the age of fifteen young Smith went to the Edinburgh University, where the life at that time was strenuous and laborious. Speaking of an occasion when he worked for forty-six hours without sleep, he says: 'Many of us injured our health by these insane practices, but none of our professors gave us a word of counsel or guidance on such subjects.' In those days for really high scholarship graduates had to finish in England or Germany, but, he says, 'the all-round training of the mind and the self-reliance and perseverance evoked was a better preparation for the common work of life than the minute and verbal scholarship of the English or German universities. Those Scottish youths, brought up on porridge, Shorter Catechism and hard work, went to the front in England, in America and the colonies, and rose to the highest commercial positions in England.'

In 1853 he went with his father to Liverpool and was apprenticed to a firm of cotton brokers. The boy of seventeen found the routine of the counting house wearisome beyond measure, but, he says: 'I resolved to do my best to master the business scientifically, and turned my attention to political economy and commercial statistics. I set aside four hours an evening in my lodgings, dividing them between the classics, history, philosophy and political economy.' He tells of the numerous books he studied, and thus sums up the results:

The writers who chiefly formed my intellect in youth were four: Euclid taught me mathematical certainty; Butler taught me that probability was the guide of life; Locke taught me the analysis of mental processes, and Adam Smith taught me the foundations of political economy.

In addition to his private studies he found great profit in the literary and debating societies of the day, making friends in these with a number of future members of parliament and philanthropists. After the panic of 1857 Mr. Smith began to write for the Liverpool 'Daily Post,' a practice which he continued for forty years. In 1860 he visited the United States, and he says: 'I can scarcely describe what I owed to six months of travel in America. It turned me from a youth into a man. My horizon was immensely widened. Problems of all kinds, commercial, social and political, were thrust upon me.' On his way back he planned the issue of a monthly cotton circular, the first of its kind in England, and after a tour through the dark cotton spinning districts of Lancashire he started business on his own account as a cotton broker just before the days of wild speculation caused by the cotton famine resulting from the American civil war. Cotton went up from sevenpence a pound in 1860 to two and sixpence a pound in 1862. Most of the speculators, Mr. Smith says, lost all they had. 'It was pitiable to see men who had bought fine mansions and costly picture galleries, hanging about "the flags," watching the chance of borrowing a guinea from an old friend.' Mr. Smith attributes his own success to his adhering strictly to his own business, and he says:

If I may here digress for a moment, I may say that commercial success requires the concurrence of two contrary tendencies, caution and enterprise—caution in avoiding risks, in foreseeing consequences, and in providing against contingencies, even remote ones. But this alone will not carry a man far. He must also have the eye to originate, and the courage to strike, when a favorable opportunity occurs. He must know how to take risks when a reasonable chance offers. Above all, he must work for the future, not the present. He must realize that the slow upbuilding of character brings its reward in course of time. Of nothing am I more certain than that 'Honesty is the best policy,' if spread over a lifetime, and that there is no opposition between the 'Golden Rule' and sound commercial success. I have seen the wrecks of countless speculators of phenomenal capacity, who neglected these simple rules. I doubt whether I ever knew of permanent success where the fundamental laws of honesty were not observed.

Mr. Smith had always been outwardly religious, but in 1861 he was converted through the preaching of a well known cricketer in Birkenhead, William P. Lockhart, and he began to conduct cottage meetings and to visit the sick and dying.

In the autumn of 1862, when the outlook was darkest, Mr. Smith started for India to explore its capabilities as a permanent cotton field, but after careful investigation of the cotton belt he came to the conclusion that there was little chance of Indian cotton becoming a substitute for American as it was far inferior in staple and would not be radically changed. His letters on this subject were published as a pamphlet in England.

Temperance workers will be much interested in Mr. Smith's account of his work in Liverpool. In the seventies no city in the kingdom suffered so much from drunkenness and squalid vice. The highest civic honors were given to leaders in the trade in strong drink. 'In streets where the people were in rags and tatters the drink shops at each end took thousands of pounds from their earnings, and huge fortunes were made by the publican interest, especially the great brewers, some of whom left millions!' There was no gas in the slums and some of the people were little better than savages. 'Great grog' ruled the city as Tammany Hall ruled New York. Mr. Smith took an old theatre, the Coliseum, and by the simple expedient of giving a piece of dry bread to every one that came he filled it every Sunday evening with the lowest of the people, to hundreds of whom the gospel proved the power of God for salvation. A thousand children were gathered in an upper room and taught not only on Sunday, but on week evenings, a work which is still kept up though not in the same building. In the Permissive Bill Association Mr. Smith worked with W. S. Caine, Alexander Balfour, Dr. Lundie and Joseph Chamberlain in legislative reform until from being the most backward city in the kingdom, Liverpool took the lead and was the first to require publicans to pledge themselves not to serve children under the age of thirteen years with drink. The death rate from being forty-one per thousand in 1860, was reduced to twenty-three per thousand in 1900. Large areas are being built on under restrictions forbidding the public house.

Liverpool is stretching out long arms into the country, and a splendid system of electric tramways spreads the population round the suburbs. This is the real secret of 'housing the poor.' It is to give a cheap and quick transit to the outskirts. Tax all unused 'building land' so as to bring it promptly into the market, and so spread the population over a wider area, and, wherever possible, have large districts kept free from the drink trade. Experience proves that where these 'cities of refuge' are found, the best of the working class throng into them. Their children grow up far healthier. The death rate is much lower, the rateable value much higher. In the prohibited area in Toxteth Park the death rate is ten to fourteen per thousand; while in the other portion of the park, where the public house is in evidence, the death rate is forty-one per thousand.

Mr. Smith entered parliament in 1883 and makes the following significant remarks upon the effect of parliamentary life upon his views:

One thing you came to perceive—an able and resolute debater can always give a spurious show of truth to every proposition. You find that words can be twisted to mean anything, and that much human argument is but a logomachy. You find also that bonafide and fundamental differences separate the various types of mankind, that honesty and good faith may co-exist with what you regard as preposterous opinions. You come to find that far more can be said in support of unpopular views than you once supposed, and that political truth for the most part lies in a true perspective rather than in abstract statement. In fact, you come increasingly to distrust abstract statements of principle, and ask the question continually: 'How will it work out in practice?'

The British Parliament, and indeed every free legislature, is a wonderfully educating institution. No man can sit there for years, and follow the debates without being a much wiser man, unless he is an absolute fool. No man can long sit there and be an extreme dogmatist, or can fail to perceive that political truth is many-sided, and cannot be put into short verbal formulae. You distrust increasingly what Napoleon Bonaparte used to call 'ideologues,' and you hold most of your own opinions subject to reservations.

One further reflection I would make: The true, solid foundation of the power of parliament is the average common-sense of the majority. This can always be relied on when the facts of a case are known. Individuals of genius, but without common-sense, sometimes get into parliament and run a meteoric course of brilliant fireworks, but they do not deeply influence that matter-of-fact assembly. The final court of appeal, as Lord Rosebery said in one of the finest of his speeches, is the solid good sense of the nation.

About this time there was a great outbreak of socialistic feeling as the Henry George agitation swept through the land. Mr. Smith gave careful study to the question and estimated that if Mr. George's scheme for confiscating private property were carried out it would only add one shilling in the pound to the income of the rest of the nation.

Yet he told us this would put an end to all human poverty! Indeed, I heard him say to a huge meeting in St. James's Hall that if wealth were fairly distributed no person need work more than one hour a day! Whereat a man sitting beside me leaped up on his seat and waved his hat in a delirium of excitement.

However, our philanthropist shows that if the agitation failed in what it sought to obtain, it had some valuable collateral results and he wisely moralizes as follows:—

Such is usually the course of human progress. You cannot get a hearing for a good cause till some wild enthusiast gets hold of the popular ear and preaches a millennium if his panacea is adopted. This creates a current on which the ship of reform can be launched, and something really useful attained, though a hundred-fold less than the visionare anticipated. The statesman is the seer who perceives the occasion is ripe to extend the bounds of freedom.

In the course of the book Mr. Smith tells us of another visit to India and a second to the United States as well as of frequent trips to Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent, and there are many interesting discussions with regard to the events of the last twenty years. We have space, however, for only one more extract, which gives the views of an English statesman on the effect of the Venezuela dispute in 1895 on the Armenian massacres.

One effect of this passing storm was seriously to cripple our government in dealing with Turkey. At the very time when a show of force was necessary, the distraction on the side of America paralyzed our right arm. The American missionaries in Asiatic Turkey, who had done more than any others to elevate the Armenian people, had the mortification of seeing their converts massacred the more wantonly because their Government quarrelled with ours about a trumpery dispute in South America. To add to the irony of the situation, Venezuela has since then quarrelled both with Germany and the United States, and refuses to admit that it is in any way indebted to the latter.

(Hodder and Stoughton, five shillings.)

IN 'McCLURE'S.'

In 'McClure's Magazine' for February there is an important series of papers on 'The Surgery of Light,' discussing Dr. Finsen, of Copenhagen, and his wonderful discovery of the healing power of certain rays of light and the application of the discovery in England and the United States. Dr. George Hopkins concludes the series with the remark:

It is yet too early to assert that the Finsen ray, used in combination with the X-ray, will definitely cure malignant cancer. Until the cases of apparent cure have been under observation for several years there can be no certainty that the disease is eradicated. This much, however, we may say: that the dreadful scourge can be arrested even in its last stages, and the sufferings of the patient almost nullified by the simple action of the actinic rays. Should the apparent cures of cancer prove permanent, we must regard Finsen's discovery as the greatest mitigant of human suffering since the first use of anaesthetics. And, in any case, the future of the new science is glorious with hope. It is in its infancy yet: when coming years shall have established it beyond the suspicion of quackery, when it shall count its devoted students and eager experimenters in every institution of healing the world over, what limit can imagination set to its achievements?

'The Children of the Coal Shadow' is a very interesting study of child labor in the coal regions, by Mr. Francis A. Nichols, who undertook to investigate the facts on behalf of 'McClure's Magazine.' Mr. Nichols estimates that nearly one-sixth of all the employees of the anthracite coal mines are children. The boys in the mines and the girls in the silk and hosiery mills are all thirteen years of age, and upwards, according to sworn certificates, but a large proportion of them are very much younger. These children have organized themselves into unions and weekly meetings of the union is the great event in the life of every child. The girls at such meetings are required to wear 'the same clothes that they would in church.' One characteristic of the work of the union may be judged by the following incident:—

The seventeen-year-old girl president of a union told me this story of the latest victory of her District Local:

In the performance of certain work in the factory a little girl was employed to operate a treadle.

'She had to work all day long, and as she was growing pretty fast, she began to get kind of crippled-like. She was lame in one leg, and she was lop-sided, one shoulder being higher than the other. By and by she got so bad that she had to lay off for a week and go to bed. While she was away the boss hired a big boy to work the treadle, and paid him, of course, considerably more than she was getting. But when she came back to work he fired the boy and put her on the treadle again. Our grievance committee waited on the boss and asked him polite, as a favor, to give her an easier job, because she was getting deformed. But he said that he wouldn't have no interference with his business. He was an American citizen, and no one could dictate to him. Then I called a meeting of our local.

'"Girls," I says, addressing them from the chair, "shall we stand for seeing her growing up a cripple and the union not doing nothing, nor reaching out no hand for to help? I know that it's tough to strike now, because some of us is supporting our families, whose fathers is striking. Shall we stand for it?" They voted unanimous to strike if she wasn't took off the treadle. We had the resolution wrote out nice on a type-writer. The grievance committee handed it to the boss. He thought it over for two days, and then he give in. The boy is working the treadle yet, and the girl is at the bench.'

LITERARY CHAT

IS THE NOVEL DOOMED?
(Boston 'Advertiser.')

Jules Verne says that it is. He says that in fifty or a hundred years from now no more novels will be written. They will disappear, he says, because they will be no longer necessary. Even now, he tells an interviewer, their merit and their interest are fast decreasing. The psychological novel will die of inanition in our own lifetime, and as for historical novels the world will file its newspapers. Newspaper writers, proceeds Jules Verne, have learned to color every day events so well that to read them will give posterity a truer picture than the historic or descriptive novel could do.

Newspaper writers cannot help feeling pleased to be thus complimented by so great a master of the art of literary realism. But they need not accept his conclusions because they appreciate his praise. It may be that the novel is doomed, but we see no signs that it is; and M. Verne has given us no reasons why it should be, in his remarkable interview on the subject. If the newspapers were going to drive out the novel, we should expect that the decline of the latter in popularity would be coincident with the increase of the former. The reverse is the fact. They have both risen side by side in fame and favor. The greatest novel-reading age is the greatest newspaper-reading age.

ORIGINAL OF COL. NEWCOME.

Probably Thackeray's Colonel Newcome was an entirely imaginary personage founded partly on Don Quixote, partly on Sir Roger de Coverley, says a literary journal. The Rev. Dr. Bellows used to say Thackeray frankly admitted his indebtedness to Cervantes and Addison. But, of course, the colonel must be 'identified' by literary gossips with some person of Thackeray's acquaintance in every day life. Every great character of English fiction, from Falstaff down, has been so 'identified' by some gossip or set of gossips. Henrietta Cockran, who has just published in London a volume of chatter about famous persons entitled 'Celebrities and I,' favors the theory that Gen. Carmichael was the 'original' of Colonel Newcome. It appears from her anecdotes that Gen. Carmichael might, if he had lived in an earlier era, have sat to Smollet, as a model for Matthew Bramble, who is surely not a counterpart of Colonel Newcome. But this Gen. Carmichael had the impulsive goodness Thackeray pictures in Newcome. Miss Cockran herself caught the general red-handed in the act of putting the handsome cloth from his study table round a shivering beggar woman for no better reason than that he could not find a shawl without his wife catching him. Toward the poor the general was the embodied spirit of pity, and not being rich used sometimes to economize so as to indulge his charity by such little tricks as suddenly turning off all gas in the house when visitors sat up late.

UNCUT LEAVES.

There is a sort of aesthetic charm about a book with uncut leaves, which one with leaves neatly trimmed by machinery never possesses. But busy men find uncut leaves a great nuisance. People buy books to read, and not to do mechanical work over. In England there is a strong protest against uncut leaves in ordinary books and magazines. Says the London 'Globe': 'It is assumed that in these days a man has not time to walk up stairs; it is perfectly understood that telegrams must be accelerated, and that boy messengers must be cherished; and yet publishers will persist in attaching a sentence of slow servitude to nearly every book they issue. Take The Dictionary of National Biography. It is a serious thing to buy it, but it is a more serious thing to get it cut. Who is to do it? Not every man has relays of daughters, or an under gardener whom he can arm with a paper knife. Monarchs and millionnaires must have ways of dealing with this problem. It is not to be supposed that at Windsor Castle the reader cuts the leaves. Whitaker may be silent on the point, but it seems certain that a groom of the paper knife or a book-barber-in-ordinary exists and draws an enviable salary. The dictionary is a fat and flagrant case. It is morally and actually certain that many eager purchasers of this great work have not lived to cut its leaves. Which is sad. But the evil is at least proportionately great in even a tiny volume. The present writer had occasion this week to cut (with a paper knife two feet long) a copy of Matthew Arnold's 'Note Books.' The booklet was tightly bound, the leaves were stiff and slippery, and although his one desire was to get at the inmost mind of Arnold, he had all the sensation of vivisecting a guinea pig. Which is absurd.'

Advertisements.

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.



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

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address, **The Samaria Remedy Co.**, 23 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

Advertisements.

CANCER CURED

WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS.

Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Eczema and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Write for Illustrated Book. Sent free. Address

DR. BYE, Cor. 9th & Broadway, **Kansas City, Mo.**

FOUR YEARS OF CEASELESS PAIN

Wm. Doeg's Suffering Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Harrowing Experience of a Sundridge Man as Told by Himself.

Sundridge, Ont., Feb. 6 (Special).—It is over two years now since all Sundridge was ringing with the wonderful cure of William Doeg, and even now at the sight of him, strong and healthy, people recall the days when he was a helpless, suffering invalid, and marvel at his wonderful cure. And Mr. Doeg often speaks of it himself.

'For four years,' he says, 'I suffered excruciating torture during which time I was scarcely an hour free from pain. The trouble commenced in my back, where it often remained stationary for months, and so intense was the pain that I could not lie down or take a rest, but had to sit night and day in a chair. The pain would then remove to other parts of my body, and when in my knees I was unable to walk and confined constantly to my room.

'Doctors treated me for Rheumatism with no benefit, and almost in despair I feared I would never again be free from pain. Then one lucky day my attention was directed to some remarkable cures of Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I resolved to try them. I soon found they were doing me good, and I kept on till I was entirely free from pain, and the best part of it all is that I have had no return of the trouble since.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism by putting the Kidneys in condition to extract the poison from the blood. They cure for keeps.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

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

Agent for Canada.

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 2220 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.



FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. HAVE FURNISHED 35,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER **BELLS.** PUREST, BEST & GENUINE BELL-METAL CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

MENEELY & CO., WEST-TROY, N.Y.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE CRAZE FOR ANTIQUES.

Dealer—Here are two beautiful chairs. This, a Louis XIV., at 36 marks, and this a Louis XVI., which will cost you 44 marks.

Customer—Haven't you got a Louis XV. I don't wish to pay more than 40 marks.—'Fliegende Blatter.'

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

Wagsby — 'Old Publicity is beyond a doubt the most eccentric man I ever saw.' Naggsby—'How so?' Wagsby—'No fewer than half a dozen papers have printed portraits of him, and the contrary creature actually looks like every one of the pictures.'—Baltimore 'American.'

A Liniment for the Logger.—Loggers lead a life which exposes them to many perils. Wounds, cuts and bruises cannot be altogether avoided in preparing timber for the drive and in river work, where wet and cold combined, are of daily experience, coughs and colds and muscular pains cannot but ensue. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil when applied to the injured or administered to the ailing, works wonders.

COLD COMFORT.

Traveller (waiting for train already twenty minutes late)—'Porter, when do you expect that train to come in?'

Porter—'Can't say, sir. But the longer you waits for it, the more sure 'tis to come in the next minute.'

They Wake the Torpid Energies—Machinery not properly supervised and left to run itself, very soon shows fault in its working. It is the same with the digestive organs. Unregulated from time to time they are likely to become torpid and throw the whole system out of gear. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills were made to meet such cases. They restore to the full the flagging faculties, and bring into order all parts of the mechanism.

Patient—You mean to say that it is to you that I am wholly indebted for my cure?

Doctor—I consider myself the instrument in the hands of Providence.

Patient—Or, rather, the middleman—the party who usually gets the profits.—Boston 'Transcript.'

Suffer No More.—There are thousands who live miserable lives because dyspepsia dulls the faculties and shadows existence with the cloud of depression. One way to dispel the vapors that beset the victims of this disorder is to order them a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best vegetable pills known, being easy to take and are most efficacious in their action. A trial of them will prove this.

She—The strain on the soldier in modern warfare must be very great.

He—It is. Sometimes the photographer isn't ready, and you have to wait hours, and then the pictures may prove failures.—'Judge.'

One of the greatest blessings to parents is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It effectually expels worms and gives health in a marvellous manner to the little one.

The British and German governments have sent ultimatums to Venezuela. If they are not complied with it is intended to seize that country's Customs. It is hoped they may prove better than her manners.—'Punch.'

Only those who have had experience can tell the torture corns cause. Pain with your boots on, pain with them off—pain night and day; but relief is sure to those who use Holloway's Corn Cure.

'Mamma,' exclaimed a little boy, indignantly, after the visitor had gone, 'when I get to be a man I'm boing to get up a society for preventing ugly women from kissing nice little boys.'

Free and easy expectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant; adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.

'Where are you going for the winter?' 'Nowhere. I can get enough of it here.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

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

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

'Has he great poetical imagination?' 'I should say so; he imagines he's a poet!'—Baltimore 'Herald.'

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

The Boys' Page.

Earning an Education.

(New York 'Tribune.')

'How can a poor boy work his way through college?' is a question asked by many persons in these days of ambition and great educational opportunities. All over the country colleges are springing up. Every day some gift or endowment is recorded, and more and more persons are beginning to understand the great boon which education means to man. But these colleges, with their $1,000,000 buildings, their costly grounds, what are they to the poor man who, with a few dollars in his pocket, his only suit of clothes upon his back, comes from the shelter of some country home to battle, starve and deny himself for the benefits of an education? Surely he is barred by his very lack of means and environment from sharing these glorious opportunities.

This is the thought that springs into every mind as, for the first time, one looks at the great universities, such as Harvard, with its age worn buildings; Yale, with its associations; Chicago, with its millions; Columbia, Cornell, Princeton, Pennsylvania and the rest.

But it is a thought that lasts only a moment. The sight of a shabby suit, a smiling face, a bundle of frayed brown covers in the midst of all this wealth and luxury and splendor soon throws another light upon the situation. Here is the rightful owner of the soil—the poor man—for whom, according to the statements of the greatest educators, colleges and universities are expressly intended. He walks as if he were accustomed to his surroundings. He looks happy and contented. His clothes do not bother him, and he speaks to his wealthy neighbor with perfect equality and ease. Above all, he has an air of independence—the air which comes with honest toil, successful competition and the knowledge that he is doing his best to make the most of himself.

Harvard University, commonly characterized as the 'rich man's college,' exemplifies to-day the statement that has been made time and time again, that 'no man with any grit, gumption or determination need go without a college education, however poor he may happen to be.' Year after year hundreds of men work their way through Harvard, and year after year brains and talent and ingenuity are exhibited in more liberal quantities among the inconspicuous, unheard-of self-supporters than among those better known undergraduates who shine before all the world for their prowess in the much advertised activities of college life.

Probably the first qualification for a poor man working his way through Harvard is the willingness to accept any kind of work. He must leave his false pride behind him, and realize that his honest pride will get many a severe test before he receives his graduation diploma. A few years ago a man entered Harvard who had before his admission held a salaried place at $1,200 a year. Circumstances, however, saw him at the beginning of his freshman year with only a few dollars in his pocket, and to earn his board he accepted a place in a swell boarding house which a negro had just resigned. His work in this place was to take care of the furnace, empty the ashes and swill, black boots which the student borders left outside their doors each morning, sweep the stairs and halls, mow the lawn and perform other equally unpleasant tasks. Each morning saw him rise at 5 o'clock, and each night found him studying up to a late hour to make up for the lost time which he had been expending in his outside work.

Few college men have so difficult a time as this, but it shows what one must be willing to accept if he is relying wholly upon his own efforts to secure his education. The student mentioned is at the present time living in a splendid college room, and, although still paying his own expenses, has a sufficient income to purchase all the reasonable comforts of life. Naturally bright and capable, he did not stay long at the task of bootblacker and hodcarrier, and, although he did not shrink from such duties in case of necessity, he soon demonstrated that he was fit for something far more seemly and lucrative.

For men who are willing to work as this man did, Harvard presents many opportunities for earning a livelihood. Board can be obtained by waiting on table in Randall Hall or by managing some private eating club and rooms, especially if they be in private residences; can, in many instances, be paid for by odd jobs, such as shovelling walks, mowing lawns and taking care of furnaces. Furnace work, indeed, has helped to pay more than one man's expenses through the university. An ordinary furnace is worth from $1.50 to $2.50 a week, and if a man can get eight or ten of them to look after he is assured of a good, comfortable income. A prominent business man in Boston to-day worked such a scheme as this during his freshman year, and many others have also carried it through with success.

Of course, the big items at college are board and rooms. Randall Hall, however, gives forty or fifty students a chance to earn their food by waiting, and rooms are obtained in many ways. Three Harvard students last year obtained free quarters simply by occupying a big house while its regular inmates were away. Another man stayed with an old woman who was afraid to live in a mansion alone, and a third got a splendid, large room for reading one hour a night three times a week to a nearsighted, but intellectual lady.

These opportunities, however, do not come to every student. The majority have to pay actual money for board and rooms, and in the earning of this money often resort to peculiar and ingenious expedients. The methods, such as typewriting, tutoring, singing, clerking, teaching in night school and stenography, are, of course, familiar to all. Hundreds of students find employment along these lines, and by means of them pay part or all of their college expenses. A large number, on the other hand, depend wholly upon their wits. Advertising offers a good field to these men, and they invent countless schemes to attract the business houses.

One of the most familiar of these is the blotter scheme—a copyrighted idea of a Harvard man for the free distribution of desk blotters for use in students' rooms. Advertisements are printed in an attractive manner on both sides of these blotters, and the money paid for them by the merchants constitutes the student-speculator's sole gain. An average of $100 is cleared on each blotter after the expenses of material, printing and distribution have been paid. A hustling student can solicit the 'ads' and get the whole thing off his hands in less than two weeks.

Many other contrivances similar in principle to these are also worked—some paying only a mere trifle and others proving veritable gold mines. The most profitable of all is the 'Harvard Register,' a 'red book,' published each year by a Harvard man, giving lists of Harvard organizations, information regarding athletic teams and records, and a complete catalogue of officers, students and instructors of the university. A nominal price is charged for the book, but the main income is derived from the advertising, as much as $2,500 being cleared on the publication in one year. 'The Harvard Guide,' programmes of the big athletic meets between Harvard and Yale, and the Senior Class Book are correspondingly profitable.

In a somewhat different way money is obtained from calendars and 'catchy' pamphlets, the only difference being that the receipts here come from direct sales.

Harvard, too, has its students who fairly rake in the money during their college course. Every one has heard of the egg and butter man who began by peddling from door to door and ended up as the head of the largest creamery agency in New-England; also of many others who, from experiences and contrivances during their undergraduate days, have built up some business which has carried them comfortably through all their after life. Many merchants in and around Cambridge and Boston to-day made their first steps while they were still in college. Their numbers include insurance agents, book dealers, candy manufacturers, hotel proprietors, etc.

Journalists and literary men, too, are the result in many cases of compulsory work in college. Many men earn no small part of their college expenses by writing for magazines, newspapers and other periodicals. Several popular books which have had a widespread circulation have been written during their author's undergraduate days, and many contributions to the best magazines in the country come from boys who are hardly out of their teens.

And still there are other ways. One man sells pictures and posters; another has a laundry agency and drives around each week behind a horse and laundry waggon of his own; another does work for 'the college office,' and still others, as editors of the college periodicals, share the comfortable receipts of the same. One man clears over $100 a month on insurance, and another, by selling the most expensive sets of books to the richer students, makes a living that would stir up many a competitor outside. One man, last winter, taught dancing school. He went out in a neighboring village, organized a class, and carried the thing on all through the season without even his most intimate friends knowing about it. Another student issues 'printed notes'; another carries messages; another takes photographs; others fill agencies, and so on without end.

The question naturally is asked whether the holding of these positions and the performing of these tasks does not necessarily deprive a student of his real college life, meaning by this his participation in social, athletic, and intellectual activities. The answer is 'No.' Everything depends upon the man himself. One waiter in Randall Hall will be ridiculed, whereas another will be respected and admired. One man who barely earns money to scrape along on will make all the college societies, and another who earns far more will be unheard of.

Whatever the work, whether it be blacking boots or publishing a 'register,' whether it be emptying ashes or singing in a college choir, the emoluments of the university remain open and free to all.

Has the self-supporting student time to strive for these emoluments? The answer here is 'Yes.' Time and again it has been demonstrated that a man can get through Harvard honorably and happily on $300 a year, and ways of earning money are, as has been shown, not difficult to obtain. The college has something like $90,000 in scholarships, benefits and prizes. Faithful attention to his regular studies should, to the average student, mean at least a scholarship or aid sufficient to cover the expenses of his tuition. That leaves $150, or its equivalent in board, room and general expenses, to be earned. Few students earn less than 25 cents an hour, and many get twenty times as much as that. A fair average is at least 75 cents, so that by working two hours a day during the forty weeks of school the remaining $150 can easily be obtained. Of course, the difference in wages is great, but those who earn the least generally receive the largest scholarships, whereas the big money makers seldom receive any help from their university.

Balloon Adventures.

('Daily News,' London.)

That famous balloonist, the Rev. J. M. Bacon, is an admirable lecturer, but he nearly proved a disappointment to an audience of children gathered in Morley Hall, London. The lecture was appointed to be delivered at three o'clock, but Mr. Bacon, short of breath and full of apologies, arrived at the building ten minutes late. He had mistaken '3' for '8' o'clock.

The little ones readily forgave Mr. Bacon. Indeed, his first story established him in their good opinion. Ballooning interested him, he said, and he wanted to make it interesting to them—in which effort he hoped he might have some of the success that attended a lecturer who recently came to Newbury to discourse on snakes. When, at the rising of the curtain, the platform was seen to be stacked with piles of live serpents, a creepy feeling ran through the audience; but at the end of the lecture nearly everybody, certainly every lady, was anxious to handle and caress the darling things.

Then Mr. Bacon proceeded to interest his young auditors in balloons, and 'balloonatics'—as, he said, persons of his class were sometimes styled. Theirs was thought to be a particularly perilous pursuit, 'but,' quoth the lecturer, 'if you only take life's risks fairly, I don't think you often get into trouble.'

Two Americans—here came another digression—quarrelled, and resolved to fight a duel to the death under these conditions:—They were to toss a coin, and the loser was to shoot himself. The unfortunate gentleman retired to an adjoining room; the pistol shot was heard; and his friends went in to prepare the body for burial. They found the solitary duellist sitting on the floor, unharmed and smiling, and when an explanation was demanded, he said, simply:—'I guess I missed myself.' 'In my ballooning experiences,' said Mr. Bacon—striving to give the story an application to his theme—'I have often just missed myself.'

But all of this was, so to speak, merely the inflating of the silk, the adjustment of the sandbags, and the testing of the valve. Soon the lecturer had soared into his subject, and was fairly on his voyage, propelled by the pleasant breeze of juvenile applause.

An incidental reference to Mr. Stanley Spencer prompted a prophecy that much would be heard of that aeronaut's navigable balloon. Here is an account of what it feels like to be voyaging in the atmosphere:—

'You never can persuade yourself, from the moment of leaving earth till you return, that you ever move at all. You simply can't believe it. Directly you cry, "Let go!" down goes the earth, plunging deeper and deeper; and when it has got to the bottom, it begins slowly turning round.' While the earth is in sight you never think you are as high as you are. That is because there is no middle distance to establish relations of perspective.

Mr. Bacon threw upon the screen a number of excellent photographs he had taken at several altitudes; and a singular thing about them is that, although they distinctly show terraces of houses, roads, gardens, and even such minute objects as railway signals, and though the aeronaut can roughly indicate the locality in which he took them, no one has yet been able to establish the identity of many of the spots pictured. 'That streak which looks like a caterpillar,' slyly observed the lecturer as he levelled his pointer again one of the views, 'is an express train.'

It is very difficult, when you are in a balloon, to know whither you are speeding. Your case is even more desperate than that of two gentlemen in a dog-cart who were recently benighted on the Berkshire hills. At last they came to cross roads furnished with a direction post. True, three of the arms had been blown away, but one of the gentlemen climbed up and broke off the only remaining arm, that he might read it in the light of the carriage lamp. By great good luck they found that the arm was inscribed 'Ten miles to Newbury,' whither they were bound; but their enthusiasm evaporated when on re-climbing the post, the gentleman found that the arm fitted equally well in all four sockets, so that he remained entirely unaware in which direction it had pointed.

The lecturer described several voyages on which the utmost geographical uncertainty prevailed. It is often necessary to come down quite close to the earth and seek directions.

Inexperienced aeronauts are wont to shout: 'Where are we?' but this is an unwise form of enquiry. Invariably, it seems, the terrestrial being thus addressed facetiously shouts back, 'Up in a balloon!'

One Mr. Bacon ascended from Bromley, with Mr. Percival Spencer in charge of the valve, and at a considerable height they entered a wind that sent them rapidly towards the coast. Presently, to his amazement, Mr. Bacon saw 'Hastings and St. Leonards coming to meet us.' In a few minutes, in that strong southern breeze, they would be over the sea, and then (as they had no chance of reaching France), their condition would be one of grave peril. On a sudden Mr. Spencer opened the valve, and they descended at a great pace until, when just over the cliffs, they entered a wind that carried them along the shore. Mr. Bacon was at a loss to understand how his fellow aeronaut could have managed matters with such precision. But the explanation was simple enough. Mr. Spencer had noticed from the direction of chimney smoke of Hastings that the lower stratum of wind was blowing from the west. On that occasion, as on so many others, the landing was difficult and expensive. There is ever a crowd of volunteers to pack up the balloon, 'and as each man believes from the bottom of his heart that he has saved your life,' some measure of liberality is practically compulsory.

One day Mr. Bacon was sailing over Buckingham Palace, when two voices hailed him from that building. 'There was, of course, just the chance,' he quaintly remarked, 'that they might be the King and Queen; but I found out afterwards that they were a couple of plumbers engaged in mending the roof.'

On another occasion the lecturer descended in the extensive grounds of a lunatic asylum, and the doctors came forward and said that the incident had very much upset their patients. Mr. Bacon and his companion were, as he said, 'readily admitted to the institution,' where they received much hospitality and the loan of a dog-cart. On their departure, the porter at the outer gate barred their way. 'We are visitors,' they explained. 'No,' he replied, 'if you are visitors I should have seen you arrive.' 'But we came in a balloon,' they explained. 'Yes, I thought so,' said the porter as he shut and locked the gate. But at length they persuaded him that they were entitled to their liberty.

Ascending from the Crystal Palace on a dark day, Mr. Bacon entered what, as he thought, was an east wind. After sailing for some hours in the sunny fairyland above the clouds, he descended through the curtain of vapor and found himself over three ships in the Thames Estuary, their rope having already actually entangled itself in the rigging of a brig. It must have been a weird experience for the crew of the vessel to see a rope hanging out of the low-lying clouds, and then to be hailed by voices from a descending basket.

Outdoors and Indoors

All over the country people are beginning to realize that those who know how to see what is around them and who are interested in what it all means are the ones who are having the good times.

Teachers are adding 'Nature Study' to their work. Even the babies in the kindergarten have leaves and stones and live things to look at. Wise professors and scientists are watching and studying and writing about birds and beasts, fishes and flowers, insects and everything in which a boy could possibly become interested. As a result of all this there are very few of us who are not trying to keep our eyes open and finding how much good fun there is in it.

The readers of the Boys' Page are scattered pretty much all over the world, and if they will write telling us about the things they see and hear, and the stories of what the older folks have seen and heard, we will all enjoy it, and should be able to gather some really valuable information.

To begin with, how many can give us news of the pigeons or of the doings of the minks?—Ed.

COMBAT BETWEEN A MINK AND AN EEL.

(Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.')

Southampton, L. I., Jan. 28.—Robert R. Kendrick, a submarine contractor, witnessed a peculiar battle the other day between a mink and an eel. Mr. Kendrick tells the story as follows:

'I was on my dredge near the shore of Cooper's Neck Pond, when I noticed a mink on the end of a small dock not far from shore, seemingly watching something in the water. Suddenly the mink dove and in a few seconds appeared at the surface with something in its mouth, and from the fuss and splashing of the water it was very evident a fight was taking place. I made my way cautiously to within fifteen feet of where the trouble was, and to my surprise the mink came upon the dock dragging an eel two feet long and an inch in diameter, which was from eight to ten inches longer than the mink. The eel then coiled itself around the body of the mink three times, which caused the mink to attempt to walk on its hind legs, as it was impossible for him to use his front ones, the eel coiling just back of them, rendering them useless. At this period the eel struggled and they both went overboard and under the dock. The battle went on; occasionally the eel's tail would appear between the cracks of the top of the dock and clinch; finally the mink wrestled himself clear and brought the eel out on the dock again, and another fight for supremacy took place, the eel winding itself around the mink and both rolling over and over on the dock. Finally the eel gave up, after a struggle lasting fifteen minutes. The mink, after shaking himself and investigating me, took the eel by the head and swam up the lake.'

Have any of the readers of the Boys' Page seen a live mink?

Advertisements.

CHILBLAINS.

This distressing foot trouble quickly cured by 'Fo otElm.'

All the itching and soreness, distress and discomfort which chilblains produce can be rapidly relieved and cured by bathing the feet in wrm water in which Foot Elm has been dissolved. In addition to this, shake a 'Foot Elm' Powder in each shoe every morning and chilblains won't bother you any more. 'Foot Elm' is 25 cents a box of 18 powders at druggists or by mail. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Where are the Wild Pigeons?

In an article in the 'Canadian Magazine' for February, C. W. Nash tells of the extermination of the Passenger Pigeon. Mr. Nash writes:—

'The constant persecution to which they were at all seasons subjected, together with the destruction of the hardwood forests from which they derived the greater part of their food, and in which they nested, have been too much for them, and they are now almost extinct.

The passenger pigeon was one of the first birds to attract the attention of the earliest settlers. The incalculable numbers which composed the flocks when they travelled, while the ease with which they could be taken and their value as human food would make them objects of great interest to such practical people as were the early colonists. The two great American naturalists, Audubon and Wilson, have left us descriptions of pigeon flights and nesting colonies as they saw them in their time, 1794 to 1830. These accounts show that as compared with pigeons, the flocks and breeding colonies of all other known birds sink into insignificance.

'Audubon says that in 1805 he saw schooners lying at the wharves in New York loaded in bulk with pigeons taken on the Hudson river, and that the birds sold for only a cent apiece. In 1861 an effort was made in Ohio to afford the pigeons some slight measure of protection. On the discussion of the law it was urged, "The passenger pigeon needs no protection. Wonderfully prolific, having the vast forests of the north as its breeding grounds, travelling hundreds of miles in search of food, it is here to-day and elsewhere to-morrow, and no ordinary destruction can lessen them, nor can those taken be missed from the myriads yearly produced." The extermination of these birds in the short time which has elapsed since this discussion took place, shows how foolish the argument was.

'The last large nesting colony of which we have any authentic record was established in Michigan in 1876 or 1877, and extended for twenty-eight miles, averaging three or four miles wide. The birds began building when the snow was a foot deep in the woods, although the fields were bare at the time. The nesting extended eight miles through hardwood timber, then crossed a river bottom wooded with arbor-vitae, and thence stretched through white pine woods about twenty miles. For the entire distance every tree had more or less nests, and many trees were filled with them; none were lower than about fifteen feet above the ground. The clamor from the colony could be heard four or five miles away when atmospheric conditions were favorable.

'In 1881 a colony was established a few miles west of Grand Traverse, in Michigan, of "only a moderate size, perhaps eight miles long"; I have heard of none since. From 1882 to 1887 I frequently saw small flocks of pigeons in Manitoba, and found them breeding occasionally in small communities, but more often found isolated nests, usually built in the small oaks.

'In the days of their abundance the first of the pigeons always reached us in April, and the flight continued usually until nearly the end of May, so that by the time the last arrivals reached the breeding colony the first would have eggs in their nests. The birds generally flew low enough to be within gunshot, and enormous numbers of them were killed as they passed along.

'It is generally said that pigeons are exclusively grain-eating birds, and certainly their principal food consists of beechnuts, acorns, berries, and such grain and seeds as they can glean from the stubbles; yet on June 27, 1885, I shot fourteen, all males, and found the crop of each one of them full of caterpillars. This was the only time I ever found that these birds had indulged themselves with an insect diet.

'Had the birds been accorded a fair measure of protection during the breeding season I think it is probable that the pigeons would not have to be ranked amongst the creatures that once were, but now are not. All animals are capable of adapting themselves to changed conditions; as the forests disappear the large flocks would have broken up and the birds would have bred in small communities or single pairs wherever they found suitable localities—just as I found them in Manitoba in the early eighties.'

[About four years ago I was talking to one who, in his boyhood days in Ontario had been able to count with certainty on getting pigeons whenever he went shooting. He had never seen the tremendous flocks which Mr. Nash tells of, but had seen many large colonies. His idea was that there was but one such huge flock and that it shifted its quarters from year to year, following the food, such quantities of which were necessary for it. He thought that were the birds protected even now they might increase, for he had heard of small flocks in various isolated regions.

'Will the readers of the Boys' Page keep their eyes and ears open and write us anything they know or can find out about the pigeons? Some of you may have seen them when you were hunting, camping out, or cruising. Those of you who have not might ask fathers and uncles, or, better still, grandfathers, about it and write us what you hear.—Ed. Boys' Page.]

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A reliable and handsome Fountain Pen, made in four styles, Fine, Medium, Coarse and Stub. The pen is guaranteed by manufacturers, Messrs. Sandford & Bennett, New York, to be 14k., well hammered, insuring elasticity and easy writing. Filler accompanies each pen. Send sample of nib generally used when ordering. This pen is usually sold at $2.00. Our price to subscribers, post paid, $1.50. This is by far the best fountain pen we have ever handled.

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This book continues to grow in popularity. Have you got it? It contains 334 pages, in four parts, giving descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with exact doses of medicine for each. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast in addition to giving practical advice and useful information. No farmer or stock breeder should be without this valuable book.

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WORLD WIDE — NOTICE—In any of these offers a new subscription at $1.00 to 'World Wide' may be substituted for the 'Weekly Witness.'

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPELLED.

There was a young man named Knollys,
Who was fond of a good game of kbollys:
He jumped and he ran,
This clever young man,
And often he took pleasant kstrollys.

A very polite man named Hawarden
Went out to plant flowers in his gawarden
If he trod on a slug,
A worm, or a bug,
He said: 'My dear friend, I beg pawarden!'

A lady who lived by the Thames
Had a gorgeous collection of games.
She had them reset
In a large coronet
And a number of small diadhames.

There was an old lady named Brougham,
Who sat in a very dark rougham.
When asked how she fared,
She said she was scared
Because of the gathering glougham.

There was an old farmer named Weymss
Who had some ridiculous scheymss,
His horses he sold,
And then, I am told,
Drove nothing at all but ox-temyss.

There was an old fellow of Norwich,
Who was awfully fond of cold porwich,
As it never was served,
He quietly observed,
'I'll go into the pantry and forwich.'

Said a bad little youngster named Beauchamp,
'Those jelly-tarts, how shall I reauchamp,'
To my parents I'd go,
But they always say, 'No,'
No matter how much I beseauchamps
—Carolyn Wells, in the 'Century.'

PROVERBS ABOUT NOSES.

There are no fewer than fourteen English proverbs relating to the nose:—

He would cut his own nose off to spite his face.
Follow your nose.
He cannot see beyond his own nose.
An inch is a good deal on a man's nose.
He has a nose of noses.
As plain as the nose on your face.
To hold one's nose to the grindstone.
To lead one by the nose.
To put one's nose out of joint.
To pay through the nose.
To have a good nose for a poor man's sow.
To thrust one's nose into other people's business.
A nose that can smell a rat.
Every man's nose will not make a shoehorn.

UNNECESSARY TROUBLES.

Lieutenant (who has been inspecting the estate of a noble landowner)—And this beautiful estate will all be inherited by your noble daughter?'

'Well, hardly. You see, I have no daughter.'

'Indeed; then what on earth did you want to tire me out for by this inspection?'—'Fliegende Blatter.'

Grandmother gave Annie and Willie an orange. 'I wish there were two; but, if you divide this one,' she said, 'each of you will get a taste.' As Annie took the fruit knife from the table, Willie remarked anxiously, 'If one of us should sac'frice, I would get two tastes.'

FRUSTRATED IN POCKET PICKING.

Senator Hoar at the New England Society dinner recently held in Philadelphia told the following story of his friend the Rev. Joseph Erskine, of Edinburgh.

'The good Mr. Erskine at one time in his life lost handkerchief after handkerchief. He found, on investigation, that it was on Sunday these losses occurred, and accordingly one Sabbath morning Mrs. Erskine sewed his handkerchief in the tail pocket of his coat.

'"Noo," said she "noo let us see what wull happen."

'Mr. Erskine, with the sewed-in handkerchief, passed down the aisle of the church that morning as usual to ascend to the pulpit, but as he sallied by the amen corner he felt a gentle tug behind, a delicate nibble among his coat tails. Thereupon he turned upon the disappointed old woman in the corner, and said, with a triumphant smile.'

'"No' the day, honest wuman, no' the day." '—New York 'Tribune.'

Jobson—'I tell you, my wife knows a thing or two. The people who inhabit the neighborhood into which we have just moved look at us with awe.'

Robson—'How did she manage it?'

Jobson—'Engaged two of the biggest vans in town to move us, when all our goods might have been transported in a cart without overloading it.'

A CAREFUL CHAUFFEUR.
(Kansas 'City Journal.')

'Colonel Dasher has never yet run down any one with his automobile.'

'Is it possible? What a kind-hearted and humane man he must be!'

'Oh, it isn't so much that. He is afraid the authorities will reduce the speed limit.'

'How does you like de new preacher?' asked Mr. Erastus Pinkley. 'Very much,' answered Miss Miami Brown. 'He's got a good staht. He knows a heap o' words, an' jes' as soon as he gits 'em arranged in de proper order he'll hab a mighty fine sermon.'—Washington 'Star.'

A French mayor, who at one time held held the office of stipendiary magistrate, was about to perform the civil service of marriage.

'Mademoiselle X—,' he said, addressing the bride, 'do you agree to take Mr. Z—, here present, for your wedded husband?'

And, after the young lady had replied in the affirmative, the mayor ,turning to the bridegroom, delivered himself as follows:

'Prisoner at the bar, what have you to say in your defence?'

The angry father kicks the young man from the front steps. 'Sir,' says the young man, picking himself up, 'I would like to call your attention to the goods handled by my house. We make the best line of soft-rubber soles and heels that you can find anywhere.' Father goes back into the house, rubbing his chin and wondering whether, after all, he has not made a mistake in refusing to welcome so great a business genius into his family.—'Judge.'

THE WEATHER ALWAYS COMES.

'You don't always announce the weather accurately, do you?' said the mild, but persistent citizen.

'Perhaps not,' answered the prophet, 'but you ought not to complain. Whether we announce it or not, you always get your weather promptly, don't you?'—Washington 'Star.'

A person who dined in company with an eminent man endeavored to make his court to him by laughing immoderately at everything he said. The great man bore it for some time with philosophical indifference; but the impertinent 'Ha, ha, ha!' becoming intolerable, 'Pray, sir,' said he doctor, 'what is the matter? I hope I have not said anything that you can comprehend.'

(Private Casey, walking very lame, and resting every three or four steps).

Officer—'Are you seriously hurt, Casey?'

Private Casey—'Oi dunno, sir. Flannigan hit me with his rifle, but Oi dunno it was sarious or if it was only wan iv his jokes.'

SAVED CHARLES II.'S LIFE.

Because in September, 241 years ago, the Penderells of Boscobel, in Staffordshire, England, saved the life of Charles Stuart, afterward Charles II., Thomas Walker, M.D., of St. John, gets ten pounds per annum. He is a descendant of the Penderells. The story of the King's stay at Boscobel is thus told by the historian Hume:

To this man (Penderell) Charles intrusted himself. The man had dignity of sentiment much above his condition; and, though death was denounced against all who concealed the King, and a great reward promised to all who should betray him, he professed and maintained unshaken fidelity.

He took the assistance of his four brothers, equally honorable with himself, and, having clothed the King in a garb like their own, put a bill into his hand, and pretended to employ themselves in cutting faggots. Some nights he lay upon straw in the house, and fed on such homely fare as it afforded.

For a better concealment he mounted upon an oak, where he sheltered himself among the leaves and branches for twenty-four hours. He saw several soldiers pass by. All of them were intent upon the search for the King, and some expressed in his hearing their earnest wishes of seizing him.

This tree was afterward denominated the Royal Oak, and for many years was regarded by the neighborhood with great veneration.

Charles was in the middle of his kingdom, and could neither stay in his retreat nor stir from it without the most imminent danger. Fears, hopes and party zeal interested multitudes to discover him, and even the smallest indiscretion of his friends might prove fatal.

Having found Lord Wilmot, who was skulking in the neighborhood, they agreed to put themselves into the hands of Colonel Bentley, a zealous Royalist, who lived at Bentley, not many miles distant. The King's feet were so hurt by walking about in heavy boots or countrymen's shoes, which did not fit him, that he was obliged to mount on horseback, and he travelled in this situation to Bentley, attended by the Penderells, who had been faithful to him.

After Charles became King, Farmer Penderell was suitably remembered. One of the estates which Charles granted afterwards was made chargeable with a perpetual payment of £100 to each of the four brothers, and £50 to a sister, Elizabeth Penderell, who shared the family secret.

Dr. Walker, of St. John, is a descendant of Elizabeth Penderell. There were five families descended from her, and the £50 was divided, so that the representative of each branch gets £10 a year. A cheque for this amount, less a small commission, comes every spring to Dr. Walker from a solicitor at Lichfield, England. His father got it before him, and it will descend to his son.

Once, when in England, the doctor sought to learn whose estate was still paying so old an account, but the solicitor was abroad.—New York 'Sun.'

WHY GRANT WAS SATISFIED.
(Hamlin Garland, in 'Success.')

One rainy night in the autumn, as Mark Twain was leaving a theatre on Broadway, he heard a voice which was entirely strange to him utter these suggestive words, 'They say General Grant is going to write his memoirs, after all.'

Mr. Clemens saw neither the man nor his companion, but regarded the voice as essentially providential. He was at that time a partner in the extremely successful firm of Charles L. Webster & Company, and considered himself in luck to have heard so early in the transaction the news of General Grant's intention to write the book.

Early the next morning he sent in his card at the general's residence, and was received by the latter in the library, where he was evidently at work at that very time upon the story of his life. The house in which he lived was on Sixty-sixth street, near Central Park, and, being quite feeble at the time, he spent most of his days at home.

'Well, General,' said Mr. Clemens, 'I hear that you are writing your story, after all?'

'Yes, I've written three chapters already, and the editors seem to like them very well. The fact is,' he added, with a look that expressed a certain timidity, 'I'm glad to be able to earn a little money in this way, just now.'

'I hope you'll get well paid for them,' said Mr. Clemens.

'I think I'm very well paid,' he replied; 'I get $500 apiece for them.'

Mr. Clemens expressed great surprise. 'Why, general, you can't afford to let that matter go at that rate. Five thousand dollars would be cheap for them.'

The general remained unmoved. 'I'm getting more than Sherman got,' he replied, quietly, 'I'm satisfied.'

A HARNESSED LEOPARD.

Upogoro, in German East Africa, has only recently come into prominence. The whole country is mountainous in character and several peaks attain an altitude of 4,500 feet. One of the drawbacks of the country is the presence in large numbers of wild animals, chief among which is the leopard. Although sparing the European yet he does not fear to burst into the native huts and seize any human being who may be within reach. Should he not succeed in effecting an entrance he lies in wait until some unfortunate native ventures out. If there is a goat pen or a chicken roost he satisfies himself there, but, failing this, fears not to attack the inhabitants. Once satisfied, he retires to his lair and, being tracked, often falls a prey to the European rifle. Young leopards are often caught by the natives and are bartered for money or articles of clothing. These are sometimes tamed, and though not so trustworthy as the dog, yet throw off their wild nature and are utilized for practical purposes. They are used for drawing light carts, and it is by no means uncommon to see them harnessed to the mountain guns, which they pull along with the utmost facility.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PRIVATE CARS.
(New York 'Tribune.')

Most people probably think the number of private cars, in comparison with the total amount of rolling stock of the railways, is so small as to be negligible. Figures, however, tell a different story. Mr. J. W. McCall, a railway man of Baltimore, spoke about it recently. 'Some time ago,' he said, 'some one figured out how many private cars there were in operation. He found that there were over 100,000 cars belonging to other than railway corporations in America. This involves an annual expenditure of $10,000,000 for mileage. These private lines are a drain on railway income, but no single line can afford to refuse to haul them. Some months ago the Southern Pacific gave notice that it would not use private fruit cars, but it rescinded the order. All big provision, fruit and grain companies have lines of rolling stock that would equip a moderate-sized railway.'

CROMWELL'S DESCENDANTS.
(From Harrison's 'Cromwell.')

It is a curious example of the persistence of the English governing families and of their close intermarriages that the blood of Oliver Cromwell still runs through female lines in the veins of the following well-known persons:—Marquis of Ripon, Earls of Chichester, Morley, Clarendon, Cowper, heir presumptive to the Earldom of Derby, Lord Ampthill, Lord Walsingham, Countess of Rothes, Mr. Charles Villiers, M.P.; Sir John Lubbock, M.P.; Sir F. W. Frankland, Sir Charles Strickland, Sir H. E. F. Lewis, Sir W. Worsley, Sir W. Payne-Gallwey, the Astleys of Checkers Court, the Polhills of Kent, the Tennants of Glamorganshire, the families of Vyner, Lister, Berners, Nicholas, Gosset, Prescott, Field, Mr. S. R. Gardiner, the historian, etc. During the present century at least seven persons descended from the Protector have held office under the Crown, including one Prime Minister, Lord Goderich; one Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon; two Lord Lieutenants of Ireland, and a Viceroy in India.

Among those who have married descendants of Cromwell are the Earls of Darnley, Lytton, Lathom, Lord Stanley of Preston, Sir W. Harcourt, M.P.; Sir A. Borthwick, M.P.; Mr. Samuel Whitebread, M.P. The late Sir George Lewis, the statesman and author, was a descendant of the Protector, and Lady Theresa Lewis, his wife, author of a work in illustration of Lord Clarendon, was a descendant at once of Oliver the Protector and of Edward Hyde, the Chancellor.

FICTION DUPLICATED BY FACT.
(New York 'Commercial-Advertiser.')

One of our monthly magazines lately published a French-Canadian dialect poem in which was humorously described the routing of two football teams by a bull which had got into the field. Such an incident actually happened some days ago in Hanley, England. A football game was in progress, viewed by a large and excited crowd. Suddenly the field was invaded by a bull which had taken a distaste to the red jerseys worn by the players on one side and by the red flags which marked the goals. He charged the teams and they scattered. Then he charged the spectators and scattered them, and when he finally had the field to himself he turned his attention to the offending flags. After he had demolished them he allowed himself to be driven back to his own territory, and the game was resumed.

LONDON'S PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

According to the 'Light Railway and Tramway Journal,' of London, the total number of suburban trains running in and out of London or between suburban points daily is 7,475, and the average number of passengers carried daily is 1,942,300, and it is estimated that the total number of passengers carried in and out of London on 'short runs' during a year is 618,339,900. It is estimated that the yearly arrival of main line railway passengers amounts to 41,128,200. The omnibuses carried annually 530,000,000; the existing tramways, 390,060,770; the underground and tubes, 263,933,380; cabs, 30,000,000; private vehicles, 10,000,000; Thames steamboats, 10,000,000, making a grand total of 1,893,462,259, or about 200,000,000 more than the total population of the entire world.

DEER CAUGHT IN A FENCE.

As Conductor Frank Beckwith's train on the Valley Road was nearing Arnold Station, Conn., recently, a deer was noticed running alongside the track. The engine was slowed down so as to let the passengers see the deer. The deer took to the track and started to run right in front of the engine. After running a few rods on the track, the deer, a buck, jumped off on the left side down an embankment and became caught by the horns and one foot in the wire fence that separates the railway property from the pasture land along the track. The conductor stopped the train and with the assistance of several passengers managed to break the wire netting. When the deer was released he started off up into the woods. Mr. Beckwith says the antlers of the deer were about a foot long, which shows that he was about two years old, and that he weighed between a hundred and a hundred and fifty pounds.—Hartford (Conn.) 'Courant.'

AGE OF THE BOER GENERALS

The age of the Boer generals has been a matter of surmise from time to time and no two histories of the Boer war agree in the number of years assigned to them. More or less doubtful dates have been assumed as correct in some quarters, when it was a question of birthday congratulations. A correspondent who has had an opportunity to learn from the lips of Generals Botha, De Wet and De la Rey the accurate dates, furnishes us says the London 'Daily Chronicle,' with the information hitherto denied to the historians of the war. Louis Botha kept his fortieth birthday two months ago. J. H. 'De la Rey' (as he writes his name) was fifty-five last month, and Christian De Wet, on nearly the same day, was forty-four.

A JURY OF SALOON-KEEPERS.

A remarkable state of affairs was revealed the other day in Detroit, says the 'Michigan Advocate,' in the trial of a saloon-keeper for taking the life of his brother a few months ago. As a daily paper stated it: 'Almost every man on the jury is, or has been, a saloon-keeper. It is not that the attorneys in the case wanted saloon-keepers particularly, but they had little choice in the matter, for only nine out of the panel of 36 were men who had never been in the liquor business.' What a commentary on the way our jury panels are drawn! Is it any wonder that offences against the liquor laws are so difficult to punish? How can saloon-keepers be expected to bring in a verdict against their fellows? It is an outrage that they should be allowed to sit on juries at all, and especially on cases growing out of the saloon and its work. Yet our jury commissions seem to seek that class in making up the panels, and the daily paper above quoted from says 'the officers of the court have no prejudice against saloon-keepers as jurymen.' It is doubtless true that the better class of citizens are partly responsible, in that they shirk jury duty. But that is not sufficient excuse for making up juries from saloonists, 'bums' and loafers whose sympathy is with the criminal elements. Good citizens should be more ready to do their duty, and the courts should hold them to their duty, and jury commissions should be appointed who will put on the panels only clean, high-minded, reputable men.

THE DURBAR

AS SEEN BY A HAMILTON LADY.

There are two sides to every story, and those of us who, reading of the gorgeous splendors of the great Durbar, may have wished ourselves in Delhi in the midst of brilliant fetes and all the gay doings, may feel consoled by reflecting on the small discomforts which we escaped. It takes a woman to point out details which are apt to escape even the trained masculine correspondent. A Hamilton lady, writing to her mother, from Delhi, says, 'she is glad to have seen the show, but would not do it over again for anything.' Extracts from her letter of Dec. 29, 1902, are given in the Hamilton 'Times.' She says:—

'We have just come back from the 'State entry'; we had very good seats in the Jumna Musjid, a huge temple on the line of route: It is so quaint to see the coaches drawn by six camels, and people riding about on them, and on elephants. We went to the polo grounds yesterday to hear the massed bands play, about two thousand men in all, and I must say they play very well; then we walked about and saw all the people. It was very nice being with someone who knew who all the people were.

'We saw heaps of people we knew, and lots of interesting people, like the Dukes and Duchesses of Portland and Marlborough, of course, beautifully dressed, but I hear they don't appreciate camp life.

'The dust is too awful for words. It is quite impossible to keep clean, and is ruination to one's clothes. The place itself is very disappointing, and looks more like a great heap of ruins than anything else, but it is a sight to see the thousands and thousands of tents. There are lots of nice houses, but the dust spoils everything, and there is not a single flower to be seen and no grass, but the air is perfect, so bright and cool and fresh, and just pleasantly hot in the day time, though it gets quite like our autumn about 4.30, and is very cold until about 9.30 a.m. I think we will leave for home on Jan. 7, so as to avoid the crowd, but of course that means missing the 'State ball,' but neither of us cares for that as the hanging about waiting for carriages, etc., is very trying. Miss Leiter's dress and hat were lovely—all white, and made to represent a lily, and Lady Curzon was in white, with a hat covered with violets, and looked very sweet. The Duchess of Connaught was very quietly dressed in light blue, with a black hat. The regimental sports are going on this afternoon, but we are taking a rest, as the dust makes our eyes and throat feel so sore. To-morrow the Viceroy is opening the Art Exhibition, and we are going to that. We have been awfully lucky getting tickets for everything and invitations to the ball. We had very good seats for the opening of the exhibition, just behind the Viceroy's guests, so we saw them all splendidly. Lady Curzon looks fearfully ill, so thin and worn, but has such a sweet smile and expression.

'The Polo is the great attraction, and one sees everyone there and the most gorgeous dresses simply ruined by the dust, which gets worse every day. There are huge dinners every night, which are rather tiring, but the people are awfully nice, and the food as good as you could get anywhere. The climate here is simply perfect, so fresh and not too hot even in the day time, and if one was only used to the cold bathrooms and draughts in a tent one would not mind a bit, except for the dust which spoils everything. I am glad to have seen the show, but I would not do it over again for anything, and as for people coming from England to see it, I cannot understand it at all. I hear a good many of them are pining for their 'ancestral halls' and comforts. There are crowds of Americans here and they must feel the cold dreadfully, especially as half the people have lost their baggage through the bad management of the railways. They are certainly very badly managed out here.'

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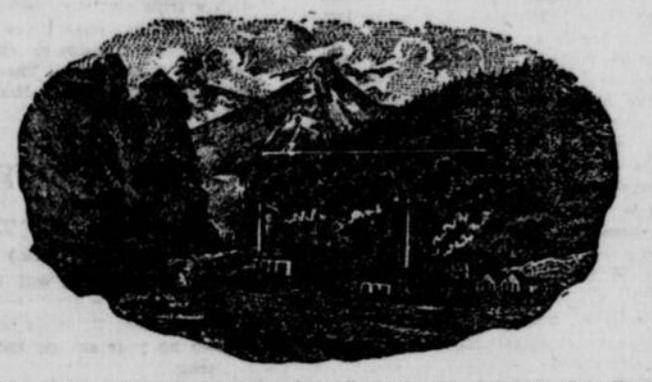
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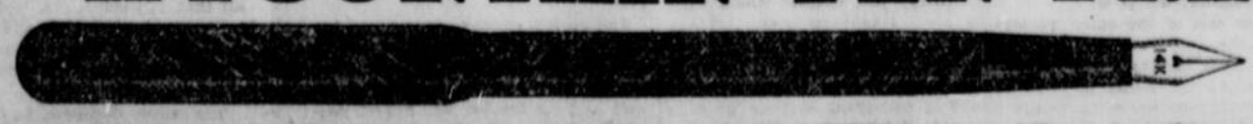
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Home Department.

Mother's Birthday Gift.

'I've never had anything like that in all my life. Whatever is given me is something I can use about the house,' thought Mrs. Winship, as she hurried to the kitchen, where a kettle of vegetables was boiling over. 'Sometimes it's a set of knives and forks, then again some table linen. I've had a gasoline stove, a dozen dining-room chairs, some window-shades for the parlor and my last birthday gift was a churn. I don't suppose they think,' charitably, 'that something like what father and the boys gave Millie might please me. Probably they think such things are not adapted to me!'

She held up her hard, rough hands and tried to imagine how a fire-opal, like the ring Millie had just received as a birthday gift, would look on the work-worn fingers. She changed the position as though for a better light.

'You would look rather out of place, perhaps a little bit ashamed, with a ring on. I reckon you wouldn't know how to act, never having been accustomed to such things; but perhaps you'd get used to it.' There was such a trace of wistful longing in her voice that it almost startled hard-working Mrs. Winship herself.

'Isn't it a beauty, mother? Father and the boys are just splendid to give me such a darling little ring; they're so good to me! I wish your birthday came the same time as mine, instead of three weeks later. We could compare our gifts and rejoice together. See how it sparkles!'

Millie, who had just entered the kitchen, held the ring so the sun, shining through the window, scattered little flashes of color about her hand.

'It is a beauty, dear.' There was yet just the faintest trace of longing in the mother's tone.

'What do you suppose they're going to give you? Of course, I'm going to put my money with theirs,' and Millie looked up expectantly into Mrs. Winship's face. 'Don't know? I knew you couldn't guess; but it's something nice. Father asked me only yesterday what you needed and I mentioned so many things! There's a new parlor lamp—we can hardly go any longer without one. Then the front stairs carpet is worn almost threadbare. I also suggested how often you've hinted for a new pump; how the old one is so hard to bring water with. Then while I was about it I suggested a clothes-horse. The one we have is such a rickety affair it hardly stood up while I was hanging the last ironing on it. Don't you wish you knew which you'd get?'

'They're all very useful,' said Mrs. Winship. 'I don't know as there's any choice.'

Millie turned and glanced suspiciously at her mother. The way in which she spoke didn't seem quite natural, or was it because she was tired?

'Mother does have too much to do,' thought Millie, as she hurried to show the new gift to Ellen Kimball, who was just going by. 'I believe we'd better get the pump, for it would so lighten her work! That's what we'll decide on; father'd as soon get that as one of the others, I am sure!'

Hiram Winship had been an unusually prosperous farmer. His acres had increased as the years came and went until the original farm 'was almost squeezed to death, situated in the middle of so many additions,' as he facetiously expressed it. The small dowry Sarah Hobart had brought to her husband had gone to stock the place and buy some improved farm machinery.

'I'll get a ring, soon's we're on our feet—your engagement ring,' Hiram had declared before they were married, but the once slender finger had grown red and big-jointed, and the ring had not been bought. Hiram had forgotten all about it, long ago.

The afternoon following Millie's birthday, she drew the strings of her sun hat about her neck and started for the meadow with a berry basket. She stopped before she reached the gate.

'I mustn't wear you; you might get lost,' she said to the handsome birthday ring, and, slipping it off, she ran back up the stairs to her room. 'I guess you'll be safer there,' she said, laying the opal on the velvet pincushion and hurrying back to her basket.

Some time later, Mrs. Winship stood before the bureau in her daughter's room, holding the ring in her hands. 'It's rather too small for me. I imagine it's just about the size I could have worn when I was married.'

She didn't hear Millie's step on the stair, nor did she notice her daughter's form in the door.

'Even though I'm growing old, I like pretty things! I haven't had a very large share; perhaps that is why I wish they knew and would give me just one little thing for my very own. Not something for the house like——'

Millie heard no more. She crept softly away from the open door and down the narrow stairs.

'Pump—clothes horse! Mother mine, we never thought, else we'd never have been so cruel! We've just given you the things we needed ourselves and called them presents. Mother, why didn't you tell us how selfish we were? You've never even whispered a protest!'

'Have you decided, daughter, which we'd better get—the pump, or one of the other things?' asked Mr. Winship.

It was after supper dishes had been put away and Millie had found her father on the cool veranda. She could hear her mother in the warm kitchen, sprinkling the clothes for the morrow's ironing.

'Yes, father, the other things,' and while she spoke it low, that her mother might not hear, there was an anxious determination in her voice that caused her father to look up with inquisitive surprise.

'Not all—clothes-horse, lamp and carpet? he asked, with a smile on his sunburnt face.

'No, father; let me whisper.'

When the dual conference was over there was a light in Mr. Winship's eyes of regret and resolve.

He sealed the contract with a bargain squeeze of Millie's hand.

'We'll get the rest, too—the pump and 'the other things!" ' he declared.

'They seem to have a good deal of mystery about getting my birthday present,' thought Mrs. Winship, a fortnight later. 'It may be over the make of the pump or the color of the lamp-shade. But there, I must be grateful; a spirit like this isn't becoming in a woman of my age!'

The Tuesday before her birthday the hardware man from the village drove into the Winship yard.

'It's a pump!' exclaimed Mrs. Winship, and though she had half expected it, there was a trace of disappointment in her voice.

'Shut your eyes and come with us,' and Millie took her mother's hand, after breakfast, the morning of Mrs. Winship's birthday and started toward the stairs.

'But the present isn't up there!' remonstrated the little woman, positively.

'Who said so?'

'It couldn't be—a pump; besides I've seen it.'

'The pump! Sarah, don't!' and over the face of Hiram Winship passed an expression of pain and shame.

'You'll have to guess again, mother,' and Charles and Harold gently lifted Mrs. Winship and carried her to the stairway.

'Hiram! Children" In those two words was the pent-up gratitude of twenty years.

There on the bed was a beautiful copy in colors of the Sistine Madonna, from Charles; a work-basket lined with silk and fitted with sewing implements of steel and silve from Millie; a set of novels by her favorite author, from Harold; creamy lace and such a beautiful shimmering silk dress pattern; from Hiram.

'And here, Sally,' said her husband, calling her by her almost forgotten name, 'here is your engagement ring,' and he lovingly, though a trifle clumsily, perhaps, forced it over the enlarged finger joints. 'It's from us all and is our pledge to remember what we owe the little woman. There, Sally, you know—I can't express it!'—Harold Farrington, in 'Wellspring.'

Home Thoughts.

CROSSING BRIDGES.

(Annie L. Jack.)

No doubt that bridge will be safe and strong,
When you reach it, so do not fear,
Just keep up your smiles, and the cheery song,
It will carry you over, my dear,
For half life's trouble, and grief and loss
Is dreading the bridges we never cross.

So keep your eyes on the shining way,
Beyond it is fair and clear,
And enjoy the trees and the flowers gay,
That bloom in your path, my dear.
For the thought will come, with a thrill of pain,
That we 'may not pass this way again.'

But stop if you meet with a burdened soul,
And give just a word of cheer;
While looking above to the final goal,
Help others to reach it, my dear.
And who can tell? That 'bridge' may be,
A blessing disguised both for you and me.
—'Westminster.'

WHAT SOME MEN HAVE THOUGHT OF THEIR WIVES.

'This place is perfect,' Charles Kingsley once wrote to his wife from the seaside; 'but it seems a dream and imperfect without you. I never before felt the loneliness of being without the beloved being whose every look and word and motion are the keynotes of my life. People talk of love ending at the altar—Fools! I lay at the window all morning, thinking of nothing but home; how I long for it!'

There is nothing in the history of love more attractive than the pictures of the ideally happy married lives enjoyed by some of our greatest men, or more touching than the tribute they paid to the women who filled their days with sunshine. Indeed, if one were asked to present a picture of the sublimity of married happiness it would be only necessary to recall the scene in which Charles Kingsley, within a few days of his own death, having escaped from his sick room, sat for a few blissful moments by the bedside of his wife, who was lying seriously ill in the next room. Taking one of her hands tenderly in his, he said in a hushed voice: 'Don't speak, darling. This is Heaven.'

Few men, great or small, have been happier in their married life than John Bright, and the story of his inconsolable grief, when his wife, 'the sunshine and solace of his days,' was taken from him, forms one of the most pathetic pages of human history. 'It seems to me,' he pitifully said, 'as though the world was plunged in darkness, and that no ray of light could ever reach me again this side the tomb.'

It was Cobden who shook him at last from the lethargy and despair which were paralyzing his splendid energies. 'There are thousands of homes in England this moment,' he said, 'where wives, mothers, and children are dying of hunger. Now, when the first paroxysm of your grief is past, I would advise you to come to me, and we will never rest until the Corn Law is repealed.'

The late Dean Stanley, it is said, worshipped the very ground his wife, Lady Augusta, trod on, and many are the compliments he paid her. 'If I were to epitomize my wife's qualities,' he once said, 'I couldn't do it better than in the words of a cabman who drove us on our honeymoon. "Your wife," he said to me, "is the best woman in England," and I quite agree with him.'

'Why should you pity me?' Mr. Fawcett, the blind postmaster-general, remarked to a friend who had expressed sympathy with him in his affliction. 'My wife is all the eyes I want, and no man ever looked out on the world through eyes more sweet or true.'

Sheridan was very happy in his wives, although one of them before marrying him, spoke of her future husband as 'that fright, that horrid creature.' In marked contrast to this unflattering description, was the compliment he paid to his first wife, whom he had wooed disguised as a hackney coachman, when he spoke of her as 'the connecting link between a woman and an angel.'

No man ever relied more completely on his wife's guidance and counsel than John Keble, the poet of the 'Christian Year.' From the day when he installed his bride in Hursley Vicarage, to the last sad hour, thirty years later, when he died in her arms at Bournemouth, she was, as he often declared, his 'conscience, memory, and common sense.'

Dr. Pusey's too brief married life was also crowded with happiness, and his wife's memory was his one solace during the 43 years he survived her. To his dying day the very sight and smell of the verbena plant affected him to tears, for it was a sprig of verbena he offered to Miss Barber when he asked her to marry him—'the most sacred and blissful moment' of his life.

William Cobbett was very properly proud of his wife, the brave and devoted woman who was, in his words, 'the best helpmate an undeserving man ever had. Whatever mistakes I have made in my life—and they have been many and great—she has never had a word of blame for me, nothing but sweet sympathy and consolation. The price of such a wife should indeed be far above rubies.'

Dr. Wordsworth, late Bishop of Lincoln, said that his wedded life had been as near perfection as was possible this side of Eden.' 'Their children,' a friend once wrote, 'can never remember a day, or even an hour when, even in surface matters, the perfect harmony was infringed upon,' and a favorite joke with the Bishop was that he and his wife had never been 'reconciled.—for the happy reason that they had never quarrelled.

A COMMON CRUELTY.

If accused of cruelty in daily life we should probably resent it indignantly, yet every time a person inflicts an evil mood upon his household or upon his fellow-workers he is treating them cruelly. Most of us are guilty at times, and we never stop to think that our innocent victims are utterly defenceless. Consider how quickly all members of the family suffer when one brings his depression to the breakfast table; how easily good spirits are quenched by one person's moroseness; how readily an atmosphere of nervousness, of ill-nature, of physical pain makes itself felt when there is no effort at self-control! Even a sulky maid in the kitchen can bring discomfort to a whole household. No one has a right to inflict his bad feelings upon others, and we realize this when we are the victims. But if we have not slept well, or if we had a headache after a wearisome day, or if some business matter has gone wrong, where is our own cheerfulness? Our shortcomings should help us to make excuses for other people's tempers, but our sufferings should teach us the cruelty of self-indulgence.—'Congregationalist.'

'The way to git cheerful is to smile when you feel bad, to think about somebody else's headache when yer own is 'most bustin', to keep on believin' the sun is a-shinin' when the clouds is thick enough to cut.'—From 'Lovey Mary,' 'The Century,' January, 1903.

'I've made it a practice to put all my worries down in the bottom of my heart, then set on the lid an' smile.—From 'Lovey Mary,' 'The Century,' January, 1903.

'I b'lieve in havin' a good time when you start out to have it. If you git knocked out of one plan, you want to git yerself another right quick, before yer sperrits has a chance to fall.'—From 'Lovey Mary,' 'The Century,' February, 1903.

With the Children.

TWO WAYS.

I have in mind two mothers who resorted to different methods to obtain promptness in their children. The first became their mentor, calling to them each morning to get ready for school many minutes before it was necessary, following the call with a continuous supervision of their preparations and with frequent excited ejaculations such as, 'You'll be late; do hurry. It is almost nine o'clock' (when it was in reality barely half-past eight), until the children were off and out of hearing. This same mother had a habit of setting the clock forward, and this being discovered by the children their demoralization was complete. They are now grown men and women, and they have told me that they attribute their habits of procrastination and tardiness to the faulty training they received in childhood.

The second mother, as soon as her children reached school age, said to each one very earnestly: 'Now, my dear, you have learned to tell the time, and mother as well as your teacher will expect you to be always prompt at school. Mother will remind you the first two or three mornings, but after that you must depend entirely upon yourself.' It happened in the first or second week that the child, becoming interested in something else, forgot to make his preparations in time to reach school before the bell sounded; but the one lesson in tardiness was sufficient to ensure perfect punctuality thereafter. Though this mother knew the child would be tardy, she did not depart from her rule not to remind him; and the result was that her children early learned the value of time, while punctuality became second nature to them. No one could have been more sympathetic than she over the one tardiness, but at the same time she very gently and lovingly encouraged the child to realize that if he were careful it need not occur again.

A MOTHER-SONG.

(Devonshire Dialect.)

Time wuz I 'ad a nest o' little chillern;
They chatter'd an' they chatter'd a' tha day;
An' what with a' tha feedin' an' tha mendin'
'Twuz li'l enough o' leisure come my way—
Sure 'nuff,
'Twuz li'l but toil an' moilin' come my way.

At marnin' 'twuz that washin' chubby vaces;
At night 'twuz teachin' little 'earts to pray.
'Twuz fillin' 'ungry mouths wi' fitty vittels.
An' scoldin' 'em an' blessin' 'em a' day—
My word!
'Twuz frettin' with an' blessin' 'em a' day.

'Twuz combin' 'em an' tidyin' an' brushin',
An' sendin' 'em to school 'ouse ivery morn;
An' settin' up o' nights when they wuz sleepin',
A-patchin' an' a-mendin' what wuz torn—
My fey!
Tha tiny tummilled clothes that 'ad been torn.

But now tha chillern's left me, an' I wants 'em;
'Tes lonesome an' so quiet, dawntu zee;
My man is settin' smokin' or a-noddin',
But 'e can't fill tha chillern's place for me—
No fey!
'E'll niver fill tha chillern's place for me.

They a' be gone away, grown men an' women—
They'm gone into tha town to make their bread;
The only one that bides a cheel for iver
Be yon poar little maiden that be dead—
Aw fey!
The awnly one that's wi' me is tha dead.
—Arthur L. Salmon, in 'Lyrics and Verses.'

A Simple Remedy.

THE FOOT-BATH AND ITS USES.

(By Henrietta E. Brighouse, M.D., in 'Pacific Journal of Health.')

The foot-bath, though simple, is yet a most useful home agent in treating sickness. Its simplicity, the ease with which it can be given and its wide range of usefulness, make it especially commendable. We are apt to look upon so simple a treatment as having virtue only in infrequent diseases or unimportant conditions, but this is not true of the foot-bath, as it is of great service in severe cases, and is of inestimable value; it can be used by any one not initiated into the intricacies of more complicated treatments.

Have you ever tried treating a cold by means of the foot-bath? If not, you will be surprised at the result. Take a thorough foot-bath, to which mustard has been added, in the very incipiency of the cold. By 'thorough' it is meant that the feet shall be placed in water which will come as high up the calves of the legs as possible, and the water as hot as the feet can be placed into. Then, by continuously adding hot water, the foot-bath should be kept as hot as can be borne for twenty minutes at least. At the same time hot water should be drunk freely. The patient is now ready to go to bed, and after drying the feet thoroughly should cover up warmly with extra clothing. Place something warm to the feet.

If there is a cough and pain in the chest a hot application may be given to the chest after the foot-bath. In many cases this treatment will suffice to break the cold. If not, repeat at least every day, possibly more frequently. Should the cold not yield to one or two treatments fasting will be advantageously added—not necessarily entire abstinence from food, but the eating of a limited amount of very simple food.

Headaches will frequently yield to a foot bath without other treatment. Try it. If the head is hot wring a towel from cold water, and wrap around the head. The hot mustard foot-bath should, by all means, be tried for this trouble. All cases are not alike relieved, but so simple a thing should not be neglected, and may many times be the only treatment needed.

Habitually cold feet are treated by the alternate hot and cold foot-baths. Persist in the treatment every night, or both night and morning. Do not get discouraged, and results will be obtained in time, unless there is some other underlying cause preventing it.

Some people suffer with difficulty in going to sleep. The brain is active, and because of the multitude of thoughts sleep will not come. A warm foot-bath may be all that is needed. A tepid foot-bath will be found very restful, and quieting to the tired nerves of a busy housewife. She will resume her work, refreshed, after the simple treatment.

The warm foot-bath is found helpful to the weak heart. Pain in the heart from organic heart disease will frequently be very much relieved by simply placing the feet for a short time in a moderately warm foot-bath. It does not need to be so hot that the patient can scarcely bear it.

The foot-bath will sometimes relieve certain forms of indigestion. That form in which there is intense burning after meals with a good deal of pain and nervousness, will be benefited by a foot-bath taken immediately after the meal, especially if the feet habitually become cold after meals.

Other uses of the foot-bath might be mentioned, but from these which have been given, it will be seen that it is not to be despised as a household remedy.

Selected Recipes.

ST. VALENTINE DAY HINTS.

Tomato Jelly—One-half can or two cupfuls of tomato, three cloves, one bay leaf, one slice of onion, one-half teaspoonful of thyme, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, one-quarter teaspoonful of pepper, one-third box of Cooper's gelatine, soaked in one-half cupful of water. Boil together the tomatoes, spices and onion until the tomato is soft, then add the soaked gelatine, and stir until the gelatine is dissolved; then strain and pour into individual heart-shaped cake pans or moulds. When chilled and ready to serve arrange on lettuce leaves.

A Valentine Trifle—Flavor a quart of cream with vanilla, sweeten with 6 scant teaspoonfuls powdered sugar, whip till it all becomes firm, and of fine grain. Turn into a glass dish, sprinkle over the top hearts of ruby colored jelly. The jelly for this purpose must be very firm and stiff; first cut in slices, then with a tiny heart-shaped cake cutter or vegetable cutter stamp out the hearts. To ensure success everything should be kept very cold.

Valentine Cakes.—Whites of six eggs, three-quarter cupfuls of butter, one and one-quarter cupfuls of powdered sugar, two cupfuls of flour, juice of half a lemon, one quarter teaspoonful of soda. Sift the soda with the flour three times; cream the butter and add the flour to it; whip the eggs to a stiff froth and add the sugar; then beat them gradually into the butter and flour, and add the lemon juice. Bake in a moderate oven. While still warm, ice. To make the icing, take the white of one egg; do not beat, except as you add the sugar. Use one-fourth of a pound of powdered sugar to one egg; season to taste; color a good red with a harmless vegetable coloring matter. It is best to make up a small amount at a time.

To Fill Empty Jars.

Spiced Cranberries.—This abundant winter fruit makes an excellent relish when spiced. Boil together three and a half pounds of brown sugar, two cupfuls of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls each of ground cinnamon and allspice, and one tablespoonful of ground cloves. When this has been cooked to a syrup, add five pounds of cranberries. Simmer slowly for two hours. Put away in a covered stone jar.

Apple Ginger—Pare two and a half lbs. of sour apples, core and chop them coarsely. Put in a saucepan with one and a half pounds of brown sugar, the rind and juice of one and a half lemons, half an ounce of ginger-root and one cupful of cold water. Let the fruit come to a boil, then set back on the stove, where it will merely simmer for four or five hours. Stir occasionally to keep it from burning. Put hot into jars and seal.

Cranberry Catsup—If the catsup supply is running low, replenish with a delicious substitute made from cranberries. Cook together ten pounds of the berries, one quart of vinegar, five pounds of brown sugar, three tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of allspice, one tablespoonful each of cloves and salt and a quarter teaspoonful of cayenne. Boil slowly till thick, then strain and bottle.



GOOD CHEER.

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

WHAT ONE SUNSHINER DID.

This Sunshine worker lives in Fredericton, N.B. She is half blind and her hearing is defective, but she finds many opportunities of scattering sunshine. Her letter speaks for itself: 'There is always some one in need of help of some kind. I have very little money, but I find that sympathy in word or action is worth something. . . . . I do enjoy so much reading what other Sunshiners are doing. "To minister" to others is sunshine work and privilege.' This willing worker, notwithstanding many drawbacks, during the past year made sixty comfort bags for the seamen's mission, wrote twenty letters, gave away five dress waists, material for another, an ulster, and some partly worn garments. At Christmas time she made thirteen gifts for a mission band. She has little money, but puts aside a tenthot that little for others' needs. Besides material help, she does many a friendly act in one way and another, such as visiting the sick, taking care of and playing with children, etc. She is fond of reading, and any one who wishes to send her a nice book for sunshine can procure the address by writing to the secretary of the Westmount Branch.

Advertisements.

CUTTING TEETH.

A Trying Time to Both Baby and Mother

There is no time when baby requires more attention than during the teething period. At that time the little one is always cross and fretful, subject to stomach disorders and sometimes convulsions. Often mothers are absolutely worn out caring for baby, and the whole household is in a condition of anxiety. This condition can be easily remedied by the use of Baby's Own Tablets, which cool the sour little stomach, allay the inflammation of the gums and give the little one healthy, natural sleep. A mother's word can always be depended upon where the health of her little ones is concerned, and thousands of mothers praise this medicine. Mrs. R. L. McFarlane, Bristol, Que., says: 'In my estimation, Baby's Own Tablets have no equal as a medicine for children. They are invaluable at the teething period, and I would not be without them, as they keep my baby healthy and happy.'

The Tablets relieve all the minor ailments of little ones; are guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous 'soothing stuff,' and may be given with absolute safety to a new-born babe. Sold at 25 cents a box, by all druggists, or sent post paid, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

JUST TELL THEM SO.

There's much to do the whole way through,
And little use complaining,
For the darkest night will change to light,
And the blackest cloud quit raining.
If worth you find in weak complaint,
'Twill do all good to know
That some one thought they nobly wrought
And frankly told them so.

Enough will remain of bitter pain,
With all the aid you lend;
Some will be sad and others glad
On down to the journey's end.
As in the throng you pass along,
With rapid strides or slow,
If virtue you see in bond or free,
Just stop and tell them so.

WESTMOUNT SUNSHINE NEWS.

Tuesday of the past week saw a successful rummage sale, held in the Inspector Street Mission, realizing a good sum to help along the work of the society. Before the time of opening the sale a crowd of expectant purchasers had gathered. The various collections of dishes, hardware, silk and cotton blouses, men's furnishings and miscellaneous articles of all kinds were well patronized. The society feels grateful to all who contributed to the sale.

It is a pleasure to see the children interested in sending their papers and books to less fortunate ones. One little girl writes:—'I should like to belong to your Sunshine Club and send my Sunday-school papers and some cards to the mission.' Another little Sunshiner, living in Richmond, Que., offers to pass on Sunday-school papers.

A letter from the Kootenay mines acknowledging a barrel of magazines, books, etc., says that the literature has already started on its rounds and will be a great source of profit and pleasure to the men at the mines.

In answer to the request of the secretary several persons have promised to send literature to different addresses: Miss Roach, Tupper street, papers and magazines to Ymir mines; Saturday's 'Witness' from Miss H. M. Smith, Park ave., to an address in the North-West; from Mrs. Wm. Ross, Richmond, Que.; from Miss Buchan, Bright, Ont., with magazines and ideas for fancy work; and from Mrs. Ewing to an address in the North-West; magazines to a mining camp, also to a little sick boy in Assiniboia, from a Sunshine member in St. Mary's; a year's subscription to the 'Witness' to an address, from Mrs. Woodwass. Literature has also been received from Mrs. G. Cook, the Huntingdon W.C.T.U., per Mrs. Munroe, and the Women's Missionary Society, Speedside, Ont.

A BRANCH IN WINNIPEG.

'Count that day lost whose low descending sun,
Views from thy hand no generous action done.'

This is the motto of the Winnipeg Sunshine branch which was started last March with four members. There is now a membership of twenty-one, mostly little girls from ten to fourteen years of age. Miss M. Taylor is president; Miss Bertha Smith, secretary, and Miss Lily Green, treasurer. The meetings, which are well attended, are held every second Saturday.

Last year the girls of the branch visited thirty-eight sick people. Each member cultivated a plant, and when it was in bloom, took it around herself to some sick person. At Christmas a box, prepared by the members during the past months, was sent to an Indian mission school, for a tree. From the President-General was obtained a list of old women and sick people, to whom the members sent Christmas remembrances. Ever since its organization the branch has been in correspondence with a little cripple in California, the members taking it in turn each week to write her bright letters.

For the coming year they have planned kindly and helpful deeds. A patchwork quilt is to be made for a poor person. A list of six cripples and invalids has been made, to each of whom the members are going to write from time to time, also sending literature and little gifts. They have decided to try and save enough during the present year to support an orphan in India.

THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening last at the home of the corresponding secretary, Miss Gibson. The formation of a junior branch has been thought of for some time, and it was decided to organize one, under the leadership of Miss Gladys Beale.

The recording secretary, Miss Robinson, reported the work of a circulating library, formed with the purpose of lending books and magazines among poor girls not able to buy them for themselves. The girls borrow them with the greatest eagerness. The meeting decided to send some good, fresh literature to renew the supply.

The collection for the Newfoundland sunshine library is growing. It is hoped to have five hundred volumes ready to forward in May. Books for the library have been contributed by Mrs. Beale, Miss Bray, and Mrs. Robertson, in addition to those already acknowledged. Magazines have also been received from several who send anonymously, and a parcel of reading matter has been sent to the Mackay Institute.

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

SOUR STOMACH, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN, AND ALL OTHER FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA Promptly relieved and cured by K.D.C. THE MIGHTY CURER

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A superintendent of the state reformatory in Illinois says: 'I am sure cigarettes are destroying and making criminals of more boys than the saloons. Cigarettes are not the effect of crime, but the cause.'

Sir Ernest Cassel has offered £40,000 towards the investigation of ophthalmia and other eye diseases amongst the natives of Egypt. During his stay in that country, Sir Ernest was impressed by the prevalence of eye disease.

In the City of Mexico the workmen, realizing that the American bar has wrought much mischief within their ranks in that republic, have petitioned to have the saloons closed from Sunday noon to Monday noon of each and every week.

Owing to the great drought at Ballarat, Australia, the Dawson Street Baptist Church has had to give up baptismal ceremonies. The requisite amount of water for bodily immersion is not available. The organ at St. Patrick's Cathedral at Ballarat has been silent for weeks, as the water has been cut off, and there is no motive power.

An anonymous donor has offered to provide footwear for every shoeless child in Sunderland, England. Each pair of boots will be stamped with a notification that they are the property of the mayor, and any parent attempting to sell them or any pawnbroker accepting them to pledge will be prosecuted. Poor children attending the Wednesbury Board Schools are to be provided with a substantial breakfast at the expense of an anonymous benefactor.

By her individual effort Mrs. Julius L. Brown, of Atlanta, Ga., has secured pledges from over 3,000 women of her state that they will not in future use the plumage of wild birds on their hats or bonnets. Through her efforts over 2,500 of the school children of Atlanta have subscribed to a pledge not to harm or annoy wild birds. Mrs. Brown is also a regular contributor to the Georgia press of articles relating to the preservation of bird life.

A lady missionary of the Church Missionary Society writes from Bengal:—'Alas! how is it only one lady is being sent to Bengal, and we want at least fifty? Is it because much has been made of the scarcity of money, so candidates are not offering? What is Christian England about? Never had we more opportunities, and we are so pressed, those of us who are in the field, and there is fear of more breakdowns, as a good many of us are living at a very high tension.'

The States of Guernsey have not only recognized the grave and growing evils of the betting mania, but have promptly and drastically dealt with them in a bill which has just been sent for the sanction of the King. The measure is a most comprehensive one, and forbids the keeping of betting places, betting advertisements, sending of circulars to minors, declares null and void all betting transactions, and empowers the police to enter any suspected establishment.

In the singular failure of the old windows of York Cathedral, the glass has lost most of its transparency, and in places has become so perforated that it crumbles at the slightest touch. To stop the 'disease' some glass of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries has been removed. It is known that the hardest cement is sometimes disintegrated by chemical action set up by minute organisms, and it is supposed that the destruction of the glass has been due to some fungus.

Mrs. Frances Joseph, of Louisiana, says the 'Ram's Horn,' is the first American woman who has chosen as her life mission, work among negro prisoners. Her ministrations include the prison yards of both black and white criminals, and through her instrumentality 2,000 men have pledged themselves to lead better lives. Her efforts have included the securing of judicial clemency, enlisting counsel, bringing about reconciliations between parents and wayward children, providing clothing for prisoners, buying and cutting garments, standing over idle women and teaching them to sew, and seeking employment for the liberated—and all this without remuneration.

The Germans are making great effort to enlarge their possessions in Palestine and to increase the number of their colonists. The efforts of the Templars to add to their four colonies another one has finally been crowned with success. After three years' search they succeeded in acquiring six hundred hectars of land in the neighborhood of the Jewish colony Pathach-Tikwa, where a colony consisting of five hundred families will be established. The possession of each colonist will be from four and a half to seven hectars. The Templars will not give the land to the colonists, but each of them will have to buy it for the high price of 230 marks (about $57.50) per hectar).—Dr. Block's 'Wochenschift.'

Jerusalem is now totally closed from the outer world, says 'Der Israelite.' Nothing else is heard on the streets but the mourning cry of the poor. Famine is more and more on the increase. There is no work at all, partly because of the stoppage of commerce and partly on account of the unceasing rain which at other times would be greatly desirable. Coal has doubled in price. Like as in Jerusalem there is a great famine in Jaffa, where also cholera still rages. In Tiberias the cholera has lately broken out. Later intelligence is to the effect that Palestine has been pronounced free from cholera, and the passenger train service between Jaffa and Jerusalem has been resumed.

There are encouraging signs, says the London 'Christian,' that the Los von Rom movement is becoming more a spiritual and less a political movement as time goes on. We hear of many who left Rome for secular reasons becoming devout Evangelical Christians. The converts also show a praiseworthy readiness to build churches and establish new centres of religious life. The number of new mission stations, both in Bohemia and Styria, largely increased during 1902, and twenty-five new Sunday-schools have been started. There is far surer prospects of a permanent spiritual movement in these facts than if thousands of secularly-minded Catholics practically abjured the Christian faith in the act of giving up their allegiance to the Pope.

The output of the American Tract Society in a year is something enormous. Last year it published 1,343,400 copies, containing more than 6,000,000 pages. Altogether the society has published 6,000 different tracts in its home office and has aided in other lands in publishing 4,000 more. These tracts have been published in 155 different languages, and these polyglot leaves have told the simple story of the Gospel all over the world and have been veritable 'leaves for the healing of the nations.' Some tracts have grown famous all over the world, and are still popular. 'The Dairyman's Daughter,' written by the Rev. Legh Richmond in 1801; 'The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain,' by Hannah More, and 'Come to Jesus,' by Newman Hall, have each had a circulation of millions in many languages and are still circulating in many lands.

Mrs. Booth, in her review of the eighteenth year of the Women's School Work in England, made a rather good point in claiming that the Salvation Army is doing those who pay the rates and taxes a service of high value: 'With us, the loafing, out-of-work woman costs about £6 a year; in the workhouse, £26. With us, the inebriate woman costs about £25 a year, and save half of those who come to us; in the county institutions she costs at least £80, and I, with many others, am waiting with anxious concern to learn the number who will remain sober after their term of treatment has expired. With us, the criminal woman costs about £12 a year, in prison, nearly £30. I am afraid that even then the prisons do not reform very many, while we can assert that fully 65 percent of those who come to us do not go back to dishonest courses or to be chargeable any more.'

There are three sources, says a correspondent of the Chicago 'Standard,' from which large increase of mission funds may reasonably be expected with faithful education of the Christian conscience in beneficence: (1) A large number of small gifts from the millions who now give nothing. (2) An increase of perhaps 25 or 50 percent, or even more, in the gifts of those who regularly contribute, but have not risen to the full measure of their opportunity and duty. Christians who begin to give as much as a tenth of their income to religious objects usually find that their missionary contributions are increased a third or a half. (3) A great increase in the number and amount of large annual gifts—say from $1,000 to $50,000—from persons of wealth who now content themselves with giving hundreds. Those who are in closest touch with this class of givers are aware that our Baptist missionary income might easily be doubled from this source alone if all the Baptists who acquire or inherit wealth were as faithful stewards as the honored few whose names are household words among us.

THE TROUBLED HINDU.

[The Rev. J. F. Campbell, D.D., of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission at Rutlam, Central India, sends the following story illustrative of work in India, to the 'Witness.' Dr. Campbell is at present in Baddeck, C.B.]

I was born in an orthodox Hindu family of Northern Bengal. Our orthodoxy consisted only in the worship of the popular gods and the observance of certain religious and social ceremonies. Morality had nothing to do with our creed. We had a little land property, so we had almost always some law cases in the court, in the pursuit of which we never hesitated to take any means whether fair or foul to gain our purpose. So in our orthodox Hinduism morality had no part in our religion. The vilest man could be the most religious man, if he only adhered to outward religious observances.

I was sent to school at the age of eight or nine. We had no mission school in our district, so I received no religious training in my school days. I, with many other lads of a like temperament, grew quite irreligious without any consciousness of sin and its consequences. We observed caste rules in public, but in private hesitated not to take food even from the Mahommedans. The very gods we worshipped in the day time, we desecrated at night; yet we were orthodox Hindus!

Thus I grew till the seventeenth year of my life without a God and without a conscience. I was addicted to many juvenile crimes, yet I never felt any compunction for them. My main object of life was to pass the University examinations and to acquire wealth and position.

But God's will was different. One day a Christian colporteur came to our school-compound, from whom I bought a number of Christian vernacular tracts for one or two pice each. When I read them, I was filled with horror, at the consciousness of a wicked and sinful life. But these Christian tracts spoke also to my disturbed mind something of a Saviour. They spoke of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who alone could save me from my sin and its eternal sufferings. At this assurance, I, at once, began to pray, a thing I never did before. Thus my first prayer was uttered in the name of Christ. A sudden change came upon me. I began to spend most of my evenings in prayer, sitting in a solitary corner of our house, where I might not be discovered. At the desire of some of the young ladies of a respectable Hindu family I lent my tracts to them; but one day a haughty young man, who was very much against Christianity, took away the tracts from the young ladies and threw them into the fire.

Thus my books were consumed, but they left a great trouble in my mind. My strong desire was to be baptized; but there was neither a mission, nor a church, nor even a single Christian in our town. So as the days went on, the evil one like a bird devoured the good seed sown in my young heart, or for the time being, it was left beneath much earth with little hope of its ever coming up.

To satisfy my spiritual thirst I joined the Brahmo Samaj. My Hindu relatives at first tried to reconcile me, but when they found it impossible, they discarded me from their society. Thus I was thrown on the mercy of the wide world for a home, support and education. However, I was not discouraged at the cruel treatment of my relatives. I prepared to meet all vicissitudes and misfortunes of life, thinking that by suffering thus I would obtain rest to my troubled soul. The secretary of the local Brahmo Samaj, a kind hearted gentleman, gave me shelter in his house and I began to carry on my study as before.

But after a year or so I made a great mistake. When I was preparing for the entrance examination, I left the school and went to Calcutta, with a view to prepare myself for the ministry of the Samaj. I ought to have first finished my university education; but I could not then realize its necessity. In Calcutta I found the state of things quite different from the mufassal. The mufassal Brahmos were open to persecution from their non-Brahmo Hindu neighbors, so to a certain extent they had among them unity and fellow-feeling. On the other hand the Calcutta Brahmos had no fear of persecution from outside, so they were rather quarrelsome among themselves on account of schisms and other doctrinal or personal grudges.

I joined the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj and remained a member for six or seven years. In Calcutta I supported myself mostly by private tuition and spent my time studying in the Brahmo Samaj library, helping the Brahmo Samaj office work, attending all theological and general lectures of the Brahmo leaders, writing for the Brahmo magazines and sometimes going with the Brahmo missionaries to preach in the mufassal. When I learnt something and considered myself some one, though I was then nothing but self-conceited, I began to go out on independent preaching tours. At this time I wrote a few Bengali tracts, and could fairly well support myself by their sale.

In 1891, accompanied by two friends, I took a westerly route, and came to Behar, preaching wherever I could and selling my books almost everywhere. From Patna my friends parted from me and I came to North Behar or Tirhoot. As I then did not know Urdu, I had to give up my preaching in this province.

About this time I was passing through a spiritual conflict. My life had been a living contradiction of what I was then preaching to others. I admonished others to give up sin, yet I myself was a slave of sin. The holiness and peace of which I preached from the pulpit, I did not find in my own heart. In Northern Behar, when I was selling my books, I felt this very keenly. Sin, like a venomous serpent, began to bite me at my every footstep. Wherever I went sin followed me. My life became a great burden. I gave up selling books. I began to seek a place, where I could overcome sin.

One day as I was sitting by a solitary road and pondering over my miserable life, I saw a Sanyasi passing by me. I thought, perhaps this man would be free from temptation. So, after colouring a few clothes by yellow earth and leaving my luggage in a friend's house, I became a Sanyasi. I determined not to come back again to the world, till I had overcome all my sins and evil propensities.

Constant starvation and exposure to all sorts of weather reduced my body to a living skeleton. After a few months' travels I came to Hardwar and then proceeded to a place called Rishikesh, famous for Sadhus and Sanyasis. My intention was to stay there and practice yoga to attain the final beautitude; but a strange event took place which entirely changed my purpose.

The rainy season had already set in. The jungly path was muddy and at places full of water. So when I reached Rishikesh I was almost covered with mud. Leaving my things in a dharmsala, I was going to bring water from the Ganges, when I smelt a very bad odor. As I turned round, I saw a dead body on the street rotting in the mud. Around the corpse were the huts of the Sanyasis, who were performing tap jap almost the whole day, but none of them had even enough of compassion to dispose of the body of the poor man, who had died helpless on the street. I thought, if this was religion, then what was irreligion? My spirit revolted against these sadhus. I perceived in my heart of hearts that yog-sadhan cannot create that love in man, which makes a man feel for a fellowman. Where there is no such love, there can be no religion from God.

So I gave up the idea of becoming a yogi, and the next day I left Rishikesh for the interior of the Himalayas. I had a New Testament with me. When I became a Sanyasi, I left all other religious books behind me, but I could not leave this precious book. Now in the solitude of the hills I began to study this book more attentively than before. When I was in the Brahmo Samaj, I used to admire Christ as a great teacher, and many a time I read his sermon on the mount, but I could not believe his divinity. Now, as one day, after a very tiresome journey, I opened my Bible, I read these verses:—'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest' As I was reading these precious words, it seemed to me that I was hearing some audible voice in my soul—a voice of one who was seeking me to give me rest. I cannot express what I then felt about Christ, the meek and lowly one, whose yoke is easy and burden light. From this time Christ became more than a friend to me—more than a common teacher; though my Unitarianism prevented me from believing in his divinity, yet his divinity was to some extent disclosed to me.

On another occasion, on a calm afternoon, on the banks of a little hill river, I was reading the thirteenth chapter of John, where Christ is described as washing the disciples' feet. A Hindu can never conceive of a guru washing his chelas' feet. So when I read this account, I was wonder stricken. My hair stood on end. I found Christ a wonderful guru! All other gurus came to take reverence from their chelas; but this guru came to serve his disciples; this guru washed their feet! How could I neglect such a guru?

With this state of mind, I came to Landour (Mussoorie). Again a Christian colporteur met me in the bazar. I asked him if he could take me to their mission house. He took me and I found a shelter there. Now I began to attend Christian worship Then a series of revival meetings were taking place in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Union Church and the Y.M.C.A. hall. In these meetings I found a great uplifting of soul and all my doubts removed. I found rest in Christ and accepted him as my personal Saviour. Then I was baptized by the Rev. D. Osborne, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sept. 4, 1892.

B. B. ROY.
Saharanpur.

DR. GIBSON ON RATE PAYMENT.

In a letter to 'The Presbyterian,' Dr. Monro Gibson says:—While I believe the act to be shamefully unjust, and therefore have opposed it, and will do all I can to get the injustice redressed, I am of opinion that an honest attempt has been made, especially by the Kenyon-Slaney amendment, to render such outrages on the sacred rights of conscience impossible in the future; and until I am convinced either that the attempt has not been honest, or that it will prove a failure, I cannot refuse to pay the rate.

He claims, says the 'Christian World,' the right to refuse payment of the rate if it prove that the powers given by the act are to be used for the purpose of trampling on his conscientious convictions, but until that is actually done or made practically certain, he thinks it right to confine himself to the endeavor to minimize as much as possible the injustice inflicted by the act, and to work for the ultimate establishment of a truly national system of education.

BURIED IN WESTMINSTER.

Some notable names have been added to the roll-call of the Abbey under Dean Bradley. Chas. Darwin, Archbishop French — himself once Dean of Westminster—Robert Browning, Alfred Tennyson, and William Ewart Gladstone, are among the names that have been added to the burial roll of the Abbey under Dean Bradley's supervision, and nobody will quarrel with them. It will surprise many people, perhaps, to know that only ten persons have been buried in the Abbey in the last twenty years, and that only two of these were women—Lady Louisa Percy and Mrs. Gladstone. These, with two poets, two architects, an archbishop, a scientist, a Queen's printer, and a statesman, complete the roll of the great dead, who have been buried in Westminster Abbey since Dr. Bradley became Dean.—'Canadian Churchman.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Feb. 22.

CHRISTIAN LOVE.

(I. Corinthians xiii., 1-13.)

Read I. John iv., 7-21.

Golden text.—Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity. (I. Cor. xiii., 13.)

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

I. To persuade scholars to learn this chapter and often read it.

II. To impress the truth that we must be filled with the spirit of love and that sincere love to others will increase and be perfected only by drinking in the spirit of our blessed Saviour, who was able by Divine love, to bear contradiction, apparent failure and an agonizing death, without boasting, retaliation or unkind feeling to any one.

III. Recall the devotion of characters like Joseph, Ruth, Jonathan, the apostle John, and show how the Saviour's love is more unselfish, more sweet, and that he loves his enemies and even those who persecute his loved ones, and is never weary of straightening out crooked people and forgiving weak or scornful or selfish natures, loving them to the end, which he has in view until they are altogether lovely in character, like himself

Speak of his untiring compassion for the multitudes of souls and of the deep tender tie between his heart and each one who stretches out the hand to be led into the Eden of a blessed life. We are to love as he does.

IV. Ask the class to make definite prayer each day to receive grace to experience and to show this Divine love to others, that they may taste and see that God is good by their conduct.

V. Our Saviour is now by his own presence and power turning the water of cold, uprightness into the wine of joyous loving service.

VI. Call attention to the words of our Saviour about loving others, and to his express command. (Matt. xxii., 36-40; John xiii., 34-35; xiv., 23; xv., 17.) To the first epistle of John as a book dealing with the subject, only to be understood by receiving the love shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Spirit. The Holy Spirit can explain this book to us.

The following hints are taken from Peloubet:

CO-OPERATIVE STUDY.

Subjects to be distributed for home study the previous Sunday for class report and discussion. Each of the six things with which love is contrasted.

The spectrum of love.

How love is described.

Why love is enduring.

Why love is the greatest of all things.

LIGHT FROM OTHER SCRIPTURES.

Love the new commandment. (John xiii., 34, 35.)

Love the sum of the commandments. (Matt. xxii., 36-40; Gal. v., 14.

How to love. (I. John iv., 7-11; xii., 20, 21.)

Fruits of love. (Rom. xii., 10; xiii., 9, 10; Gal. vi., 2, 10; Phil. ii., 2; I. John iii., 16-18.)

HISTORICAL SETTING.

Time—Toward the close of Paul's three years' stay in Ephesus, 56 to 57 A.D.

Place—See I. Cor. xvi., 8.

The spectrum of love.—Love is a compound thing, Paul tells us. It is like light. As you have seen a man of science take a beam of light and pass it through a crystal prism, as you have seen it come out on the other side of the prism broken up into its component colors—red and blue, yellow, violet and orange, all the colors of the rainbow, so Paul passes love through the magnificent prism of his inspired intellect and it comes out broken into its elements, as in the lesson. Patience, courtesy, sincerity, kindness, unselfishness, other characteristics, generosity, good temper, humility, guilelessness, may be given as rays of love.

Paul was writing to one of the churches he had founded. This expression of his thoughts about love was the result of knowledge gained in three ways.

1. His personal experience of Christ's spirit in himself. 2. His remembrance of the conduct of Christ. 3. His experience of church life and the spirit of Christ exhibited by different converts, none of them perfected as yet, in love, but showing a loving spirit in various ways. 4. Also, no doubt everywhere that he travelled he had witnessed the bad effects of unloving feelings and behavior in his churches.

'By the synthesis of all virtues,' says Drummond, 'men can make virtue but man cannot make love.' When a soul humbly offers body, mind and spirit to be cleansed and filled with heavenly love a new instinct of life comes. The new birth of a divine love. We must cease to act except by the impulse of love to God and humanity. This is the life of which Christ says, I am come that ye might have life and that ye might have it more abundantly. This is the wine of life. Christ bids us drink of his spirit, as the branch is nourished from the stem. Without me ye can do nothing.

Scorn, derision, want of consideration, envy, malice, covetousness, ill temper, which tear the church, would be more seldom seen if Christians would take these faults to the throne of grace and take Christ's love away instead of them. Zeal, faith and spiritual ambition cannot have any eternal value without the force of love being their spring. On the contrary, these deceiving virtues act against the truth as it is in Jesus, producing a bitterness of spirit in those who are too ignorant to discern that the supposed salt has lost its savor. They decry gold because of its counterfeit, as they see Christians disposing of others, ruling or avoiding them rather than building up these other lives with silent tenderness and patience, protecting their honor, good name, if they have one, and shielding from scorn those who have openly sinned. Many threadbare Christians have spent out long ago the first love of conversion. It is time to get a new coat and sit down with humble joy at Christ's table.

The force of love is able to move our missionaries to do and suffer as it moved Paul. As he proved the force and nature of divine love by its possession, so the most intolerant and cruel may become a force to lift many souls toward heaven. Love is not a gift; it is a life imparted.

THE CONTRAST.

The lesson contrasts the value of love with: (a) Power of expression; (b) knowledge of divine things; (c) the faith that works wonders; (d) the charity that attends to the needs of the poor, and (e) with the courage which enables a person to undergo martyrdom (I. Cor. xiii., 1-3).

LOVE'S MANIFESTATION.

Love can be recognized and described, as in the verses 4-7. Many Christians who really love other Christians in their hearts have not used God's plumb-line of perfect love in weighing words and actions. Many methods of work, many ways of speaking, are going to meet the disapproval of the great master builder when the plumb-line is dropped over our part of the building.

EXPLANATIONS.

Patience—See Heb. ii., 18; v., 2. Kindness, love in action; but it must be accompanied with a kind spirit. Thinketh no evil—See Revised Version—taketh no account of evil. Rejoiceth not in iniquity, is not glad when others fail, but is sincere and is glad when the truth conquers. Beareth all things, means proof against all that would hurt, as a ship or a roof is proof which has no leak.

HOW ENDURING IS LOVE.

It cannot die, because God is love, and those who draw from this source can only increase.

Verse 8. Preaching or prophesying serves a purpose; then comes larger light, Power of expression, the gift of tongues, will not be needed when we come to know as we are known.

Verse 9. Knowledge, necessarily limited, must give way when we grow up into Christ (11, 12), as a child's crude ideas disappear in growing to manhood, but what we guess at in looking at an imperfect conception, as a broken reflection in a poor glass, we shall fully understand and enjoy when we are perfected and are fitted to bear the light of heaven.

LOVE IS THE GREATEST THING.

In the last verse of the lesson we learn that faith and hope shall always last. They are needful to our glorified nature, but love is our life and new nature expressing itself in faith, hope, humility, joy, peace, wisdom and kindness. Henry Drummond's book, 'The Greatest Thing in the World,' is probably the best thing written on this subject.

THE SERVICE OF LOVE.

'I was an hungered and ye gave me meat.' The hunger of Jesus is for our love to himself and to those he loves. Every soul is unconsciously hungering after the love that Jesus Christ has to give them. In blessing others generously with our time, money, pen, words, thoughts, silent influence, we are giving our Saviour just what he desires.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Feb. 16.—I. Cor. xiii., 1-13.
Tuesday, Feb. 17.—I. John ii., 1-11.
Wednesday, Feb. 18.—I. John iii., 14-24.
Thursday, Feb. 19.—I. John iv., 7-2.
Friday, Feb. 20.—I. John v., 1-11.
Saturday, Feb. 21.—John xv., 7-17.
Sunday, Feb. 22.—Rom. xiii., 1-14.

THE LIQUOR PROBLEM.

TRANSVAAL LIQUOR LAW.

The full text of the recently enacted Transvaal Liquor Law, applying to all intoxicants containing over two percent of alcohol, has recently been received in England, and exhibits an interesting and comprehensive measure. It terminates all licenses now in existence, requiring new applications for future licenses on next licensing day. It provides hotel licenses with permission only to sell liquor to guests or people taking meals, at such hours as the licensing courts may fix; restaurant licenses at which intoxicants can be sold only with meals, between 10 a.m and 9 p.m.; malt liquor licenses (indoor) limiting the sale to the hours between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m.; bottle licenses for sale between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.; general licenses, with hours at the discretion of the courts, but not earlier than 8 a.m., nor later than 9 p.m.; railway station licenses, for bona fide travellers only; and club licenses, with strict regulations regarding the value of club premises, supervision of rules by resident magistrate, sales to members only, etc. 'Theatrical occasional' licenses are also allowed, and for these special extensions of hours to midnight are within the power of the bench The distillation of wine or spirits is prohibited throughout the colony, except by grocers, for use in their own households. Extensive opportunities are provided for filing objections to licenses, and no license can be granted near a church, school or native-compound, or if the existing licensed houses in the locality average one for every two hundred and fifty white males over sixteen years of age. No female attendants can sell liquor; no person under sixteen can be employed on licensed premises or be served with intoxicants, and no colored person can hold a license or receive liquor, except for medicinal or sacramental purposes. Large employers of labor are, however, allowed to provide 'Kaffir beer' for their workmen.

Except at railway stations none but a hotel license can be granted at public diggings, and such hotels must be at least twelve miles apart. Even these, however, shall not exist in any partly native location protected by the Lieutenant-Governor, nor shall liquor be taken into such districts without consent of the resident magistrate. No back or side entrances are allowed to licensed houses, nor can any screen be placed between doorway and bar. The penalties are very severe, that for a first offence being from six to twelve months' imprisonment and liability to a fine of $1,250, or six months' additional in default of payment. A second conviction involves twelve to twenty-four months' imprisonment, and liability to $2,500 fine or another twelve months; a third, three years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine or another two years, with forfeiture of license, disqualification of holder till pardoned, and disqualification of the house for five years. Heavy penalties are also provided for selling to drunken persons, serving policemen and permitting gambling or immoral women upon the premises. The presence of customers on licensed premises 'after hours,' or of colored persons at any time, shall be deemed sufficient evidence of illegal sale of liquor to such persons. Ordinary license holders are forbidden to open on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and the days on which parliamentary, municipal or divisional elections are held, until the close of the polls. The Lieutenant-Governor, on request of the locality, can, moreover, order the closing of drink shops in manufacturing or mining areas at noon on Saturdays, or other specified days.

Special inspectors and a detective force are charged with the enforcement of the law, and persons who seek to influence these officers from the discharge of their duty become liable to a penalty not exceeding seven years' imprisonment and $3,000 fine, or two years' more in default of payment. On requisition of a tenth of the voters (or one-tenth of the male white residents when there are no voters) a poll may be taken in any village, ward or municipality, and a bare majority of votes will veto the issue or re-issue of liquor licenses, save to hotels and railway refreshment rooms for the service of guests and travellers, such veto to stand for three years and till reversed by a contrary vote. By a similar vote it can be determined that the local authority or any trust they appoint, may take over and conduct the traffic, provided the profits be devoted to such public purposes, as the Lieutenant-Governor may approve.

The measure has the warm endorsation of a large proportion of the population, both of British and Dutch descent, and manifests an earnest desire on the part of the government to grapple with the drink evil. Together with the recent temperance legislation in England, and the rapid growth of prohibitory sentiment in New Zealand, as acknowledged even by journals favoring the liquor interest, it is a most encouraging evidence of the trend of public opinion in relation to that vice of which Mr. Chamberlain has said, that if it were eradicated 'We should see more lives saved in twelve months than are destroyed in a century of bitter and savage war'

There is much dissatisfaction in Italy because the admission to art galleries, which in other countries would be free, has been increased, and students' permits are more difficult to get than ever

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'Daily Witness' $3.00
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'Northern Messenger' 30
The three papers, $3.50.

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For two new subscriptions to any of the following publications the sender will be entitled to the same free:
'Daily Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1904 . . . . $3.00
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Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.

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

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for $3.00 worth of subscriptions for 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of five renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.50.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

FEBRUARY, 1903

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

DEFIES INVENTORS

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—Ald. Slattery's famous one-eyed steer is bringing considerable celebrity to its owner these days. He has received several letters asking for the pedigree of the animal, while others wish to secure it for exhibition purposes. The steer has been baffling the ingenuity of inventors, who had spent months in designing cattle guards. It is seemingly possessed of extraordinary instinct. No mater how intricate the design of cattle guard, offered, this wonderful animal would find a way of either getting through or over it, until at last he became the standard against all comers, and the cattle guard question is not settled yet.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1903.

The United States House of Representatives unanimously passed the anti-trust bill on Saturday, requiring corporations 'hereafter organized' to file returns covering their articles of incorporation, financial composition, condition, and so forth, with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, on penalty of being restrained from engaging in inter-state commerce. Penalties are prescribed for false returns, and the commission is given authority to call for similar returns from existing corporations doing an inter-state business. Another and most important feature of the bill is that rebating by carriers is made punishable with a fine of not less than a thousand dollars and prohibition of the 'instrumentalities of inter-state commerce.' There are other important provisions and the federal circuit courts are given jurisdiction in cases of violation and it is made the duty of the district attorneys to institute proceedings to prevent violations, and individuals damaged by violations are given authority to sue. This has the appearance of being pretty drastic legislation, however it might work out if it should pass the Senate. That it will not pass the Senate, however, is commonly assumed, in view of the power the trusts hold over that body and which was never exercised quite so strongly as now. A Republican leader is reported to have said that the strenuous efforts now being made to defeat anti-trust legislation are 'the most 'remarkable of which I have had per-'sonal knowledge during my public life.' We can quite believe him if he includes the extraordinary telegram said to have been sent to six United States senators on Saturday, forbidding them to vote for any anti-trust legislation and signed John D. Rockefeller. This alleged telegram is such a perfect piece of insanity that it would be rejected as spurious at once if it were not corroborated by the difficulty of seeing its reputed author about it. If it is genuine it can only be accounted for by the old pagan proverb, 'Whom the gods intend to destroy, they 'first make mad.' Certainly if an anti-trust act should pass the Senate at all its passage will be largely attributed to this imperious and shameless telegram.

Neither patriotism, religion, nor love of fighting, though all three are dear to the Moorish heart, appears to be the ruling passion with the revolted tribesmen who hold their leader, Bu Hamara, for sale to the Sultan. Acquisitiveness ranks above them all. As these warriors get no pay, they naturally look to plunder for reward. Disappointed in this, and seeing that the Pretender has no valuables to seize as pay, but possesses a market value in his person to the Sultan he sought to depose, they propose to hand him over for a cash consideration in keeping with the Arab custom of exacting ransom. This method has the advantage of gaining the object sought without the necessity of fighting. The report that the uprising of the tribes was owing to the Sultan's modernizing tendencies may have had some foundation in their notorious fanaticism, but as the real cause of discontent it was probably overrated, seeing that they are willing to sell the champion of orthodoxy to the heretical innovater, to be dealt with according to Moorish custom. Such people may be brave, fanatical and independent, but they will stand a poor chance when they come to try conclusions, as they must some day, with the disciplined forces and refined diplomacy of European nations.

A British parliamentary return recently issued contains some interesting information concerning the contributions of various colonies to the maintenance of the navy for the year 1900-1. The Australian colonies, including New Zealand, contributed a total sum of $630,000. Cape Colony gave $150,000, which amount is annually voted towards the expenditure of the Imperial Government in connection with the naval service. Natal made a gift of twelve thousand tons of coal. Canada, of course, does not appear in the return for she made no contribution of any kind for the support of the navy. The principal British naval stations and coaling depots in North America are situated in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, on the Atlantic and Pacific respectively. From the importance of the Dominion and its extensive trade and shipping interests it would seem to have as clear an obligation to contribute something to the navy as the Australasian colonies. English newspapers that have drawn conclusions unfavorable to Canada from the return, have certainly good ground for their strictures. The battleship presented by Cape Colony to the Imperial Government is not included in the return. If it had been, it would have added considerably to the amount contributed. Should the sum which this country should pay for naval protection be based on that granted by Cape Colony, according to population, trade and shipping, our contribution would be at least two battleships and a million dollars a year.

In spite of the fact that travellers on British railways are practically immune from accidents, the British railway officials are seeking for further safeguards. Recently a deputation representing all the principal lines of the United Kingdom visited France to inspect an installation of automatic signalling on the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean line. According to an authority, this indicates the likelihood of the adoption of the French method of traffic-working by the companies generally, so far as it is applicable to British conditions. The London and South Western line, we are told, has been the pioneer of the automatic system in England, having a short section of its main line so equipped near Andover, while a further installation is now being put in between Woking and Basingstoke. The North-Eastern and Great Central also have experimental installations in hand. Nevertheless, because the French could show the most extensive and complete example of the system, the English railway officials undertook their long journey. Here is a case, and one of inestimable importance, where 'effete Europe' is far ahead of us, both in what it has already accomplished and what it contemplates doing. It is high time that parliament passed legislation compelling our railway companies to adopt the life-saving systems that European companies are adopting voluntarily. It is time that our murderous carelessness was penalized.

It does not speak well for the naval officers of either the British or French squadrons manoeuvring in the Mediterranean that both should have met with similar mishaps at the same time and under like circumstances. In the British case a cruiser ran down a torpedo boat destroyer, and in that of the French two battleships collided. Of the two accidents the British was the more disastrous, thirteen lives being reported lost, while the French ships escaped with no more injury than the displacement of some armor plates. These incidents recall the loss of the British battleship 'Victoria,' a few years ago, in the same waters. The 'Victoria' was Admiral Tryon's flagship and, in the manoeuvring of the fleet, was rammed by the 'Camperdown' and sunk with all hands, including the Admiral. It was the saddest calamity that ever occurred in naval annals. Nothing like it had ever happened before, and there was a great outcry to fix the blame. The subsequent investigation showed that the ships were performing an intricate movement within an area too confined, and that great modern ironclads required much more sea room for their evolutions than was laid down in the regulations. This terrible experience, gained at a loss greater than had been encountered in many famous naval engagements, was believed to have decided several important points in the management of battleships acting in concert. But these recent collisions go to show that there is still something to be learned. Meanwhile, naval experts may consider the question—if warships are thus dangerous to each other in peaceful manoeuvring and practice, what might not happen in actual warfare, in which their effectiveness has never yet been put to the test?

According to the report of Adjutant-General Corbin, just laid before Congress, there are 10,853,396 men in the United States of the requisite size and physically fit to bear arms. These figures do not include the regular army, nor the organized militia of the several states. The militia available for service numbers 118,259 men. The proportion of men fit for army active service is about the same to population as it is in Europe, but while the nations of Europe have less population than the United States they maintain standing armies five and six times as great. This fact strongly emphasizes the economical difference between those nations and the North American republic, and clearly reveals their inability to contend successfully with it for industrial supremacy. In France and Germany there is a popular saying, not far from the truth, that every industrial worker carries a soldier on his back; in the United States this burden is reduced to a fraction so small that it is not felt. It is obvious that European peoples thus handicapped must fall short in productiveness in competition with their great American rival and enjoy a smaller share of the proceeds of their labor. As time advances this difference must become more strongly accentuated, as has been shown in recent years. The only plan the nations, which will not or cannot reduce their military armaments, appear able to devise to meet the situation is to increase their tariffs against American products. This is what Germany and Austria-Hungary have been doing. It seems very much like relieving the poor wage-earner by putting a second man on his back. The relation of food prices to success in manufacturing is a ruling factor in the economy of production which the British thoroughly understand. A like knowledge will be forced upon the nations of Continental Europe before long, unless their people are content to sink into a condition analagous to that of the masses in China, walled in from the rest of the world and condemned to toil for bare subsistence.

The Department of State at Washington has just made public, according to Dun's, notes from the Chinese and Mexican governments requesting the co-operation of the United States in a movement to bring about the adoption of a standard coinage system in the silver-using countries, the ratio proposed being 32 to 1. This proposal would exactly double the size of our present silver coinage, which would certainly be a great inconvenience to those who use it in change. Some such change seems, however, to be necessary to prevent counterfeiting, as at present using the very best silver the coiner doubles his money by coining and passing it. The notes are nearly identical in contents. They show that the silver-using countries imported merchandise from gold standard countries last year to the value of $574,625,323, the largest amount of this going to China, namely $196,934,342, where the situation, as a result of the late decline in silver, is the most serious. The stability of this great trade is gravely threatened by a variation of twenty percent in the value of silver, such as occurred last year, while the problems created by the payments now due on the Chinese indemnity still further complicate the situation in that country.

More anthracite coal was exported from the United States during the month of December last, when the fuel famine was at its worst, than in the same month of the previous year. The actual excess was 36,258 tons for December 1902, but the total anthracite exports for the year fell off over fifty percent. The explanation given for the increase in December is that the operators made special efforts to relieve the stringency in Canada. During the year 1901, however, the total exports of United States anthracite totalled 1,993,307 tons, while in 1902 only 907,977 tons were exported. In the former year this country took over 1,900,000 tons, but last year we had to get along with less than 900,000 tons. Canada, it should be noted, buys more coal from the United States than all other countries combined. To make up to some extent for the shortage in anthracite last year we increased our purchase of soft coal from 3,160,827 tons in 1901, to 3,578,525 tons in 1902. Taking all classes of coal and coke, the United States exported 1,248,286 tons less in 1902 than in the preceding year. This gives an idea of the extent to which the strike affected the trade, and how severely the shortage of one million tons in our usual supply must have been felt in this country.

The foreign trade of the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1902, is shown in the complete returns now to hand. The total amounted to $2,330,022,888, of which $1,360,701,935 were exports and $969,320,953 were imports. The total trade for 1901 amounted to $2,345,795,770, or the largest in the history of the United States, of which the exports amounted to $1,465,375,860, and the imports to $880,419,910. Compared with 1901, therefore, the imports last year increased $88,000,000, or nearly ten percent, while the exports decreased by $101,673,925, or about 7.7 percent. The proportion of imports to exports was 41.60 percent in 1902, and 37.95 percent in 1901, while in 1900, when the total trade was $2,306,969,003, the imports were only 35.93 percent. The largest increases last year of imports compared with 1902, were in raw materials for manufactures and in partly manufactured goods for further fabrication. The general prosperity of the country is shown by the marked gains in imports of luxuries and manufactured articles for immediate consumption, while the fact that 'the balance of trade' is much below the abnormal position of several years ago is regarded even by some of the high protection writers as 'in the main, a change in the direction of more healthy conditons.'

Determined hostility to Germany is the keynote of the South American press at the present moment. There is a general unanimity in the expression of the belief that the Germans are seeking a pretext to occupy a part of Venezuelan territory with the view to obtaining a foothold for further conquests. While it is not denied that the Monroe Doctrine stands in the way of carrying out such a policy, it is pointed out that German colonies have been planted in several places on the southern continent, and that German banking, trading and contracting firms and companies are being established in all the republics. The source of the present trouble in Venezuela was a dispute over the building of a railway by German contractors and the manner in which the financiers at the back of them manipulated the bonds in Europe. Though it might seem fanciful to credit the German Government with having put into operation a scheme for creating trade and financial interests in South America and developing these to an extent that would justify interference in the event of disputed claims or complications arising from revolutions, it is urged that this is precisely what has occurred in Venezuela, and German capitalists are accused of having ventured where those of Britain and the United States would not, because of their assurance that they had the German fleet at their back to enforce their claims. Thus the 'Mercurio,' of Chili, while it does not think a real war is likely, believes that the action of Germany is the beginning of a gigantic struggle for the commercial conquest of South America. It is worthy of note that the press in all the republics acquit Britain of any overt designs, while it is declared that German encroachments must be fought at all points. The frank and complete assurances on the part of Baron von Sternburg, the new German plenipotentiary at Washington, that Germany accepts and approves the Monroe Doctrine and has no thought of seeking a territorial foothold in America, is, under these conditions, well timed and will prove a surprise to more than the South American press.

The 'Sobriety Act,' or the 'Anti-Drunkard Act,' as the English Licensing Act, 1902, is indifferently called, seems in many cases to have given satisfaction to the drunkards themselves. A woman, said to have once occupied a large house in St. John's Wood, who was brought up at Marylebone Police Court and put on the black list recently, remarked: 'I 'am glad to hear it. Drink has been 'the ruin of my life. I want to do 'without it.' Of course it would have been better if the public houses could have been closed up altogether for this poor woman and many others, but, on this point, Mr. Rae, the secretary of the National Temperance League, says: 'So 'far from taking the wind out of our 'sails, the act must find favor with our 'people. It makes for moderation, if 'not for total abstinence, and half a 'loaf, or even a crust, is better than no 'bread. It is bound to exercise a good 'moral influence, and is admittedly the 'best thing this or any government has 'done in the way of combatting the 'drink evil.' In Blackpool, fifty licenses of beershops are to be surrendered, the greatest reduction made in any town in England during the past ten years. A special committee had the matter in hand for nearly a year, visiting Birmingham and other cities and considering various schemes. The value of the licenses surrendered is variously estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000, and it is hoped that this example will be followed in some degree by nearly every municipality in the country. A special committee of the British Women's Temperance Union is at present preparing a statement on the subject of the abolition of barmaids in London, and an effort will be made to have a clause prohibiting bar-tending as an occupation for females inserted in the Licensing Act. There are eighty thousand barmaids in the United Kingdom and about fifteen thousand in the metropolitan area, so that the problem is a very different one from that which confronted Glasgow, where there were only a hundred and twenty-eight barmaids and where men had always predominated as public-house assistants. The reformers, however, argue upon statistics that on an average barmaids do not stay in the business more than four years, and they propose to prevent the engaging of new barmaids, while allowing those now in the business gradually to leave it.

THE MONTREAD STREET RAILWAY STRIKE.

The Street Railway surrendered to practically all the demands of the strikers. The demands were by the public regarded as 'fair.' It might be difficult for any one to give a definition of 'fair.' Every increase in the rate of wages will necessarily give the company a better choice of men and will exclude the less competent. This process going on in many employments is creating a pitiable and dangerous unemployed class. It would surely be fair to let them get work at what they are worth somewhere and in the interests of the community it would certainly be wise. Processions of the unemployed demanding work are one of the ominous features of a prosperous time like the present. These demands were not conceded because they were 'fair'—the company was of opinion that it had done all that was fair—but because there was sufficient force to insist upon them. It was threatened that if these demands, suddenly made, were not as suddenly granted the men in the shops would be 'called out.' It was certain that if the company tried to run its cars with other men there would be riot and destruction of property. In Waterbury, a quiet New England town, the whole power of the state had to be called out because eighty men on its little street railway system had struck and the company was simply demanding the right to employ persons who wanted and needed the work. The most primary law of liberty, the right to accept employment for one's living, has been assailed and abrogated. On behalf of the eighty respectable strikers it has been said that they have not been themselves guilty of any of the lawlessness by which their cause has been maintained. The same has been said with regard to the lawlessness by which the slightest attempt to move a car was met here. This may well be true; but it remains true that the lawlessness was committed on their behalf, that a class of lawless sympathizers is never lacking on such occasions, and that strikes are seldom effective without at least the fear of lawlessness. There are of course businesses—and the street railway business is one of them—which are not permitted to stop even for a day. It is possible to hold these up at times by a mere refusal to work, but the fear of lawlessness is generally a factor. Arbitration is usually insisted on as the right alternative for strikes, but where it fails is in the fact that there is no standard of right and wrong to which to bring demands for higher pay. Such abstract ideas as what a man can decently live upon have usually to face the fact that there are people waiting and anxious, if permitted, to do the work for less. Arbitration in labor disputes finds itself reduced to weighing what power there may be behind each of the rival claims and to finding out how much each can be induced to give way. Arbitration under such circumstances is not a way of peace, but of covert war. Be ready to fight to victory and arbitration concedes you everything. Be unready for war and arbitration concedes you nothing. It is hard to prescribe a remedy for a condition of things in which might makes right. It is obvious, however, that this ancient rule that they should take who have the power and that they should keep who can, is not civilization, and that civilization must find some way of dealing with it if civilization is not itself to go by the board and civil government to give way before warring factions. We are governed in these days on democratic principles and under that system labor should, for good or for evil, have things all its own way. It is hard to see why organized labor does not direct its attention to the constitutional method of controlling government. Its demands would, in that case, be submitted to a jury of the whole people, judging calmly after full debate, and conclusions thus arrived at, good or bad, would have to be accepted, till the people discovered or could be convinced that they were unwise.

WHAT PREVENTS?

Bituminous coal — presumably Nova Scotia coal—is selling at New York at from two to two and a half dollars a ton, now that the duty upon it has been suspended. Bituminous coal, chiefly Nova Scotia coal, is selling in Montreal at from six to eight dollars a ton. Bituminous coal is selling in Cleveland at five dollars and at Toronto at seven dollars and a half. The people of Canada from end to end have been suffering keenly for lack of coal. Yet every short ton of coal that is imported from Cleveland to Toronto is taxed by the Canadian Government fifty-three cents. This is done not for the sake of the money. No government would be so reckless as to collect revenue out of that which makes the wheels of industry go round, or for the mere sake of the money be so brutal as to tax the people's bitter necessities. A far more potent reason was needed than that to institute such a tax and to maintain it at a time when everybody was suffering. That reason was to enable the Nova Scotia mine operators to force the people of Canada to buy their coal at their price. That it does have this effect is assumed by the Nova Scotia operators who have decided to oppose any reduction in the Canadian tariff.

We do not say that Canada is bound in anything to the United States in this matter. We are, as we understand, bound not by treaty but by our own legislation to the general principle of reducing our duties pari passu with reductions made by our neighbors. If our neighbors had abolished this duty the application of this principle would be obvious. It would be hard to imagine a case in which it would be more so. We have, however, on record, a special provision applicable to coal determining just what the government may, and indeed must, do if the United States duties on coal shall be removed. This clause modifies and in a measure abrogates the general principle of complete reciprocity. It provides that if the United States Congress fixes the duty on bituminous coal, round and run of mine, at a rate not exceeding 40 cents per long ton of 2,240 lbs., the Governor-in-Council may, by proclamation, reduce the duty of fifty-three

cents per ton of 2,000 pounds (being the equivalent of sixty cents per ton of 2,240 pounds) to 'forty cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, or the equivalent thereof per ton of 2,000 pounds, and the duty declared by such proclamation shall then be the minimum duty on such coal from all countries.' The United States has not, however, abolished or lowered its duty on bituminous coal. It has only suspended it. As the provision of our law was enacted for the benefit of Canada and not of the United States, it is obviously true policy that we should carry it out as far as possible and that we should take every available opportunity of showing our neighbors that they cannot remove restrictions to our trade without reciprocal advantage.

As a matter of policy then, as well as for the benefit of our own industries, and to meet the crying needs of our own people our government should not have lost a fortnight in reciprocating if it felt free to do so. To be free to do so constituted an obligation. In view of this, when we are told that the government will take no action on this matter until the meeting of parliament we are bound to believe that the government does not regard the recorded provisions of law as enabling it to act in the premises. Yet there is always the lingering surmise that if there had been no over-mastering restraining force they could have interpreted their power to meet the case and trusted to legislation for indemnity. Action after parliament meets will be quite another thing, as far as Canadian sufferers are concerned, seeing that the keenest of the fuel famine is already past. Whether the government really wants to make our trade freer, to relieve our industries from a burden, and to do this easy but pregnant act of reciprocity, will be seen when parliament meets, as it is for government in any case to take the initiative in the matter. On general principles there can be no worse thing to tax than coal. In the particular matter of bituminous coal the tax is almost as absurd as it is injurious, seeing that the two countries are so situated with regard to coal beds that in the east and the west the United States is dependent on Canada for bituminous coal, while in the centre we are dependent on the United States. In any case it is only those who are furthest from any coal beds and to whom coal is dearest who can be coerced by the duty, but those are just the people who ought in mercy to be allowed to get their coal where best they can.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AGAIN.

Once more the clouds are piled up high and sullenly dark on the Balkan horizon. The London 'Times' asserts that 'every European chancellerie 'is aware that there is most imminent 'danger of a revolt in Macedonia on a 'totally different scale from the usual 'spring disturbances and an opening up 'of questions that may lead to a strug-'gle, the limits and issues of which a 'wise man will not pretend to forecast.' On the one side the peasantry have been harried by the insurgents and on the other by the Turkish gendarmerie, until the whole country is more than usually a seething mass of disorder and ready for revolt. During the winter there has been a comparatively quiet time. The revolutionary bands have been driven into the mountains or across the Bulgarian frontier by stress of weather, but even now the Macedonian revolutionary committee is said to be preparing for a general rising within the next few weeks, and, then—anything may happen! A few weeks ago Count Lamsdorff, representing Russia, journeyed to Belgrade, Sofia and Vienna, and as a consequence it is said that Russia and Austria-Hungary found themselves in accord as to the policy they should pursue to prevent complications. This policy aimed at providing for effective control of the taxes, for a gendarmerie with officers drawn from neutral European states, and for the appointment of a high administrative official unhampered by the paralyzing influence of the Yildiz—as the palace of the Sultan is called.

This question of the form which any project should take for the reforming of Turkish misrule has, however, engaged the serious attention of the powers off and on since the time there was an 'Eastern question,' and long before the Berlin Conference. In this connection an Oriental diplomatist has recently remarked that since the Crimean war the powers have appeared only to interest themselves in the condition of the Christians instead of the whole population concerned. This has had the effect, says the Oriental, of furnishing a ready weapon to Mussulman fanaticism, although the 'mistake' of 'diverting attention exclusively to the Christian elements has been natural, perhaps inevitable.' The Sultan himself has recently formulated 'a series of the most speciously elaborate reforms' for use in Macedonia, but this is only another attempt to delay action, which deceives nobody. The same Oriental authority before quoted also remarks that the disorganization of Turkish finance, with its corollaries of a half-fed army and unpaid officials, constitutes a bar as nearly insuperable as anything can be to the effective carrying out of improved administrative methods. Radical reforms are therefore necessary at the heart of the Turkish Empire before much is to be hoped for the outlying members. At present the Macedonian peasant not only has to bear a crushing burden of legal taxation, but he is also exposed to constant extortion on the part of dishonest officials. The British people have always had abounding sympathy for the oppressed Balkan people, some of which has not, perhaps, been quite discreet, and the British Government in the present crisis is doubtless supporting the Austro-Russian demands for reforms, while at the same time desirous of maintaining peace. A war in which Turkey should be on the one side, and Russia, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, Macedonia, and all the near east of Europe perhaps, on the other, might easily upset the world, especially if the Mohammedans of the world took it as a challenge and rose to arms to support the defender of the faith. At the end of such a war Russia might be found to have realized her long-desired ambition and be found 'throned in Constantinople.'

THE DAILY COLLISION.

The coroner's jury in the case of the Merritton collision brought in a verdict that the accident was due to conflicting orders given by John Auld, the despatcher at London. It is added that John Auld cannot be found. The facts, as stated, do not precisely bear out the verdict. Mr. Auld is represented as having furnished the train, not with conflicting orders or orders at all, but with conflicting statements of fact, one of which was false. It would seem that, according to the American standard rules which have recently been adopted on the Grand Trunk Railway in place of the former code, under which many of these accidents would be impossible, each conductor is furnished with what information may be available, and is expected to use his own judgment about whether he can or cannot reach a certain point without a collision. He must simply guess whether a train that is reported behind time may have made up time or gone further behind; and, as one engineer says, he goes it blind. Confusion rules alike in the despatcher's box and in the driver's cab. All the pressure from officials is in the shape of demands that time shall be made at all cost. There is one thing that we could wish the jury had furnished the public with information about, namely, whether John Auld had been working over hours or not. The testimony of railway men is unanimous that persons in his responsible position are very liable to be dazed by exhausted powers just at the time when congestion of traffic is greatest, and their sympathy is always, until something else is proved, with the man who makes the mistake. They say the tear and wear of such responsibility, though not so easily measured as physical fatigue, is really such as to suggest shorter and not longer hours than other people. How easily errors may occur under the present system of management is illustrated by a recent notorious case where the natural omission of one letter from a telegram made all the difference. Assuming the curious phrase 'may bust it' to have a plain meaning to the person to whom it was sent, the omission of the pronoun 'I' changed the expression from a mere warning into an order. This is an illustration of the economy of time and words sure to be practiced by those who act in haste. The necessity of calm thinking in the absence of plain rules was never better shown.

Investigation in the United States into the causes of the railway disasters that have come to be of daily occurrence there has led to the suspicion that it is customary with engineers to disregard signals, and that while the whole blame is laid on them for doing so when an accident results, their doing so is well known and in fact expected. In one case where twenty persons were killed and fifty injured, the engineer confessed that he ran past the stop signal. He had no personal object in breaking the rules and risking the lives of the passengers, but it was said in his defence that he was influenced by the fact that an engineer must bring in his train on time or be censured, fined or perhaps dismissed. Do not these conditions, taken in connection with the daily accident, suggest the need of legislative interference to protect the lives of men? Where, in the absence of plain fixed rules, judgment has to be used the increased danger caused by being off time may in individual cases be invoked as an excuse for taking some risks to keep up with the time-table. But, fond as people are of rushing, whether upon their business or their pleasures, and much as they chafe at delay when they do not know the cause, we are convinced that the public would approve of a rule which would, as in Britain, make collisions practically impossible, even though that rule should involve slower travel, though it does not do so in Britain. Apart from legislation such a rule would surely have its advantages for the railway that should adopt it. Besides the saving of property, the line which never had an accident would have an assured clientele of its own. We think the condition of things which prevails just now all over the continent calls for some more responsible investigation than that of a mere coroner's jury. Action on the part of the Railway Committee of Parliament would seem to be in order.

A TRADES-UNION ARMY.

A bizarre light is shed upon the opera bouffe proceedings in Morocco by a 'Reuter's special' from Tangier, where three British non-commissioned officers (Sergeants What's 'is Name') recently arrived from Fez. These officers were attached for some time to the Sultan's army as instructors, and what they remark about it is more or less unconsciously ironic and ludicrous. One of the instructors said he doubted if the troops would ever make efficient gunners. He attempted to give instructions in gun drill to some of them, but when firing practice was begun and the Moors felt the kick of the lever and recoil of the gun, they simply turned their backs on the satanic instrument. Any attempt to enforce obedience means wholesale desertion to the enemy of the fellow tribesmen of the man punished. Ammunition is stored in several houses in Fez, but, as no proper guard is kept over it, the contents of the boxes are frequently stolen and sold to the enemy, stones being put in their place. The side which makes most noise wins the fight, and hence the advantage of numbers, who shout and blaze away until the enemy retires. On the march, the soldiers straggle as seems good to them, and tribal brawls are the rule. When the instructors left, the Sultan had about twenty-five thousand men in Fez, but of these only his body-guard of two thousand was armed with Martinis, the others being supplied either with the Tallihanner rifle, which invariably jams after the first round, or with old flintlock 'gas-pipe' guns. Bu Hamara, the pretender, must, however, be given the honor of having invented the eight-hour soldier. The 'non-coms' assert that his forces are divided into eight-hour 'shifts,' or 'gangs.' The first line keeps up a constant sniping or worrying fire during eight hours, when it is relieved by the second line, which has been eating and reposing in the meantime, while the third line, which has been sleeping, replaces the second, bringing supplies along with it. The first, after a snatch of food, retires to the sleeping line. The despatch rather unnecessarily insists that this system is quite unparalleled in Moroccan warfare. It is unparalleled, for that matter, anywhere, but it would appear that in this instance the 'benighted haythen' has got ahead of civilization and is running his army on modern unionist principles, as to hours at least. 'Eight hours' work, eight hours' play, eight hours' sleep, and eight bob a day' was the battle cry of advanced unionism in England among the artisan class. If the soldiers were to insist upon the last item, peace would be assured, as a standing army would be too costly for any nation's pocket. Bu Hamara has a great advantage, however, so far as pay is concerned. His soldiers have to 'find' themselves.

VENEZUELAN COUNTER CLAIMS.

President Castro told a reporter that Mr. Bowen, the United States diplomatist who has been charged with negotiations on the part of Venezuela, had telegraphed him to be prudent and patient, and he assured the newspaper man that he was going to be both. Out of what anguish of soul Mr. Bowen sent this message may easily be imagined from the fact that the distressful President, immediately after recording this noble resolution in lightning on the face of the firmament, proceeded forthwith to utter the wildest vaporings against the blockading powers. He declared that there was no honor among nations nor virtue in international agreements, and that Venezuela would have to take possession of Trinidad; that, if the weak had the same justice as the strong, Venezuela would have as big a bill of claims for the expedition of the Ban Righ as the United States had for that of the 'Alabama.' There may or may not be some truth in this last assertion. If there is, however, why was it not urged before as a set-off to the claims of Great Britain against Venezuela. Whatever may have been Venezuela's faults, she has never been accused of bashfulness. One would think that if such a claim would hold any water at all, the President would, instead of railing at his champion, the United States, have formulated his claim and forwarded it to Mr. Bowen to strengthen his hands as a diplomatist. Instead of that he prefers to talk absurdly about Venezuela seizing Trinidad. There are people, however, who talk seriously about a new counter claim of Venezuela against Germany as raising a question of international law which all nations are interested in having rightly decided. So far as appears, both the first and second attacks by the German warships on Fort San Carlos failed in the purpose announced by the German commander, which was to force an entrance into Maracaibo harbor. Having thus failed it is held that the Germans must necessarily either admit defeat or admit that the object of the attack was not so important as to justify pushing it to a successful termination. As the Germans will not admit that they were beaten off, they must accept the other conclusion. The laws of war, as laid down by The Hague Conference, forbid a belligerent to destroy or seize hostile property, except where such destruction or seizure is imperatively enjoined by the necessities of war. These laws also make it unlawful to attack or bombard undefended towns, villages, dwellings or buildings, and provide that the commander of an attacking force before commencing bombardment, except in the case of an attack by storm, must do all he can to inform the authorities. The Germans destroyed the village of San Carlos without the warning required by the Hague laws of war. Though it may be claimed that the village was not undefended by the fort, the fact that the German ships drew off without destroying or even silencing the fort, and did not again renew the attack, is an admission that it was not necessary. Thus they were guilty of destroying property when such destruction was not imperatively enjoined by the necessities of war. According to this statement of the case, Venezuela has a right to protest against Germany and claim compensation for the loss inflicted in violation of the laws of war. This question is sure to come up before impending negotiations are concluded, and will have to be decided according to those laws, if The Hague treaty is not to go the way of other European treaties and become a failure.

THE LIBRARY AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

We are informed that 'Organized Labor' in Toronto proposes to veto the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's gift because of the way in which Mr. Carnegie made his money. Mr. Carnegie's crimes are not specified, but we presume they are declining to pay wages as demanded by organized labor and forming combinations to secure, as far as possible, a monopoly in his business. Mr. Carnegie is guilty on both of these counts. With regard to the relations of capital to labor he was found as a capitalist against all his own ideals and presumably against his will, at war with organized labor. Having sprung from the ranks of poverty and labor, and having in him the sturdiest Puritan blood, Anglo-Saxon enough to be dogged and practical, Celtic enough to be idealistic, he started out in life with the most radical socialistic and democratic ideals, and to these ideals he clung with enthusiastic earnestness, and positiveness of conviction and assertion. But he does not seem to have been able to make them applicable to the conditions which surrounded him. How earnestly he tried to do so it is hopeless to enquire. He no doubt himself thought he did his best, but he found himself, as we have said, at war and not in peaceful co-operation. Demands were made upon him to consent to which would have only invited new demands and would have amounted to a surrender of the control of his business to those who had no care for it except for what it could be forced to pay out. Whether by any process either of generosity or personal winsomeness, he could have averted those demands, we are in no position to say. Certain it is he found himself with regard to those engaged with him in his enterprises in the hateful attitude of mutual coercion.

With regard to the way money is made by stock combinations it would be necessary to follow the capitalist step by step to be able to judge the morality of his course. There are ways to wealth that come easy to the man that is rich. Suppose a great enterprise is being started with comparative certainty of a profit on say two million dollars and which will cost one million to equip—there are many such in these days of rapid development—the promoters may go to such a man as Mr. Carnegie and say, 'we can easily float a million dollars of bonds if you will underwrite the issue,' that is, guarantee an interest of say six percent. 'If you will do so we will give you a quarter of a million in stock.' Mr. Carnegie looks into the matter and is certain that it will pay six percent on two million dollars; so he guarantees it; the bonds are taken up and the stock is distributed; all parties get six percent and Mr. Carnegie has his quarter of a million of stock for nothing, which he sells in a year or two as a good paying and rising stock. Of course if the enterprise fails Mr. Carnegie, instead of making a quarter of a million, is the loser of the million dollars in bonds which he guaranteed. The holders of the stock would lose it, but if the enterprise failed most of the stock would probably still be in the hands of promoters. The risk of loss on the bonds is what Mr. Carnegie was paid so much to take, or at least would have been paid, had there been success and the stock had become saleable at par. With less shrewdness a man can easily lose money in such ventures, but as a rule such a man as Mr. Carnegie does not guarantee enterprises that are going to fail. In such ways as this a millionnaire can easily wax exceeding rich, while making great enterprises possible, and without doing anything to coerce the public. It is quite another thing, however, when he becomes a corruptor of municipalities to get unreasonable franchises, when he combines with others to monopolize necessaries or to injure wage earners, when he secures a protective duty so as to overcharge his countrymen, or when he uses his name to palm off unprofitable stock on the public. All these things come almost of necessity in the way of the millionnaire and we may assume that Mr. Carnegie has been in person or by proxy more or less guilty of them all, though probably not consciously, except in the case of the protective duties, which having the enforcement of government, are probably the worst form of oppression.

But why should organized labor have any quarrel with him on these counts? As for dictation on the question of wages, that is quite in the line of organized labor. As for combinations, to corner a product, that is exactly its modus operandi. When an organization presents to an employer of labor under threat of stopping his business, a demand, dictated perhaps in some other state or country, as to what he shall pay his men, he is no longer in a position to do as he chooses. He is forced to recognize a state of war and make the best fight he knows how to. If he is financially weak he yields and probably goes to the wall; if he is rich and strong, he says what he will and what he will not do. By so doing he becomes a criminal in the eyes of organized labor. But, why, it is hard to say, for that is exactly what organized labor does. We are told that if Toronto does undertake to build a Carnegie library the bricklayers, being under the command of organized labor, will refuse to build it and the community which, through its elective rulers, desires to have the benefit of the gift, will lose it. There may be people out of work who would be very glad to do the building, but organized labor will not let them. Organized labor demands for bricklayers four or five dollars a day and will not permit any one to work for less, however much he may want to or need to. The people are suffering everywhere from increased rents and the landlords are being roundly denounced for wanting more money when they can get it. Those landlords, however, have no command or monopoly of the house market. They have no combination and can have none. There are plenty of people ready to build new houses and so bring down the rents, that is, if they see money in it. But organized labor steps in and by prescribing certain rates of wages protects the present landlords against competition. We are not saying that organized labor is right or wrong in making combinations to get all it can get and to exclude others from employment who might work for less. We are only saying that in thus fixing prices by the power of combination it is doing exactly what Mr. Carnegie is accused of doing. Indeed, in dictating what buildings the city of Toronto shall build it is doing more than Carnegie, with all his money, could possibly do. We think organized labor had better let the City Council of Toronto, which presumably fairly represents the people as a whole, and which, under democratic institutions, is their constitutional mouthpiece, be the party to determine whether it will allow Mr. Carnegie, now that he has the money, to do good with it in Toronto or not.

A SPLENDID PROSPECT.

If it is true that the government is about to conclude a contract with the Marconi Company for the building of Marconi stations on the Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf, it is, indeed, a most important fact. At a dinner given to Mr. Marconi in Montreal a very interesting speech concerning this subject was made by Mr. H. A. Allan, of the great shipping firm. He said:—'I am led to hope that the improve-'ments which are being made in the 'instruments will result in the Marconi 'telegraph being used for purposes of 'navigation in a manner which has 'never yet been contemplated, and which 'will make the difficulties of the St. 'Lawrence route very much less than 'ever before, if, indeed, it does not do 'away with the difficulties altogether. 'I refer to the possibility of Mr. Mar-'coni producing an instrument which 'will enable the captain of a steamer 'to ascertain accurately the distance he 'is from land and also ascertain his 'bearings by the use of this instrument. 'For instance, in approaching Belle 'Isle I believe it would be possible, 'when these instruments are perfected, 'for a captain to tell exactly his dis-'tance from the island and the bearing 'of the island, whether by day or by 'night, in clear weather or in fog. 'When this can be done, a steamer will 'be enabled, with the help of the lead, 'to verify the position, if necessary, to 'pass through the Straits without see-'ing the land or the lights, and so make 'her way up the gulf from point to point 'where the stations are established.' In reply, Mr. Marconi said that in a short time 'he hoped to offer some demon-'stration as to the workableness of wire-'less telegraphy for improving the navi-'gation of the St. Lawrence by calculat-'ing the distance between ships and the 'shore,' and he rightly concluded, 'all 'would agree that the system would be 'of service to civilization and commerce 'throughout the world.' Already several of the steamers of the Allan and Elder-Dempster lines have been fitted with the Marconi system and before long perhaps not a ship will sail the St. Lawrence without it. They will then be able to communicate with the Marconi stations on shore, which are to be built, we are told, as soon as the materials can be placed at the localities selected. The hope seems to be that the perils of navigating the St. Lawrence would disappear, and the route become as safe for ships as is a country road in summer for the pedestrians. Insurance rates would then be as low for the St. Lawrence route as for any place in the world, the uncertain system of lights and fog signals would, where the new system was practicable, disappear, and life and property would be secure. This is, indeed, a consummation we have all been devoutly wishing for. Fortunate are we if the wish is so soon to be granted. The government may take comfort that nobody is going to criticise it for an expenditure, which, in any case, cannot be lost and which, if Mr. Marconi's and Mr. Allan's hopes are verified, will be the greatest conceivable boon to our commerce.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

The new Argentine law, which deals with the sanitary supervision of cattle is intended to bring the Argentine regulations into complete accord with those in Great Britain. The decree has the same effect that a board of agriculture order would have in England and gives a schedule of places from which the importation of cattle must at once cease. In future cattle will be taken only from countries which are allowed to send live cattle to Great Britain. The act provides:

(1) Against the importation or disembarkation of animals or any portions of animals from any nations or ports where the sheep-plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, smallpox in sheep, or any other dangerous disease exists.

(2) Against importation of animals from any country where the regulations or their administration do not offer a sufficient guarantee against the introduction of disease.

It is expected that the passing of this legislation at the instance of Mr. Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture, will mean 'the resumption on a secure and permanent business basis' of the profitable trade heretofore existing between England and Argentina in the importation of live cattle. The English press expects that the price of beef, now dearer than it has been for many years, will be immediately affected when the ports are opened, and, at Smithfield, the great London meat market, it is confidently stated that there will be an all-round reduction of a penny a pound within a week of the arrival of the first Argentines, and this will be increased as greater supplies are received. This means a great deal to the poor people of England, but it will necessarily mean less profit on the cattle we are sending. As for our case, Mr. Bickerdike will bring it up in parliament, the chief point being that Mr. Hanbury refuses to remove the stigma of pleuro-pneumonia and to assign the exclusion of our cattle for finishing purposes to the true cause—protection of the British farmer. Mr. Hanbury revealed himself when he openly told his farmer constituents in Staffordshire that he hoped Canadian cattle would never be admitted. It is a small thing, perhaps, for Mr. Hanbury to be convicted of dishonesty and slander, but it is a very serious thing for the British Government to be so convicted.

BRITISH FOOD SUPPLY

BRITISH GOVERNMENT URGED TO APPOINT A ROYAL COMMISSION.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—A 'News' cable from London says: 'At the special meeting this afternoon of the new association to promote the security of the food supply in time of war, the Duke of Sutherland, the president, occupied the chair, and there was a great gathering of peers, commoners, business men and labor leaders. A resolution was passed urging the government to receive a deputation, asking for a royal commission, as the Motherland imports three-fourths of her food and the navy is inadequate to protect commerce. Lord Strathcona urged the necessity of the Motherland encouraging the development of the wheat lands of Canada. Some of the speakers thought the increased navy was sufficient, and the ignorance of some Englanders about Canada was deplorable. The government is certain to take action of some kind.

Advertisements.

Paralysis and Locomotor Ataxia

The most dreaded results of neglected nervous diseases—Study this chart and the symptoms stated here to learn if you are in danger—DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD will cure you.

To understand paralysis and locomotor ataxia, which is paralysis of the limbs, and their causes, it is well to remember that every movement of the body or its members is due to the contraction of muscle, which can only take place under the influence of nerve force.



A.—The Cerebrum is the centre of intelligence and thought.
B.—The Cerebellum controls the action of the voluntary muscles.
C.—The Medulla Oblongata.
D.—The Spinal Cord carries nerve force from the brain to the nerve fibres.
E.—Cauda Equina.
F.—Sciatic Nerve, the derangement of which is known as sciatica and sciatic rheumatism.

As this all-important nerve force is created in the nerve centres of the brain and spinal cord, and conducted along wirelike nerve fibres to the various parts of the body, any derangement of the brain, spinal cord, or nerve fibres may result in paralysis or loss of the power of movement.

Paralysis, then, is the natural result of all neglected nervous diseases.

If you find yourself nervous and irritable, oversensitive to light, sound and motion, addicted to continual movement or tapping of the fingers, twitching of the muscles, sudden startings and jerkings of the limbs during sleep; if you have nervous headaches or dyspepsia, are unable to sleep or rest, feel down-hearted and discouraged, and unfit to fight the battles of life; if your nerves are weak and exhausted, and your blood thin and watery, you have every reason to fear paralysis of at least some part of the body, and consequent suffering and helplessness.

Paralysis can always be prevented and partial paralysis actually cured by the timely use of **Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.** The time to begin treatment is when any of the above-mentioned symptons become apparent. These are indications of a degeneration of the nerve cells, and when nerve force becomes exhausted paralysis is bound to follow.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

acts on the system in an entirely different way to ordinary medicines. It is neither a stimulant to whip tired nerves to renewed activity, nor a narcotic, nor opiate, to deaden the nerves. On the contrary, it is a food cure, which forms new, red corpuscles in the blood, and creates new nerve cells. Every day it is bringing back health, strength and vitality to scores and hundreds who have become discouraged through the failure of doctors and other treatments to cure them. Write for symptom blank and further particulars regarding this great food cure. **Dr. Chase's Nerve Food** 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. At all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

AT CROSS PURPOSES.

'Glad you've come down, old fellow, I hope it won't be too dull for you here. I must say I don't find it particularly lively.' So said my friend, Ellis Radstone, as he welcomed me to his stately home in the heart of the Gloucestershire Hills.

As I looked around at the trim old-world garden and the red roofed gabled house covered with ivy and lichen, I thought it would take me a long while to get dull amidst such congenial surroundings; and when I entered the fine hall, where the old oak walls and the stately armor sent back glowing reflections of the wood fire which was blazing in the open fireplace I felt morally certain of it. I did not know then how much events were going to help to make my certainty doubly sure.

'I ought to have told you before you came down, only I was afraid it might keep you away,' said Ellis, in a low voice, as soon as we were inside, 'the mater has a tame lunatic here."

'A what?' I exclaimed, somewhat startled.

'A tame lunatic,' he repeated with a short laugh, 'but it's all right, you know, she is quite harmless.'

'Oh, it's a lady,' I said, with a certain amount of relief. I have always had a decided dread of mad people, but a 'tame' lady sounded fairly harmless.

'Yes,' he replied, 'it's rather a nuisance, but—come up to your room and I'll tell you all about it.'

After that hall and staircase I had great expectations about my room. Nor were they disappointed. In a short time Ellis and I were sitting in chairs of a really comfortable pattern before a bright fire. There was nothing newfangled anywhere. The solid comfort of it all made me long to meet his mother, my hostess.

'Well, old boy,' he said, when he had settled down, 'there is really not much to tell.

'About a fortnight ago my mater had a letter from some very old friends of hers whom she had not seen for years. It seems that their only daughter had been on the eve of marriage with a captain in the army, when he was called to the front and killed in his first engagement. The girl was awfully cut up, fretted a lot, and all that until at last her mind appears to have given way, and she imagined she was everybody and anybody except just the person she is. The doctors said it was a temporary affair and recommended complete change of scene, and that she should not see her own folk at all. They also particularly recommended this part of the country. Her people then remembered that mater had a place here, and wrote to ask her if she could help them in their great trouble. Mater offered to have her at once, and she came the day before yesterday.'

'Do you keep her locked up?' I asked.

'Oh, no, there is no need. She is quite harmless. At present she thinks she is a governess, and that we are keeping her by mistake. She has already made several attempts to escape.'

'This sounds rather lively,' I remarked. 'I can't understand you finding things here dull.'

'Can't say I find it very exciting, old chap. By the way, I expect mater will try to press you into the watching service. If the young lady only knew it her chances of getting away are small. The whole village from the infants-in-arms to the tottering seven-score years and ten are in possession of the facts and are only waiting and wishing for an opportunity to act as guards and keepers. Don't let the mater add you to her list. Our visitor is a good-looking girl but I tried to talk to her on the first morning and she was certainly as mad as a hatter—worried my life out about a situation she was losing, and a lot of unintelligible stuff. Since then I've kept away from her. I advise you to do the same.'

When, some time later, I was introduced to my hostess, I found her just what I had expected—white-haired and smooth-skinned, with kindly grey eyes, and a motherly, tender manner.

'Let me introduce you to my visitor, she smiled, 'Miss Lynn—Ellis's old friend, Mr. Gerald Newcombe.'

Before me stood a tall, slender, sweet-faced girl of about two-and-twenty. I could see no trace of her malady in her appearance except an extreme pallor and an exceedingly puzzled, worried look about the eyes.

She glanced imploringly at Mrs. Radstone as she introduced us, and then, after a moment, held out her hand in a confused manner.

I murmured something awkwardly about 'pleasure,' but I was not at all sure of the situation. How should one deal with a tame lunatic? Pet and coax it, as one would a child? Glare at it, and overawe it with a firm eye! Or treat it as if it were quite an ordinary person? Really, Ellis ought to have instructed me.

I looked up to see if I could obtain inspiration from the lady's face, and met a pair of earnest, inquiring grey eyes. It was evident that neither petting nor glaring would meet this case, so I hastily decided to adopt my last alternative and treat her as an ordinary being.

Mrs. Radstone walked away, leaving us together. I looked beseechingly at Ellis, but he only shook his head and grinned.

Miss Lynn conversed charmingly and I almost forgot my nervousness in watching her sweet, animated face, and listening to her bright, soft voice. Almost, but not quite, for she moved rather suddenly, and my fears returned with redoubled energy. I started forward and gripped her arm with anything but gentle fingers.

She turned a flushed and indignant face to me.

'What, you too?' she cried. 'What does it all mean? Are you all mad?'

Well, I thought that's a pretty cool question. But she looked so very sane and angry that I could only stammer out: 'I beg your pardon,' as I released my hold.

The sudden fright had, however, dried up the springs of conversation, and we both looked distrustfully at each other.

Before retiring for the night my hostess called me to her side.

'Ellis has told you Miss Lynn's story, has he not?' she asked.

'Yes,' I replied. 'It is indeed sad, such a bright and beautiful girl.'

'You seem interested in her, Mr. Newcombe. Will you help me?'

'Why, certainly, I will do anything I can. How can I assist you?'

'If you would only never let her out of your sight, unless you know that I or my maid, Bridget, have her in charge. And be sure, whatever you do that she does not talk you over. Her plausibility almost convinced one of the servants who came to me quite distressed about her.'

It sounded simple enough, so I promised, and then retired to my room, only to sit by the bright fire and think over the strange events of the evening. Those appealing grey eyes and that flushed indignant face appeared before me with a persistence that was disturbing; and drowsily telling myself that I must take care not to get too interested in a tame lunatic, I dozed off and fell asleep.

I awoke with a start, then shivered, and noticed that my big fire had burnt down to a few dying embers. The moon was shining through the windows behind me on a large mirror. That creepy feeling of fear that only attacks us in the dark ran down my back, for as my eyes fell on the mirror, it reflected a crouching figure moving along the wall between the windows.

After an instant I pulled myself together, and jumped up, as the figure darted for and through the door. I followed quickly. It moved along quickly and noiselessly in the shadow, but I could still distinguish a dim outline and putting fresh energy into the chase I gained on it. It made straight for the hall, and I was still some paces off, when it reached the door and began to fumble with the lock, I sprang forward and clutched it with a firm grip. There was a smothered scream and a slight struggle, but I held tight. Then the figure drew itself up into the moonlight, and I was face to face with—Miss Lynn!

'How dare you?' she cried, shaking with anger. 'How dare you follow me about like this? Do you take me for a thief or a lunatic?'

That was a very awkward question. I could hardly tell her the truth.

'You must admit that it is rather strange to wander about the bedrooms and house at this time of the night,' I said soothingly.

'Not more strange than the circumstances that caused me to,' she retorted quickly. 'Why do they keep me here against my will and lock me in my room?'

'How did you get out into my room, then, if you were locked in?' I queried, thinking I could convict her of a delusion.

'Was it your room I came through? I did not know where I was. They have locked me in each night and at last I found a door at the back of a cupboard which led through a lumber room and a long corridor into—into yours, I suppose.'

There was a charming, distressed hesitation at the end of the sentence, and her anger was evidently giving way before fast approaching tears. I longed to try to comfort her, but was kept at a distance by remembering her condition.

'But why do you want to escape,' I asked. 'Aren't you comfortable here?'

The tears came with a rush.

'How can I be,' she said, 'when I know that either I am shut up here with lunatics or else I am being confined as one? I tell you that I am not Miss Lyn—my name is Alicia Linton.'

I knew not what to say.

'Do you not believe me?' she continued in a moment. 'I tell you I am losing a good situation by staying here. My employers expected me three days ago.'

'But you can do nothing at this time of night,' I answered, evading the question.

'I cannot escape in the day time. If I go now, I can walk about until the first train arrives, then I shall be away before they miss me.'

'I could not think of letting you wander about through the night in that fashion,' I said. 'Go to bed and we'll talk it over to-morrow.'

She pleaded hard to be allowed to go, but after some time I persuaded her to retire on the understanding, however, that I would help her to escape in the morning.

After she had gone through my room, I quietly locked the door through which she had passed. But it was little sleep that I had that night.

I felt a bit of a wreck in the morning and hoped that I should not have to face any more ordeals. But luck was against me. Ellis had a message calling him away in a hurry and immediately after breakfast Miss Lynn asked if I cared for a walk round the grounds. I looked helplessly at Mrs. Radstone but she nodded an emphatic consent.

'Yes, do, Mr. Newcombe, I am rather busy with the steward's accounts this morning. I am sure the grounds are worth a visit.'

Before we started she gave me a short warning: 'Keep away from the gates, and don't lose sight of her.'

Miss Lynn walked straight in the direction of the entrance, now and then making trivial remarks about the weather.

When I thought that we were getting dangerously near, I suggested that we should take one of the side walks.

'But you said you would help me to leave here,' she exclaimed. 'Why—why am I a prisoner?'

What could I say? I could not tell her she was not in her right senses.

'You are—well, you are ill,' I said at last in desperation, 'and must stay here a while.'

'I assure you I was never better in my life. It is all a mistake, and I am afraid my friends will be worrying over me dreadfully.'

'They have been written to,' I said reassuringly.

'Nobody here knows my friends,' she replied, 'and the letters I have written have been taken from the letter box and destroyed. I saw them. I assure you, Mr. Newcombe, it is all a mistake which they will discover soon. But meanwhile I am losing my situation.'

Whilst listening to her I am afraid I had fallen into my usual bad habit and was busily inspecting the ground. In truth I was wondering how I could answer her without hurting her feelings, when I suddenly missed her from my side, and looked up to see her hurrying through the wide gates, back to which she had cunningly led me.

Before I could do anything the alarm was raised. The lodge-keeper's wife had seen her, and in less time than it takes to tell, gardeners, coachmen, stable men and boys came from all directions and their number was soon supplemented by the indoor staff. Yelling 'Stop her!' they ambled along as best they could.

I soon joined the pursuit and rapidly reach the van of that stream of stiff-jointed yokels. But the young lady was swift of foot and if anything increased the distance between us.

Suddenly she went off at an angle and made straight for the railway line, which she evidently meant to cross so as to reach the station on the other side.

We were nearing the line every moment when I heard a distant buzzing noise, and turning round, saw the London express rushing along at an awful speed. I looked at Miss Lynn but apparently she had not heard it; she was running straight on to the line, and unless she was stopped, to certain death.

I shouted, and the house servants, who had also observed what was happening, shouted a warning, too; but Miss Lynn mistook the meaning of the cries, and only made an effort to go faster. She was on the line, and I closed my eyes feeling sick and faint, as the express rushed by, shaking the very earth on which we stood.

A few minutes brought me to the spot where a little excited knot of railway people were already assembled. For a second or two I stood outside the group, dreading to see what I felt sure would meet my eyes.

'Stand back, mates, give her a little air,' someone cried, and the crowd parted, revealing Miss Lynn supported by a rough plate layer who was doing his best to keep the fainting girl on her feet.

'You're all right, missie—only shook a bit,' he added.

I soon heard how the platelayer noticing the shouting and the running girl had darted out and pulled her from the very jaws of death, and telling the man to come up to the Hall later, we hired a conveyance and took Miss Lynn back.

Mrs. Radstone's relief took the form of tears, when she had Miss Lynn once more safely under her roof.

'Oh, my dear, how could you? How could you?' she sobbed.

Miss Lynn did not answer. Still shaking and with a look of settled despair on her face, she stood and listened patiently.

Ellis very shortly returned.

'You're a fine keeper,' he said to me 'I should resign the appointment if I were you.'

'I have very serious intentions of doing so,' I answered.

To my surprise Miss Lynn made her appearance at lunch, although her face showed strong evidence of shaken nerves.

After lunch the mid-day post arrived, and by mutual consent everybody opened their letters.

For a few moments there was silence, broken only by the noise of tearing envelopes and rustling paper, and then a startled exclamation came from Mrs. Radstone.

'Good gracious! Whoever are you then?'

She was looking in bewilderment at Miss Lynn and holding out a letter.

'I have spent the last three days trying to tell you who I am,' replied Miss Lynn. 'It can hardly be necessary to repeat the information.'

She spoke in a kind of resigned anger.

Ellis turned in surprise, and took the letter from Mrs. Radstone's trembling hand. He glanced through it, gave a prolonged whistle, and looked with a comical expression at Miss Lynn.

Then he read:

'Dear Henrietta,—I cannot understand your short note, in which you say that Annette had arrived safely. I suppose you had written it beforehand, and one of the maids posted it by mistake.

'Of course you received my wire, putting off the visit for a week. Now for the joyful news which caused that wire to be sent. The very day before Annette was to start for Gloucestershire she began to recognize some of us, and on the morning following knew us all. The doctor advised sending the wire, and waiting to see how she went on; and now I am happy to say that she has quite recovered and again on the doctor's recommendation, starts for Switzerland tomorrow morning. I can never thank you enough for your ready kindness in our trouble, but shall hope to see you in town soon, when I can thank you in person.

Yours ever gratefully,
FLORA LYNN.'

Ellis burst out laughing as he looked at the false Miss Lynn.

'I say, mater,' he cried, 'you have been leading this young lady a pretty dance. However did it all happen?'

Mrs. Radstone looked helplessly from one to the other, but the situation was too much for her.

'I haven't the least idea,' she sobbed. 'Perhaps Miss—— Miss—— this young lady can tell you.'

In a moment she was at her side.

'Don't cry, Mrs. Radstone,' she said. 'It was as much my fault as yours.'

'Yes, but how did mater get hold of you?' persisted Ellis, unable to restrain either his curiosity or his merriment.

'The explanation is really very simple. I was going to take up a situation as governess, and must have fallen asleep in the train. I half woke up and thinking I heard the porters call out the name of my station, I jumped out as the guard and Mrs. Radstone were passing. I heard the guard say, 'I expect this is the young lady you are looking for.' Mrs. Radstone held out her hand, and asked me if I was Miss Lynn, and, in my sleepy condition I thought she used my name which is Linton. I allowed her to bring me here, and—well, you know the rest.'

'I should think we did,' said Ellis. 'By Jove, what a time you've had.'

'You have all been awfully kind to me,' replied Miss Linton joining heartily in Ellis's laugh. 'I shall quite enjoy the memory of this adventure, if only my employers have not tired of waiting for me.'

Mrs. Radstone's motherly arms were around her instantly.

'I hope you will let them wait longer yet,' she said. 'I have become very fond of you, my dear, and you must really stay and let me try to make up to you for all you have suffered.'

Miss Linton took a great deal of persuading but finally all her scruples were overcome, and she settled down for a long visit.

Although she no longer needs so many guardians, every one has become so very fond of her that she is seldom alone, and I begin to wish that her identity had not been discovered.—Ex.

Advertisements.



Pearline is best for Washing and Cleaning It insures perfect cleanliness, with ease dispatch. Safety. With Pearline, a delicate woman can do heavy work—a rough woman can wash delicate fabrics. Pearline is Safer—Better—more effective than the best bar Soap

Pearline is the best form of pure Soap.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WHEN GODFREY GROWS.

(Lilla Thomas Elder, in 'Youth's Companion.')

I wonder when it is I grow!
It's in the night, I guess.
My clothes go on so very hard
Each morning when I dress.

Nurse says they're plenty big enough
It's 'cause I am so slow;
But then she never stops to think
That children grow and grow.

I wonder when! I can't find out,
Why, I watch Tommy Pitt
In school for hours and I can't see
Him grow the smallest bit!

I guess that days we stay the same,
There's so much else to do
In school and play, so I must grow
At night, I think—don't you?

THE JOLLY SERVING-MEN.

(Pauline C. Bouve, in 'Youth's Companion.')

I have neither house nor castle,
Nor a single foot of land
But I've ten jolly serving-men
Ranged straight on either hand.
Sometimes they are such busy lads,
Sometimes they are so idle,
Sometimes I have to hitch them up
With a check-rein and a bridle.

In winter-time they go to school
Dressed snugly all together;
In summer-time they berrying go
Quite free of fur or leather.
If through the forests green I ride,
Or sail far o'er the sea,
All in a row, on either side,
My good men follow me.

The captains they are dwarf men,
And two are giants tall,
Just four of them are middling,
And two are rather small.
Now, come, put on your thinking-cap—
I'll give you guesses ten
If you will tell me who they are,
My jolly serving-men.

HIS REWARD.

It was Donald's first year at school, and he came home one day a very sober boy. 'Mamma,' he said, 'the teacher says if we do it again we'll all have to stay after school. I don't just know what it is—if we whisper or if we don't study—but anyway it's something like that, and when she told us we all cried together.'

'Well,' said mamma, 'you need not feel badly, because I don't suppose you will have to stay,' and she gave Donald a reassuring smile.

'Why?' he asked.

'Because you have too much sense. It must be a very stupid boy who will play and whisper in school and then have to stay in and study in playtime.'

Donald seemed satisfied with this hopeful view of the case.

Two days after, his mamma saw him coming up the street holding his head so high he fairly leaned over backward. He came in and hung up his hat.

'Ho! Some boys may like to play and whisper and get kept, but I've got sense! All the boys but me got kept. We can't tell you which it was—whisper or not study—but it was one of 'em, and I just was still and worked, and here I am!'

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

WHO SHALL BE FAIREST?

Lottie.—Will you oblige me by giving the poem in which occur the lines:

'Fearless of danger,
To falsehood a stranger'?

Ans.—The poem is one by Charles Mackay.

Who shall be fairest?
Who shall be rarest?
Who shall be first in the songs that we sing?
She who is kindest,
When Fortune is blindest,
Bearing through winter the blooms of the spring.
Charm of our gladness,
Friend of our sadness
Angel of Life, when its pleasures take wing!
She shall be fairest,
She shall be rarest,
She shall be first in the songs that we sing!

Who shall be nearest,
Noblest and dearest,
Named but with honor and pride evermore?
He, the undaunted,
Whose banner is planted
On Glory's high ramparts and battlements hoar;
Fearless of danger,
To falsehood a stranger,
Looking not back while there's Duty before!
He shall be nearest,
He shall be dearest,
He shall be first in our hearts evermore!

NAMES OMITTED.

Subscriber, Red Mountain, and several other correspondents, have forgotten that a letter must be signed with the name of the writer, or it must be left unanswered.

POPULATION OF LONDON.

Fort Covington—What is the entire population of London? Ans.—In 1901, within the limits of the County of London the population was 4,536,063; in the Metropolitan and City Police Districts it was 6,580,616.

ORIGIN OF CALICO.

A.B.—Why is calico so called? Ans.—Probably from Calicut, a town in the district of Malabar, India, formerly celebrated for its cotton cloth, and where the printing of calico was carried on extensively.

POEMS WANTED.

A Meaford, Ont., reader would consider it a favor if some one would furnish a copy of a poem on 'The River Trent,' the last two stanzas of which are:

'Near thy mouth, thy rage subsiding,
Calm thy waters lay,
Passing on and ne'er returning,
From the Bay.

'Not unlike the dying Christian
When his hour has come,
Calm like thee he passes onward,
To his home.'

SOME OF CANADA'S ASSETS.

R. L.—Can you inform me: 1. If the one-twentieth of the land from Manitoba to the Rockies retained by the Hudson Bay Company at the time of settlement (1869) has been defined and mapped out; also, certain blocks of land to which it laid claim at that time? 2. Is our government taking any measures to get these lands under its control for the benefit of its people? 3. Does the Hudson Bay Company enjoy a monopoly of fishing rights in Hudson's Bay and Straits? 4. From what localities does the Dominion Government derive its revenues for fishing licenses? 5. Is it true that out of the thirty-seven varieties of fish caught in the Dominion waters there is no mention made of whale, walrus or porpoise? 6. Is whalebone worth $5,000 a ton, and blubber $200 a ton, and does an average sized whale yield 25 tons of blubber and half a ton of bone? 7. Is it correct to say that our government expends over four hundred thousand dollars annually on our fisheries, and receives in return annually about ninety thousand dollars? Ans.—1 and 2. The Hudson's Bay Company retained one-twentieth part of the land in Western Canada when it disposed of its title to the remainder to the Canadian Government. Certain blocks were also retained to which it laid claim. The company's land is all located and is to be found in every township. It is for sale in the same way as C.P.R. lands to intending settlers. The only way in which it could be brought 'under control for the benefit of the people' would be by purchase, and that is a proposition that has never been taken up. 3. The Hudson's Bay Company enjoys no monopoly of the fishing rights in Hudson Bay and Straits. The company pays for fishing licenses just in the same way as private individuals. Extensive fishing rights in these northern waters were recently conferred upon a company of Western Ontario investors. 4. The Dominion Government collects fishing license money in every province of the Dominion with the exception of Ontario. 5. The annual report of the Fisheries Department contains mention of the whale and porpoise fisheries but not of the catch of walrus. 6. An average sized whale will yield about half a ton of whalebone, and about forty or forty-five thousand pounds of blubber. The prices fluctuates. 7. The revenue of the Fisheries Department in 1900, the last returns available, was $88,000 and the expenditure $491,569. But the government has never made any pretence of collecting enough in fishing licenses to pay for the cost of the fisheries service. The very license itself is issued as a means of protecting the fisheries and not alone for the return that it brings to the public exchequer. There are instances where fishing licenses are issued without any fee. In such cases the very fact that persons are called on to take out a permit is some protection to the industry.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

Mrs. B.—What privileges of self-government do the other possessions of Britain enjoy which Ireland does not? Ans.—In the matter of representation in the British Parliament, Ireland has a larger representation according to population than either England or Scotland. The Local Government Act of 1898 assimilated the local government of the country in a large measure to the system set up in Great Britain. The head of the executive in Ireland is the Lord Lieutenant, the government of the country in all essential points being carried on in concert with the ministry of the day in the British House. This is one of the features of administration complained of by Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant is charged with the maintenance of peace and order; the Irish Constabulary are under his control, and he may if necessary direct the commander of the forces to send troops to their aid. In this matter of semi-military police Ireland differs from England and Scotland.

WRITING FOR MAGAZINES.

Ignorance.—Last summer I sent a short story to a magazine. It was published the following month, but I received nothing for it. In the autumn I sent two sketches to another paper, and they also were printed, but beyond a few papers which the editor sent me, I received nothing for them. I wish to ask: 1. Does the publishing of an article, even without pay, prove that it possesses merit? 2. Is it customary to pay for articles when they are used? 3. How should a MS. be sent to ensure either payment or a return of the MS.? 4. Can you tell me the address of any magazine which purchases puzzles? Ans.—1. Nowadays, when almost everybody writes, or tries to write, it certainly does prove that an article possesses some merit when it is accepted by a magazine of standing. 2. Almost all magazines pay for accepted articles when they are published. Many papers, however, consider the sending of an unsolicited article as a contribution, and, beyond sending a few copies of the paper in which the article appeared, by courtesy of the editor, no payment is given. 3. Enclose stamps for return of MS. if unavailable. You can always submit an article at usual rates, though it is always best to keep copies of MSS. sent to publishers, and state definitely that the article, if used, must be paid for. 4. The 'Youth's Companion,' Boston, Mass., and 'St. Nicholas,' published by the Century Company, Union square, New York, publish puzzles.

QUOTATION.

E.B.—Who is the author of the expression: 'Time takes our youth on trusts'? Ans.—It occurs in the 'Verses written the night before his death,' by Sir Walter Raleigh.

'Even such is Time, that it takes on trust
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us, but with age and dust;
Who in the dark and silent grave,
When we have wandered all our ways,
Shuts up the story of our days.'

CHRONOLOGY.

Inquirer—On what days of the week were the following dates: June 17, 1872; August 12, 1876; and March 23, 1882? Ans.—On Monday, Saturday and Thursday, respectively.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

Enquirer.—Please explain the process of manufacturing ice by artificial means. Ans.—To manufacture ice, ammonia gas is compressed to a liquid. This produces a good deal of heat, which is carried away by cold water flowing around the tubes in which the ammonia is contained. When thoroughly cooled, the ammonia flows to a series of coils immersed in brine, where it expands. The expansion produces as much cold as the compression did heat, and the cold is taken up by the brine, which is thus reduced below the freezing point of water. The brine then flows into the sides of double-walled tanks containing fresh water, which is frozen by the coldness of the brine. Both brine and ammonia are used over and over again.

CHANGING TIME.

D.P., Newfoundland.—1. When was standard time adopted? 2. How many divisions are there? 3. How far does each division extend? 4. What is the difference in time between Boston and Chicago? 5. In going from Boston to Chicago, where will you alter your watch, and how much? 6. What is the difference between standard time and the old local time? Ans.—1. In 1883. 2. Five. 3. About fifteen degrees of longitude. 4. One hour. 5. Different railways cross the line at various places, between Pittsburg and Detroit. The change is one hour. 6. There is a different local time for every place according to the longitude. The standard system makes the time the same over large areas. The difference between standard and local time is seldom more than half an hour, generally less.

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LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Constant Reader.—Husband and wife have each a marriage contract in favor of the other. If wife, on account of husband's temper and failure to work for their living, leaves him, can she claim support from his property or can he claim support from her property on account of marriage contract? Ans.—The right of the wife for support generally depends on her obligation to live with her husband. She cannot leave him and claim support unless she can prove that he was not providing her with sufficient means, and that it was impossible to live with him.

(ONTARIO.)

A MORTGAGEE'S RIGHTS.

D.M.—A gets a loan on town lot from Building Loan Society to build house on same. The loan company has its valuator and he examines the plan of house, and agrees to lend 60 percent, which company does. A builds and agent and valuator are well satisfied. A again gets other property in same place. Property depreciates in value. Can loan company come on your other property for first mortgage or building above stated? Ans.—Assuming that the indenture of mortgage is in the usual form and accordingly contains a covenant on the part of A, the mortgagor, that he will pay the mortgagee money and interest, the society, the mortgagees, would upon A's default be in a position to sue him upon such covenant, and, having obtained judgment, issue execution thereon and place same in the hands of the sheriff of the county in which such 'other property' is situate, and so reach it for satisfaction of the mortgage debt.

THE STUDY OF LAW.

Student, Ont.—1. What qualifications are necessary to enter a law school as a student in Ontario? 2. Can a student learn the law solely in a law office? 3. Is a barrister, having passed the state examination, in the United States consequently well skilled in Canadian law? Ans.—1. These can best be ascertained by reference to the curriculum of the Law Society of Upper Canada. It may be obtained on application, by letter, to the secretary, Osgoode Hall, Toronto. 2. No. Attendance at the Law School for at least three years of the five years' period of study is compulsory in order to admission to practice as a solicitor or for call to the Bar. 3. No.

CUSTODY AND CLOTHING OF CHILD.

Anxious, Ont.—N. was married to C, March 21, 1900. Two weeks after N's mother died leaving a baby eight months' old at that time. Her father asked her if she would take the baby as there was no one at home old enough to look after him, which she did. At the time her father said he did not expect N. to keep the child for nothing, nor would he take him away as long as N. wanted to keep him, and did not expect N. to clothe him. Last March father married a woman who has several small children. In May he came to N. and wanted to know what N. was going to do about the baby. N. told him she would keep him if he would clothe him, which he has refused to do and says he is going to take him home when he comes in again. All father has given N. to get clothes with is $8.25 since she has had him, and for keeping him a young cow worth $25. 1. Can father take the child away if he wishes to? 2. Or, if N. keeps the child can N. make the father clothe him? 3. And if he takes the child away can N. get anything more for the time she has had him? 4. If so, how much? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Not without an express agreement on his part to do so. 3. It is probable that you could legally do so. 4. Impossible to say. The amount would be in the discretion of the court.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

SEBORRHOEAL ECZEMA.

'T.A.V.' is thirty-nine years of age. His hair has been falling out for about five years, so much so, that he fears that he will soon be bald. The scalp is covered with fine dandruff, and in addition there are red spots in blotches. These itch and finally dry up, throwing off a dry scurf, which gets into his clothing, and is very annoying. The spots are very noticeable near the edge of the hair, and he has observed similar spots on the chest when heated. Fine scurf appears also in the whiskers at times. He washes his head with tar soap once a week, which relieves the condition somewhat. He has also been taking Caledonia water daily. He works in an office, but has plenty of exercise daily. Ans.—You are suffering from a severe form of dandruff, or seborrhea, combined with a pustular eczema. The spots you mention are due no doubt to the dandruff, owing to a form of inflammation of the skin that is set up. Such spots are very common on the hairy spots of the head when dandruff is present. It denotes a severe affection that is very liable to result in baldness. If you can cure the dandruff you will probably stop the progress of the baldness. You should first cut the hair short. Then get some tincture of green soap. With about a teaspoonful of this on a flannel and some hot water, make a thick lather and rub this thoroughly into the scalp. Do this at first, twice a week, and afterwards once a week. When the head is dry, apply the following wash thoroughly to the scalp, rubbing it in well: Resorcin, two drachms; salicylic acid, one drachm; castor oil, one and a-half drachm; rectified spirits, sufficient to make six ounces. Apply this every morning as well. Only constant attention will save your hair, and you should apply the treatment very faithfully.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

'H.G.' saw a recipe in the 'Witness' to remove superfluous hair, consisting of barium sulphide, two drachms; zinc oxide and powdered starch, of each three drachms. She asks if the preparation will remove the hair permanently. Ans.—No. None of these depilatory powders will remove the hair for long. It will usually grow in again in a week or two. One further disadvantage is that the hairs grow in coarser all the time. One thing should be said, however, that where this happens you can eventually apply the process of electrolysis to remove the hair permanently.

SORE THROAT.

'M.D.' has a little girl ten years of age, who had a sore throat this winter. After two days the throat got better, but red spots came on the arms and legs, not unlike erysipelas, and the legs began to swell. The spots and swelling spread all over her except the trunk. In two or three days the swelling began to go away, and the spots became of a dull color and gradually disappeared. Her eyelids were so badly swollen that she could hardly open the eyes. She had no pain in the affected parts, and was not sick at the stomach, but she was confined to bed, and quite helpless. She has had three attacks, and each time it is getting worse. Asks the nature of the disease. She also says her husband is a man of thirty-eight, who has been in the asylum for four years with melancholia, and asks if he is likely to recover, and if the asylum is the best place for him. Ans.—From your description of the little girl's case it looks as if it were a form of tonsilitis and pharyngitis, together with a particular eruption called erythema nodosum. This is usually regarded as a manifestation of rheumatism. If so, she will be particularly liable to it in the spring and fall. At such times you must be extra careful, and keep her warmly clad, and give her plenty of good, nourishing food. Keep her indoors at this time during rainy weather and at night. Also, keep her bowels free. A warm bath twice a week will be an advantage. When the attack develops you should send for a doctor, as it may result seriously, and you cannot safely deal with it by home remedies. With regard to the other matter, the best person to inform you as to the chances of your husband's recovery would be the doctor in charge, as we cannot possibly know the circumstances of the case. We think that unless you are rich the best place for him is the asylum. There he will be well looked after, and will have constant medical attention. As you may have heard many persons afflicted in this way are liable to injure themselves, and require constant watching which you probably would be unable to give.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'D.W.'—We will answer your questions in order. With regard to the first, the disease in most cases is curable when treated by a competent medical man. In our opinion you will be throwing your money away if you invest in any such appliance. They can have no effect, except possibly a mental one. Go to a regular reliable allopathic doctor, and speak to him frankly. If he is the right man, he will receive you courteously, and you must do faithfully what he says.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

HOW TO KEEP YOUNG.

The old saying that 'a man is as old as he feels, and a woman as old as she looks,' has lost its point in these later days. Women have learned that they are not necessarily shelved and 'old' at forty. They have come to know that to keep young, it is only necessary to keep one's mind bright and active.

'The eyes are the mirror of the soul,' says an old German proverb, and if a woman has not a soul above knitting and patchwork her eyes must needs grow dull.

About the youngest woman I know, certainly the youngest for her years, is seventy-three years old; and the other day she said to me, 'I am brushing up my French. It seems a waste of time to read the modern novels, and there is much in the literature of the French that I prefer to read in the original.' She is by no means a woman of leisure, doing the housework for herself and a sister for many years an invalid.

Calling recently on a lady whose years had passed the sixth decade, I found her reading and hugely enjoying 'The Dialogue of the Gods,' by that trenchant satirist of the second century, Lucian—reading it too in the original, which I learned she had acquired a knowledge of since she passed her fifty-fifth birthday.

In Stamford and Berkeley universities it is no unusual sight to see a sprinkling of silvery-haired women in many of the language and history classes. One busy woman who had the usual family cares and labors up to her fiftieth year, had nevertheless acquired a reading and writing knowledge of French and Spanish before that time. Since then, with more leisure at her command she has mastered German and is now beginning Latin with her youngest son who is just entering the High School. She laughingly says that she enjoys it more than gossip and tea.

There is a thought in this that I would bring to the notice of women, and particularly of farmers' wives. Only those who have lived the life know anything of the awful loneliness and isolation of the wives of many western farmers. It is said that the insane asylums are largely filled from this class.

I have been enough in touch with the life to know that there is little time for study, especially where there are growing children, but there comes a time when the children grow up and leave the home when from the limitations of added years, if for no other reason, women are debarred from many of the activities of life. Shall these years be devoted to knitting in the chimney corner, or is it not possible to get some higher enjoyment from them? Since for some of us there may come a time when failing eyesight will render study impossible, it will always be well to keep a sheet to windward and not lose the art of knitting, but if a woman would keep young let her have some higher interest in life. Study something, history, languages, science, whatever most appeals to you. Assistance and advice can always be obtained by joining a Chautauqua circle. Do not say you have lost the power of concentration—reacquire it; or, that you have no memory—train it.

People your lonely hours with the thoughts of great minds. If you have children at home who are still students, study with them. Don't be afraid to begin at the bottom if you need to. I am humbly thankful to sit at the feet of my boy of twelve in order to learn in a compact way, without mental effort, the English and United States history, which I was never properly taught, and have in a large measure forgotten.

No great time is required. One woman who has acquired a good knowledge of four languages tells me that she never spent more than an hour a day on them, taking about four years to feel herself at home as to reading and writing in any one language. After that, a few minutes reading each day kept her knowledge fresh.

Take it all in all, there is no better rule for keeping young than—fresh air, plain foods, and activity of body and mind. Apropos of bodily activity a physician told me that a woman of eighty came to him to ask what could be the matter with her; she was perfectly well, except that when she ran up one or more flights of stairs she found herself out of breath. So you see that not growing old is largely a matter of the will.—Alice Chittenden, in the 'Country Gentleman.'

CUCUMBER CREAM.

Cucumber cream may be prepared at home. To make it put six ounces of sweet almond oil into the inside receptacle of a custard boiler. Put as much water into the outside boiler as though you were about to make a custard. Set the two (one inside the other) over the fire. Have ready four good-sized cucumbers. Wipe them carefully so that they are perfectly clean. Cut them into squares, two or three inches in size. Do not remove the peel. When the almond oil begins to warm put the cucumbers in it. Set the custard boiler on the back of the stove and let the water merely simmer for four or five hours. Strain. To six ounces of the strained liquid add one ounce of white wax, one of spermaceti and lanolin melted. Then take off the fire and beat with an egg beater until cold, adding during the beating process two teaspoonfuls of tincture of benzoin. This will make a good cucumber cream if properly and carefully prepared.

Advertisements.

DEAFNESS



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A work that will bring joy and quick relief to all deaf people is now being distributed absolutely free of charge. It contains new and valuable information in regard to the new cure of deafness. It was written by a specialist celebrated throughout North America for his cures of this affliction. He wrote this book as a gift to humanity. It is

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SEND FOR IT AT ONCE

Do not delay! The demand for the book has been so tremendous that its author, Dr. Sproule, the distinguished specialist, has just gotten out a second edition, that all who desire may have a copy. Whoever is troubled with deafness in even the slightest degree, is gladly and freely welcome to this book. Thousands who have received it bless the kindly hand that wrote it, and that distributes it without a thought of payment. It was the means of restoring their hearing. Let it restore yours.

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

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

THE CIGARETTE.

A BIG PETITION TO BE PRESENTED TO THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

For months past the energies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union throughout the Dominion have been devoted to the circulation of a petition to the Dominion Parliament asking that the government prevent the manufacture and importation of the cigarette that is working such havoc among our boys. It was at first planned to present it a year ago but legal friends of the women urged them to wait till after the excitement of the coronation year and also until each member of parliament had been fully prepared for it by letter and interview, and everything possible should have been done to impress the government with the need of such a law and the extent of the popular desire for it.

The following are among the facts alleged on behalf of the petition:—

An investigation set on foot in Winnipeg, by the 'Tribune' of that city, revealed that, on their own admission, nearly one-fourth of the lads attending the city schools, used tobacco.

Only last year a deputation of physicians, principals of schools, ministers, and representatives from the W. C. T. U. and benevolent societies, waited on the Kingston City Council to beg that something be done to guard the school children from the cigarette. The principal of one of the public schools said that of his class of twenty-five boys all but ten were cigarette users.

The hundred and fifty-four teachers in the London schools signed a petition to the School Board asking that the parents of the scholars should be in some way warned of the injury the cigarette was doing.

The Toronto School Board was so impressed with the ravages of the habit amongst Toronto children they threw open the schools to a lecturer upon the cigarette, permitting him to address the scholars during school hours.

Mr. C. Ferrier is principal of the Victoria Industrial School, Mimico, near Toronto, to which incorrigible boys are sent, when parents or guardians can no longer control them. Those over fourteen years are not admitted; the average is twelve. The testimony of this gentleman is that fully seventy-five percent of all youths committed to his care are cigarette users.

Every such institution on this continent will furnish similar evidence. Not long ago the superintendent of the Illinois State Reformatory said that of the 278 boys confined there, 256 were cigarette users, leaving only twenty-two who were not addicted to the habit.

Let it not be forgotten, either, that the tobacco trade has now come out as the open opponent of the temperance reform. The deputation that last year waited on the government to oppose the granting of prohibition was almost as largely composed of tobacco men as of liquor men.

Mr. Joseph Smith, president of the Tobacco Industry of London, the largest in Canada outside of Montreal, said on Dec. 2, in the London 'News,' that if the Liquor Act carried and bars were abolished 'they would not sell five hundred cigars where now they sold five thousand; in fact, that prohibition would hit the tobacco trade about as hard as the liquor business.'

It is true that in the United States, since 1899 the manufacture of the cigarette has decreased. It fell twenty-five millions in 1900 and fifty-five millions more in 1901, but in Canada there has been a steady increase every year for many years. In 1900 we consumed a hundred and sixteen millions; in 1901, a hundred and twenty-one millions; in 1902, a hundred and thirty-four millions, which is an increase over 1901 of thirteen millions. Is not this terrible?

Some unions say more signatures could have been secured if the petition had contained a clause imposing a penalty for selling to minors.

THE MARLBOROUGH MONEY.

The London 'Tatler' says it is usual for the American papers to write as if Blenheim had been almost rebuilt with Vanderbilt money since the Duke's marriage, but there is not the slightest foundation for the story, though it is sometimes repeated in the English press to the great chagrin of the Duke. No doubt the new Marlborough house in Curzon street, London, is raised upon a foundation of American dollars; but the old home of the Churchills was renovated entirely with Marlborough money. The sale of the Sunderland Library and the Blenheim pictures in the late Duke's time brought in about $1,585,000 in which the latter had only a life interest, and which passed to the present Duke when he came of age, four days after the death of his father. Shortly after the new Duke succeeded over $185,000 was spent on Blenheim, and by the time he brought home his American duchess in 1895 the place was in better condition than it had been at any date since it was built.

Advertisements.

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

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An Admirable Food
EPPS'S
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COCOA
in Cold Climates.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education, to work in an office; $60 a month, with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each State. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

For Treatment of Trachoma

SCENES IN THE INSTITUTION ORGANIZED FOR THE RELIEF OF CHILDREN WITHDRAWN FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(New York 'Times.')

In one of the upper rooms in the old Gouverneur Hospital Building, which backs against the new building at the foot of Gouverneur street and the East river, five very litle boys and two tiny girls dressed for the occasion in the cleanest of night gowns, stood, backed against screens, waiting. They did not know why they had been brought to this place, nor where the soft-voiced nurses in the blue checked gingham uniforms would lead them presently. As they were children of Polish parents, they made no movement, only looked solemn—and waited. Overhead, in two rooms filled with small white beds, were a dozen other children, fully dressed, but none the less under restraint.

Downstairs, again, in a large room, there were swarms of 'kinder,' a tightly packed mass of boys and girls of all ages, with here and there the figure of a mother or grown sister. Near a window two doctors in long white coats were seated at a table. This was the desirable point for which each child was making.

Together more than 100 children, coming and going, made up this scene, and that day, as every day, easily 300 to 400 would wedge their way into this room, each with a ticket held in his grimy hand. The unobservant, stumbling upon the groups, would have pronounced the place at once a children's dispensary and hospital, with its nurses, its doctors, and its beds. Were it that only, however, it would have no exceptional interest. As it is, these scenes mark a new and extraordinary phase in school work in America, the opening up of fresh fields for children's comfort and well-being.

The old Gouverneur Hospital building is now the emergency hospital of the schools of New York, established on Dec. 16 as a necessary extension to the work of the medical school inspectors and the new school nurses. It has been established in this down-town section of the east side by the Department of Health, and may or may not be permanent. At present it has more work than it can possibly handle, the result of the extraordinary campaign among tenement children of recent years, the battle against trachoma, the eye disease which has come to be recognized as the great juvenile danger of the crowded districts.

Investigations have brought about this necessity for the acceptance of additional responsibilities in connection with the work of the city schools; the actual study of each child individually from the physical point of view, first by the doctor, then by the nurse in the schoolhouse, now by doctors and nurses, both in a special hospital, where disease may be arrested in its first stages.

The Health Department has stepped into the breach, and now its staff figures as impartially in the schools as the teaching force of the Board of Education.

The present emergency school hospital, which has placed itself in the first convenient spot, is looking out for cases of trachoma only at the present time. But, now established, it will be difficult to limit its work. From out of the inspection of school children and the nursing of their little maladies right in the schoolhouses there has grown up on the instant the necessity of the caring for the more afflicted youngsters directly in a hospital and dispensary which shall be under the direct supervision of the School Board and the Health Department. New York is the first city to come to that.

Neither Health Department nor School Board had any idea what they were coming to when they originated the corps of school nurses, when they started individually to inspect the children. The beginning of all this was one day last June, when Dr. Richard K. Derby, the distinguished ophthalmologist and a member of the consulting staff of the Health Department, asked Dr. Lederle, the Health Department's chief, if he had any idea of the spread of the disease of trachoma down among the tenements.

Dr. Lederle had not, but he at once started in to find out. Fourteen specially detailed oculists went through twenty-six schools, and when their reports came to be tabulated it was found that from fifteen to eighteen percent of the children examined had trachoma well developed, from six to seven thousand just in these twenty-six schools.

No time was lost during the summer in providing for these new conditions, by completely reorganizing the force of medical school inspectors. These began work on Sept. 8, and up to Jan. 1 had excluded twenty-five thousand children from the schools, some for incipient scarlet fever, diphtheria, mumps, measles, scalp diseases, but the greater number of them for eye diseases. A child could not come back to his class until he had been treated.

Then a new complication arose. All the eye and ear hospitals, dispensaries, and infirmaries of the city were flooded with school children, begging for treatment. The cases could not possibly be handled. It rested with the Board of Health and the Department of Education, having turned these children out of school, to get them back again, cured, as quickly as possible. Thus the new emergency hospital has sprung up, witnessing each day the most interesting series of pictures in the school life of children which New ork has ever presented.

From all the schools of the east side the medical school inspectors send the children here, to these old rooms backing up against the new Gouverneur Hospital. If a child, excluded from a school, does not understand where he is to go, or his parents stupidly do not take him, the school nurse on her afternoon travels, armed with the inspectors' list, finds this out, and the boy or girl is dispatched forthwith. On his or her arrival in the big room of this new 'school hospital,' a burly, good-natured officer gets the little one in line for the clerk, who examines his ticket, makes a record, gives him a new slip, and moves him over to the window where the two doctors examine and treat every case.

Here come in large degree the children of the very poor, for the cases in the better-to-do families are treated, as a rule, either by some private physician or at the nearest dispensary. These are the youngsters most hopeless of all, the worst cases, the dirtiest little atoms, boys and girls, who have literally had to be drummed into coming anywhere, who do not realize, nor do their parents, the dangers that are being run. In their cases the Health Department and the School Board have had to step in with a very positive 'must.'

One by one the doctors make hay of the long line. Most of the cases have been caught in the early stages. The trouble has spread neither far nor dangerously. A little treatment, a good eye washing, a trifle of bandaging, a few 'drops' to take away, and the injunction to come the 'day after to-morrow,' are all that is necessary. These are the ideal cases. The medical inspectors are trying to go through the schools so thoroughly that none get beyond this stage.

But trachoma has gone too far among New York's tenement school children for this to be invariably the case. There is not a day in this emergency hospital of the Health Board that from fifteen to twenty children have not to be set aside for operations. Organized as a dispensary alone, this new institution would fall far short of its needs. The cases that call for operation are cases where it means that if there is no operating either the child's eyesight will go and he will become totally blind or at the very best his eyes will be badly impaired for the rest of his life.

These are children of parents who do not realize, who cannot be made to understand. The Health Board and the School Board have to step in with a very positive hand. They whip the youngster up stairs, where, as has already been said, there are two wards, one for boys, the other for girls. If they are astonished, these children do not show it. Tenement life in the Russo-Polish quarter makes little stoics of children of either sex, surprised at nothing, taking all that comes as but one of the events of a day.

If the child, detached and deported up stairs, comes of the afternoon's grist, he is operated upon the next morning, kept over night. If he has been passed upon in the morning his operation takes place in the afternoon. None of the children thus held are actually sick enough to be put to bed or even to be kept indoors, but it has been found that if they are allowed to go home their parents invariably allow them to eat, and the use of ether is not advisable on a full little stomach. So the child is held under observation, and if the operation is for the afternoon gets no dinner; if for the morning, no breakfast.

No little boy or girl belonging to rich parents could be found anywhere who would climb up on the operating table with half the sangfroid and the real bravery of these children of the poor. It is quite likely that they do not appreciate what is coming. But, whether they do or not, no cry comes from them.

At the operating table itself the scene is even more interesting. To the spectator the disease shows itself plainly, and in no unpleasant form. The germs in which trachoma lurks are in little sacs or spots on the under side of the eyelid. The child put under either, the eye surgeon turns back the eyelid and scrapes away at its under side. As if by magic the granulations disappear. Then the eyes are filled with a soft paste and bound about with many bandages.

His hands now plunged into a bowl of water made antiseptic, the eye surgeon makes ready for the next case. Now the prettiest feature of the School Board's new work comes into play. Out of another room a big and strong attendant comes, a blanket in his arms. Picking up the little unconscious form on the operating table, this man takes it tenderly, wraps it carefully in the blanket, and carries it up stairs to the wards. He is the city father and mother pro tem.

Advertisements.

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Else No Money Is Wanted.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

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I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

DOUKHOBORS AT THEIR BEST.

QUAINT SIMPLICITY OF THEIR HOME LIFE.

(New York 'Tribune.')

The home life of the Doukhobors is a quaint bit of Old World, almost Oriental, life set down in the midst of the breezy, hustling western frontier. Their villages, framed in the wide stretching prairies of eastern Assiniboia, are a curious study to the traveller in the North-West.

Their cottages are ranged on either side of an open street, and are fairly Dutch in their immaculate neatness. They are built of unsawn spruce, plastered inside and out with a clay mixture, and then painted with a wash of white mineral clay. Around the walls run an ornamental dado of yellow clay, and the verandas are neatly ornamented with woodwork, sometimes carved and scrolled. Over the gates are ornamental arches, a relic of the Doukhobor's long residence in the Caucasus, which give an Oriental tinge to the whole.

The interiors are spotless with whitewash, and floors and furniture fairly shine with the scrubbing bestowed upon them by the Doukhobor housewives. Just inside the door of each living room is the great clay oven, five feet square, which, radiating heat from its large surface, effects a great economy of fuel. It is made with niches in the outer surface which serve to keep a dish warm, and the broad top, remote from the fire, makes a comfortable cosy corner for the old grandmother. There she sleeps with the youngest children, and there on cold days she sits and knits, while beside her swings the baby in his cradle hung from the ceiling.

The Doukhobor woman is famous for her skill in needlework. When she arrived in Canada three years ago every shred upon her, from her quaint peaked head-dress of white quilted cotton to her stout, sandal-like shoes, was the work of her own hands, and the same was true of her husband's garb, with the exception of his boots. The old spinning wheel still sits by the window and she still manufactures both linen thread and woollen yarn, serviceable homespun and coarse twine. She makes beautiful fancywork and weaves the finest kind of baskets.

The Canadian Woman's Art Association, organized for the promotion of the native industries of Canada, has shown many interesting specimens of Doukhobor handicraft in its annual exhibits, and has furnished a profitable market for some of them in its handicrafts shop in Montreal. This skill of the Doukhobor women adds an occasional touch of actual elegance to the plain pioneer homes. One sees a tablecloth of pure linen, with pretty patterns woven in it, and knit linen lace upon the edge. A dainty basket holds the housewife's sewing, or a richly embroidered handkerchief peeps from the Sunday corsage.

The Doukhobor has some very valuable ideas as to cleanliness and sanitation. One of the first buildings erected when they reached their new home, worn, harassed, ill and poverty-stricken, three years ago, was the Russian bath-house found in every village and put to sedulous use, despite a thermometer which loves to linger below zero for several months in the year.

These chalet-like little houses speak volumes to one who knows the circumstances under which they were built. When the Doukhobortsi arrived in East Assiniboia in the spring of 1899 they were almost penniless. Rescued from Russian persecution by the English Society of Friends, they had received free transportation to Canada, and the Quakers of Philadelphia afterwards contributed the sum which bought their seed grain and stock. Land, fuel and timber were free, but they had neither houses nor money. The men saw that it was necessary for them to spend the summer working as farm or railway laborers to secure bread for the whole community. They filled the great oven, made of mud bricks, with a roaring fire. When the structure was fiercely heated the fire was raked out, and the loaves thrust in on long wooden shovels, to remain until baked. Here, too, they boiled the great pots of soup, which, with the bread, formed almost the sole food of the communities the first summer. Thin soup it was—just water, flavored with salt and the leaves of a native shrub, for they had no vegetables as yet—and they would not kill the succulent grouse and prairie chickens that swarmed about them.

They base their abstinence from meat on the simple plea of cruelty to animals. When they reached Assiniboia, three years ago, it was freely prophecied that they would find that the climate demanded animal food. At the end of three years, however, a straight vegetable diet is still the rule among them. Some of them consume milk, butter, eggs, and fish, while others refuse to do so. But meat is still strictly tabooed. The diet seems to agree with them, for they are robust people, of fine physique.

They have likewise preserved their communistic principles nearly intact. All money earned by members of a village is pooled, and each village has a common storehouse, in which provisions and supplies are kept. The village is responsible for the debts of all members, and so strict is their probity that no merchant in that region hesitates to give credit to a Doukhobor.

The women often go out to the fields, sometimes to help the men, sometimes to sit near, with the children and their needlework. They keep the quaint custom of singing at their work, like happy shepherds of the Golden Age, and they have songs appropriate to every task. In the early days, before they had horses or oxen enough for all the work, a company of men and women would be seen hauling a waggon or threshing grain with flails, the women in bright, multi-colored garb, and all singing a harvest song as they worked.

Doukhobor women are not expected to work in the fields, or to do men's work, under any ordinary circumstances. But the circumstances under which they reached Assiniboia were not ordinary. The number of women was out of all proportion to that of the men, because of the exile of so many of the latter to Siberia. The men had seven times their number of women and children dependent upon them.

Family unkindness is almost unknown among the Doukhobortsi, and the Doukhobor known to ill treat his wife is sent to Coventry in a fashion that is practically an excommunication. The marriage ceremony is the simplest form in the world, merely a declaration before the elders that the contracting parties intend to take each other as man and wife. But many Quakers of wealth and culture are married by practically the same form every year in the United States, and with the one people as with the other it is regarded as sacredly binding. Since the revenue producing property is held in common, there are no financial questions to be considered, and the parents never interfere. The young people settle the entire matter themselves, and the marriage of convenience is unknown. Only a few of the Doukhobortsi started on the fanatical quest for a new land which recently brought them into prominence. The majority of them stayed quietly in their homes, and all indications point to their gradual assimilation with the rest of the population.

THE ENGLISH IN MOROCCO

('Morning Leader,' London.)

It is not unworthy of recall to-day that there was a period when English soldiers and sailors fought on the soil of Morocco, for Tangier, the Moorish port, 35 miles south-west of Gibraltar, was one of our earliest foreign possessions. It was transferred from Barbary to the country as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, Charles II.'s Queen, in 1661, and it was promptly decided to make it a fortified place of English trade in the Mediterranean. The garrison on its first occupation was to consist of 3,000 foot soldiers and 100 horse, and these regiments soon had their hands full.

The first entrance of this country into the Mediterranean arena was a stormy one. The Portuguese garrison were very loth to obey the order of their King, and when they did embark on the English fleet they left as little behind as possible. Their houses were ruinous in the eyes of their English successors, and to complete the picture the Portuguese carried away the doors and windows. It was not long before passive hostility was succeeded by active. First, there were the Moors, about equally divided between Sultans and pretenders, but all equally hostile to the English, and all alike sleepless in their anxiety to ambuscade the garrison. Then the Spaniards were furious at the English settlement, and, failing to induce Charles II. to withdraw, began intriguing with the Moors, and even supplied them with artillery and ammunition. The Moorish fortifications threatening Tangier were superintended by Spanish engineers in Moorish dress, and many Spanish volunteers served with their ancient enemies.

The Turks soon took up the cause of their co-religionists, and the garrison witnessed from their casemates several desperate sea-fights. In 1677 we read of a Turkish man-of-war of 38 guns chased into the Bay of Tangier by one of our frigates. The Turk was commanded by a renegade German, who, expecting no quarter, fought desperately. When the ship was at last captured, a cask of brandy was found lashed to the mainmast, and most of the crew were drunk. The English frigate lost thirty killed, including her gallant captain; the Turks lost one hundred and forty killed, besides the wounded. Next year another Turkish ship was captured by the 'Chatham sloop,' and brought into Tangier. The Turkish prisoners were under guard on board the 'Chatham,' but while the rest of the English were at church they overpowered the guards and got the sloop under sail. The guns on the Mole were trained on the vessel, and hulled her so badly that the Turks ran her ashore and nearly all were drowned. Two of the English sentinels escaped safe ashore. In addition to the Turks, Algerine pirates and Sallee rovers used to make raids on the victualling fleets on their way to the little port.

As if Saracen and Catholic were not enough, we had our Protestant friends, the Dutch, on our hands. In 1665 a fleet of twenty victualling ships for Tangier was attacked by a Dutch fleet and half of them were captured, the rest being pursued right under the guns of the forts. Plague and fever within seconded the attacks of cannon and spears without. In spite of this, there were many gallant volunteers for Tangier. Lord Mordaunt, afterwards the famous Earl of Peterborough, and his even more celebrated contemporary, John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, both served at Tangier as young men, and so did the Earl of Plymouth, one of Charles's natural sons, whose name has long been forgotten, since he died of dysentery in Tangier. The civil inhabitants of the town numbered about two thousand, and these included forty-five French, eight Portuguese, fifty-one Jews, five Moors, seventeen Italians, and four Dutch. There was a Mayor, and the military authorities complained of his pretensions.

While the garrison were fighting, the War Office, the Admiralty, and the contractors were robbing them in the manner that has since become a national tradition. The garrison asked for cannon. The authorities (Colonel Davis tells us in his 'History of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment') sent out guns on which the engraver was ordered to erase the name of Queen Elizabeth and insert that of Charles II. That is a fairly good test of the value of those brass guns, and it is not surprising that they burst, to the great alarm and damage of our own defenders. The garrison were generally short of food, and at one time their pay was twenty-one months in arrear. Again, they had 'neither beef nor cheese, and only one week's butter.' In August, 1677, two hundred and nine recruits arrived, but the governor's report shows that they were 'sad creatures, some old men, and two of them women in men's clothes.' In November another lot of recruits landed, but only 230, instead of 300 promised, and many of them were soon dead with 'scurvy and flux.' To such straits were the garrison reduced for food that the governor had to exchange powder for beef with the Spanish authorities.

The garrison, however, kept a bold front for twenty years, and though the Moors gained two great victories, they were beaten off at last, chiefly through the aid of sailors landed from the fleet, who thus early laid the fame of the 'handyman.' Meanwhile the work of constructing the Mole, which was to make a safe harbor for our fleets, went on steadily. Huge chests filled with stones and cement were let down to the bottom of the harbor, and so much work had been completed that it took five months to blow it and the forts up when the order to evacuate it at last came.

Pepys, the diarist, was one of the officials of the Navy Office who visited Tangier to report upon its future, and he shrewdly enough pointed out that it was so commanded by hills that until these were occupied it could never be safe. To do this would need more money than in 1684 Charles II. was willing to spare from his own pleasures and parasites. At the same time the Protestant party, fearing the coming accession of the Duke of York, raised the cry that by the employment of Irish soldiers in the Tangier garrison 'a Popish army' was being trained and maintained ready for employment against the Protestants. This prophecy was to some extent fulfilled, for Kirke's Tangier regiment (called from their brutality and their regimental badge, 'the Paschal lamb, 'Kirke's lambs'), were among the most ruthless weapons in the hands of James II. in the suppression of Monmouth's revolt. In the savage warfare with the Moors, who tortured and enslaved and decapitated their captives, our soldiery had acquired a ferocity that was foreign to them, and Tangier long remained a name of evil omen to our people.

Tangier was gradually evacuated in the presence of the Moors, who did not interfere, being glad to see the last of us. The civilians went first, then the guns and troops and stores, the Mole and fortifications being blown up, and so in March, 1684, the dominion of England in Morocco was finally ended.

A HUMBERT RUSE.

New stories are appearing daily about the wonderful Mme. Humbert. The latest refers to her artful dodges for putting persons off the track of the cryptic Crawfords. In the days of her ostensible splendor she was negotiating for a loan of £20,000 from a wealthy Parisian who had his doubts about the existence of the two Americans. 'Come down to my Chateau of Vives Eaux,' she wrote one day to the Parisian. 'Robert Crawford is one of the house party, and you shall see him. I am sure that you will like him, for he is not a bad fellow, and, in any case, he is better than his brother.' The reluctant lender started for Vives Eaux, and at the rustic station Mme. Humbert's carriage was waiting for him. He also saw the lady herself on the platform of the station. She was waving a tiny handkerchief at a man who was in a departing train, and who, in his turn, wafted farewells with a bandanna in her direction. As the train went out of view Mme. Humbert rushed up to the Parisian, saying, 'Oh, my dear sir, I'm awfully sorry. Would you believe it? That's Bob Crawford who has just gone off in the train. He is called away on most urgent business to Paris. He received a telegram this morning from his secretary, and he had to rush away. All the same, you can come along to the chateau.' The Parisian accompanied Mme. Humbert to her carriage, and the house was duly reached.

Inside, the hostess handed the new guest over to a footman, who conducted him upstairs to a room. Mme. Humbert suddenly called after the manservant, saying: 'Baptiste, you need not get the new room ready, as the gentleman will not stay long, and he is pressed for time. Take him to the blue bedroom. You know, the one just left by M. Robert Crawford.' The guest from Paris was accordingly ushered into the place indicated by the mistress of the mansion. As he was washing his hands his eyes fell on a crumpled bit of blue paper. He hesitated before picking it up, but the recollection that he was about to be called upon to lend a large sum of money made him act. He took up the paper, opened it, and found that the contents ran: 'M. Robert Crawford, at Mme. Humbert's Chateau des Vives Eaux. Come at once Paris; pressing business.' The Parisian was now satisfied that Robert Crawford was no mythical being, but a living person. He went down stairs all smiles, enjoyed Mme. Humbert's hospitality until the following day, and lent her the money that she wanted—London 'Daily Telegraph.'

VIOLIN SPEAKS TO COWS.

At a recent concert of the Hospital Music Fund, given in the Cambridge City Hospital, one of the musicians did a thing which recalls the ancient story of Orpheus and his enchanting lyre.

At the farther end of a field opposite the institution two cows were quietly grazing, with their backs toward the street. The first violinist asserted that he could speak with these cows by means of his violin at that distance. Being doubted, he played one chord on the lower strings of his instrument. The animals immediately quit feeding, raised their heads, turned in the direction of the sound and looked interested. The violinist drew his bow on the strings a second time, and the animals came directly across the field and put their heads over the rails of the fence, with ears thrown forward, nostrils dilated and eyes inquiring. The third time the chord was played the animals simultaneously answered with a sharp, short lowing and uneasy stamping of forefeet.

A word in cow language was plainly said by the violin and was answered by the cows. The incident was seen by Dr. Dixwell and six or seven others interested in the hospital music charity. Some of the more incredulous members of the party thought that perhaps the animals which answered the sound were looking for another cow, hidden from view, but there was no near hiding place, and the sunlight was clear.—Boston 'Evening Transcript.'

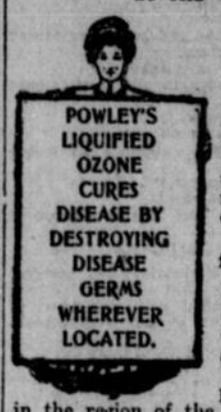
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Kidney Trouble Quickly Cured.

For Four Weeks, Mr. T. J. Coo, of Toronto, was Confined to His Bed in a Paralyzed Condition, Unable to Move.

Drug Preparations Did Him No Good. But Powley's Liquified Ozone Soon Destroyed the Disease Germs.

The Second Dessert-Spoonful Gave Him Marked Relief—In Two Days He Was on His Feet and in Less Than a Week at Work at His Office.



After the miraculous cure Ozone performed on myself I feel it my duty to you and to suffering humanity to give you my testimonial regarding your most wonderful remedy.

I lay on my back for four weeks with a most acute attack of kidney trouble. I was so ill that I was unable to move in my bed. I was in a paralyzed condition in the region of the Lumbar Vertebra. I employed, whom I consider, one of Toronto's best physicians, but after four weeks' treatment I was little (if any) better.

While in this condition I read an advertisement about a cure of kidney trouble by Ozone, and decided to try a bottle. After the second dessertspoonful I felt a marked relief. After using Ozone for two days I was able to stand on my feet for the first time in four and a half weeks, and the fourth day I was strong enough to walk around. On the sixth day I came to my office and have been attending to my business ever since.

I feel that I cannot find words with which to express what Ozone has done for me, and I will be most pleased to meet any person or persons you may wish to send to me in regard to the above.

I have the honor to be,
Yours very truly,
(Signed), T. J. COO.
Mechanical Superintendent Creelman Bros.' Typewriters.



MR. T. J. COO.

Kidney Troubles Cannot Exist Where Ozone is Used. Here Is More Home Proof.

Besides being a most prevalent trouble kidney disease is a most dangerous one. Hundreds of people are suffering from kidney disease to-day and do not know what ails them. They know they are in a languid, half-sick condition, but do not know the exact cause of it. Kidney trouble, besides being dangerous in itself, leads to many other complications, and if neglected the entire system soon becomes disarranged. The most perfect safeguard against kidney trouble and the most certain cure is Powley's Liquified Ozone. As in the case of Mr. Coo, it immediately destroys the germs causing the disease, with the natural result that a speedy and permanent cure is effected. Here are a few of the many Canadians who have been cured of kidney trouble by this great drugless preparation:

John Hay, 393 Hughson st., Hamilton Ont.
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Wm. Fletcher, Erindale, Ont.
Thos. P. Antle, 30 Church ave., Verdun, Montreal.
Richard Elliot, 31 Bruce st., London, Ont.
Chas. B. Canfield, 85 Spark st., Ottawa, Ont.
H. Clifton, 1 East Adelaide st., Toronto.
D. McMillan, 45 Gould st., Toronto.
Mrs. M. Powers, 98 Anne st., Montreal.
Mrs. Pearson, 22 Locomotive st., Hamilton, Ont.
Mrs. Wm. Burke, 28a Adeline st., Montreal.
J. C. Spencer, 149 St. Dominique street, Montreal.
Thos. Hill, 536 Euclid ave., Toronto.

In buying be sure to get Powley's Liquified Ozone. It is sold only by reliable dealers—never by fakirs or peddlers. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Our free book on kidney trouble free on receipt of name and address.

THE OZONE CO., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

D. WATSON & CO., Montreal, Sole Agents for Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

RECOLLECTIONS OF GEORGE BROWN.

(Robert Gay, in the 'Printer and Publisher.')

When I first met George Brown I was about fourteen. I presume he was 23 or 24. He was then a tall, thin man. His father, Peter Brown, was the principal writer on the 'Globe' at the time, and Mr. George Brown attended to the financial side of the paper.

On the death of his father, Mr. Brown took up the cudgels himself. He proved superior to his father as a writer, though the latter was reckoned a clever man. He had the faculty of employing men of extra good talents as writers, and this gave the 'Globe' a prestige over all the other papers. Mr. Beaty spent a fortune on the 'Leader,' its opponent, but that paper never could keep pace with the 'Globe.' Mr. Brown was good to his employees, an able writer, and a distinguished man.

When he wrote on some very important subject, such as on the seven martyrs in the John A. Macdonald Government, it created a furore throughout the country. It was often daylight before he got through with his editorials, and then I had to send the proof up to his house on Beverley street. So when he was running things the paper was frequently late. Here is an instance:—

Mr. Brown was a member of the committee which formed Confederation. The day it was passed—it was about the last day of June—well, that night he came into the office and it was pretty warm.

'Have you got any water here?' he asked me.

'Yes, sir,' I replied. I was night foreman then, and there was some water in a pail. I went to get a pitcher, but before I could get it he had taken the pail right up and was swallowing the water out of it. Probably he drank a quart.

Then he took off his collar, his coat and vest.

'What time can you catch the eastern mail? How much time can you give me?' he asked.

'Until half past two,' I answered.

He went into his room and I went to my work. At half-past two I went to him and said:

'Mr. Brown, it's half-past two! We'll lose the eastern mail.'

'I'll be through in a few minutes,' he answered.

At three o'clock I came to him again.

'Mr. Brown, we'll certainly lose the eastern mail. It's three o'clock.'

'Through in a few minutes,' came the answer.

I went in at half-past three.

'Mr. Brown, it's half-past three, the eastern mails have gone.' 'Through in a few minutes. Give me a drink,' was the sole reply.

About four o'clock I warned him that we would lose the western mails. His only answer was, 'Through in a few minutes.'

Four-thirty came.

'Mr. Brown,' said I, 'we'll not be able to catch the western mails.'

'I'll be through in a few minutes.'

At five. 'Mr. Brown, it's five o'clock. The mails are all lost.' 'Through in a few minutes.'

At six o'clock he was still writing. By this time there were a couple of hundred people outside waiting for the paper. Still came the answer, 'Through in a few minutes.'

When I went to him at seven o'clock he had just finished.

'Well, there's the last of it,' said he. 'We've done well.'

He had written seven and a half columns—the most elaborate article ever published in the city of Toronto on a matter of that kind.

When the Mackenzie Government came into power, Mr. Brown came to me and said:

'Come to the back window.'

I went with him. The building we then occupied extended two hundred feet in length and was four storys high.

'We can put up a new building,' he said exultantly, 'and another building facing on Victoria street and have all the work we can do. You can take on fifty new hands.'

But next morning he came in like a race-horse. He had thought it over during the night.

'Look here,' he said to me, 'I want you to understand the Mackenzie Government is in power. Not one penny's worth of work will we do for them. We'll accept no Government work—not even the list of uncalled-for letters. We're independent. The public will support us.'

This action gave his paper a strong independent tone throughout the country.

The man who shot Mr. Brown was the night engineer. He was a bad man. George Brown took a fancy to him and thought him an extra good and clever hand. The man was very polite to Mr. Brown in his presence and threw off his bad faults before him.

He came near blowing up the office two or three times by letting the water run low. Some of the men spoke to Mr. Brown about it, and I spoke out strongly. I said: 'Mr. Brown, it behooves you to look after this man.' Finally, Mr. Brown discharged him. Then he drank heavily and wandered about the streets.

He came into the office one afternoon and wrote out a recommendation for Mr. Brown to sign. He went up to Mr. Brown's office and rapped at the door. Going in, he laid the paper down before him and asked him to sign it. Mr. Brown wouldn't sign it. The fellow then made use of vulgar language and George Brown started to push him out. He thereupon drew out a revolver and shot him.

I ran up-stairs immediately and found them holding the fellow. I asked Mr. Brown, 'Are you hurt?'

'Yes,' he replied, 'I'm shot here, but it's not very bad.'

Later he got up, walked to the sidewalk, got into a cab, and was taken home. From that he went to his grave. When he knew he was going to die he said:—

'Well, if it's God's will it's all right, but I'd like to live a little longer to go to the office and fix up some matters.'

[Mr. Gay can speak from intimate acquaintance about the Hon. George Brown and the career of the Toronto 'Globe.' He was apprenticed to Mr. Peter Brown at an early age, and, as a boy, was wont to deliver all the copies of the 'Globe' circulated in Toronto. He saw the paper change from a weekly to a semi-weekly and then to a daily. He, himself, became, in time, night foreman, then day foreman, then superintendent of the job department, and, latterly, superintendetn of the whole mechanical end of the institution.—Ed. 'Printer and Publisher.']

SAVED BY A GOOD MEMORY

A PRISONER WHO PLEADED AN ALIBI IN DEFENCE.

An Australian paper reported, as long ago as 1846, the following scene which occurred in the Supreme Court of Sydney, during a trial for robbery. An alibi was pleaded for the prisoner. At the time of the robbery he was in his own hut, listening to the recital of Horace Walpole's 'Old English Baron,' which a man named Lane had, with other novels, committed to memory. Lane was two hours and a half repeating the tale.

This statement seemed so incredible that the Attorney-General, for the prosecution, asked Lane if he really meant to assert that he could occupy two hours and a half with his recitation. 'I could,' replied the witness, 'and I will, if you please.' 'We'll have a page or two,' said the Attorney-General, and to the great surprise, not less of the learned gentleman than of the court and auditory, the witness, after a preliminary 'Hem!' commenced:

'In the time of King Henry, when the good Duke Humphrey returned from the wars in the Holy Land, where he had been sojourning for a number of years, there lived——' and so he went on for several minutes, in a tone and manner which showed that he knew every word of the book, until he was stopped by the Attorney-General, who confessed he was satisfied.

But the counsel for the defence was not; doubts had been cast upon Lane's veracity, and he should be allowed to prove it, with the time occupied in the recitation, by speaking the whole rovel! The Chief Justice was in great consternation at this, and exclaimed:—

'But do you expect me to take it down?'

At last the matter was compromised, the man of memory giving the concluding portions of the story. As a consequence the prisoner was discharged.—'Golden Penny.'

HER MANY WOODEN FEET.

A Mount Airy woman who is entertaining a couple of New York girls was very much surprised recently when her colored maid, who was laboring under great excitement, came to her and said: 'Mrs. S——, did you know dat Miss Dolly had wooden feet?' 'Wooden feet!' repeated the hostess. 'What in the world are you talking about? Of course, she hasn't wooden feet.' 'Yes'm, she has,' insisted the colored girl. 'She's done got five or six, an' she jes' screws 'em on an' off whenever she wants to put on anodder pair o' shoes. I seen 'em dis mawnin' when I was a-fixin up her room. Come, an' I'll show you.' Rather mystified to know what the girl was driving at, her mistress followed her to the room occupied by Miss Dolly. 'Dere, ma'am, what did I tell you?' exclaimed the maid, pointing triumphantly to the closet in which were several pairs of shoes supplied with 'trees' to keep them in proper shape.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

A LONG MOOSE CHASE

A MAINE HUNTER FOLLOWED HIS PRIZE FOR EIGHTEEN DAYS.

(New York 'Tribune.')

The longest moose hunt on record in Maine is credited to William Douglass, of Eustis, who now, at the age of eighty-six, still pursues the calling of a guide for hunters and kills his full share of game every season. Douglas was born in the woods of Maine and has never been out of the shade of the pines for longer than a few days at a time. All he knows he has learned in the woods, and he is as much at home in the depths of the wilderness as any bear or wildcat. He can tramp for days without tiring, and, although he never has used a compass, he cannot remember the time when he was lost or in the least doubt which was the shortest way home.

The long moose hunt upon which rests much of the fame of 'Old Bill' Douglass, lasted eighteen days, but it yielded a prize that paid him well for all his work and exposure and for the danger he encountered at the last, when the infuriated bull charged upon him and fell before the last shot in his rifle. The season had been a poor one, with few large moose and as money was scarce and fine moose heads worth, mounted, from $400 to $500, 'Bill' thought it worth his while to go out looking for the biggest bull in the woods.

It was a cold, snowy morning when 'Bill' started to tramp down his moose—a difficult undertaking for any man—but he was used to cold, hunger and hardship, and made up his mind that if anything worth $500 was wandering around in the woods he would soon have it. Completely equipped, and with provisions for ten or twelve days, he started to find moose tracks, and soon came upon just what he wanted—the tracks of a large bull. So familiar is he with moose and their ways that he can tell from the size and shape of the tracks and from other indications nearly the weight and height of the animal, and also its sex. This time he noticed that the moose had passed between two trees that stood so closely together that the animal's hide came in contact with the rough bark, leaving tufts of hair adhering to both trees. A little further along he saw where the moose had thrown its head into the air, leaving the mark of an antler upon a sapling. From all this he figured out that the animal was a bull of great size, not less than 1,200 pounds in weight, and with antlers spreading fully sixty inches.

When followed by a hunter a moose for the first few days will keep miles away; after that lagging along, just out of hearing distance. Finally, when nearly tired out and enraged at pursuit, the animal will turn and make a furious fight if not dropped by a good shot. For twelve days Douglass hung on the trail of the monster moose, and for twelve cold nights he slept in the woods. The morning of the thirteenth day found him out of food and suffering from rheumatism, but he had no idea of quitting. He shot a buck deer that gave him four days' food, and kept on after the big game. On the seventeenth day he caught sight of the moose several times, and saw that he was pretty well tired. On the eighteenth day he noticed blood on the trail, indicating that the game could not hold out long. At 4 p.m. that day the hunter heard a loud bellowing, and the next instant saw the moose charging down upon him like a runaway locomotive. Up went 'Bill's' rifle, and seven shots were sent in rapid succession at the bull, but none of them seemed to have much effect. In three more jumps the bull would be upon him, and there stood 'Bill,' his back against a tree, with only one cartridge left in the magazine.

At such a critical time as this a less courageous or less experienced hunter would have become rattled, and that would have been fatal, for a mad bull moose is more dangerous than any bear or other animal in the Maine woods. Just as the great antlers seemed swinging over his head, 'Bill' took steady aim and sent his last shot at the moose. It missed the head, where he had intended it to go, but served just as well, for it ploughed the entire length of the backbone, cutting the hide open as cleanly as if it had been done with a knife, and the bull dropped in his tracks directly at the hunter's feet. It was a monster, weighing 1,225 pounds, and said to be, next to the one shot at King Bartlett Lake, the largest moose ever killed in Maine.

That night 'Bill' Douglass would have frozen to death had it not been for the moose hide. He rolled himself in all his blankets and then wrapped himself up in the warm hide, so that he slept as warm as a bug in a rug. When morning came, however, he was in a tight fix. He had dreamed that some one was trying to squeeze him to death, and when he awoke he found that there was something in the dream. The moose hide had frozen stiff and hard as iron, and it was some time before he could get at his knife, with which, after much hard work, he cut his way out. Making a sled of saplings, he hauled his prize home; and it was a $500 prize, too.

The peace establishment of Germany's army is to-day larger than the vast host of 600,000 men which Napoleon led to the siege of Moscow.

Advertisements.

SISTERS OF CHARITY

RELY ON PE-RU-NA TO FIGHT

CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS, GRIP.



SISTERS OF CHARITY

All Over United States Use Peru-na for Catarrh.

From a Catholic institution in Ohio comes the following recommend from the Sister Superior:

"Some years ago a friend of our institution recommended to us Dr. Hartman's Peruna as an excellent remedy for the influenza of which we then had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character.

"We began to use it and experienced such wonderful results that since then Peruna has become our favorite medicine for influenza, catarrh, cold, cough and bronchitis."

SISTER SUPERIOR.

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters all over the United States. A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 8, 1901.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir:—"The young girl who used the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found a great relief, and after farther use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured." *SISTERS OF CHARITY.*

This young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity and used Peruna for catarrh of the throat with good results, as the above letter testifies.

Another recommend from a Catholic institution of one of the Central States written by the Sister Superior reads as follows:

'A number of years ago our attention was called to Dr. Hartman's Peruna, and since then we have used it with wonderful results for grip, coughs, colds and catarrhal diseases of the head and stomach.

'For grip and winter catarrh especially it has been of great service to the inmates of this institution.'

SISTER SUPERIOR.

A prominent Mother Superior says: 'I can testify from experience to the efficiency of Peruna as one of the very best medicines, and it gives me pleasure to add my praise to that of thousands who have used it.

'For years I suffered with catarrh of the stomach, all remedies proving valueless for relief. Last spring I went to Colorado hoping to be benefited by a change of climate and while there a friend advised me to try Peruna. After using two bottles I found myself very much improved. The remains of my old disease being now so slight, I consider myself cured, yet for a while I intend to continue the use of Peruna.

'I am now treating another patient with your medicine. She has been sick with malaria and troubled with leucorrhoea. I have not a doubt that a cure will be speedily effected.'

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

These are samples of letters received by Dr. Hartman from the various orders of the Catholic Sisters throughout the United States.

The names and addresses to these letters have been withheld from respect to the Sisters, but will be furnished upon request.

In every country of the civilized world the Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of those with whom they come in contact, but they also minister to their bodily needs. They are as skilled as trained nurses in their treatment of disease, and are looked upon as messengers of good cheer by countless patient sufferers.

One-half of the diseases which afflict mankind are due to some catarrhal derangement of the mucous membrane lining some organ or passage of the body. A remedy that would act immediately upon the congested mucous membrane, restoring it to its normal state, would consequently cure all these diseases. Catarrh is catarrh wherever located, whether it be in the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys, or pelvic organs. A remedy that will cure it in one location will cure it in all locations.

Peruna is such a remedy. The Sisters of Charity know this. When catarrhal diseases make their appearance they are not disconcerted but know exactly what remedy to use. These wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard. They realize that when a disease is of catarrhal nature, Peruna is the remedy. Dyspepsia and female weakness are considered by many to be entirely different diseases—that dyspepsia is catarrh of the stomach and female weakness is due to catarrh of the pelvic organs the Sisters are fully aware, consequently Peruna is their remedy in both these very common and annoying diseases.

Catarrh of Throat and Stomach.

Mr. J. C. Metcalf, No. 3826 Elmwood Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:

'I am 72 years old, have been troubled with catarrh of the throat and stomach a great deal, and have tried almost every kind of medicine, but none have done me so much good as Peruna. I was a travelling salesman for 27 years, and this is the cause of my trouble. To-day I am feeling better than I have for the past five years. I can heartily recommend Peruna to all who suffer from like diseases, as a sure and complete cure.'—J. C. METCALF.

Pelvic Catarrh.

Mrs. Ella Martin, No. 706 Monroe St., Toledo, Ohio, writes:

'I had catarrh of the womb and could obtain little or no relief, and a friend of mine who had been benefited by Peruna advised me to give it a trial. I never had any faith in patent medicines, but I decided to give Peruna a fair trial. I have used five bottles, and now I do not feel a pang or pain such as I had continually undergone, and my general health is very much improved. I think Peruna is a God send to suffering humanity.'—MRS. ELLA MARTIN.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

QUAINT CEREMONIES IN SIAM.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE 'YELLOW ROBES.'

(From the London 'Mail.')

'The Bankok correspondent of 'The Daily Mail' sends the following interesting account of two typical Siamese ceremonies:

'Decorations in the streets; some flags; here and there a picture of the King with tapers burning as before a shrine. Curious crowds waiting. Pony carriages, or 'gharries,' with their occupants, hurrying to the centre of interest, which is the front of a big wat, or Buddhist temple. In the roadway there is a procession standing at ease, with the principal figures absent. Looking ahead you can see the blue uniforms of a military escort. Just in front of you in the road there are a number of oblong couches, roofed over like miniature cottages—palanquins. The bearers are beside them, in antique-looking liveries.

'There are some led horses caparisoned in what might be taken for cloth of gold. These are tended by unchristian looking men clad in jackets and loose trousers (too short) of green and gold. There are a military brass band and some troops, and officers in red tunics and white helmets. A quaint mixture of ancient and modern.

'The procession is waiting for the King, who is within the wat with his suite making his yearly offering of yellow robes to the priests. The King has many such visits to make during these Thot Krathin (or presenting of robes) festivities, and the value of the garments which he thus distributes every year is set down at £1,000. On previous days he has paid his visits by carriage; to-day he goes by palanquin; to-morrow he crosses the river in his royal barge.

'An interval of waiting and then a sudden stir; the military come to attention; people are coming out of the wat. Richly dressed nobles, officials and officers appear in coats nearly covered with gold-work, and loaded, some of them, with medals; and then all eyes are fixed on a figure borne high in a chair of state above the heads of the people, so that all may see him, a dignified figure, with a singularly pleasing face, and a winning smile as he acknowledges the salutations of the people. This is King Chulalongkorn himself, and one finds it hard to realize that the still youthful-looking man seated aloft there under the state umbrella, held above his head, has sat for thirty-four years on the throne of Siam.'

The next day the Queen of Siam presented yellow robes for the priests at certain wats on the west side of the river. Our correspondent thus describes the scene on Her Majesty's return:

'Just as the short twilight is fading a stir on the river and a bugle note tell us that the procession is returning, and then we get a Siamese scene as characteristic, perhaps, as any to be witnessed in the country. One after another come a succession of immensely long barges, curving high at the prow and stern, after the fashion familiar in pictures, and propelled by long rows of oarsmen, or paddlemen. We notice one manned by sailors, pulling sailor fashion, but this is an innovation.

'The genuine Siamese style is seen in the majority of barges, where the men lift their paddles high after each stroke all together like clockwork, while one, standing erect, beats time with a long bamboo rod which he thumps against the bottom of the boat.

'After the procession has landed it is re-formed on the quay, and in a splendid palanquin, borne high, the Queen herself passes by. The seated figure is visible, but it is now too dark to make out any details of its rich attire. Her Majesty is of no less dignified appearance in public than the King himself. After the Queen there follow a number of smaller palanquins bearing members of the royal household. The procession moves at a slow and most stately pace along the roadway and through the great gate in the palace wall.

'As it disappears we have the pleasure of reflecting that we have witnessed one of the most typical Oriental scenes that Siam affords, and the effect, in the dim half light, very nearly realizes one's ideal of Eastern romance.'

GILDED GLUTTONY.

Commenting on the tremendous amount of food consumed on the average Atlantic liner nowadays, a writer in the Springfield 'Republican' says:—'At eight comes the monumental breakfast; at eleven the deck steward fills up the comatose figures in the morgue with their beef-tea from those thick, obese English cups; at one, the magnanimous luncheon; at five, the sleepers assaulted by the deck steward again; at seven, the awesome English dinner; at nine-thirty, a trifling lunch to ballast you for bed. Besides this, barbaric mounds of sandwiches, olives, cheese, crackers, perpetually stare you in the face in the smoking-room. Food, food, food; the sight and smell of it pursue the unwilling stomach in every corner of the place; food, tasted, wasted, thrown away. There is one porthole on the steerage deck, from the galley, apparently, which belches it forth in a continuous stream—half-loaves of bread, great remnants of meat; we have left a trail of it across the Atlantic. If someone would only estimate the tons of wasted food which are annually thrown into the Atlantic, or could calculate how much cheaper these steamship companies could give us our travel, if they substituted plain, self-respecting fare for this gilded gluttony, it would certainly be interesting and worth while.'

Advertisements.

'WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD'

DR. RADWAY & CO., New York—Gentlemen: I send enclosed M. O., for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered hereabouts to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled ——Oil for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction.

J. M. ALEXANDER,
HOXBAN, L T

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. For Headaches (whether sick or nervous), Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate relief, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 78 St. Helen St. Montreal

BE SURE YOU GET RADWAY'S

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.)

KEEPING MILK PURE

The Cornell Experiment Station has issued a bulletin on the importance of precautionary measures in rendering milk pure and wholesome. The author says :—

Since dead organic matter, such as dust, dirt and excreta, is charged with enormous numbers of bacteria, large numbers of these micro-organisms gain access to the milk during the operation of milking by the falling into the milk pail of dust from the atmosphere, of hair and dirt from the animal's body, from the unclean hands and clothing of the milker and by the use of non-sterile utensils. Bacteriological examination of the stable air and of the air under the udder during milking have shown that thousands of these germs will fall into the open milk pail while the milk is being drawn. There is also unquestionable experimental evidence of the fact that, where the teats, the udder and the portions immediately surrounding the latter are carefully washed before milking, where the stable has plenty of light, is well cleaned, ventilated and the floor sprinkled with water to lay the dust before milking, where the milker has clean hands, wears clean clothing and uses sterile utensils the number of bacteria in milk is reduced to a minimum.

Bearing clearly in mind the factors that govern this stage of successful milk production, there can be but little doubt that a great deal of the trouble in dairying can be avoided and the sanitary and keeping quality of milk improved by more light, better air and greater cleanliness in the stable, by greater care and attention to the animals, by scrupulous cleanliness on the part of the milker, who should wear a clean suit or at least a coat that is used for this purpose only, should wash his hands before milking and should milk with dry hands or use vaseline as a lubricator, and by the use of clean sterile milk pails with small openings to minimize the area within which bacteria can fall into the pail. Pails with openings on the side, while efficient bacteriologically, are not practical, as the milker has difficulty in directing the streams of milk into the pail. As the teat and milk cistern are the seat of the greatest number of bacteria in the udder, the fore milk or the first milk drawn, is very much richer in bacteria than the strippings. By rejecting the first few streams from each teat the number of bacteria in milk can be greatly reduced.

As a result of the bacteria which fall into the milk during the milking when no precautions are taken, we may have sour milk, bad flavors and odors, blue milk, bloody milk, ropy milk, sweet curdling, grassy curd, rancid butter and many other abnormalities. All these abnormal conditions of milk render it undesirable and often injurious to the consumer and lessen its value in proportion to the kind and extent of the changes. But milk may also become contaminated with bacteria of certain human diseases, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria and the virus of scarlatina and measles. The author quotes here Dr. V. A. Moore, who says :

'A very large number of epidemics of these diseases have been traced to the milk supply through which the infections occurred. The explanation of this is that in cases where these diseases existed among the attendants or in their homes sufficient care was not taken in handling the milk to prevent the entrance of the virus of these diseases. In case of typhoid fever, the water used in rinsing the utensils may be contaminated. In cases of diphtheria it often happens that those who have recently apparently recovered from the disease, but who still have the diphtheria bacilli in their throats, are engaged in milking or in otherwise handling the milk, where by sneezing or coughing these bacilli may escape from the throat into the milk. It is the discovery of these possible yet exceedingly easy means of infecting milk, and the finding of cases where there seems to be no doubt that such infection has actually taken place and where the milk has become the channel of infection, that have caused thoughtful people in villages and cities to justly question the safety of using milk that contains a large amount of dirt or an excessive number of bacteria. The objections to it do not rest in the single fact that the dirt and the usual bacteria are necessarily injurious, but whenever these exist in excessive quantities it is a sure indication of gross carelessness in handling the milk. If people are careless in these matters they are sure to be equally careless in cases of the presence among them of infectious diseases. The sad experiences of the past are teaching the importance of taking reasonable precautions for the prevention of such maladies. In cases where bowel trouble follows the use of milk containing many bacteria the immediate cause is quite as likely to be the effect of the acids and other by-products which have been produced in the milk by various forms of fermentations, as by the activities within the digestive tract, of any one or more species of the micro-organisms consumed. We must look to the effect upon the milk itself for the cause of many but not all of these troubles. An analagous illustration is found in the ptomaine poisoning following, in rare cases, the eating of slightly tainted meat or fish. The poisoning comes from the effect of the by-products of ptomaines produced by certain bacteria in decomposing the flesh, and not by a direct result upon the individual of the bacteria themselves.'

IMPROVEMENTS IN DAIRYING

It appears that there are comparatively few owners who realize the great difference in cows, says the 'Ohio Farmer.' With very many farmers 'a hen is a hen,' and with a good many it seems to be about the same in the dairy. I have in mind several farmers who have kept a dairy of ten or fifteen cows for the past ten years, and I know very well that each of them has from three to five cows in the herd all the time that eat up more than half the profits of the balance of the herd. Year in and year out this goes on, and why? Simply because these farmers never take the pains to examine into the value of their cows as producers of butter-tat. And butter fat is what nearly every owner of the dairy is working for now. Creameries, cheese factories and shipping stations, with perhaps, the exception of a few, are paying for milk according to the fat it contains, and with the home dairyman there certainly can be but little else than butter fat in view. So why not look into the matter yourselves and ascertain by actual test how much butter fat there is in the milk from each cow on your farm? A small tester can be had for three dollars, or a four-bottle machine complete, and ready for use, with full instructions, for five dollars. This tester is designed expressly for farmers' use, is simple and durable, and at the same time as accurate in every way as the larger machines. A very good plan is for two or three farmers to club together and buy one of these testers, thus making the cost to each very low. The reason, no doubt, of a good many dairymen not having testers, is because they have got an idea that to get correct results, the testing must be done by a person skilled in the work. This is a mistake, as the work is very simple, and almost any one with a little practice can test either milk or cream with the best results. By using the Babcock test for each cow's milk, the owner is able to pick out the unprofitable ones very quickly, and the cows giving the least fat for the food consumed should be disposed of as fast as possible and their places filled by those raised from the best cows in the dairy.

Then another matter which I believe is overlooked by a great many, relates to the quality of each cow's butter, for there is as much difference in the quality of butter from different cows as there is in quantity. This may be found out by churning each cow's milk separately. There are some farmers who are noted for making poor butter, yet some of these people take good care of the dairy and milk in every way, while there are others who handle this work in a kind of hap-hazard way, and still turn out a very good article of butter. In no other way can I account for this than in the cows. And it seems that the only sure way of getting at this matter is to test each cow separately, both for butter-fat and quality of butter.

Next, after having selected the right kind of cows, comes care. Some may say that the most important thing in the dairy is the cow, but I am of the opinion that the dairyman himself comes first. He must like the business in all its details, and must take a lively interest in caring for the stock and see them want for nothing which thought and care can bestow. If he is this kind of a man, it means much towards his success in the dairy.

No set rule can be laid down for feeding, as prices vary so much in different parts of this country and some cows will do well on one kind of feed, while others would not. This must be found out by making a study of what the cows want and do best on, all the time keeping near a balanced ration, and then be governed by that and the price of the feed.

Caring for the products of the dairy and placing them on the market in the best possible shape is also an important item. Too many farmers aim to make a kind of butter that just suits their tastes without giving any thought to what other people may demand. To make a complete success in the home dairy he must study the wants of the market or his private customers, and be guided by them entirely, regardless of his own notions and tastes.

Mr. G. E. Fisher, in the 'New England Homestead,' recommends lime and sulphur treatment for destruction of the San Jose scale. He used it with and without salt, in the proportion of one half pound of sulphur to the imperial gallon. It was applied throughout the winter and early spring. He has the best results from April treatment, where the full proportions were used without salt. This wash is highly spoken of in many sections as being effective in destroying the San Jose scale, but there is general complaint of the difficulty of preparing it. He is utilizing an ordinary threshing engine in cooking it, and finds they will furnish the finished material as fast as required, and there is no danger of burning. This wash is cheaper than any other remedy, and is more effective in destroying the scale. Neither trees nor crops are affected injuriously.

A COMMON MISTAKE.

When an animal is badly out of condition, off his feed, and perhaps covered with blotches or sores, lice are very apt to appear, and it is a common mistake to attribute the condition of the animal to the presence of the parasite, whereas in reality it is the impurities in the blood of the out of condition animal that have attracted the parasite.

The mission in life of the animal parasite is the absorbing of impurities, and it is questionable if it is of advantage to the animal to have the parasite removed by other means than by depriving him of his mission.

The Parasite (Sheep Tick or Louse), cannot live on an animal whose blood is pure, and if an animal's digestive organs are working properly, his blood will be pure.

A pure aromatic aid to digestion such as Herbageum is guaranteed to be, will regulate the digestive organs, and thus purify the blood ,and just so soon as the blood is freed from impurities, the mission of the parasite is gone, and he must find other fields of labor or starve.

Mr. Smith Evans, of Gourock, Ont., is one of Canada's foremost exhibitors of Oxford Downs, and his opinion on such a matter, carries weight. He says: "We have used Herbageum during about six years regularly for our show sheep, and we have never been troubled with any disease, nor with ticks among our flock during that time." Mr. E. M. Horseman, of Salisbury, N.B., in speaking of this matter, said: "Lice will not stay on an animal who is getting Herbageum regularly." Mr. D. Hanley, of Cainsville, Ont., a practical feeder and exporter of cattle, says: "In restocking my stable in January there are always some of the animals badly troubled with lice, but one month's use of Herbageum knocks them higher than a kite; it's grand for cleaning out lice, and it keeps the skin soft, silky and pliable."

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

There is much said and written about the progress of modern science and art, And yet but few people think to associate it with the advancement of agriculture, writes J. H. Skinner, in the Indianapolis 'News.' The progress along agricultural lines is so gradual, and the actual advancement so small, compared with that which must take place in future, that it becomes a difficult matter to point to any great advance steps during a particular period, and yet it is doubtful if any other business or profession of like magnitude is making the rapid strides now being made in the agricultural world. The development is taking place so rapidly that the average farmer, try as he may, finds it difficult to keep up with the onward march of the procession. Farmers have come to be looked upon as business men, as they read, travel and study their interests the same as other men. They are no longer the mark for the 'lightning-rod man' or the smooth-tongued agent. The telephone, interurban cars and rural delivery have made him a part of the great business world, and to-day he looks at warming as a business which requires not only brawn and muscle, but brains and thought as well: he realizes that properly to carry on and conduct farm operations in the most profitable manner is no small business, and that there are unlimited opportunities on the farm for the man of energy and push.

Business competition, worn soils, decreasing profits and the development of western lands and live stock, have opened the farmer's eyes and convinced him that something must be done: his attitude has been changed from that of a sceptic along progressive lines to that of an eager student and investigator. He now appreciates the work of the department of agriculture and the various experiment stations and agricultural colleges, and that has encouraged the development of their work to such an extent that it is impossible to get enough competent men to carry on the work. These institutions are touching the very life of the farmer, as they are investigating practical phases of his work, and co-operating with him on every hand. They are not only helping him to make greater profits, but they are broadening his view and making his life one of interest and pleasure, where it was one of routine, drudgery, and many times discontent. Along with this has come improved machinery for every kind of farm work, to relieve him of much of the heavy labor, which often unfitted him for pleasure or mental activity. The successful farmer must be a business man and use business methods in all his operations; he must know something of the principles of mechanics, physics, botany and chemistry, and be able to apply them in daily practice; he must be an executive, and be able to meet the world and fill the large place which it has given him as a citizen. Scattered throughout the central west and in many of the western states are hundreds of men who fill the above requirements. Many of our brightest young men have come to realize the great opportunities for profit, pleasure and advancement, and are now actively engaged in live stock breeding and feeding, plant breeding, fruit-growing and similar industries. Wisconsin alone has fourteen hundred agricultural college men on farms. Business men, men of wealth and men of fine training and ability are turning their attention to this field, with its rare opportunities.

In point of illustration we have only to turn to the proprietors of the largest seed corn company in the world, which is situated at Bloomington, Ill., or the breeder and feeder of the champion fat steer of 1901, or the young man, not yet twenty-one, who showed the champion Berkshire sow at the recent international; all these men are college men. In live stock circles we have only to mention the names of Harding, Van Natta, Bradfute, the Robbins, along with a host of others, to substantiate the statement above. Rapid progress has been made in the past year, as shown by the development of western lands, once thought to be of no use; the development of the rice fields of the south-west, and the work of plant breeding, which alone has made millions for the farmers, and to-day we have pedigreed corn, as well as live stock. The department of agriculture is making soil surveys in nearly every state, in order to determine the peculiarities of certain soils and their fitness for special crops; not only this, but it is sending men all over the world in quest of valuable agricultural plants, as well as experts in every line of agricultural investigation. Meat and dairy products are being inspected by the government in order that they may find a creditable place in foreign markets. The work of stamping out contagious diseases of live stock, the improvements in spraying and nursery inspection, the discovery of the source of apple scab infection, the discovery of the possibility of curing cheese in cold storage, and the many co-operative experiments along feeding and other lines, all go to show the rapid advancement being made in the agricultural world to-day.

THE GENTLE, QUIET SOW.

There are but few farmers who grow hogs that give very much attention to this matter of having their brood sows gentle, writes Mr. John M. Jamison, in the 'Prairie Farmer.' They are quiet and easily handled till farrowing time, then the instinct of self-defence and care of their young comes prominently to the front and makes them mistress of the situation. With most farmers at this time it is the rule to stay away from the place that the sow has her nest; if they do go about, it is in a quiet way, to avoid disturbing the sow. It would be difficult to make an estimate anywhere nearly correct as to the number of pigs lost each year, because the sows are ill-tempered and vicious.

A sow that is ill-tempered is very easily excited when her pigs get noisy from cold or other reasons. On the other hand, a sow that has always had good treatment will not so easily become excited and restless at farrowing time and while the pigs are quite young. It is much easier to have a sow mean and ill-tempered at farrowing time than otherwise; still it is an unnecessary part of the occasion and can nearly always be avoided.

The work of making them gentle must commence while they are young and be kept up. Rough treatment must be avoided, such as striking them with clubs or kicking them when they crowd about the feeder for their rations. I think, with no dog on the farm, the brood sow can much easier be made kind and gentle at farrowing time.

Most of the farmers find it a big investment to spend a little time quite frequently in cultivating the acquaintance of their brood sows. They enjoy being nibbed or given a light scratching, and will show their appreciation of such treatment by quickly lying down and will show by other signs their pleasure in being noticed in this way. A sow that is accustomed to being petted in this way, if in proper condition when she farrows, will seldom give trouble, if it is necessary to handle her pigs.

Probably more than one-half of the pigs farrowed in the winter are lost, many because of improper shelter, many because the sows are not gentle and cannot be handled at this time. lost. With good shelter and cross sows sows, the pigs are almost sure to be lost. With poor shelter and cross sows the chances are against the pigs; but with the shelter all right and the sows as gentle as they should be there is a good chance for the pigs to be saved.

The price of hogs now makes it fair to estimate pigs worth near $1.00 each at farrowing time, their individual value being governed to some extent by the number in a litter. I am sure that many farmers do not think of this loss as it counts in money or they would make greater effort to have their sows gentle, so they can be handled when so desired, without a fight on hand.

If kindness counts in dealing with any kind of stock, it will most certainly pay when expended on the brood sow. It will be the shortest way all the time to study how they may be handled quietly rather than by force.

Recently the writer had an experience with sows farrowing in raw, cold weather. It was impossible to escape the chilling effect of the damp air, just the kind to chill a young pig. A good number of pigs were saved, which would have been impossible had not the sows been gentle. While winter pigs as a rule are not to be desired I am sure that these will be good property next July or August, and I shall feel well paid for my kindness towards the sows.

On many farms a dozen or more sows are kept and no training given them. There is little hope that they will make a good average at farrowing time. Still, the owner's expectations are not great, because he knows that at farrowing time they must be let alone. With two-thirds the number of sows under control a greater number of pigs can be saved on an average.

PROVINCIAL STOCK SALES.

There is much interest in the provincial auction sales to be held at Ottawa to-morrow, and at Guelph, on Feb. 25. They offer a splendid opportunity for those in search of good stock to secure what they require. This is the third annual series of these sales, which are conducted under the auspices of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations. They have been a success from their inception, each year seeing an improvement in the quality and condition of the stock entered. An official circular says that every endeavor is made to see that each animal offered is a good representative of its breed, in good condition, sound health and free from defects. Reliable men are sent to inspect the stock before they are accepted for the sale, and further, should an accepted animal fall below the standard on the day of the sale, it is refused admission to the ring. Thus intending purchasers can rest assured that only animals of good merit will be offered at both places. No one is allowed to cancel his entry except in the case of sickness, death or injury to the animal. Prospective buyers have every opportunity given them to examine and handle the animals before and during the progress of the sale.

This year no females are being offered, and the number of animals has been limited to forty Shorthorn and ten Ayrshire bulls at Ottawa, and eighty bulls of the beef breeds at Guelph, a large percentage of which will be Shorthorns.

Reduced rates will be granted to all who attend these sales, and the live stock and poultry show, which will be held at Ottawa at the same time.

Tickets are issued on the standard certificate plan, delegates purchasing a full-fare first-class ticket to place of sale and obtaining a certificate to that effect from the local ticket agent on the standard certificate form. These certificates must be signed by the secretary, at Ottawa or Guelph, and will entitle the holder to obtain from the station agent at Ottawa or Guelph a free ticket to the original starting point.

All purchasers who buy a car lot, coming from west of Port Arthur will be given the same rate as is allowed on settlers' effects. One free pass will be allowed with each car of pure bred stock.

All such purchasers who buy a carload for use in Canada, and who have paid full passenger fare from a starting point in Canada, west of Port Arthur, to either of the sales, will be refunded one-half their first-class fare, or if such purchaser has travelled second-class, a reduction will be made to one cent per mile. A claim for the refund must be accompanied by a receipt for the fare paid, and also by the paid freight bill covering the shipment of live stock. These arrangements have been completed with the C.P.R.

In the case of persons who wish to buy, but who cannot attend the sale, or send a representative, if they forward their orders, with full instructions, to the secretary, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, he will be responsible for the prompt and honorable execution of such orders, and for the proper shipment of animals bought under this clause. In all such cases the money to be invested must accompany the order. If the order cannot be filled in a manner satisfactory to the secretary, the money sent shall be immediately refunded.

Advertisements.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY FOR
THE U.S. SEPARATOR

At the VERMONT DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION MEETING at Rutland, Jan. 6-8, 1903, there were 150 entries and
The Butter Scoring the Highest--98½ Points,
was made from cream separated by a U.S. Separator, and
Won the Grand Sweepstakes and Gold Medal.
This Butter not only scored the highest at this Meeting, but it received the
Highest Score of any Butter at any Convention this Season
To make the best Butter, one needs the best apparatus, a U. S. Separator. Buy one and prove it.
Write for Illustrated Catalogues. 395
Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

In summer the continuous coil takes up the slack.
In the winter season pays it back.
Page Woven Wire Fence
All fences slacken in warm weather and tighten in cold—except the Page Fence. Page spring coil takes up the slack in summer and lets it out in winter. No loose sagging in summer, no straining or breaking in winter. Common crimped wire is not spring tempered and if it slackens it stays slackened; if it tightens it loosens again worse than ever. Page wire is tempered to regulate its own tension summer and winter. 60,000 miles of Page wire fence in use now.
The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B.

ONIONS AND GRAPES

Huge supplies of foreign onions from various sources have been put upon the English markets during the past week, says the London 'Globe.' The bulk has gone to London and Liverpool, though more came into the former city during the week than to any other centre in the United Kingdom. Of a total, equal to thirty thousand bags, of one hundredweight each, nearly twenty thousand came from Spain. Among other places the imports reached us from Holland and Belgium, from the former the quantity being equal to 8,000 bags. In addition to the 30,000 bags delivered in London, a further 17,000 bags went to Liverpool, 12,249 bags to Hull, and 8,500 bags to Manchester. The bulk of the onions sent into the United Kingdom go to London and Hull, the latter actually competing with London, on account of its position, as it is able to dispose of enormous quantities to the midlands, where the onion is exceedingly popular. It is rather disappointing to learn that though there are hundreds of thousands of acres of land in the United Kingdom particularly suited for the production of the largest and finest onions that can be grown anywhere and the crop is a paying one, yet, that the import onion trade has now assumed extraordinary proportions. The English onion is far more solid, and succulent, and has a finer flavor but the foreign onion shipper caters for the wants of the market and retail buyer more than the English grower does, and thus is the master of the situation. Over fifty thousand bags of onions were poured into the various English ports during last week alone. What has the home grower to say to such remarkable statistics as these?

A visit to the fruit markets of London reveals the fact that grapes, forced grapes are usually plentiful and cheap, and that the public has not been favored with such abundant supplies of this fruit at such prices for years. There are several varieties on sale, and there can be no doubt that though very large quantities of Spanish Almeria grapes are obtainable this season, also Lisbon and Denia blacks, yet that the glut and consequent low prices are due to two things: (1) An unusually heavy supply, and (2) indifferent quality. Belgium black Hamburgs put up in cross-handled baskets are selling from 4d. to 8d. a pound, and gros colmar from 3d. to 10d. These are poor prices, and leave little, if any, margin for the sender. Channel Island grapes, blacks, are selling from 6d. to 1s. 2d. per pound. English black grapes are on sale as low as 8d. wholesale, and as high as 2s. When home-grown, giant-berried gros colmar grapes can be bought in the market as low as 8d. a pound, it is pretty clear that the supplies must be heavy and the quality poor. It must not be forgotten that fuel has been much higher during recent years, and that is an item that presses very heavily upon the forcer. Whether the increased price of coke and coal has had anything to do with the poor color of the berries we are not certain, but there can be little doubt that grape-forcers must have been tempted to economize in this direction. Few industries are more badly affected by a rise in the price of coal than grape forcing. Ten years ago gros colmars, now selling as low as 8d. a pound, made readily from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., and even then fuel was much cheaper than it now is. Late grape forcing in England is being carried on under the most adverse conditions know for fifteen or twenty years or more.

THE HAND SEPARATOR

Prof A. S. Haecker writes in the 'New England Homestead' There is no machine on the market attracting so much attention as the hand separator. Many factories are now making farm separators, but still the demand exceeds the supply. The hand separator movement is the result of an interesting development in the dairy industry. Not a fad, but rather the filling of a long-felt want. We have passed from the old shallow pan and dasher churn to the present system. Four great changes or systems have marked this dairy development. The first general change was that made from the old primitive shallow plan to the cooly or shotgun can. Associated with this and following it came the creamery run on the gathered cream plan. This step was certainly a distinct advantage, for it simplified the creamery process and brought a market to the dairyman's door. This resulted in uniform butter, which sold for a good price the year around. The second change was the result of the invention of the centrifugal separator, which made possible the creamery of to-day. Thousands of these plants are now running, and wherever they are, we know a healthful, soil-enriching and prosperous enterprise is in existence. In some states the number of creameries in a county is considered an index of its wealth. The larger the number of creameries the greater the wealth. The next two steps were along the line of separator development, rather than new invention. The skimming stations, particularly in the west, made possible a market in nearly every township, and wherever a train stopped cream could be shipped to a central churning depot. The skimming station brought relief to the struggling home dairies, encouraging and developing the industry. In sections where dairying was considered almost impossible, a strong enterprise grew up. The range, the arid and mountain regions, became producers, until in no section could it be said that dairying was out of place. From the skimming station we now come to another system, the hand separator, bringing the market still closer to the farmer and making him more independent. The hand-separator system is not doing away with creamery or skimming, but simply satisfies a great want. The farmer with a small herd of cows, living a long distance from the creamery, would be obliged to quit dairying were it not for the hand separator. Hand-separator cream is now a marketable product, the same as grain or live stock. In nearly all the Mississippi valley states cream-buying companies offer fair prices for cream shipped them, and the dairyman with a hand separator is more independent than his neighbor without one. While the hand-separator dairyman is more favored and better equipped for all kinds of markets, he gets his greatest benefit from the increased value of the skim-milk. Fresh hand-separator skim-milk, still warm with the natural heat, fed to young calves with a little flax-seed meal, will grow as good animals as those produced by nursing their dams.

Good horses are scarce and high and always will be. It takes skill and patience to breed the horse which will sell well in any market. Even horses of only ordinary merit bring fair returns, but the highest reward will come to him who raises only the best. Careless breeding would soon injure the market, but the lesson of a few years ago will not be forgotten. With the opening of the breeding season, select your stallions with great care, and you will never have any trouble in disposing of your stock.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Permanent Cure for Cancer.—'Cancer, its cause and cure,' is a valuable little pamphlet, full of interest to any one who has cancer or tumor. Six cents by mail, securely sealed. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

MEN WHO WIN

I have in mind now, says a writer in an agricultural review, the case of a man who took a farm which had been a losing venture in the hands of his predecessor and turned it into a splendid success. We all know of just such instances. We find them all over the country. One man will take a dairy of cows that has been doing very poor work and bring them up to a paying point and that, too, inside of a single year. What is there about it?

We all like to see the work of our hands prosper. We wonder often why it is we do not succeed as well as our neighbors. We are sure that we do not. We work just as hard. We are as careful about our outgoes and watch our incomes just as closely, it seems to us, and yet they keep right on putting money into the bank while we are hard pressed from one year's end to another. We would like to know where our neighbor does any better work than we do. And, indeed, it is a problem.

But the chances are that if we were to study our own ways a little more closely and with more unprejudiced mind we might see some reasons for our failure. For instance, does any man think he is as careful about the details of his business, the thousand and one little things which keep coming up day after day, as he should be? It takes a quality very nearly akin to inspiration to do this. Most of us fail somewhere. Wastes creep in where we least look for them. And it is a fact that in many lines of business the margin between success and failure lies in nothing else than in looking after the scraps, scraps of time, material and close dealing in producing and in selling. Few of us on the farm have the patience to study little things so closely. We have not the time to milk our cows clean. We get the bulk of the milk, hurry on to the next cow and leave cream enough in the udders to pay the wages of the hired man. Good timber rots down in the woods that ought to be turned into money or fuel. I know of one farmer's woods to-day in which there are hundreds of cords of wood thus going to waste. He knows it and yet he lets it go on. In a little while he will be wondering what is the reason he falls behind and his neighbor gets ahead.

You cannot make all men honest by making laws to punish crookedness. Neither can you help all men to make good farmers of themselves by pointing out the ways taken to succeed. But it is worth while for us all to study ourselves and see if the fault be not in us why we miss the success others gain. And this Thanksgiving and holiday season, when the new year is almost getting into his boots to give us a race through another twelvemonth, is a good time to do that studying. And having studied why not put our knowledge into practice?

CHEESE INSTRUCTIONS

The following circular has been issued by the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association:

'The directors of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association beg to present a brief statement of the work decided upon for the year 1903, in connection with cheese instruction. It will be known that the Department of Agriculture during the past year, made an experiment, east and west, to determine whether it would not be better to limit the instructors to fewer factories, say twenty-five, and thereby increase the instruction to these. The results were very satisfactory, and at a conference held in Toronto the directors of the Eastern Dairymen's Association asked the minister to provide a general superintendent or chief instructor to oversee the work of the district or syndicate instructors that would be appointed by the association. The minister has agreed to this, and has appointed Mr. G. G. Publow to this position. Mr. Publow has been for many years one of our best association instructors; he is cheese instructor at the Eastern Dairy School, and is well known to all Eastern Ontario cheese makers. With this decided upon, the directors at their meeting in Ottawa on Jan. 8 decided upon the following line of work, and ask careful and immediate consideration of the following points:

'First—Every instructor appointed is to have charge of only twenty-five to thirty factories. Thus limiting the number, he will be able to visit every factory about once every two weeks during the entire season. The instructors will, as far as possible, act as milk instructors.

'Second—No factory will receive instruction of any kind unless it contributes fifteen dollars to the association. There is to be no free visiting or inspection this year.

'Third—The instructors are to be engaged by a committee of the association. Every man so appointed is to be approved by General Inspector Publow. The committee will meet at the department, Toronto, in a short time to make the appointments and in selecting will, as far as possible, meet the wishes of the various sections.

'Fourth—The association has arranged with Superintendent Hart, of the Kingston Dairy School, for a short special course for the instructors under Mr. Publow, before beginning the season's work. No instructor will be appointed unless he agrees to take this course. This will tend to provide uniformity of instruction.

'Any one wishing to be one of a syndicate, it will have to write to the secretary not later than Feb. 15.

'In December last a circular letter was sent to all factorymen by Mr. G. C. Creelman, under instruction from the minister, asking views on this matter. As a result of the many favorable replies, and the conference held on Dec. 31, at Toronto, it has been decided that the department shall supervise the work and the association provide the instructors and arrange their work.

'The board of directors and the Minister of Agriculture are anxious to make a success of this work this year and ask hearty co-operation. The contribution of $15 may add hundreds of dollars to receipts; the withholding of this small amount may cost hundreds of dollars.'

HORSES IN THE LUMBER CAMPS.

A winter in the lumber woods is a severe strain on the horse; the hours of work are long, and the work is heavy. It is unlike ordinary farm or city work. Almost every day, and sometimes many times during the day, the shanty horse is forced to make sudden and severe effort. New obstacles and new situations must be overcome, and he is generally put at them with a rush. There is a nervous strain in all this that the horse in the ordinary walk of horse life does not have to contend with.

Feed in the camps is usually plentiful, and trouble from overfeeding is common. After a day of severe physical and nervous strain it is difficult for the stomach to do its work, and with dry hay and oats perfect assimilation is impossible.

Many of the camps in the Ottawa country are using Herbageum, and by thus supplying those aromatic qualities and volatile oils that are lacking in the ordinary dry food, thorough assimilation is assured, and the horse in the lumber camp is enabled to stand the severe strain put upon him, and to thrive while undergoing it.

In Quebec, the use of Herbageum in the camps is quite common. J. Roy, of Silver Creek, Que., writes: 'By using Herbageum in the lumber camp I kept my team in good order on fully one-third less oats.'

Herbageum is for regular daily use. It contains no drug, and is not expensive.

"Messrs. Brennen & Co., and several other large lumber concerns, having found Herbageum valuable for their horses, are now using it freely in their camps, and my customers are yearly increasing their use of it.—W. H. Pugh, Huntsville, Ont.'

DR. WEBB'S COUNTRY HOME.

The country home of Dr. W. Seward Webb, of New York, is situated at Shelburne, Vt., and is known as 'Shelburne Farms,' says 'Country Life in America.' The estate comprises 3,500 acres, and has a water frontage of over twenty miles on Lake Champlain. Naturally yachting is one of the pleasant features of the summer life. The chief business of the place is the production of high-grade horses and other animals.

The first purchases of land were made sixteen years ago. After making temporary provision for horses and men, the first step in the development of the place was to tear down nearly all of the old buildings and most of the fences. All landmarks of previous habitation were removed. The formal plantings around the homesteads were broken up by partial removal, and the setting of other trees and shrubs. All fence-rows were cleaned out, graded off, and the land put down to grass. Drives were laid out through the most beautiful parts of the place, until at present there are more than twenty miles of macadamized stone roads. Most of the bare and desolate hillsides and knolls have been covered with white and Scottish pine, white cedar and other evergreens. More than a million of these trees have been set; also thousands of deciduous trees and shrubs.

Coincident with the devolpment of the landscape feature have been the erection of large barns and other buildings, and the establishment of a fine stud of horses and herds of other live stock. The barns in themselves make a small village. Although very large and situted near the middle of the place, they are not a conspicuous feature—so well have the location and architectural features been puanned. All the work on this great place has been done by day laborers, and plans have been changed to suit the fancy of the owner as the buildings progressed. The farm barn is built around three sides of a square, and is four hundred and twenty feet on a side, the main barn fifty feet wide and five stories high, the rest of the barns being of varying height and width to suit the departments for which they were planned. There is maintained on the place a blacksmith shop, paint shop, carpenter shop, wheelwright shop, together with many other industries employing from one to a dozen or more skilled mechanics the year round. The office is one which many New York business men might envy—so well is it lighted, furnished and arranged. In this is the telephone exchange for the twenty-two instruments on the farm and with connections in Burlington, and long-distance service to all parts of the country. Four clerks are employed to keep the books and take care of the financial end of this great farm. So thoroughly are the business operations systematized that there is instant reference to the cost in detail of any piece of work, or the whereabouts or disposition of any animal ever owned here.

THE MANURE SUPPLY

There is no work connected with the farm more deserving of constant study and effort than that of increasing and improving the manure supply, says a correspondent of the 'Prairie Farmer.' On this in a great measure depends the value of the farm; it should be the foundation on which the crops rest. In this connection it is well for the farmer to consider what crops he can grow best, which will aid him most to increase the manure supply; whether they shall have surface or deep soil roots; whether they shall be soil robbers or soil feeders; whether the crops grown shall be chosen because of their great money value in the market or because they benefit the land most.

It requires great determination on the part of some farmers to give up a crop of the greatest money value and use one of greater value in building up the land. Some cannot see farther than the direct money value of a crop. The fact that the land may be impoverished or enriched does not at the time carry any weight; when this is the case, the land is almost sure to deteriorate in value. More and more as the value of clover for stock food becomes known the area grown will increase, especially with those farmers who have a thought to increase the fertility of their land. Timothy will in some measure lose its hold, except with those who have only thought as to the immediate value of the crop. It is almost impossible for a farmer having thin land that he wants to improve to do it without growing some of the legumes or deep-rooted plants.

It is hard to start a manure increase when only the surface root feeding crops are grown. Besides this, the manure made does not have the value of that into which some of the clover crops enter. They have another advantage besides helping to increase the manure supply; while they are growing they are adding to the fertility of the soil. This increase of fertility always shows up in the volume of the succeeding crop.

On the farm there should be lots as small as practicable in which to feed what roughness does not go through the barns and stables. Into these lots besides what is fed should go waste straw, corn stalks, leaves and all other material that by decay will add to the manure supply. But to add to the fertility of the land it is not necessary that all crops should go through the feed lots. That which is without value as feed can often be left to decay on the land and save the labor required to haul to the lots and again out to the fields. When a farmer gets to be a crank on the subject of manure he is apt to forget that the valueless parts of crops that can decay on the fields are manure as truly as if they had gone through the lots and decayed.

There is a vast deal of hard labor connected with the making and handling of manure, often doubtless much that does not return much value. It follows, then, that in making manure, business principles must be applied as well as in other work connected with the farm. The decay of plants on the land where they grow is the original way of making manure. If this is true it follows that to get the most out of all material that passes for manure the sooner it is on the land the better.

Commencing with thin soil it is slow work adding to the manure supply from the products of the farm; to hasten the work stock feeding that requires the purchase of feed can often be carried on with profit. The purchased food will make an addition to the manure supply that will in time increase the crops that follow its use. Besides this the farmer in a community, who first starts out to add to the manure supply of his farm, can buy of others straw, clover and other waste products that his neighbors would rather give away or sell for a trifle than to try to make manure of them. The farmer that will work these outside opportunities with a rush can often get his farm into fine tilth before his neighbors note the true significance of his diligence and begin to use these waste products themselves.

Again, sometimes a farmer is near a town or village where the surrounding farmers care little for the manure that is made and wasted in the town or villlage; this is the opportunity for the diligent man to improve his land. His neighbors will say it doesn't pay to haul manure from town, but it will not do to heed what they say, for time may show that the man that hauls manure through fair weather as well as foul was right and they wrong. After a while it will not be so much a question with him as to how much manure he can get but how best he shall utilize the crops grown and take care of them in time.

This outside tribute that a farmer can bring to his farm in the way of increasing the manure supply is often very easily and cheaply done, and is well worthy of every farmer's attention, who is properly situated to make use of it. However, the surest way, generally speaking, is to properly utilize the supply on the farm by growing and feeding stock.

ORCHARD SUGGESTIONS

Prof. Candall, in an address before the Clinton, Ill., institute, gave these answers to questions:

If you spray just as the trees are blooming a lot of bees will be killed, but if you wait until the petals are well formed the bees will not be hurt.

Red clover is a good orchard crop if left on the ground as a cover crop and ploughed under in the spring, but no crop of hay should be taken from the orchard.

If the shoots are making a growth of twelve to thirty inches the soil does not need much manure, but if the twigs are growing only four to six inches during the season, add manure.

Trim the trees any time during the dormant season; if in a locality of severe winters just before the sap starts in the spring; in warm climates just as soon as the leaves are off.

Thirty feet apart is close enough to set the trees. Splitting of trees is due to branches coming opposite and forming a crotch; they should be trimmed when young so as to prevent this.

Spraying must be attended to. With some the use of the Bordeaux mixture is very successful, while some will say that it is no good. When there is failure it may generally be traced to some fault in the preparation or application.

If the orchard is bearing satisfactory and profitable crops no fertilizer is needed. But if the crops are not right look for the cause. If cultivation does not increase the yield the matter may be helped by a fertilizer. Barnyard manure and crops raised on the farm are the fertilizers to use. But it is useless to apply fertilizer unless the soil is in good condition.

If an orchard has not been cultivated many of the roots will be found in the first twelve inches of soil, and this cannot be ploughed up deep. But if the orchard had been cultivated from the first the roots would have been compelled to go down deeper. A cutaway disc does good work; you can get right up to the trees with it. Stir all the soil, but do not take the bark off the trees. Dust mulch about two inches deep, prevents the moisture from evaporating.

When the orchard is trimmed regularly from the time it is set out it requires but little trimming. Each year it may all be done with a knife. Heavy trimming and spasmodic trimming is not very good. Trim just enough to let the air circulate through the top of the tree and to let the sunlight in to ripen the fruit. It is much better if a large portion of the fruit is borne on the inner branches, but if these are allowed to form a mass of foliage that shuts out the light and air the apples will all be borne on the outside of the tree.

AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS.

THOSE WHO HAVE PASSED THE EXAMINATIONS AT GUELPH.

The results of the Christmas examinations at the Ontario Agricultural College on the work of the fall term are as follows: Arranged in the order of general proficiency—

First Year—1, Bracken, J., Seeley's Bay, Grenville, Ont.; 2, Hart, F. C., Wallace Bay, N.S.; 3, Stayner, H. S., Toronto, Ont.; 4, McMillan, H. R., Aurora, York, Ont.; 5, Colwell, H. H., Toronto, Ont.; 6, Dickson, J. R., Seaforth, Huron, Ont.; 7, White, G. G., Perth, Lanark, Ont.; 8, Tucker, H. S., Chapman, Hastings, Ont.; 9, Hamilton, C., Dundela, Dundas, Ont.; 10, Merkley, H. G., Chesterville, Dundas, Ont.; 11, Ballantyne, R., Sebringville, Perth, Ont.; 12, Logsdail, A. J., Nagpur, India; 13, Murroe, J. F., Southend, Welland, Ont.; 14, Luna, T. H., Chorley, England; 15, Binnie, T. H., Bunessan, Grey, Ont.; 16, Somerset, H. R., Crickhowel, Wales; 17, McKenney, A., Corinth, Elgin, Ont., and Ramsay, R. L., Toronto, Ont.; 19, Stevenson, J. A., Montreal; 20, Jones, D. H., Bedford Park, York, Ont.; 21, Bailey, C. F., Coldbrook, N.S.; 22, Smith, H. B., Wanstead, Lambton, Ont.; 23, Hawtin, A., Newmarket, York, Ont.; 24, Scott, H. M., Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont.; 25, Sneyd, R. E., Ipswich, England; 26, Nixon, C. C., St. George, Brant, Ont.; 27, Murray Wilson, J. G., Monte Video, Uruguay; 28, Middleton, M. S., Vernon, B.C.; 29, Robertson, A., Brantford, Brant, Ont.; 30, Marshall, C. A., Westbrook, Frontenac, Ont.; 31, Kitchen, A. F., St. George, Brant, Ont.; 32, Lowrie, E., Bell's Corners, Carleton, Ont.; 33, Elderkin, J., Amherst, N.S.; 34, Northcott, S. A., Solina, Durham, Ont.; 35, Bean W., Haysville, Waterloo, Ont.; 36, Fife, K. E., Shelburne, Dufferin, Ont.; 37, Knight, G. E., Chilliwack, B.C.; 38, Weylie, D. B., Glanford Station, Wentworth, Ont.; 39, Weir, D., Montreal, Que.; 40, Brown, L. A., Port Antonio, Jamaica; 41, Johnston, D. N., Navan, Russell, Ont.; 42, Evans, W. G., Ottawa, Ont.; 43, Hutcheson, J. H., Montreal, Que.; 44, Halliday, C., Pakenham, Lanark, Ont.; 45, Taylor, H. E., Colchester, Essex, Ont.; 46, Duncan, R. S., Huntsville, Muskoka, Ont.; 47, Birley, R. B., Paris, Brant, Ont.; 48, Irving, A., J. Vernon Bridge, P.E.I.; 49, Buchanan, I., Hensall, Huron, Ont.; 50, Nancekivell, J. H., Ingersoll, Oxford, Ont.; 51, Macdonald, C. M., Halifax, N.S.; 52, Metcalf, H. M., Grimsby, Lincoln, Ont.; 53, Sumner, A. L., Montreal Que.; 54, del Carril, A., Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; 55, Leavens, H., Chisholm, Prince Edward, Ont.; 56, McVannel, A. P., St. Mary's, Perth, Ont.; 57, McKenzie, J., Queen Hill, Bruce, Ont.; 58, Atkinson, G. L., London, England; 59, Goodfellow, F. L., Barrie, Simcoe; 60, Smillie, W., Blue Vale, Huron, Ont.; 61, Gamble, T., Mosgrove, Carleton, Ont.; 62, Tufford, L. B., Beamsville, Lincoln, Ont.; 63, Woolverton, N.D., Grimsby, Lincoln, Ont.; 64, Williams, R. P., Corbetton, Dufferin, Ont.; 65, Cairns, R. W., Sawyerville, Que.; 66, Willey, D., Strathburn, Middlesex, Ont.; 67, Marino, A. E., Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; 68, Fairman, L., Melrose, Hastings, Ont.; 69, Baker, M. R., Swarthmore, Pa., U.S.A.; 70, Osborne, W. F., Melrose, Hastings, Ont.; 71, Loetgren, E. O., Goeteburg, Sweden.

The following also passed, part of their work being covered by certificates accepted 'pro tanto':—Atkin, J. P., Aldershot, Wentworth, Ont.; Farmer, P. P., Arnprior, Renfrew, Ont.

Second Year.—1, Esmond, C. W., Blessington, Hastings, Ont.; 2, Howitt, J. E., Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 3, McKillican, W. C. Vankleek Hill, Glengarry, Ont.; 4, Deachman, R. J., Gorrie, Huron, Ont.; 5, Eddy, E. D., Scotland, Brant, Ont.; 6, Albright, W. D., Beamsville, Lincoln, Ont.; 7, Bower, J. E., Harriston, Wellington, Ont.; 8, Bell, H. G., Orangeville, Dufferin, Ont., and Bustamante, D., Jujuy, Argentine Republic; 10, Wade, R. W., Smithville, Lincoln, Ont.; 11, Groh., H., Preston, Waterloo, Ont.; 12, Evens, J., Randolph, Simcoe, Ont.; 13, McDonald, D. J., Crawford, Grey, Ont.; 14, Westover, C. A., Freligsburg, Que.; 15, Reed, F. H., Georgetown, Halton, Ont.; 16, Craig, J., Glasgow, Scotland; 17, Mayberry, H., Ingersoll, Oxford, Ont.; 18, Hoodless, J. B., Hamilton, Wentworth, Ont.; 19, Leitch, A., Cornwall, Stormont, Ont.; 20, Scott, P., Waubuno, Lambton, Ont.; 21, Ledrew, H. H., Toronto, Ont.; 22, Mortimer, R. E., Honeywood, Dufferin, Ont.; 23, McDiarmid, H. S., Fingal, Elgin, Ont.; 24, Hankinson, L. D., Grovesend, Elgin, Ont.; 25, Mason, W. E., Tyrrell, Norfolk, Ont.; 26, Cameron, R. R., Ailsa Craig, Middlesex, Ont.; 27, McIntyre, J. E., Renfrew, Renfrew, Ont.; 28, Brerton, F. E., Bethany, Durham, Ont.; 29, Cohoe, W. J., New Durham, Oxford, Ont.; 30, Teeple, H. C., Jaffa, Elgin, Ont.; 31, Hand, A. J., Stanton, Dufferin, Ont.; 32, Winter, M. H., Wicklow, Northumberland, Ont.; 33, Cooper, G. H., Oshawa, Ontario, Ont.; 34, Whyte, G. G., Paris, Brant, Ont.; 35, Pearce, S. M., Iona, Elgin, Ont.; 36, Nicholson, C., Mt. Forest, Wellington, Ont.; 37, McFayden, H., Caledon, Peel, Ont.; 38, Linklater, J. R., Dunlop, Huron, Ont.; 39, Murray, R. S., Toronto, Ont.; 40, Clark, E. E., Meaford, Grey, Ont.; 41, Taylor, F., Cumberland Mills, Que.; 42, McDonald, T. D., Olinda, Essex, Ont.; 43, Robinson, G. H., Walkerton, Bruce, Ont.; 44, Ferguson, A. S., Belleville, Hastings, Ont.; 45, McAulay, J. W., Winnipegosis, Man.; 46, Panelo, F., Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; 47, Barber, E. R., Yorktown, Assa.; 48, Rudolf, N. N., Hampstead, Jamaica; 49; Chisholm, J., Briley Brook, N.B.; 50, Barberee, G. L., Corwhin, Halton, Ont.; 51, McCrady, A. A., Lyn, Leeds, Ont.; 52, Thompson, H. H., Heathcote, Grey, Ont.; 53, Prittie, F. H., Toronto, Ont.; 54, Bartman, R. W., Hamilton, Wentworth, Ont.; 55, MacKray, A. H., Croyden, England; 56, Gunn, J. F., Toronto, Ont.; 57, Granel, J., Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; 58, Martinez, R. C., Sante Fe, Argentine Republic; 59, Watson, J. A., Seagrave, Ontario, Ont.; 60, Ross, H. E., Strange, York, Ont.

Third Year—1, Fulmer, H. L., Ruthven, Essex, Ont.; 2, Thom, C. C., Elma, Dundas, Ont.; 3, Rothwell, G. B., Ottawa, Ont.; 4, Bray, C. I., Kleinburg, York, Ont.; 5, Readey, J. C., Rosetta, Lanark, Ont.; 6, Carpenter, G. H., Fruitland, Wentworth, Ont., and Johnston, J., Fingal, Elgin, Ont.; 8, Hamilton, W., Ravenshoe, York, Ont.; 9, Peltzer, J., Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; 10, Henderson, T. B., Rockton, Wentworth, Ont.; 11, Irvine A., Habermehl, Grey, Ont.; 12, Mills P. G., Sussex, N.B.; 13, Guy, J. T., Columbus, Ontario, Ont.; 14, Avila, C., Cordobe, Argentine Republic; 15, Barber, T. C., Yorkton, Assa.; 16, Galbraith, S. M., Ellesmere, York, Ont., and Rivett, T. B., Spanishtown, Jamaica; 18, Williams, M. G., Corbetton, Dufferin, Ont.; 19, Bustamante, R. S., Jujuy, Argentine Republic; 20, Fansher, B. W.; Florence, Lambton, Ont.; 21, Buchanan, D., Florence, Lambton, Ont.; 22, Everest, R. E., Scarborough Junction, York, Ont.; 23, Baker, R. ., Swarthmore, Pa., U.S.A.; 24, Panelo, J., Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

The following third year students also passed, part of their work being covered by certificates accepted 'pro tanto.':—Dewar, W. R., Fruitland, Wentworth, Ont.; MacRae, C. M., Cumberland, Russell, Ont.

HONOR LIST—FIRST YEAR.

Animal Husbandry—Class I.—1, Bracken; 2, Somerset; 3, Atkin,. Dickson and Stayner. Class II.—1, Munroe; 2, Colwell; 3, McKenney; 4, Marshall; 5, Farmer and Middleton; 7, Hart; 8, Johnston, Lund and Robertson; 11, White; 12, Scott; 13, McVannel and Leavens; 15, Elderkin; 16, Smith, H. B.; 17, Hamilton; 18, Hawtin; 19, Smillie; 20, Birley and Logsdail.

Dairying—Class I.—1, Smith, H. B.; 2, Bracken; 3, McKenney; 4, Knight; 5, Atkinson, Bailey, McMillan and Somerset; 9, Binnie. Class II.—1, Tucker; 2, White; 3, Hart; 4, Merkley and Stevenson; 6, Ballantyne and Lowrie; 8, Stayner; 9, Northcott; 10, Colwell and Munroe; 12, Scott; 13, Nixon and Hawtin; 15, Bean; 16, Sneyd; 17, Fife; 18, Logsdail; 19, Birley; 20, Duncan; 21, Buchanan, Lund and Robertson; 24, Middleton and Weir; 26, Johnston; 27, Del Carril and Marshall; 29, Hamilton; 30, Leavens and Ramsay; 32, Macdonald.

Poultry—Class I.—1, Hamilton; 2, Stevenson; 3, Bracken. Class II.—1, White; 2, Smith, H. B.; 3, McKenney; 4, Marshall; 5, Farmer, Hart, Hawtin, Hutcheson, Munroe and Ramsay; 11, Ballantyne; 12, Jones and McMillan; 14, Nixon; 15, MacVannel; 16, Bailey and Robertson.

Agriculture—Class I.—1, Bean, Bracken, Hamilton and Hart; 5, Bailey, Nixon, Somerset and Stayner; 9, McMillan; 10, Ballantyne, Cairns, Colwell, Halliday, Merkley, McKenney and Tucker; 17, Evans, Fife, Hutcheson, Stevenson and Weir; 22, Scott.

Veterinary Anatomy—Class I.—1, Bracken. Class II.—1, Stayner; 2, Dickson; 3, Ballantyne and McMillan; 5, Hart; 6 Whyte; 7, Jones; 8, Tucker; 9, Smith, H. B.

Botany—Class I.—1, Logsdail; 2, Ballantyne; 3, Bracken, McMillan and White; 6, Tucker; 7, Munroe; 8, Hart and Stayner; 10, Hamilton and Merkley; 12, Middleton; 13, Fife. Class II.—1, Binnie, Lund and Ramsay; 4, Jones, McKenney and Northcott; 7, Colwell; 8, Sneyd; 9, Bailey; 10, Dickson, Metcalf and Nancekivell; 13, McKenzie; 14, Taylor; 15, Bean and Weylie; 17, Somerset; 18, Buchanan and Stevenson; 20, Hawtin and Scott; 22, Knight; 23, Duncan.

Chemistry—Class I.—1, Hart; 2, Atkin; 3, Colwell; 4, Dickson; 5, McMillan; 6, Stayner; 7, Lund; 8, Logsdail, Farmer and Somerset; 11, Brown and Weir; 13, Ramsay; 14, Lowrie; 15, Murray Wilson. Class II.—1, Ballantyne; 2, Bracken; 3, Bailey; 4, Sneyd; 5, Taylor; 6, Merkley; 7, Marshall and Stevenson; 9, Elderkin and Hamilton; 11, Evans, W., and Tucker; 13, Nixon; 14, Manchester; 15, Scott and Zubiaur; 17, Kitchen and Nancekivell; 19, Hawtin and Irving.

Arithmetic—Class I.—1, Colwell; 2, Hart; 3, Bracken and Ramsay; 5, Stayner. Class II.—1, Binnie; 2, McMillan; 3, Brown; 4, Merkley, Duncan and Bean; 7, Dickson; 8, Baker, Hawtin and Munroe; 11, Tucker; 12, Scott; 13, Ballantyne and White; 15, Hutcheson, Murray Wilson, and Nixon; 18, Kitchen; 19, Zubiaur; 20, Hamilton and Smith; 22, Lund and Robertson.

English—Class I.—1, Dickson; 2, Brown, Hart and Jones; 5, Bracken; 6, Binnie; 7, Stevenson; 8, Sneyd; 9, Hutcheson; 10, Tucker; 11, Stayner. Class II.—1, Lund and Merkley; 3, Logsdail and Weylie; 5, Knight and McMillan; 7, Goodfellow; 8, Elderkin and Murray Wilson; 10, McKenney; 11, Hamilton; 12, Macdonald; 13, Irving, Munroe and Tufford; 16, Wiley; 17, Hawtin, Lowrie and White; 21, Evans, A. S., Taylor and Woolverton; 24, Bailey, Buchanan, Kitchen and Somerset; 28, Marshall.

HONOR LIST—SECOND YEAR.

Animal Husbandry—Class I.—1, Albright; 2, McKillican; 3, McDonald, D.J.; 4, Mayberry; 5, Hankinson and Wade; 7, Bell; 8, Deachman; 9, Bower and Pearce; 11, Clark, Esmond and Scott. Class II.—1, Robinson; 2, Reed; 3, McDiarmid; 4, Groh; 5, Eddy; 6, Teeple; 7, Chisholm; 8, Ledrew and Mason; 10, McIntyre and Warner; 12, McDonald, T. D.; 13, Howitt; 14, Yeo; 15, Leitch; 16, Logan; 17, Winter; 18, Whyte; 19, Phillips; 20, Linklater; 21, McFayden; 22, Hoodless; 23, Rudolf.

Dairying—Class I.—1, McKillican; 2, Eddy; 3, McDiarmid; 4, Westover; 5, Deachman; 6, Leitch. Class II.—1, Groh; 2, Esmond; 3, Bustamante; 4, Mortimer and Howitt; 6, McDonald, D. J.; 7, Hoodless; 8, McCrady; 9, Cooper and Scott; 11, Bower, Cohoe and Taylor; 14, Wade; 15, Ledrew; 16, Reed; 17, Cameron, McDonald, T. D., and Winter; 20, Evens; 21, Murray and Phillips; 23, Albright and Bell; 25, Mayberry.

Veterinary Pathology—Class I.—1, Howitt; 2, Deachman; 3, Esmond and Reed. Class II.—1, Eddy; 2, Brerton and Nicholson; 4, Mayberry, Hankinson and Evens.

Horticulture—Class I—1, Deachman, Howitt and Mayberry; 4, Albright; 5, Cohoe; 6, Eddy; 7, McDonald, D. J.; 8, Bustamante, Crane, Mason and McKillican. Class II.—1, McIntyre, Scott and Wade; 4, Evens and Rankin; 6, McCrady; 7, Lennox; 8, Esmond; 9, Bell and Westover; 11, Bower and Thompson; 13, Mortimer; 14, Hoodless, Hankinson, Pearce, Reed and Whyte; 19, Cameron, Leitch, Murray, Nicholson and Winter; 24, Brerton and Groh; 26, Clark; 27, Ledrew, McDonald, T. D., and McDiarmid; 30, Barber; 31, Bartman and Ferguson; 33, Hand and Linklater.

Botany—Class I.—1, Craig; 2, Howitt; 3, Bustamante. Class II.—1, Evens; 2, Bower; 3, McKillican; 4, Eddy; 5, Groh and Hoodless; 7, McAulay and Wade; 9, Deachman and Esmond; 11, Albright, Cooper, McIntyre, Reed and Westover; 16, Nicholson; 17, Ledrew; 18, Mason, Mortimer and Panelo; 21, McDiarmid and Stewart; 23, Hankinson dand McDonald, D. J.; 25, Cohoe and Scott; 27, Bell, Brerton, Hand, Mayberry and Rudolf; 32, Cameron.

Chemistry—Class I.—1, Esmond; 2, Howitt; 3, Albright; 4, Bustamante; 5, Eddy. Class II.—1, Bell; 2, Craig and Westover; 4, Hoodless; 5, McKillican; 6, Leitch; 7, McDiarmid; 8, Bower; 9, Evens; 10, Ledrew and Wade; 12, Whyte.

Surveying—Class I.—1, Esmond; 2, Craig; 3, McDonald, D. J., and Taylor; 5, Murray; 6, Bustamante; 7, Cohoe and Westover; 9, Bower and Eddy; 11, Wade; 12, Brerton; Deachman and Mayberry; 15, Evens, Groh and Teeple. Class II.—1, Thompson; 2, Bell and Cameron; 4, Mason; 5, Barberree, Howitt, Lennox and Mortimer; 9, Albright, Bartman, Ferguson and Scott; 13, McKillican; 14, Linklater and Winter; 16, Hoodless; 17, Whyte; 18, Panelo; 19, Barber and Nicholson; 21, McDiarmid.

Soil Physics—Class II.—1, Craig.

English—Class I.—1, Esmond; 2, Bower; 3 Howitt and McKillican; 5, Deachman; 6, Albright and Ledrew; 8, Wade; 9, Pearce; 10, Bell, Leitch and Reed; 13, Eevens. Class II.—1, Hand; 2, Cameron and Groh; 4, Mortimer and Murray; 6, Linklater; 7, Cooper; Eddy and McDonald, D. J.; 10, Winter; 11, Brerton and McFayden; 13, Robinson; 14, Hankinson, Hoodless and Westover; 17, Mayberry and Nicholson; 19, MacKray and Teeple.

HONOR LIST—THIRD YEAR.

English Literature—Class II.—1, Fulmer; 2, Readey and Thom; 4, MacRae; 5, Barber; 6, Hamilton and Rothwell; 8, Bray; 9, Galbraith; 10, Johnston; 11, Dewar and Mills; 13, Avila.

Algebra.—Class I.—1, Fulmer; 2, Hamilton. Class II.—1, Bray; 2, Galbraith and Thom; 4, Irvine; 5, Rothwell.

French.—Class I.—1, Avila and Peltzer; 2, Carpenter. Class II.—1, Rothwell.

German.—Class I.—1, Fulmer. Class II.—1, Johnston; 2, Hamilton; 3, Readey.

Inorganic Chemistry.—Class I.—1, Fulmer; 2, Thom. Class II.—1, Dewar; 2, Resdey; 3, Mills; 4, Peltzer; 5, Johnston; 6, Bray; 7, Rothwell; 8, MacRae; 9, Carpenter and Hamilton; 11, Avila; 12, Rivett; 13, Irvinee.

Geology—Class I.—1, Fulmer; 2, Thom. Class II.—1, Bray; 2, Dewar; 3, Johnston; 4, Henderson and Rothwell.

Botany.—Class I.—1, Carpenter; 2, Dewar; 3, Fulmer and Rothwell; 5, Readey. Class II.—1, Thom; 2, Johnston; 3, Peltzer; 4, Guy; 5, Bray; 6, Fansher; 7, Galbraith and Rivett; 9, MacRae; 10, Henderson; 11, Avila and Barber.

Entomology.—Class I.—1, Fulmer; 2, Dewar; 3, Carpenter; 4, Hamilton and MacRae; 5, Rothwell; 7, Bray and Irvine; 9, Baker; 10, Fansher and Peltzer; 12, Johnston and Williams; 14, Panelo and Bustamante; 16, Buchanan and Thom; 18, Guy; 19, Galbraith; 20, Readey and Rivett; 22, Henderson and Mills; 23, Avila.

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CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES

DEPUTATION WAITS UPON THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE RE TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Canadian municipalities are pretty well represented in the deputation which waited on the Minister of Justice this afternoon to discuss the proposed amendments to the general law governing telephone companies. The moving spirit in this action to safeguard the interests of the cities, towns and villages is the Union of Canadian Municipalities, of which ex-Mayor Howland is president; Mayor Cook, of Ottawa, and Mayor Camirand, of Sherbrooke, vice-presidents, and ex-Mayor Lighthall, of Westmount, secretary. These gentlemen were present, together with representatives of Toronto, St. John, Halifax, Port Arthur, Fort William, Galt, Winnipeg, Peterborough and Hamilton.

These gentlemen appeared to learn just what the Minister of Justice proposed to cover in his bill and to see that it fully provided for the interests of municipalities. They had authorization from the Union they represent to press this business to a conclusion in the interest of the municipalities of the Dominion, large and small, so that they may obtain and retain their rightful control of the streets in connection with the telephone business; full facilities, if desired, for the control of local franchises, government control of all long-distance connections, effective control of rates and class of instruments and service; and all other protection to municipalities and citizens they may find it possible to secure.

Ex-Mayor Howland, of Toronto, in a statement to the 'Witness,' said they would lay especial stress upon the need for leaving municipalities free to make their own bargains with telephone companies seeking to do business in their limits. 'We ask also,' he remarked, 'that our corporation councils be confirmed in their control of streets and highways and we strongly consider that municipalities and independent companies should have the right to forward messages over the long-distance lines of the Bell Telephone Company. We are satisfied from expert evidence that this is perfectly feasible and that it would be in the public interest.'

'Why, yes,' said Mr. Lighthall, 'in the Western States they have been working the exchange system for years with perfect success. It is a matter of simple accounting and the theory that it involved calculations that made it too expensive is exploded by the independent telephone companies of the United States. Our ideal is the plan they work in the Old Country where the municipalities own their own lines and the government the long-distance connections between.'

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Owing to slight indisposition the Minister of Justice was not able to meet the deputation of Canadian mayors to discuss the proposed telephone legislation this morning as arranged for. At Mr. Fitzpatrick's request adjournment was made until this afternoon.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—The view of the Canadian municipalities regarding the legislation the government proposes introducing next session in amendment to the Telephone and Telegraph Act, was laid before the Minister of Justice yesterday by a representative deputation. They were introduced by ex-Mayor Howland, of Toronto, as president of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, and those who took part in the discussion were Mayor Urquhart, and Mr. Fullerton, the city solicitor, of Toronto; Ald. Ross, of Ottawa; ex-Mayor Lighthall, of Westmount; Mayor Dyke, of Fort William, Mr. Hall, city solicitor, of Peterborough; Mr. McKelcan, city solicitor, of Hamilton; and Mr. C. J. R. Bethune, of Ottawa, on behalf of the Winnipeg corporation.

The main point they urged was that municipalities should enjoy the absolute control of their own highways and this was fully agreed in by the Minister, who thought, however, that the present Railway Act guaranteed them that control. Aside from this the deputation asked that the government assume either the possession or fuller control of the long distance telephone lines, that corporations be empowered to expropriate the properties of telephone companies, and that long distance lines be compelled to forward messages originating with local companies; and that the government take a full control of rates.

Mayor Urquhart, of Toronto, thought that before passing its act the government should leave time for further consultation of the views of rural and urban municipalities and therefore that the bill ought not to come up at the approaching session.

The Ottawa representatives did not fall in with this suggestion at all. They wanted the legislation brought in and passed at the earliest opportunity to give municipalities a chance of expropriating the properties of existing telephone companies.

The Minister of Justice listened to all that his callers had to say and promised them an answer later on the points to which they alluded. In the meantime he will consult his colleagues. The Minister remarked that he has given a great deal of thought to the subject of this legislation since last session and availed himself of the services of two gentlemen, who made an examination of the working of telephone systems in other countries.

Of greater interest even than the deputation's proceedings is a letter addressed by the Minister of Justice to the secretary of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, which is worthy the perusal of all those who take an interest in telephone matters. The letter is as follows:—

Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1903.

Sir,—The Telephones and Telegraph Bill which I introduced into the House of Commons last session was withdrawn on the understanding, as you know, that in the next session another more carefully considered, and as I hope, more satisfactory bill, would be brought forward.

Since that time I have given the subject a good deal of attention with a view to framing not only a useful, but as far as possible, a comprehensive measure dealing with the many and various requirements of the situation.

As I need hardly say, I regarded the matter from the first as one of the greatest importance, but also as one presenting many difficulties; I am bound to say that the more I have examined it, the more complex and difficult of solution have appeared the numerous problems it presents.

For outside assistance, that is, counsel to be gained from the experience of others, it seems to me vain to look.

I will take the case only of England, where there is certainly no lack of material for consideration, there being available the evidence taken on two exhaustive inquiries by select committees of the Imperial Parliament, as well as the results of various subsidiary examinations, and reports by departments of the government, especially commissions, etc.

Now we find at the outset, that in a treasury minute of May 23, 1892, by which the whole of the policy with regard to telephones has been regulated ever since, it is stated:

'Unless trunk wires are in the hands of the State a monopoly injurious to the public interest would inevitably ensue to the advantage of the company which first laid down such trunk lines.'

Telephones in England have always formed a part of the Post-Office monopoly. There was no difficulty in the way of the government to carry out the above-mentioned policy, Parliament granted an immediate appropriation of a million sterling for the purchase of any existing trunk lines, and their subsequent extension. Doubtless further large sums have been since required.

Now this was, of course, a drastic and complete way of dealing with a difficult situation, and, inasmuch as there is no question of the government in this country taking over the telephone system, it at once prohibits all the really useful comparison with the position here.

I fancy that similar difference would be found to exist in all other cases, and that we must evolve our own scheme according to our own requirements and the possibilities open to us. What has most forcibly struck me is the lack of any definite exposition of the views and wishes of municipal and other authorities, and those interested in the question generally. I do not for one moment suggest, of course, that the government can propose to legislate in the interests of municipalities or any other bodies or individuals alone. They are bound to consider the interests and rights of each and all, but I think it of the highest importance, that we should have all possible information as to the aims and objects which it desired should be attained by legislation. This, as I have sufficient reason to know, many and the most important of the municipalities are anxiously looking for a new law dealing with the subject, and regulating directly or indirectly their position in this regard. It is therefore a matter of the greatest concern to me that the bill to be introduced should not only meet the wishes of municipalities, but as far as possible avoid any provisions which would be obnoxious to them. I have during the past year had a pretty careful note kept of any public expressions that could be of any guidance to me, but there seems to be wanting not only indefiniteness of aim, but also of unanimity. What I should like to know (without in any way limiting the scope of inquiry), is what the municipalities consider the most important aim to be secured by legislation. Is it for instance a power of undertaking a municipal system of telephones? In this case, what are the requirements which they consider indispensable for the purpose? I do not wish to commit myself to any expression of approval of carrying municipal enterprise to this extent. In the light of experience elsewhere, and I may refer particularly to the recent disastrous collapse of the experiment in Tunbridge Wells, England, much may doubtless be said against the principle. What I want, however, is to ascertain the views and wishes of the municipalities. Then coming to the powers which would have to be conferred upon municipalities, I notice that in a speech delivered by the mayor of Ottawa a few days since His Worship is reported to have said: 'The telephone question has taken an entirely different aspect to what it wore at the beginning of the year. The legislation which was promised by the Minister of Justice in the coming session rendered it imperative on the part of the city of Ottawa to proceed cautiously. After legislation had been enacted, which we hope will include the right to municipalities to expropriate the property of any existing telephone company on fair terms, the city would be in a better position to deal with this important question.' I need only say that such a power was certainly not within the purview of last year's bill, and it shows, I think, very clearly, the necessity for the municipalities formulating some statement of their wishes, if there is to be any chance of their being carried out. As regards the question of wayleaves or powers of user of the trunk lines, I stated to the deputation of representatives of municipalities and others who came to see me last May, that it would be impossible to grant powers of connection over the trunk lines of other companies. It seems to me a consideration, however, that any power would be of little use which would not enable such direct communication to be afforded to subscribers. Assuming that physical difficulties in the way of a company giving communication to others by direct connection over its trunk lines could be overcome, there occurs to me this further difficulty. There seems to be no doubt that the trunk lines are the least paying part of the telephone companies business. If it could be shown that any such company had fixed its local rates, taking into consideration the facilities of access to its trunk lines afforded to its subscribers, it would manifestly be unfair to compel the company to give connection at the same rate to all other companies. Nevertheless, I am afraid that any differential tariff would be open to serious objections. I think I have said enough in this brief note of the difficulties I find in the way of any legislation on this subject. Further consideration of these difficulties and the way out of them, may be sought when I know more clearly what it is that has to be provided for in the bill. What I am now desirous of obtaining is a practical well thought out and complete scheme which commends itself to the collective wisdom of the municipalities and others interested in the extension of the local telephone system. I thought of sending a copy of this letter to all the municipalities in the country, but before doing so, I think it well to let your Union see it, and if there are any suggestions which occur to you I should be glad to receive them before issuing such a circular letter. Perhaps, therefore, you would be good enough to bring this communication before the Union at an early date, and let me have any comments they may wish to submit upon them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. FITZPATRICK.

W. D. Lighthall, Esq.,
Hon. Sec.-Treas., Union of Canadian Municipalities, Montreal.

TESTIMONIALS.

Oxford, Jan. 24, 1903.
'World Wide' is a literary gem.
I. F. FRAME.

Ottawa, Jan. 22, 1903.
I notice the improvement in the quality of paper used in 'World Wide.' The contents need no improvement. 'World Wide' is the best value of its kind. I recommend it on all occasions and look forward to it weekly.
H. McD. WALTERS.

Toronto, Jan. 26, 1903.
It deserves a wide circulation.
JAMES W. BARRY.

Prof. J. H. Rhodes, West River, N.B., says:—'World Wide' is a delight to me. Read every word.

Howards' Academy, Sandys, Bermuda.
Dear Sirs,—Please fined herewith enclosed one dollar as a renewal of subscription to 'World Wide.' I am much pleased with the paper, so replete with current thought upon momentous subjects. Yours respectfully,
E. G. TUCKER.

Chatham, Ont.
Gentlemen,—I wish to take advantage of your offer to send 'World Wide' for the coming year to three subscribers (two of whom must be new ones) for two dollars. I appreciate the paper very much and must congratulate your editor on his success in choosing articles of such uniform interest and importance. I hope that my friends will derive as much pleasure and profit from it as I do.
Yours truly,
J. S. LANE.

Mount Hope, Ont., 'Bruce.'
Gentlemen,—Please find enclosed one dollar for renewal of 'World Wide.' I am pleased and instructed by 'World Wide.' So much so, indeed, that when it comes the daily paper is only glanced at for the moment, as there is always something of superior interest to me found in 'World Wide.' Your eclectic is what all should read, especially those who take interest in the larger problems of life, and wish to know how the 'world wags,' and what it thinks.
WM. BOWES.

Wetaskiwin, Alberta.
Dear Sirs,—I take great pleasure in sending you a new subscription to 'World Wide,' and in renewing my own. Your paper more than fills the place of the (United States) publication to which I formerly subscribed, and which cost me three times as much. If the prices should be reversed, I would still stick to 'World Wide.'

I beg to congratulate you on the improvements you have made in 'World Wide,' and trust that an increase in your subscription list will enable you to make such further improvements as you may consider necesary.

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JOHN S. WARREN.

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A WONDERFUL COUNTRY

Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea Describes Conditions and Prospects in North West Territories

Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea, Commissioner of Public Works for the North-West Territories, is, like the west, broad and free and large, both physically and mentally. He has a wonderful story to tell. He wants a great many things which he will probably get, for he has persuasive power. He wants provincial status for one thing; for another he desires that the Canadian Pacific Railway which has done very well, indeed, should do better, and equip itself in such sort as to be able to remove sufficient of the wheat crop itself. Then, he wants, or, rather, the country wants, or will want, forty thousand laborers. It is growing tremendously. Mr. Bulyea has figures at hand in his room at the Windsor Hotel but figures have a repellant effect in a hasty age, and so he will simply say to you that the Territories have a population of over two hundred and fifty thousand; that the Americans are coming in in large numbers; that the area of cultivation is constantly being extended; and that the country is wonderfully prosperous.

Mr. Bulyea is to interview the Federal Government in regard to the granting of provincial status. The Territories have a strong case. They build all their own bridges and schools, and indeed all public works, which are carried out in other provinces as national undertakings. The floods last year carried away some one hundred and fifty bridges, which will give a notion of how onerous it is for the Local Government to sustain public charges, when the whole revenue is something like $100,000, with the grant which they get from the government. This grant is not fixed by law but depends upon federal generosity. It has never exceeded half a million dollars. The Territories, too, owing to the manner in which the population is scattered over vast areas, needs public works in every new settlement. The hundred thousand dollars of revenue comes from licenses, boiler inspection, stamps and the like. Of the total amount something like forty thousand dollars comes from liquor licenses. They have had these licenses for about ten years. Mr. Bulyea is a temperance man himself, but he thinks it would be very hard to enforce a prohibitory law over such a territory.

He thinks the government must grant them provincial status, as they have a strong case, and will not quit till they get what they want.

Mr. Bulyea speaks in the highest terms of the Mormons, who are frugal, law-abiding, peaceable, and certainly perfectly willing to conform to the law. They have metamorphosed the territory they occupy through a system of irrigation. As for the Doukhobors they are quiet, and likely to remain so. The Galicians make the best of all the foreign elements. They are industrious; they pay cash for what they want; they desire to become Canadian citizens.

Asked if it would not be a better policy to bring out, even with assistance, English, Irish and Scotch laborers and farmers, who would be ready-made citizens, Mr. Bulyea said that that was a Dominion policy, with which he had nothing to do, but he found that in ten years the children of the foreigners could speak as good English as he could, largely through the schools, of which the Territories possessed admirable examples; and, in any case, there were plenty of lands still to be occupied.

To give a notion of how the country is prospering, Mr. Bulyea gave the following figures as to wheat:—In 1900 the yield was 4,028,299 bushels; in 1901, it was 12,808,447; in 1902, it was 14,459,057, with oats, barley and flax in proportion.

As to the Americans coming in, Mr. Bulyea rejoiced at it. He had not the slightest fear of the country being Americanized. Of course, the American felt, for a while, that there was only liberty under one flag on earth, but all that was changed in two or three years. He took out his papers, he obeyed the laws; and he made a better farmer than any other, for he came from the lands which were farmed as lands were farmed in the North-West. Farmers from the east, from Ontario, or from the Old Country, had to unlearn their methods.

With regard to the wheat crop, Mr. Bulyea said that two-thirds of the crop was still in the country. It was about this matter that he intended to see Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. The company had done well, and yet before the close of navigation there should have been a greater percentage removed. It was true that there was a considerable movement in the direction of St. John, but at least sixty-five percent of the crop should be moved before the close of navigation. When the farmer had it about him it hampered him with his work in the spring. What he wanted was to see a more efficient equipment on the C. P. R. New roads might come in, but new roads would traverse new territory, and this would not relieve their particular situation. They could, indeed, make arrangements for having the wheat brought to Duluth, but he wanted to see what the C. P. R. could do by a stupendous effort. There could be, for instance, a double track to Fort William, which would be an immense advantage. The Territories would need forty thousand laborers next year, and this was a serious problem, for as work only offered for about two months, there was no inducement, even high wages not being sufficient provocation. However, this might indicate the wonderful development of the country—a development which was increasing by leaps and bounds.

ABOUT ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Saturday next will be St. Valentine's day, an anniversary still the occasion of considerable sentimental anticipation on the part of young lovers, but the observance of which has to a great extent died but owing, perhaps, in some degree, to the more practical age in which we live, but doubtless to a greater extent to the vulgarizing of a harmless piece of nonsense by the coarse caricatures that disgrace the shop windows under the name of 'valentines.' All the sentiment has not yet been driven out of St. Valentine's day, however, and in Canada on Saturday next many a dainty missive will pass through the mails.

Webster says: 'The fourteenth of February is a day sacred to St. Valentine. It was a very odd notion, alluded to by Shakespeare, that on this day birds begin to couple; hence, perhaps, arose the custom of sending on this day letters containing professions of love and affection.'

Shakespeare's allusion is in Scene 1 of Act IV. of the' 'Midsummer Night's Dream':

'Saint Valentine is past;
Begin these wood-birds but to couple now?'

And in 'Hamlet,' Act IV., Scene 5, Ophelia says:

'To-morrow is Saint Valentine's Day,
All in the morning betime,
And I a maid at your window,
To be your valentine.'

St. Valentine's Day owes its name to a martyr of the third century, Valentine, according to some writers a bishop, and according to others a presbyter. He was beheaded at Rome in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, A. D. 270, and was early canonized. Wheatley tells us that St. Valentine 'was a man of most admirable parts, and so famous for his love and charity that the custom of sending valentines upon his festival took its rise from thence.' Other writers derive the custom from a practice prevalent in ancient Rome at the festival of the Lupercalia, during the month of February, when, among other ceremonies, the names of young women were placed in a box, from which they were taken by young men, as chance directed. The pastors of the early church, finding it impossible to extirpate this pagan ceremony, changed its form. It then became the custom on the eve of Feb. 14 to have the names of a select number of one sex put into some vessel by an equal number of the other; thereupon every one drew a name, which, for the time being, was called his or her valentine.

'Chambers's Encyclopedia' says: 'On the fourteenth of February in England and Scotland, in former times, each young bachelor and maid received by lot one of the opposite sex as "valentine" for the year. It was a sort of mock Betrothal marked by the giving of presents. The observance of the day degenerated into the usage of youths and maidens sending each other by post, prints of a sentimental kind such as Cupids, transfixed hearts and the like. Another and less pardonable form is the sending of ludicrous caricatures, often vulgar enough; but such boorish witticisms are fast dying out. Several saints of this name (one of them a martyr under Claudius) were venerated on February 14; but the observance seems to be connected rather with the springtime than with the career or character of the saints whose name is thus taken in vain.'

But most people prefer to regard the martyred Valentine as responsible for the day, and Charles Lamb, in the early part of last century, apostrophized him in this way: 'Hail to thy returning festival, old Bishop Valentine! Great is thy name in the rubric, thou venerable archflamen of Hymen! Immortal go-between. Who and what manner of person art thou? Art thou but a name typifying the restless principle which impels poor humans to seek perfection in union? Or wert thou, indeed, a mortal prelate, with thy tippet and thy rochet, thy apron on and decent lawn sleeves? Mysterious personage, like unto thee, assuredly, there is no other mitred father in the calendar! Thou comest attended with thousands and tens of thousands of little loves and the air is "brushed with the hiss of rustling wings;" singing cupids are thy choristers and precentors, and instead of the crozier, the mystical arrow is borne before thee.'

Mr. Pepys, in his famous diary, one day remarks, resignedly: 'I am this year my wife's valentine, and it will cost me five pounds, but that I must have laid out if we had not been valentines.' and then two days later: 'I find that Mrs. Pierce's litle girl is my valentine, she having drawn me, which I was not sorry for,' but adding sordidly: 'It is easing me of something more than I must have given to others.'

Some of the superstitions that surrounded the observance of the day in the eighteenth century are shown in an extract from 'The Connoisseur,' a collection of essays written in 1754-56. An artful miss is made to say: 'Last Friday was Valentine's day, and the night before I got five bay leaves and pinned four of them to the four corners of my pillow, and the fifth to the middle; and then if I dreamt of my sweetheart Betty said we should be married before the year was out. But to make it more sure, I boiled an egg hard, and took out the yolk and filled it with salt; and when I went to bed, ate it, shell and all, without speaking or drinking after it. We also wrote our lovers' names upon bits of paper and rolled them up in clay and put them into water; and the first that rose up was to be our valentine. Would you think it? Mr. Blossom was my man. I lay a-bed and shut my eyes all the morning till he came to our house; for I would not have seen another man before him for all the world.'

St. Valentine's Day has been a popular theme with the poets. Hood, in his sonnet for the fourteenth of February, sings:

'No popular respect will I omit
To do thee honor on this happy day.
When every loyal lover tasks his wit,
His simple truth in studious rhymes to pay,
And to his mistress dear his hopes convey.
Better than know it I would still outrun
All calendars with Love's, whose date alway
Thy bright eyes govern better than the sun,
For with thy favor was my life begun;
And still I reckon on from smiles to smiles,
And not by summers, for I thrive on none
But those thy cheerful countenance compiles.
Oh! if it be to choose and call thee mine,
Love, thou art every day my Valentine.'

But the poet's key changed and he afterwards gave us a minor version, which he entitled 'A Valentine':

'Oh! cruel heart! ere these posthumous papers
Have met thine eyes, I shall be out of breath;
Those cruel eyes like two funereal tapers,
Have only lighted me the way to death.
Percnance thou wilt extinguish them in vapors,
When I am gone, and green grass covereth
Thy lover, lost; but it will be in vain—
It will not bring the vital spark again.'

The memory of Hood's melancholy valentine is effaced by the contagious vitality of these lines by Praed:

'Apollo has peeped through the shutter
And waken'd the witty and fair;
The boarding-school belle's in a flutter,
The twopenny post's in despair;
The breath of the morning is flinging
A magic on blossom and spray,
And cockneys and sparrows are singing
In chorus on Valentine's day.'

A recent writer concludes a clever article on St. Valentine by saying: 'Ah, well! there have been worse usages than those of St. Valentine, but the world grows older and wiser and discards, one by one, its games and fairy-tales and youthful fancies. But still we, who have outgrown legendary lore, for ourselves, most heartily wish success to all faithful lovers who are not too wise to despise old legends, but are content to rank themselves humble diocesans with old Bishop Valentine and his true church.'

PREPARED CEREALS

THE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANT ANALYST REPORTS ON THE HIGH-PRICED 'PERFECT FOODS.'

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—After an examination of the various lines of breakfast foods on the market the government assistant analyst, in a bulletin issued to-day, claims as a well-balanced material for porridge a very high, if not the highest place, for oatmeal, and especially in the form of rolled oats.

The assistant analyst, in his report, says: 'These samples, as you are aware, were not collected and examined because of any suspicion regarding their wholesomeness or genuineness, for they were believed to be, as their analysis proves them to be, nutritious and palatable foods. In view, however, of the high prices at which they are sold and of the extravagant claims put forth by their manufacturers as to their digestibility, nutrient power, etc., there exists a widespread demand for information as to what they really are, and how much of all the value claimed for them they really possess.

'The use of oatmeal, cracked wheat, cornmeal, etc., as materials for porridge, goes back as far as history, but the use of so-called prepared foods, is a thing of very recent date. Most of these foods claim to be partly or wholly cooked, and in view of the practical indigestibility of uncooked starch, it is a matter of high importance that the purchaser should know just how much of truth there is in the claim. The further enquiries as to the relative richness in nitrogen, digestibility of the nitrogenous material, proportion of salts, etc., are scarcely of secondary importance, particularly in cases where the manufacturer promises a "perfect food" capable of satisfying every demand of the system.'

The analyst finds that the highest content in phosphorus, as well as the highest calorific, or heating value, are found in preparations of oatmeal, so that the popular preference for this cereal seems warranted on scientific grounds.

Of course the chief object sought in boiling porridge is to make the starch soluble; and where conditions make it difficult, or impossible to cook one's own porridge there is doubtlesss an advantage in using a material that has already undergone some change in this regard. Whether or not the high prices at which these goods are sold are sufficiently warranted by the saving of fuel and time, under ordinary conditions of domestic life, is a question to be solved by each housekeeper for herself.

'There is, however, another point of view from which these foods may be regarded, viz.: their content in proteid matter. In this respect peameal exceeds them all. There is, however, good reason to believe that the proteids of pea and bean, and of leguminore in general, are less easily digested by man than are the proteids of the cereal grains proper. Among these oatmeal takes first rank, but several of the prepared foods stand very well in this regard. If we take into account the mineral matter (ash) which is no less necessary to complete nutrition, we find marked differences among these foods. If we were to live entirely or principally upon these foods, it would be very necessary to take account of this. Finally, on account of its very high energy factor, we may lay stress upon the content of fat; and here also oatmeal stands in the first place.

'On the whole, I am of opinion that as a well balanced material for porridge, these analytical results justify me in claiming a very high, if not the highest, place for oatmeal, and especially in the form of rolled oats. Recognizing, however, as I do that our knowledge of the intimate character of the components of cereals, and of their relative digestibility, is yet far from complete, it would be presumption in me to pronounce judgment in an unqualified way, in this matter.'

The samples examined included 'Malt Breakfast Food,' 'Force,' 'Malta-Vita,' 'Grape Nuts,' 'Life Chips,' 'Ralston Breakfast Food,' rolled oats, oatmeal, peameal and cornmeal.

THE YUKON TERRITORY

MR. JUSTICE DUGAS CONSIDERS THAT ITS FUTURE IS ASSURED.

Mr. Justice Dugas, formerly of Montreal, but now of the Yukon Territorial Court, with headquarters at Dawson, who is spending a few weeks in this city, gives some interesting figures indicating the wonderful progress that has been made during the past three or four years in the Klondike country.

Judge Dugas looks as though the freer life of the west and its rigorous climate agreed with him. He has enjoyed splendid health since going out there, and looks forward with pleasure to returning, though he appreciates to the full the opportunity of coming east to see the friends of former days.

To a representative of the 'Witness' the judge said that there was no doubt of the permanent prosperity of that country. There seemed to be a general impression in the east that it was simply of mushroom growth, and was liable to disappear in a moment. This was not so. Everything was being done up there on a permanent basis.

His Honor quoted from a late issue of the 'Yukon Sun,' figures showing the volume of business done in Dawson. For instance, money orders aggregating $1,263,068.03 were issued in 1902, the department receiving as commission on these orders $71,699.29. The stamps sold represented a value of $13,100; registered letters despatched numbered 16,200, and 15,000 were received. On the forwarding lists of the Dawson post-office were the names of 12,000 persons who wanted their mail matter sent to some remote point. The postmaster claims that this is the greatest forwarding list of any office in the world.

As to transportation, since 1899, 617 miles of waggon roads, summer and winter trails, have been built at the enormous outlay of $881,000, and with the cost of maintenance added, the government has paid out since June 13, 1898, the sum of $1,025,000 on roads and trails. For this year recommendations have bene sent to Ottawa for appropriations to construct 453 miles of roads and trails.

Since marriages have been performed according to legal requirements, 311 licenses have been issued, of which number 102 were issued during the past year. Up to Jan. 1, 1902, there had been 149 births in the territory. By the end of the year the number had been increased to 278, an increase of 139. Death has claimed 584 victims, last year's figures being 136, of which 108 were from natural causes, three from murder, four from suicide, and 21 from accident.

Turning to the preservation of law and order, it is found that at the end of the year there were 75 prisoners in the territorial jail, of whom three were women. Of the territorial court, of which Mr. Justice Dugas is the senior judge, the 'Sun' says:

'Nowhere in the Dominion of Canada, and it might be safe to say in the world, are judges called upon to settle more complicated cases than in the Yukon. It is a fact, known throughout the English-speaking world, that the scales of justice are as evenly balanced here as anywhere on the globe. It has the name of being a terror to evildoers, and the fact that only a few cases of the many that have been tried here have been appealed speaks in unmistakable terms of the capability of the judges in matters of equity. During the past year 634 cases came before the court, which, with the exception of a very few, have been disposed of. These were civil and criminal actions.'

His Honor expects to return to Dawson early next month. The health of Mme. Dugas, which has been a cause of anxiety, has improved very much during the past few weeks.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

COUNT ARCO DENIES THAT MARCONI HAS A UNIVERSAL MONOPOLY.

New York, Feb. 4.—A 'Herald' special cable from Berlin says: Count Arco, well known as a partner in the Slaby-Arco wireless telegraph system, has given a highly interesting interview to a correspondent of the Berlin 'Tageblatt.' He expressed great doubt as to transatlantic communication being satisfactorily established, owing to the difficulties of keeping up a continuous and perfectly distinct series of waves, as would be necessary. He stated that, in view of the number of stations along the coast, this would be impossible on account of their interfering with one another. Asked about Mr. Marconi's claim of a universal monopoly, Count Arco replied: 'In this Mr. Marconi has not yet succeeded. At present there are a hundred and sixty land and floating stations of the Marconi system, while there are a hundred and ten of ours. If we add to these, the Siemens-Braun and a few of the French methods in use, we find the Marconi stations outnumbered.'

Count Arco denied that the Marconi system prevailed even upon British warships, it having been found too expensive, and having been condemned by Captain Jackson. As for the system adopted by Mr. Marconi with commercial ships, his company supplied the apparatus and a telegraphist, but charged 'ivepence for each word sent and received. Count Arco said that the attitude of the United States was neutral, that country being willing to test all systems. At the coming conference on wireless telegraphy it should be insisted upon, he added, that any station called should reply. That was imperative in the name of humanity. For instance, in cases of ships in distress at sea, there should be an agreement upon the matter of the installation of international stations at the most important points on the globe.

A GREAT SCHEME

PROPOSED BASIS FOR CHURCH FEDERATION IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 2.—For the past three months efforts have been put forth to find a basis of united action between the Protestant churches of this city. In November the Rev. J. F. Jingling, of Liverpool, addressed the Ministerial Association, and afterwards a resolution was presented by the Revs. E. Thomas and Robt. Herbison, in favor of a federal council. This was referred to a committee, whose report has just been adopted by the Ministerial Association and recommended by them to the several churches, with a request that in accordance with the scheme representatives be appointed, The adopted report is as follows:—

1. The time has now come when the spirit of fraternal unity existing in common with some of our churches requires an appropriate organ for its expression and development.

2. The essential unity of conception concerning the nature and work of the church is such that these churches, disclaiming any desire for self aggrandisement of each other's expense, should avow the principle of mutual co-operation and support.

3. The reciprocal influences which have hitherto operated to the enriching of the churches would be even more effective if given the opportunity of larger and closer intercourse.

4. The present position of our country imperatively demands the utmost economy in the organization of the Christian forces.

Therefore, it is recommended—

1. That a body be formed to be known as The Ottawa Council of Federated Churches, taking cognizance of the city and vicinity of Ottawa.

2. That all churches or pastoral charges which are prepared to accept the above stated principles shall on such acceptance be entitled to representation on the council by the pastor and one other representative for each hundred members.

3. That the council elect as officers a president, vice-president and sec.-treasurer, who, with four others shall form an executive committee.

4. That the council shall meet once in six months, and at such other times as the executive shall think desirable.

5. That the special objects before the council shall be: —

a. To aid in the most economical organization and the most effective direction of the Christian forces of the federated churches by:—

1. Considering any matters brought before it concerning proposed sites for new church buildings.

2. Organizing united action of an evangelistic nature.

b. To revive the social and moral condition of the district, and to secure unity of thought and concerted action on matters of common interest.

c. To prepare the way, by study of the problems involved, for the yet closer union of the denominations.

The essential features of this scheme are:—

1. A council of churches, not of clergy.

2. Purely consultative functions, but with the moral force of a representative body.

3. An organ entitled to voice the general Christian community embraced within its scope, in regard to any moral or social problem.

4. The co-operation of individual charges, so that the ultimate union of the corporate bodies will not find the local bodies unprepared and unfamiliar with the problem.

MR. HALPENNY RESIGNS.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION OUTLINES PROGRAMME FOR ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the general committee of the Sunday School Union of the Province of Quebec was held at the home of Mr. R. H. Buchanan, chairman, 142 Metcalfe street, on Monday. The business of the meeting consisted of the preparation of a programme for the annual meeting to be held in Emmanuel Church on Feb. 19 and 20, and the presentation of the annual report of the secretary, and also that of the treasurer, both of which were received and adopted.

The annual meeting will consist of three sessions, all open to the public, but each having a special phase. The first session to-morrow evening, will be devoted to 'The superintendent in his school.' There will be three ten-minute papers by leading city superintendents, followed by thirty minutes' discussion, open to all. Mr. C. T. Williams, president of the Montreal City Superintendents' Union, will preside. Following the above, Mr. Alfred Day, of Detroit, Mich., general secretary of the Michigan State Sunday School Association, will give an address on 'The big boy problem.'

The second session, on Friday afternoon, will be especially for pastors. The question, 'What does the Sunday School afford the pastor?' will be discussed by Mr. Day, and be followed by a 'Round Table' conference on 'The pastor in relation to his Sunday School,' conducted by the general secretary, the Rev. E. W. Halpenny. The questions for discussion will be furnished on separate slips and have been submitted by various pastors of the city and other places. The Rev. E. I. Rexford, president, will preside.

At the closing session on Friday evening Mr. Day will speak on 'Soul power in Sunday School teaching.' Reports will be presented in brief by the secretary and the treasurer, and normal diplomas will be presented to graduates.

An announcement that came as a surprise to the majority of those present on Monday was the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Halpenny, who has occupied the position of general secretary of the union for four and a half years. Mr. Halpenny stated that he had accepted a call to the position of general secretary of the Indiana State Sunday School Association, and he wished to be released from his present engagement on March 31, so as to assume the duties of the new office on April 1. Mr. Halpenny's resignation was accepted in accordance with his request.

The Rev. Mr. Halpenny is an Ontario man, coming from Russell county. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Church as a probationer in 1892. He did mission work on the Gatineau river, Wright county, in the vicinity of Kingston, and in the town of Chapleau, Ont. In 1895 Mr. Halpenny came to Montreal and entered the Wesleyan Theological College, where he took the regular theological course. He was received in full connexion in 1898, having been previously ordained. He spent a term in the Bible Normal College, Springfield, Mass., and on his return to Montreal was engaged as general secretary of the Quebec Sunday School Union, with the permission of his Conference. His new field of labor is in the very centre of the strongest section of organized Sunday School work on the American continent, and opens to him a very large and promising sphere of usefulness. He will direct his work from Indianapolis, the capital of the state, his offices being at 316 Law Building, in that city.

DOMINION ALLIANCE

QUEBEC BRANCH TO CELEBRATE ITS TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.

The regular meeting of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance was held on Friday evening, with the president, Mr. S. J. Carter, in the chair. It decided to hold the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Alliance on Thursday, Feb. 24, next, at which the Rev. Dr. Chown, of Toronto, will be the speaker at the evening session. It was unanimously decided to request the Rev. Mr. Huxtable to accept the secretaryship of the Alliance, in the place of Mr. J. H. Carson, resigned. Other business of ing finally adjourned.

GRAVE ROBBERY

DR. ALEXANDER, OF INDIANAPOLIS, NOW ON TRIAL.

Indianapolis, Feb. 6.—In the trial today of Dr. J. C. Alexander, in the grave robbery cases, two shrouds found by the detectives in the Central College were introduced. A seamstress identified one as having been made for Mrs. Catherine Doehring, whose body was stolen from the German Catholic cemetery.

Samuel Martin, a negro, was the first witness, and testified that he met Dr. Alexander at the latter's office in June, 1902. The doctor told him he wanted from seventeen to twenty subjects for dissection, and would pay $30 each. Martin said at this meeting Dr. Alexander told Cantrell, the leader of the gang, that he would watch the death returns at the Board of Health, and notify him. The first trip was in July, when, with Cantrell and the others, he went to the Anderson Cemetery and secured the body of Glendore Gates and handed it over to the Central College. The next day Alexander paid him $10. When the second body was secured, he said, Dr. Alexander told him it was not a good one, because it was mangled by the cars. He received only $5. Witness detailed the sale of several more bodies to the doctor. On one occasion the gang went to a cemetery, but failed to get a body, because they were chased away.

GENNARO RUBINO

THE ITALIAN ANARCHIST WHO ATTEMPTED TO ASSASSINATE KING LEOPOLD ON TRIAL.

Brussels, Feb. 6.—The trial of Gennaro Rubino, the Italian anarchist, on the charge of attempting to assassinate King Leopold, on Nov. 15, by firing three shots at His Majesty while the latter was returning from the cathedral here, after attending a Te Deum, in memory of the late Queen Henrietta, was opened to-day in the Assize Court. Large crowds gathered in the vicinity of the court, to which only the witnesses, lawyers and reporters were admitted. A detachment of police of considerable strength maintained order.

Rubino replied volubly to all interrogations, and whenever he uttered the word 'anarchy' he raised his voice as though exulting in his connection therewith. The prisoner bitterly assailed modern society as the cause of all evil, declaring he only attempted to take the life of the King because the latter was the highest representative of society. Rubino added that he had intended going to Italy for the purpose of making an attempt on the life of the Italian monarch, but he did not have sufficient funds. During the course of the prisoner's examination it developed that he left the Italian army because his officers persecuted him.

Rubino posed as a hero throughout his examination. He declared he gloried in his crime, and in the course of his denunciation of society exclaimed: 'I am not the accused. It is you and the whole of your rotten society, which keeps labor in slavery that stands accused before me and the anarchist party, and we condemn you to death.'

The prosecution included in the indictment a letter from Rubino to a socialist newspaper, published in London, justifying the murder of Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish premier, who was assassinated at Santa Agueda, on Aug. 8, 1897, by an Italian anarchist, and stating that he, Rubino, had contemplated killing King Edward on Nov. 25.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

YOUNG ENGLISH LADIES KEPT VIRTUALLY PRISONERS IN A SYDNEY 'SCHOOL.'

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 5.—A sensation was caused at Sydney yesterday by the news that a number of refined English ladies, who had been living in what was supposed to be a school for education in colonial life at Sydney, had appealed to Mayor Crowe for assistance and had made their escape from what was more a prison than a school. Miss Hagen, one of the young ladies, who is a daughter of Dr. Hagen, professor of Owen College, Manchester, gives the following account of her experience: 'Early last autumn an advertisement appeared in leading English papers to the effect that a school for English girls desirous of being instructed in life suitable for the colonies, had been established on the farm of Captain Horsfell, situated in Westmount (a suburb and district opposite Sydney). The advertisement promised instruction in market gardening, dairying and also in English, French and Latin, dancing, and in fact everything that young ladies desirous of living in Canada would require to know. Names of prominent people were given as references, including that of the Agent-General of Canada. I and a number of other English ladies decided to go to Sydney to attend the school. We came and for a month things went well although there was not the faintest pretence of keeping school. Later we girls were left to what proved to be the far from tender mercies of Captain and Mrs. Horsfell. Our education in colonial life consisted in doing all the work of house and farm, caring for cattle, poultry, sawing wood and carrying water. We were told that if we went to Sydney without leave we would be driven out of the house. Capt. Horsfell insulted us. At last we kept to our rooms and did not venture down-stairs except in couples. Finally we managed to smuggle a message to the Rev. A. R. Woodroof, English Church minister, and to Mayor Crowe, stating the position and asking for help. On Tuesday we made our escape.'

Halifax, Feb. 6.—The exposure of the method in Captain Horsefall's school for English girls at Sydney has caused great excitement there. A lawyer now has the case in hand and promises to make it interesting for the captain, in an endeavor to recover some of the money paid. Mayor Crow stated that he had been consulted officially by some of the English ladies, and had written to Captain Horsefall, but that the latter had refused to restore any money paid to him. The matter will be brought to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture by one of the members of the Dominion Parliament for the county.

MORRIS ROBINSON

TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF THE CANADIAN WHO FOUNDED MODERN LIFE INSURANCE.

New York, Feb. 2.—The tablet erected to the memory of Morris Robinson, by the Canadian Society of New York, at 56 Wall street, was unveiled to-day by his granddaughter, Miss Harriet Duer Robinson, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The tablet is situated on the spot where on Feb. 1, 1843, Mr. Robinson established a modern life insurance business. The tablet, under the Canadian coat of arms, bears the inscription :—

To the Memory of
MORRIS ROBINSON,
A Canadian,
Born in Nova Scotia, September, 1784,
Cashier of the Bank of the United States.
Who as the First President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,
Established, on this spot.
The Business of Modern Life Insurance on the American Continent,
February 1st, 1843.
This Tablet Erected by
The Canadian Society of New York,
February 1st, 1903.

HORSE DEALER ARRESTED.

HE IS HELD IN GUELPH FOR EMBEZZLING $1,700 FROM A ST. LOUIS FIRM.

Guelph, Ont., Feb. 6.—James Watson, a horse buyer, who was arrested in Toronto last week, on a charge of embezzling $1,700 from Campbell & Co., horse dealers, of St. Louis, Mo., was brought up before Judge Chadwick here yesterday, and remanded for a week, pending extradition proceedings. The charge is two years old, but, during all that time Watson has been hunted throughout western Canada until he was finally run down while out driving with two companions near Toronto. Watson was first heard of in Guelph, and extradition papers were taken out here, but before they could be served Watson had disappeared. He was afterwards traced to Lindsay, Orillia, Bowmanville, Petrolea and numerous other places, but always managed to give the police the slip until arrested last week.

A BAGSTER BIBLE FREE.

Students of the Bible as well as Sunday-school teachers, will appreciate the offer that the publishers of the 'Weekly Witness' are able to make. This is the offer: A Bagster Bible, printed in large clear type (long primer) bound in a handsome limp black leather cover, with round corners and gilt edges, containing in addition to the Old and New Testaments 158 pages of valuable Bible helps, a concordance of 85 pages, alphabetical index of 34 pages, 13 colored maps, 17 pages of illustrations, and other aids to Bible study, will be given for three subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each (two of them being new), or for five renewal subscriptions at one dollar each, or for a club of ten at eighty cents each.

MACEDONIA.

It is Believed the Threatened Revolt will be no Cry of 'Wolf!' This Time

THE OUTCOME MAY BE THE ANNIHILATION OF THE TURK.

London, Feb. 5.—The probability of the maintenance of peace in Europe beyond the next few weeks is less than the probability of war. This grave conclusion is the deliberate judgment of statesmen and private observers alike who are acquainted with the latest developments in the crisis in the near east. There have been perennial war scares over the Balkan question for many years until diplomatists as well as the world at large have come to regard the cries of wolf with indifference. It is impossible to belittle the alarming nature of the present situation.

The 'Times' to-day does not exaggerate when it says: 'Every European chancellerie is aware that there is most imminent danger of a revolt in Macedonia on a totally different scale from the usual spring disturbances, and an opening up of questions that may lead to a struggle the limits and issues of which a wise man will not pretend to forecast.'

The preparations of the Macedonian revolutionary committee for a general rising in the spring are so extensive that it is impossible to keep them secret, and it is impossible to offset them except by a large army and campaign arrangements.

It is only necessary to point out the main features of the situation in order to demonstrate the imminence of the peril. The Sultan's atrocious misgovernment of Macedonia, despite all warnings and protests, has at last aroused both the Christian and Ottoman populations to revolt. The Bulgarian Government has given formal assurances that it will do everything in its power to avoid interference in the coming quarrel. It is quite beyond its power, as all concerned know, to prevent Bulgarian people from crossing the frontier and making common cause with the Macedonian revolutionists. Servia also professes its intention to stand aloof, but there also is no government strong enough to keep the country long out of the field after the fighting begins.

It will naturally be inquired how it happens that the European concert, which especially champions the rights of the Macedonian Christians, has allowed the crisis to reach a point of such danger that now it is probably too late to avoid an outbreak of the much-dreaded conflagration. It would have been much better, as the 'Times' observes, if Europe had taken the whole population under its protection, instead of only the Christians, inasmuch as the Ottomans are suffering equally from the atrocious misrule of the corrupt governing class.

It would be unfair perhaps to question the sincerity of the efforts which Russia and Austria, as the powers chiefly concerned, are now making to avoid the crisis. None know better than the authorities of these powers how futile at this late day must be the measures on which they have agreed. It has been decided to press upon the Sultan certain reforms, the principal being the appointment of a Christian governor of Macedonia, with practically full powers. This concession, if it could be offered to Macedonia as an accomplished fact, even at this late day, might avert a revolution. The concert of Europe, as has been many times demonstrated with appalling consequences, is a useless machine for any emergency requiring prompt action. Moreover, Abdul Hamid has successfully resisted its efforts more than once, even when it was unanimously in earnest. It is almost hopeless to attempt to wring adequate concessions from him now in time to induce the Macedonians to abandon their revolutionary programme. It is clear that he is fully understood by the powers proposing these reforms, as Russia and Austria have already begun massing troops on the frontier for a campaign, which they consider inevitable early in the spring.

The only object, apparently, of the recent announcement of the scheme of reforms by Count Lamsdorff, the Russian foreign minister, is to throw the blame for war upon Turkey. This is rather a flimsy way to evade responsibility. There has been ample warning of the present crisis. Why were not the proposed reforms forced upon the Sultan's acceptance months ago, when they would have served to avert the now almost inevitable revolution? Russia will certainly be accused in the present situation of permitting the long dreaded crisis in the near east to arise in revenge for the temporary check to her Asiatic ambitions by the Anglo-Japanese alliances. There is no doubt that the Czar will endeavor to divide the spoils of war with Austria. Russian troops are now massing along the Roumanian frontier. Austria is pouring troops into Bosnia, ready to advance at a day's notice, through the Sandjak of Novi Bazar. The Sultan himself is by no means idle. He is preparing to put down in his usual savage fashion any rebellion in his dominions.

There is no doubt of the result, however. If while struggling with the revolting provinces Abdul Hamid is confronted by the troops of Russia and Austria, the Turk will at last be driven out of Europe. But what would be the effect of a Russian seizure of Constantinople? A few years ago it would have been the signal for a general European war. This is less probable to-day. But to again quote the 'Times,' a wise man will not pretend to forecast the limits and issues of the questions which would be opened up. Great Britain might now content herself with full sovereignty in Egypt and the Nile valley. All the powers would strenuously oppose her further aggrandizement, but what about the demands Germany and France would certainly make for a share in the Turk's spoliation?

ACTION OF TURKEY.

Constantinople, Feb. 4.—Turkey has obtained an advance of £70,000 Turkish on the tobacco regie receipts. The money will be devoted to paying the contractors for the army in Macedonia. The contents of the French yellow book on affairs in Macedonia have pessimistically affected the Turkish officials. The Turkish ambassador at Paris has been summoned home to make an explanation.

FEELING IN LONDON.

New York, Feb. 5.—While the Venezuela affair still has precedence as the leading foreign question, says the London correspondent of the 'Tribune,' there is a general feeling in Fleet street that it will speedily be overshadowed by the Macedonian question. A formidable insurrection against the Turks is expected in the early spring by nearly all writers who are following the course of events in the Balkans. Predictions of a similar nature have been made year after year, but never with equal confidence since the preliminary stages of the last war between Russia and the Porte. The Turkish Government clearly expects trouble, and the Russian and Austrian Governments also dread a movement from Bulgaria, which they cannot control, since they cannot agree upon a joint policy.

THE LONDON PRESS.

London, Feb. 6.—The 'Daily News' this morning starts an agitation on the Macedonian question. It publishes a three-column letter from its 'special commissioner' at Dubnitze, Bulgaria, describing in great detail alleged Turkish atrocities, as related by fugitives there. The correspondent declares that three thousand refugees from Macedonia have fled to Bulgaria on that account. Similar stories have been current in pro-Macedonian organs for weeks past.

The 'Times' correspondent at Vienna also discusses the question, and says the situation between the powers is viewed with apprehension, especially as uneasiness prevails concerning Germany's supposed sympathetic attitude towards Turkey, and the publication of the Austro-Russian programme is awaited with impatience as being a possible lever for the prevention of trouble.

THE GRACELAND DISASTER.

ENGINEER, IN LOOKING AFTER A LEAKY ENGINE, MISSED THE DANGER SIGNAL.

Plainfield, N.J., Feb. 3.—A coroner's jury was chosen to-day for the inquest on the collision a week ago between a Philadelphia express and a local near Graceland on the Central Railway, of New Jersey, when twenty-three persons were killed or fatally hurt and fifty badly injured.

The coroner told the jurors they were to decide how John Currie met his death, and enquire into the cause which led to it. This they proceeded to do.

Dr. Westcott was recalled to read the statement made to him by James Davis, the engineer of the Reading express, who died from injuries received. Dr. Westcott said he obtained the statement from Davis on the evening of Jan. 28. It is as follows:—

'I started from New Jersey, going west, at 6.13 p.m., with a leaking steam chest, which had been cracked for a month or so. Steam in large quantities was escaping and it was necessary for me to shut down the steam to see the tower signals. I said to the fireman: "We must go carefully in order to see the signals." We arrived at Elizabeth two minutes later. Between Cranford and Westfield the front injector broke and jumping up to put it back I missed my signal after passing Cranford. I saw the Westfield station and the passenger train within sixty feet of it. I applied the emergency brakes and knew no more until I found myself in the back of the cab with a car seat upon me and fire all around me. I am thirty-four years of age and have been an engineer for twelve years.'

The statement was sworn to by Davis before Dr. Westcott as commissioner of deeds.

A similar statement made by Davis to the chief of police of Plainfield, was also put in.

David H. Deeter, master mechanic of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway at Philadelphia, testified that he knew that there was a leak in Davis's engine, but that the escape of steam was not sufficient to obstruct the engineer's view. The leak, he said, was on the left side of the engine, while the engineer's post was on the right. He said that the engine had been in the shop for repairs, but came out in first-class condition.

Thomas H. Foertsch, foreman of the New York division of the Philadelphia & Reading, testified that the engine had been used to haul a milk train, but was as fast as any engine on the division. He knew there was a crack in it, but did not think it serious.

An adjournment was taken until Thursday afternoon.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

DUE TO OVERWORKED BRAINS, SAYS A RAILWAY WRITER.

A writer in the 'Railway and Locomotive Engineering,' says the majority of railway accidents are due to overworked brains, and, likewise, the overloaded engine is productive of the most failures. An engineer with an overworked brain is not only a dangerous risk to the public but a financial loss to the company. The writer claims that the overloading of locomotives, in a good many cases, compels an engineer to be on the road for twenty-five and thirty hours without rest. He argues that by reducing the loads the railway companies would make more revenue because their trains, instead of running ten miles an hour, as at present, could run twenty miles an hour, which would enable the freight cars to double their revenue and give the employees proper rest. There would also be fewer accidents.

NEW COASTING LAW

IT WILL NOT APPLY TO PACIFIC COAST VESSELS.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 7.—A private message from Mr. John McDougall, commissioner of customs, says the new regulations which prevent Canadian freight being transported between two Dominion points in vessels other than those permitted in the Canadian coasting trade on pain of seizure, will not apply to the Pacific coast.

THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

THE HON. EMILY KINNAIRD SPEAKS OF THEIR CONDITION.

The Hon. Emily Kinnaird and Miss Edge, who are visiting Canada as representatives of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission were in Montreal last week. Miss Kinnaird is a sister of Lord Kinnaird, and it was her mother, the late Lady Kinnaird, who established the society half a century ago. The Zenana Bible and Medical Mission is the oldest British women's society working specially for the women of India.

'People,' said Miss Kinnaird, in the course of a few minutes' conversation with a 'Witness' representative the other day, 'do not realize the immensity of the population of India. Perhaps the most impressive way of stating it for the benefit of women is to say that of every five women in the world, one is an Indian.

'Then, as to the condition of all these millions of women, I think these remarks of Rudyard Kipling are striking. He says: "The matter with this country is not in the least political, but an all-round entanglement of physical, social and moral evils and corruptions all more or less due to the unnatural treatment of women. So long as the system of infant marriage, the prohibition of the remarriage of widows, the life-long imprisonment of wives and the withholding from them of any kind of education as rational beings continues, the country cannot advance a step."'

'But the women themselves, do they want to learn?' was asked.

'Some of them do,' Miss Kinnaird said. 'And this question of educating the women of India is a very urgent one. There are 6,000,000 educated native men, and not one-third of a million of the women are at all literate. A few of the men are beginning to want their wives to acquire European ways, and in that way they are being brought under educational influences.'

Of course, none but women can work among the women of India. 'Fifty years ago,' Miss Kinnaird said, 'it was considered doubtful if one could gain admittance to a single zenana, and now the difficulty is to fill the places to be visited.'

In visiting the zenanas, one has to keep in mind the superstitions of the people, so as not to unconsciously give offence. For example, the shadow of the visitor must not be allowed to fall on the food of the family, or it will be defiled. A book must not be handed to the woman for whom it is intended, but thrown down for her to pick up, to avoid the touch of one of another 'caste.' But the medical missionaries are changing that. The Indian women find that the touch of the lady physician brings healing, not contamination, and they lose credence in that superstition.

'One sometimes hears it said,' Miss Kinnaird observed in conclusion, 'that it is a pity to disturb the established order of things. India is disturbed already, and must be so by contact with western peoples and civilization. What the mission wants to do is to give the women of India something constructive to build upon when the old system is changed, and they go out from their seclusion.'

A business meeting of the Women's Presbyterian Missionary Society was held on Wednesday in Crescent Street Church, at which the reports of the auxiliary societies were read. Later, Miss Edge, of the Zenana Bible Mission, Bombay, principal of a girls' school and Fellow of Bombay University, addressed the society. She spoke of the unity with which the missionaries of various denominations worked together in India, and of the great responsibility of Christians throughout the British empire to India. The Hindoos, she said, are Aryans like ourselves, and so related to us by blood. They are naturally very intelligent. They are not a race easy to evangelize. It will take all our powers to deal with the problems there. All the evils of child marriage and widowhood are bound up with their religion, and so cannot be dealt with directly by the government. Their religion is a mater of patriotism, and they are as a race opposed to Christianity. For this reason it is to be expected that they will soon start girls' schools of their own and take their children from the mission schools. At present female education is largely in missionary hands, and now is the time to improve the opportunity. The society has now 75 schools in India. There are purdah schools, where the teacher and pupils sit on opposite sides of a curtain; zenana schools, where no man or boy may ever enter; boarding schools, etc Education is carried on in both English and native languages, and among all classes of both European and native races. There are ten schools in Bombay, all in rented buildings, and all overcrowded. The society needs $100,000 to build its own schools, the Indian Government having promised a similar amount in recognition of the civilizing power of the schools.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

CATTLE MAY NOW BE SHIPPED OVER THE C. P. R. THROUGH MAINE TO ST. JOHN.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—An order-in-council was passed at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet sanctioning the shipment of cattle over the Canadian Pacific Railway to St. John, New Brunswick. Since the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the New England States the shipment of cattle over the C. P. R. short line was forbidden because of its passing for a short distance through Maine. Evidently the authorities here and in the Old Country are perfectly satisfied that there is no longer any danger involved in cattle traversing this route. The order prohibiting the export of Canadian cattle via Portland still stands.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO

ARGENTINE ANIMALS MAY SOON ENTER BRITISH PORTS.

London, Feb. 3.—As a result of the conference to-day between the Hon. Mr. Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture, and Senor Dominguez, the minister of the Argentine Republic to Great Britain, British ports will be thrown open to cattle from the Argentine Republic, which have heretofore been excluded.

QUARANTINE TO BE REMOVED.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Dr. D. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who has returned here from Boston, where he superintended the fight against the foot and mouth epidemic, said to-day that about three thousand animals have been slaughtered in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and New Hampshire, and that the indemnity the government has paid the owners aggregates over a hundred thousand dollars. He said that unless new cases develop it is probable that most of the quarantine restrictions now existing will have been removed in about sixty or ninety days.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—An 'Evening Telegram's' cable from London says: 'The Board of Agriculture, after having made special enquiries at Washington, is satisfied that there is not any danger from the proximity of the foot and mouth disease in Maine. In consequence of these enquiries it is expected that the Canadian Government will give explicit approval and the Board of Agriculture will remove the embargo on the transport of cattle over the G. T. R. route to Portland, Me., and the C. P. R. to St. John.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

ANNUAL CONVTNTION WAS HELD IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—The Patrons of Husbandry met yesterday in annual convention, Mr. Jabel Robinson, M.P., the president, in the chair. The annual address of the president dealt particularly with tariff questions and railway freights on agricultural products, which were claimed to be very unfair. There was a vigorous discussion as to the best means of opposing the various associations which are urging the increase of the tariffs, and the whole question will likely be again discussed to-day by a special committee. The difficulty in regard to freight rates also came in for some hot shots, and it was decided to appoint a delegation to proceed to Ottawa and urge the government to make good the promise made to appoint a railway commission to fix the tariff on agricultural products.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Some interesting resolutions were passed by the Patrons of Husbandry at their concluding session yesterday. Resolutions were adopted asking the Dominion Government to establish a system of free rural mail delivery; expressing the opinion that all assessable wealth be equally assessed; the property of railways, telegraph and telephone companies to be in equal proportion to farm property; urging upon the government the necessity of appointing a railway commission with power to regulate freight and passenger rates; protesting against increased duties on agricultural implements; and that subsection 'C' of section 4 of Fruit Marks Act be repealed as it seriously hampers trade by exacting what it is impossible to perform.

LACK OF FARM HANDS

ONTARIO DIRECTOR OF COLONIZATION DOUBTS THE ACTIVITY OF DOMINION AGENTS.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—The scarcity of farm hands was the topic of an all afternoon discussion at the York County Council meeting yesterday, and in order to obtain further information, Mr. Thomas Southworth, director of colonization, was asked to speak. He said they were entirely dependent on the Dominion Government for the supply of immigrants. The Dominion government owns the unsettled lands of the North-West, but not those of Ontario, so they sent the majority of their new arrivals there. Ontario was entirely dependent upon Mr. Preston, in England, to send the men required. 'We need about ten thousand,' he said, 'but there are few coming, and we are not getting the co-operation from the Dominion government that we ought to get. He had his doubts whether the Dominion agents are as active in our behalf as we believed them to be.'

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CANADIAN HORSE BREEDERS

THEY URGE THAT A DUTY OF $30 PER HEAD BE IMPOSED ON INFERIOR AMERICAN STOCK.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—The protests that have been made by the Shorthorn and Clyde breeders against the admission of inferior breeding stock from the United States were crystallized into a definite resolution at the meeting of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association yesterday. The Dominion Minister of Agriculture is advised that the Association considers it in the interests of Canadian breeders that the import of such animals be placed on the same basis as the exportation of Canadian animals to such countries, and that $30 per head be imposed.

ENGLISH SETTLERS

THE INFLUX TO CANADA IS LARGELY DUE TO THE FAVORABLE VIEW OF AMERICAN FARMERS.

New York, Feb. 6.—A 'Tribune' despatch from London says the principal colonial question, outside of South Africa, is the British emigration movement to Canada. Mr. Preston, the Canadian commissioner, says that it has already become almost unmanageable under existing conditions, and that the Canadian Government will need to make special arrangements for supplying a largely increased number of townships in the North-West Territories, and for taking care of settlers in transit. He admits that the invasion from the Western States has been a convincing argument in favor of the British movement, and asserts that, while comparatively few Scotchmen seem interested, thousands of English and Welsh emigrants are applying for passage to the new lands which American farmers have pronounced promising.

WM. REDMOND RELEASED.

THE IRISH M.P. LEAVES KILMAINHAM JAIL.

Dublin, Feb. 3.—Mr. William Redmond, M.P., who was sentenced last year to six months' imprisonment because he refused to give bail in $1,000 for future good behavior as the result of an alleged incendiary speech at Wexford, and who was arrested at Kingstown and taken to Kilmainham jail, on Nov. 4, was released this morning, although he had only served half his term. In an interview Mr. Redmond said:—'I do not know why I am released, but I certainly do not thank the government, who have kept me in jail for three months for really nothing.'

Mr. Redmond added that he stood by every word of the speech for making which he was imprisoned, and said there would be no real peace in Ireland until Dublin Castle shall have been cleared out from top to bottom.

OTHER M.P.'S RELEASED.

Dublin, Feb. 4.—John Roche, the Irish member of parliament, was liberated yesterday from Galway jail. Mr. Roche was sentenced on Sept. 30 to six months' imprisonment with hard labor under the Crimes Act, for inciting boycott of land owners.

London, Feb. 3.—The remaining imprisoned Irish members of parliament, William Duffy and John O'Donnell, with several members of the Land League, will be liberated forthwith. This amnesty coincides with the return to Dublin Castle of the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Dudley, and his popular wife.

FREIGHT TARIFF ON FRUIT.

ONTARIO ASSOCIATION DISCUSSES THE SUBJECT.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—The vagaries of the freight tariff on fruit were thoroughly discussed last night by the transportation committee of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. The meeting was an informal one, but was thoroughly representative. The needs of the fruit growers, so far as freight rates are concerned, were crystallized in the form of a report which will be submitted for consideration to the united transportation committees of the different agricultural societies of Ontario at their meeting to-morrow.

AN IDEAL NEWSPAPER

DR. PARKHURST'S LAUDABLE SCHEME FOR NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 3.—Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst declares that he is meeting with the support of millionnaires in a project to provide an ideal daily newspaper for the public, to be issued in New York city. How far he has gone with the details of the scheme he refuses to say, but he asserts that there is every prospect for success.

A SEA PLAGUE

FISHERMEN IN CHINA STARVING ON ACCOUNT OF IT.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 5.—Along the entire coast of Izee, China, fishermen are in terrible want and dying from starvation, owing to what the fishermen call plague in the sea, which comes every fifty years in that section. All seaweed turns white and dies, and all living things in the sea by which the people of the section exist, escape into the deep ocean or die of the sea plague.

ON THE WAY TO BRITAIN

MR. SMART AND PARTY OF FARMERS WILL TELL OLD COUNTRY FOLK ABOUT CANADA.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—The Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. Smart, left to-day for England in connection with the plan for an aggressive immigration campaign in the British Isles, intended to bring before the farming classes there the advantages of the Canadian West for agriculture. A party comprising several of the best-known and most successful farmers of Western Canada will tour the United Kingdom to publish in every district the news that success awaits all who will devote their attention to agriculture in the Dominion. Following is the list of those who have undertaken this work on behalf of the Canadian Immigration Department:—Messrs. J. A. Metcalfe, Westbourne; James Dale, Boldur; D. R. Noble, Blyth; K. Murchison, Souris; A. T. Whiting, Qu'Appelle; A. Stewart, Moosomin; the Rev. J. L. Brown, Manitou; S. L. Head, Rapid City; W. Lothian, Pipestone; Hugh McGillivray, Cottonwood; John Dougan, Conmee; Joseph Hagerty, Stony Beach; T. G. Pearce, Agricola; John Templeman, Shoal Lake; R. G. Simpson, Rosser; H. C. Wellams, Kildonan; W. F. Sirrett, Neepawa; R. J. Tallmay, Wapella; R. K. Smith, Maskawata; W. Kendall, Morden; Eli Williamson, Indian Head; Captain I. Leece, Holmfeld; John Cowan, Pilot Mound; C. J. Thomson, Virden; Robert McCartney, Buffalo Lake; John Forsyth, Glendale; Thomas Howden, Qu'Appelle; Robt. Giles, Prince Albert; John Killer, Indian Head; Jas. Graham, Roseberry; W. Wainer, Moosomin; C. G. Helliwell, Brandon; Arthur Killburn, Neepawa; John Nicholson, Dauphin; W. W. Fraser, Emerson; J. E. Turner, Stonewall; Lyle Lawrence, Lilyfield; Robert Hall, Brandon; N. Wolverton, Brandon; W. T. Johnston, Wawanesa; Robert Rorke, Pipestone; J. W. Breakey, Souris; J. Y. Bambridge, Souris; Peter Campbell, Carman; W. Fulton and D. McVicar, Portage La Prairie.

MAINE BEARS RAMPANT

REMOVAL OF THE BOUNTY ON DEAD BRUINS RESULTS IN TOO MANY LIVE ONES.

Bangor, Me., Jan. 31.—The Maine Legislature at its present session will be called upon to decide which is the more important, the life of a human being or that of a bear. The legislature four years ago repealed the law providing for the payment of a bounty of $5 each on bears, because it had been represented that the game was becoming scarce, and that when it came to fun and excitement, any sportsman would rather kill one bear than a dozen deer.

Since the bounty was removed bears have been rapidly increasing, so that people living in remote regions have begun to circulate petitions for the restoration of the bounty. In sections where bears abound sheep raising has been abandoned by many farmers. The bears eat up the flocks, and it is a matter of record that a yoke of two-year-old steers were recently killed and eaten by bears in the town of Wesley. In the town of Byron, it is said, last fall twenty-seven sheep were thus destroyed.

Some women and children are afraid to go into the back lots to pick berries. Bruin is also hated by orchardists, because he not only steals all the sweet apples, but breaks off limbs as large around as a man's arm. The country people feel that they ought not to suffer all this simply in order that plenty of bears may be raised to furnish sport for visiting sportsmen. They are asking the legislature, accordingly, to restore the bounty.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

MR. E. H. LEHMAN, OF NEW YORK, THE FIRST AMERICAN TO MERIT ONE.

New York, Feb. 3.—Mr. Eugene Heitler Lehman, a private tutor of 416 West 118th street, has learned officially from friends in Yale that a Cecil Rhodes scholarship in Oxford University has been given to him. He is the first American to receive a scholarship.

Mr. Lehman was born in Pueblo, Col. His father was the late Moritz Lehman, a wholesale dealer in leaf tobacco of that town. Young Lehman was graduated from the Centennial High School at Pueblo in 1898. He then attended the Colorado University, and won the Griffin gold medal in his freshman year for oratory. He was graduated from Yale last June. During the course he was one of five who won the Ten Eyck prize for oratory.

DR. PARKIN IS NOW CONFERRING WITH SOUTH-WESTERN UNIVERSITIES.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 6.—Dr. G. H. Parkin, of Toronto, Ont., who represents the trustees under the Cecil Rhodes will to decide upon the method by which free scholarships to Oxford University are to be awarded, has held a conference here with the presidents of the universities of the south-west. A tentative arrangement was completed and a man from each of the states and territories will be sent to Oxford in 1904 under the terms of the will. The conference recommended that the president of each state or territorial university should appoint two or four heads of educational institutions in each state who, with himself as chairman, shall constitute a committee of selection.

PRINCESS AND GIRON SEPARATE.

Geneva, Feb. 6.—The legal adviser of the former Crown Princess of Saxony has made the following announcement: 'M. Giron will leave Geneva this evening for Brussels to join his family. He has broken off all relations with the Princess in order not to impede the reunion of the Princess with her children.'

ANTI-TRUST BILL

Passed by Congress Unanimously.

INFLUENCE AT WORK TO PREVENT RATIFICATION BY THE SENATE.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 7.—By a unanimous vote the House to-day passed the anti-trust bill. The closing chapter was devoid of excitement. The bill as passed requires corporations 'hereafter organized' to file returns covering its articles of incorporation, financial composition, conditions, etc., with the Inter-States Commerce Commission on penalty of being restrained from engaging in inter-state commerce, and prescribes penalties for false returns, etc. The commission is given authority in its discretion to call for similar returns from existing corporations doing an inter-state business. The commission is given power to compel the answer to questions, and a fine not to exceed $5,000 is imposed for failure to obey the commission in this respect. Rebating by carriers is made punishable with a fine of not less than $1,000, and corporations violating the provisions of this section are forbidden the use of the instrumentalities of inter-state commerce. Carriers are prohibited from knowingly transporting articles produced, manufactured or sold in violation of the Sherman Act. In cases of prosecutions no person is to be excused from testifying on the ground that such testimony would tend to incriminate him, but for such testimony the witness is not to be prosecuted. The federal circuit courts are given jurisdiction in cases of violation, and it is made the duty of the district attorneys to institute proceedings to prevent violations, and individuals damaged by violations are given authority to sue.

It can be stated by authority that unless anti-trust legislation at least reasonably satisfactory to the administration is enacted at the present session President Roosevelt, on March 5, will call an extraordinary session of the fifty-eighth Congress. The President himself has told members of Congress of his desire and of his determination in this regard. It is understood that the announcement was direct and unqualified.

It is further stated that the determination of the President was reached only after careful consideration of the strenuous efforts that are being made to defeat any anti-trust legislation by Congress. These efforts have covered a wide range. They were characterized to-day by one prominent Republican leader, to quote him directly, 'as the most remarkable of which I have had personal knowledge during my public life.'

These efforts culminated during the past thirty-six hours, it is now declared, in direct appeals from the Standard Oil Company, through its president, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, to members of the Senate not to enact any anti-trust legislation at this time.

No less than six United States Senators have received telegrams signed 'John D. Rockefeller,' urging that no anti-trust legislation be enacted. It has not been possible to obtain a copy of these despatches, which, it can be said, are practically identical. Substantially they read as follows:

'We are opposed to any anti-trust legislation. Our counsel, Mr. ——, will see you. It must be stopped.'

As stated, these telegrams—and it must be clear that only the substance, and not the exact wording is here given—were signed 'John D. Rockefeller.'

Yesterday morning counsel for the Standard Oil Company arrived in Washington and called immediately upon members of the Senate, as indicated in the telegrams. He did not remain long.

Scarcely had he made known his business than he was informed a bit curtly that his presence here was undesirable, and he left with an intimation that he had better return to New York.

During the afternoon information concerning the receipt of the messages leaked out, and became the subject of some quiet cloak-room discussion at the Senate. The news also reached the House, some of the prominent representatives learning the gist of the despatches. Then it became known that this was not the first time the Standard Oil Company, through its attorneys, had endeavored to influence legislation in Congress at this session. The attorneys of the company, it was stated, had opposed vigorously the enactment of the measures submitted by Attorney-General Knox to the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee. Subsequently, when what is known as the Littlefield bill was reported to the House, it can be said on the best authority, that the Standard Oil Company's counsel began to devote their opposition particularly to the Nelson amendment to section 6 of the Department of Commerce bill—the amendment which contains practically the publicity features of the Knox anti-trust bill. They did not want that incorporated in the measure, and, it is said, used their utmost efforts to prevent its favorable consideration. They were unsuccessful, as the bill, with that amendment, was agreed upon unanimously to-day by the conferees of the two branches of Congress.

The action of the conferees was received, it is understood, with satisfaction by the officials of the administration, as it is regarded as a long and essential step toward the kind of anti-trust legislation that both the President and Attorney-General Knox believe will be effective. It is this legislation particularly that the Standard Oil Company so vigorously objects to, and which it hoped might be headed off or emasculated through the appeals made to senators before it reached the stage of actual passage.

It is said by authority that the administration hopes that the Elkins Rebate Bill, which was passed by the Senate this week, will be passed also by the House. While this measure, too, is opposed by those who are in favor of no trust legislation, the special opposition to it does not come from the Standard Oil Company, because it is explained that that corporation has grown beyond any effects the enforcement of such legislation might have upon it. The President, it is understood, regards the Elkins bill as essential to a rounding out of the administration's plan for anti-trust legislation, and it is believed by those in close touch with him, and with the condition in Congress, that it yet may be enacted into law.

To-night the efforts being made to defeat or emasculate pending anti-trust legislation formed the subject of some animated conferences. Indeed, the subject is likely to be developed in some detail in Congress. One of the recipients of the telegram signed 'John D. Rockefeller' said: 'No such formidable weapon ever has been put in the hands of one man by another in a legislative contest as was put in my hands by the sender of that telegram. If necessary, I will rise in my place in the Senate and read it. Then we will see whether any votes are to be recorded against the legislation at which these efforts are being directed.'

An attempt was made to see Mr. J. D. Rockefeller and other officers and directors of the Standard Oil Company, but they could not be reached.

Mr. John D. Archbold, through a messenger, when told of the despatch, said he had not seen Mr. Rockefeller in several days, and knew nothing of such a report.

MR. ROCKEFELLER NOT SEEN.

New York, Feb. 8.—An effort was made to-day to see Mr. John D. Rockefeller in regard to telegrams purporting to have been sent by him to various senators, but at his home he sent out word by a servant that he 'begged to be excused.'

THE DREYFUS CASE

A NEW DOCUMENT FAVORABLE TO THE CAPTAIN MAY CAUSE REVIVAL.

Paris, Feb. 3.—There is talk of a revival of the Dreyfus case in a manner aiming at the rehabilitation of the former prisoner of Devil's Island. The fact that the story emanates from the 'Liberté,' a Nationalist organ, its object apparently being to throw odium on the government, prevents its ready acceptance, but the story is attracting considerable attention. According to the 'Liberté' the Ministry of War, by negotiating with a spy, has obtained a document constituting what is termed a new fact, proving the innocence of Dreyfus. The matter will be brought before the Chamber of Deputies my M. Jaures, a Socialist, who intends to produce the document, or a copy of it, and General André, the Minister of War, will then declare it to be authentic.

JUDGES SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED WITH FORGED DOCUMENTS.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The story printed by the 'Liberté,' a Nationalist newspaper, that there was new evidence in the Dreyfus case which would show that the ex-captain was wrongfully convicted by the court at Rennes, is attracting considerable attention. The 'Agence Fournier' to-day asserts that M. Jaures, the Socialist vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, has proof that secret documents were communicated to certain of the judges of the Rennes Court, and that consequently a verdict would be annulled. The 'Agence' says further that these documents were forgeries. The person who communicated them to the judges is a general, and a former minister of war. It is added that parliament will be called upon to investigate the matter and prosecute him.

M. JAURES THREATENS TO TELL ALL HE KNOWS ON THE SUBJECT.

London, Feb. 7.—The 'Times's' Paris correspondent writes that M. Jaures, Socialist deputy, in the newspaper 'Petit Republique,' announcing his intention of throwing more light upon the Dreyfus case, says: 'I defy my adversaries to oppose in parliament the free and loyal utterance of the truth. I shall there declare it on my personal responsibility, without exaggerating and without extenuation.'

The correspondent, quoting the French proverb 'Tout verite n'est pas bonne a dire,' deprecates anything like a reopening of the Dreyfus case, which, he says, would be playing a game with the deadly enemies of liberal institutions.

HILL OF TARA

THE HISTORIC SITE SOLD AT AUCTION FOR $18,500.

Dublin, Feb. 5.—The historic hill of Tara was sold at auction to-day, and realized the sum of $18,500. The purchaser was a lady whose name was not announced.

Until the sixth century, Tara was the chief seat of the Irish kings, and a pillar six feet high is still pointed out as the coronation stone. Then it was also the Druids' headquarters and the site of King Cormack's splendid court.

The last important gathering on the hill of Tara was in 1843, when a gigantic meeting was held there under the auspices of Daniel O'Connell, who urged the repeal of the union.

The hill of Tara is in County Meath, Ireland, 21 miles north-west of Dublin. It was famous in the early history of the country as the site of a royal residence.

The ancient assembly of Tara was held at the beginning of November, every third year, and was a sort of parliament, at which all the nobles and principal scholars of Erinn met to institute new laws or to renew and extend old ones, and to examine, to compare, and to correct the national annals and history of the country.

TEN CENTS A TON

THIS RISE IN FREIGHT RATES ON SOFT COAL WILL MEAN A GAIN TO THE RAILWAYS OF FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—Under the lead of the Pennsylvania Railway, freight rates on bituminous coal will be advanced April 1 ten cents a ton to tidewater points, or about seven percent, taking the average on the entire traffic. This means that during the ensuing year the carrying railways will together take from consumers of soft coal east of the Allegheny Mountains at least five million dollars more for freight money than the present rates would yield. To a like extent the companies will increase their receipts, if the tonnage holds the same.

PREMIER ANSWERED

Strong Utterances by the Alliance and Methodist Secretaries.

HON. G. W. ROSS'S LOGIC HELD TO COMMIT HIM TO THE ONTARIO LIQUOR ACT.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—The Hon. G. W. Ross made this reference to the prohibition question in his address at the North York Liberal convention:

'We gave you a Liquor Act, which would have been successful had certain differences of opinion amongst the temperance people themselves not prevailed. The Act did not carry. The great bulk of temperance men trusted us and supported us, but some did not do the fair thing, and used their best efforts to defeat the government that was putting them in a position to get what they wanted. That is not the way to play the game. Had they succeeded in that, and defeated the government, where would they have been? They opposed us, yet did not move to help the temperance cause. If the temperance people do not want me they can vote me out of the government; that is their privilege. We are going as far as we can to enact such laws as we think best to further public temperance and morality. We are not going to be revolutionary on this or any other question. You may attempt so much as to destroy the temperance cause. I trust we will do right. All that has been done for the temperance cause has been done by the Reform party. We will try and get the happy medium with the same honesty and decision with which we risked our political lives at the last election with the Liquor Act, when the very men who should have helped us opposed us.'

Toronto, Feb. 5.—Mr. Ross's arraignment of the prohibitionists in his speech at the North York nomination has greatly stirred the temperance workers. Mr. W. Munns, who it is understood will be announced as an independent prohibition candidate for the constituency, said to the 'Witness' correspondent:

'Mr. Ross has given the prohibitionists a slap in the face and it is now their duty to show that they mean business.'

The Rev. Dr. Chown, secretary of the Methodist General Conference Committee on Temperance and Moral Reforms, said: 'Mr. Rosss complains of the lack of support from temperance people. The temperance people have simply tried to give the Premier the right kind of followers. They opposed at the general elections only such candidates as would hinder him in a forward movement. In every instance where the Liberal party put up men who could command the conscientious convictions of the temperance people they were most happy to render them every assistance. They hoped that the leadership of Mr. Ross would have been exercised to secure for their suffrage such Liberal candidates as would have advanced the cause to which they stand pledged. We can assure Mr. Ross that he has but to announce and carry out a policy abreast of the moral convictions of the province and supporters will spring up from every side, and give him a long lease of power. Failing this there is nothing left for prohibitionists but to continue the course they have adopted of electing men to the House who will be exponents of their convictions, whether these men happen to sit on the right or left hand of the Speaker.'

The secretary of the Ontario Alliance impales Mr. Ross with his own logic. Mr. Spence says: 'It is true certain temperance men were disaffected to the government because of the unfair conditions of the referendum but the Premier admits that the great bulk of temperance men voted for the bill. The Premier admits that the bill has enough supporters in the community to have made it law. He says he will do right. The temperance people have asked what they think is right. One therefore may assume that the Liquor Act he submitted is the happy medium he has in view, else he would not have adopted it. All we ask is that he carry out his promise to do right, to enact the legislation that will best further the interests of temperance and morality. I presume that in his view the Liquor Act meets that requirement.'

NORTH YORK

THE HON. E. J. DAVIS RE-NOMINATED BY THE LIBERALS.

Newmarket, Ont., Feb. 4.—The Hon. E. J. Davis was yesterday afternoon unanimously re-nominated by the Liberals of North York at a mass meeting held at Newmarket, and he at once accepted the nomination. Mr. Davis's was the only name presented. The Hon. G. W. Ross, premier of Ontario, and Sir William Mulock were present, and addressed the gathering.

THE HON. MR. FOSTER'S POLICY.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—The Hon. Geo. E. Foster has issued an address to the electors of North Ontario in which he claims he has always advocated a distinctively Canadian policy calculated to develop and build up Canadian interests, promote Canadian unity, and inspire the people with a warm and healthy Canadian patriotism. He believes in the employment of Canadian labor and the investment of Canadian skill and enterprise and capital in our own country under conditions that will give them a reasonable advantage over all others in the present keen and world wide competition to which they are subject. He says, 'Canada for the Canadians' in its highest and truest sense, is his motto and will be his watchword if elected to parliament.

PERSONATORS SENTENCED.

St. Thomas, Ont., Feb. 3.—His Honor Judge Bell, of Chatham, to-day pronounced sentence in the three cases of personation and ballot-stuffing committed here on Dec. 4, in the Liquor Act Referendum. Robert Foster, for impersonation, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the common jail without hard labor, and to pay a fine of four hundred dollars. Henry Branton and William Walsh were each sentenced to a year's imprisonment for attempted ballot-stuffing. None of the men are in the city.

AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Two charges laid by temperance workers against persons alleged to have voted twice in connection with the Referendum on the Ontario Liquor Act on Dec. 4, were investigated by Judge John Deason, of Pembroke, to-day. O. Lefebvre, Nelson street, was convicted and sentenced to six months in jail and fined $100. J. B. Hollingsworth, veterinary surgeon, pleaded guilty to voting twice on his own name. He did so, thinking he could vote in every ward in which he had a vote. The judge reserved sentence until a decision is handed out by the High Court in a similar case in Western Ontario.

Toronto, Feb. 6—Application was made at Osgoode Hall to-day to include in a prohibition order already applied for, the sentence imposed by Judge Bell, of Chatham, on the St. Thomas impersonators. The application was originally made to prohibit the judge from proceeding with the cases on the ground that he had no jurisdiction in Elgin. Since that application, he has sentenced the prisoners. Judgment was reserved.

THE REFERENDUM

OFFICIAL RETURNS GIVE MAJORITY FOR OF 96,207.

Toronto, Feb. 2.—The official returns of the Referendum vote on the Liquor Act as published in this week's 'Gazette,' are:—For, 199,749; against, 103,542. Total, 303,291. Total names on list, 596,934. Majority for, 96,207.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

IT WILL OPEN ON MARCH 4.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—It was semi-officially announced at the Parliament Buildings on Saturday that the legislature would open on Wednesday, March 4. One of the ministers said that the cabinet had not fixed the exact date yet, but would do so this week, and that March 4 would be the day.

LOCAL OPTION

AFTER HALF A CENTURY OF PROHIBITION, SEPARATE COMMUNITIES IN VERMONT MAY NOW DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES.

White River Junction, Vt., Feb. 3.—The advocates of local option carried the state to-day, and, after half a century of prohibition, the cities and towns of Vermont will, after March 1, be permitted to decide whether or not intoxicating liquors shall be sold in those communities.

The total vote, with four small towns missing, is 30,671 in favor of a license law and 29,068 opposed, a majority of 1,603 for the law. The missing towns gave a total vote of less than 300 at the last election. It is a coincidence that Vermont voted for prohibition in 1853 by 1,500 majority.

The question before the voters to-day was whether a high license local option law, passed by the last legislature, should be accepted or rejected. The law was to take effect on March 1, should the people to-day accept, as they did, and Dec. 1, 1906, should it have been rejected to-day, giving the two legislatures sitting in the meantime the opportunity of repealing it. The big cities and towns decided the question to-day. The cities of Burlington, Montpelier, Rutland, St. Albans and Barre, with the village of Bennington, rolled up a majority of 6,391 in favor of the law, a total that the 200 little communities were entirely unable to overcome.

FURTHER RETURNS GIVE A MAJORITY OF 995 FOR HIGH LICENSE.

Burlington, Vt., Feb. 5.—Further returns of the vote on the liquor issue in Vermont on Tuesday give the total vote cast for high license as 30,634; for prohibition, 29,649; majority for license, 995.

IRISH LAND BILL.

IT WILL OCCUPY MUCH OF THE TIME DURING THE COMING SESSION.

New York, Feb. 7.—The 'Tribune's London correspondent says:— The Cabinet met yesterday to discuss the business of the coming parliamentary session. It is tolerably easy this year to forecast the chief features of the legislative programme to be embodied in the King's speech. The Irish Land Purchase Bill and the London Education Bill will be the principal measures that the government will introduce, and between them they are likely to monopolize a considerable part of the session. Sir Anthony Macdonell, Under-Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. John Atkinson, the Irish Attorney-General, have been associated with Mr. George Wyndham in the preparation of the Land Bill. All three men have more liberal views about Ireland and its distresses than they are usually credited with, and in Ireland it is fully believed that the bill as drafted is a good one.

GEN. URIBE-URIBE DEAD

THE FAMOUS COLOMBIAN OFFICER TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

Kingston, Ja., Feb. 8.—The British steamer 'Para,' which arrived here today from Colon, brings the news of the suicide on Jan. 30 of the former Colombian revolutionary general, Uribe-Uribe. General Uribe-Uribe published a letter on Dec. 12, advising Colombia to await the lapsing of the Panama canal concession in 1904, which would leave the Colombian Government a free hand in the matter of the canal. The reports brought by the 'Para' indicate the possibility of another revolution in opposition to the Panama canal treaty.

YOUNG PLEADS GUILTY

HE IS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

New York, Feb. 9.—William Hooper Young to-day pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, in his trial for the killing of Mrs. Anna Pulitzer. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

BLOWN TO PIECES

MINER KILLED AT THE EXTENSION MINE, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 8.—Walter McAlpine, of this city, was blown to pieces as a result of an explosion of dynamite at the Extension mine, where he was employed as a lighter. He had a stick of dynamite in his hand, when it exploded.

THE CANADIAN SENATE

SIR WILFRID LAURIER IS URGED TO APPOINT NO MORE OLD MEN.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—Representations are coming in to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues from various quarters that the government should appoint no more old men to the Senate, that the country's interest and the Liberal party's interest too would best be served by the selection of men of middle age, whose mental and physical energy is still at its best.

CANADIAN SUPPLIES

A DENIAL IN THE REICHSTAG RE A CONTRACT FOR MEAT FOR THE ARMY.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 9.—An 'Evening Telegram's' special cable says:—'Reuter's Berlin correspondent wires that it is denied in the Reichstag that contracts have been concluded with a Canadian firm for the supply of meat to the German Army and Navy, and they regard as a legend the report that large quantities of Canadian wheat were being imported into Germany. Count Posadowsky said that Canadian wheat was only imported at the autonomous tariff rate of five marks. Regarding flour from Canadian wheat, he said it was impossible to determine the country of origin. Everything, however, was being done to prevent illegal or unauthorized importation from Canada.'

FABULOUS WORTH

RADIUM IS SOLD AT THE RATE OF $900,000 PER POUND.

London, Feb. 9.—In connection with an article on radium and the price of that extaordinary metal, a correspondent writes to one of the newspapers:—'I am selling pure radium bromide at 8 shillings per milligram, which is equal to £400,000 per kilo.' This is about $900,000 per pound. Scientists are the only purchasers.

KING MENELIK

HE EXPELS THE FRENCH RESIDENT FROM ABYSSINIA.

London, Feb. 7.—A despatch to a news agency from Rome says reports have been received from Addis Abeba, Abyssinia, that King Menelik has broken off relations with M. Le Garde, the French resident, and expelled him from the capital. M. Le Garde is now quartered twenty miles from Addis Abeba.

AN EMBEZZLER

NEW YORK POST-OFFICE OFFICIAL HELD.

New York, Feb. 8.—Bryan Winters, for seven years in charge of the customs bureau at the post-office here, was arrested on a charge of embezzling money belonging to the United States. The alleged theft is over eight thousand dollars and the time extends over seven years. Collector Stranahan was the complainant. Winters was held in $10,000 bail by Mr. Shields, commissioner, for trial, examination being waived.

FLOODS IN SCOTLAND

THE RIVER CLYDE OVERFLOWS AND CAUSES MUCH DAMAGE.

Glasgow, Feb. 9.—The River Clyde burst its banks at five o'clock this morning and inundated the industrial district of Rutherglen, where a dozen extensive works were flooded to the depth of several feet. The main road was ten feet under water and many houses were rendered uninhabitable. Several residential districts south of Glasgow also were flooded. The damage done was very heavy. The rain-swollen rivers have submerged miles of the country. Elsewhere in Scotland traffic on the railways has been stopped, bridges have been swept away and houses have collapsed. Thus far no fatalities have been reported.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN

THE 'TIMES' EULOGIZES HIS RARE DIPLOMACY.

London, Feb. 5.—The 'Times,' in an editorial article eulogizing Mr. Chamberlain's brilliant and unique work in South Africa, says: 'When the old diplomacy sniffs in a superior manner at the new the public won't forget to ask: "When did a representative of the old school get himself bumped, jolted, and broiled for days together in order to reach the bedrock of a problem and remove the misunderstandings obstructing a solution?"'

AMNESTY AT THE CAPE

SIR GORDON SPRIGG WILL REVISE LIST OF PRISONERS IN THE JAILS.

London, Feb. 3.—A despatch from Bloemfontein to the 'Westminster Gazette' says it is learned that Sir Gordon Sprigg, Premier of Cape Colony, on his return to Capetown, will revise the list of prisoners in the various jails. After eliminating those who have committed ordinary crimes, he will recommend the granting of amnesty to the rest.

CHRISTIAN DE WET

HE AND EXTREME PARTY PRESENT AN ADDRESS TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN, WHICH IS REJECTED AS INSULTING.

Bloemfontein Feb. 6.—Mr. Chamberlain to-day had a two hours' conference with a deputation of Boers of the Extreme party, including Mr. Christian De Wet. The deputation presented an address, which it is understood, Mr. Chamberlain rejected, at the same time rebuking the delegates for presenting it. He regarded it as insulting, inasmuch as it impugned the good faith of himself and the government.

Christian De Wet accused the government of contravening the terms of the Vereeniging agreement, especially as regards the amnesty, and he requested that the terms of peace should be incorporated in a law. The feuds between the Boer parties have become very strong, particularly between the brothers, Christian and Piet De Wet. The latter headed a deputation of loyalist Boers to the colonial secretary, Christian De Wet holds steadily aloof from the loyalist section. He is credited with wanting to tear up the Vereeniging treaty, and begin afresh.

KRUGER'S HEALTH

REPORT THAT HE IS IN A SERIOUS CONDITION.

Amsterdam, Feb. 6.—The friends here of Mr. Kruger, the former president of the Transvaal, have received a despatch from Mentone, which states that Mr. Kruger's health is entirely shattered, and that the end is not far off. The events of the last six months have so affected Mr. Kruger that his recovery is hopeless. He has frequently received spiritual ministrations.

MURDER IN NEW YORK

ROBBERY WAS EVIDENTLY THE MOTIVE.

New York, Feb. 8.—Louis Mandel, a dealer in old iron, was murdered to-day in his office in East 23rd street, his skull being crushed by blows struck with a heavy iron bar. He was found unconscious a few minutes after the assault and died in the hospital.

The murder is supposed to have been committed by an Italian known only as 'Joe,' who was employed by Mandel, and was the last person seen with him, and who has since disappeared.

Robbery was evidently the motive of the crime, as the desk at which Mandel was sitting when he was struck was rifled, and his gold watch and chain and diamond pin were taken. The murderer overlooked a large sum of money which Mandel had in an inner pocket.

According to the statement of Jas. Murphy, also employed in the iron yard, Manuel reproved the Italian for neglecting his work, and ordered him to go and wash a waggon. The Italian complied, grumbling, and Murphy went to his breakfast. On his return he found Mandel unconscioue on the floor of the office, and the Italian missing.

CROWN ATTORNEYS

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL OF HAMILTON PROTEST AGAINST THEIR HAVING PRIVATE PRACTICE.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 9.—The local Trades and Labor Council has decided to protest to the Ontario Government against Crown attorneys being allowed to carry on a private practice. The ground on which they protest is that when the Toronto Street Railway men went on strike some time ago they sought advice from Crown Attorney Curry, and found that he was acting for the company. The same thing happened in Kingston, where Crown Attorney Whiting prosecuted the employees of the Locomotive Works, who were on strike, when, they say, he should have defended them. The council also recorded its approval of the Dominion Government's action in removing H. M. Murray, immigration agent at Glasgow, Scotland, who furnished the Gurney Company, of Toronto, and the Kingston Locomotive Works with strike breakers.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD SAILS.

New York, Feb. 9.—Lord Charles Beresford sailed on Saturday for England, by the SS. 'Saxonia.'

DOWAGER EMPRESS.

Report to the London 'Standard' That She is Dead

THE TRUTH WILL NOT BE KNOWN UNTIL AFTER THE NEW YEAR'S OBSERVANCES.

London, Feb. 5.—A despatch to the 'Standard' from Tien-Tsin, says that private reports indicate an unusual state of things at the Imperial palace at Pekin. It is suggested that the recent rumor of the death of the Dowager Empress may possibly be true, but that the news is being suppressed until the completion of the New Year observances.

AMERICAN LENIENCY.

DR. COLTMAN SAYS IT WILL RESULT IN TERRIBLE MASSACRE IN CHINA.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 5.—Dr. Robert Coltman, jr., for six years private physician to Li Hung Chang; for the last seventeen years physician to the Imperial Chinese Court at Pekin, and author of 'The Fall of Pekin, or the Yellow Crime,' has just returned from the capital of the Chinese Empire and is visiting Los Angeles. Until the recent closing of the Imperial University of Pekin—the suspension of which had not been generally announced—Dr. Coltman occupied the chair of surgery in that institution, and long experience has familiarized him with Chinese internal affairs.

Dr. Coltman declares that the civilized world soon will be face to face with another Chinese uprising, worse in its consequent atrocities than were the recent outrages that caused all Christendom to shudder. Dr. Coltman says:—

'Another anti-foreign uprising is forging in China and the onslaught is imminent. The havoc will be terrible. The whole responsibility for this next and fast approaching slaughter in Pekin will rest upon the allied powers and especially upon the United States, for the lenient manner in which China was dealt with after the outrages of the last uprising. The foreigners now in Pekin are virtually without protection and when the attack comes, the American Legation will be the objective point for the first rush.'

JESUITS MAY RETURN

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR FAVORS THE REPEAL OF THE ANTI-JESUIT LAW.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—The German Government has decided to re-admit the Jesuits, who since July, 1872, have been excluded from Germany. Chancellor von Bulow, in the Reichstag to-day, said he would use his influence to instruct the Prussian members of the Bundesrath to support the repeal of the anti-Jesuit law so far as to permit individual German and foreign Jesuits to reside in Germany, but not to allow the founding of Jesuit chapters, which, the Chancellor believed, the confederated governments would not accept. The Chancellor's announcement caused a sensation.

It was reported early in December last that the government had promised the leaders of the Centre party that it would no longer oppose the readmission of the Jesuits, provided that party supported the government's tariff bill.

The majority of the Reichstag undoubtedly will support the re-admission when the Bundesrath submits the necessary bill.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

COL. PRIOR MENTIONS A FEW THINGS HIS PROVINCE EXPECTS FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Col. Prior and Mr. Eberts, Attorney-General of British Columbia, leave for the west on Friday. To the 'Witness' to-day Col. Prior said: 'We have yet a couple of matters of provincial concern to urge upon the attention of the Ottawa Government. We want an extension of the railway system on the coast and are especially anxious to see the construction of a road through Southern British Columbia from the Kootenays to the sea and from Kitamaat Arm and from the Yellow Head Pass down to the coast cities. British Columbia is ready to grant financial assistance to see these undertakings carried through and we want the Dominion Government to do the same. This point I am pressing upon the federal ministers before I go west.'

LORD CARRINGTON

A POSSIBLE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—A 'News' special cable says:—Lord Carrington has been elected president of the National Liberal Club, a post that has been vacant since the death of Mr. Gladstone. Lord Carrington was once governor of New South Wales, and is an intimate friend of the King. He is a possible Governor-General of Canada.

THE FRENCH SOLDIER

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES VOTES TO SUPPLY HIM WITH WINE.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day continued the discussion of the army budget. The sitting was chiefly noticeable for the check sustained by the minister of war, Gen. Andre, and the budget commission over an amendment providing for an increase in the credits of $240,000 for the purpose of supplying the troops with wine. This amendment, in spite of the opposition of Gen. Andre and the commission, was adopted by 322 votes to 213.

The main argument of the proposer of the amendment was that the campaign in China proved that soldiers supplied with wine showed more endurance than those who only drank water.

Another amendment to increase the credits by $1,000,000 in order to improve the soldiers' rations was also adopted by 387 votes to 160. After the passing of several provisions of the army budget, further discussion was postponed and the House adjourned.

FOR SAVING LIFE

LADY MINTO PRESENTS MEDALS TO SEVERAL OTTAWA CITIZENS.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—At the annual meeting of the Ottawa Humane Society this afternoon, Her Excellency the Countess of Minto presented medals to local people for bravery in rescue, and attempted rescue of drowning people. Mr. Thos. Fortune received a medal donated by Lady Grant; Mrs. H. May, medal by Mrs. Rosenthal; Mr. W. D. Headley, medal donated by Mrs. Justice Gwynn; Mr. Lyman Armstrong, medal donated by Mrs. Gilmour; Mr. John Galvin, medal donated by Mrs. Hiram Robinson, and Mr. Harold Budreo, medal donated by Mrs. E. C. Whitney.

Lady Minto was escorted to the dais by Mayor Cook, and was presented with a beautiful bouquet of roses by the society.

BRIDGE WHIST

A CRUSADE IN LONDON AGAINST THE EVILS OF THE GAME.

London, Feb. 5.—A satire on the society chase for 'Bridge,' lately written by Mr. George Russell, has initiated a crusade, which is gradually developing. Clergymen in the West End are beginning to denounce from their pulpits the evils of the game as generating a gambling spirit, especially among society women. Many stories are current of heavy sums won and lost by members of society. In an interview, Mr. Russell declared that it was impossible to exaggerate the evil influence of the game. It was transforming social life and destroying the taste for healthful outdoor games. Week-end visits to country houses now resolve themselves into orgies of 'Bridge.' Play goes on day and night, Sunday included. The game seems to have taken a firmer hold upon women than men, and as it is not a game of chance, but of skill, the more experienced win. Mr. Russell suspects some individuals in exalted society of living on their winnings.

POPULATION STATISTICS

ONTARIO REPORT ON BIRTH-RATE.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—The report of the Registrar-General of the province, which was made public yesterday, shows there is again a decline in the birth-rate. In 1901-02 the births totalled 46,061, as compared with 46,126 in the preceding year. In fifteen of the counties of Ontario there was a slight increase in the birth-rate, but in twenty-eight there was a decrease. As for the birthrate in the cities, Ottawa alone showed a satisfactory increase in keeping with the total increase of population. Marriages increased 928 and deaths decreased 114, as compared with the preceding year.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOLS

AN ORGANIZATION TO BE FORMED FOR PLACING THEM ON MORE EDUCATIONAL LINES.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—A national organization for the reformation of the American Sunday-school along modern educational lines, and the general improvement of religious education through all agencies will be effected at a convention to be held in this city next week. The new organization is designed to fill the same place in religious education that the National Educational Association does in secular. Over six hundred delegates from universities, colleges, churches and Sunday-school organizations in the east and middle west are expected.

RUSSIA ACTIVE

TROOPS ARE BEING HELD IN MARCHING ORDER.

Moscow, Feb. 6.—It is stated that the commanders of the western and southern military districts have been ordered to hold parts of their forces in readiness for marching order. Commissariat, stores, guns and ammunition are being busily accumulated at Odessa and Sebastopol.

Sebastopol, Feb. 6.—Among other significant enquiries sent here from Odessa by the Russian Admiralty and War Offices are requests for exact information as to the troop-carrying capacity of the volunteer fleet, and the number of readily available ships belonging to the Russian Steam Navigation Company. The answers sent say that each volunteer transport is capable of carrying 6,000 to 9,000 men on the short Black Sea trip. The War Office has also called for a schedule of the exact steaming times of the various ships from Sebastopol to Bourgas and from Odessa to Bourgas. The mention of the Roumanian port of Bourgas is indicative of the whole purpose of the enquiry.

PASTOR'S GOWN

QUARTERLY BOARD OF DOMINION METHODIST CHURCH, OTTAWA, APPROVES ACTION OF THE REV. DR. ROSE.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The quarterly board of the Dominion Methodist Church have again endorsed the wearing of the gown by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Rose.

A deputation composed of Messrs. W. B. Taggart, John A. Brouse, Joseph Metcalf, J. Courtney and Dr. Liddle waited upon the board on Friday evening, and presented the following petition:

'At your meeting in November you passed a resolution approving of the wearing of a pulpit gown by the pastor of our church. Pursuant to that action, our pastor, at the request of a few members of the church, has worn a gown. This has proved to be an offence to many of the congregation, and caused disunion and bad feeling in our church where harmony ought to prevail.

'In view of the injury that is being done to the church without any compensating benefit, we, the undersigned pewholders and members of the Dominion Church, respectfully request you to reconsider your former action, and rescind said resolution.

'We assure you this by no means represents the entire number of those who are opposed to the innovation. Many have expressed their approval of our action, and are opposed as we are to the action taken by your board.

'Your vote upon this petition is the most important you have ever been called upon to record. Your decision will have far-reaching effects upon the Methodist Church throughout Canada.

'Our petition contains the signatures of life-long Methodists who love their church and glory in the simplicity of her services.

'We are persuaded that no sufficient argument in favor of the innovation has or can be presented to induce you to sanction the continuance of the wearing of a gown by our pastor.

'Believing you are anxious to do what will be in the best interests of our church and reminding you of your personal responsibility, we humbly present our request.'

The petition was signed by 169 members and pew-holders in the church. Among the names were: Edward Hall, M. C. Edey, James Henderson, William B. McAlister, Alexander Fraser, W. H. Liddle, Joseph Metcalf, Thomas Askwith, John A. Brouse, C. B. Taggart, W. J. Campbell, John Gould, R. H. Conley, Ald. A. E. Sanderson, William Chipman, George A. Beattie, D.D.S., Frank Williams, Robert McCullough, G. E. Hanna, T. Gilmour, A. Pratt, Samuel Chimes, A. Pratt, M. C. Odell, J. O. Gates, John T. Fotheringham, William Birkett, Horace Pratt, William Zark, A. E. Bradbury, J. Courtney, R. H. Crain, C. Rase, E. Adams, W. H. Crain, C. Rase, E. Adams, W. H. Graham, D.D.S., Rinaldo McConnell, Percy J. Lee and 133 others.

GOWN APPROVED.

After the deputation retired, the matter was discussed at length, and by a vote of 19 to 9 the wearing of the gown was confirmed.

The following resolution was also carried by a vote of 27 to 1:

'Resolved, that we, the members of the quarterly board of Dominion Methodist Church, in view of certain reflections and insinuations against the fairness and integrity of our pastor, the Rev. Dr. Rose, which have been published in the press and elsewhere, desire as a board to express our unqualified confidence in Dr. Rose as a gentleman, pastor, spiritual adviser and Christian minister.'

STRIKE IN HOLLAND

CESSATION OF RAILWAY BUSINESS WILL TAKE PLACE IF PROJECTED BILL BECOMES LAW.

Amsterdam, Feb. 6.—Railway shares fell heavily on the Stock Exchange here to-day, when the decision of the railwaymen to inaugurate a general strike was announced. As a precaution against further strikes, soldiers of the classes of 1901 and 1902 who are at present on furlough, have been called to arms, and the reserves have been ordered from Rofterdam.

The Hague, Feb. 6.—As a result of the recent strike of railwaymen on the state railways, the Dutch government has decided to introduce a bill in Parliament prohibiting railway servants from going on strike. The association of railway servants has decided to institute a general strike when the bill becomes law.

NEWFOUNDLAND MEN

ADMIRALTY FIND THEIR ADMISSION TO NAVAL RESERVE A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 6.—Captain Spain, of the Royal Navy, commanding the Canadian cruiser fleet for the protection of the fisheries, arrived here today on board the training ship 'Calypso,' to study the working of the Royal Naval Reserve. The Canadian government intends to establish a similar force among the fishermen of the Canadian Maritime Provinces, and will adopt the Newfoundland scheme as a model. It is now admitted by the British Admiralty that the Newfoundland reserve is a complete success.

EDNA LYALL DEAD

THE FAMOUS AUTHORESS PASSES AWAY AT EASTBOURNE, ENG.

London, Feb. 9.—Edna Lyall, the authoress, died to-day at Eastbourne, from pneumonia, following an attack of influenza.

Miss Ada Ellen Bayly ('Edna Lyall'), the authoress, was the youngest daughter of the late Robert Bayly, a barrister of the Inner Temple, and granddaughter of the late Robert Bayly, bencher and treasurer of Gray's Inn. She was educated at Brighton. Among her most famous works were:—'Won by Waiting,' 1879; 'Donovan,' 1882; 'We Too,' 1884; 'In the Golden Days,' 1885; 'Their Happiest Christmas,' 1886; 'Knight's Errant,' 1887; 'Autobiography of a Slander,' 1887; 'A Hardy Norseman,' 1889; 'Derrick Vaughn, Novelist,' 1889; 'To Right the Wrong,' 1892; 'Doreen, the Story of a Singer,' 1894; 'How the Children Raised the Wind,' 1895; 'Autobiography of a Truth,' 1896; 'Wayfaring Men,' 1897; 'Hope, the Hermit,' 1898.

New York, Feb. 3.—The Rev. Ellis Ballou, cousin of President Garfield, and at one time his private secretary, is dead, at the Lord Mission, of which he was superintendent. He was seventy-six years of age.

London, Feb. 6.—Lady Henry Gordon-Lennox, who had been seriously ill for some time past, died at her residence in this city to-day.

Vienna, Feb. 6.—Ralph Milbanks, British Minister plenipotentiary here, died suddenly to-day from heart disease.

Perth, Feb. 4.—Mr. W. Lees, ex-M.P.P. for South Lanark, died yesterday. He was a farmer and mill owner. He was a member of the county council from 1856 till 1880, and warden for three years. He was first returned to the legislature in 1879, and was re-elected at the general elections of 1883 and 1886. He was a Conservative.

DAUGHTER OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Elizabeth Young Ellsworth, the eldest child of the late Brigham Young, the Mormon chief, is dead at her home in Lewisville, Idaho, aged 78 years. Mrs. Ellsworth was born in Port Byron, N.Y., and accompanied her husband across the plains with the second company of Mormons, in 1847. She leaves four children, 37 grandchildren and 47 great grandchildren.

IN HER 115TH YEAR.

Stratford, Ont., Feb. 4.—Mary Ann Mills, said to be the oldest woman in Canada, died at her home in Woodham, on Monday afternoon. She was in her 115th year, having been born in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, on Oct. 18, 1788. Up to within a few months ago she was very bright and active.

JOURNALIST DEAD.

Chicago, Feb. 7. — H. B. Woodbridge, a well known newspaper man, is dead, at St. Paul, Minn., of consumption. He was formerly city editor of the Chicago 'Times,' city editor of the New York 'Sun,' and telegraph editor of the Omaha 'Bee.' Mr. Woodbridge was 40 years old, and a native of Vermont. He was a son of the late United States Senator Woodbridge, of that state, and was a graduate of Dartmouth College.

DEATH OF DR. YOUNG.

Dr. W. H. D. Young, surgeon dentist, died on Friday last of congestion of the brain, at the age of 53 years. He was a graduate of McGill College and practiced his profession for many years at No. 694 Notre Dame street, succeeding his father, who also practiced at the same place for a long time. Dr. Young leaves four children to mourn his loss.

DEATH OF CAPT. W. ROSS.

Capt. William Ross, retired sea captain, and a gentleman of means which he used for quiet goodness in many ways, passed away at his home, 4139 Dorchester street, Westmount, on Saturday evening, leaving a widow to mourn her loss. Captain Ross was born in Thurso, Scotland, and was in his seventy-fifth year. For many years he was commander in the service of the Allan Steamship Company, he having followed the sea from his earliest days. He had sailed the seas in every part of the globe, and his reminiscences, when he could be induced to speak of them, were very interesting and his manner most entertaining. For many years Capt. Ross lived at Point St. Charles, and was much interested in the Sunday-school and other work of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church, of which he was for many years the superintendent of the Sunday school, and when he moved to Westmount he became a member of Crescent Street Church, where the pastor last evening, alluded to his death. He took a warm interest in the Scottish societies, and in all that went on about him, and was to be reckoned on in support of correct methods. Having retired early from the sea he had time for private travel, and, along with Mrs. Ross, made frequent visits to their native Scotland. The captain's death will be much regretted. The funeral will be from the family's residence on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

Perth, Ont., Feb. 7.—Dr. D. Munroe, one of the most prominent physicians of the town, died suddenly last night at his home here, of heart failure, aged 61 years.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 8.—Rev. Canon Maynard, D.D., of Windsor, one of the oldest Anglican clergymen in this province, died to-day, aged 88.

Quebec, Feb. 8.—Capt. Wm. Hackett, sr., one of the best known tug boat owners in this province died here yesterday, after an illness which lasted several months.

Lebanon, Pa., Feb. 7.—William C. Freeman, the millionnaire vice-president of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, of Buffalo, died to-day at his home in Cornwall. He was 62 years old.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—News of the death of Mr. Duncan Fisher, who was well known in the Bruce Peninsula as the owner of lumber, flour and woollen mills at Paisley, will be received with regret by hundreds of his friends throughout the country. Mr. Fisher was born in Osgood, Carleton county, and first became a citizen of Paisley in 1869. He was an ardent Liberal and was also a warm advocate of temperance reform.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Phair, wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Phair, superintendent of Indian Missions of the Church of England, died at an early hour this morning at the family residence. She had been an invalid for several years. She was 62 years of age, and the faithful companion of the Archdeacon in his arduous labors among the Indians in the Rainy River district and elsewhere for over a quarter of a century. She was closely connected with the work of the Woman's Auxiliary, Dyneve Hospital, and other benevolent institutions. She leaves, besides her sorrowing husband, a large family of children.

Delays are Dangerous.

The attention of subscribers is directed to the fact that some of our special clubbing offers are good only for a limited time. If your subscription does not expire for some weeks yet, you can have it extended a year and also reap the advantage of clubbing, by sending money now. See the offers on page 8.

VENEZUELA.

ALLIES WILL SUBMIT QUESTION TO THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL IF MR. ROOSEVELT DECLINES TO ACT.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Irritated by the note of Mr. Bowen, the Venezuelan representative addressed to the British ambassador on Monday last, refusing to accept the allies' proposal, for a scheme of preferential payments, by which Great Britain, Germany and Italy were to receive twenty percent, and the remaining eight creditor nations ten percent of the customs receipts of La Guayra and Porto Cabello, the allied powers have instructed their representatives here to submit the question of preferential treatment for settlement to President Roosevelt, and in the event that he declines to act as arbitrator, to take this and possibly the entire Venezuelan controversy to The Hague for settlement, thereby breaking off negotiations with Mr. Bowen.

CARACAS IN DISTRESS.

New York, Feb. 6.—Caracas is in great distress as the result of existing conditions, says the correspondent there of the 'Herald.' While yellow fever and typhus prevail, they are not in epidemic form, and the alarming mortality, which in January was 45 per 1,000, is due to starvation, which induces the diseases. No city in the world, adds the correspondent, shows an approximation to such conditions except when ravaged by the plague.

New York, Feb. 7.—Referring to the arbitration of the Venezuelan difficulty, the 'Westminster Gazette' says, according to the 'Tribune's' London correspondent: It is a pity that a serious quarrel between the two great friendly English-speaking powers cannot be amicably settled, and then remarks:

'If, as seems likely, the United States each year extends the scope of her diplomacy, her ministers will find themselves increasingly hampered by the power which the constitution gives the Senate.'

The 'Daily Telegraph' says: 'If the question of preferential claims is referred to The Hague tribunal and a decision is given in favor of equality of treatment, England will accept the judgment with subdued delight; but the principle must be definitely and authoritatively included among the recognized rules of international law wherein at present it has no place known to jurists.'

WILL THE PRESIDENT INTERFERE?

New York, Feb. 7.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says: The Venezuelan mess must be referred to The Hague. This is the general anticipation now that the three co-operating powers refuse to continue the negotiations with Mr. Bowen. The people here would be pleased if President Roosevelt took a hand in the game and arbitrated the question of preferential treatment, but it is understood that he will not interfere.

LOSS OF HORSES

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR'S DREADFUL RECORD.

London, Feb. 6.—Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, quartermaster of the British army, testified before the War Enquiry Commission that 349,728 horses and 53,339 mules and donkeys were lost in the South African war, exclusive of 15,960, which were lost on the voyage to South Africa. The bulk of the war loss was owing to the use of the animals before they became acclimatized.

A POPULAR OFFER.

One of the most popular of the clubbing offers is the 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide,' both of which will be sent to one address for a year for the extraordinarily low rate of $1.50. Each supplements the other, and together will afford interesting reading which cannot be obtained for the money in any other way. 'World Wide' is now better value than ever; it is printed on heavy paper, and is well worth preserving. Fifty-two issues of 'World Wide' will at the end of the year make a volume worth many times the nominal sum charged the subscriber.

THE MAIL BAG

Burlington, Ont., Feb. 5, 1903.

Dear Sirs,—I enclose one dollar for the 'Weekly Witness.' Among all the papers that come into our house, there is none to which I turn with the same confidence. When I want to know what to think of any proposed political measure or movement when I do not know all that lies behind it, I always feel safe in judging of its moral quality by the attitude of the 'Witness' towards it. That is one reason why I want it. I am not sure that other papers do not give ex parte statements. Thirty years' acquaintance with the 'Witness' has shown that it stands for the right and the true, irrespective of persons or parties. Then my family want it because of its general interest.

Yours sincerely,
J. MOYLE,
Baptist Minister.

Madoc, Ont., Feb. 4, 1903.

Dear Sirs,—Herewith I enclose a post-office note for $1.50 for 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.'

The 'Witness' was the first paper I ever read, at least so far as I can remember, and I wish my children to read it. My father was intimately acquainted with the founder of the 'Witness,' John Dougall, and never ceased to regard him with affection and respect. May the 'Witness' long continue to flourish.

Yours truly,
W. MACKINTOSH,
Inspector of Schools, N. Hastings.

Guelph, Feb., 1903.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find subscription to your weekly periodical 'World Wide,' for the current year. I may say that I greatly appreciate the above-named weekly. I find in its pages a class of reading to which I could not have access elsewhere.

Yours truly,
(REV.) JOHN MILLS.

Toronto, Jan. 26, 1903.

Gentlemen,—Please find subscription for another year for 'World Wide.' Word expression fails to adequately represent its usefulness. It deserves a wide circulation.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES W. BARRY.

Fullerton, Ont., January, 1903.

Dear Sirs,—It gives me pleasure in sending you my forty-seventh renewal to the 'Weekly Witness,' also my sixteenth renewal subscription for an esteemed friend at a distance. This is a sufficient proof of my appreciation for a good family paper.

JAMES WOODLEY, SR.

Uxbridge, Ont., Jan. 28, 1903.

Dear Sirs,—I wish to renew my subscription to the 'Weekly Witness,' and it is with pleasure I do so. I am an Englishman, and the 'Witness' was the first newspaper I read after coming to Canada. I have not seen another I like so well. Please find enclosed post-office order for $3. Send the 'Weekly Witness' to the addresses given.

WILLIAM BOOTH.

Sprucedale, Ont., Jan. 27, 1903.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed you will please find $1, the subscription price for the 'Weekly Witness.' I cannot afford to be without this old, tried friend, with its weekly visits of good cheer, wholesome news, sound and edifying truth. Wishing you a happy and prosperous year, I remain, yours truly,

T. UPTON.

Dawson, Yukon, Jan. 8, 1903.

Gentlemen,—Enclosed please find postal note for $1, for which please send me the 'Weekly Witness.' The good old 'Witness' deserves the support of every Canadian who likes a good, clean, independent, patriotic newspaper, whose reputation has been built up on honesty.

H. J. WOODSIDE.

Ottawa, Jan. 22, 1903.

Sirs,—Enclosed please find express order. I have two other subscribers for 'World Wide,' but their year is not up yet. I notice the improvement in the paper you use. The matter of 'World Wide' needs no improvement; it is the best value of its kind. I recommend it on all occasions, and look forward to it weekly. Yours truly,

H. McD. WALTERS.

RESCUED IN TIME

PECULIAR ACCIDENT TO A LONELY OLD MAN AT HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.

New York, Feb. 7.—John Chase, 81 years old, at one time a prosperous manufacturer of Manhattan, having lost his money, lived alone at Hempstead, L. I. Not having been seen for several days, friends went to look for him and found him unconscious in his room. His foot had been caught in a spring bed, and in endeavoring to extricate it the old man had partly fallen out of bed and struck his head, which rendered him unconscious. For three days, half-frozen, he had vainly endeavored to extricate his foot. Had he not been found by his friends he would have died from starvation. He was removed to the alms house.

HOLSTEIN-FRESIAN MEN

MET LAST WEEK FOR THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—The twentieth annual meeting of the Holstein-Fresian Association in Canada opened here this afternoon, Mr. A. Meaford, the president, in the chair. The attendance was representative, and included delegates from all over the province, and also from Montreal.

Considerable time was taken up in routine business, in receiving and considering reports, etc. These were most satisfactory. The association has a balance of $1,184.40 on hand, and during the past year added twenty-six names to its membership. The registrations increased from 694 to 883. The association is heartily in accord with the Dominion exhibition idea, and so placed itself on record. In matters of legislation they endorsed the proposal to appoint a railway commission.

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FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

STEEL COMMON DECLINES ON DULL AND INACTIVE MARKET.

'Witness' Office,
Feb. 9, 1903.

Outside of a small turn in Dominion Steel common there was hardly any business doing on the local stock exchange this morning. Steel common opened a point down at 53, and a little manoeuvring served to bring the price down to 52¾, recovering to ¾. The move was distinctly a professional one.

The past week in local stocks has been very interesting, and inactive, as the list of sales will show. Prices have been very steady, however, and there will no doubt be quite enough activity to please all when the market wakes up in the spring. Meanwhile, the continued high price of money around 6 to 7 persent is quite enough in itself to explain the absence of speculation.

MORNING BOARD.

C.P.R.—165 at 137, 100 at 136⅞, 25 at 137.
Dom. Coal pref—8 at 116¼.
Twin City—10 at 120½, 150 at 120⅝.
Detroit Railway—125 at 89¾, 6 at 90¼.
Dom. Iron common—50 at 53, 150 at 53¼, 475 at 53, 20 at 53⅛, 175 at 53⅜, 150 at 53⅝, 25 at 53¾.
Mont. Power—25 at 90.
Com. Cable—63 at 167, 7 at 166¼.
Nova Scotia—50 at 108½.
Payne Co.—1,000 at 18, 150 at 15.
Marconi—50 at 114.
Com. C. Rights—102 at 7.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Can. Pac.—375 at 137¼, 125 at 137⅜, 50 at 137½, 125 at 137¾, 300 at 137½, 125 at 137¼, 50 at 137¼, 9 at 137.
M.S.R.—25 at 276¾, 25 at 276⅞.
Dom. Steel pfd.—25 at 95½.
Dom. Iron Com.—125 at 53, 20 at 53¼, 10 at 53.
Nova Scotia—25 at 108½, 25 at 108¼, 25 at 108½.
Twin City—50 at 120¼, 25 at 120¼, 25 at 120½, 100 at 120¾.
Com. Cable bonds—2 at 7, 300 at 7, 4 at 7¼, 200 at 7, 200 at 7.
Marconi—25 at 111.
Bank of Montreal—1 at 279, 3 at 280, 4 at 279½.
Merchants Bank—17 at 171.
Molsons Bank—5 at 215.
M.S.R. bonds—100 at 105.

The range of prices during the week and sales were:—

Transportation—	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Sales.
Can. Pac.	136⅜	137¾	136½	136⅝	4,032
Richelieu	100	102⅝	100	102⅜	428
Twin City xd.	120	120	119⅝	119¾	160
Toronto Ris	116	116	115¾	115½	333
do. New	115¾	115⅝	115½	115½	47
Detroit U'td	89	89¾	89	89⅝	555
Montreal St.	279	279	273	273½	902
Toledo Elec.	35¼	35½	35	35	300
Industrials—					
Mont. P. xd.	90½	90⅝	89¾	90	1,335
Marconi W.	100	110	100	110	2,155
Dom. Iron	54	53⅝	54	54	1,903
Dom. Iron pf	85	95½	95	95½	122
N. W. Land	252	252	250¼	250¼	550
Dom. Coal	130	130	129½	129½	225
do. pfd	116	116	116	116	120
Dom. Cot.	53½	53	52½	52½	99
N. S. Steel	108⅝	109	108½	109	159
Bell Telo.	165	165	160	160	26
Mont. Tel.	160	160	159	159	106
Mont. Cot.	130	130	130	130	10
Com. Cable	168	168	168	168	2
Banks—					
Montreal	276	276	275	276	15
Merchants	170	170¼	170	170	56
Commerce	160	161½	160	161½	52
Union	138	138	137	137	35
Toronto	256⅜	256⅞	256⅜	256⅝	1.
Hochelaga	137	138	137	138	47
Quebec	118	118	118	118	5
Ontario	132	132	132	132	6
Mining—					
Payne	11½	18	11½	18	19,000
Virtue	.08	.03	.08	.08	500
Total shares sold					33,745
Bonds—					
Dom. Iron	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝	$38,000

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—Local stocks were firm but not active this morning with price changes narrow. A feature was the movement in Cable Rights with an advance of ¼ to 7¼. Cable opened ⅛ lower at 167½, but rallied to 168. Toronto was a buyer of Cable Rights in New York to-day. C.P.R. opened ⅝ higher at 137, touched 137 1-8, and went back to 137 on dealings of 275 shares. Navigation issues were in demand. R. & O. sold unchanged at 103¼, with 103½ asked and 103 bid for more. St. Lawrence advanced to 140 on dealings of 223 shares with 142½ asked and 140 bid for more. Northern sold one lower at 138. Toronto Electric sold unchanged at 160 with more wanted at 159 and held at 160. General sold at 208 ⅞ to 208½ with more wanted at 207¾ and held at 208½. Twin City was strong, advancing ¼ to 120 on transactions of 335 shares. Toronto Railway was steady at 116 asked and 115½ bid. Sao Paulo was wanted at 96¾, after easing ¼ to 97. Steel shares were easy Nova Scotia selling at 107¾. Dominion 1¾ lower at 129¾ asked and 129 bid. Superior sold at 7¾.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

STRONG MARKET LED BY GOULD RAILWAY GROUP.

New York,, Feb. 9.—Wall Street.— The stock market opened strong and active led by the Gould group, the hard and soft coalers and some of the industrials. Sugar and Norfolk and Western rose a point. There were simultaneous sales of 4,000 shares of Missouri Pacific at 113¼ and 113⅝, compared with 112⅝ on Saturday and of 3,000 shares of Wabash pfd., at 51⅝ and 51⅞, compared with 51½ on Saturday. St. Paul was a notable exception to the strength of the market with a decline of ¼.

Noon—The special strength of the Gould railways and the bituminous coal carriers was attributed to reports of labor and settlements. The upward movement also extended to about a point in Reading, N.Y.C., Atchison, North-Western, Southern Pacific, Louisville and National Railway of Mexico. There was a jump of 9⅜ in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, and 8 in the preferred on single sales. The movement in the railway stocks was checked, but a number of industrials were advanced, led by Sugar with a gain of over 2. Rock Island rose to 50 later and St. Paul moved up a point over Saturday.

Messrs. J. B. Picken & Co. have received the following from New York to-day:—The market this morning was strong and active throughout and pool operators were quick to take advantage of the cheerful feeling endured by the numerous favorable items that put in appearance. The settlement of differences of the Gould employees and the announcement of the signing of the new bituminous scale were latest announcements. The entire list shows gains running from ⅛ percent to several points in specialities. London was a buyer on balance. Exchange, 487¼.

Messrs. Laidlaw & Co., of New York, wire as follows:—Notwithstanding the fact that the outside public has shown no inclination as yet to come into the stock market, market critics find good grounds for belief in a steady and gradually improving market. The point is made that this very absence of outside buyers has been the most potent factor in entrenching banks in their present strong position, inasmuch as the demand for cash from the public for speculative purposes has been practically nil. Conditions so far have been even more favorable for winter wheat than they were at this time last year, and should there be prospects of another large crop, there is little doubt but what much, if not all, of the present distrust of the market by the clients of commission houses will disappear. Money is plentiful and promises to continue so, notwithstanding the fact that further decreases of surplus reserve during the month of February are usual, and may be expected. The opinion prevails in critical circles that the so-called gilt-edged stocks have largely discounted in price their prospective earning capacity, and that the low-priced railways and industrial shares will be the leaders of the next upward movements. While some irregularity would not be surprising for the immediate future, as a result of Saturdays bad bank shewing, and some uneasiness over political disturbances in Turkey, we are inclined to think that the medium-priced shares may be purchased with some profit on all reactions.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 9.—4 p.m.—Consols for money, 92 15-16; to., for the account, 93 1-8. Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 96⅛; do., pref., 103½; B. and O., 104⅝; C.P.R., 140½; C. & O., 54¼; C.G.W., 28⅝; C.M. and S. P., 183½; De Beers, 22¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 42½; do., pref., 92¼; Erie, 42⅜; do. first pref., 74⅞; do., second pref., 65¼; Ill. Central, 148½; Louisville and Nashville, 130; M. K. and Texas, 29⅝; N..C., 154; Norfolk and Western, 77¾; do., pref., at 96; Ontario and Western, 35; Penna., 77¼; Rand mines, 11 1-8; Readingfi 33; do., first pref., 45½; do., second pref., 39½; Southern Railway, 37; do., pref., 97⅛; Southern Pacific, 67⅝; Union Pacific, 105; do., pref., 97; U.S. Steel, 40¼; do., pref., 91¼; Wabash, 32; do., pref., 53½.

Bar silver steady, 21 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 3¼ to 3⅝ percent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅜ to 3½ percent; do., for three months bills 3 5-16 to 3⅜.

New York, Feb. 9.—Noon—Money on call steady at 3 percent; prime mercantile paper 4¾ to 5 percent; sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers bills at 487.25 to 487.375 for demand, and at 484.25 to 484.375 for sixty day bills. Posted rates, 485 and 488. Commercial bills, 483½ to 484. Bar silver, 47½. Mexican dollars, 37½. Government bonds steady. Railway bonds steady.

EXCHANGE AND MART.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 4.—At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade held to-day, George R. Crowe was elected president and H. A. Hutchinson, vice-president.

Moosejaw, Feb. 4.—Some 40,000 acres northwest of here on the Saskatchewan River, has been sold to a company controlled by G. M. Annable, M.P.P. The C.P.R. sold land for $200,000.

Winnipeg, Feb. 4.—During January of this year the C.P.R. land department sold 102,581 acres for $428,611. During the same month last year 109,846 acres for $347,761.

London, Feb. 5.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:—

Total reserves, increased	£128,000
Circulation, increased	144,000
Bullion, increased	281,645
Other securities, decreased	630,000
Other deposits, decreased	1,953,000
Public deposits, increased	875,000
Notes reserve, increased	104,000
Government securities, decreased	574,000

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability this week is 48.69 percent as compared with 47.38 percent last week. Rate of discount unchanged at 4 percent.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices

The wholesale markets open the week with practically no change. Business is generally very quiet, and promises to remain so until the first signs of spring. The grain, flour and feed markets are especially quiet, while in provisions and country products there is no great activity. Prices remain steady to firm, except in low grades of butter and eggs which find no demand.

GRAIN—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 74½; No. 1 northern, 72½c in store, Fort William; peas, 72c to 72½c high freights; oats, No. 2 in store here, 37c to 37½c; 31c high freights; rye, 49½c east; buckwheat, 50c east.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.40 to $4.50; seconds, $4.10 to $4.20; Ontario straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.65; in bags, $1.70 to $1.75; patents, $3.70 to $4.10.

ROLLED OATS — Millers' prices, $2.00, bags, and $4.15 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $19 to $20; shorts, $21 to $22, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $18 to $18.50; shorts in bulk, $20 to $21.

HAY — No. 1, $9 to $10; No. 2, $8.00 to $8.75; clover, $6.50 to $7 in car lots.

BEANS—In cars on track, $1.90.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $24 to $25; short cut back, $23.50 to $24; light short cut, $23 to $24; compound refined lard, 8½c to 9c; pure Canadian lard 11c; finest lard, 12c to 12½c; hams, 12½c to 13½c; bacon, 14c to 15c; dressed hogs, $8.25; fresh killed, abattoir hogs, $6.50 to $9 per 100 lbs.

EGGS—Selected, 19c to 20c, and candled stock, 15c to 16; Montreal limed, 14½c to 15c; western, 12c to 13c.

HONEY—White clover in sections, 12c to 13c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 8c to 9c; in bulk, 7½c to 8c; dark, 2c lower.

ASHES—Firsts, $4.50; seconds, $3.95; and pearl, $6.25 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—Turkeys, 14c to 15c per lb.; seconds, 12c to 13c per lb.; ducks, 11c to 12c; young chickens, 11c to 12c; fowls, 9c per lb.; geese, 9c.

CHEESE — Ontario, 13c to 13½c; Townships, 13c.

BUTTER — Townships creamery, 22c to 22½c; dairy butter, 18c; Western Ontario rolls, 16½c to 19c., bris.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Feb. 7, said of Montreal trade:

The 4th was a pretty heavy day for dry goods payments, and the experience of Montreal wholesale houses seems to have been of a generally favorable character. One leading house reports 78 percent of its customers paper as met, certainly very gratifying figures, while others report from 70 to 75 percent. A considerable amount of boot and shoe paper also fell due on the same day, and was apparently well provided for. Failures continue few and unimportant, only eight being reported in the Montreal district for the week, with liabilities aggregating under $20,000. General trade conditions continue to be favorably reported on. In dry goods business is excellent, with increased demand for better class goods, indicating a general feeling of prosperity throughout the country. In heavy goods such as metals, hardware, paints, oils, etc., it is expected spring trade will be quite up to the figures of last year. Of pig iron there is quite a scarcity on spot, and foundrymen are being inconvenienced by the difficulty in getting supplies, $24 net terms, has been paid for fair-sized lots of ordinary grade. There will be some fair importations this spring of British bar iron, Canadian rolling mills being apparently unable to meet all the demand, more particularly for special sizes. Merchandise values tend to firmness or advance as a rule. Sugars are easy, but molasses stiffening. Some probability of advance in domestic cottons seems to be entertained, and silks and ribbons are firmer in Europe. Turpentine has gone up another five cents to 90 cents, and is expected to reach a dollar.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Wholesale trade at Montreal has been quite active this week. The trade in heavy winter goods is about over so far as the jobbers are concerned and the attention of travellers is now fully occupied with spring samples. The cold weather of last month resulted in pretty well reducing stocks of winter goods in the country and the outlook for the spring is very promising. The market for staple goods is very firm. Further advances in the prices of cottons and prints are looked for. Woollens are also very firmly held and the tendency is toward still higher prices. The outlook for trade the next two months is very promising.

Trade in wholesale circles at Toronto, as reported to Bradstreets, has been good this week. The mild weather has not helped retail sales but stocks of winter goods have been pretty well reduced since the first of the year and retailers are in a comfortable position to make liberal preparations for the coming season. The North-West demand is particularly good, large orders being placed there in the expectation of another big seasons' immigration. There is a good demand for Canadian fleece wool here and prices are firmer but stocks have been practically exhausted. American buyers would now be prepared to pay much higher prices for Canada fleece wool but cannot get any large lots.

The trade situation at the Pacific Coast is brighter. There is a better outlook in the mining industry and more active preparations are being made for operations this year. Trade at the large distributing centres is in a better position, and collections which in the past have been slow, continue to show improvement. The lumber trade is active and the shipping is also active. The outlook for business for the spring is encouraging. Values of staple goods are firmly held.

Cold weather in Manitoba since the first of the month has tended to check retail trade but stocks have been well reduced and travellers, as reported to Bradstreet's, having had a big season with spring goods, are now preparing to engage in the fall trade. The outlook for business is promising. A very large amount of wheat still remains in the hands of the farmers and as the export enquiry continues good, it is expected larger quantities will soon be coming out for shipment. It is certain now that the influx of immigrants this year will be very large—probably greater than last year.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs J. S. Bache & Co., No. 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	79⅞	80¼	79⅛	79⅛
July	74⅝	75	74½	74⅝
Corn—				
May	45⅝	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛
July	43⅝	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝
Oats—				
May	37⅞	38	37½	37⅝
July	33⅝	34	33½	33⅝
Pork—				
May	16.92	16.95	16.87	16.92
Lard—				
May	9.40	9.50	9.40	9.47
Short Ribs—				
May	9.20	9.22	9.15	9.20

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., Feb. 7.—Flour, $1.89 to $2.15; red wheat, 67c to 68c; goose wheat, 62c to 65c; bran, $14; middlings, $19; barley, 43c to 45c; oats, 31c to 32c; rye, 55c to 60c; peas, 65c to 80c; hay, $8.50 to $9.50; potatoes, per bag, $1.10 to $1.15; sheepskins, 75c to 80c; hides, $6 to $6.50; live hogs, $5.50 to $5.65; dressed hogs, $7.75 to $8; butter, 19c to 21c; eggs, 22c to 29c; chickens, per pair, 70c to 90c; turkeys, per lb., 13c to 15c.

London, Ont., Feb. 9.—Wheat, 67½c to 69½c per bushel; corn, 56c to 61½c per bushel; peas, 85c to 92c per bushel; buckwheat, 45½c to 48c per bushel; oats, 30½c to 32½c per bushel; beans, $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel; red clover, $5 to $7 per bushel; alsike clover seed, $4 to $7 per bushel; rye, 47½c to 50½c per bushel. Dairy products—Eggs, retail, 22c to 24c; do., crates, per dozen, 18c to 20c; butter, best rolls, 20c to 22c do.; best crocks, 18c to 20c; do. creamery, 22c to 24c. Honey, strained, per lb., 10c to 12c; in comb, 13c to 15c. Vegetables—Pursnips, per bag, 45c to 50c; parsley, per dozen, 15c to 20c; onions, per bag, 55c to 60s; cabbage, per dozen, 30c to 50c; potatoes, per bag, $1.20 to $1.30; turnips, per bag, 30c to 35c; beets, per bushel, 45 to 50c; carrots, per bag, 25c to 30c; celery, per do., 30c to 35c; sage and savory, per dozen, 15c to 20c; vegetable marrow, per dozen, 25c to 30c; pumpkins, each, 8c to 10c; squash, per dozen, 80c to $1.20. Fruits—Apples, bag, 35c to 60c; do., barrels, $1 to $1.50; pears, per bushel, 60c to 75c. Meat—Pork, per cwt., $7.75 to $8; do., by the pound, 9c to 9½c; beef, by the quarter, $4.50 to $6.00; veal, $7 to $8; mutton, by carcass, $5 to $6; lamb, by carcass, $7.50 to $8; do., by quarter, $8 to $9. Poultry—Live chickens, per pair, 60c to 90c; hens, per pair, 50c to 60c; turkeys, per pound 14c to 16c; spring ducks, per pair, 75c to $1; geese, per lb., 8c to 9c; Live stock—Live hogs, $5.65; dressed hogs, $7.75 to $8; pigs, per pair, $4 to $6; fat cattle, $4 to $4.40; stags, per cwt., $2 to $2.25; sows, per cwt., $4 to $4.50; farm produce, hay, $8.50 to $9.50; straw, per load, $2.75 to $3; do., per ton, $5 to $5.50. Hides and Skins—Wool, washed, 13c to 14c; do., unwashed, 6c to 7c; hides, No. 1, 6½c; do., No. 2, 5½c; do., No. 3, 4½. Tallow, rendered, per lb., 5½c to 6c; do., rough, per lb., 3½c; sheepskins, each 75c to 85c; calfskins, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6½c to 7.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—Business on By Ward market this morning was better than it has been for some time. The market was firmer generally, but especially so for oats and dressed beef. The offerings of frozen pork were plentiful under a fair demand. The prices remained steady. Prices were quoted at from $7.75 to $8.25 for selects, and $7.25 to $7.75 for heavy weights. The market for dressed beef was good. Prices were quoted as follows: Hindquarters, $6 to $7; fronts, $4 to $5. Business was brisk at these prices, and a good general trade was done. The supply of dressed poultry was very fair in comparison with what it has been. Prices were steady, and buyers took all that was offered. There was a wide range of prices, which were as follows:—Chickens, 85c to $1.15 per pair according to quality; turkeys, 14c to 16c per lb.; and geese, 95c to $1.05 each, and ducks, $1 to $1.10 per pair. The egg market remained practically unchanged. The supply of fresh laid was not enough to meet the demand, and for that reason the prices held steady at from 25c to 30c per dozen for guaranteed Cold storage were quoted at from 13c to 15c per dozen. The offerings of butter were moderately limited. There was no material change in prices. Prints brought from 22c to 25c per lb., and pails and rolls from 20c to 22c. A larger supply of oats was on hand. The market was slightly firmer, from 34c to 35c a bushel. The offerings of potatoes were nil. The offerings of hay were light; prices were steady at $6 to $8 per ton. A small quantity of buckwheat was offered. The demand was dull, and prices were quoted at from 50c to 55c per bushel.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—Wheat—There was a good demand for wheat, and the market is firm at 72½c for No. 2; red and white east, and 72c middle freights.

Goose firmer at 68c for No. 2 east or low freights to New York.

Spring wheat firm at 72c to 72½c for No. 1, and 71c to 71½c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is firm at 85c for No. 1 hard, Port Huron or Owen Sound; No. 1 hard is quoted at 83½c, and No. 1 northern at 87c, all rail North Bay, and ½c more for grinding in transit.

Flour is firmer at $2.70 to $2.75 for cars of Ontario 90 percent.

Export brands in buyers bags middle freights and east, and 15c to 20c higher for better brands.

Mill feed is scarce and firm. Cars of shorts are quoted at $17.50, and bran at $16.50 in bulk east or middle freights.

Barley is firm at 47c to 47½c for No. 2 extra, and 45c for No. 3 east and middle freights.

Buckwheat is the dullest grain on the list and No. 2 is quoted at 48c east or middle freights.

Rye is steady at 51c for No. 2 east, and 50c middle freights.

Corn is steady at 44½c for Canada No. 3 mixed and 45½c for No. 3 yellow west. American is firmer this week at 52½c for No. 3 mixed, and 53½c for No. 3 yellow in carlots on the track, Toronto.

Oats are in good demand, and firmer in sympathy with the price in Chicago where a record price was made last week at 38c. No. 1 white are quoted att 33c, and No. 2 white at 32½c east; No. 1 white are quoted at 32c middle freights.

Peas are steady to firm at 74c to 75c for No. 2 east, and 73c to 74c middle freights, and 2c more for choice milling grades.

Butter—The offerings of the choice dairy roll is fair. There is a good demand for the best and the market is steady. Low and medium grades are rather slow.

Creamery prints, 23c to 24c; creamery solids, 20c to 23c; creamery solids held, 18c to 19c; dairy tubs and pails choice, 16c to 17c; dairy medium, 14c to 15c; dairy common, 13c to 14c; dairy pound rolls, 17c to 18c; dairy large rolls, 16c to 17c.

Eggs—The receipts of new laid are fair; there is a good demand for them, and the prices are steady at 20c to 21c; cold storage and fresh are weak and slow at 11c to 14c; limed are quoted at 15c to 16c.

Eggs—The receipts of live hogs last week were quoted liberal. The demand was fair. Choice bacon are quoted at $6, and heavy and light fats at $5.50. Dressed hogs are steady; cars of choice weights here are quoted on the track at $7.60 to $7.65; farmers' lots on the local market are quoted at $7.75 to $8 for heavy, and $8.25 to $8.45 for light weight lots.

Baled hay is steady; cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at $9 to $9.50.

Baled straw is quiet; cars on the track here are quoted at $5.50 to $5.75.

DAIRY PRODUCE REPORT.

Messrs. Hodgson Brothers have issued the following Liverpool dairy produce report for the week ending Jan. 23:

Cheese—The demand has been somewhat less active, the higher prices evidently having an effect upon the consumption; holders, however, are very firm, having but small stocks and anticipate a higher range of values. There is a scarcity of medium grades, which are in fair request. We quote to-day:—Fancy Canadian, September and October, white, 63s to 63s 6c; fancy Canadian September and October, colored, 62s to 63s; choice Augusts, 61s to 62s; lower grades, States, slightly skimmed, 54s to 59s.

Butter—There has been a better trade in choicest qualities of continental produce (Danish), but there is no improvement in other sorts, and there is some accumulation of New Zealand and Canadian, which are both offered at lower prices on the week. Medium grades are scarce, and in rather better request. Copenhagen quotation is 'unchanged' for next week, and an improved demand is anticipated. We quote values to-day as follows:—Choicest Canadian creamery in 56 lb. boxes, 102s to 104s; fine Canadian creamery, 92s to 96s; Canadian dairy, tubs and boxes, 82s to 85s; choicest Danish, in Kiel casks, 108s to 112s; choicest Siberian, do., 94s to 100s; fine Siberian in Kiel casks, 88s to 94s; choicest New Zealand in 56 lb. boxes, 104s to 108s; choicest Argentine, 104s to 106s.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—Feb. 6.

The Bonsecours market and surrounding district presented a lively appearance this morning as the result, no doubt, of the Street Railway strike which is on at the present time. However, the actual attendance of buyers was not up to the former market days, and as a result sales were not any too brisk or active. The edibles of the season were displayed in large quantities, but people were so engaged in discussing the street railway trouble that they either forgot to buy or never intended to do so. There was an exceptionally large display of meats and fowl of all kinds, while grains and vegetables were offered in small quantities. In the upper hall of the market there was considerable meat in small pieces offered for sale while very little butter or eggs were in evidence. Prices remain rather high on dairy produce to suit the ordinary housekeeper, and there is considerable complaint at the continuation of exorbitant quotations. However, this may be naturally expected at the present season of the year, and little or no change is looked for until at least another month or so. City purchasers, and especially the housewives, were more or less inconvenienced in getting to the market by the absence of the street cars and this fact no doubt accounts somewhat for the apparent falling off in attendance at the Bonsecours market this morning of buyers from the outlying districts. Following are the quotations as far as obtainable:—

Grains—Oats, 80c to 90c per bag; beans, $1.55 to $1.60 per bushel; buckwheat, $1 to $1.15 per bag.

Vegetables—Potatoes, 80c to 85c per bag of 90 lbs.; cabbages, 65c to 75c per barrel; beets and carrots, 80c to $1.20 per barrel; parsnips, $1.40 to $1.50 per barrel; onions, $1.25 to $1.75 per barrel.

Meat, fowl and dairy—Dressed hogs, $8.40 to $8.75 per cwt.; beef, dressed, 5½c to 11c per lb.; turkeys, 15c to 18c per lb.; geese, 10c to 12c and special 13c per lb.; chickens and ducks, 11c to 15c per lb.; print butter (select) 25c to 30c per lb.; tub butter, 19c to 22c per lb.; fresh eggs, 35c to 45c per dozen; other eggs, 22c to 28c per dozen; cold storage eggs, 17c to 20c per dozen.

Fruits—Apples, $1.50 to $3.50 per barrel; Valencia oranges, $3.25 to $3.50 per box; lemons, $2 to $2.25 per box; bananas, $1 to $1.50 per bunch.

Hay and straw—Hay, $6.50 to $7.25 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs. and straw $3.50 to $4 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Feb. 5.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 35 milch cows, 12 calves and 50 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day, and about 200 other cattle and a number of sheep and lambs were sold here yesterday. Trade was rather slow, but anything good was held at firm rates. There were no prime beeves on the market to-day, and the best cattle did not bring over 4¼c per lb.; pretty good sold at from 3¾c to 4¼c, and the common stock at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. Two very fine calves were bought by Mr. Richot for $30, or at the rate of 5½c per lb.; the other calves sold at from 4c to 5c per lb. Sheep sold at from 3½c to 3¾c, and lambs at from 4¼c to 4¾c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 6c to 6¼c per lb., weighed off the cars. The demand for milch cows was not very brisk, and prices ranged from $25 to $60 each.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.—Feb. 9.

There were about 450 head of butchers' cattle, and 10 calves offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were slow in coming out, owing to the bad roads, and trade was rather slow, but prices had an upward tendency. A lot of 20 prime cattle were sold at 5¼c per lb.; pretty good beasts sold at from 3¾c to 4¼c, and the common stock at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. Mr. Rodotte bought six good calves at $7 each. There were no sheep or lambs on the market. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 6c to 6¼c per lb., weighed off the cars.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Trade conditions at the Toronto Cattle Market this morning were about similar to those of yesterday, with the export trade dull and that for butcher cattle fairly brisk. Trade in other lines of cattle was about steady, and conditions in the sheep and lamb market, and in that for live hogs, showed no change. The total run was 64 cars, including 588 cattle, 912 sheep and lambs, 2,146 hogs and 23 calves.

Export Cattle—The export trade was quiet, with the weakness in prices still in evidence. The demand for cattle was dull and, fortunately, the receipts were rather light. Local prices have declined about 25c per cwt. The best stock on the market today brought about $4.75 per cwt. There was no very choice stock offering, and if there had been it is doubtful if it would have brought as high as $5.

Butcher Cattle—The run of stuff was light and of medium quality. The demand for local killing was fairly brisk, and hardly filled by the stuff offering. Prices consequently had a decidedly firm feeling, although there was no quotable change. The best cattle on the market sold at about $4.50 per cwt.

Milch Cows—The market is fairly steady. About 25 fairly good cows were offered and sold at steady prices. The demand for good milch cows continues fair. Quotations are about $29 to $55 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade was fairly good, with prices steady. Prospects for sheep are about steady and for lambs slightly dull.

Export ewes, cwt	$3.50	to	$4.00
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50	to	3.25
Lambs	4.25	to	5.25
Calves, each	2.00	to	10.00
Hogs, select, per cwt.	6.00	to	6.00
do. fat, per cwt.	5.50	to	5.65
do. light, per cwt.	5.50	to	5.65
do. stores, per cwt.	5.50	to	5.60
do. sows, per cwt.	4.40	to	4.87½
do. stags,	1.87½	to	2.38½

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 5.—Beaves, receipts, 2,428; steers firm; generally 10c higher; and common to choice steers, $4.45 to $5.65; bulls, $3.25 to $4.70; cows, $2 to $3.40; cables quoted live cattle steady; sheep firmer at 13½c to 14½c dressed weight; refrigerator beef lower at 9¼c per lb.; exports tomorrow, 1,610 cattle, 25 sheep and 6,250 quarters of beef. Calves, receipts, 82; veals, steady to strong; western calves are firm; veals, $5 to $9.50; western calves, at $3.35; little calves, $4 to $4.50; barnyard do., nominal. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 1,983; good sheep strong; others steady; lambs firm; no good stock sold; sheep, $3 to $4.60; export sheep (part wethers), $5.30; medium lambs, $6 to $6.30. Hogs, receipts 2,167; state hogs, $7.25; mixed western, at $6.90.

East Buffalo, Feb. 6.—Cattle, receipts, 75 head; steady. Veals, receipts, 250 head; 50c higher; tops, $9.25 to $9.75; common to good, $5.50 to $9. Hogs, receipts, 5,100 head; active; Yorkers, 5c to 10c higher; others steady; pigs, $7 to $7.05; heavy, at $7.15 to $7.20; few, $7.25; medium, $7.10 to $7.15; Yorkers, $7.19 to $7.20; roughs, $6 to $6.25; stags, $5 to $5.25. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 8,400 head; sheep steady; lambs, 10c to 15c higher; top lambs, $6.55 to $6.65; culls to good, $4.25 to $6.50; yearlings, at $5.25 to $5.50; ewes, $4.25 to $4.50; top mixed sheep, $4.50 to $4.75; culls to good, at $2.25 to $4.40.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, Jan. 26. Messrs. John Saan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says:—The number of fat cattle on offer this week has been large and the quality exceedingly good. Trade throughout has been fairly steady, but the high prices of the preceding week have scarcely been got, and a reduction on an average of nearly 15s a head had to be accepted. Fat sheep have also been shown in large numbers, and they have met a slightly quieter trade at an average reduction of about 1s 6d per head. For the time of year a considerable number of fat lambs have been exposed, part of which were very indifferent quality. The best class have been making from 38s to 43s. Fat calves rather cheaper; while pigs met a good inquiry at previous prices. There was a small supply of store cattle. Anything of a good class got readily and well sold, and a nearly total clearance was effected. For the time of year there was a considerable number of store sheep on offer. Owing to the stormy weather and the slightly lessened value in the price of fat sheep trade has been rather slower, and quite 1s a head less money had to be taken, with a part of the secondary sheep left unsold. There was a fair show of milch cows, and they met a satisfactory trade, with nearly a total clearance effected. Quotations:—Top price of best beef per live cwt., 41s; current from 37s to 39s; mutton from 5½d to 9½d per lb.

London, Jan. 26.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 740, owing to bad reports from dead meat market; trade slow with prices tending in buyers' favor. Trade dull for butchering cows and bulls, buyers insisting on easier terms. Arrivals—159 Irish, 655 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 656 midland, home, and western counties, 30 Devon. Decrease of 1,650 in sheep market. Trade for wedders firmer, but no advance on late rates can be noted; same remark applying to ewes. Fair sprinkling of lambs, some choice Dorsets making 7s per lbs. Pig trade slow. Beasts, 2s 8d to 4s 8d; sheep, 3s 10d to 6s 2d; pigs, 2s 10d to 4s 6d; lambs, 6s 2d to 7s per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,500; sheep and lambs, 7,020; calves, 10; pigs, 60.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.—Cattle, 1,262; sheep, 4,653. Best beasts, 6d to 6¼d; second, 5¼d to 5¾d; third, 4½d to 5d. Best Scotch sheep, 8½d to 9d; other sorts, 6d to 8d. A decrease of 306 cattle, in sympathy with lower prices at Birkenhead and decrease of 1,059 sheep. Slow demand for all classes about late rates. Good demand dairy cattle £15 to £25.

Newcastle, Jan. 28.—Number of cattle yesterday, 1,701; sheep, 4,690; calves, 71; pigs, 745. Firm trade, prices favoring sellers. Prime heifers and steers, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; second-class animals, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; coarse and inferior, 6s 6d to 7s 6d. Pigs also firm trade, 5s 9d to 9s 3d. Sheep, 7d to 9¼d. Calves, 7d to 9d.

Salford, Jan. 28.—At market yesterday:—Cattle, 2,047; sellers firm. Sheep, 6,350; prices in favor of sellers. Calves, 814; few fat ones on offer. Quotations:—Cattle, 5d to 6¼d; sheep, 6d to 9¼d; calves, 6d to 9¼d per lb.

BUTTER.

Limerick, Jan. 28.—Choicest centrifugal creamery in strong demand yesterday at 110s to 112s, secondary and turnipy flavored sorts making 96s to 102s. Very little coming forward, local demand being large.

Manchester, Jan. 28.—The supply of Danish and Swedish was again inadequate to the demand, which ruled brisk, and about 2s advance was obtained for finest grades, the market being well cleared of Danish choicest. There was no business of moment passing for Canadian creamery. Irish creamery offered in small lots. Quotations: Finest Danish and Swedish, 112s to 113s; choice, 108s to 110s; Dutch finest, 106s to 109s; finest Canadian creamery, 109s to 102s; choicest Irish creamery, 110s to 112s.

CHICAGO CATTLE.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Cattle, receipts, 30,000; good to prime steers, $4.40 to $5.75; poor to medium, $3 to $4.25; stockers and feeders

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

BARBOUR — At 89 Favard street, Montreal, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Barbour, a son. Toronto papers please copy.

BROWN — On Feb. 6, 1903, at 4840 Western avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Brown, a daughter (stillborn).

HILLMAN.—At 704 East 137th street, New York City, on Jan. 30, 1903, the wife of Alfred W. Hillman, of a son.

HORSFALL — At 52 Phoenix avenue, Lachine, on Feb. 8, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Horsfall, a son.

MACKENZIE — On Jan. 30, 1903, at 69 St. Elizabeth street, the wife of H. Mackenzie, Outremont, of a son.

SEALE — At 145 Artillery street, Quebec, on Jan. 28, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Seale.

WHITING — At 14 Churchill avenue, Toronto, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1903, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Whiting, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON — ARMSTRONG — At the Methodist parsonage, Cardinal, on Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1903, by the Rev. George Stafford, Mr. Maurice Anderson, son of Wilson Anderson, Esq., to Miss C. Louisa Armstrong, daughter of the late George F. Armstrong, all of Cardinal, Ont.

BLACK—WRIGHT.—On Feb. 3, 1903, in West Presbyterian Church, Toronto, by the Rev. N. L. T. Mackay, assisted by the Rev. J. Turnbull, Mr. William Black, of Mimico, to Margaret Edgar, daughter of the late Alexander Wright, of Toronto.

CARRUTHERS — GRANT — At the residence of the bride's father, Grant's Corners, Glengarry County, Ontario, on Jan. 21, 1903, James Malcolm Carruthers, Winnipeg, Manitoba, (formerly of Huntingdon, Quebec), to Annie, daughter of David Grant.

DE VINE — NEDHAM — On Jan. 14, 1903, at All Saints', Branksome, England, by the Rev. Prebendary Johnston, Vicar of Twickenham, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Revs. — Doyne and Greville Pope, John Montague De Vine, of Ventnor, to Lorna, daughter of Captain Chas. Nedham, R.N., of Branksome.

HARRIS—CLEMENTS.— On Feb. 5, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, 50 Sussex ave., Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Chown, S. T. H. Harris, of H. M. Customs, to Milla, second daughter of G. B. Clements, Esq., all of Toronto.

HILL — CLARK — On Feb. 4, 1903, at the Bell Street Methodist parsonage, Ottawa, by the Rev. John Grenfell, Mr. George Thomas Hill, son of Wm. Hill, Esq., 200 Turner street, Ottawa, to Miss Matilda Louisa Clark, daughter of Reuben Clark, Esq., of Slater street, Ottawa.

HISEY—M'NICHOL.—On Feb. 5, 1903, in Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. G. M. Milligan, D.D., Joseph Hisey, of Barrie, to Annie McNichol, of Toronto.

HOOPER — SCOTT — At Napanee, Ont., on Feb. 4, 1903, at the residence of Irwin Parks, uncle of the bride, by the Rev. S. T. Bartlett, George J. Hooper, Toronto, to Emma J. Scott, of Napanee.

MacCALLUM — McDERMID — On Jan. 22, 1903, by the Rev. P. F. Langill, at the residence of the bride's parents, Island, Martintown, J. James MacCallum, to Jennie McDermid, Martintown, Ont.

MARCELLUS—RAINEY—At the residence of the bride's father, North Winchester, on Jan. 28, 1903, by the Rev. John M. Kellock, M.A., Jennie Elizabeth, daughter of Rodney Marcellus, North Winchester, to Robert Rainey, of Cannamore.

McVICAR — HART — At Napanee, Ont., on Jan. 26, 1903, John Hart, Picton, and Miss Margaret McVicar, daughter of Captain McVicar, Deseronto.

MILLER—FAIRBAIRN — On Feb. 4, 1903, at the residence of George Riley, Esq., 214 Bell street, Ottawa, by the Rev. John Grenfell, Mr. Wm. John Miller, son of Wm. Miller, Esq., of North Wakefield, Que., to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Adelia Fairbairn, daughter of Wm. Fairbairn, Esq., of the same place.

MONKHOUSE — BELCHER — On Feb. 2, 1903, at St. Mark's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Charles L. Ingles, Geoffrey Monkhouse, of Toronto, to Delilah Augusta, second daughter of Walter E. Belcher, of Toronto.

MUCKLESTON — CADDY — On Feb. 4, 1903, at the Church of St. Alban, Ottawa, by the Rev. Canon Muckleston, assisted by the rector, the Ven. Archdeacon Bogart, Edith Louisa, eldest daughter of J. St. V. Caddy, C.E., to Alan Jeffryes Muckleston, Bank of Ottawa, Parry Sound.

REAVIE—ROBERTSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Jan. 28, 1903, by the Rev. G. Whillans, Neil Angus Reavie, of Belleville, Ont., to Alice Margaret, daughter of Robert Robertson, Georgetown, Que.

ROY—McGILL—On Feb. 4, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, Upper Ormstown, P.Q., by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., William Roy, Upper Ormstown, to Caroline Ruth, daughter of Mr. Thomas McGill.

SCOTT—THOM.—On Jan. 31, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, 2 South Drive, Rosedale, Toronto, by the Rev. G. M. Milligan, D.D., Robert F. Scott, of Toronto, to Mary, only daughter of John H. Thom.

ST. GEORGE — STEWART —On Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1903, at the Church of the Advent, Westmount, by the rector, the Rev. A. J. Doull, Helen Louise, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Stewart, to Harry Luxmoore, second son of Mr. Percival W. St. George, Montreal.

STEVENSON — WILSON — At the residence of the bride's mother, on Jan. 28, 1903, by the Rev. J. P. McQuarrie, Peter Campbell Stevenson to Miss Ida F. Wilson, both of Tilbury East, Ont.

TUCKER—BRAMLEY.—At Sorel, on Jan. 18, 1903, by the Rev. W. Minter Seaborn, Louis Orlando Tucker to Ada Bezarki Bramley, adopted daughter of Mrs. Bramley.

WOOD — HESS — At Nation Valley, on Jan. 21, 1903, by the Rev. J. M. Kellock, Kenneth Kellock Wood, of Bethune Bush, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Ransom Hess, Nation Valley.

DIED.

ALLAN — At Leeds, Que., on Feb. 5, 1903, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Agnes Oliver, beloved wife of Chas. Allan, aged 81 years and nine months, a native of Yetholm, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

ANDERSON — At Leeds, Que., on Jan. 27, 1903, after a lingering illness, James Anderson, son of the late James Anderson, aged 40 years.

ARMSTRONG — Very suddenly, on Feb. 2, 1903, at her late residence, Shawville, Que., Hannah Hodgins, wife of Samuel Armstrong, age 56 years.

BEDFORD — In this city, on Dec. 14, 1902, suddenly, at her home, 52 Dufferin st., Christina King, youngest daughter of the late Alexander King, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and widow of the late Richard Bedford, in her 65th year.

BENNETT — At Verdun, on Feb. 6, 1903, John Bennett, at the residence of his son, Richard Bennett, in his 74th year, a native of County Wexford, Ireland.

BRADY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1903, at 733 Cadieux street, Edith Jane Martin, beloved wife of John Brady, aged 28 years.

BRIMACOMBE — At her late residence, Dufferin street, north of St. Clair ave., Toronto, on Feb. 6, 1903, Eliza Andrews, relict of the late William Brimacombe, late of Devonshire, England.

CARNOCHAN — At Hamilton, on Jan. 25, 1903, Sarah Crouch, aged 64 years, beloved wife of A. R. Carnochan, of St. Catharines, Ont.
Interred in St. Catharines Cemetery.

CARSON — At Picton, Ont., on Jan. 27, 1903, Robert Carson, aged 82 years.

CHISHOLM.—At Brockville, Ont., on Feb. 2, 1903, Catherine Macdonell Chisholm, in her 85th year.

CORRY.—At 288 Kent street, Ottawa, on Feb. 5, 1903, Eliza Corry, wife of the late Jonathan Corry, of the town land of Knockbracken, County Down, Ireland, aged 96 years.

CURTIS— At the Methodist parsonage, Brinston's Corners, Ont., Mina A., beloved wife of the Rev. C. J. Curtis, on Thursday, Feb. 5, 1903.

DAVIDSON — At 292 Stanley street, on Friday, Jan. 30, 1903, Grace, aged fourteen years, youngest daughter of James Davidson.

DAVIS.—On Jan. 9, 1903, Charles Alfred, aged 28 years, youngest surviving son of John and the late Selina Emma Davis, of The Elms, Ashford, Middlesex, England.

DES BARRES—On Jan. 15, 1903, at his residence, 37 Brunswick road, Brighton, England, Lt.-Col. A. H. J. Des Barres, late Royal Artillery, aged 59, son of the late Judge Des Barres, of the Supreme Court, Newfoundland.

DUNLOP.—In Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 2, 1903, Eliza J. Gaskin, beloved wife of William Dunlop.

EDWARDS — At Barrie, Ont., on Feb. 5, 1903, James Edwards, postmaster, in his 79th year.

FETZER.—At Garvanzer, Cal., on Jan. 7, 1903, Louisa Leggo, wife of Daniel J. Fetzer, daughter of the late Christopher Leggo, of Brockville, and sister of Dr. John Leggo, of Ottawa.

HACKETT — On Feb. 7, 1903, at 205 St. Paul street, Quebec, Captain William Hackett, sr., (tug owner), at the age of 60 years.

HAMILTON.—At Quebec, on Feb. 3, 1903, at the residence of her niece (Mrs. A. J. Messervey) Eliza Hamilton, of the County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 85 years.

HAMILTON — At Sherbrooke, on Jan. 29, 1903, Bertha Isabel Hamilton, aged 14 years, 5 months and 11 days, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Hamilton, Quebec street, Sherbrooke, Que.

HAROLD.—In Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 3, 1903, David Harold, aged 82 years.

HERDSMAN.—At his late residence, Shuter street, Wingham, Ont., Richard Herdsman.

HINMAN — On Jan. 21, 1903, at Edville, Ont., Mrs. Smith Hinman, aged 71 years. Mr. and Mrs. Hinman celebrated their golden wedding on Oct. 29 last.

JODERY — At 53 Lorne avenue, on Feb. 5, 1903, Mary Edgar Little, widow of the late Jacob Jodery, in her 82nd year.

LAMBERT.—On Feb. 1, 1903, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. H. Sine, 176 King street west, Toronto, Mrs. Susan Lambert, formerly Mrs. Samuel Bunting, aged 76 years, 5 months and 29 days.

LAMPLOUGH — At Edmonton, Alberta, N.W.T., on Feb. 5, 1903, of appendicitis, Henry Logan Lamplough, eldest son of th late J. Logan Lamplough, aged nineteen years and ten months.
Interment at Edmonton.

LAVERY.—At Chateauguay, N.Y., on Jan. 31, 1903, of pneumonia, William Lavery, aged 39 years and 9 months.

MARRIOTT.—On Feb. 3, 1903, at 629 Ontario street, Toronto, Francis Marriott, in his 81st year.

MARTIN — In this city, on Feb. 9, 1903, Daniel Martin, aged 82 years, a native of Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland.

MATTISON.—On Jan. 31, 1903, at 41 Charron street, Margaret Eva, youngest daughter of Thomas and Annie Mattison, aged 15 months.

McRAE — At his home in Harrison, Minnesota, U.S., on Jan. 4, 1903, Peter J. McRae, in the 83rd year of his age, formerly from Canada. 'Asleep in Jesus.'

M'ILWRAITH.—At Cairn Brae, Hamilton, Ont., on Jan. 31, 1903, Thomas McIlwraith, in his 79th year.

MOUNT — In this city, on Feb. 1, 1903, William Frederick Mount, aged 65 years and 6 months.

MUNROE — At Melboro, Que., Ernest W. Munroe, second son of John Munroe, J.P., aged 21 years, 3 months and 24 days.
Eaton, Colo., Toronto, Kingston and Owen Sound, Ont., papers please copy.

NEELIN — At Cartwright, Manitoba, at the residence of her son, Joseph Neelin, on Jan. 13, 1903, Mrs. Ann Neelin, formerly of the 'Jock,' Township of Goulburn, Carleton County, Ont.

PLEWS — At Cressy, Ont., on Jan. 28, 1903, Catharine Plews, relict of the late Wm. Plews, aged 82 years.

PRICE.—Suddenly, in Liverpool, Eng., on Sunday, Feb. 1, 1903, Samuel Price, of Montreal, aged 61.

PRITCHARD — In London, Ont., on Feb. 4, 1903, Robert Pritchard, senior member of the firm of R. Pritchard & Co., grain dealers.

ROSS — On Saturday, Feb. 7, 1903, at his residence, 4139 Dorchester street, Westmount, Captain Wm. Ross, in his 75th year, a native of Thurso, Scotland.

RYAN.—At the Custom House, on Feb. 2, 1903, Thomas Ryan, aged 66, engineer, of Government Buildings, Montreal.

SAXBY.—At Waterloo, Que., on Feb. 5, 1903, after a long and painful illness, Mary Ann Doncaster, widow of the late William Saxby, in the 77th year of her age.

SEALE — At Quebec, on Jan. 30, 1903, Helen Myrtle Seale, infant daughter of T. W. Seale.

SHEPPARD — At Gananoque, Ont., on Jan. 27, 1903, Annie Sheppard, aged 90 years.

SMITH — At Chapleau, Que., on Feb. 2, 1903, Marianne Burke, widow of the late Terence Smith, aged 84 years.

SMITH — At Redlands, California, on Feb. 4, 1903, Gertrude Smith, daughter of Jas. B. Smith, late of Toronto, and niece of Dr. Bentley, of Toronto.

SMITH — At Ottawa, on Feb. 6, 1903, Elizabeth Robinson, relict of the late Thos. Smith, of Aylmer, Que., in the 85th year of her age.

SOUTHCOTT.—Entered into rest, on Feb. 1, 1903, at the residence of his son, Geo. W. Southcott, 160 Close avenue, Toronto, Charles Southcott, aged 73 years.

STEWART.—At 21 Merchiston Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland, on Jan. 20, 1903, Edward Evander Stewart, of Montreal, only surviving son of the late Dugald Stewart, wholesale dry goods merchant, Montreal.

STOCKTON — At 382 Lewis street, Ottawa, on Feb. 4, 1903, Jane D., aged 66 years, widow of the late Ebenezer Stockton, Esq., of Havelock, New Brunswick.

WRIGHT.—On Jan. 16, 1903, at 'Moverons,' Brightlingsea, England, the Rev. Octavius Camilius Wright, late vicar of Brandeston, Suffolk, youngest son of the late William Wright, Esq., Attorney-General of the Province of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, aged 82.

IN MEMORIAM.

SEATH.—In loving remembrance of Kate Kay, wife of David Seath, who passed away on the eighth of February, 1902, and lies at rest in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal.

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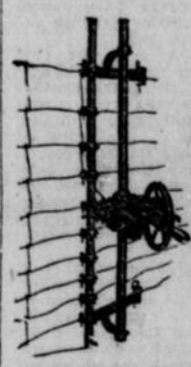
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