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MANILLA BAY TROUBLE.

HOW DEWEY BROUGHT THE GERMAN ADMIRAL TO TIME.

New York, April 23.—On Friday night last the Union League Club gave a banquet to Captain Joseph B. Coghlan and the officers of the United States cruiser 'Raleigh.' It was the first of a long list of entertainments that have been planned for the next few days for these men who took such a prominent part in the battle of Manilla Bay.

Captain Coghlan was the principal speaker, and during his narrative of all that had happened in Manilla Bay from the day of Admiral Dewey's arrival till the departure of the 'Raleigh,' he had this to say regarding the action of the German Admiral, Von Diedrichs, and the friction which developed between him and Admiral Dewey: 'I must tell you of an incident which, I think will be of interest. Our friend (sarcastically), Admiral Von Diedrichs, sent an officer to complain of the restrictions placed upon him by Admiral Dewey. I happened to be near-by at the time, and I overheard the latter part of the conversation between this officer and our chief. I shall never forget it, and I want the people of the United States to know what Admiral Dewey said that day.

'"Tell your admiral," he said, "his ships must stop where I say."

'"But we fly the flag," said the officer.

'"Those flags can be bought at half a dollar a yard anywhere," and there wasn't a bit of fun in his face when he said it, either.'

'"Anyone can fly that flag," he continued. "The whole Spanish fleet might come on us with those colors if they wanted to. Therefore I must, and will, stop you. Tell your admiral I am blockading here. I am tired of the character of his conduct. I've made it as lenient as possible for him. Now the time has arrived when he must stop. Listen to me. Tell your admiral that the slightest infraction of these orders by himself or his officers will mean but one thing. Tell him what I say—it will mean war. If your people are ready for war with the United States you can have it in five minutes." I am free to admit that the admiral's speech to that officer took my breath away. As that officer left to go back to his ship he said to an American officer whose name I do not recall: "I think your admiral does not exactly understand." "Oh, yes, he does," said the American officer. "He not only understands, but he means every word he says."

'That was the end of that bosh. After that the Germans didn't care to breathe more than four times in succession without asking Admiral Dewey's permission.'

Referring to the manner in which the officers of the British fleet acted. Captain Coghlan said: 'The North and South fought together at Manilla Bay, as they did in Cuba. Not only is our country one to-day, but I tell you the English-speaking race is one also. (Applause.) The English people are with us heart and soul to-day, and they were with us before we went to Manilla, as I will show you. On the wharves at Hong Kong, before we started for Manilla, strange officers met us and introduced themselves, which you will agree is a very un-English proceeding. They wished us all manner of luck. One said to me: "By jove, if you fellows don't wipe them out, don't come back to us, because we won't speak to you." Afterwards, when we went back to Hong Kong, one of these English officers said to me: "By jove, we never gave you credit for style; but, my, you can shoot."' (Laughter, and applause.)

Washington, April 24.—Captain Coghlan was seen at the Army and Navy Club on Saturday night, where he and other officers of the 'Raleigh' were the guests of honor. He was shown the above despatch and read it carefully.

'I thought so,' were his first words. 'I thought so when I read the newspaper reports this morning.'

'What have you to say on the subject?' he was asked.

'Not a word—not a word,' was the answer.

'Well, but——'

'No,' interrupted Captain Coghlan. 'I don't care to talk about it. I have had no official knowledge of it,' pointing to the despatch.

Then he walked toward one of the officers present, saying: 'I could have said more last night had I wanted to. But I was careful to consider the effects it might have.'

Then to the reporter he said: 'As a matter of fact it was a matter of common notoriety, of common talk, what I said—what is known all through the East—what everybody knows.'

'And that is all?' he was asked.

'I won't defend myself until I'm attacked,' was the answer.

'Will you tell me whether the newspapers reported you correctly—whether in any way they so set down your words that a different meaning was conveyed than that intended?' he was asked.

'Well,' was the answer, 'the newspapers did not correctly report me—no, not one of them caught my exact words. In substance some of the reports were right, and my sentiments were correctly expressed, but some certain things were said in the reports which made it appear as if the sentiments and expressions were coming from me personally rather as sayings, by me, of third persons. But as I say, I don't care to be interviewed.'

Throughout the talk the captain was smiling and seemed not in the least perturbed.

GERMANY PROTESTS.

Washington, April 24.—The German Government has entered the formal protest against the language used by Captain Coghlan, of the 'Raleigh' at the Union League Club banquet in New York on Friday night last. The protest was lodged with Secretary Hay, through the German ambassador, Herr Von Holleben.

Secretary Hay replied that the language appeared to have been used at a dinner in a club, so could not be regarded as an official or public utterance in the sense that would warrant the State Department in acting. However, the Navy Department was fully competent to take such action as the case seemed to require. With this statement the ambassador was content, for the time at least, and will doubtless await a reasonable length of time upon the Navy Department.

There are semi-official intimations that the ambassador will not so much concern himself with the course of Captain Coghlan as with the course of the United States in dealing with Captain Coghlan. The German ambassador stated to-day that the poem recited by Captain Coghlan was 'too nasty to be noticed.'

Berlin, April 24.—It is announced in a semi-official note to-day that the United States Secretary of State (Col. Hay) has expressed to the German ambassador at Washington, Dr. Von Holleben, his strong disapproval of the 'conduct of Captain Joseph B. Coghlan,' of the United States cruiser 'Raleigh.'

A NEW PUBLIC DANGER.

A despatch from Toronto of Thursday credits Dr. Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, with having said that cerebro-spinal meningitis has become epidemic over a considerable portion of the continent. It is the disease of which Archdeacon Boddy's son died so suddenly in Toronto a few months ago. In its malignant form, the disease is usually followed by fatal results within forty-eight hours.

It is only since the new year that physicians have become alarmed at the prevalence of the disease. One case was recently reported from Peterboro, and two from Guelph. The physicians are very much in the dark as to the nature of the disease. They have discovered the germ, and are inclined to the opinion that the disease may be directly communicated. A new treatment by an operation on the head had recently been reported from England, by which the matter which accumulates is taken away and the pressure upon the brain relieved.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis was epidemic once before, in 1873, and 1874. In 1873 the deaths from it in Ontario numbered 324, and in 1874 93. It is not improbable that the disease is induced by atmospheric conditions.

TAMMANY'S METHODS.

New York, April 24.—Mr. Henry McDonald, the nominee of the Chicago platform Democracy, for governor, at the last state election, was the first witness before the Mazet investigating committee, on Friday afternoon. He was questioned by Mr. Moss regarding his knowledge of the Flushing Gas Company. In answer to questions, Mr. McDonald said, that it was arranged by Mr. Braker, a director of the company, and Mr. Croker, that the stockholders should turn over to Mr. Andrew Freedman 20 percent of the stock of the company, to be held for the benefit of Mr. Croker and Mr. Freedman.

Mr. Hoffman asked if Mr. McDonald was present when that arrangement was made. The witness said he was simply stating what he had been told. He continued:—'This stock was contributed by the different stockholders pro rata, and was issued to Mr. Freedman. Thereupon Mr. Freedman was elected a member of the board of directors. The agreement on the part of Mr. Croker and Mr. Freedman was that as soon as possible the company would receive a contract for at least 300 additional lights, possibly a thousand additional lights. Now, as to whether Mr. Croker has carried out his contract or not, I do not know.'

BRITISH TARS CHEER KING HUMBERT.

Sassari, Island of Sardinia, April 22.—The King and Queen of Italy arrived here yesterday evening on board the Royal yacht 'Savoie' which passed between the British and Italian fleets. All the warships were illuminated in honor of their Majesties. The fleets this morning hoisted the Italian Royal ensign, preparatory to being reviewed. As the crews manned ship hearty cheers were given for the King and Queen, and the guns salvoed royal salutes. This spectacle was a grand one.

BRITISH CABLE NEWS.

The Transvaal Trouble Again.

(N. Y. 'Times' Cable Letter)

London, April 22.—The government has now a new and ticklish problem to solve. The petition signed by twenty-one thousand Uitlanders in the Transvaal praying the Queen as suzerain to intervene for redress in their grievances, has been forwarded by the British agent there to the High Commissioner at Cape Town, Sir Alfred Milner, and by him it was accepted and sent on to the Colonial Office. It reached England this week, and all South African circles and students of imperial politics are keenly awaiting the outcome. Sir Alfred Milner is one of the ablest, most cautious, and yet most courageous servants of the Crown, and he would certainly not have accepted this momentous petition without first sympathizing with its motives himself, and second, considering that the time has come for the Imperial Government to take some action in the Transvaal. If the report should be pigeon-holed at the Colonial Office his position at the Cape will be almost untenable. If, on the other hand, it is acted upon, hostilities in South Africa may bulk larger in the public eye than peace at The Hague. Meanwhile Rhodes is very angry at his failure to get not only a guarantee, but even a declaration policy from the government. He has secured guarantees amounting to ten million dollars for the next section of his African railway from Rhodesian mining and other companies but while he has been cooing his hens outside the Colonial Office elections at the Cape upon which he and his party counted so much have gone strongly against him. He is convinced that if the Imperial Government had frankly said 'No' at first to his request for a subsidy for his railway he could have returned to the Cape and won the elections. As it is, the Africander Bund, or Dutch Party, by no means too loyal to England and sympathizing with Kruger's scriptural administration, has swept the board. Moreover, there is a slight strain between Rhodes and the Transvaal capitalists. The latter are not unnaturally beginning to resent the fact that Rhodes and his party represent Rhodesia as the principal British interest in South Africa, whereas this is but a drop in the bucket compared with the Transvaal mines, and the seriousness of the situation lies in the fact that enormous quantities of the best Transvaal investments are now held in France and Germany, and if the British Government continues to remain inactive the British, French and Germans will combine in the Transvaal to make their own terms with Kruger, and the chance of federation in South Africa under the British flag will be gone forever. Hitherto Mr. Chamberlain's policy has not succeeded, and the moment is, therefore, a critical one in his personal career.

CHINA LOSING HER HOLD.

I have spoken of the rising tide of Conservative indignation about China. On Tuesday and Friday the 'Times' called upon Lord Salisbury to take strong action, and the 'Pall Mall Gazette' and 'St. James's Gazette' have followed suit, while a growl is rising from the Tory provincial press. The Chinese have defaulted in three monthly instalments of interest upon a £2,300,000 loan recently raised here, 'with knowledge of Her Majesty's Government,' due Feb. 15, March 15, April 15, and the railway administration has not paid into the bank the railway rates as it was bound by contract to do. In the matter of strategical territorial concession beyond Hong Kong, China has similarly betrayed us, Chinese regulars in uniform having to be driven by shell fire and bayonet from the surrounding hills before possession could be taken. A Hong Kong telegram in to-day's 'Morning Post,' from its correspondent who has just returned from an extensive journey, declares that chaos reigns in all parts of the Chinese Empire. This correspondent adds:—'The general result of my observations is to deepen my conviction that China is breaking up at lightning speed.' The 'Morning Post' is the most pronounced Tory journal in England; commenting upon this telegram it says: 'f the simile of a corpse about which birds of prey are gathering may be repeated, then Great Britain may be compared to the eagle which half fancies itself a dove in betraying its mental distress by spasmodic flutterings,' and adds that the problem is 'whether Great Britain intends to come out with some appreciable equivalent for the rights she now theoretically possesses, or be shorn of those rights and of the field which has hitherto been to some extent open to British enterprise.' It is superfluous to repeat the obvious remark that where British trade loses the market American trade loses the market also. Meanwhile, in view of the Government's indignant denial that Lord Charles Beresford had an official mission, it is amusing to note that the Duke of Devonshire, with his usual clumsy honesty, let the cat out of the bag on Wednesday at the Chamber of Commerce banquet when he said that he 'had no doubt that if they would like to hear from a Minister of the Crown something about the government's policy in China he might tell them that the government was waiting to hear what should be the result of the mission which had been organized by the Chambers of Commerce to inquire into the Chinese policy, and was impatient for the report from the distinguished officer whom they sent out.'

MICHAEL DAVITT'S NEW TASK.

Public men who remember Michael Davitt's crusade against arbitration in Washington after the Venezuela dispute will be interested to read his views upon a prominent American official which he has written for German consumption to Liebknecht. The London Missionary Society in Samoa, he says, is fanatically supported by a certain Chambers as chief judge there, who is nominally an American, but in reality an Englishman. He has need of the disturbances caused by the mission to further the plan of the English and American alliance, with this object in view, and he has made irresponsible attacks on German officials in Apia and has falsely laid the responsibility for the disturbances on them, which, in reality, should be borne by him and his missionary allies, all with the object of making bad blood between the Germans and Americans, and in the interest of guilty intriguers who have caused the whole trouble. Davitt is making a circuit of the globe in his fanatical hatred of this country. First, he poured this into American ears, and when they grew fatigued he addressed France through the 'Figaro,' and now it is Germany's turn. The 'Chronicle' remarks to-day that he will soon be reduced to making a confidant of the King of Benin. It is a new departure, however, for him to charge a high American judicial officer, occupying a most trying position, with being a liar and a traitor.

On Thursday last a great surprise fell in two quarters. One was to the majority of the people of England, and the other was to Lord Rosebery. The popular enthusiasm over the marriage of Lady Peggy Primrose, his daughter, has no parallel in recent history, except the Queen's jubilee. There is only one explanation to offer. The bride herself is much too young to have secured any personal hold upon popular good will. Lord Crewe, though, has been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but he has never hitherto filled the public eye. Of course a crowd loves to see an interesting bride, but the recent extraordinary demonstration in the streets of London meant the popularity of Lord Rosebery, and nothing else. Two hours before the ceremony the omnibuses that wheeled round Westminster Abbey were diverted from their routes, and the police had a busy time keeping the way to the Abbey open to the private guests. It was with difficulty that the carriages containing the bride and bridegroom and the Prince of Wales could be steered through the great mass of people. From Westminster Abbey to Berkeley square a quarter of an hour after the bride's carriage had passed one drove through a dense lane of spectators. From Lord Rosebery's house one looked upon a sea of faces. The preceding day was Primrose Day, and the Conservative anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death, but primroses were worn more freely on Thursday for the living family than on Wednesday for the dead statesman. The next morning the 'Chronicle and 'News' in curiously identical words pointed out to Lord Rosebery the responsibility attaching to such unequalled public support, and I shall be surprised if the event does not have direct political consequences before long. Several times lately one newspaper has announced Lord Rosebery's intention to return immediately to an active political life, but for this statement there was not then the shadow of foundation. Thursday's demonstration, however, may have changed everything, especially as the Liberal party is now rapidly assuming its old fighting shape, while the government is becoming daily more languid. No possible parliamentary success awaits the government this session, and public opinion, led by the 'Times,' is once more growing indignant over the British failures in China. No full-dress speech of any public man delivered on conspicuous occasions for many years has fallen so flat on the country as Mr. A. J. Balfour's speech at the annual Primrose League gathering.

BROCKVILLE ELECTION CASE.

Brockville, Ont., April 24.—Gordon Empey and Antoine Wendling were arrested here on Saturday afternoon at the instance of the Conservatives, charged with irregularities at the election on Thursday. The former is charged with handing to the returning officer a ballot or paper other than that given to him by that official. The charge against Wendling is giving a marked ballot to a man named McIntosh. He positively denies the charge. Empey's case will come up for trial on Thursday and Wendling's on Monday next. Both men are out on bail.

MURDERED WHILE THEY SLEPT.

Murphysboro, Ill., April 24.—The bodies of two women, who were murdered while they slept, have been found in the house of E. M. Davie, a miner, residing one mile from Carbon, mine No. 6. The bodies were mutilated and blood-stained. The victims are Mrs. Mary E. Davie and Miss Millstead, who resided with the family. The crime was evidently committed some time during the night while the women were asleep, for they were clad in their night clothes.

TO MARRY HIS STEP-MOTHER'S SISTER.

London, April 23.—The curious relationships which marriages often bring about find an instance in the case of Sir Peter Walker, a wealthy young baronet, possessor of Asmaston Manor, one of the finest country seats in Derbyshire. He has just become engaged to marry Miss Ethel O'Keever, his step-mother's sister. A relationship of the same kind occurred when the Duke of Westminster married as his second wife, a sister of his son-in-law. Most curious examples of inter-relationship occur in the Battenberg family, where the Princess Louise Battenberg finds herself related in half a dozen different ways to each of her sisters; to the Princess Beatrice she is both niece and sister-in-law. The Empress of Russia is niece and sister-in-law to the Grand Duke Serge, her eldest sister's husband.

RHODES IN A NEW ROLE.

ADDRESSED A GATHERING OF SALVATIONISTS AT THE MANSION HOUSE YESTERDAY.

London, April 24.—The Hon. Cecil Rhodes appeared yesterday in a new role, sermonizing at the Mansion House to the Salvation Army. It was a semi-aristocratic function on social work of the Salvation Army. Lord Aberdeen, Lord Loch, Lord Monkswell and Lord Justice Rigby were present, the Lord Mayor presiding. Mr. Rhodes was not down on the list of speakers, but was suddenly called upon to address the meeting. He good-humoredly complied and took off his overcoat, squared his broad shoulders and stepped briskly to the front of the platform. He praised the operations of the Salvationists in South Africa. The Cape Cabinet, after inquiring what the Army had done, found it had given homes to waifs and strays, had picked up the fallen and had given them, when released, another chance in life. He said:—'The practical form which opinion in the Cape Parliament took of the work done was a vote in aid, which has been continued since. There are fifteen other colonies, all told,' continued Mr. Rhodes, 'where grants in aid have been made to the Army, not on a sentimental basis, but as a practical return for the work the army does. In my own church there are many disputes, but let us put all those details aside and recognize that we all are human beings, be it as an officer of the Salvation Army or as a minister of the Church, engaged in working for the elevation of humanity.'

Mr. Rhodes donated a thousand dollars to the Army.

THE POPE'S TOMB.

LAST RESTING PLACE OF HIS HOLINESS READY TO BE PLACED IN THE BASILICA.

Rome, April 24.—Several years ago the Pope placed with the famous sculptor, Luchetti, a commission to construct a tomb for His Holiness, to be placed in the Basilica of St. John. The tomb is now complete in every detail, save one. It can be erected in its place in a day or two. The missing detail is now being supplied. It is the inscription which the Pope once jokingly said he would write when there seemed to be a likelihood of its being required. Last week he composed the inscription and sent it to Luchetti. It is in Latin and very simple, containing only the Pope's Christian name and surname, the date of his birth, a blank for the date of his death, and a few words recording Pope Leo's veneration for St. Thomas and St. Anthony.

BOUNDARY OF ALASKA.

UNEXPECTED HITCH IN THE PROPOSED MODUS VIVENDI.

Washington, D.C., April 24.—An unexpected delay has occurred in the negotiations towards an Alaskan boundary modus vivendi, which makes its future quite problematical. Extended conferences on the subject were held on Friday, the result being far from encouraging. The principal difficulty arises from dealing with Ottawa, as well as London, this dual negotiation causing great delay and complication. At the outset the United States proposed a modus vivendi with a temporary line along certain peaks. The British Ambassador forwarded this to London and Ottawa. The Canadian officials have now proposed changes in the line, and after considerable delay the authorities in London approve of the changes proposed by Canada. It is not stated what the respective lines are, but they are sufficiently apart to make it quite unlikely that any immediate agreement can be reached, even of a temporary nature, as to the boundary.

A NEGRO'S AWFUL END.

BURNED AT THE STAKE BY A MOB IN GEORGIA.

Newnan, Ga., April 23.—Sam Hose, who murdered Alfred Cranford, a farmer, and assaulted his wife, was burned at the stake two miles from here at 2.30 this afternoon in the presence of 2,000 people.

Hose had been taken from jail by a mob and a procession was quickly formed, the doomed negro marching at its head through several streets of the town. Soon the public square was reached. Here former Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, who lives in Newnan, came hurriedly upon the scene and standing up in a buggy importuned the crowd to let the law take its course.

Governor Atkinson said:—'My fellow-citizens and friends,—I beseech you to let this affair go no further. You are hurrying this negro on to death without an identification. Mrs. Cranford, whom he is said to have assaulted and whose husband he is said to have killed is sick in bed and unable to be here to say whether this is her assailant. Let this negro be returned to jail. The law will take its course and I promise you it will do so quickly and effectually. Do not stain the honor of the state with a crime such as you are about to perpetrate.'

Judge Freeman also spoke in a similar strain and prayed the mob to return the prisoner to the custody of the sheriff and go home.

The assemblage heard the words of the two speakers in silence, but the instant their voices had died away shouts of 'Burn him,' 'Think of his crime,' arose, and the march was resumed.

Mrs. Cranford's mother and sister are residents of Newnan. The mob was headed in the direction of their house and in a short time reached the McElroy home. The negro was marched in at the gate and Mrs. McElroy was called to the front door. She immediately identified the negro and her verdict was agreed to by her daughter, who had often seen Hose about the Cranford place.

'To the stake!' was again the cry, and several men wanted to burn him in Mrs. McElroy's yard. To this she objected strenuously, and the mob, complying with her wish, started for Palmetto.

Just as they were leaving Newnan news was brought that the one o'clock train from Atlanta would bring 1,000 people from Atlanta. This was taken to be a regiment of soldiers, and the mob decided to burn the prisoner at the first favorable place rather than be compelled to shoot him when the militia put in an appearance.

Elijah Strickland, a negro preacher, who was accused by Sam Hose of paying $12 to murder Alfred Cranford, was captured by a mob of people from this vicinity three miles out of town to-night. He was brought to Palmetto and at midnight was placed on trial for his life by a court composed of those who had arrested him.

NEWS THIS MORNING.

In the House of Commons, London, yesterday, replying to Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the increase in the military forces at the Cape of Good Hope was because of military preparations made by the Transvaal Government in the direction of the Cape Colony's border.

The estimates were brought down last night in the Dominion Parliament, and the increase over last year's proposition is given as $550,000. The increase for immigration expenditure is placed at $100,000. The budget will probably be brought down on Tuesday.

The Rev. Dean Egan, of Barrie, thinks the British coronation oath should be amended, and declares it insufferable, humiliating, insulting, intolerable and otherwise bad that there is a clause requiring the ruler to be non-Catholic.

St. George's Society celebrated the national day of England by a dinner at the Windsor Hotel last night. There was a splendid gathering and the toast 'St. George and Merrie England' was proposed by Prof. John Harland and responded to by the Hon. Mr. Atwater. Mayor Prefontaine, who was present, spoke felecitously and hopefully of English progress, and the evening was very happy.

A despatch this morning says Lady Scott has been found and has returned to her friends, with whom there appears to have been a disagreement.

SPANISH SENATE.

Madrid, April 24.—The senatorial elections for the new Cortes were held yesterday and passed off tranquilly throughout the country. They have resulted in giving the government a larger majority in the Senate than it had secured in the Chamber of Deputies.

It is reasserted in different reliable quarters that the attempts of Don Carlos to raise a loan on the security of his Italian and Austrian estates have failed.

JOE SMILES CHANGES SHOPS.

'Halloo, Joe! Gettin' home early, ain't yer? One ud judge from yer looks as you've got a rise of a bob or two.'

'I've got a rise in respectability, though I can't say much for it in th' way o' coin, Sam,' and Joe held up his head with the proud consciousness that he had received a well-deserved rise in one sense if not in another.

'I don't quite see yer meanin', Joe.'

'The long an' th' short of it is, I've changed shops,' and Joe still kept up his head at the angle of consequentiality.

'Then where are you now, old man?'

'At Peppercorn's!'

Joe mentioned the name of his new firm as if he expected Sam Waters would be completely over-awed at the mere sound thereof. Who had not heard of Peppercorns! Peppercorns, the teamen! Peppercorns, the spice merchants! Peppercorns, the fruit importers! The marvellous firm of Peppercorns, established in the reign of Queen Anne! Properly affected at the mention of so highly a respectable firm, Sam took off his hat.

'When did you go in, Joe?' he asked.

'Yesterday.'

'Then it's new days?'

'In course it is,' replied Joe.

'Ah!'

What Sam meant by that 'Ah!' Joe Smiles altogether failed to understand. It implied scepticism, cynicism, and other mental irritants. It was one of those 'Ah's' which contain a quantity of cold water, to be used for wetting blankets, cold douches, and other useful purposes. But then Sam was a teetotaler.

'Of course it's new days, Sam, but I am quite satisfied the crib will suit me.'

'What department will you be in?' asked Sam. 'Tea?'

'Oh, no; I am in the wines and spirits. You see, Peppercorns have only just taken over the agency, and they are going to make a big thing of it. I was open for a change, so they took me on without the slightest hesitation.'

'So you are still in th' same trade you were when at th' "Black Cow"?' questioned Sam.

'I can hardly say the same altogether,' replied Joe, speaking reproachfully.

'But, man alive! it's th' drink trade, isn't it?' exclaimed Sam with rather more abruptness than was absolutely necessary. 'At th' "Black Cow" you were potman; at Peppercorns you are porter, packer, warehouseman, or whatever else you may call yourself. Your position may be different, but th' trade is th' same.'

'Do be reasonable, Sam. How can you compare my position of potman at th' "Black Cow" as regards respectability, with my present position of porter at Peppercorns. Ah, Sam, you don't know what trade at th' "Black Cow" is. Just listen to me while I show you a thing or two—I'm out o' th' trade now, so don't mind speakin'. I've seen a mother come in day after day an' dose her infant with gin, and at last she comes in alone. I have seen little children sent there after the drink by their parents, an' seen at th' same time as it was sendin' 'em to ruin. I have seen a young woman brought in there to be treated, and the next day heard of her body being dragged out of th' Thames. I have seen a husband kick his wife till she was insensible; a man stab his friend to death; men fight like brutes, and women tear and scratch each other like tigresses. I have heard there the filthiest, foulest language out of hell! Sam, when I think of what I have seen and heard at th' "Black Cow" I am thankful to God that I have turned my back forever upon such a low, disreputable trade and found a crib in such a highly respectable firm as that of Peppercorns.'

'And yet, old fellow,' said Sam, 'you have only changed shops; you are still in th' same trade.'

'Be hanged if I can make you out, Sam, harpin' away on that one string,' replied Joe, quite put out at the obtuseness of his friend. 'I have no patience with you. Any man with eyes in his head must see the difference between the trade at Peppercorns and trade at the "Black Cow".'

'Oh! I admit there is a difference,' said Sam. 'There is this difference, for example—at Peppercorns the drinkers receive an elementary education; at the "Black Cow" they are finished off.'

'Best if I can make you out, old man,' said Joe, rubbing his head. 'A fellow can surely believe his own eyes.'

'Not always, Joe; but I will try to explain myself a little more fully, and in doing so will use the "Black Cow" and Peppercorns as representative terms, the one comprehending the public-house trade and the other the wine and spirit selling grocers. Where did that young woman, whose body was found in the Thames, learn to drink? Not at the "Black Cow," but from bottles that came from Peppercorn's. No young woman would start drinking at a low pub.; she goes there to get her education finished. The majority of women who now disgrace the "Black Cow" once graced the respectable establishment of Peppercorns, ordering their wines and spirits to be sent home with the groceries, and in some cases as groceries. I can tell you of numbers utterly and hopelessly ruined by drink supplied by Peppercorns. Brandy from Peppercorns is brandy, and wine is wine, and the effect when drank will be the same as that supplied from the "Black Cow." In all probability Peppercorns' brandy will be the stronger, containing therefore the larger proportion of poison.'

'Well, as far as I can see, there can be no comparison between the respectability of Peppercorns' and that of the "Black Cow",' said Joe, making as if to walk on, rather weary of the discussion.

'It's new days with you at Peppercorns' now, Joe; but keep your eyes open, and you may in time see many things which are now hid from you. Good-by, old fellow,' and he heartily shook him by the hand.

Joe went on home, and it is not too much to say that he walked along with troubled thoughts. These thoughts troubled him the whole evening, and they so troubled him after he went to bed that he could not sleep. At length he determined by vigorous effort to dismiss the whole subject from his mind.

'Hang it all!' he said to himself as he rolled over once more; 'Peppercorns' must be a respectable trade,' and then he went to sleep.

Joe was early to business the next morning, and as he entered the shop and passed to his own department, where the bottles of various shapes and sizes were arrayed on the shelves and in the window, he could not but be struck with the remarkable respectability of the trade compared with that of the 'Black Cow.' There was nothing gaudy or tawdry about the fittings, such as would indicate a low-class trade; everything was respectable. The very bottles were of a respectable shape, and bore respectable labels, or were enveloped in cobwebs of intense respectability. (Joe grinned when he saw the cobwebs, for he knew a thing or two about them.) The customers were highly respectable. No loafers waiting about the doors for their morning 'nips.' No ragged little children coming in for 'pennorths o' gin.' No women standing up at the counter in their lost womanhood. No bleared or bloated victims of drink staggering in or out. No men or women quarrelling or fighting. Nothing so disreputable as that at Peppercorns. All their customers were respectable. The servant girls who came in for an odd bottle of brandy because 'Missis was took with the spasms and master had forgot to leave the keys at home,' were all respectably dressed in clean white caps and aprons. The ladies who called to give their orders and asked Joe confidentially to put two bottles in a parcel underneath the carriage were of the highest respectability. The children who were sent to the stores for their parents always came with respectable baskets, and no one could tell what they carried. During the whole of that day Joe could not perceive a single flaw in the respectability of Peppercorns, and he walked home at night with his head lifted higher than ever, saying to himself, 'Sam Waters is a fool!'

Nevertheless, Joe kept his eyes open as Sam had counselled him, and the result of his observations he gave to his friend when they happened to meet in three months time.

'Halloo, Joe! I haven't seen you for an age,' said Sam one evening, as they met in the Borough. 'How is it with that highly respectable firm of Peppercorns?'

'Look here, Sam,' whispered Joe confidentially, as he linked his arm in that of his friend, 'the less said about Peppercorns' respectability the better. I've kept my eyes open and made my calculations, and the solemn conclusion I have arrived at is this—that there are more souls ruined by the trade at Peppercorns' than by the trade at the "Black Cow," and I shall change shops again, for I can't stand the shame of it no longer.'

'What are you going to do,old fellow?' said Sam, sympathetically. 'It's no joke to be out of a crib with a wife and two kids.'

'Well, Sam, I've made up my mind to get out of the trade altogether, if possible; but if I must stop in it, I'll go back to the "Black Cow," for I can't stand the shame of the thing at Peppercorns'.'—'Temperance Record.'

EXPOSING THE EVILS OF MORMONISM.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Presbytery of New York, was held recently in the Assembly hall of the Presbyterian Building. Reports were made by churches from all parts of the city and suburbs, whose representatives were present in good force. Mrs. C. W. Slade presided, and introduced as the first speaker Eugene Young, grandson of Brigham Young. Mr. Young spoke about his recent visit to Utah and the Mormon people, and emphasized the need there was that the people should be roused to a realizing sense of the danger threatening them. The Rev. Dr. W. S. Hawks, who was for some years the superintendent of Congregational missions in Utah, and was the instructor in religious tenets of the great Mormon's grandsons, said that Mormonism was the 'twin relic of barbarism,' that it dealt in deceptions and 'changed the truth to a lie.' He spoke of the Mountain Meadow massacre, the scene of which he visited with the son of a man who was a witness of the horrors then enacted in the 'spilling of blood for atonement.' He said he knew a woman whose two sons had been killed to carry out the same system of 'atonement.' Many things the Mormons are charged with are, the speaker said, disowned by them, in accordance with a rule they follow which enables them to deny anything that is uncomfortable for them to acknowledge. But the stronghold of polygamy, Dr. Hawks declared, was to be found in the young women of Utah. The young men are not so much in favor of it, he said, as are the women, a girl would rather become the third wife of an elder of the church—a man advanced in age, but of health and standing—than to marry a poor young man, and become as she says a drudge. The girls are urged to do this by their mothers, who also educate them to believe that in taking up the life of a polygamous marriage they enhance their chances of happiness in the hereafter. The speaker also showed how difficult it was to combat the principles of people who did not care to accept education.—N. Y. 'Observer.'

TOMMY'S LESSON.

(Mary Knight Potter, in 'The Independent.')

Tommy's father was candidate for mayor. Tommy in consequence was puffed up with the pride of a conqueror. His father, it seemed to him, bore the honor much too modestly. Indeed, Tommy often felt that his father had no true appreciation of either himself or his son. Tommy ran no such danger. He and his grandmother were quite sure that the house of Morgan, especially as represented by Thomas Morgan, jr., was hardly equalled in importance by that of the President of the United States itself. Unfortunately, Tommy had no mother, and his father was a very busy man. So he and his grandmother were left pretty much undisturbed in their opinions.

Except at school. Here, somehow, he felt himself seriously undervalued. The democratic world of a public school, where his father insisted upon sending him, had no mind to be 'bossed' or patronized by even Thomas Morgan, jr. This determination was frequently expressed with more vigor than seemed necessary. Tommy at times almost wished he really was 'nobody!'

When, however, his father became candidate for the mayoralty, the tide turned in his favor. The boys whose fathers supported Mr. Morgan felt obliged to recognize his son also. So for a while Tommy swaggered about with undisputed importance. Teddy Bragg, son of the rival candidate, and his followers were the only ones that objected to his lordly airs, and, as they were in a minority, Tommy cared little for their jibes and sneers. But it was quite different when his own party began to show signs of dissatisfaction.

'My father says your father is going to be beaten, sure pop.' Charlie Bangs delivered this speech one morning with much gusto, though he was considerate enough to take care that none of the Bragg contingency heard him.

'He says,' continued the small henchman, 'that Mr. Morgan has too much reform in his platform, and if he wants to be elected he's got to beat the rascals at their own game.'

Tommy's eyes opened and his mouth dropped while he asked what it all meant.

It was not wholly clear to Charley; but he could remember by rote almost as well as a parrot, so went on glibly.

'The Third Ward is dead against your father. And that's the ward that's going to decide the election. They're solid for Mr. Bragg, because he's been feeding 'em and your father won't.'

'Feeding 'em,' repeated Tommy; 'what's that?'

Charley looked at him in scorn. 'Don't you know what feeding is? Giving 'em dinners, of course! Ain't that what they've been doing all over town? If your father doesn't brace up quick and give the Third Ward a dinner, Bragg will be mayor. And then you'—here Charley remembered his own grievances and snapped spitefully—'then you needn't put on any more airs round here, for you'll be no mayor's son at all.'

He started to walk off whistling, but Tommy pulled him back. 'How much would a dinner cost?' he asked, imperatively.

Charley put on a wise look and covered up his own total ignorance by more direct quotation. 'Father said they'd have to be fed well,' he repeated solemnly; 'so for a gang like that—oh, I'd'n' know; I should think 'twould take a hundred dollar bill to do it up brown. And he strutted airily away.

Charley's words filled Tommy with apprehension. They meant that all his new-found honors might be stripped from him. His pride was never so sorely hurt. To do him justice, too, he felt even worse for his father than for himself.

It took all his grandmother's coddling that night to restore him to any degree of comfort.

Next day other boys joined Charley Bangs in uncomplimentary remarks about Mr. Morgan, till Tommy was fully persuaded that his father's chances of success were slim indeed. Unless he did things differently! Unless he treated Ward Three with more consideration. This meant that if he would give them as good a dinner as Mr. Bragg had done, there was still hope for him. Tommy began to entertain a poor opinion of his father's political sagacity. He wondered if he knew about the Third Ward. His father was always so busy that it was very probable he had no time to find out the real state of affairs. Somebody, then, ought to tell him! Since he, Tommy, knew all about it wasn't it his place to enlighten him?

'Father,' he began, somewhat cautiously the next evening, 'the boys say Ward Three is against you.'

'Very likely,' replied his father, absently.

'But it doesn't need to be,' went on Tommy, valorously.

'Eh? What? What do you know about the Third Ward?' Mr. Morgan dropped his paper in surprise.

'Well,' said his son, 'if you'd only feed 'em up once, they'd vote for you soon as for Teddy Bragg's father.'

'Feed them up!' Mr. Morgan's amazement almost deprived him of speech. 'Do you know what you are talking about? Do you think your father is dishonest?'

It was Tommy's turn to stare. 'I don't see what there is dishonest,' he sputtered, 'about feeding people; just giving 'em one dinner, same's you do the men who come here to see you.'

A light began to dawn in his father's eyes, and he chuckled audibly. 'Feed them with a dinner? Oh, no, my son, not I! And you'd better let political matters alone for some time to come.'

Stopping only to pinch the boy's cheek, he went off, still smiling broadly.

Tommy looked after him disconsolately. 'And it would only take a hundred dollars, too,' he murmured. Of course that was not a small sum; but hadn't his grandmother given him almost as much, more than once? For a grown-up man to lose an election for only a hundred dollars was inexplicable to this young financier. The more he thought of it the more deplorable it seemed. At last he decided that since his father would do nothing, he would attend to the matter himself.

Late one afternoon at the close of a certain political meeting in an unsavory quarter of the Third Ward, the chairman found his way out obstructed by two small boys. Tommy, reinforced by Charley Bangs, had smuggled in among the rough, unkempt men, and with growing uneasiness had waited for a chance to speak to the one who seemed leader.

'If you please, sir,' he began, between short breaths, 'I'd like to see you a minute.'

'Indeed!' Mr. Daniel's face was not one to inspire confidence in small boys; but Tommy's purpose kept him from running away.

'I'm Tommy Morgan,' he continued, more breathless than ever, 'Mr. Morgan's son.'

'You don't say so!' Mr. Daniels's face certainly expressed astonishment this time. 'What under the canopy do you want here?'

For the first time Tommy felt a sudden surety that he had no business there at all.

'If you please,' he said, hurriedly, 'I've got something here for you—for you to give the Ward.' He began hunting in his pockets with his one free hand. With the other he kept fast hold of Charley Bangs, whose expression indicated nothing stronger than an intense desire for flight. After a throbbing search he pulled out a roll of bills which he handed to Mr. Daniels. The man's face was a study, but even Tommy felt the exultation that spread over it as he quickly grasped the roll.

'What's this for?' he demanded. 'Did your father send it?' The ways of 'Reformers,' he was saying to himself, were past finding out.

'It's to feed the ward,' explained Tommy; 'for a big spread, you know, to show my father isn't stuck up and doesn't dislike 'em.'

Mr. Daniels was rapidly counting the bills. At the end he looked at Tommy sharply.

'This won't go far,' he said, sneeringly. 'Did your father send it?' he added insistently. It was the queerest performance he had ever run across; but it was a great card for them. Morgan was finished now, sure!

Tommy was thinking earnestly. 'Well, he said at length, 'one way Father didn't send it, and in another he did.'

Mr. Daniels laughed loudly. 'You're a smart one,' he said. 'Don't incriminate the old gentleman more'n you can help.'

What did that horrid man mean? The question kept bothering Tommy to such an extent that when he came down to breakfast the next morning he was feverish and half sick from an almost sleepless night. Matters were not right in the dining-room, either, he saw. His father was walking restlessly up and down the room, his grandmother was crying softly in her chair.

'It's perfectly ridiculous,' Mr. Morgan was thundering; 'the child can't know anything about it; it's only another of those outrageous newspaper lies. But I'll make it hot for them this time.' Here he spied the wan face of his son at the door.

'Tommy come here.' Mr. Morgan held out a paper. 'Do you know anything about this?' He almost smiled as he said it, it seemed so absurd.

In big headlines Tommy read:

'The reform candidate descends to despicable doings. Bribes Ward 3 with direct offer of money. The son of the ex-saint the medium of communication.'

As he read, the trouble on his face grew to terror and at the last line he broke into wild weeping. It took some time for Mr. Morgan to understand what it all meant, but when he did Tommy found him more terrible than he had ever imagined possible. Not that he was violent or that he used many words. But neither Tommy nor his grandmother will ever forget his expression or his tones as he told them that his name was forever blackened; that no one would believe him innocent of all connection with his son's action; that of course the mayoralty was lost, but that was his last care; the hardest thing of all to bear was to know that his son had done this; that he so lacked regard and respect for his father as to dare to interfere in matters so far beyond his knowledge or duty; that he was an unruly and dishonest boy.

By the time he had finished, Tommy's self-exaltation had dwindled quite away, and in its place was born a humility that nothing again ever wholly obliterated.

About ten o'clock the next morning, a small boy claimed such urgent business with the editor of the great daily, 'Flying News,' that at last Mr. Hicks consented to see him. He was a woebegone and decidedly frightened boy who appeared before the big man. Tommy had nerved himself to the visit, but he had very hazy notions as to what punishment might be forthcoming. Visions of the lockup were among the terrors that loomed before him.

'Well, my boy,' said Mr. Hicks, brusquely, and without too much scrutiny of the shrinking figure, 'I've only a minute to give you, so what is it?'

The iron tone made Tommy gulp, but he plunged in rapidly:

'I'm Tommy Morgan, and I want to tell you about that money I gave to Ward Three.'

Mr. Hicks wheeled round, and for the first time looked keenly at his visitor.

'Phew,' he whistled softly. 'Well? Remember, no lies to me.'

'No, sir.' Tommy's lip trembled. 'I told the man at the meeting that father partly sent the money, and maybe that was a lie; but I didn't think so. You see, grandmother says all she has is for father, and as she gave it to me, why, it was partly from him, wasn't it?' He looked up with a little of the Morgan spirit.

Mr. Hicks whistled again, and then, pushing out a stool, he told Tommy to begin at the beginning and tell him just what had happened and why it had happened.

'The boys,' started in Tommy, 'said father would lose the election just because he didn't feed Ward Three. They said if he'd only give 'em as big a dinner as Teddy Bragg's father they'd vote for him quick enough. They said 'twould take a hundred dollars. I told father, and he only laughed. And I couldn't bear to have him defeated—and—and—I didn't like to have the boys down on me, and—so I asked grandmother for a hundred dollars and she gave it to me.' He paused a minute for breath and Mr. Hicks spoke sharply.

'Your grandmother gave you all that money? I can hardly believe it. Did she know what it was for?'

Tommy blushed. 'I didn't tell her exactly, and I think she thought it was for fiewerks and torchlight processions. You can ask her yourself,' he added stoutly.

Mr. Hicks made a mental note and then pencil and paper in hand, he questioned and cross-questioned till he had the whole story down clearly to the last details. Then he sat looking at the wretched boy before him; and if there was a bit of a twinkle in his gray eyes, the spectacles quite hid it. Tommy saw only a stern face with no room for leniency or pardon.

'Does your father know you came here?' he asked, finally.

'Oh, no,' said Tommy. 'Nobody knows but grandmother, and she would have come, too, only she's sick this morning.'

The editor smiled a little grimly. 'What good did you expect to do your father by telling me this?'

'Oh!' with a half-concealed sob, 'won't it do any good? I s'pose he can't get the election, now; but if you publish it all out, won't people know he didn't have anything to do with it?'

'If I should publish it,' said the editor slowly, his eyes firmly on the boy's quivering face, 'you know what kind of a boy it makes you out to be?'

Two big tears rolled over the pale cheeks, and Tommy murmured: 'Yes, sir.'

'What kind of a boy?' pursued his questioner relentlessly.

'A disobedient, disrespectful, dishonorable, stuck-on-myself one,' answered Tommy, as if at the bayonet's point.

Mr. Hicks's mouth twitched at the last expression; but he asked, coldly: 'And do you care to have the whole city know Mr. Morgan has such a son?'

That was a little too much. Poor Tommy dropped on to the floor, a forlorn little lump, crying bitterly.

'There, there, my boy, we'll try to straighten things out.' And the big man lifted the boy tenderly to his knee.

The 'Flying News' the next morning had two columns and an editorial devoted to the exoneration of Mr. Morgan. The other papers quickly copied the story, and by night all the city knew how Tommy Morgan's political aspirations had led him astray.

Tommy never read Mr. Hicks's account of their conversation. If he had he probably was not old enough to appreciate what a reporter would have called its 'points.' But the Third Ward read it, and that was undoubtedly one reason why Mr. Morgan was elected mayor of the city.

So Tommy became a mayor's son. But his grandiloquent airs were gone forever. Even his father, who began to find it possible to give more time to his son, had no need to remind him of the lesson he had learned.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE LITTLE RED HEN.

(By Rosetta M. Spencer.)

(My Grandmother's Favorite Nursery-Tale.)

A long time ago, in a tiny house at the edge of a dark forest, lived a mouse, a louse, and a little red hen; and, in a deep den of rocks far within the dark forest, lived an old mother fox and her only son.

Now, Mother Fox and Young Fox were very fond of fowl, and Little Red Hen was the fattest fowl for miles around. So very early one morning Young Fox rose from his bed of leaves, and left the den, saying to Mother Fox:

'Have the fire burning and the kettle boiling when I come back, for we shall have Red Hen for supper to-night.

'That I will, dear son,' she replied.

He ran swiftly through the forest, and before noon came to its edge, where stood Red Hen's tiny house. There she was outside, gathering sticks in her apron to kindle a fire with which to cook her dinner of corn meal mush.

Young Fox's tail whisked among the dry leaves. Red Hen heard the sound, dropped her kindlings, and, half running, half flying, scurried into the house, shut the kitchen door behind her with a bang, and locked it.

Young Fox grumbled at himself for letting his tail whisk so noisily, then sat down on a stump to plan how best to catch Red Hen. Suddenly his bright eyes snapped, and he stole softly to the door. He knocked three times. All was still within.

'Who'll open the door?' asked Red Hen.

'I won't,' said the mouse.

'I won't,' said the louse.

'I won't,' said the Little Red Hen. But when she heard the knocking again, she asked once more:

'Who'll open the door?'

'I won't,' said the mouse.

'I won't,' said the louse.

'I will,' said the Little Red Hen, hopping to the door. She unbolted it, opened it, and there stood Young Fox, smiling with sharp white teeth. Red hen was terribly frightened. She flew up to the ceiling, and lighted on a cross-beam. There she clung trembling to see Young Fox sit quietly beneath, watching her closely with sharp bright eyes. Every now and then he licked his whiskers as though he tasted something sweet and juicy. At last he went on with the fine plan he had made on the stump.

Round and round and round he went, chasing his tail in the middle of the floor, faster and faster and faster, until poor little Red Hen, dizzy with watching his antics, fell right off the cross-beam.

Young Fox clapped her into his bag and ran into the dark forest. On and on and on he went, until at last he became too tired to run longer. He threw the bag under a juniper bush and lay down beside it to rest.

Soon by his snores Red Hen knew taht he had fallen asleep. Very still she kept, listening to his deep breathing. Then she quickly took her scissors from her little pocket, snipped a hole in the bag and squeezed through. She jumped out looked about, and found a stone of about her own weight. This she slipped into the bag in her place. Then she took needle and thread from her pocket, and carefully sewed up the hole in the bag. This done she ran home to the tiny house at the edge of the forest as fast as her yellow legs could carry her.

The sun was sinking to rest just as Young Fox awoke. 'Dear me!' he thought, 'how late it is! How hungry I am!' He picked up his bag and never stopped running until he saw Mother Fox watching for him by the blazing fire at the mouth of the den.

'Is the kettle boiling?' he shouted.

'Yes, dear son,' she answered. 'Did you catch Red Hen.'

'She's safe in my bag,' he replied, untying the string. 'Now you hold the cover while I drop her in.'

Mother Fox held the cover high as she bent over the kettle to see Red Hen drop in. 'Ready?' cried Young Fox.

Ker-splash!

With howls of burning pain the two foxes crawled supperless into the deep den to wait for their scalded hides to grow furry once more.

And at the edge of the forest, in the tiny house, lived in peace the mouse and the louse and the Little Red Hen.—'American Baptist.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used.

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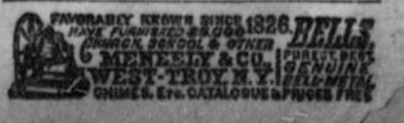


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LITERARY REVIEW.

FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

English readers in general are not very familiar with French history before the time of the 'Grand Monarque.' 'An Enemy to the King,' by Robert Neilson Stephens, (Musson Book Co., Toronto), is a historical novel telling of war and intrigue in the reign of Henry III. of France, and gives a lively picture of the Huguenot soldiers who served Henry of Navarre in strange guerrilla fashion, living in the woods and riding forth at night to conduct persecuted Protestants out of Catholic territory and into Navarre. With many of them, as evidently with the King himself, the Huguenot interest was a political rather than a religious one. The young hero of the story goes first to Paris, because that is the gayer court, and joins as a private soldier the army of Henry III., soothing his conscience with the hope that in the civil war, which everyone foresees, the army of the king of France will be allied with the Huguenot army against the great Catholic party of the Guises. The descriptions of historical personages is very vivid. Catherine de Medici is represented as looking placid and matronly, in spite of her ceaseless and unscrupulous scheming. The young men who attached themselves to the weak-minded king were fops who affected languid attitudes, and a feminine degree of ornamentation in their apparel. The king himself wore a necklace and earrings. His younger brother headed a party of rough, blunt, soldierly men, who hated the dandies. The Duke of Guise was another leader, as notable as any of the royalties. Young De Launey in the story kills a follower of the Duke, and goes to the palace to get the king's protection.

Suddenly a tall figure, wearing a doublet of cloth of silver, grey velvet breeches, grey mantle, and grey silk stockings, strode rapidly through the gallery, and curtly commanded the usher to announce him. While awaiting the usher's return, he stood still, stroking now his light mustaches, and now his fine curly brown beard, which was little more than delicate down on his chin. As his glance roved over the gallery it fell for a moment on me, but he did not know me, and his splendid blue eyes turned quickly away. His face had a pride, a nobility, a subtlety, that I never saw united in another. He was four inches more than six feet high, slender, and of perfect proportion, erect, commanding, and in the flower of youth. How I admired him, though my heart sank at the sight of him; for I knew he had come to demand my death. It was the Duke of Guise.

So Paris is no longer safe for De Launey, and Margaret of Navarre lets him out of a window by night, giving him three letters to deliver for her, one of which is addressed to her husband, in whose territory the fugitive will find protection. After many adventures he rides toward Nerac where Henry of Navarre held his court, but is still pursued by a band of seven horsemen. As seven of the Duke's horsemen were after him previously, he supposes that these are the same, and rides with the energy of a last effort, holding the letter in his hand so as to tear it up if things come to the worst.

Suddenly my horse gave a snort of pain, stumbled blindly, and fell to his knees. He slid forward a short distance, carried on by his impetus, and then turned over on his side, and lay quivering. I had taken my feet from the stirrups at his stumble, so that I now stood over his body.

I heard the loud clank of the hoofs behind. I stepped over the horse, and drew my sword. A short distance ahead was a clump of scrubby pines; there I would turn and make my stand.

Then was the time when I might have torn up the letter, had I not suddenly forgotten my intention. I held it clutched in my hand, mechanically, as I ran. I was conscious of only one thing,—that death was bearing down upon me. The sound of the horses' footfalls filled my ears. Louder and louder came that sound, drowning even the thick panting of my breath. Again came that aching in the side, that intolerable pain which I had felt in my flight from Paris.

I pressed my hand to my side, and plunged forward. Suddenly the road seemed to rise and strike me in the face. I had fallen prostrate, and now lay half stunned on the earth. I had just time to turn over on my back, so that I might face my pursuers, when the foremost horse came up.

'Well, my man,' cried the rider in a quick, nervous voice, as I looked stupidly up at his short, sturdy figure, hooked nose, keen eyes, black hair and beard, and shrewd, good-natured face, 'Did you think the devil was after you, that you ran so hard? You would make an excellent courier.'

'I am a courier,' I answered, trying to rise. 'I ran so fast that I might soon reach Nerac with this letter for Your Majesty.'

And I held the letter out to King Henry of Navarre.

The plot grows very complicated and entertaining toward the end, and ends happily. It is a pity the author thought it necessary to portray the rough manners of the time occasionally in detail, as otherwise this would have been a delightful book for reading aloud in the family circle. (Paper, 75 cents.)

MISS BUCKLEY'S 'FAIRYLAND OF SCIENCE.'

The publishers of 'The Fairyland of Science,' (D. Appleton & Co.), with the author's assistance, have considerably extended the original volume, for a new American edition, adding to it more or less extended notices of the latest scientific discoveries in the departments treated, and amplifying with fuller detail such portions as have grown in importance and interest since the first publication of the work, more than twenty years ago. The whole book has been revised to free it from English expressions, and indeed, to adapt it generally for the use of American children. This is a standard book for young people, introducing them in the most sympathetic way to the study of the simple things around them, and the love of natural science. The author justifies her combination of two such apparently different ideas as 'science' and 'fairyland,' by showing that the wonders of nature are in some ways very like the wonders told in fairy tales. She says:—

Who has not heard of Catskin, who came out of a hollow tree, bringing a walnut, containing three beautiful dresses—the first glowing as the sun, the second pale and beautiful as the moon, the third spangled like the star-lit sky, and each so fine and delicate that all three could be packed in a nut? But science can tell of shells so tiny that a whole group of them will lie on the point of a pin, and many thousands be packed into a walnut-shell, and each one of these tiny structures is not the mere dress, but the home of a living animal. It is a tiny, tiny, shell-palace, made of the most delicate lace-work, each pattern being more beautiful than the last; and what is more, the minute creature that lives in it has built it out of the foam of the sea, though he himself is nothing more than a drop of jelly.

NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.

The 'Newspaper Press Directory,' published by C. Mitchell & Co., advertising contractors (12 Red Lion Court, Fleet street, London,) is a large annual volume, sold at two shillings, which first appeared in 1846. The issue for 1899 devotes a good deal of space to the subject of advertising in the colonies. An article on the preferential tariff is included, and among 'Practical Hints' we are told that 'the preferential tariff has led to a very great increase of British advertisers in Canada during the current year.' The writer goes on to say:

Conditions in Canada are different to those in other colonies and this should be carefully noted by advertisers. The weekly illustrated and monthly publications so much used by advertisers in Great Britain and other colonies, are not to be found to any extent in Canada. The advertiser relies on the regular newspaper, daily and weekly to reach the consumer. . . . . All Canadian dailies make an extra effort with their Saturday editions, and larger papers and much larger circulations can be depended on for the editions of Saturday.

Even for articles of household use and goods intended for ladies only, the daily newspaper in Canada is by far the best medium, a great deal of special matter of interest to the ladies of the household being printed in every one of the leading dailies, especially in the Saturday editions.

Some odd bits of information are acquired in looking over a directory of this kind. For instance, the ordinary reader may be surprised to learn that Shanghai has four daily newspapers printed in English and three in Chinese, and four weekly papers, one of which is printed in German.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AGONIZING PLASTER

THE ROOTS OF CANCER cannot be removed by dangerous operations, or by agonizing plasters. Surface treatment is not sufficient. Send for particulars of our remedy, which is making hundreds of permanent cures. No pain. No Knife. No Plaster.

W. W. SCOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.



SCENE AT HULL'S RANCH, SOUTH OF CALGARY.

The country lying to the west of Moose Jaw is of a different character to that which lies between that point and Winnipeg on the east. That is to say, it has different adaptations, although to a casual eye it is much the same in appearance. Here it is that the great wheat field is which lie tributary to the main line for hundreds of miles come to an end, and the great sister industry of stock farming assumes the ascendency. It is true that as yet much of this land is not devoted to any use, and some of it because of physical disadvantages never will be, but nevertheless there are thousands upon thousands of acres of good pasture land lying in the neighborhood of the railway between Moose Jaw and the western boundary of Assiniboia, which will some day nourish immense numbers of cattle and fit them for the markets of the east and west, while in the neighboring territory of Alberta there is an almost unbroken area of the finest pasture land right through to the Rocky Mountains.

A good class of ranchers is settled in this locality, and after a number of years of hard fighting for the success of their chosen industry, it is beginning to reap a just reward. Upwards of $250,000 worth of cattle were shipped from this point last year, which was far in excess of anything the district had ever done before. Besides cattle ranching this has become a sheep ranching district of some importance. There are about fifteen sheep ranches in the neighborhood now, and the success which has attended the efforts of the owners of these in the past is encouraging others to engage in the industry. There is abundance of good pasture for all kinds of stock, and hundreds of time as many cattle as are now raised could be easily supported in the district.

[For the 'Witness.'

TO A MOUSE.

There's no a cranny e'er sae sma',
In cupboard, flair, or in the wa',
But ye can slip in, tail an' a',
  Clean oot o' sicht,
An' quicker than a meteor-ba',
  Or flash o' licht.

Amang the shelves, when nae ane sees,
Ye strok your whiskers at your ease,
An' dine upon my breid an' cheese,
  At your sweet will,
Weel, ye may e'en dine as ye please,
  An' tak your fill.

Your wee bit bite I'll no refuse,
Ye een may dine on what ye choose,
O' onything within my hoose,
  But, oh, pleare spare
The leather o' my boots an' shoes—
  Mak't not your fare.

Ye gar the lassies laup an' squeal,
An' tak' like wild hares to their heel,
Puir silly bodies, they wad speel
  The highest ladder,
As they had seen the muckle deil,
  Or some big adder.

I wadna' min' your monie havers,
If but your mad-like, midnight capers,
Wi' ane anither 'mang the papers,
  Ye wad give o'er,
I'm aft afraid ye'll rouse the neighbors,
  That bide next door.

Noo, there's your wily fae, the cat,
Sits dozing on the big ha' mat,
She ne'er was mair awake, an' that
  Ye'll surely fin'.
Gif ye but venture near the scrat
  O' her sharp pin.

Tak my advice, ne'er venture oot,
When this auld paukie cat's aboot,
Sma' pity she wad hae, I doot,
  If ance she rave ye,
Your smart wee legs, an' trim, sleek huit,
  They wadna save ye.

An' noo ye're welcome to abide,
An' rin aboot my wairm fireside,
As lang's ye min' what I've descri'ed,
  But if ye shallna,
A trap, an' something waur beside,
  Will sure befa' ye.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

PROFESSOR W. W. WHITE, AND HIS BIBLE-SCHOOL.

(London 'Christian,' March 23.)

Our portrait this week outlines the features of a Christian teacher whom many, during recent weeks, have learned to esteem very highly for his work's sake. For more than two months thousands of Christian people gathered around him weekly, in large halls in various centres of the Metropolis, to study the Sacred Scriptures. To the sorrow of all, his health broke down and the school had been disbanded. Looking back, we are glad to know that God has blessed his Word by the mouth of his servant, giving it free course—convicting of sin those who were 'without Christ,' confirming in the faith many who were in doubt or perplexity, and equipping for more efficient service some who had put their hands to various forms of Gospel work.

Professor Wilbert W. White comes from America, being a native of Ohio. He enjoyed good educational advantages during youth, and was graduated from



PROF. W. W. WHITE.

college at the age of eighteen. For two years subsequent to graduation he was employed as a teacher of mathematics and Latin in the preparatory department of his Alma Mater, and spent his spare hours in the study of theology under the direction of his pastor.

The next two years were devoted wholly to a regular theological course of study, after which Dr. White was married and settled as a pastor of a small country congregation near Chicago. After two years of experience in this line he was induced by Dr. W. R. Harper, now President of Chicago University, to take up graduate study in the Semitic languages and literature at Yale, where Dr. Harper had already become known as a most successful teacher. Three years at Yale brought the Doctor's degree and election to a professorship in Xenia Theological Seminary. Five years were spent at this work.

Professor White was not content with this alone. Even before going to Yale he had recognised the importance of the study of the English bible. While there he was further stimulated in this line. Every summer, while at Xenia, he was the leader of a large class of college students at the Lake Geneva (Wisconsin) Students' Conference. During the winter, even while engaged in technical language work with his theological classes, popular meetings of an evangelistic character were held in the Opera House on Sunday afternoons, and were largely attended. Various calls to speak in the interests of bible study at conventions and conferences were responded to, and the attention of Mr. Moody was finally directed to Dr. White. A proposition was made and accepted, which took the professor to the Bible Institute, Chicago, with which he is still connected.

From work there he went on leave two years ago to meet an emergency call to relieve his brother, Mr. J. Campbell White, in work among English-speaking native college students in Calcutta. In addition to large contact with the Indian student world, Dr. White, while in the East, attended fourteen representative conventions of missionaries and Christian workers, and thus secured a broad view of missions and a new interest in the needy foreign fields.

As the end of the professor's visit to India drew near, there was a widely expressed desire that he should return to establish a Bible Institute in India. This desire was definitely formulated by a resolution of the Calcutta Missionary Conference last March, and accentuated by numerously signed petitions from various missionary societies. The request is understood to lie as a serious concern upon Dr. White's mind at the present time. He will probably be content to remain in the homelands only after being convinced that he can serve the foreign mission cause better there than by actual presence in 'the regions beyond,' for to the promotion of Bible study and foreign mission work his life has been devoted.

Did space permit, it would be most interesting to describe the series of remarkable providences by which Dr. White was led to undertake the London School for Bible study. It is sufficient to say that, just before leaving us quite recently, he declared that he would never have ventured to assume the responsibility of such a campaign without the clearest evidence that it was God's will for him to do so. It is gratifying to know that the results amply justified this conviction; and we have reason to believe that even in the unexpected termination of the work God has given evidence that He has special interest and a large plan in the entire movement.

Manifestly Dr. White, though yet young—he is but six and thirty—is a man of many and varied experiences and attainments, and Christians on all hands are thanking God for the work He has enabled him to do in England. Dr. White belongs to no country nor to any sect. The world and the Church at large claim him. He has, under God, studied geography until for him there is no foreign land, and mankind until for him there is no foreigner.

We are glad to report that when Dr. White embarked for America on March 11, he felt that there was no serious or permanent breakdown in his health. He received timely warning before his largest audience of the course, in the seventh week of meetings; and he has wisely followed the advice of several physicians and many friends, and will now take a thorough rest. It is hoped that something may grow out of the recent proposal of Mr. J. Herbert Tritton for the establishment in London of a permanent School for Bible Study under the direction of Professor White.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Half Sick Half Well

Many persons have their good day and their bad day. Others are about half sick all the time. They have headache, backache, and are restless and nervous. Food does not taste good, and the digestion is poor; the skin is dry and sallow and disfigured with pimples or eruptions; sleep brings no rest and work is a burden.

What is the cause of all this? Impure blood.

And the remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It clears out the channels through which poisons are carried from the body. When all impurities are removed from the blood nature takes right hold and completes the cure.

If there is constipation, take Ayer's Pills. They awaken the drowsy action of the liver; they cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctor.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS



'TO BE OR NOT TO BE.'

'Ah, my Fatherland, this is not the least of the sacrifices that I have made for you!'

(The Kaiser, who is the Lord High Admiral of the German Navy, has issued an edict forbidding Naval officers to wear moustaches.)—'Punch.'

MUSTN'T MIND HIM.

The simplest efforts last the longer,' said the gifted lecturer. 'Look at Mary's lamb—for ever embalmed in deathless verse.' At this moment a tall stranger in the audience suddenly arose, and in a voice choked with hot emotion, fiercely cried:—'You're a liar' Then he dramatically stalked from the room. 'Who was that man?' enquired the startled lecturer. 'O,' said the chairman of the lecture committee, 'you mustn't mind him. He belongs to the commissary department.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

Ethel—'Supper is weady, Uncle John.'

Uncle John—'You mean breakfast, don't you, dear?'

Ethel—'Es; but I tan't say it.'

GROUND FOR COMPLAINT.

Small politician—'I want to talk to you, sir, about a remark you made about me in your paper. You called me a political jobber, sir!'

Editor—'Yes, it was a very annoying typographical error, and I promptly fired the compositor.'

Small Politician—'Ah! Then you didn't mean to call me a "jobber?"'

Editor—'No, sir; I wrote "robber" very distinctly.'

A NEEDED WARNING.

Take up 'The White Man's Burden,'
  Then put it down again;
Don't touch it with your pencil,
  Typewriter, or your pen.
In parodistic manner
  Don't fritter time away,
For yours won't be as good as
  The one by Rudyard K.

Take up 'The White Man's Burden,'
  But patiently refrain
From writing verses like it,
  Lest you bring woe and pain
To those who read the papers:
  Thy're weary now, you know!
'Cause thousands have been at it
  From Maine to Mexico.

Lay down 'The White Man's Burden,'
  Waste not your stamps and means,
On silent, sullen peoples
  Who run the magazines.
No matter what you send them,
  No matter what you do,
The silent, sullen peoples
  Will send it back to you.

—'Baltimore American.'

KNEW HIS HABITS.

A certain General and his staff, while wending their way through one of the narrow valleys of Tirah, were annoyed by the attentions of a solitary marksman, who, from time to time sent a bullet unpleasantly close. At last the General turned to his orderly, a Pathan sowar—and told him to dismount, take his carbine and try to stalk the mountaineer. The sowar started off, and presently there was a crack, and a grey bearded old Afridi tumbled headlong down the mountain side. The sowar rejoined and fell into his place.

'Well done,' said the General, 'but how on earth did you manage it so easily?'

'Oh,' replied the sowar, 'I knew his habits; he was my father.'—London 'Truth.'

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

Idealist—'True happiness is found in pursuing something, not in catching it.'

Ordinary Man—'The man who pursues the last car at night knows better.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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

The Boys' Page.

TWO FLEETS

Of Modern War Ships in Action.

BY A. A. ASH.

(Winner of a silver watch.)

These torpedo boat destroyers resemble nothing so much as a venomous scorpion or tarantula, insignificant in size and to be easily crushed, but they must be crushed before they sting, for their sting is almost certain death.

Each admiral seemed willing—we might say eager—to try conclusions with his enemy, as each, immediately after sighting the other fleet, headed his ships towards his opponent, and ordered 'half-speed ahead.'

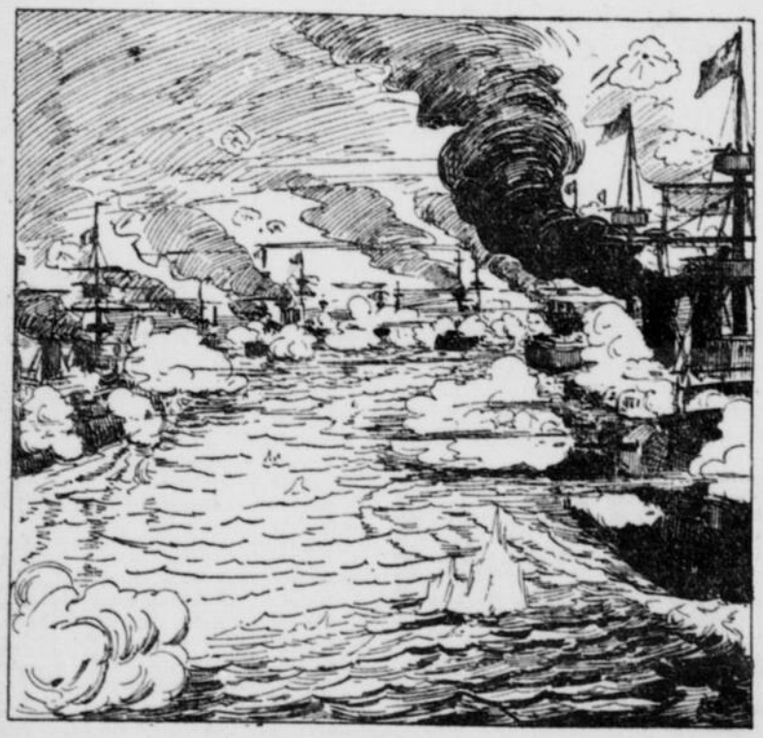
Though of the same mind in the matter of joining issue, however, they were by no means so as to the manner of doing so.

At a distance of about five miles, Admiral Sturdy commenced firing slowly with the big guns, thinking thereby to get the range, and having also the chance of making a fortunate and telling hit.

Admiral Sharp, though stung by several hard knocks, came on silently, reserving his fire until within one mile, thinking it of greater importance to be able to start with cool guns at an effective range.

Simultaneously with the order to commence firing, the engine-room telegraph was put at 'full speed ahead.'

Admiral Sturdy followed suit as regards speed, it being the policy of each admiral to travel as fast as possible while at short range, in order to make his ships



'FULL SPEED AHEAD.'

less easy targets to the enemy's gunners.

As the distance rapidly lessened, the smaller guns were brought into play, and as the ships passed through each other's lines the rain of shot and shell, the terrific din of hundreds of guns of various sizes being fired rapidly and the huge clouds of evil-smelling smoke caused by the ignition of so many thousands of pounds of gunpowder every moment, combined to render it a truly terrible experience.

While executing this movement, different firing tactics again commended themselves to the two commanding officers.

Each ship of A fleet divided its fire equally between the enemies on either side, training one half of its guns to starboard and the other half to port.

B fleet, on the contrary, were told off by Admiral Sharp in pairs, each pair concentrating all their big gun fire on the enemy betwen them, and replying to the fire of their outside opponents with their small guns only.

The consequence of this policy was that one half of the ships of A fleet went through the lines of B fleet practically untouched, while the other half had to take double punishment, Admiral Sharp's object in pursuing this course being to render his opponent's ships as unequal as possible in steaming and steering capabilities.

In this way, they would become unable to keep company and perform evolutions in concert, excepting at a very low rate of speed.

No very decided advantage accrued to either plan. Most of the ships which had unarmored or lightly armored ends were penetrated forward and aft, but their armored decks catching the shot at an acute angle after it had passed through the side and throwing it upward before it passed out at the other side saved them from getting any of their compartments full of water. Those ships which were unarmored at the ends escaped more lightly and with less damage than those which had light armor, there being less resistance, the shot passed through easily and without so many fragments of iron and splinters of wood about in the interior of the ship, though on the other hand, the light armor was not penetrable by very small shot, and gave some benefit in that way.

A shell made its way between the decks of the 'Administrator' and exploded with fearful effect, destroying every living being in the compartment and totally wrecking all the fittings.

The torpedo boat destroyers did not take any part in the commencement of the battle. One shot or shell, even though fired from a small gun only, may entirely destroy the utility of one of these boats by penetrating the boiler-room or magazine and causing a steam or other explosion. Therefore it is not wise to run them within range of good gunners at the beginning of an action in broad daylight, when all the guns are in good working order, the gunners comparatively cool-headed, and the sighting of the guns is not interfered with by smoke.

Later on, when some of the gunners, as well as some of the guns are silenced, the remaining gunners have become more excited, and their vision is obscured by dense clouds of smoke; then is the time for the rapid rushes of the destroyers to be made with a fair prospect of success.

So these boats were sent to a safe distance to one side while the heavy weights first tried conclusions, and being thus eliminated from the forces for a time, left a preponderance of power with the A fleet—the outside ship at each end of the passing lines belonging to A fleet, and the second-class ships, 'Active' and 'Alert,' having no immediate opponents. Had these two ships been employed as rams from the commencement of the fight, the present report would probably have been very different. But Admiral Sturdy, though as intrepid and staunch-hearted a commander as could be imagined, was never recklessly daring, and considered ramming, which was so likely to cause injury to the assailant as well as the assailed, a mode of defence that should be resorted to only as a last extremity, when all other methods of fighting had failed or had been exhausted.

The first vital blow struck was the disabling of the 'Administrator,' the unfortunate ship on which the shell had exploded. This was accomplished owing to the knowledge of the construction of his enemy's ships, which Admiral Sharp possessed. It is believed that every detail with regard to the armor, sizes and positions of magazines and other vital points of each one of the ships opposed to him was as well known by him as the same points of his own ships were. It is known that each captain in his fleet had been supplied by him with a rough outline sketch of each of the A fleet ships, showing the parts most likely to allow entrance to a shell which in exploding, might damage some important fitting, as for instance, the steering apparatus.

That this should have been so is doubtless owing to the over-confident and suicidal policy of a country invariably allowing free access to these ships when building or repairing in either royal or private dockyards to all foreigners, and in fact taking pains to send someone to show them round and explain these things to them. And this in despite of the fact that other countries do not return the courtesy, but preserve the utmost possible secrecy with regard to work done in their own yards.

To return to the luckless 'Administrator,' Admiral Sharp had it noted as a weak point in her that when 'pitching and 'scending,' as the sailors say; that is, dipping alternately her head and then her stern into the sea—a kind of fore and aft roll—she exposed her rudder head.

There was not sea enough on now to make her do so, but his scheme for getting at her weak spot had been planned long before in council with his captains, and they were looking out keenly for his signals.

Immediately after passing their opponents, every ship of B fleet which was able to do so effectively, discharged one-half of her heavy guns at the upper part of the stern of the 'Administrator,' This was done simultaneously by signal from the flagship.

The tremendous impact of so large a quantity of metal striking the ship so far above her centre of gravity and buoyancy, and tending to drive her ahead, gave her the required motion as was expected. Down went her head, up came her stern, and crash went the other half of the guns at the part of the stern which was now at the water's edge.

The result was soon rendered apparent by the sudden stoppage of headway, and rapid sinking of the stern and raising of the bow of the ill-fated ship. It was evident that her screw-propellers or her engines had been in some way disabled as well as her rudder, and Admiral Sturdy signalled the 'Active' to tow the 'Administrator' out of action. A hawser was soon fixed for towing, and the two ships drew slowly in towards the shore.

This misfortune prevented Admiral Sturdy from passing through the lines of B fleet a second time had he desired to do so, as the result of a repetition of the evolution would have been to leave the 'Administrator' and 'Active at the mercy of the enemy.

A fleet now steamed to and fro parallel to the shore, keeping B fleet to seaward of them.

A duel with heavy guns ensued, and continued for an hour. The ships lost their trim and neat appearance as all this battering went on, but all kept afloat, and—barring a few guns which were dismounted by chance shots—in fighting order.

(To be Continued.)

Marbles.

THE LINGO OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—When I was a boy fifty years ago the game of marbles had a technical language of its own, which I find on inquiry to be unknown to any of the boys who now surround me, although I still live in Montreal, where I learned the lingo. There were many games of marbles, 'knockings,' 'holes,' 'long-chance,' etc., but the staple one was called 'ring.' This must have been a traditional name based upon some former usage, as there was no ring in the game. The ring consisted of a straight row of marbles, one for each player. A line parallel to this, at a convenient distance, was the 'taw.' from which the first 'shots' were 'fired,' at the marbles in the ring. The marble with which each player played, was called his 'taw.' That was personal to him and greatly valued. When it was hit he redeemed it with a 'brick' or whatever kind of marble was in the 'ring.' The various kinds of marbles had a definite relation to each other in value, thus: Twelve 'bricks,' or 'brickies,' were equal to six 'stoneys,' or three 'alleys,' or one 'burg alley'or 'burg.' There were other fancy marbles, 'chinies,' 'agates,' etc., but these were of fancy value; those mentioned were the staples. Their proportionate value was fixed in the shops, where a 'burg' cost a 'copper'—a half-penny in Halifax currency was always called a copper — and the others in proportion.

One might play for 'fun' or for 'fair'; 'fair' meant what is elsewhere called 'keeps.' Some boys were taught that it was gambling to play for 'fair,' but these were exceptional. The spirit of play occasionally ran high, and instead of playing 'brick for brick,' boys would daringly venture 'stoney for stoney' ; then the prodigal would rise to 'alley for alley,' or even 'burg for burg.' This certainly was very like gambling. The stoneys we assumed, perhaps erroneously, to be made of stone, the alleys were of an ivory color, and I should judge from memory that they were turned out of some sort of spar. The burg alleys were made of porcelain painted with patterns.

If a player cried 'roundings,' he had a right to 'fire' from any part of the floor at an equal distance from the marble he was aiming at as the place where he had a right to be. But if another player cried 'van-roundings,' before he could cry 'roundings,' the player lost that privilege. Why 'van'? I think I have seen it printed in some English book 'fen,' and I suppose it has something to do with 'fend,' to forbid, and the French word 'defence,' prohibition. Some boys who came to school from Windsor, opposite Detroit, said 'avarees,' and 'van-avarees,' for 'roundings,' and 'van-roundings,' I cannot imagine where that word came from.

Then there was 'fess,' and 'van-fess. A 'man' — it was always a man — was required by the rules of the game to 'fess,' that is, to 'fire' with full force, and also to keep his knuckles on the floor. So the cry was 'Fess! fess fore! knuckle down tight!' This word fess is French — fesser, to spank. The objection to fessing was that if you did not hit, neither did you lie near for greater convenience next time. The player who did not want to fess had to cry 'van-fess,' or 'dribblings,' but there was always something ignominious about that.

If a marble, in its course, struck some one's foot or other part of the body or clothing, it was 'ticked.' The cry was 'ticks! go to taw.' If the player did not desire this he had to be alert and get in his 'van-ticks.' There were also 'back-slaps,' and 'van-back-slaps.' 'Back-slaps' was when a marble hit another after hitting the wall. This was usually a fluke and was no credit to the player; but he was allowed it.

The season for marbles was absolute. Shinny lasted till the snow came, which was close before the Christmas holidays. The marbles appeared after the holidays, and we had in the old High School—now the Normal School—ample floor space, to play them on. As soon as the sidewalks were bare the tops appeared, and marbles ceased, except the playing of 'holes,' and other games which belonged out of doors. But as soon as we got the play-ground—the finest I ever saw—it was prisoners' bar.

I do not know how far, in this recital, I am revealing only my own simplicity. We old fellows are apt, as the song says, to 'Seem to the boys old fools.' Your readers will tell me, if I am giving them 'piper's news,' or if there is a new language since my day. I might think of more words to give them, but this is a sufficient specimen of the school-days volapük of an

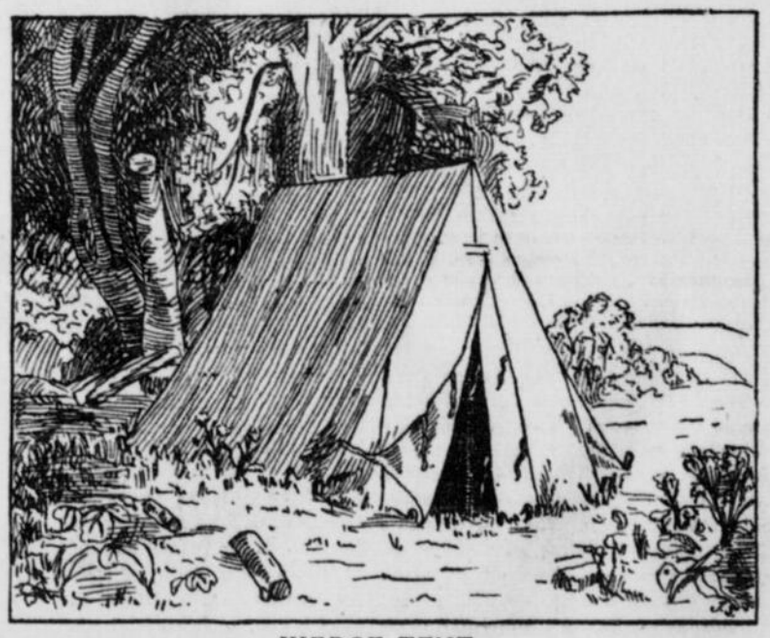
OLD BOY.

How To Make

A SIMPLE TENT.

(Reply to L. W.)

Make up your mind about what size you want your tent to be, and then calculate how much canvas it would take. This calculation may be done either by arithmetic or by chalking out on a pavement or representing with a string on the floor the lines of the tent that are necessary for your measurements. For instance, to find by arithmetic the amount of canvas necessary for a 'wedge tent,' square the number representing the required height of the tent ; square also the number representing one-half of the required width of the tent ; add these two results and find the square root of the whole ; the final result will give you the measurement of the slanting line from the top of one of the upright poles to the ground. Twice this measurement, besides about four inches more for the hems and two or three inches to spare for the rounding of the canvas over the top pole, will give the length of one of the long strips of canvas. To find out how many of these strips you will want is easily done by dividing the required length of your tent from front to back by the width of the canvas, which for this purpose may be considered to be 28 inches (its real width is 29 inches, but one inch must be allowed for the seam). The amount of canvas necessary for the



WEDGE TENT.

front and back of the tent is not so easily determined, but it may readily be figured out closely enough for you to make a good estimate of how much canvas will be required altogether, remembering that where the door is to be the canvas should lap over as shown in the picture of the 'wedge tent.'

But the other method of calculation is probably much the more simple one of the two, especially for tents that have walls. When you have chalked out a line to show the required height of the tent, one for the length of it, two for the roof and one for the wall (if there is to be a wall), your calculations may be all readily made with a tape measure, remembering, as before, to allow about two inches for each hem and a few inches to spare, some of which may be taken up in the stitching.

Now for the sewing. This will have to be done by machine unless you have an unlimited amount of time or a lot of friends to help you. The seams should be double seams, and are made by lapping the edges of canvas over each other about an inch, or as far as the margin marked on the canvas by a blue line, and stitching on each edge of cloth, making two rows of stitching to each seam.

The only difficulty in cutting the canvas is to cut the slanting lines of the back and front widths at the proper angle. This may perhaps be most easily done by laying the canvas down on a plan of the end of your tent chalked on the floor according to required measurements and cutting according to the chalked lines.

When the tent is all put together holes should be made in the lower hem, in pairs, and fitted out with brass rings, and through each pair of rings a bit of rope should be passed and knotted at both ends to form a loop. These loops are to be caught down by tent pegs to hold the tent in position.

In deciding what size you would like your tent to be it would be well to take into consideration the width of the canvas ; for instance, in a tent 7 x 7, which is a common size for a small tent, the width of the canvas goes an exact number of times into the length and width of the tent. The canvas comes in two weights. The lighter weight is about 15 cents a yard, and the heavier about 20 cents.

How to Make

YOUR OWN ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

The boys must have noticed how often they have come across information in the Boys' Page and in other books and papers which they feel is just what they want to know, but which circumstances do not allow them to use just at the moment. In so many cases, with the laying down of the paper, that precise information is lost for good, and in vain they endeavor to recall it on a future occasion.

For the benefit of those boys who wish that any knowledge that comes in their way may be available at any time, the following hints have been condensed from an article in the 'Boys' Own.'

The writer remarks : 'The boy who wishes to be well informed should endeavor, not to be able to reel off passages from certain books—passages which, for practical use, might only be required twice or thrice in a lifetime—but to be at home among his books. If he is also an energetic maker of notes, and with equal facility can at any time "turn up" a memorandum which he made six months previously, then it is safe to say that he has embarked upon a system which will stand him in good stead at all times. In short, he will find that, next to knowing a thing first hand, there is nothing more useful than to know where to find his facts.'

It is well known that the writing of facts upon paper tends to fix them in the memory, and therefore, whether the encyclopaedia suggested is fully developed or not, the occupation cannot fail to be a source of profit and instruction.

Bearing in mind that discrimination must be used in selecting facts, the next question is, how are we to treat such notes when once obtained ?

'You must employ for your encyclopaedia an adaptation of what is known as the "card system." The encyclopaedia will, of course, be on the dictionary plan —that is, the notes, facts or small articles must be arranged alphabetically from A to Z. If you started to compile it in an ordinary book, your pages would soon be filled, and there would be no room to insert fresh items from time to time, in their proper alphabetical order. This is where the "card system," as it is called, comes to our aid. It has been in use for centuries, and, in modern times, the historian Gibbon used it in order to catalogue his library. If you do not care to buy the special cards for the purpose, which may be obtained from several firms in London, with cabinets to hold them, use stiff pieces of paper for the purpose. Provided that the paper is not too thin, and is cut exactly to the same size, its texture is not of great importance. Take, then, as many sheets of note-paper as you can find, double them, and cut each sheet into four pieces of the same size. The unused pages of old letters will serve the purpose very well. About fifty or a hundred of these slips should be prepared and kept in a box especially appropriated to them. They are to be considered as stock, from which we shall draw from time to time as we proceed with our encyclopaedia. A few should, however, be always carried ready for use in the pocket, in a case of some kind. In order to file away your cards as they are filled up, you will require a covered box. This should be about a quarter of an inch larger than the slips it is to contain, both in height and depth. If you are of a mechanical turn, the construction of such a simple case will present no difficulty ; but if you are not accustomed to the use of tools, use a series of cigar-boxes of the common oblong shape. If this expedient is resorted to, however, it will of course be necessary to cut your slips to a corresponding size.

INDEXING.

Assuming that you have prepared your case and slips in the manner described, and have encountered a note which you wish to place in your encyclopaedia, it must first of all be indexed. Take one of your slips, and write along the top of it, commencing in the left-hand corner, the subject of the note. The most important word comes first, then a comma, and any other words necessary to the subject. Suppose the full title of your note is "Notes on the reign of Charles I.," you will index under Charles I. Make the entry thus : "Charles I., Notes on." Leave a space, and copy out your note in a small but legible hand, taking especial care to have all dates and figures correctly set down. Then place your slip in the case. You will greatly enhance the value of your encyclopaedia if you make as many suitable cross-references as you can. For instance, in the example given, you would certainly devote another slip to the cross-reference—"England, History ; see Charles I." Your slips will always be placed one behind the other, in alphabetical order, in the case. This is a matter of but slight difficulty.

'At first you will require some kind of support to place behind your slips in the case, in order to keep them upright. Frequently it will happen that it is impossible to write all the matter to be referred to on the slip. To compensate for this, a note-book or note-books should be kept. Put a number on the outside, and number the pages consecutively. The first book used in this way would be numbered "No. 1" outside, and all references to it on the slips would be marked "See No. 1, page—." (Here, of course, you would fill in the number of the page in book 1 at which the entry is to be found.) Newspaper cuttings can be stuck neatly into your book and referred to in the same way. When you read a new book which has become your own property, you will do well to give the book a distinctive outside number, say No. 2. Any reference to the contents can be indexed in your encyclopaedia, such slips, of course, bearing the reference, "See No. 2, page—paragraph—." Each book treated in this way, whether it be a note-book or a printed volume, must always be allowed to retain its individual number. In numbering the back of a new volume, always give it the number next in advance of that which you employed for the last numbered volume. The books should be kept upon their shelves in consecutive numerical order.

'In course of time, when the case containing your slips becomes full, it will be necessary to construct another of precisely the same size. Half the contents will be transferred to the new case, and the first case will have a label affixed to the front, A-L, the second case bearing the letters M-Z. Later on a third box may be added in a similar manner. In fact, there is no limit to the possible expansion of your encyclopaedia.'

BOYS WANTED.

Boys of spirit, boys of will,
Boys of muscle, brain and power,
Fit to cope with anything—
These are wanted every hour.

Not the weak and whining drones,
Who all troubles magnify—
Not the watchword of 'I can't,'
But the nobler one 'I'll try.'

Do whate'er you have to do
With a true and earnest zeal.
Bend your sinews to the task—
'Put your shoulder to the wheel.'

Though your duty may be hard,
Look not on it as an ill ;
If it be an honest task,
Do it with an honest will

In the workshop, on the farm,
At the desk—where'er you be—
From your future efforts, boys,
Comes a nation's destiny.
—'Boy's Own.'

The Story Competition.

IT CLOSED APRIL 11—HUNDREDS OF MSS. SENT IN.

To judge from the enormous pile of manuscripts received within the last few weeks a very goodly part of the Canadian population would seem to be under the age of eighteen, which was the age limit specified in our competition announcement.

As it will take a considerable time to read carefully these numerous compositions competitors will have to exercise some patience in awaiting results.

It will, probably, not be before the end of May or beginning of June that the final judgment on the stories will be announced.

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TORONTO.

THE GIFT OF SPRING.

ANOTHER BOUQUET OF EARLY WILD FLOWERS.

The Skunk Cabbage (Symplocarpus Foetidus), our earliest wild flower, is one of the many seeming freaks of nature. It belongs to the order Araceae, which includes such seemingly diverse plants as Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Water Arum (Calla Palustris), Golden Club and Sweet Flag. The Skunk Cabbage sometimes makes its first appearance as early as February, but more often in March, after a few warm days, long before the disappearance of the snow. Once seen, it is never afterwards forgotten. Its curved and pointed leaf-flower, dark purple in color and mottled and striped with yellow, first rises out of the rich soil of bog or meadow, and after these have disappeared the true foliage leaves are seen, large, and of a bright, pleasant green. It takes its name, says Gray, from 'a strong odor like that of the skunk and also somewhat alliaceous.' Some persons, however, do not



SKUNK CABBAGE (Symplocarpus Foetidus) Arum Family.

find this odor so very unpleasant; nature uses it to attract flies to the plant for the purpose of cross-fertilization. At the same time that the Skunk Cabbage appears, the 'Alders hang their yellow tassels by stream or pond, shaking out showers of golden pollen as the breeze lifts them.'

* * *

The Early Saxifrage (Saxifraga Virginiensis), Saxifrage Family, is a very dainty and pretty little flower. It grows by



EARLY SAXIFRAGE (Saxifraga Virginiensis), Saxifrage Family.

choice upon rocks, and the two form a unique combination of rugged strength and delicate beauty. The leaves live through the winter; they grow in the form of a pretty rosette, and are often purplish or wine-colored on the lower sides. The stem grows from three to six inches high and bears many small flowers, white in color and five-petalled. They are easily gathered and keep well in water. The fruit which succeeds the flower consists of two pods united at the base and tipped with curved styles.

* * *

One of the most delightful of the 'flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la,' is



COLUMBINE (Aquilegia Canadensis), Crowfoot Family.

the Columbine, Aquilegia Canadensis, Crowfoot family. It is not only most beautiful in itself, but it is an artist in the choice of 'situations.' Many of the wild flowers seem to have no regard at all concerning the beauty of their surroundings, but the Columbine almost always seems to have thought out the 'composition' of the picture very carefully. Often one may find it on a moss-covered rock, dark bronze and variously green, with only the Early Saxifrage clustered around it; at other times it will form the apex to a grotto under the maple trees on a mountain-side, and beneath it will be growing Celandine, Tall Mitrewort, Wood Mignonette, False Solomon's Seal, Jack in the Pulpit, Wild Ginger and Herb Robert. It was on such an occasion that the following was written: 'Upon an olive-green dais, arrayed in a motley of scarlet and gold, the Columbine dances to music too sweet for earthly ears. The assembly looks on, and bows its approbation to the same seraphic melody.' The blossoms of the Columbine are fastened in curious fashion; they are scarlet without and lined on the inner side with bright yellow; the five Cornucopia-like petals pointing backward are called 'horn of honey' and 'water holders,' and these give the flower its distinctive character. The leaves are very dark and deeply indented and harmonize beautifully with the blossoms. It is a curious thing that the bees do not get the honey contained in the spurs of the flowers; Burroughs says, 'I wonder they have not learned to pierce them from the outside, as they do with dicentra.'

* * *

'Sweet violets, they're better than all the roses,' runs an old English song, once very popular with the 'people.' Unfortunately, our violets have not the sweet



WHITE VIOLET (Viola Canadensis.)

smell of those of the Old Land, but they are very beautiful, nevertheless, and sometimes a faint perfume may be noticed in the Viola Canadensis and Viola Blanda. As Bryant sings:

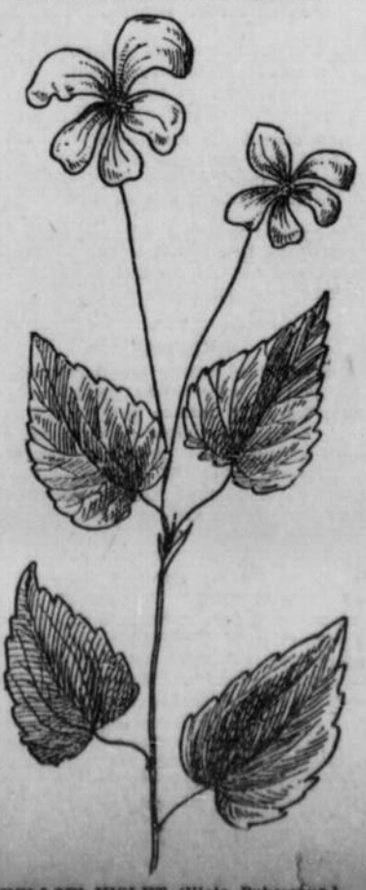
Ere russet fields their green resume,
Sweet flower, I love in forest bare
To meet thee, when thy faint perfume
Alone is on the virgin air.

The Canada Violet, or Branching Wood Violet, Violet Family, has white petals with blue veins, which are flushed with pink on the outside. The side petals are bearded, as in most of the other violets, and this serves as a resting place for the bees, which fertilize the flowers while exploring them for honey. Both the flowers and leaves are large and numerous, the latter, which are of a bright light green in color, coarse-looking, and sharply pointed, occasionally measure as much as three inches long.

The Blue Violet, Viola Culcullata, has been ever a favorite of the poets and lovers of the beautiful. No description of springtime would be complete without mention of this modest, dainty flower, and few who have tuned their lyres to song have omitted to include it in their singing. It has many shades of blue, sometimes very light and sometimes of sapphire depth; it seldom grows over five inches high and bears many flowers, each on a separate stalk.

When beechen buds begin to swell,
And woods the Bluebird's warble know,
The yellow violet's modest bell
Peeps from the last year's leaves below.

Thus sings Bryant. There are three or four varieties of yellow violets in eastern North America, of which Viola Pubescens and the related Viola Scabriuscula are the best-known to us, the latter being particularly plentiful under the bush on Mount Royal, and distinguished from



YELLOW VIOLET (Viola Pubescens.)

the former by its crumpled appearance and darker color. Viola Pubescens grows tall and branching, and is of a bright yellow, with bright green pointed leaves and downy pods and buds.

* * *

Celandine, Chelidonium Majus, is a near relative of the poppy and of our own bloodroot. It derives its name, Chelidonium, from the Greek for 'swallow,' because the flowers are supposed to appear about the same time as these migratory birds. It is very common in England, and Wordsworth was very fond of it. 'There's a flower that shall be mine, 'tis the little Celandine,' he sings. It grows about eighteen inches high, with large, flat, broad-jointed leaves, rounded at the edges; the blossoms are yellow in color and it flowers all the season. Like the Bloodroot, if its brittle stems are

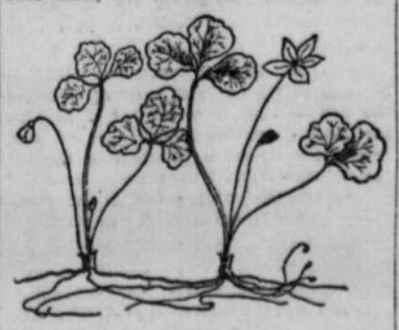


CELANDINE (Chelidonium Majus) Poppy Family.

broken, it bleeds; in its case the juice is orange-colored.

* * *

The Three-leaved Gold Thread, Coptis Trifolia, Crowfoot family, is mostly found in close bush or the shade of the forest. Each stalk bears a group of three shining, dark green leaves, the flowers, which are white, rise, as do the leaves, on a separate stalk, and are about a third of an



THREE-LEAVED GOLD THREAD (Coptis Trifolia) Crowfoot Family.

inch across. The slender, creeping rootstock is bright yellow, and looks like a piece of golden wire, whence its common name. Coptis means cut, and is given to these plants because of the divided leaves. Yellow-colored roots are common in the Crowfoot family; some of the meadow-rues have them, and they have given names to the Golden Seal and the Shrub Yellow Root. The roots of the Gold Thread are sold in our markets in small bundles, and are used medicinally for sore throats, in the form of a tea or infusion, and are said to make a good tonic.

CAUSE OF CANCER.

PARASITE DISCOVERED BY A FRENCH DOCTOR.

The New York 'Herald' of April 11 prints the following from Paris: Dr. Bra confirms the statement that he has succeeded in isolating the parasite which is invariably present in cancerous growths. It is a fungoid of the ascomycetes family, and certainly the active agent of cancer. Inoculations of animals with a cultivation produced cancerous tumors, from which the parasite was again isolated. With the modesty of the true scientist, Dr. Bra declines to hold out premature hopes for a curative treatment for cancer. So far he has only made insufficient clinical experiments, but he admits that these are very encouraging, and says he will be able to speak with certainty in a few months.

CHESS

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

Tuesday, April 25, 1899.

PROBLEM NO. 5.
By Wm. Naylor.
Black—7 pieces.



White—8 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Problem No. 2, by B. S. T. Marriott, is solved by Q—Q B 5. If 1.... P x Q, 2 B x P mate; 1 R x P, 2 R x B mate; any other, Q x P mate.

Solutions acknowledged from John C. Neelands, Stroud, Ont.; O. H. Chatillon, Nicolet, Que.; D. F. McCraw, Craigvale, Ont.; J.W.H., Portsmouth, Ont.; 'Report,' Rhode Island; James Jones, Jacksonville, Fla. Additional to Problem No. 1, from George Patterson, Winnipeg, Man., and H. Harrison, Otterville, Ont., also No. 2.

Readers will please take notice that our first quarterly solution tourney began with Problem No. 3. A good start makes a good ending. Answers may be posted from any part of the world any time before the receipt of papers containing solution, which, in this instance, will be that of May 2. Nom de plumes may be used instead of names, if desired.

IN REPLY TO MANY.

Nearly all our solvers have added a footnote to their letters to say that Mr. Marriott's problem is of no value because both Black bishops are White. We are glad of the interest which prompts the criticism. Mr. Marriott, however, has not made any slip, as popularly supposed. One of Black's moves before the problem position came about was P—Q 8 (bishop). Would our friends have had him continue to K or B 8 instead, in order to get a bishop of the other color?

It may convey further information to some to state that when a pawn reaches the last square of its file, it may be exchanged for a queen, rook, or a minor piece, or remain a pawn, at the option of its player. Thus a player may have two or three more queens, rooks, bishops or knights on the board at the same time; or he may refuse promotion, electing to remain a pawn. There has been some controversy on this point, but the question was settled at the chess congress of 1862. Positions sometimes occur in which a player compelled to take a superior piece would thereby incur the loss of the game; whereas by refusing promotion to the pawn, he could obtain a draw.

In Italy the pawn was formerly always retained at the eighth square as a pawn until some piece was captured for which it could be exchanged. The plurality of pieces, so justly denounced by Philidor, was not permitted. Staunton thinks the theory of the game to be as much at variance with plurality of queens as of other pieces. Pouziani says, 'A pawn arrived at its eighth square, is by that very fact invested with the quality of a piece previously lost. But if no piece has been lost, the player must hold its denomination in suspense till that occurs.' This seems a far more sensible rule than that which now obtains.

GAMES BRIEF AND BRILLIANT.

Game No. 4

Played in a handicap now in progress. Remove Black K. B. P.

White.		Black.	
1	P—K 4		
	P—Q 4	1	P—K 3
2	B—Q 3	2	P—Q 4
3	P x P	3	Q x P
4	Kt—K B 3	4	B—Q 3
5	Castles	5	Kt—K B 3
6	R—K	6	Castles.
7	Kt—K 5	7	Kt—B 3
8	P—Q B 4	8	Q x Q P
9	Kt x Kt	9	B x P ch
10	K x B	10	Q—R 5 ch
11	K—Kt	11	Kt—Kt 5
12	Kt—K 7 ch	12	K—R
13	P—B 3	13	Q—R 7 ch
14	Any	14	R x P ch

and mates next move.

Game No. 5.

The following is taken from Mr. Mason's book, 'The Art of Chess.' It was played between Mr. Denisthorpe (White) and a distinguished member of the British Chess Club:—

White.		Black.	
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4
2	Kt—K B 3	2	Kt—Q B 3
3	Kt—B 3	3	P—Q 3
4	P—Q 4	4	B—Kt 5
5	B—K 3	5	P—B 4
6	P—Q 5	6	P x P
7	Q Kt x P	7	Q Kt—K 2
8	P—B 4	8	Kt—K B 3
9	Kt x Kt ch	9	P x Kt
10	P—K R 3	10	B—Q 2
11	Kt—R 4	11	Kt—Kt 3
12	B—Q 3!	12	Kt x Kt
13	Q—R 5 ch	13	Kt—Kt 3
14	B x Kt ch	14	K—K 2
15	Q x K P ch!	15	P x Q
16	B mates ! ! !		

Brevity and brilliancy with a vengeance. Altogether worthy of the good old times.—Mason.

Game No. 6

The following game, played lately at Nuremberg, is a remarkable example of Dr. Tarrasch's brilliant style as an odds giver Remove White's Q R:—

White.		Black.	
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4
2	P—K B 4	2	P x P
3	Kt—K B 3	3	P—K Kt 4
4	P—K R 4	4	P—Kt 5
5	Kt—Kt 5	5	P—K R 3
6	Kt x P	6	K x Kt
7	P—Q 4	7	P—Q 4
8	B x P	8	P x P
9	B—K 2	9	P—K R 4
10	Castles	10	K—Kt 2
11	Kt—B 3	11	B—K B 4
12	B—K 5	12	Kt—K B 3
13	Kt x P	13	Kt x Kt
14	R x B	14	K x R
15	B—Q 3	15	Q—Q 4
16	Q—B ch	16	K—Kt 2

Dr. Tarrasch now announced mate in six moves.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RHEUMATISM.

New Orleans, April 10, 1897.

DR. RADWAY & CO.:

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Relief.

Yours truly, W. C. BAKER,

Engineer at A. Montelone's Boot and Shoe Factory, 939 Julia street.

R R R

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The best known Regulator of the system is Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

J. A. S. Brunelle, M.D., C.M., Montreal, Professor of Surgery, Laval University Medical Faculty; Surgeon to the Hotel Dieu, etc., says:

"I have found it particularly beneficial in the treatment of derangements of the liver and of the digestive organs, and consider that the regular use of a preparation of this nature has a decided tendency to prolong life. I am using it in my hospital practice."

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HOME DEPARTMENT

ABOUT TENNYSON'S 'PRINCESS.'

Overworking a Secretary—Egg Timbals.

TRICKS OF SPEECH — TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

THE EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE OF LITERATURE.

(A paper read by Miss Butler before the Montreal Woman's Club, Home and Education Department. Continued from last week.)

About the middle of the present century Tennyson gave to the world that epoch-making poem, the 'Princess,' at which we will glance for a few moments. It contains some of his best blank verse, and the songs that intersperse it are some of them very beautiful. The poem seems to have been much misunderstood and has never generally received the recognition that its merits deserve, although a few of the best thinkers of the day, such as Browning, Farrar, Kingsley and F. W. Robertson appreciated it from the first. Many persons have felt that in it Tennyson was making fun of collegiate education for women. It is true that in the first three cantos of the poem he gave full play to his humor, and drew graphic pictures of some of the excesses to which the leaders of the movement ran. But it must be remembered that we see absurd excesses indulged in by some of the leaders of almost all great movements. Mr. S. E. Dawson's commentary of the poem pleased Tennyson very much. Some quotations from it may throw light upon the 'Princess.' He says: 'The poem contains Tennyson's solution of the true position of women in society—a profound and vital question upon the solution of which the future of civilization depends.' At the time of the publication of the 'Princess' the surface thought of England was intent solely upon Irish famines, corn laws and free trade. It was only after many years that it became conscious of anything being really wrong in the position of women. The idea began to take shape in various ways, notably in collegiate education for females. Now we can say with Princess Ida

'The little seed they laughed at in the dark
Has risen and cleft the soil.'

To these formless ideas Tennyson in 1847 gave form and with poetic instinct discerning the truth, he clothed it with surpassing plenty. He probably brooded over the question, a difficult one to treat. He must have narrative, and that his teaching should be Tennysonian, he chose parable.'

We can hardly more than glance at the poem in the short time allotted to us to-day. Quoting Mr. Dawson at some length again: 'Two fallacies mislead the Princess Ida; one is that woman is in all respects equal to the man, and the other, that knowledge is all in all. Woman is in reality the complement of man, and not his inferior. She might and does exercise an enormous influence upon society independently of her influence as mother. She is one of the most potent forces in society.' The idea running through the whole poem is 'the true sphere of woman in the family—her grand mission, the conseeration and elevation of the human race through the family. This (the family) is the only stable and divinely appointed institution—tenures of land, forms of government, creeds, thrones, republics and principalities may change and utterly decay, but so long as this institution lasts society can and will reorganize itself in other forms suited to its needs. Of this one fundamental institution woman is the guardian. The hopes of society hang upon the hearthstone tended by the sacred mothers of all ages. It is their influence that rolls from soul to soul. They work in the coming generation and mould it to their will. Hence their seeming weakness and also their surpassing strength and glory.' In the end we see the Princess recognizing her true sphere, before, a lioness, now, a woman, subduing the elements of her humanity to that which is highest within her, and recognizing the relation in which she stood towards the order of the world and towards God. 'A greater than all knowledge beat her down.' She and the Prince differ about means of elevating woman. He says:

'Henceforth thou hast a helper, me, that know
The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink
Together. . . . . .
If she is small, slight-natured, miserable,
How shall men grow? But work no more alone!
Our place is much; as far as in us lies
We two will serve them both, in aiding her
Will clear away the parasitic forms.
That seem to keep her up, but drag her down—
Will leave her space to burgeon out of all
Within her—let her make herself her own
To give or keep, to live and learn and be
All that not harms distinctive womanhood.
For woman is not undeveloped man,
But diverse; could we make her as the man,
Sweet love were slain: his dearest bond is this,
Not like to like, but like in difference.
Yet in the long years, liker must they grow;
The man be more of woman, she of man,
He gain in sweetness, and in moral height;
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world,
She, mental breadth, nor fall in childward care,
Nor lose the child-like in the larger mind;
Till at the last she set herself to man,
Like perfect music unto noble words;
And so these twain upon the skirts of Time
Sit side by side, full summ'd in all their powers,
Dispensing harvest, sowing the To-be,
Self-reverent each and reverencing each,
Distinct in individualities.

And so with the aid of Mr. Dawson's commentary, and with a careful reading of the text, we see Tennyson's idea to be that woman's natural sphere is the home, and that her training must be such as to fit her for its duties. In this sphere she has abundant scope for all her mental energy, and for seeking the good of others, as well as for her own pleasure. She should seek to develop all her powers to their utmost capacity.

Before leaving the subject of poetry, I should like to quote from Matthew Arnold's poem, 'Self-Dependence,' a few verses that ring with inspiration to those who while longing after broader and fuller life, are battling with discouragements that seem too many and too great to be overcome. The lines run thus:

'Ah, once more,' I cried, 'ye stars, ye waters,
On my heart your mighty charm renew;
Still, still, let me, as I gaze upon you
Feel my soul becoming vast, like you!'

From the intense clear star-sown vault of heaven
Over the lit sea's unquiet way,
In the rustling night air came the answer.
'Wouldst thou be as these are? Live as they.

'Unfrighted by the silence round them,
Undistracted by the sights they see,
These demand not that the things without them
Yield them love, amusement, sympathy.

'And with joy the stars perform their shining,
And the sea its long, moon-silvered roll
For self-poised they live, nor pine with noting
All the fever of some suffering soul.

'Bounded by themselves and unregardful
In that state God's other works may be,
In their own tasks all their powers pouring,
These attain the mighty life you see.'

And now we must consider fiction, and see what is its true educational value.

Not being much of a novel reader, I handle this part of my subject with diffidence. Novel reading is so easily carried to excess, that one hardly knows where to draw the line. I am told in book stores that few of the really good standard works are called for, while the demand for novels never ceases. In lending libraries, also, this same fact is noted, especially among the young. The desire to be amused and interested is so strong, that many readers of the present day seem to look for nothing else, and go from one exciting book to another, till their minds crave no more substantial food.

Doubtless the novel has something to teach us, but it does not embody all that is needful for true culture. Let us look at its best sides, and perhaps we shall see how it can be made use of, as a stepping stone to something better.

There is the historical novel, of which Scott is the acknowledged king of writers. Nobody writing this class of books can come up to him in point of style and accuracy. Our literature is much the richer for all he has contributed to it.

Novels of thoughtful, philosophic character, notably George Eliot's, are full of suggestion for anybody willing to think.

There are the dialect stories, that introduce us to persons whose speech, manners, and modes of thought are unlike our own. These broaden our horizon a little.

The amusing and witty books, if they be not satirical and hard, help to sharpen our own wits a little, and show us the merry side of things.

The novels written for a purpose, say, to bring some burning question before the public, and perhaps aiming at guiding its opinion, do undoubtedly set people thinking. A few have done some good, many none, and others harm.

The religious novel wields a powerful influence over many lives. We human beings needs different kinds of food to develop us physically, and why does not the same thing apply to our mental and moral natures?

(To be concluded next week.)

TRUE SERVICE—WHAT IS IT?

'The measure of life is not length but honesty.'

It was a warm afternoon; one of those days that proclaim the approach of lovely summer, yet for which the dwellers in a compactly built city are scarcely prepared, for, unlike country folk, who can witness the advance of Nature, in the expanse of wood and field, around them, they do not realize the progress of leaf and bud until the gradual unfolding of their beauty has almost attained its completion.

The sun's oppressive rays, therefore, were scarcely refreshing to the atmosphere of a room in a high brick building, where sat a Christian worker, weary and somewhat puzzled in regard to the work before her, which seemed to require the use of more than one brain and one pair of hands, for its speedy accomplishment. A few moments sufficed, however, for Miss Ellis to decide what to take in hand first, for she was not one to lose time in speculating overmuch, her motto being, 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might,' and she did it earnestly and quickly, so as to be ready for the next thing, for 'nexte thynges,' were ever coming to her in the way of work.

As with a clear mind and definite purpose, she began the labor which the interruptions of the morning had not only delayed, but caused to accumulate, a knock at the door was heard, and in response to her prompt and cheerful 'Come in,' a young lady with a fresh face and bright manner, entered, and the friends exchanged pleasant greetings. These over, the newcomer said:

'I imagine, Miss Ellis, that you would not refuse a little help this enervating afternoon, and being near, I ran in for an hour, so do set me to work, and keep me busy, for things look as if you had no lack of employment for any who might seek it.'

'Your offer is indeed a welcome one, Miss Compton,' replied Miss Ellis, 'and I will show my appreciation of it by an immediate acceptance; please compare this copy of the treasurer's annual report with the monthly ones, and if you find it correct in every particular it will relieve me greatly, as I am hardly equal to figures, after the business of the morning, and these reports must be ready to-morrow for the printer.'

Miss Compton was soon unconscious of everything but facts and figures, and, just before the close of the hour, announced that a few discrepancies had been discovered, and corrected, and the task was completed. After receiving Miss Ellis's gracious thanks, she said:

'Miss Ellis, I think you are a marvel of patience and endurance; how can you ever accomplish what you must do within these four walls? It seems to me that, whenever I come in, you are nearly always surrounded with more or less work, that is entirely outside of your own duties; work that others, having agreed to do, fail to complete, and on your frail shoulders falls the burden imposed by their indifference and unfaithfulness.'

With a smile Miss Ellis replied:

'It is true, one and another come in with unfinished work, offering excuse for it, usually lack of time, asking me if I will be kind enough to complete it, and sometimes I feel overtaxed, but I am greatly helped by your faithful performance of duty in your department, and the unexpected aid you lend now and then, and I want to show if possible that the extra work I do is performed for the love of the cause and its Maker, and is not what I am paid for doing.

'You always accept it with such a sweet spirit,' said Miss Compton, 'that it stimulates me to greater effort, but I cannot help feeling indignant at those who so selfishly lean upon you to supply their deficiencies, when you continually have so much to attend to in this absorbing missionary work. I wonder how these pledged workers satisfy their consciences when they think—if they ever do—that they are the Lord's servants, and to him must give account of service rendered. But I must not linger, except to tell you I have a scheme that has just occurred to me, which I hope to put into practice, and will hasten away to propose it, so as to be of further assistance to you as soon as possible.

For an hour or two more Miss Ellis wrote, for letters were to be copied and forwarded to various organizations, whose interest must be sustained by tidings direct from foreign lands, that members might be kept in touch with their representatives in the mission field, far from home and from friends, and intelligently co-operate with them. As her pen glided on, she paused occasionally, for she could not hinder the pleasant thoughts that would arise in regard to her recent visitor, and at length they found expression in the exclamation:

'What would I do without Miss Compton's generous sympathy and assistance; she is one among the faithful few who are always up to the mark, mindful of St. Paul's exhortation, 'Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily.'

Meanwhile, Miss Compton was wending her way to the house of a friend to whom she had decided to reveal her plan. To her intense satisfaction—for she was earnest and enthusiastic in whatever she undertook—she found Miss Hunt at home, and in conversation with a mutual acquaintance. After greeting them she said:

'Girls, I am so glad to find both of you here as I have a plan to unfold and need your hearty co-operation, so be ready to accede to my wishes and not only give yourselves, but use your influence. You have heard me speak of Miss Ellis, who is such a busy worker in behalf of foreign missions. Well, she has not only her own special duties, in the performance of which she is subject to interruption, but some who pledge themselves to do the work of a special department, act, I am sorry to say, as if they thought, that, because she receives a small salary, they are privileged to cast the burden of their unfinished and self-imposed tasks on her shoulders, and she is too kind-hearted to refuse, no matter how overtaxed she may be. You know I have my own department, and, besides, help in other ways, occasionally, but regular assistanace has become an absolute necessity to keep Miss Ellis from breaking down, and were this to happen, her position would be no easy one to fill. I propose, therefore, to enlist the sympathy and interest of six of my girl friends, asking two to go together on a certain day every week, and spend a couple of hours with Miss Ellis, relieving her of the overflow of work, whatever it might be. It must be thorough, conscientious work, and I want to feel glad and proud that I have friends whose hearts are so fully given to Jesus, that faithful work for him will become a delight to them, and they will surely receive the promised blessing. Now, will you be two of them?'

'You have taken us quite by surprise, Belle,' said Miss Hunt, 'but you present the matter so strongly and so pleasantly, that I for one, cannot say nay, and you can probably count on Grace, unless I am greatly mistaken in her.'

'Yes, Miss Compton,' responded Grace Lee, 'if Lama and I may go together, we will be ready whenever you call upon us, and, moreover, wish you success in the further carrying out of your purpose.'

'Your decision is worthy of you, dear girls,' said Belle, 'and certainly encouraging, and I will come here for you on next Thursday, to take you with me, and introduce you to Miss Ellis, in whom you will find a worker worthy of imitation, and I am sure you will catch some of her lovely spirit. Now I must say good-by, and, tomorrow will go in quest of my other four.'

Belle Compton found the objects of her search, but not without some difficulty, as she did not wish to coax but desired such as were ready to respond to a call she did not consider her own, but that of the Master, whom they professed to serve.

'I want those who are actuated by love,' she told them, 'and will be loyal in their service, thus putting to shame those who would be only too ready to condemn our missionaries, did they render such half-hearted service as here makes your help necessary.'

Belle Compton's friends were tried and not found wanting, and Miss Ellis with her noble nature, and refined conscientiousness, combined with Belle's promptness and earnestness, showed six girls that life is worth living, when spent 'With good will doing service, as to the Lord and not to man,' remembering as they labored, that 'He that is faithful in that which is least, is faithful also in much.'

Miss Ellis's work was soon reduced to its just proportions, and as each derelict among those whose short-comings made extra aid necessary, discovered that she had, as it were, won her laurels at the expense of another's undue labor, she began to inquire within herself not only 'What exest thou unto my Lord,' but what owest thou unto thy neighbor or fellow worker, and to learn, as is requisite in all true service, the significance of the two commandments: 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind,' and 'the second,' which is like unto it, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'

—Edith N. Park, in New York 'Observer.'



NO. 17.

Another joyous hymn of springtime, calling especial attention to the thought of God as Creator, will appropriately follow those just learned. Three hymns in succession on the same subject is not too many while it is a subject connected with the child's vivid outdoor interests. You will find that the thoughts of these hymns will grow together in the minds of children so that by-and-by when they are singing over the hymns learned now, one nature-hymn will recall another. The following has long been a favorite hymn for children and even very little ones enjoy the first verse on account of its simple structure and rich sound.

All things bright and beautiful,
All creatures great and small,
All things wise and wonderful,
The Lord God made them all.

Each little flower that opens,
Each little bird that sings,
He made their glowing colors,
He made their tiny wings.

He gave us eyes to see them,
And lips that we might tell
How great is God our Maker
Who doeth all things well.

BEDTIME.

A physician of courtly old-school manners used to give prescriptions marked respectively for early bedtime and for late bedtime. A discussion arose the other day between several friends as to what constituted early and what late bedtime. Some of the ladies maintained that ten o'clock was the limit between the two, others thought that early bedtime lasted until eleven, and a few who believed in beauty sleep pleaded that early bedtime began at eight o'clock and ended at half-past nine o'clock.

So many people are engaged all day, and the dinner hour is necessarily, in city life, deferred to so late an hour, that families do not break up from their quiet evenings until after ten. Society pushes its hours later and later, and the votaries of fashion come near having no bedtime at all, snatching their rest when they can between one gay rout and another. The invalid and the aged person and the child must perforce retire early. For those steady-going persons who regulate their lives by rule, and who habitually rise at an early hour and breakfast punctually at seven o'clock, ten is certainly a good bedtime hour. Brain workers would find their account in seeking the repose of the couch and the darkened and silent chamber, with preferably opaque curtains to exclude the light of the moon and street lamp alike, at ten o'clock.

A long sleep rests the mind as well as the body, and prepares one for the work of the next day, whatever it may be. Far better than an opiate or a narcotic is the habit of seeking the pillow at an early hour, and quietly lying still, with closed eyes and relaxed limbs, until sleep, gently wooed, comes with its healing touch and softly weaves its spells of balm.

The good doctor probably meant by early bedtime any hour between eight and half-past nine, and regarded the later period as between half-past nine and midnight.

Growing children cannot too carefully be enjoined to get plenty of sleep. The boy or girl who has lessons to learn must waken early after a good night's rest, and this is insured only by punctuality in retiring. Eight o'clock is a good bedtime for all young people under fifteen, and should be insisted upon by parents.—'Harper's Bazar.'



A. Nicholls asks for a recipe for making rubber cement.

Thanks, 'A.C.R.' for the recipe for oatmeal cakes. It will appear next week.

'Mrs. J. H.' writes to enquire about a 'chain letter,' which she encloses. We have known such a letter to be in circulation for some time, but as we have no knowledge of the persons conducting the business, we cannot give any recommendation to the cause. The chain-letter is an unfair method of collecting funds, because many persons getting it, do not want to comply with its requests, and do not like to refuse. In the present case the receiver is asked to write four letters—that will mean eight cents in postage, and so he must spend in money as well as in time, far more than the value of the 'ten used stamps' that he is to forward to the Australian collector. No one who has had any experience of asking people to help good causes will want to run the risk of annoying friends by asking a silly thing like that. At least, I should think not.

Since speaking of tight dresses the other day, I have seen in an article on the care of the hands, that women who wear tight clothing can't expect to have white hands. There's a point for the girls to consider.

Now, one word more. If you write poetry, write it short, dear friends, and it may have a chance of getting in.

THE CRITIC.

Dear Editor,—Will you please ask the sisters of the Home Department for a recipe for a good washing fluid. Some fluids are so strong of acids that they ruin the clothes in a short time.

HOUSEKEEPER.

SEND PAPERS.

Dear Editor,—This winter a house of refuge was opened in Beeton, Simcoe Co., Ont. The first to enter were thirty-two old men; several of them had been in good circumstances, but are now depending on charity for a living. Mr. Ross, the superintendent, says they would be pleased if people would send them by mail some good reading. Will you kindly ask your readers to remember them in this way, that these desolate ones may have something profitable to engage their minds.

L.D.S.

Maxwell, Ont.

THE SCHOOL GARDEN.

Editor Home Department.—It is again the season for beautifying our school grounds and gardens by planting seeds, trees, and shrubs, etc. Will some one please suggest a novel way to arrange flower beds in the school yards. Any hints on planting trees, to ensure the best growth, will also be gratefully received.

I enjoyed 'Billy's Easter Offering' and am of the opinion that if we were to occupy ourselves in trying to raise our community to a higher plane, there would be little need for that 'cure for low spirits.' Let this be the preventive. Sisters and brothers in the profession, let us look to the future citizens of our country.

RURAL SCHOOL TEACHER.

LITTLE THINGS.

Just a little dewdrop brightens up the flower,
Growing by the wayside, or in shady bower;
Just one little songster, singing in the tree,
Makes the place around him ring with melody;
Just a little candle, shining in the dark,
Drives away the shadows with each tiny spark.

So each little effort, though 'tis small and weak,
Will be bless'd of Jesus if His aid we seek—
Just one cup of water given in His name,
Just a song of praises, just a little flame
Shown to those about you in some word or deed,
To the great Light-giver will some other lead.

MRS. M. E. JEHU.

Point St. Charles.



Egg Timbals.—Six eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, six shakes of pepper, one-half saltspoonful of red pepper, one and one-fourth cupfuls of sweet milk, and ten drops of onion juice. Mix as for a custard, beating the eggs very lightly. Bake twenty minutes in large timbal cups, or ten minutes in small ones; set the cups in a pan of cold water when you place them in the oven.

Sauce for the Same.—One-half can of tomatoes, one saltspoonful of mixed pickles, and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Rub through a sieve, rub one tablespoonful of butter and one heaping tablespoonful of flour smooth, and cook two minutes, then stir through the tomatoes.

Potato Buns.—Pint of flour, half a pint of sugar, one egg, one cup of currants, half a cup of butter, large potato. First boil and mash the potato and then add the other ingredients, using enough milk to make stiff biscuit dough. Roll out and cut in squares and bake.

Lemon Marmalade.—Six lemons sliced thin and let stand 24 hours in six teacups of water. Boil two and a-half hours, add six cups sugar and boil till thick like jelly.

TRICKS OF SPEECH.

Nothing is easier to acquire, nothing more difficult to lose, than a trick of speech and manner; and nothing is more universal. If we look around among our friends and acquaintances, we shall find scarcely one who has not his favorite word, his perpetual formula, his automatic action, his unmeaning gesture—all tricks, caught probably when young, and, by not being corrected then, next to impossible to abolish now.

Who does not know the familiar 'I say' as the preface to every remark, and the still more familiar 'you know' as the middle term of every sentence? Who, too, in these later times has not suffered from the infliction of 'awful' and 'jolly'—milestones in the path of speech, interspersed with even uglier and more obtrusive signs of folly and corrupt diction—milestones that are for ever turning up, showing the successive distance to which good taste and true refinement recede in the race after slang.

Then there are the people who perpetuate ejaculations; who say 'Goodness!' as a mark of surprise, and 'Good Gracious!' when surprise is mixed with a trifle of reprobation. Lower in the social scale come 'My word!' 'Patience!' 'Did I ever!' and indifferently in all stations, 'You don't say!' or in a voice of deprecation, 'No!' and 'Surely not!' To judge by voice and word, these ejaculatory people are always in a state of surprise. They go through the world in unending astonishment, and their appeals to their 'goodness,' and that indeterminate quantity called 'good gracious,' are incessant.—'Forward.'

RICHARD CADBURY.

I regret to announce the unexpected death of Mr. Richard Cadbury, of Birmingham, which took place at Jerusalem last week. Mr. Cadbury left home on Feb. 22, in good health and spirits, and looked forward to his visit to the East with the greatest interest. He was accompanied by a family party, and their intention was to go all over Palestine. It was not to be. Mr. Cadbury passed away suddenly and most peacefully in his bed at midnight. Along with his brother, Mr. George Cadbury, Mr. Richard Cadbury carried on a great and increasing business in a very exemplary and indeed noble way. A strike or wages difficulty was never known to occur in the establishment, and the friendliest relations existed between the members of the firm and their employees. As a philanthropist, Mr. Cadbury stood in the forefront. He built, at a cost of £33,000, the Moseley Hall Convalescent Home for Children, and very recently erected a large hall, at a cost of £30,000, for the accommodation of a morning adult school which he had conducted for nearly twenty years. These are only instances of a constant generosity, a generosity the story of which it may never be possible to tell completely, for Mr. Cadbury was a man who did most of his benevolent work in secret. The state has lost much in this eminent man, and Nonconformity in particular has suffered. Mr. Cadbury was understood to be a Liberal in politics, though he did not appear prominently on platforms. His death is most deeply regretted everywhere, and especially in the great town which benefited so long and so largely by his unselfish Christian life.—'Episcopal Recorder.'

A STRANGE RETRIBUTION.

A native paper, printed in Arabic, in Cairo, states that a villager of Mewmieh sold some land. After discussing with his wife the best hiding-place, he decided to put the money under the mattress of the baby's cot. Of course the entire village knew of the sale, and that night three robbers came to get the money. The baby began crying, and one of the robbers carried it out, cot and all. The father and mother, awakening, rushed out to rescue their treasure, but the man who had taken out the baby rushed back to join his comrades. In the turmoil the mud walls of the hovel were pulled down, crushing the three robbers, while the peasants, the baby and the money were safe outside.

A WONDERFUL REVIVAL.

OVER EIGHTEEN HUNDRED PROFESS CONVERSION IN NEWFOUNDLAND IN UNION SERVICES CONDUCTED BY REV. MESSRS. CROSSLEY AND HUNTER.

We have seen many great revivals while in the pastorate and during the fifteen years that we have been engaged in evangelistic work, but never have we been privileged to witness a greater work than has been wrought by God in St. John's, Newfoundland.

Nothing is so popular as a genuine revival, and nothing will draw a crowd nightly for weeks like services where people know men, women and youth are being converted to Christ. There is something in the better nature of even the careless and wicked that says the religion of Christ is the right thing, and makes them glad to see and hear that their friends and fellow citizens profess to start in the Christian life.

This has been most manifest in St. John's, where, night after night for five weeks, the auditorium and two galleries of the large Gower Street Methodist Church have been crowded with people of all classes and creeds. At almost every service even the aisles and vestries of the church were thronged at or before 7.30, the time for beginning the meeting, and it was evident that had there been an auditorium that would have held 4,000 instead of 2,000, it would not have been too large to hold the crowds that desired to come.

The Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches were represented by their ministers on the platform, while the congregations and adherents of these churches, with many Episcopalians, thronged the pews. The half-dozen Baptist people on the island have wisely identified themselves with one or other of the existing churches.

The quiet and unexcitable meetings surprised not a few time-honored Newfoundlanders who had thought physical demonstrations, mental excitement and loud prayers and shoutings were necessary, but even these, as well as many who had hitherto been repelled or hindered by noisy and excited demonstrations, were soon convinced in head and heart that there was a more excellent way than what they had been accustomed to.

We need not dilate upon the very great interest and results manifested in the several men's meetings, or the memorable sealers' service, when hundreds of sealers, the night before they started for the ice-fields, thronged the church in their sealing clothes and gave the Chautauqua salute with their different colored handkerchiefs, or shall we speak of the never-to-be-forgotten children's services that crowded the churches in the afternoons, or of the revivals that have been started all over the island by school teachers and others, who, spending a Sabbath or a few days in the meetings, went back to tell the glad news of their conversion, but we wish to rejoice the hearts of your many readers by saying that during the five weeks of the meetings in St. John's the names of 1,536 persons who publicly sought the Lord were recorded by the secretary, and already more than 1,000 persons have united with the four Methodist churches in the city, while hundreds of others, whose names were received, will be looked after by other churches in the city or in the outports.

The converts were from all classes and ages—merchants, doctors, teachers, clerks, telegraph operators, politicians, fishermen, captains, sealers, employers, employees, young men and women, youth and men and women of sixty and seventy.

After St. John's, we went to Carbonear, and here also the power of God to save was signally made manifest. In two weeks and a Sabbath 327 persons professed to begin the Christian life. Our engagement in Boston prevented us from staying longer, but the ministers here, as in St. John's, are successfully carrying on the meetings in their respective churches.

We have never met a more royal and hospitable people in any part of Canada or the United States than those in Newfoundland, whom we learned to love so well.

Permit us to say in closing that while we have numbers of souvenirs of England's oldest colony, there is one which we will especially prize, namely, a beautiful illuminated address from the ministers and citizens of St. John's. Mr. Arthur Mews executed the address with his artistic pen. The border contains pen and ink sketches of the city churches, the harbor, an iceberg and a sealing steamer, while entwined about the pillars on either side and at the top and bottom are the shamrock, thistle and rose.

We waved adieu from the SS. 'Portia' to hundreds of our friends on the St. John's dock at 10.30 on Monday night, March 27, and, after four days and nights by boat and train, reached Boston, where we began another campaign on Sunday, April 2. We expect to spend April in this city, May in Centenary Methodist Church, Montreal, and June in Arthur, before taking a few weeks needed rest and recreation in Muskoka.

Fraternally,
CROSSLEY & HUNTER.

Boston, April 14, 1899.

Judge Tucker, who served long in official capacity in India, gave $200 per month for missions. To those who remonstrated at his liberality, he replied: 'There are 186,000,000 adult population; 5,000 die daily; every day's delay means 5,000 souls.' After the duties of his office were fulfilled he preached Jesus.

MR. GEORGE HOLLAND AND HIS WORK.

LORD SHAFTESBURY'S SPECIAL MISSION FRIEND.

Amongst East London mission workers there is perhaps no name better known, and no one more sincerely loved, than the subject of our sketch. In illustration of this, even Her Majesty the Queen sent her portrait and a copy of her book, 'Leaves from My Journal,' etc., inscribed with some very tender and gracious words, as a memento of his sixtieth birthday and her Royal regard. But that is fourteen years ago now. Her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck and her august daughter, now Duchess of York, have on several occasions honored George Yard, Whitechapel, the home of Mr. Holland's far-reaching work, with their presence and encouragement. And not infrequently titled ladies of the highest rank have taken part in the work itself; giving wise counsel to the elder girls from the workshops and factories, or persuasively urging inebriate women to abandon the drink curse. The heir to a noble earldom, and now titled, and of Cabinet rank, has been known to stand at the door, distributing handbills and inviting the passers-by to walk in and hear the Gospel. The great Earl of Shaftesbury was a frequent visitor and helper in many ways. Upon terms of close Christian brotherhood with Mr. Holland, he has remarked more than once in public, 'There is

NO MAN ON EARTH I LOVE MORE

than George Holland.' But a testimony from a totally different source was more remarkable. A notorious anarchist and agnostic once said:—'If there be such a thing as a Christian in the world, I know of one whose life is in keeping with the bible, and that is Mr. George Holland, of Whitechapel.'

A beautiful side-light falls upon the sacred bond of Christian amity that existed between Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Holland, from the great Earl's last illness. He said to his daughter, 'When



MR. GEORGE HOLLAND,
of George Yard Mission, Whitechapel.

the end approaches, don't send for any dignitary of the Church, but send for my dear friend, George Holland.' And now, though Mr. Holland is consciously drawing on towards the closing days of his service here, he is still plodding on, and steadfastly looking up for the coming of our 'great God and Saviour Jesus Christ.'

Shortly after his first low-roofed mission building was put in order and occupied, the gutters soon became blocked up, and it was found that they were

CHOKED WITH EMPTY PURSES.

The courts and alleys at the back of George Yard were simply a warren swarming with thieves and bad characters, besides affording the criminal population excellent cover to escape from the police. After effecting a robbery the thieves would dart into the narrow court to find a hiding place, and on the way would quickly pocket the money, throwing the empty purses upon the roof. Thus the gutters were soon blocked up. And this indicates what a harvest the thieves must have had in those days. Many were the dodges resorted to by way of aiding their escape. We can give but one here. Some few years ago Mr. Holland hired an old shut-up public house—the 'Black Horse'—for meetings of inebriate women. In the olden time it was notorious as the rendezvous of thieves and highwaymen. A runaway was no sooner inside the door than up went the hearthstone, and down he went out of sight, the hearthstone closing over him as if it had never been disturbed, whilst the thief would either remain in hiding or make his way along a secret passage to another building, from which he could escape. Many a dark deed is supposed to have been covered up by that hearthstone, and George Yard, by the way, was the scene of one or two of the 'Ripper' murders.

But George Yard Mission is a perfect beehive of work, social, industrial, entertaining, educational, temperance, and, above all, evangelical in the best sense of the term. The principal hall holds about 800, and the services on Sunday evenings are remarkably well attended. Many a striking conversion has taken place in this hall, whence they have gone forth into the great harvest field of the world to carry the glad tidings of salvation. One well-known case was Walter Douglas, the evangelist, the story of whose wonderful conversion has been published. Mr. Holland never appeals for money, but in everything by prayer and supplication makes his needs known to the Lord. To try his faith at the first, he knows what it is to have lived upon the literal 'bread and water.' Now he wants for nothing that his faith can claim. Mr. Holland's great aim is that souls may be won for Christ and built up in him. The various operations cannot be described in the space at our disposal, but visitors are invited to inspect them any day but Saturday.—W. C. M., in the 'Christian Herald.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

There will probably be sixty thousand members who will attend the Christian Endeavor International Convention to be held in London in 1900. The colors will be crimson and white, and it is expected that the Russian banner will wave at the convention for the first time.

Principal Rainy says he would be pleased to see all the Presbyterian Churches of Scotland united, but that is at present impracticable. He believes the union of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches will lead the way to a more comprehensive union in the future.

The editor of the 'Indian Witness' expresses the view that probably the most earnest need of the missionary enterprise in India at present is a steady supply of suitable literature and at prices to suit the indifferent. Thus the Word of God can speak where missionaries are silent.

A Havana merchant received from the Havana custom house a notification, telling him to call and take back an overcharge made through a misunderstanding. A large number of people accompanied the merchant to witness an exhibition of honesty unheard of at the custom house before.

The Delaware & Hudson Railway Company has prohibited the use of tobacco by its employees while on duty, and the Boston Board of Health has extended its order against expectorating in street cars, to cover all cars, railway stations and ferries. 'De world do move' in the direction of decency.

A remarkable religious movement is at present taking place in Beith, a town of 5,000 inhabitants in the West of Scotland. The work is in connection with the Evangelistic Association, and meetings are being held nightly. The number of professed conversions is without precedent in the history of the association, and consists mostly of young men and women.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Kirlew, of Manchester, issue the annual report of their work among children. The year's work commenced with nine children dependent on the funds, and six others have since been received. The superintendents are in constant correspondence with some sixty former inmates. 'Our hearts are cheered from time to time,' says Mr. Kirlew, 'by news of and from these dear fellows, whom we regard as sons in the Gospel. During the year two have left college for the pulpit, and a third has become a home missionary in the very city wherein he was rescued.'

Mr. Moody's labors in Colorado are to leave permanent results in the form of a school for boys like that in Northfield, Mass. The site for a building in Denver has been bought, and the institution incorporated with the names of a number of well-known New England men, of whom Mr. Moody is at the head. His continued and deepening interest in men behind prison bars is evidenced by the fact that since he left Northfield last October he has taken occasion to preach in every jail and penitentiary he could in his visits to different towns and cities in the west.

Reports come from Brussels of large accessions to Protestantism; so that at present five Protestant churches are being rebuilt and enlarged. The evangelical pastors take special interest in the poor of their flock, and show a democratic spirit that attracts the working classes. The result is that even Socialists help the movement toward Protestantism. The Protestant churches are constantly full, while the Catholic are neglected. Among the upper classes, also, the number of converts to Protestantism is increasing.

Disused churchyards in the heart of London have long been put to wise and kindly uses, by allowing the people to sit and walk in them. The Rev. S. J. Stone, of All Hallows on the Wall, is showing how to make on week days a good use of disused churches, and churches generally are very little used from Sunday to Sunday. He has opened his church from 6.30 to 8.30, and for the women and girls who come by cheap trains to London too early to get admission to their places of business there is light and warmth and rest for them; they can read, or sow, or knit—but not eat—and a tableful of books is provided for them. Some fifty or sixty come regularly, and stragglers also come in. A service of ten minutes is occasionally held. Some similar uses of churches and chapels and mission halls may be possible in a great many other places.—'The Christian.'

Mrs. Bird Bishop, the eminent traveller, said at a meeting in London, the other day, that in Persia, India, Ceylon, Cashmere, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, Corea, and Siberia, she was much struck with the absence of anything like public opinion, nor did their sacred books lead to holy life. In Italy the people were reading the bible because they believed it had led to the freedom of England and America. In Manchuria, now fast passing into the hands of the Russians, there were 6,000 Chinese who read the bible. In Russia itself there were immense facilities for the circulation of the bible. It was carried free on the State railways, and so were the colporteurs. In Siberia, Mrs. Bishop found the bible chained to the table, for the same reason as it used to be in England. In China she went up the Yangtse as far as it was possible to travel into No Man's Land, and expected to be called, as in other places, 'foreign devil' and 'child-eater,' and to be pelted with mud and stones; but she was received with civility, and visited by the head man of the place. It was a Christian village.

A summer session for bible study will be held in the Toronto Bible Training School from July 3 to 13. In addition to the staff of the school, Drs. Erdman and Moorehead, from the United States, well-known pastors and other bible teachers in Ontario will be the instructors. Ministers of the gospel, students, Christian workers, and all who desire a better knowledge of God's word, and of the best methods of studying and using it in Christian service will be cordially welcomed. It is believed that this will be the first bible summer school ever held in Canada, and it is hoped that many will plan to go to Toronto and attend its lectures.

'The Land and the Laborers' is the title of a very cheering paper by Earl Carrington in the 'Nineteenth Century.' He finds before him the problem, 'If farmers cannot pay a living wage, how can laborers' incomes be supplemented?' and he answers, 'By giving them some land for themselves.' 'My practical experience of over thirty years is that small holdings and allotments not only keep villagers on the land, but that they are and always have been a financial and social success.' Here is an idyllic picture: 'The parish of Humberstone, in Lincolnshire, is part of the Carrington estate, and consists of two thousand seven hundred acres. The custom in this village has always been that three or more acres of land go with most of the cottages. In Humberstone the laborers' children are healty and well-fed, and the laborers are industrious, steady, hard-working men, who have solved the problem of old-age pensions by their own savings from their little pieces of land and their cows, and instead of about a hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds a year going from the village public-house to a brewer living elsewhere, most of it is saved in the parish. Consequently there are no poor, and I do not know of an instance of any one of this parish going to the workhouse or receiving outdoor relief for years.'

A new Protestant paper has come out in Paris under the direction of MM. Corneloup, Bertrand, and other ex-priests. It is called the 'Pretre Converti.' The writer of the opening article says: 'We know there are many sad hearts, amongst both priests and laity, which, while shaking off the yoke of Rome, have not yet found true peace; and some, alas, are taking refuge in indifference. To these we would say (and we hope to reach many such), longing to share with them our religious experiences, "We have found the Messiah, which is to say, Christ. Come and see him also."' 'We sometimes hear Protestants say,' writes Mr. Corneloup, "How can the priests believe all that they are obliged to teach?' A great many do not believe it. By degrees some of them wake up to the falsity of the system in which they have been brought up from childhood. But what can they do? They are pledged, or rather enchained, to their posts. Many dare not break these chains; they cry, as one did in writing to M. Bourrier, 'What can I do—where can I go? What is there before me? Nothing, nothing! I must remain here, in bonds, in anguish, till I die!' Those who have only a superficial knowledge of Roman Catholicism have no idea of the struggle going on in many hearts. It was to relieve such as these, and to aid them to take up some other work that the movement of 'The work amongst French priests' was set on foot, and the result has shown that an immense number of the clergy were longing for freedom and light; more than eighty have been aided by this society, and are now filling honorable positions, many as pastors, missionaries and evangelists. And these ex-priests are the best men for evangelizing France. Three of them, MM. Dumont, Costa and Bonhomme, are at work in Les Charentes, and M. Corneloup has but lately returned from a visit to them. The work there is most encouraging. When M. Costa arrived at Soubran towards the end of 1894 there were only two Protestants, and now Soubran possesses a church where, Sunday by Sunday, more than a hundred converts assemble to worship. M. Bonhomme had the courage to remain where he was formerly curé, and the work has spread from there to twenty-four villages around, and M. Corneloup was present at the opening of a new church at Puy-Haut. —'Evangelical Christendom.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

May 7, 1899.

THE VINE AND THE BRANCHES.

John xv., 1-11.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—I am the vine, ye are the branches.—John xv., 5.

The promises in this wonderful passage are made only to those who stand in a position marked by, and dependent upon, a vital union with Jesus Christ. This position is presented to us in this lesson under the figure of a vine and its branches. Like that of the shepherd and the sheep, and like that of the sower and the seed, this was a familiar illustration, well understood in that land where sheep-raising, the cultivation of grain, and the care of vineyards, were the principal employments of the great mass of the people. Every one knew the character and the care of a vine. The very mention of the term at once brought before the mind's eye then, as it does now, something more than simply a grape stock well planted in the ground. A mere pole may be so planted, and stands far more erect, and reach higher towards heaven, but it will never bear grapes. The stock, however healthy, and however well planted it may be, is not a vine, until branches are seen shooting out from every side. Both together, stem and branches, not one without the other, or one independent of the other, but both together, are absolutely necessary to constitute a true fruit-bearing vine. The two form but one plant. It is impossible to contemplate a true vine in any other way. Nothing could more forcibly set forth the oneness of Jesus with His people.

Now Jesus says, 'I am the true Vine and My Father is the husbandman.' (Verse 1.) He, the Son of God, came from the Father, into the world, and entered into all human conditions. Thus 'the true Vine' was planted in the earth by God, and not man. It was an act of free and sovereign grace. So 'the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us, full of grace and truth' (i., 14), that He might bring penitent and believing sinners into fellowship with God. They are the branches. United to Him they and He become one; one with each other, and one with the Father. Because of this union, there is 'no condemnation' for them, by God, and no separation of them from God. (Rom. viii., 39.)

But whilst He says, 'I am the Vine, ye are the branches,' He adds, 'He that abideth in Me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit.' (Verse 5.) This, then, is the natural and the expected result of this union, just as the material vine and its branches are expected to bring forth grapes. But it must be observed that this fruit-bearing is dependent upon the union—not the union upon the fruit-bearing. This is our Lord's own statement of the case, 'As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself except it abide in the vine, no more can ye, except ye abide in Me: for without Me ye can do nothing.' (Verses 4, 5.)

Yet there are many who reverse this 'natural law in spiritual things.' They think and they teach that if men cultivate certain amiable and attractive habits of mind—go in and out among their fellows with a loving and lovely spirit, do gracious deeds of self-denial and charity, and are devout and reverent towards God and His house—then they are certainly the true children of God. There is the fruit in rich abundance, and what more can be asked? So men rejoice in its delicious fragrance and flavor, and charity which 'believeth all things,' 'hopeth all things.' And yet with it all there may be no recognition of sin or of the need of an atonement.

'Man looketh upon the outward appearance, but God looketh on the herat.' The man who was cast out from the marriage supper of the king's son (Matt. xxii., 1-13) was not cast out because his clothes were ragged, or soiled, or ill-fitting, but because he had not on 'a wedding garment.' He had ventured to stand before the king in his 'own clothes,' and expected, probably, to be accepted as an honored guest, because in them he had been so much respected by his associates. He as little realized as many have since done the truth of what Job, as he stood before God, long before, had declared, 'If I wash myself with snow-water, and make my hands never so clean—yet shalt Thou plunge me in the ditch, and mine own clothes shall abhor me.' (Job ix., 30, 31.)

These fruits of righteousness which are acceptable with God must therefore grow out of a loving, vital union with Jesus Christ, His Son, and by abiding in Him and His words in us. (Verse 7.) For it is 'not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and the renewing of the Holy Ghost, which He shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ, our Saviour.' (Titus iii., 5,6.)

But fruit-bearing in an earthly vineyard is not only dependent upon the union of the branches with the vine, but it is just as dependent upon the pruning of the branches. The older the vine and the more luxuriant the branches the more unsparing must the vine-dresser be with his pruning-knife if he would have clusters worthy of his gathering. For it is not the old wood that bears the grapes, but the new wood; and the new wood which is cut back closest to the parent stem bears the most and the best. If the pruning is neglected or delayed the branches will be many and spread far and wide, but the fruit will not be worth the gathering.

All this is just as true in the spiritual vineyard as it is in the earthly. So it is written, 'Every branch that beareth fruit, He (the Husbandman) purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit.' (Verse 2.) If the material vine were—like the believer—endowed with a will, it would probably often murmur and rebel at the pruning; but if the believer were as patient and submissive as the vine, the spiritual fruit would be far more abundant, and of sweeter flavor.

Moreover, it is the 'branch that beareth fruit' that is thus 'purged,' not that it may be injured, but 'that it may bring forth more fruit.' The branches that bear no fruit, on the contrary, are cast aside as worthless. They become 'withered, and men gather them, and cast them into the fire, and they are burned. (Verse 6.) In vine-growing countries, as in France, such cuttings are made up into bundles, and kept in large storehouses for sale as cheap firewood.

Such is the position of the believer. He stands before God as one with His Son, and because of that relationship his life is to be to the glory of God. (Verse 8.) What manner of fruit he shall bear our Lord does not define in detail, and where He is silent it is not wise for any other to venture a description. We cannot say that it is doing this or that, avoiding this or that, or following this in preference to that. It is what God sees and approves, rather than what commends itself to me. But we know that fruit-bearing to the glory of God must be the result of the in-dwelling of the Spirit of God (Gal. v., 22-23; II. Peter i., 5-8), 'for as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God.' (Rom. viii., 14.)

But the believer who stands in this position before God, lives in a world that forgets and rebels against Him. It is a world full of temptations and pitfalls, into which he may at any time stumble, and he is surrounded by many things which he cannot understand, and which he can neither foresee nor escape. All this, and much more, as we have already seen, our Lord provided for in that evening's teaching. Then He lifted up His heart and voice in prayer for those whom He had instructed, and not for them alone, 'but for all who should believe through their word' (xvii., 20). The great burden of that prayer was that they, and we, should be closer drawn to Himself, and to His Father, and be sanctified through the truth (xvii., 17). Is it too much to believe that something like this is the great burden of the prayer which is now ascending in heaven for His children on earth, 'seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them'? (Heb. vii., 25.)

HOME READINGS.

M. John xv., 1-11.—The Vine and the Branches.
T. I. John ii., 1-9.—Saying and doing.
W. I. John iii., 18-24.—Proof of abiding in Christ.
T. Matt. vii., 15-23.—Known by fruit.
F. Gal. v., 16-26.—Spiritual fruit.
S. Rom. xii., 1-5.—One in Christ.
S. Eph. vi., 1-16.—Christ the Head.

ENDEAVOR DEPARTMENT.

Topic—May 7, 1899.

PATIENT CONTINUANCE IN WELL-DOING.—Rom. ii., 1-11.

'Let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap if we faint not. As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men.' (Gal. vi., 9, 10.)

'Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord.' (I. Cor. xv., 58.)

'Abide in me, and I in you. As the branch can not bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me.' (John xv., 4.)

The secret of fruit-bearing is abiding. The branch that abides in the tree or vine, united by vital forces, with the life of the vine flowing through it must grow and bring forth fruit. The man who is united to his Saviour, as every Christian should be to Christ, in vital union, must have the life of Christ, the living loving Saviour, flowing through him. It is the life of the abiding Christ that brings forth the fruit of Christian living. The heart cleansed by the blood of Jesus is made pure as heaven that it may be the abode of God. ('Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?') And the soul in which God dwells, itself dwells deep in God.

If a branch is in any way severed, or loses its vital connection with the vine, it becomes useless. A branch may be tied or glued on to a tree, but unless the sap, the life of the tree, can flow through it, the branch is useless, it can bear no fruit. Paper flowers and artificial fruit may be fastened on to the branch, but the storms will soon blow them off and destroy them. We must be united to the Lord Jesus Christ in the same vital connection as the branch has with the vine. 'Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith; prove your own selves, know ye not your own selves how that Jesus Christ is in you, except ye be reprobates?' (or, as another translation has it, 'unless ye be somehow counterfeits.' II. Cor. xiii., 5.)

There are many church members who are not members of Christ. They look as though they belonged to him, but they have not his life flowing through them. They may have beautiful fruits of 'good works' and 'charities,' but the storms will shake off and destroy that fruit because it is only artificial, it is not produced by the power of God in the soul. God can do anything with a man who will trust and obey him, he can do nothing with a man who will not receive the Lord Jesus as his Saviour and cleanser from sin.

Patient continuance is not a task that one can finish and rest from in this world, it has been described as 'keeping everlastingly at it.' Eternal life is the reward of patient continuance in well doing. Patient continuance is growth and bears fruit. The growth is the transformation of the soul day by day into the likeness of Christ. The same Greek word is used in Rom. xii., 2, and in II. Cor. iii., 18, as in Matt. xvii., 2, where it signifies the transfiguration of our Lord. So we day by day patiently continuing in the life and work he gives us, some of us in the school-room, others in the kitchen, some at the desk, others at the counter, shall be transfigured by the glory of his life in us. 'Christ in you, the hope of glory.'

Only a word, yes, only a word
That the spirit's small voice whispered 'speak.'
But the worker passed onward, unblessed and weak,
Whom you were meant to have stirred
To courage, devotion and love anew,
Because, when the message came to you,
You were 'out of touch' with your Lord.

Only a day, yes, only a day!
But oh, can you guess, my friend,
Where the influence reaches, and where it will end,
Of the hours that you frittered away?
The Master's command is 'Abide in Me';
And fruitless and vain will your service be
If 'out of touch' with your Lord.

—J. H. Watson.

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The Witness.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1899.

Without much opposition the Colorado Legislature has passed an act to legalize prize fighting. Colorado is a woman-suffrage state, where, if anywhere, one should suppose the refining influence of female suffrage would make itself felt. But it seems that the sporting element of Colorado mining camps is stronger in the legislature than the women for the simple reason that the women take no interest in the suffrage and avail themselves but little of their right to exercise it. When Nevada legalized prize fighting and invited all pugilists to enjoy her hospitality, there was a general cry of disapprobation throughout the country, but as Colorado has followed the bad example others may follow.

Brockville has elected the government candidate by a large majority; by a larger majority, indeed, than the late Mr. Wood was ever elected by except on one occasion. Doubtless, Mr. Comstock's popularity as a resident of Brockville, and the prosperity of the country, which always tells in favor of the government, the popularity of the government's preferential tariff policy, and the good organization of the Liberal party in the constituency have all contributed to the result. There are the usual charges of bribery and corruption against the victors put forward with more than usual promptness and circumstantiality. Such charges are often made out of whole cloth, and always exaggerated, but when made ought to be pushed to an issue, that honest politicians and the country may not be under irresponsible charges.

The Rev. Dr. Potts, a clergyman who is almost at the head of the Methodist Church in Canada, declared as soon as the result of the plebiscite vote was known that it was not such as to warrant prohibitory legislation by the government. This remark aroused a good deal of indignation in Methodist circles, which is seeking for utterance in various ways. One correspondent says in this paper that he does not know Dr. Potts's politics, but that his utterances are such 'as we would expect from a party heeler or the holder of a small government appointment.' It is all right to express difference of opinion with Dr. Potts or to question the timeliness of his publication of his opinion, but surely Dr. Potts may be given the credit of holding the views he does honestly and patriotically. Far from being influenced in what he has said by partiality for the Liberal Government, Dr. Potts is well known to have always been a stout and pronounced Conservative.

The recent judgment at Sherbrooke by which Judge Lemieux practically abrogated the Dunkin law, still in force in Richmond county, has, we understand, been submitted to seven different jurists of the first standing, and unanimously condemned. So very important is the effect of the judgment that the Federal Government has, it seems, undertaken to pay the expenses of both sides in getting a hearing before the Privy Council, the only court of appeal. This judgment disposed of five out of twenty-eight cases against the accused, which were all that were intended to be pushed. In view of the decision of Judge Lemieux, however, the other cases are being pushed by the accused in order to secure a similar result before Judge Lemieux's judgment is reversed. If the judge were to give judgment on them now he would have to decide in accordance with his former judgment, and, as the Privy Council could only deal with the cases before it, the anomaly might be reached of the prosecution losing all these cases and suffering enormous costs in a matter in which the judgment was shown to have been wrong.

The Paris report to the effect that the Court of Cassation will cut the inquiry short and give a decision against revision, in order to make an end of the whole business and serve the convenience of the Dupuy ministry, is incredible. The substance of the report is truly anti-revisionist in its assumption that justice must give way to supposed political exigencies. It is true enough that the courts of justice are connected with, and dependent upon, the action of the government in a way and to a degree which seems scandalous as well as subversive of true justice to British peoples, but the Court of Cassation has always maintained a high reputation for true judicial firmness and independence. It is a fact, however, that well informed French publicists who are thoroughly acquainted with British institutions, in comparing their working with the working of their own French institutions, declare that the difference is that essentially the British peoples are governed by their judges, while the French peoples are governed by their governments, which is as much as to say that in British countries like the United Kingdom and Canada the law is administered by judges independent of the government, while in France the law is administered by judges according to the views of the government.

The story from Jamaica that the American Government has notified Sir Augustus Hemming that, as the tariff he is urging on the island legislature threatens to operate against American trade, retaliatory provisions will be adopted in the event of its passage, is, we presume, a canard. It would be carrying impertinence and bullying further than is credible. It is well known that the Jamaicans do not like the tariff proposed. They have been threatening all sorts of things. According to the unveracious press of the United States, they have been threatening annexation. If the American Government wanted Sir Augustus's tariff to go through without further dispute and to make all thought of annexation impossible, this would be the way to go about it. As the object of the proposed tariff is purely for the purpose of raising a revenue under circumstances of great need, and in no sense for the purpose of restricting American trade, the only object that retaliation could have in view would be to make the position of Jamaica, except as a dependency of the United States, intolerable. Yet if the Americans have taken any note of the effect of retaliation in Canada they have had the best means of learning, if it did not naturally occur to themselves as a nation of some spirit, that the last things a people is likely to tolerate are dictation and threats from abroad with regard to the methods by which they shall raise enough of money to sustain their own government and meet their public obligations.

The Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal will certainly be constructed some day if perseverance, as generally supposed, ultimately overcomes all difficulties. It is announced that the chief promoter of the project, Mr. McLeod Stewart, has succeeded in 'forming a strong company' in England to undertake the work. The conditions and terms upon which the company is willing to proceed with the job are not made known. But it is doubtful that any company will take it up as a purely commercial undertaking without any assistance from the government, though one would suppose that if the canal has so many manifest advantages over all the great lake and St. Lawrence system of canals, and over the railways, as a route of transportation from the far west and merchandise freights westward, it would easily earn the two percent for twenty years upon the cost of construction which one great English contracting firm, Messrs. Pearson & Son, offered to build it for. Until the Dominion Government has fairly tested the as yet hardly completed fourteen-foot St. Lawrence canals upon which so many millions have been spent, it will not be inclined to enter upon new canal schemes designed to compete with them. Even if the fourteen-foot canals do not answer all expectations, there will still remain the question whether, by deepening them to twenty or twenty-two feet, better results would not be obtained than by constructing the canals along the shorter but less capacious Ottawa route.

Since Blake made his famous tour around the Mediterranean and taught both Christian and Mohammedan nations a wholesome fear of British prowess, France has cherished the ambition of becoming supreme in those waters. The recent efforts of Admiral Fournier to establish an alliance with Italy is only another move in the same direction. Such an alliance would seem more natural than that which Italy has made with Austria and Germany, for the two Latin nations have much in common. The Triple Alliance, as every one knows, is now more of a simulacrum than of a reality, or such a rapprochement would not be possible. It could only have one object—that of opposition to Great Britain. But there are several old scores to be settled between France and Italy before the desired cordiality can be established. France snatched Tunis, which Italy regarded as hers by prescriptive right, and has not concealed the intention of annexing Tripoli, though that country has long been regarded as within the Italian sphere of influence. France might be willing to make a deal for the sake of securing an ally and causing a breach in the friendship which has long existed between Italy and Great Britain. It is not likely, however, that the scheme will amount to much, for Italy is somewhat in the position of Portugal with regard to Great Britain, and could not afford to antagonize a powerful nation whose moral support has been a tower of strength to her ever since she became a united kingdom.

The view set forth twenty years ago by Jay Gould in regard to the railway combinations, which at that time attracted much attention, that the government would some day be obliged to take control of them all, seems now about to become a question of practical politics. Governor Pingree, of Michigan, in an address the other day, said: 'We are coming to see that there is but one way to deal with trusts, and that is to own them, as we now own the post-office trust, and deny private individuals the right to carry letters as a business. So we must come to own the telegraph, the express and the railway trusts.' Accepting the fact that trusts are a natural outcome of modern conditions, the question arises whether it would not be just and proper, and even necessary, for the public to apply the principle underlying them to all public utilities which are monopolistic by necessity. In its essence this question is really one of distribution, and involves the consideration of municipal ownership as opposed to private ownership. A great deal of the corruption in municipal government is owing to the efforts of private individuals and companies to get hold of public franchises, and the fact that strict railway and other like stocks are regarded as the most desirable of investments, points to the wisdom of diverting them from private profit into channels of public relief. Already in Chicago, Toledo and Detroit this question has become a leading issue, and the representative men in these cities who have won popular approval as advocates of the change are Mayor Harrison, Mayor Jones and Governor Pingree, respectively. Opposition to trusts has been so bitter and persistent that this wheel-about and acceptance of the trust principle by popular leaders is an object lesson in American politics of the most profound significance. The success of the men named has had a great effect, and it is thought not improbable that some one of the parties may find in it the timber for a new plank a future political platform. It would have the merit of being within the practical comprehension of the most obtuse, and of appealing to the interest of the individual, and would therefore be likely to carry the popular vote.

A little over two years ago an article appeared in the 'Illustrated Journal of Agriculture,' written by Mr. James Dickson, of Trenholmville, Quebec, in which he advocated the practice of dehorning cattle and giving his own experience in that line. Before introducing the dehorning shears, Mr. Dickson suffered considerable losses with his colts, cattle and sheep by the goring propensities of his herd, and on two occasions started to saw off their horns, but desisted owing to the severe struggling of the animals, which seemed to suffer exeruciating pain from the sawing operation. He afterwards employed a party armed with a pair of imported dehorning shears, who removed the horns from the whole herd in a few minutes. 'In a short time they were fed. Not one of them refused to feed as usual. They were apparently free from pain. The combative propensities were completely extinguished, with the result that year-old and two-year-old fed and lay together almost like so many sheep. Previously there were always a few, lean, scraggy cattle, evidently badly fed. Since dehorning, they all seem to get their full share. My arrangements are such that, having seventy feet of rack under the barn floor for loose young cattle to feed from, and sometimes having thirty of these, it will be seen that in such cases dehorning is a dire necessity.' Mr. Dickson, in writing to the 'Witness,' says: 'I would not recommend that cattle remaining constantly tied in the stable be dehorned. But under no circumstances should horns be allowed on cattle running loose. And for economy on every point young cattle ought never to be tied up. All of which applies to milch cows. Of course dehorning must not be done in fly time or in very cold weather.'

Recently the 'Witness,' in commenting upon the new stamp duties proposed by the Imperial Government upon foreign and colonial stocks and bonds issued in England, pointed out that here was an opportunity for the Imperial Government to act in the imperial spirit which moved Canada when she established a preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain and the other colonies. By excluding colonial, or at least Canadian, stocks and bonds from the scope of this tax Great Britain could return the compliment and do something very substantial to promote the development of the colonies by encouraging British investment there rather than abroad. Sir Charles Tupper yesterday brought up the subject in the House. It appears that on a former occasion the Imperial Government sought to collect a tax upon colonial securities issued in England on the assumption that they were included in foreign securities, which were at that time alone subject to the tax. Sir Charles Tupper, then High Commissioner for Canada, with the agents in London of the other colonies, waited upon the Imperial Government and protested against this assumption. They were successful at that time in having their argument that colonial securities were not foreign securities accepted, and the taxes were not imposed. Sir Charles Tupper is of the opinion that Lord Strathcona should be required by the government to protest against the present proposition to tax colonial stocks and bonds. The Premier, in reply, intimated that the Dominion Government had had the case mentioned by Sir Charles already in view, and that doubtless Lord Strathcona and the colonial agents had already moved in the matter. It would appear that the Imperial Government, in subjecting colonial securities to the new tax expressly, as it has done, has also had in view the occasion referred to by Sir Charles, and had determined not to omit the colonial securities this time. It would appear, therefore, that Lord Strathcona will have a more difficult task before him than had Sir Charles Tupper

Exultation in the trade journals of the United States over the recent success of American iron bridge and locomotive builders is very pronounced just now. It is claimed that now the American manufacturers of iron and steel control the market of the world, because of the immense capital invested in the business and the new processes for turning ores into pig-iron and steel, the strides made in methods of transportation and labor-saving machinery that the ingenuity of the American inventor has introduced into the iron and steel industry. In support of this claim it is pointed out that Americans have secured contracts for building bridges in Egypt, that forty-five locomotives have been ordered by the government of India in Philadelphia, and that the Baldwin Locomotive Works of that city have recently finished the first of thirty engines ordered by the Midland Railway of England. That British iron men should be alarmed at a rivalry which threatens the prosperity of an industry in which they have hitherto led the world is not surprising. But while they are not lacking in explanations of American success, they are alive to the necessity of changing and improving their methods in order to avert still more calamitous results. It is to be hoped also that those employed in iron industries will also revise their methods, as this exodus of business is directly the result of the great strike of 1897. But there is another side to the question. The iron manufacturers of the United States have always claimed that a protective tariff was absolutely necessary to enable them to compete with the 'pauper labor' of Europe. If so, how comes it that they can send their products thousands of miles, pay the freight and undersell that very pauper labor in its own home? There can be no escaping the issue thus presented. Furthermore, if American manufacturers can thus compete successfully with other manufacturers on foreign ground, why should they fear foreign competition on their own?

MR. TARTE'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Tarte would not address to the 'Witness,' as he does, a letter accusing it of lack of fair play and bad faith, and so on, and filled with such irrelevant matter to the subject immediately under discussion as of an interview with Commander Wakeham, published in a government organ, obviously as a 'balon d'essai,' with which the 'Witness' dealt a week ago, were he not pretty confident of generous, not to say fair, treatment. Mr. Tarte is charged not simply with unfairness, but with slander, under shelter of his privilege as a member of parliament, of the defenceless settlers of Fox Bay. The Rev. Dr. Griffith, pastor of the Methodist Church at Quebec, who is chairman of the Quebec district and president of the Montreal conference of his Church, wrote to the 'Witness' denying that the Methodist settlers of Fox Bay were, as alleged by Mr. Tarte in the House, professional wreckers. In thus denying that the people of Anticosti, of whom he has religious supervision, were professional wreckers, Dr. Griffith has the support of the Rev. Mr. Stobo and, we believe, of the missionaries and schoolmasters who have lived among these settlers and are acquainted with their lives.

The 'Witness,' in publishing Dr. Griffith's letter, in a very moderately-worded article called upon the government for the information upon which the Minister of Public Works founded his grave charges. In reply, Mr. Tarte writes, ignoring altogether Dr. Griffith's letter and assailing the 'Witness.' Was there ever a cleaner example of the axiom, 'No case, abuse the plaintiff's attorney.' Mr. Tarte evidently thinks it would be bad politics to assail a prominent Methodist minister in regard at least to this matter. The 'Witness' asked for the information upon which the Minister of Public Works founded his charges. He has apparently no information, and therefore attempts to convey the impression in his letter that he had not made the charges, and abuses the 'Witness' for not looking up what he had actually said in the House. He has sent us the 'Hansard,' with his remarks underlined, and we willingly submit to our readers whether the Rev. Dr. Griffith, the Rev. Mr. Stobo and the public generally were mistaken in supposing, from Mr. Tarte's words, that he had charged the Methodist settlers with being professional wreckers. Mr. Tarte's speech as underlined by himself reads as follows:—

> There are some people of the Protestant faith on the island, and I may add, that, among these whom my hon. friend opposite characterized as persecuted Methodists, are a couple of French-Canadians and a couple of Irishmen, and, perhaps, they may not be the best of the lot. Everybody who lives in the Province of Quebec knows—that nearly all those that live on that island are professional wreckers—people who deceive the captain of a ship in order that the vessel might be wrecked, and that they might steal everything on board. Every lawyer in Quebec knows—my hon. friend from Montmorency (Mr. Casgrain) knows—that that company was not a very suitable company for Mr. Menier, and he took proceedings to expel them. They resisted, and, as there were some Methodists among them, the whole lot were supposed to be Methodists. They came to Quebec, enlisted the active sympathy of some of our friends of the Protestant religion, and the fight is going on.

It has been said that it is impossible to draw up an indictment against a whole people. We submit that Mr. Tarte has included 'nearly all those who live on the island of Anticosti in a single indictment charging them with 'professional wrecking.' That is an example of Mr. Tarte's fairness and justice. If Mr. Tarte denies that he accused the Methodists of Fox Bay of being 'professional wreckers' then we can only suppose that what he meant by his words in parliament was that all the people of the island but the Methodists were professional wreckers. Apparently, in default of information or evidence to justify his charges of professional wrecking, Mr. Tarte quotes the long interview had by the 'Globe' correspondent with Commander Wakeham, which contains only this allusion to wrecking on the island:—

> Fox Bay is situated on the north side of the island, about eighteen miles from East Point. It is between Fox Bay and the East Point that so many eastward steamers have been wrecked. It is this fact rather than the fishery that induces these people to remain at Fox Bay. In spite of the fact that they are religious enthusiasts they, to say the least, have the wrecking instinct.

Commander Wakeham's sympathies are wholly with M. Menier, as he shows throughout the interview, only a part of which is quoted in Mr. Tarte's letter. Commander Wakeham, though a fisheries protective official of the government, seems to allow of M. Menier's claim to own the whole island fore-coasts, territorial waters, and all, and speaks approvingly of game and fish laws M. Menier has framed, and of his wishing to preserve the lobster fisheries for his own benefit, though M. Menier has no more right to prevent the taking of lobsters on the coast of Anticosti than any other owner of land on a seashore or the bank of a navigable river has to preserve the fisheries of the sea or river in front of his property. M. Menier has assumed sovereign powers on the island, and the Minister of Public Works and Commander Wakeham seem desirous of impressing the public with the view that he is acting within his rights. But even Commander Wakeham does not say anything to justify Mr. Tarte's charges that the Fox Bay settlers actually 'were professional wreckers—people who deceived the captain of a ship in order that the vessel might be wrecked, and that they might steal everything on board.' Commander Wakeham probably went as far as a man unsheltered by parliamentary privilege dare go when he said that the people living at Fox Bay 'have the wrecking instinct,' that is, choose to live at a point on the coast where ships are often wrecked, and where they may use the wreckage that would otherwise go to waste. If Mr. Tarte has any information or evidence going to show that the Fox Bay people 'have ever deceived a captain of a ship in order that the vessel might be wrecked,' which he says is their profession, he ought to produce it in the House; if he has not, he ought to apologize for having under shelter of privilege slandered innocent, honest people, who have been illegally and somewhat harshly treated by M. Menier's governor.

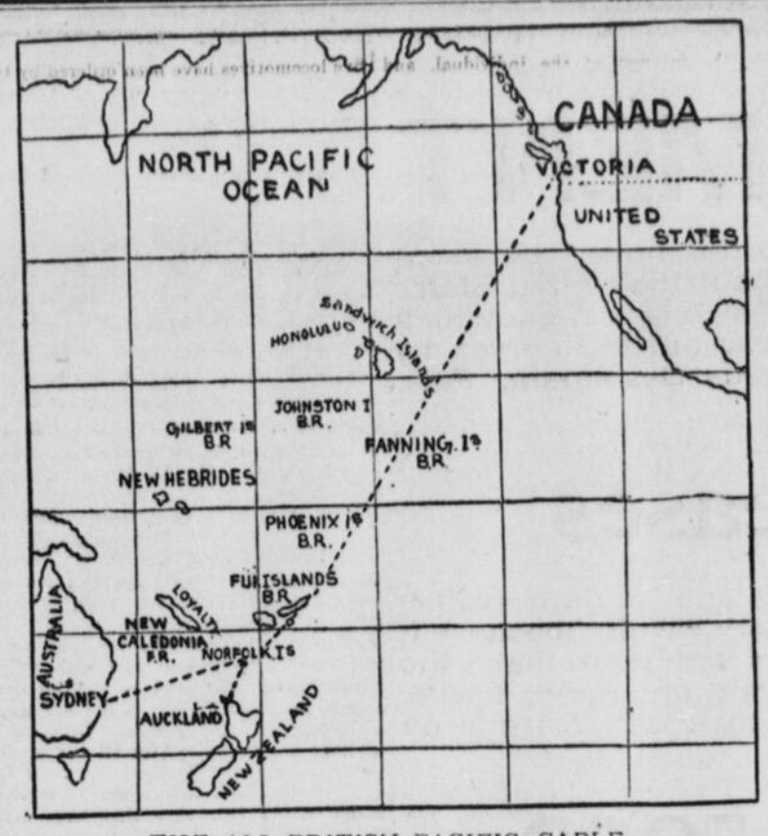
GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY.

If the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy, which erstwhile formed a centre round which the diplomacy of Europe seemed to rotate, be not defunct, it is apparently in a very comatose condition. Not merely does it appear to have lost its vitality, but there are even significant signs which indicate that the members are far from being at unity with one another. The expulsion of Austrian subjects from the Prussian frontier provinces, and the bitter race strife between the German and Slav elements in Austria have no doubt contributed to excite a feeling of irritation, which has been accentuated by unconciliatory ministerial speeches upon these subjects both at Vienna and Berlin. Probably, however, the decided coolness which is now visible between these courts may reasonably be attributed to the spiteful revelations of the late Prince Bismarck, whereby the cynical old statesman showed that all the devices of German diplomacy had been employed to bring about a close alliance between Russia and Germany, to the prejudice of Austria, and in direct contravention of the existing treaty between the latter country and Germany. The statesmen of Austria need not, in view of the previous policy of Prussia towards Russia, have been surprised at this act of deliberate treachery, but its avowal as an act of statecraft was little calculated to consolidate the Triple Alliance or to encourage confidence in the sincerity of its chief members.

Whether, as is possible, the secret understanding with Great Britain has inspired Germany with the feeling that the asistance of Austria and Italy may be largely dispensed with, in case of a hos-

tile move on the part of these ill-yoked allies, France and Russia, or whether the statesmen at Berlin have become convinced that the latter alliance is of so indefinite a character as to present no serious menace to their country, certain it is that for some time back the German press has teemed with articles of a very depreciatory tone towards both Austria and Italy. To the well-to-do Teuton the latter is guilty of the unpardonable crime of being poverty-stricken, and consequently unable to carry out the extravagant programme of military and naval armament dictated from Berlin, and the press references to the depletion of the Italian treasury are as insulting as they are gratuitous. United Italy is a very recent creation. It is a union of a number of small states, subjected for centuries to the worst misgovernment in Europe, often hostile to each other; even now exhibiting many diverse social and commercial interests; exposed to the insidious influences of a priestly incubus which has pressed all national aspirations to the earth during the ages of its existence. In the space of less than thirty years Italian statesmen have had to solve the problem of consolidating a free and united people from local units, accustomed in the past only to oppression and disunion. They have had to develop a national scheme of government, national resources, national education, and a complete system of military and naval defence; to do, in fact, within the duration of one generation what other nations have scarcely performed in the course of centuries. Only fifty years ago the white cross of Savoy and the hopes of Italy went down in blood on the field of Novara, forever as it was thought, before the huge battalions of Austria. Yet but two years later the plucky little kingdom of Piedmont came to the front again as the sole representative of the Italian peninsula at the first world's exhibition at London in 1851. It was small wonder that the British should henceforth have identified it with Italy itself. Four years later, at the direct instigation of Lord Palmerston, the staunch friend of Italian unity, Piedmont took its place among the great nations of Europe as the ally of England and France in the war against Russia. 'It was,' says Massari, 'a solemn moment for the king, and de-'cided the fate of his country; that 'treaty was the fortune of Italy.'

The recent official reference in the British Parliament to Italy as 'for many years the friend and ally of Great Britain,' was therefore not a mere rhetorical flourish, and it is significant that Italy has depended upon this friendship and alliance in preference to the influence of its partners in the Dreibund, for aid in two important matters. The first is the question of papal representation at the Czar's peace conference. Since the Italian Government declines to recognize the Pope in any other capacity than that of primate of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and the Pope practically declines to recognize the Italian Government at all, it is evident that the latter could not without stultifying itself consent to the papacy taking its place among sovereign powers. It might have been expected that Italy's formal and powerful ally, Germany, would have hastened to intervene on behalf of the Quirinal, but for some reason the usually officious Kaiser made no move in the matter. It was left to Lord Salisbury to intimate that unless Italy was represented, Great Britain would also be unrepresented. Again, it may be remembered that, in response to the Emperor William's famous 'mailed fist' speech at Kiel in 1897, Prince Henry proclaimed his mission in China to be 'to declare in foreign lands the gospel of your Majesty's hallowed person.' It is probably not very plain to any but the Teutonic mind what this actually means, but apparently it does not mean the promotion of the interests of Germany's allies. Accordingly, it is found that Italy's efforts to establish a station on the Chinese coast are being backed, not by the Triple Alliance, or either of the other members of it, but by 'Italy's cordial friend,' Great Britain. It would seem as if an alliance which works so badly at a pinch is, to say the least, an unsatisfactory one. On the other hand, the friendship of Great Britain, even if not altogether disinterested, is apt on occasion to prove a very valuable asset in the account of nations. The fact is that a people numbering 31,500,000, with an import and export trade approximating the annual value of $500,000,000, with a comparatively powerful navy, and possessing the most commanding position in the Mediterranean, are not, and cannot be, a negligible quantity in the affairs of Europe. Lord Salisbury at least shows that he is perfectly alive to this fact, and it is probably well that other nations should be cognizant that united Italy is not altogether friendless.



THE ALL-BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

The dotted line shows the approximate route of the all-British Pacific cable between Canada and Australia by way of Victoria, Fanning island, the Fiji islands and Norfolk island to Auckland, New Zealand, and Sydney, New South Wales.

THE PACIFIC CABLE RESOLUTIONS

The project of laying a cable under the Pacific ocean between Canada and Australia, which has so long been under discussion, is at last about to be carried out. The remarkable energy of the present Canadian Government has apparently in this imperial matter, as in others, triumphed over the inertia of the Imperial Government and the very influential opposition of eastern extension cable companies of Great Britain, which, having been working like beavers to secure any subsidies the Imperial Government is willing to spend upon improving cable communication between the United Kingdom and Australia, for new cables proposed by them by way of Cape Colony and under the Indian ocean to Australia. This latter project had the support of West Australia and South Australia, which have refused to join the other Australian colonies in contributing to the cost of the Pacific cable. Mr. Chamberlain, in answer to a question in the British House of Commons a day or two ago, said that the Imperial Government had not come to any arrangement with the colonial governments for the laying of the Pacific cable, but it is to be supposed that it was only awaiting Canada's proposals to enter the arrangement. In any case, the action of the Canadian Government will compel the Imperial Government to finally decide between the two Australian projects, which it has had before it for years past.

There have been apprehensions of a rival Pacific cable, which, if first laid, might hinder or delay for a long time the laying of the British cable. The French Government was very anxious to establish cable connections of its own with its empire in the east, especially Cochin China, so as to be independent of the British cables, and with this end in view proposed to subsidize a cable laid by a French company from the French New Caledonia islands to the Hawaiian islands, and from thence to San Francisco, to connect with the new direct French cable just laid, and now working between France and the United States. As the American Government is now certain to connect its new possessions, the Hawaiian islands, by cable with California, the scheme of a French cable from New Caledonia to Honolulu has received a fresh impetus. But to make the French cable a possibility from a commercial point of view, cable connections with Australia and New Zealand were necessary, and as the British Australasians are very anxious to be relieved of the inefficiency and burdensomeness of the monopoly cable service of the eastern extension cables, they were not unwilling to consider the French scheme as a last resort, failing British cables. They have been strongly urging the project of the cable upon Canada, which is less interested in the cable as a commercial undertaking than either Australia or the United Kingdom, but is highly interested in it as another added to the many bands which bind the different parts of the empire to one another, and help to develop commerce and intercourse and national sympathy between them. The cable will undoubtedly help to stimulate commerce between Canada and Australia, and will deepen their interest in, and add to their knowledge of, one another. The Dominion Government's resolutions are for an all-British cable, with the object, we suppose, of preventing the laying of the cable to the Sandwich islands, which was at first proposed. A cable station at the Hawaiian islands would divert a great deal of business from the Canadian lines to the American cables and telegraphs by way of San Francisco.

The route of the cable, though undetermined by the resolutions, will probably be, as shown in our map to-day, from Victoria, Vancouver Island, to Fanning island, a British possession, thence to the Fiji islands, which are also, of course, British, and from there to Norfolk island, which is under the British flag. At Norfolk island the cable will branch, one line being laid to Auckland, New Zealand, and the other to Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. The distance from Vancouver to Sydney is 6,824 miles. Fanning's island, the first station at which the cable will emerge, is something less than half way, or about 3,350 miles, which will be the longest stretch of deep sea cable yet laid. Tenders asked for and received years ago were examined by Sir Sandford Fleming, to whose persevering agitation this project will owe much, if it is achieved, and the most favorable was for $7,585,000 for a cable giving a speed capacity of twelve words per minute. Probably a very much increased capacity will now be secured at a reduced cost. Canada's share, five-eighteenths of the whole, would therefore amount to $2,106,940.

THE END OF THE LONG DEBATE.

It is not easy to see what the Opposition has gained by the prolonged debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The members of the Opposition have had their speeches recorded in Hansard, and their views distributed broadcast by means of free copies franked through the mails among their constituents, but this may or may not be an advantage even in case a general election does intervene between the present and the next session, as the Opposition apprehend. If it is an advantage it has been shared by the Ministerialists. During its earlier period the debate was upon the general policy of the government, the preferential tariff, penny postage, the Joint High Commission; but during its later period, since the charges, or rather repetition of rumors and reports, of Yukon maladministration by Sir Hibbert Tupper, the debate has been almost entirely confined to that part of the government's administration.

This course on the part of the Opposition looks to the country like an abandonment by the Opposition of its general attack upon the policy of the government and a tacit admission of the failure of that attack. By moving an amendment to the address, directed against the Yukon administration, the Opposition has confirmed the general view that it regarded this part of the policy of the government as the only really assailable point. Now, Sir Hibbert Tupper's indictment, formulating no charges, giving no authorities, but merely recounting anonymous reports which had reached him, followed by his departure for the west, without awaiting the reply which he might easily have been enabled to listen to had he not purposely taken more of the time of parliament than he needed in order to prevent a reply before the adjournment over Easter, did not make a very favorable impression as far as we can judge. The reply of the Minister of the Interior, which confined itself largely to what appeared to be a frank narrative of his course in regard to the Yukon administration, has certainly confirmed public opinion that, whatever the Yukon officials have done or left undone, the government cannot be greatly blamed, having appointed as administrators the very men whom the country itself would have chosen for the work, and given them a free hand. The Opposition evidently moved the amendment in regard to the Yukon administration because it was known that the western Liberal members were dissatisfied with the conduct of the officials, and that some of them are personally opposed, for some reason, to Mr. Sifton.

Here, again, the only effect of the Opposition course was to consolidate the government party, for the most pronounced Liberal dissenters got up one after another at the close of the debate and declared their agreement with the government's course, which was to await Mr. Ogilvie's report upon his investigation of the Yukon administration before requiring another investigation, whether by judges or by parliament. The result of the amendment was that the government had something more than a full majority, not one of its supporters voting against it, while Mr. Costigan, the ex-Minister of Inland Revenue in Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet, and a minister in succeeding governments until Sir Charles Tupper's administration, voted with the government. Sir Hibbert Tupper's attack upon Major Walsh has probably weakened somewhat the undoubted strength of the Conservative party in Brockville, where a by-election is being held, and it is doubtful whether Sir Charles Tupper's visit there, and the incident of his declining to repeat, while unsheltered by the privilege of parliament, the charges which his son made under their shelter, has done much to repair the injury. In fact, it is hardly doubtful that the twenty days' debate has improved the government's position rather than otherwise.

One of the ablest speeches of the debate was no doubt that of Mr. Fisher, but the part of the government's record that it was specially his duty to defend was the weakest point in the fortress. His position was the more difficult in that he evidently suffered still more from lack of support from behind than he did from assaults from without. To this was added the weakness of having to defend his government chiefly against the very element in the electorate which he himself specially represents. Being thus doubly alone, he did manfully, but his defence was weakened by the apparent admission at the close—that is, if truly reported—that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had actually stated to the House—we had regarded it as rather an innuendo of his enemies—that there was an understanding from the first between him and his party followers that nothing would be considered the voice of the people in favor of prohibition but a majority of all the names on the voters' lists. We had been practically told both in parliament and out that a majority of the votes cast would not necessarily be counted a mandate, and every promise made to the people, however plainly it might seem to indicate another conclusion, had to be interpreted by the persistent refusal of the government to commit itself on this point. So far, we must absolve the government from having led the people astray, and the very sectional character of the veto seemed, by way of illustration, to warrant the caution so observed. We might also have found some extenuation for the government's policy had it been able to urge that the evolution of events had led it to see differently at the end of 1898 from what it had done a year before. But we cannot reconcile many of the utterances of the Premier and of Mr. Fisher before the campaign with the theory that it was then understood that an impossible condition overhung the whole proceeding. From the way in which Mr. Fisher replied, referring the enquirer to the Premier, we gather that he at least was no party to such prevarication, and that he made the promises he did in good faith, but this theory leaves the Premier, supposing him to have made the assertion in question, in a worse position. A clear statement from him would be valued.

AMERICANS AND THE FILIPINOS.

The United States is not finding the 'White Man's burden' an easy or pleasant one to bear in the Philippines. There are not wanting evidences that many of the American soldiers engaged in the war are anxious to abandon it and leave for home. Whole regiments of volunteers are taking active measures to secure their recall. Colonel Ames has notified Governor Lind of Minnesota that the Thirteenth Minnesotas unanimously desires to return home, and Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, says that he has received requests from a hundred and nineteen members of the volunteer regiment of that state for their discharge and return home. The President has been urged by the governors of both states to order the return of these regiments, which, it is said, are being held contrary to law. The volunteers are being replaced as rapidly as possible by regulars, but the process of substitution at such a distance from the United States is necessarily slow. It is evident that the volunteers fear that if they have to stay in the Philippines till the natives are pacified they will have to stay a long time. The American forces, whether volunteers or regulars, find it easy enough—especially since the Filipinos have learned from experience the difference between war as made by them and as made by the Spanish troops—to drive out the Filipinos and take possession of their towns and fortified positions. But the natives, when driven out and scattered, take to guerilla warfare, or rather to a kind of brigandage, and leave their towns and settled districts to be garrisoned by the Americans if they are to be held.

There are five or six million natives in the island of Luzon, and it would take, according to a report of General Lawton, a hundred thousand men to pacify the natives by means of garrisoning all the towns. One great obstacle to pacification has been the fact that in the operations carried on at a great distance from Manilla it has been practically impossible for the Americans, owing to the insufficiency of their transport and commissariat, to make prisoners. The Filipinos give no quarter and mutilate the dead, and there has been in consequence a savage war in the outlying districts, in which no quarter is given. The Filipinos, therefore, have not learned as much as, under more favorable circumstances, they would have done of the difference in character between American and Spanish conquerors. It seems probable that, now the chief forces of the Filipinos have been broken up and some of their leading generals have surrendered, that Aguinaldo will be ready enough to come to terms with the American commissioners, now on their way thither. Aguinaldo knows that with all hope of securing supplies by sea cut off, he cannot maintain even an effective guerilla war very long against the Americans, who can hold the chief towns and wait until the Filipinos, the best fighting men of whom are inhabitants of the coast country, come back and settle down. The United States will probably allow of the establishment of a native administration under the direction and guidance of American advisers, much after the pattern of the Egyptian Government, but with an American governor and staff instead of a khedive. And this is the best and freest form of government possible to the Filipinos.

A COOL PROPOSAL.

Although generally well informed on matters of current discussion, leading newspapers in the United States often display a woful lack of sound information regarding this Dominion. For instance, the Brooklyn 'Eagle' recently suggested that Great Britain should offer to exchange all the territory in Canada south of the St. Lawrence river for the Philippines. 'This proposal,' the 'Eagle' observes, with sweet simplicity, 'would receive some consideration,' because by such an arrangement 'the United States would get Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and a national boundary which would afford many advantages.' The other day we made reference to similar talk by Senator Burridge, of Indiana. That gentleman from the west would modestly help himself to Manitoba, British Columbia and a slice of the North-West. Now the eastern expansionist would take 'all south of the St. Lawrence.' Apart from the impertinence and absurdity of these suggestions, they show how highly both westerners and easterners value contiguous Canadian territory. But we might reply with a counter proposition, and suggest that Great Britain exchange Jamaica for the State of Maine, most of which Canada was cozened out of by a trick of which American historians are becoming ashamed, and for the strip of Alaska coast south of Mount St. Elias. This, to use the 'Eagle's' words, would give us 'a national boundary which would afford many advantages.' Of the two propositions that which we suggest is much the more sensible, though it must be admitted that neither is within the region of practical diplomacy.

But there are some considerations overlooked by those who propose such exchanges of territory between nations composed of self-governing peoples. The United States constitution declares, for instance, that government should be with the consent of the governed. Now, the people of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and Quebec would make a big fight, with the rest of the Canadian people, before those provinces would be torn from the Dominion and annexed to the United States. We suppose that the people of Maine, in spite of the advantage it would be to this state to become a maritime province of the Dominion, would rather remain as they have been born, citizens of the United States, than become Canadians, especially by a sort of commercial transaction. All but a handful of the people of Jamaica, even, would rise in rebellion to-morrow were it proposed seriously to-day to hand over that island to the United States. As for the Philippines, Great Britain would not accept them as a free gift. It is quite true that Great Britain does not want to annex more territory; she has only annexed territories of late years in order to protect her trade already established in them in open competition, from being closed out by legislative enactments of other nations, which might seize territories with that as an ultimate end. And, moreover, Great Britain does want the United States to stay in the Philippines and take up her share of the 'White Man's Burden' there, and ultimately on the continent of Asia. Another thing, the 'Eagle' and some other United States journals should study Canadian history and obtain some exact knowledge of Canada, its constitution and its people, before they undertake the somewhat difficult task of reconstructing the map of North America.

THE JAGERS.

In the 'Broad Arrow' of the first of April there is an article under the heading of 'Foreign mercenaries,' which contains a statement which should not be allowed to pass uncorrected. After drawing a comparison between the army of ancient Rome and that of Great Britain, the writer goes on to say: 'In time, no 'doubt it (the British army) will contain 'Dominion, Australian and South Afri-'can regiments, but these will be recruit-'ed, not from foreign and conquered peo-'ples, but from free communities of our 'own race. No one, the Little England-'er excepted, believes that Englishmen 'are born only in these islands, and even 'he would hardly dare to describe the 'Canadian regiment which served in the 'Mutiny and the Crimea, and the Aus-'tralian contingent which served in the 'Soudan, as foreign mercenaries.' There was no such thing as a Canadian regiment in the British service at the time of the Mutiny in the year 1857. A year after that event, in 1858, the 100th Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment was raised in Canada, and did not make its appearance in India till away on in the seventies. During the Crimean war a regiment was raised in Canada, in the year 1855. It was known as the 3rd Jagers, British German Legion, and engaged for three years' service, or as long as the war with Russia lasted. It never got as far as the Crimea, and was disbanded in England in the year 1857. Some of those who enlisted in it, however, obtained transfers to the Turkish contingent, and joined the Osmanli cavalry, in which the late Colonel Lovelace, of Montreal, held a commission as captain, and saw service in the Danubian principalities. The last known survivor of the five hundred men raised in Canada in 1855 is a resident of this city, Mr. Carroll Ryan. He was one of those who followed Colonel Lovelace, and published a book in Hamilton, Ontario, on his return, in September, 1867, giving an account of his experiences. No doubt it was the fact that that corps had been raised in Canada at the time of the Mutiny and of the Crimean war which led the writer in the 'Broad Arrow' to say that they had served as he states.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

Sherbrooke, Que., April 22.—The Mathieu liquor cases were again before the court here yesterday. It will be remembered that twenty-eight convictions were recorded against J. L. Mathieu for selling liquor in contravention of the Dunkin act in Windsor Mills by Judge Mulvena some time ago. They were taken to appeal and five of the twenty-eight convictions heard before Judge Lemieux were quashed. Writs of certiorari were then applied for and Mr. H. B. Brown made a strong plea against their being granted, but the court went against the respondent. They were inscribed and came up for hearing yesterday morning, when Mr. Brown presented a motion on behalf of the respondents in the case asking that proceedings be stayed in all these cases pending an appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council, the Federal Government having passed an order-in-council assuming the cost of carrying Judge Lemieux's decision to England for final interpretation of the act. The motion was taken en delibere.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE CRISIS IN THE CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Permit me to reply to Mr. Kittson's letter of March 25, on the crisis in the Church of England. He meets with denial what he calls the 'bold statements and sweeping charges' of correspondents who maintain that the English Church Union and other Ritualistic organizations in England aim at bringing back the Church of England to conformity in doctrine and practice with the Church of Rome. Well, what is their aim if that be not a correct view of it? Their object, Mr. Kittson says, 'is to defend and protect the Catholic and primitive character of the Church of England and her Book of Common Prayer.' This sounds very well when read, but how to reconcile it with the facts I cannot see. For some of the facts of the case I shall here quote from an article of the New York 'Tribune,' by the Very Rev. Dean Lefroy, of Norwich, England. He summarizes the causes of the present trouble as follows:—

'First. The introduction of services which are not known to the English Church. They are outside her Book of Common Prayer. Such services involve and include ceremonial, most of which is illegal.

'Second. The persistent publication of doctrine inconsistent with the recognized standards of Anglican teaching, notably auricular confession, the sacrifice of the mass, masses for the dead, and purgatory, the reservation of the sacrament, mariolatry, and the use of incense. Each of these is sustained by a copious literature adapted to childhood, to youth and to those of adult age.

'Third. The existence of a number of societies, some for devotion, others for work, but nearly all pledged to secrecy and committed alike to advance the unauthorized services and to propagate the spurious doctrines. The organizations are the strength of the one and the other. One of them is the avowed exponent and advocate of the six points, viz., eastward position, sacrificial vestments, altar lights, incense, wafer bread and the mixed chalice.'

In illustration of what the unauthorized services are, Dean Lefroy describes one which, he says, took place at St. Clements, City road, London, on Feb. 12 last:

On that day an announcement was made from the pulpit that 'at the quarter-to-eight mass on Ash Wednesday there would be the Blessing and Imposition of Ashes.' The representative of the 'Record' was present. His words as to the manual of devotion are: 'The service was taken bodily from the Roman missal; the only difference being in the matter of translation.' There were the coped priest, the nimble acolytes, a small bucket half full of water; six candles lighted, three on either side of the crucifix, and ashes on a paten which lay on the altar. Collects from the Roman missal were read, in which 'the Almighty and eternal God' was supplicated to 'vouchsafe to send thy holy angel from heaven to bless+and sancti+fy these ashes that they may be a wholesome remedy to all who humbly implore thy Holy name,' etc. Then came the blessing and imposition. 'A server handed the priest the bucket, and he sprinkled the ashes with holy water. Then the server brought him the thurible, and having blessed the incense, he proceeded to cense. Next he took the paten containing the dust resembling soot in his hand, and, dipping his thumb into it, he smudged some of the soot on his forehead saying: 'Remember, O man, that thou art dust, and unto dust thou shalt return.' Next he applied the soot with his thumb to the foreheads of the young servers, then to the two clergy, next to two Sisters of Mercy, and then to the general congregation. They all knelt down before the altar, and the priest applied the soot with his thumb to each one in turn, saying to each the words above quoted.

The mass followed. The priest washed his hands, removed his cope, assumed his chasuble, muttered his confession, ascended to the altar, kissed it, and then began the office at the collect for Ash Wednesday, which was followed by three collects from the Roman missal, the second of which invokes the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary, mother of God, and other saints; and the third of which pleads that by the intercession of the saints those for whom prayers have been offered, whether living or dead, may obtain pardon for all their sins. The epistle and gospel followed; the offertory was gathered during the singing of a hymn; the elements were prepared for consecration; only the last clause of the prayer of the Church Militant was read. During the Sursum Corda two acolytes entered with lighted candles, and knelt with them in their hands before the altar, preparatory to the singing of the Sanctus. Here the sacring bell was rung. The Prayer of Consecration was whispered. The tolling of the bell indicated what the service was. There were elevations, prostrations, kneelings. The celebrant turned to the people, made the sign of the cross with a wafer, and administered to each communicant separately without saying a single word. In giving the wine the prescribed words were whispered. The Roman use orders that during Lent the 'Gloria in Excelsis' shall be omitted. It was omitted in St. Clement's, City Road, on Ash Wednesday. The Roman, and not the Anglican, use was observed.

Now, let me ask Mr. Kittson if such services are in accordance with 'the Catholic and primitive character of the Church of England and her Book of Common Prayer?' We say that they are entirely opposed to the spirit and teaching of the Prayer Book; and, consequently, that those who profess to follow the Prayer Book and at the same time approve of such services cannot be regarded as loyal members of the Church of England. No amount of zeal or activity can excuse illegal practices. The only course open to them as honest men is to return to the simplicity and purity of the doctrine and ceremonial of the Prayer Book or leave the Church.

BENJ. P. LEWIS.

April 12, 1899.

THE RITUALISTIC CONTROVERSY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It seems a great pity that the anonymous 'Valley,' in your issue of April 8, should waste his rather precious time on my letter which 'deserves no attention,' as he or she states. Mr., Mrs. or Miss 'Valley' says that I have been 'calling up opposition to Bishop Dunn, whom the Church people of Quebec elected of their own free will and choice as their bishop.' This may be so, for they did not know then that he belonged to the Church Union, a union formed to undermine the Church of the Reformation, and which union and its octopus arms of disloyalty to the Church, have been, I am thankful to say, condemned by the House of Commons in England by a vote on the following resolution:—

'This House deplores the spirit of lawlessness displayed by certain members of the Church, and expresses the hope that Her Majesty's Ministers will not recommend any clergyman for ecclesiastical preferment unless satisfied that he would loyally obey the Bishops and the Prayer Book, and obey the law as decided by the Courts, which have jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters.' This was carried by a vote of 200 to 14.

'Valley,' in the second place, states that in the Diocese of Montreal, when a vacancy in any parish occurs, two or three names are sent to the bishop by the laity, of which he chooses one. This is totally different to Quebec, for the laity have no option, but must take one of three the bishop names, so really the laity have no voice in the matter. In Montreal the laity select those they wish to have—in Quebec the bishop does this, (and, of course, nominates birds of his own feather), and not the laity—so that 'Valley' must intentionally be trying to blindfold the people.

I presume Mr., Mrs. or Miss 'Valley' belongs to the Church Union, the members of which have proved themselves by the vote of the House of Commons to be nothing more than wolves in sheep's clothing, and which union, in my humble opinion, deserves to be branded as a disgrace to the Church of England. If its members were honest they would leave the Church and form a sect called 'Half and between,' but the Church of England money is not to be despised. By their High Church ritual and tomfoolery they please the women, too, and once the women come, say they, the men follow, until now men have opened their eyes to see, as Mr. Balfour, leader of the House of Commons, says, 'the great fabric which was the work of generations of able and pious men, is being destroyed by mistaken ecclesiastical theorists, and irreparable injury is being done not only to the Church, but to the whole cause of religion.'

SHULDHAM S. C. HILL.

April 12, 1899.

THE RITUALISTIC CONTROVERSY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your issue of April 4 contains several letters on the vexed 'Ritual' question in the Church of England. All of them, together with the Church Association 'reply,' appear to me to confuse—(either intentionally or through ignorance) the doctrines professed by the High Church party with those of the Church of Rome. For example, by what authority does Mr. Benj. P. Lewis assert that the Ritualists 'claim the right to teach the sacrifice of the mass-transubstantiation, purgatory, etc.?'

In the Rev. G. Osborne Troop's letter he speaks of 'the false priesthood of the clergy, for which there is not a vestige of foundation in either the New Testament or the Book of Common Prayer.' What, then, can be the meaning of the following words from the 'Order for the visitation of the sick' in the Book of Common Prayer?

'Here shall the sick person be moved to make a special confession of his sins, if he feel his conscience troubled by any weighty matter. After which confession the priest shall absolve him (if he humbly and heartily desire it) after this sort.'

'Our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath left power to His Church to absolve all sinners who truly repent and believe in him, of his great mercy forgive thee thine offences; and by his authority committed to me, I absolve thee from all thy sins. In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.'

'DEACON.'

Toronto, April 11, 1899.

ICHABOD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The attempt of Premier Laurier to justify the decision of his government to take no action on the prohibition question, but to refuse; reveals the fact not previously known, that at the convention of 1893, a secret understanding was come to, which, in my opinion, had the effect of deceiving prohibitionists. Who the prohibitionists were who entered into this stultifying agreement none of the outsiders knew, and they received no authority to make any such arrangement. The subsequent secrecy on their part, and that of the Premier, indicates anything but frankness and honor. Whilst the Premier did not give a straight promise that he would grant prohibition, in several of his public addresses he stated that if the people gave an expression favorable to prohibition, if he got into power he would grant their wish; which he now absolutely refuses to do. The only reliable expression he has, is from those who voted yea or nay on the plebiscite. The large majority who did not vote, he claims as being opposed to prohibition, which is incorrect, as thousands of them if they had to give an expression of their views, would have voted for prohibition; but on this, as on all other moral questions, there is a degree of apathy which begets inactivity. Evidently Mr. Laurier, in his mind, had set up such a majority to be obtained, which would constrain him to act; but which he knew could not be obtained on any question; hence his culpability, causing the expenditure of about half a million of public money, and tens of thousands of dollars of private funds. The Quebec vote, of ninety-four thousand, should not be counted; inasmuch as from the statements made public, it was not a vote on prohibition at all, but to show the personal popularity of the Premier with his countrymen, and the desire to keep him in his present exalted position. We cannot for one moment believe that a people, the large majority of whom have carried local option prohibitory laws, would be opposed to Dominion prohibition. I for one, cannot believe that the Roman Catholic priesthood would not have advised their flocks to vote for prohibition if they had not been told that no law would be passed. They did not want to be partakers in the grand farce and imposition that was being perpetrated. Prohibitionists cannot but believe that they have been deceived and imposed upon; and, with Mr. Osler, of Toronto, believe that 'The Premier has missed a golden opportunity of engraving his name high upon the annals of the country, and winning the love and affection of a large section of the community by honestly redeeming his promises on the question of prohibition,' thus conferring upon the entire population of this Dominion, blessings inestimably more valuable and lasting than all his past or future legislation will do. Unfortunately, with all his talent, he was not equal to the opportunity, which was within his reach, but now gone forever. 'He is weighed in the balance and found wanting,' and 'Ichabod,' is written on his forehead! Are prohibitionists to stand—fold their arms, and do nothing; now that the Premier has 'thrown prohibition overboard'? Verily not. Now is the time to stand shoulder to shoulder, with 'no surrender' written on every man's breast. It took twenty-five years of incessant agitation to awaken and arouse the American nation to a full realization of the curse of negro slavery. In due time God raised up Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and thereby stirred the people's feelings to frenzy. He also raised up the patriotic, sympathetic, manly, Abraham Lincoln, who knew his hour, and with one dash of his official pen, snapped the chains of Southern slavery—and set the prisoners free—and in consequence his name and memory will be revered to the end of time. Anti-slavery men and women had to contend with wily politicians, interested slave owners. Yea, and with men wearing black coats and white chokers; but they fought well and gained the victory. We are called upon to contend with unreliable politicians, interested, soulless liquor dealers, and, unfortunately, with some preachers who are opposed to prohibition. We are called to work for the removal of the liquor curse, which is infinitely greater and more disastrous in its results to mankind than negro slavery ever was, but let us not be faint-hearted or unbelieving: the Lord who sitteth in the heavens has pronounced his curse upon the liquor traffic, and those engaged in it. 'Woe unto him who giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also, that thou mayest look on their nakedness.' The battle will have to be fought at the polls, and it is going to be a bitter fight. The liquor dealers will fight to the bitter end, using money lavishly, and exerting the mighty power which their nefarious trade gives them, in order to retain their deadly grasp on the pockets and throats of their dupes and slaves; more than one premier and his ministry is likely to fall slain on the field of battle, before the final victory comes; but it will assuredly come if prohibitionists stand united, and do not allow the demon of political fanaticism to divide them. Let them vote for no man who is not an avowed and pledged prohibitionist; and from the ranks of such shall arise a temperance Abraham Lincoln, who, with clean hands and an honest heart, shall enact such a prohibitory law as will banish the liquor curse, and prove a rich and lasting blessing to every man, woman and child in this fair Dominion. Probably it is well that we are not now to obtain a prohibitory law. Our present Premier and the majority of his Cabinet I believe to be anti-prohibitionists, and any prohibitory law emanating from such a source, would in all likelihood be a milk and water affair, a boneless skeleton, the toy and target of every smart lawyer and the scorn of every wise and true man.

N. M'DOUGALL.

Pilot Mound, Manitoba, April 8, 1899.

THE PLEBISCITE RESULT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have carefully read the report of the Dominion Alliance on prohibition. It appears that in the Province of Quebec there are two-thirds of the constituencies practically under prohibition. The 94,032 votes that were recorded against prohibition were confined to about one-third of the constituencies. Outside of the Province of Quebec the vote stood as follows: Ontario, 153,490 for, 115,275 against, or about five to four; New Brunswick, five to two; Prince Edward Island, one; Manitoba, eight to one; British Columbia, five to four; North-West Territories, nearly three to one. Can any reasonable man, in the face of such majorities, refuse all legislation? As all who were opposed were invited to record their votes they have as little right to be counted on one side as the other. There is one fair way of dealing with the question: Let a prohibitory law be passed for all the other provinces, omitting Quebec, and as it is quite evident that that one-third of the municipalities that gave that large majority against must have been swayed by an influence of which we are ignorant, they should be allowed to keep their license for the present. The two-thirds of the municipalities that are under the Scott act could remain as they are. There might be some difficulty in framing such an act, but there is enough legal talent in the government to accomplish the work. I have been identified for the last fifty-two years with the temperance cause, and great progress has been made in that time, and forward is still the word. I have been a Liberal all my life and supported Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the last election, but with many others, if Sir Wilfrid refuses to act on such a vote, we shall look for some one who will. We are not to expect that any law that may be passed will altogether stop drinking; many will evade it; but it will lessen it very much, and if its supporters stand by it as they should it will be a great blessing. An act might be passed granting licenses to keep temperance houses and charge from ten to twenty dollars for them. Such would be necessary to furnish accommodation to the travelling public. They would be likely to be kept by those who are now in the business and those men would be enlisted on the side of the law, and a slight addition to the revenue would be derived from it. In several of the states such licenses are granted and a saloon license is required in addition to sell intoxicating drinks.

D. McNAUGHTON.

Glen Allen, April 3, 1899.

DR. POTTS ON PROHIBITION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Knowing as I do your intelligent and straightforward stand on all questions affecting the moral condition of the people I thought it well through the medium of your paper to call attention to some utterances which have fallen, or are attributed to have fallen from the lips of one for whom many persons have entertained the highest respect. I refer to the utterances attributed by the Premier to the Rev. Dr. Potts, secretary of education in the Methodist Church, in his reply in the House of Commons to Sir Charles Tupper. He quotes from an interview given by Dr. Potts to a 'Globe' reporter, doubtless for political purposes, in which Dr. Potts is reported as saying: 'That in his opinion the vote polled for prohibition was not large enough to warrant a demand for the enactment of a prohibitory law.' Were Dr. Potts a private member of the Methodist Church we would not think his opinion of enough weight to warrant any public notice. But he is an honored minister of the Church—and occupies an official position in connection with the General Conference of the Methodist Church. We cannot feel but that the doctor has made a grievous mistake in giving publicity to such an opinion at such an inopportune time. He holds no retainer to speak for the Methodist Church, and such expressions are very ill-advised. I am not aware of the doctor's political predilections, but such utterances smack strongly of the sentiments we would expect from a party heeler, or the holder of a small government position. The Premier knows full well that the views of the learned doctor, which he is using as a cat's paw to secure his hot chestnuts, do not represent the opinions of the Methodist Church, of which he would like to make the doctor the mouthpiece. I shall not discuss the plebiscite returns. All have their convictions on this subject. I am one doubtless among many who would like to know how majorities can be ignored under constitutional government. My opinion is that unless compulsory voting became law the majority of those casting their votes ought to rule; and no such factitious conditions attached to the vote as those mentioned by the Premier.

METHODIST.

THE HOLINESS MOVEMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the 'Daily Witness' of March 25, a correspondent 'Justitia' says:—Referring to a letter of a former correspondent, 'He tries very hard to convince your readers that the movement is growing rapidly. Some societies have doubled their number in one year. But is he ignorant that some older and larger societies have almost if not altogether gone to pieces? I am credibly informed that some of these churches built in the last four years have been closed.'

I cannot say from personal knowledge whether the above is true or not, but I have it from very reliable authority that not one of the churches built by the Holiness Movement has been closed. In a few places, (not the older societies) a decrease of membership has taken place but those remaining are very spiritual and strong in faith and do not regret the reduction in numbers through others having gone away.

The prospect in general is very bright, and, so far, the present year is the best that the movement has entered. Only a few days ago a series of meetings was held in connection with a church opening in the city of Kingston, which were very successful.

In Montreal the Lord is blessing the work wonderfully. Interest in the meetings is growing rapidly and the little hall on Inspector street is far too small to accommodate the people seeking admission, though not a year yet since it was opened, and the number saved during that time is very encouraging. Meetings are also held once a week at Mile End and also at Lachine. The meetings at Point St. Charles have been discontinued for a time for want of a suitable place to meet in.

An interesting and impressive farewell meeting was held lately at the Inspector Street Missions, two sisters from Eastern Ontario being then on their way to Ireland to engage in evangelistic work in connection with the brother who has been laboring there for some time past.

A suitable building lot is being selected in Montreal and the building of a chapel will be begun shortly, to be opened in two or three months at latest, and all connected with the work in that city are trusting in the 'Lord of the Vineyard' to abundantly bless his work in the future there.

OBSERVER.

ROBBIE BURNS'S RELATIVES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the 'Witness' of March 14 there is a communication taken from the 'Scottish American,' wherein the writer, 'A. R.,' states, in substance, that his grandfather married Agnes Burns, a first cousin of Robert Burns; that James Lind's (his grandfather) uncle, Andrew Lind, went to Sweden and married a Swedish lady; that they had one son, and this son was the father of Jenny Lind. Again, 'A.R.' says he was in Scotland and saw, on a marble tablet there the inscription, 'To the memory of David Burns.' He was a brother of Mrs. James Lind.' All this may be true, but we have nothing to cause us to accept the truth of it except the 'ipse dixit' of the writer.

It is a very pleasant little item for a newspaper to make the sweet singer of Scotia related to the Nightingale of Sweden. I do not, for a moment, doubt that his grandmother's name was Burns, and that she was a sister of David Burns; but instead of this being any proof that she was any relation of our national poet, it proves the very reverse. Every reader of the biography of Burns knows that his (Burns's) family name was Burness, not Burns, until he reached his twenty-fifth year, in 1784. At that time he was preparing to publish his poems, and had an idea that his name would become famous and that Burns would be more euphonious than Burness. His brother Gilbert agreed with him to make the change. With this new name he sent his manuscripts to the printer in Kilmarnock. You will see by this that any one, outside of the poet's family, of the name of Burns would not, on that account, be related to him. So that 'A.R.'s grandmother could not have been a first cousin of the poet, unless her mother was an aunt of the poet and married to a man named Burns. If this fall under

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the eye of 'A.R.' I hope he will be kind enough to give us some proof that Mrs. James Lind and Robert Burns were first cousins.

JOHN SHARPE.

Kensington, P.E.I., March 22, 1899.

ANTICOSTI AND HON. J. I. TARTE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you allow me to call attention to a statement recently made by the Hon. Mr. Tarte on the floor of the House of Commons, in which he states that the twenty Methodist families at Fox Bay, Anticosti, 'are professional wreckers, men who lure ships by displaying false lights, that they may possess themselves of the resulting spoils.' Allow me to assure you that I have the most reliable and unimpeachable evidence that this statement is not in accordance with the facts; that it is utterly false and malicious. The men who have lived among these ten or



EDWARD OSBORNE.

twelve—not twenty—families as teachers and missionaries, and have no motive to speak other than the truth, declare them to be hard-working, honest people.

There seems to have been a determined effort to traduce these people and to destroy their character, that they may be more easily banished. Every article that has been written against them has been inspired by M. Menier or his friend, and has had but one object—to discredit



HOYLES WHITING.

these people in order to ruin them. The action of M. Menier's counsel in serving them with an action in ejectment summoning them to appear in court hundreds of miles from their island home, and to show cause for their continuance in homes built by them and their fathers in good faith, as permanent residences, twenty-six years ago, and sending this citation by the last mail boat to touch at that port for the season, was a piece of practice worthy of the most barbarous ages.

If it is not because of 'race' or 'religion' that these men are maligned, which we doubt, it is a case of the strong attempting to crush the weak by the meanest of all expedients—illegal process and defamation of character. Mr. Tarte should have known these people better before he proceeded to defame them. If reports are true even to a small degree, he has traduced men who have a more honorable record than his own. If his slander of these defenceless people who live in poverty, and for five months in the year without any postal communication with the outside world, is a fair sample of his conduct with other people, it is high time the prefix now associated with his name should be substituted by one of a very different significance.

The Methodist Church does not need to apply to such a source for her ethics, or a credential of character or for a testimonial regarding her missionary work. This Church will bear comparison with the one at whose shrine the honorable gentleman bows, and she will on occasion most assuredly know her duty towards the man who presumes to slander her in the parliament of our country. This is not the first time Mr. Tarte has gone out of his way to insult Methodists, and it has been endured in silence, but longer silence might be deemed cowardice or sin.

A friend of the defamed,

THOMAS GRIFFITH.

Quebec, April 6, 1899.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of March 21 I noticed a letter from 'Rational,' in which he denounced capital punishment in strong terms. He evidently did not stop to consider more than one side of the question, and he seems to think that when the people of this country become more fully civilized they will discontinue the punishment of criminals by death. Further on in his letter, he tries to convince the public that in all cases the shorter the sentence the better its effect. Well, if the shorter the better, then no imprisonment is better than a short term. Moreover, he wants capital punishment abolished; so it would seem from his reasoning that the best thing to do with a murderer is simply to let him alone and let him go on with his diabolical work. He places before the readers of the 'Witness' a picture in which he describes the spectators of an execution as 'fighting like fiends in hell for a place of vantage from which to enjoy the spectacle of a fellow sinner's torture.' Now, if (as he says) the people are 'uncivilized' and 'brutal,' he can hardly credit their truth either. Now, the question arises how is your correspondent to know if such scenes as he described actually occur? The 'civilized' people do not attend those executions, and if he gets his information from the newspapers he does not know whether he is reading what is true, simply because some 'uncivilized' person must have been there and have given the account to the papers. Surely, he would not have us understand that he was one of the spectators; if so, perhaps he did some of the 'fiendish' fighting.

I want to say right here that such scenes as he has described need not occur. Executions can take place at such a time and place as the public will not know of till it is all over. The crowd will then be kept from acting like the spirits which people the infernal regions.

In another place your correspondent says: 'The statistics of the Liverpool Recorder's Court, where Mr. Hopwood has been meting out months of imprisonment, where savage sentences of years had been the rule, show that where long-sentenced criminals come again and again before the court, short-sentenced men return to the paths of rectitude and trouble the court no more.' In this case, as in others, he seems to jump at conclusions, without reasoning out the matter. Who are the ones that get long sentences? They are of course the ones who commit the worst crimes, and it readily follows that they are the worst characters. On the other hand, those who get short terms are not so bad as the others; then from Scripture we get the rest. It says: 'A reproof entereth more into a wise man than an hundred stripes into a fool,' showing to us that a slight punishment does more for the second class than a long term in penitentiary does for the first. It is to the man that he has to look for the reform, as well as to the punishment.

There are some characters, I am sorry to say, that no punishment will reform. Of these I will say that the longer they are confined the shorter will be their term of liberty, and consequently they will have less chance of doing harm to the people of the community in which they live. Again, regarding capital punishment, if 'Rational' will read II. Sam. vi., 6 and 7, he will find that a person was killed instantly for an offence which in the estimation of a human being was not nearly so worthy of death as the brutal murder of his fellow man. I think he can have nothing to say against either the judge who passed sentence upon him, the justice of the sentence, the executioner, or the way the execution was conducted, occurring as it did in the presence of several persons.

I would, in closing, just ask your correspondent which he thinks would shock or (as he puts it) punish the few 'civilized' ones worst, the execution of a person by process of law or the cruel murder of one—and sometimes two or more—innocent persons by one who, to say the least, is a dangerous member of society?

GIDEON D. PHILLIPS.

Margaree, N.S., March 27, 1899.

FROM FAR ALGOMA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Since I wrote my first 'epistle' to you about Algoma, I have received many letters of inquiry about this district. The part that I am best acquainted with lies between Blind River and Sault Ste. Marie. But there are several very good townships further west than Sault Ste. Marie. I have been here nearly twenty years and am well satisfied with the climate, land and water. The surface of the district is made up of hills, valleys; and small lakes and rivers. However there are very few 160 acre lots but what have enough good land, if well cultivated, to raise grain and vegetables and hay to keep a family. We have heavy clay land, clay loam, and sandy loam, and some poor sandy farms. We have mixed timber in the valleys, pine, elm, spruce, balsam, cedar, birch, hemlock, poplar and ash. The high land is generally covered with maple, birch, hemlock, cedar, pine and ironwood. The land is easy to clear and burn off. The townships in the vicinity of Day Mills were not surveyed twenty years ago when I first came here to hunt up a home for myself and family. But it was surveyed that same year, and the best lots were taken up in a very short time. Intending settlers who may come here to hunt for land in the future, will have to go further back from the front, unless they can buy out some old settler. We get lots of visitors here looking for large wages and small work; very few willing to chop for wages, and very few who are willing and have ambition to go on to a bush farm to hew out a home. No one needs to come here unless they will go on to a lot of their own, and chop and log, and endure some hardships, such as the first settlers in all new places have to endure. When Huron and Bruce were first settled, there were no public works, or anything going on whereby a settler could earn a little money. It is different now; industrious men can probably get a few months' work in the woods, lumbering, at good wages. But I see that the man who sticks close to the farm is the best off. There is not much game here; but the red deer are getting more plentiful. We have good fishing in the lakes and creeks, and get many visitors and tourists every summer, fishing and picking huckleberries. This is a very good plan for city people to get fresh air and pure water. Intending settlers should do as I did, come and see for themselves. The latter end of May and June is a good time to come, or else later on in August and September. We generally sow spring wheat from April 2 to May 10. We can grow good fall and spring wheat, and all other grain and roots to perfection. I grow apples as follows: Yellow Transparent, Tofosky, Alexandria, Duchess, Wealthy, Roankee, Ben Davis, Northern Spy, American Baldwin, Rolstin, Pippin, Gideon, Scott's Winter, and all the crab family, and several kinds of plums. Some of my neighbors grow grapes and pears.

We get no blizzards or 'three-day storms.' The C. P. R. train was never stuck in snow in the Algoma district. The snow has been from two to three feet deep this winter, much deeper than we generally get it. There is a great stir being made just now about New Ontario. But any person who is about to move should first visit East Algoma. We have copper and gold mines.

W. HARRIS.

Day Mills, P.O.

THE MUSCAT TROUBLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your article 'Recent Muscat Imbroglio,' in the Montreal 'Daily Witness' of March 4, 1899, you speak of the 'vigorous action' of Rear-Admiral Ed. C. Douglas in approving terms. And justly so, but this officer's name is Archibald Lucius Douglas, and I am sure you will be glad to learn that he is a Canadian—a Quebecker—and son of Dr. Douglas and Charlotte, daughter of the late Archibald Campbell, of Quebec. He has a distinguished record in the navy and is known as an officer who combines with much scientific ability no small share of that not common gift 'common sense.'

NAVAL OFFICER.

London, March 27, 1899.

WESLEY COLLEGE HAZING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your paper of March 30 contained a despatch from Winnipeg about the bouncing of the Rev. Hamilton Wigle by our students. As the statements in the telegram contain more falsehood than truth, and are likely to injure both our college and the Rev. Mr. Wigle himself, we beg to submit the following, which has been submitted to Mr. Wigle for his approval and signature.

There has never existed any but the most cordial and friendly relations between the students (individually and collectively) and Mr. Wigle. He has never uttered a syllable against any feature of college life, but rather has been an interested friend and loyal supporter of college interests. Nothing could have been more false than the charge that it was an indignity administered by the students, for the motive was of the most friendly character, and was purely an academic act by which we wished to prove our appreciation of the thoroughly cordial relations existing between us, and we can assure the public that Mr. Wigle is most popular among the boys.

Signed on behalf of the students,

A. R. ROBINSON.
S. WILKINSON.

This is to certify that I have read the above and added my signature to the same. I am prepared to say that the college boys have treated me most creditably and I have never received from them anything but the highest respect. I interpreted the bouncing to be given with the pure intention of expressing their esteem and willingness to make me actually 'one of the boys.' I was handled as harmlessly as a child, and received a round of cheers, 'Wigle is all right.'

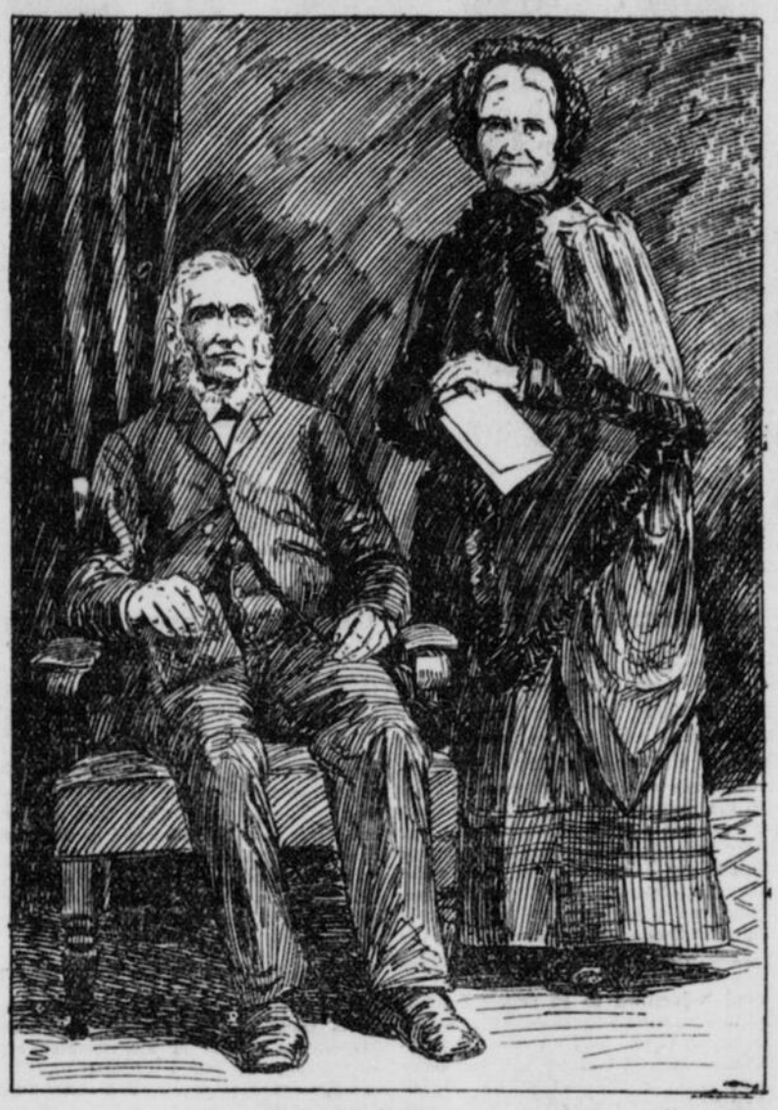
HAMILTON WIGLE.

Winnipeg, April 7, 1899.

A JOYOUS ANNIVERSARY.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM BEACH, OF HECKSTON, CELEBRATE THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR WEDDING DAY.

On March 28 last Mr. and Mrs. William Beach, of Heckston, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day in a golden wedding at their own home. Fifty years of peace, joy and united happiness have passed since they were married, and they still enjoy good health, and their many friends hope for them long life together upon this earth in happy union.



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM BEACH.

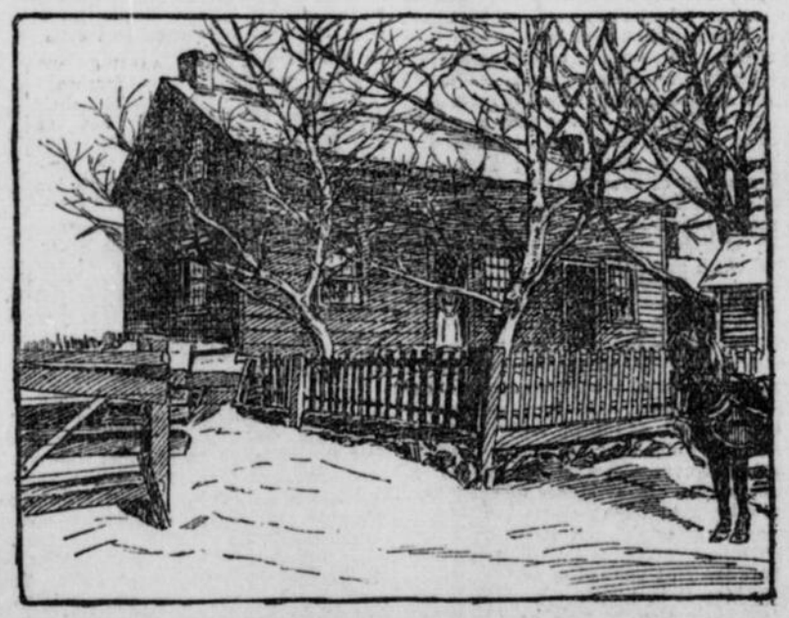
Mr. William Beach was born on Aug. 17, 1820, in the township of South Gower. He remained at home until he was of age, helping his parents on the farm and in the mill. In 1841 he and his brother Alvin thought they would try their skill as carpenters and millwrights up the Ottawa river. They carried on their occupation successfully for two years. Then Mr. Beach returned to South Gower and bought the land on which he now resides. He built a large sawmill upon the stream of water that ran past his door, and a commodious house, which was then considered up to date in its accommodations, but which is now looked upon as 'old fashioned.'

On March 28, 1849, he took for a life partner Miss Jennie Christie, who has proved as a wife and mother true and devoted. They had a family of three boys and three girls. The boys all died while quite young. The girls are: Jennie Gray, married to Mr. W. H. Norton on Jan. 26, 1875; Jane, married to Mr. A. Dillabough on March 2, 1875, and Hattie Adelia, married to Mr. John Shiach on Sept. 17, 1890.

Mr. Beach has been a staunch supporter of the Reform party and a constant reader and admirer of the 'Weekly Witness' for over thirty years.

Mrs. Beach was born on Feb. 17, 1821, at Christie's Corners, in the township of Oxford, and is of Scotch descent. In religion she was a member of the Presbyterian Church until married, when she went to church with Mr. Beach, who is a Methodist.

Mr. and Mrs. Beach have lived a quiet, devoted Christian life, and have found it best to take their heavenly Father as their pilot through life, who will pilot them to a blest eternity and all those who put their trust in Him.



FAMILY RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM BEACH

MR. DAVID SHIACH.

Mr. David Shiach was born in the town of Burrows, Morayshire, Scotland, on Nov. 14, 1810. He lived at home until 1835, and then left Scotland for Canada. Landing safely in New York, he made his way to the township of South Gower, where he took up land, and has made it his home ever since. He is the only surviving member of a family of four brothers and two sisters. In 1835 he married Elizabeth Shaw, who died a few years ago in her eighty-eighth year, and has gone to her reward. She was a loving, devoted wife. Mr. Shiach figured quite prominently in the Windmill battle during the troubles of 1837-38, and he and Mr. Gordon Shaver, of Heckston, are the only surviving veterans of that battle in this district. He reared a family of three boys and seven girls, who are all living at present. Mr. Shiach has been a life-long supporter of the Reform party, and has watched with considerable interest its growth and development. He has been always a member of the Presbyterian Church, and lived a quiet, consistent Christian life. He has reached his eighty-ninth year, is enjoying remarkably fine health, and can be seen around home, smart and active as most men in their sixties.



MR. DAVID SHIACH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

If the Drain Pipe in Your Kitchen Clogs



up, what is the result? You must remove the stuff or it will decay and fill your house with evil odors of putrefaction. That's precisely what happens in your own body when you become constipated, and the poisonous matter is taken up by the blood and carried back into your system, only it is much worse, because you are unconscious of the effects, but every one who comes near you literally smells you. I know, slightly, two ladies, both of them amiable and attractive women otherwise, who are veritable walking *charnel houses!* Could I use a more expressive or truthful term? These ladies are so saturated with the poisonous effluvia from their internal economy that they are habituated to it; their sense of smell is blunted. I wonder how their husbands endure them! Both of these women suffer from Constipation; their complexions are muddy and their breaths nauseating to sensitive people. I wish I knew them intimately enough to advise them to try Karl's Clover Root Tea, the most wonderful medicine I have ever known for the regulation of the bowels, purifying of the blood and sweetening of the breath.

My dear sisters, I wish to tell you that your health depends entirely on the state of your blood. Your blood makes you whatever you are, for through the blood every organ in your body is kept in repair. If your blood is poisoned by the waste material that is retained in your body because of your constipation, you are not being built up as you should be.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a truly wonderful tissue builder. It produces healthy digestive organs allowing your food to nourish you, and induces sound, refreshing sleep.

Ask your druggist for a sample, or write to S. C. Wells & Co., 52 Colburn Street, Toronto, Ont., who will mail you one. Sold in the United States and Canada at 25c. and 50c., and in England at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 3d.



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'WHAT IS CARICATURE?'

The 'Living Age' of the first week in April contains a most interesting article by Robert de la Sizeranne entitled 'What is caricature?' translated from the French of the 'Revue des Deux Mondes.' Are caricaturists jesters, philosophers, moralists or artists? asks M. de la Sizeranne, and answers that the best are a blend of all these, but above everything else artists who alone are able to express what many people feel about events. In illustration, Madagascar colonization thus was depicted by French caricaturists, Forain and Caron d'Ache: 'Two little soldiers arrive as victors at Antanarivo. The official report will describe them as having opened a new channel of French commerce and colonial expansion. Meanwhile, they want shoes, for their feet have been terribly cut up by the long march, so they step into a shop hard by, open up their poor little purses, which are almost empty, and ask the price of the goods. "Two shillings, sixpence," is the prohibitive sum carelessly named by the smart gentleman behind the counter (John Bull), who has a single eyeglass and a buttonhole bouquet, and a sublime indifference to France.' Caricature, which 'is as old as the world' and as 'international as the sea,' is unchanged in its methods. Latin gems of the best period represent grasshoppers acting as porters; the Greeks portrayed animals in the guise of men, and the Egyptians and Rameses II., at the head of his army, as a rat leading an army of rats. The favorite mediaeval picture of a wolf marching on his hind legs in a monk's cloak and hood, seems to have been copied from a fox with staff and bundle found in a papyrus of the time of Ptolemies. M. Sizeranne thinks there have been three great epochs in the history of caricature; first the symbolistic caricature, next the simply grotesque, and third the characteristic. Now another is coming in which proves to be a return to the first. Egypt originated the symbolic as seen in Isis, a woman with a cat's head; Horus, a man with a hawk's head; Set, a man with an ass's head, and so on. There was no thought of ridiculing these divine personages, but neither is there any thought necessarily of ridiculing Russia, when it is presented as a two-headed eagle, or of England as a lion, or France as a cock, or Russia as a bear, or Kruger as a kangaroo. Papyri of the same period as the symbolical animal gods, 'represent lions playing chess with antelopes, hyenas making sacrifices to bears, and rats offering to lions, as well as crocodiles, porpoises, and asses playing the theorbo,' so that the spirit of humor was not absent. But the grotesque was absent in Egypt, though present in all other ancient caricature, which was 'founded upon distortion, and was intended not to symbolize any idea whatever, but simply to enhance ugliness and excite laughter.' The 'entire antique world laughed uproariously at ugliness,' and the terra cotta and bronze figurines, the dog-headed beings, club-footed beings, one-eyed beings, all the creatures represented as having two pupils in one eye, and the image of a horse in the other, the imaginary monsters from distant lands were intended to suggest contempt for ugliness and to enhance the worship of beauty among the Greeks and Latins. In the middle ages the true grotesque caricature, suggestive, full of meaning and significance, came to life. 'The ugly, stiff mask began to grimace. The motionless ape of the Gallo-Roman terra cottas began to race and gambol along the frieze, the petrified gorgons broke into hideous smiles,' and 'fantastic beasts leaned their elbows upon railings and peered, open-mouthed, above the gargoyles at the passer-by.' It was the era of railery in sculpture. The stalls and chairs of the cathedrals were decorated with all manner of queer caricatures, 'the blacksmith shoeing a goose,' the fat monk, big-nosed and open-mouthed, 'the bourgeois, with his mighty stomach,' 'bishops grasping the fool's bauble in one hand and giving the episcopal blessing with the other,' and so on in endless variety. These caricatures were not merely malicious, but were 'intended to have a moral effect.'

At the end of the Renaissance the grotesque begins to develop into the characteristic, but slowly passing from the fantastical through the comical. In Hogarth, in the eighteenth century, the transformation is complete; the natural and the characteristic being his aim, and well attained. Characterization has been the chief end of modern caricaturists, and the works of the great draughtsmen of 'Punch,' Tenniel, Leech and Du Maurier, are cited as examples of characterization without distortion. Their idea is not merely to ridicule, still less to distort and deface, but to concentrate and focus the involuntary and unperceived features of the human machine so that they will manifest the true nature of the man or reveal the motive or passion of the moment. M. Sizeranne thinks there are signs on all hands that 'caricature is developing in the direction of a more idealistic and generalizing type,' instead of hitting off an individual, tries to represent a people, instead of confining itself to light jokes or spites, aims at the expression of deep feeling, 'keen anxiety and the hidden ironies of destiny.' This, M. Sizeranne thinks, is the sort of caricature which Mr. Charles Dana Gibson produces:—

In form, his work is mere line drawing, sometimes gay in spirit, and sometimes altogether grave; large surfaces boldly covered in a style worthy the great masters of design. His theme is usually love in American life, the sumptuous and supremely elegant life of those young heiresses of the great fortunes—whose eyes turn instinctively towards superannuated Europe. From that region came titled men, all very ugly, and all very poor. The American girl, who by a bold hypothesis of the caricaturist, is always beautiful as the day, dreams disdainfully, and yet rather anxiously of the dubious future before her, and even when seated between two 'authentic duchesses,' she does not feel happy. What real claim on her respect has this Europe, which she despises? It has what is not made in a day, a history; and it has—what one person alone can never make—it has homes. So then we see Europe personified by the heraldic lion of England, with crowned head and bristling mane, let loose in the arena, where the young American girls, in their trained gowns, stand huddled together paralyzed by fear. The heraldic lion advances with a slow and scornful step to charm his prey, while a little Anacreontic Love slinks away pouting, disgusted with a play in which he has no part.

M. Sizeranne thinks that there have been, too, three epochs in the style of drawing employed in caricature: the linear period, the plastic, and the period of chiaroscuro. The advanced modern caricaturist has returned to the linear drawing as well as to the symbolic method.

GARDEN TALKS.

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

Outside the south garden door we found a snowdrop, the first growth of the year.

'Meekly lifting up the whiteness of its cup,
From earth's dead bosom, desolate and dark.'

I should like to see this little flower in its native haunts along the water courses in the neighborhood of the Alps, where the eternal snow rests like a cloud between the blue sky and the fertile valley beneath. It is a very hardy plant, as is necessary with such surroundings. The uncovered turf seems trying to turn green. The tufts of faded grass, with its gray brown blades, seem to show plainly the length and severity of the season. But the birds are here, the evergreens send out a resinous fragrance that comes with the first breath of change, and the melting snow is coarse-grained and full of water. There is a tinge of yellow on the willows, and one after another the garden treasures reappear. 'It has seemed a long winter,' I said to one who had travelled across the continent. He smiled, and said, 'I was up in the mountains in Colorado in August last, when a blinding snowstorm set in, so that I had to abandon the carriage, and take the cars at the nearest town. Then in September I had another such experience. One does not need to go to the Klondike to have nine months of winter, without the prospecting for gold.'

On land that is high and dry the rake can be employed over the lawn, taking off leaves and twigs that can be piled into little heaps and burned. By doing this early in the season, before warmth hatches out the larva of many injurious insects hibernating there, a great deal of work can be saved, besides giving the young grass a better opportunity to grow.

THE FLORAL CLUB.

I have in a northern window just now a plant of Nicotiana affinis, four feet high. It has three sprays of blossoms, and they do not close in the daytime. This I attribute to the fact that the sunshine never comes to this window, and they do not need to change their condition. My greatest objection to this plant has always been that the long tube-like flowers hang as limp as if wilted all day, and freshen up only at night, at which time they exhale their rather strong perfume.

FLOWER BORDERS.

'A Lover of Flowers' asks advice about planting annuals among herbaceous plants in a border, and gives a pleasant description of an old-fashioned garden. It is of course late blooming flowers that are wanted, and no flower answers better than the new delicate shaded Japanese asters, that harmonize with anything planted near them. The new white Centaurea Marguerite and a blue of the same are an addition, and if you have not tried the perennial poppies it will be well to sow some seed for next year's flowers. Annuals are so useful for quick effects and to fill vacant places that they deserve a place in every garden, but the catalogues of seedsmen give directions as to culture and description. In the summer of 1897 there were over four hundred kinds of annuals (not including sweet peas or china asters) grown at Cornell University, the experiment being conducted to show what can be done in this respect under ordinary conditions, and to collect facts for practical use. It is best to sow seed freely, especially if the ground is inclined to be dry. I think for the best effects those Japanese asters I have mentioned will be most satisfactory if planted in clumps here and there among the gladioli. If yellow flowers are fancied there are fine Calendulas and Gaillardias. The Memorial rose lives five years out of six. I do not know how it will have been affected by the past winter of bare ground, if left unprotected, but in a neighbor's garden here it rooted and spread over a large piece of ground. If given a good protection of leaves, and a little earth thrown over it in autumn, there is no reason why it should not succeed where you wish to plant it. The bulbs mentioned that have not bloomed must have been weakly, and not prepared to flower or else forced too suddenly into heated quarters. Leave them all summer in the cellar quite dry, in the pot or box where they are now, and in autumn bring them to the light, and water. A great many of these bulbs are sent out of immature growth. Speaking of borders, a fine edging would be sweet alyssum all along the strip; it is very effective, lasts well, and does not clash with any other color.

FICUS ELASTICA.

'Rubber Plant' writes of her treatment of this plant, part of which is at variance with its nature and needs, for 'immersing twice a week' is not the habit of South American plants, though requiring a humid atmosphere. If kept moist, the Ficus elastica will emit roots from its stem and branches, and attach itself to any contiguous object in the manner of an epiphyte. Many indoor foliage plants are subject to blight, and when once a fungus has established itself it is not very easy to eradicate it. This is a case where the best method of curing a plant is to keep it in health. The leaves enclosed show that bacteria have swarmed in its cells, and destroyed the phlorophyll in them. If the writer is anxious to save the plant it will be best to turn it out of the pot and sterilize the earth. See that there is thorough, good drainage when re-potting, and take off all diseased leaves. Add a half teaspoonful of ammonia to each quart of water; let it be slightly warmed, and do not over-water. Treat it to a steam bath now and then by setting a kettle of boiling water near it.

AZALEAS FROM SEED.

'Maria' asks if azaleas are likely to bloom the first year from seed. Ans.—Not at all likely. The best plan to obtain young plants is by taking off cuttings of the half-ripened wood, in early spring. If seed is sown it should be in pans of leaf-mould, and as the seed is very small, it should be done with great care. Better sow rather thickly, and thin out the plants after they have grown a little.

GARDEN PLANNING.

'Suburban' asks, 'Can you give me any idea for planning a garden. I have recently bought a house and lot where only a few trees bound the northern side, and want to plant some shrubs and also grow flowers and vegetables.' We are not told the size of the lot, but it is easy to understand that the vegetable garden must be concealed from the lawn and house—and that you can do so by planting a boundary border of shrubs and herbaceous perennials that will serve a two-fold purpose.

Too often a vegetable garden is simply a small field fully exposed from all points, and its outlines very unsightly. Walks can be laid out and bordered with flowers, and the lawn open and free in the centre, with its close-clipped grass. Tall plants like cannas, hollyhocks and sunflowers, beam in the background, and dwarf pears and apple trees can be set out between rows of strawberries and raspberries, in the fruit garden, that should face, if possible, on a south-western slope or exposure. Clumps of iris, early and late, with annuals and fall planted bulbs make a pleasing variety. In shady places lily of the valley, narcissus and pansies will thrive; the sunniest spot should be taken up with nasturtiums and geraniums. After careful planting, these perennial borders do best if left alone, allowed to grow without being disturbed for some years, until needing to be divided. By a little study, a well-planned garden begins its season with the first snowdrop, and ends with the pansy in November.

ASPARAGUS.

A farmer wishes to know the best variety of asparagus, and if it requires peculiar treatment? There are several varieties now in the market; but we have grown Conover's Colossal for a great many years, and are quite satisfied with it.

There is nothing peculiar in its culture. The seed is sown in a bed in the spring, in well prepared soil, and if carefully hoed the plants will be ready to set out the following spring. We find that year-old plants bear transplanting better than those that are older; but they must be well grown. The ground for the permanent bed must be deeply spaded or ploughed, and it cannot be too rich in fertilizing material. If to be in beds they should be about five feet wide with three rows in each, one in the middle and one a foot from the edge on each side, and each plant nine inches apart. If for commercial purposes, or when there is plenty of ground, the rows should be at the very least three feet apart. The crown or top of the plant should be covered about two inches. The weeds must always be kept down, and if the ground is lightly gone over every two weeks, the seeds just germinating will be destroyed. In autumn it will be the better for a covering of coarse manure, after the tops are cut off. There is one great recommendation in regard to a bed of asparagus, once planted it does not need renewal. A bed on the grounds here has been planted over twenty years, and still bears a paying crop. The old medical books attribute great virtue to asparagus, equal to that of the white of egg, and esteem it a blood purifier and remedy for rheumatism. But, as a general thing, people do not eat enough of it to make a great difference in their health or strength. It is a vegetable that should be in every garden, and be cultivated, and daily on the table while it lasts. But it must be cut every day or it becomes tough and indigestible. It is the tender sprouts fresh from the earth that contain the nutriment; and they must be cut every morning before the sun wilts the stalks.

HOTBEDS AND COLD FRAMES.

This month is trying for newly planted seeds if the days are warm, and hotbeds and cold frames need special attention, for they will require plenty of water and judicious airing as the bright sunshine promotes rapid vegetation under glass, and renders it a critical time. An hour or two of neglect and the tender plants, nursed with so much care, may be destroyed. Then again, a balmy April day may terminate in a stinging frost, for which they need to be prepared by covering with matting. The chief trouble with seed boxes in windows is the tendency to damp off; that is failing to stand, and getting soft at the root end of the stem. There may be many reasons for this failure, but the principal one is the presence in the tender tissue of the young sprouts of a small fungus. It attacks those plants that have been kept too moist with heat, and often spreads through the seed box, taking all before it. Sometimes the seed contains the fungus, sometimes the soil. If the former, nothing can be done, but it is always safe to bake the earth before sowing a few seeds, and that makes it safe, both from insects and fungi.

AMPELOPSIS.

We are not familiar with the Engelmanii, but have referred the letter to the botanist of the Arnold Arboretum in Boston, Mass., and an answer will be given next week. The native Ampelopsis has several drawbacks, and the Veitchi, or Boston ivy, though very desirable, needs special care for the first two years after planting out, after which time it appears to become acclimatized.

GERMINATION OF SEED.

A question being asked as to the length of time peas or any other seed will keep, and still germinate if planted, it is as well to know that onions, parsnips and leeks are considered only safe for one year. Beans, peas of all kinds, peppers, carrot, egg plant, salsify, thyme and sage, are good for two years. Asparagus, lettuce, parsley, spinach and radish, for three years. Cabbages and cauliflower, turnip, broccoli and celery for four years, while those possessing longer vitality are beet, melon, cucumber, tomato, pumpkin and squash. Keep in a cool place, not over moist or too dry. It is well worth knowing what seeds can be kept.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

There are three conditions
When the blood is poor;
When more flesh is needed;
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There is one cure; that is
Scott's Emulsion.

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50c and $1.00; all druggists. 666

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.



THE QUEEN AT CIMIEZ.

A CHARMING INSTANCE OF HER MAJESTY'S KINDNESS OF HEART.

—'Black and White.'

One of those charming incidents so often associated with the name of the gracious lady who is our Queen is depicted in the accompanying illustration. Her Majesty was out driving near Cimiez with the Duchess of York, when the carriage passed a little peasant girl crying by the wayside. Stopping the carriage Her Majesty despatched M. Paoli, who always accompanies the Royal carriage, to find out what was the matter, and after a few comforting words, sent the child off happy to its mother. Incidents like these endear our gracious Sovereign to the nation much more than the addition of red patches to our map of Empire, and confirm her position in our hearts more than the most victorious war. The proudest thing that a queen can claim is to be enthroned in the affections of her subjects, and this privilege surely belongs to Queen Victoria, whose kindly and womanly nature has given her the first place in the annals of our British sovereigns.

A MEAN ACTION.

UNPLEASANT CUSTOMS EXPERIENCE OF A SCHOOLBOY.

The Huntingdon 'Gleaner,' of April 6, in its Herdman correspondence, publishes the following unpleasant experience of Mr. Arthur McClaren with the United States customs laws. His boy, fourteen years of age, it says, wanting some paper and other requisites for his studies at school, offered to go to Chateauguay, N.Y., to do some trading. He took four cans of maple syrup, also a basket of eggs, which a friend had offered to exchange for eggs of an improved breed for setting. Arrived at Chateauguay early in the afternoon, in broad daylight, unconscious of doing wrong, he went into Johnston's store, and while standing there Mr. Douglas, the customs officer, came in, took possession of the cans of syrup, and told the boy he had also seized the horse, waggon, buffaloes, harness, and—the eggs. The poor boy, utterly broken down by his misadventure, returned home on foot. The seized property was advertised, when the father attended, in hopes he would be allowed to bid it in, but the customs officials had secured a bidder, who put the horse up to $68, about its worth, and the waggon, etc., to $21. Mr. McClaren brought the waggon back, but left the horse, as it would be liable to seizure on coming back to Canada, the sale having made it United States property. The point of the transaction is this, that had the boy gone to Mr. Douglas to enter the cans of syrup, he would have had to pay more than he expected to get for them from the storekeeper, the duty being 4c a pound and the fee for making entry $1.05. This is one of many warnings to Canadians to do their trading at home, for the United States customs laws are so contrived as to entrap and rob them. Seizing a small basket of eggs, which a boy took to change for improving his little brood of poultry, is the smallest act of meanness yet perpetrated by the government of the great Republic.'

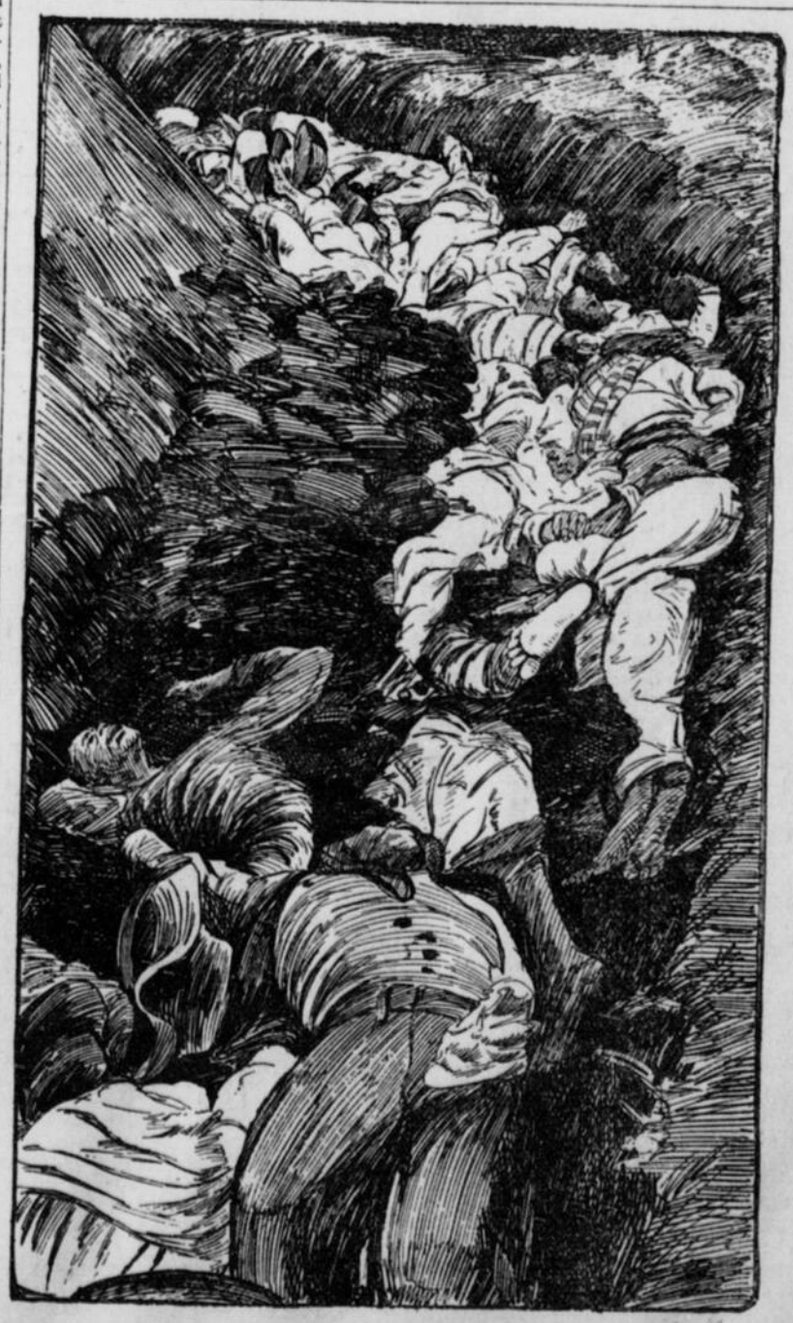
COMRADES OF GLORY.

A song of 'Anglo-Saxon Unity' which has just been published in England, begins as follows:—

'We are children of the Vikings,' cries
the British Union Jack,
'And our jolly tars are princes of the sea,'
And to British Union Jack
Thus Columbia answers back:
'If your're children of the Vikings, so are we!'
'We are Anglo-Saxon freemen,' cries old England's haughty crest,
'And our blazon is the charter of the free,'
And a banner makes reply,
Starry-spangled as the sky:
'If you're Anglo-Saxon freemen, so are we!'

Chorus—

Comrades of glory, the flags of the free,
Floating in friendship, triumphant shall be
Foremost of earth and the wide-rolling sea—
Comrades of glory, the flags of the free,



WHAT WAR MEANS.

AWFUL SLAUGHTER OF THE FILIPINOS—HOW THEIR DEAD BODIES FILLED THE TRENCHES AFTER THE BATTLE OF CALOOCAN.

—'Leslie's Weekly.'

The horrors of war can be well imagined by a glance at the above illustration which is taken from a photograph. Of the particulars of the battle of Caloocan there is no need to speak, for they have already appeared in the columns of the world's press. One can have an idea of what rapid-fire arms of precision can effect in warfare but whether arms are old-fashioned or new the main result is about the same. At one moment life and intelligence, a being in the semblance of God himself, after his own image, in a fraction of a second to become a mass of organic matter of bloody rags and torn flesh. War, at its best, is nothing other than organized murder on a grand scale, and one good effect of modern inventions is that they can aid in bringing home to individual men and women the horrors of war as they were never brought home yet. The slaughtered Filipinos were of such breed as to scarcely give the 'haute politique' a thought. They saw their homeland invaded by aliens whose language, habits, and aims they were incapable of understanding, and being so, resented their influence. They fought for their native country, for what they deemed right, and suffered. General Sherman was right from first to last when he tersely described war as 'hell.'

THE CORBIN RAILWAY.

C. P. R. Official Opposes Vancouver Resolution Favoring the Charter.

A Vancouver despatch says that last Tuesday the members of the Vancouver Board of Trade considered the following resolution :—'Whereas, a bill is now before the Dominion House for the construction of a railway from Marcus, or Northport, into the Kettle River Valley, by Mr. D. C. Corbin, without assistance, bonus or aid of any kind, from either the government or public, it is the opinion of this board that such a railway would be beneficial to the province, and this board hereby strongly recommends that such a charter be granted.'

After the case for the resolution had been stated, which consisted of a general announcement of the necessity for railway competition, Mr. George McL. Brown followed, stating the pros and cons of the case. (Mr. Brown is the Executive Agent of the General Staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway.) He pointed out that because the Canadian Pacific Railway opposed the granting of the charter it must not be imagined the railway phase was the paramount consideration. On the contrary, it was of least moment, that the question did not resolve itself into a fight between the conflicting interests of different railway systems, but into a fight between the interests of Canada and British Columbia generally, against those of the United States. In dealing with the question of competition Mr. Brown pointed out that twenty miles of opposition railway could never prove a great factor in the settlement of railway rates in view of the extensive Canadian Pacific mileage in the district, and called attention to the more important argument that the Dominion Government had secured the power, under agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway, to regulate the company's rates on all its lines owned, leased or operated south of the main line in British Columbia.

GRAND FORKS PROTEST.

Dealing with the protest from Grand Forks he stated that naturally a number of people sympathized with the local cry for more railways, but in doing so they overlooked the fact that oftener than not this cry was prompted by some imagined local advantage which, in the district, was considered of chief importance, and in that consideration the broader view of the question was lost sight of. The people who are raising the cry for more railways fail to see the ultimate enormous loss to themselves in the extension of American railways northward. American imports consisting of farm produce and merchandise into West Kootenay last year amounted to over a million dollars ; into the port of Rossland imports to the value of $417,000 ; into Nelson, $518,000 ; into Kalso, $218,000. The output of West Kootenay ore in 1898 amounted in value to about ten million dollars. Of this, less than two million were treated in Canada. The result of the treatment of 44,000 tons of ore at Trail smelter last year resulted in the disbursement of over a million dollars. Mr. Brown proceeded to enlarge on the evil effects on British Columbia and Canada of the recently formed American Smelting Trust. The Smelting Trust hoped to control British Columbia ores, and smelt those ores. That trust could always kill any small concern established in Canada.

The Pilot Bay smelter, for instance, had started well. The American smelters then came in, paid more for the fluxing ores required by that smelter than the ores were really worth, took all the custom and the Pilot Bay smelter failed. It lay idle for a long time until rumored that a strong Canadian syndicate intended operating it, when the representatives of a strong American smelting company appeared in British Columbia, stated their desire to operate the smelter, secured a two years' lease of the property, and from that day to this not one pound of ore had been treated. They never intended to smelt.

It was absurd to suppose that the American smelting and railway companies, said Mr. Brown, were working for British Columbia. They were, of course, working for themselves entirely. Already there were too many lines from over the border tapping the Kootenays, Mr. James Hill, president of the Northern Pacific Railway, had got his eye on the riches of British Columbia and was going to get all he could out of it. It had been said that smelters would be established on the boundary. If the Corbin charter was granted, those smelters would never know existence, and without them you would find that only such mines as would stand transportation would be opened up, and it would then become a fight between the railway systems, the Canadian Pacific on one side, and the American systems on the other, for the haulage of such rich ores and the vast bodies of low grade ores in which the country abounds would remain dormant. It was from the opening up of these low grade bodies that British Columbia would reap the greatest benefit.

Mr. Brown concluded by regretting that his connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway tied his tongue, but he begged the board to believe that he was speaking as a Canadian and a British Columbian.

An amendment referring the matter to the railway committee, was then offered, followed by a resolution to adjourn, which was lost.

The amendment then carried and the matter is now in the hands of the railway committee for future report.

A TRAIL CREEK OPINION.

The Trail Creek, B.C., 'News,' of April 1, discussing the same subject, says :—'The fact that the shipments of Le Roy ore to American smelters during the past year exceeded by over two thousand tons the aggregate shipment of the Rossland producing mines to Canadian smelters, is a matter which the advocates of the Corbin charter should pause to think about. It is a healthy lesson for the miners of Rossland, and especially for that city's leading newspaper, the Rossland 'Miner.' It seems a little odd that such a journal should so far forget its interests in a district which gives it such a generous patronage, for in advocating the granting of the Corbin charter (which it does for personal reasons and not for the public good), it advocates a measure which will aid in building up interests across the line and ruining the business of men who have planted their money, time and energy in Rossland. The lumber industries of Michigan present a very good example in this respect. For a number of years Americans have been permitted to cut the timber of Ontario, and have milled it in Michigan, with the result that Michigan to-day has the mills and busy towns and prosperous merchants supported by an army of happy wage-earners, while Ontario has the stumpage. So will it be in British Columbia, if railways from the south are permitted to tap our mining regions before our own towns and industries are firmly established. After that time it will be well enough to let in such railways as want to come, but until then it is only just that local industries and mercantile pursuits should be encouraged, and that the home builder should be protected by the support of real estate values. If such interests are not considered as they should be in a new country, the people of the Boundary district will awake some day to find all the healthy towns and industries just across the line profiting and growing fat on the ores produced from Boundary Creek mines. The farmers of that section who now receive living prices for their produce, will find their labor in vain, with the only markets for consumption across the line. Better consider well our own interests, and resources before hasty action is to be regetted.'

KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT.

FRANK FISHER IS THE NINTH VICTIM OF RAJAH.

A despatch from Kansas City, Mo., of Wednesday says:—Lemen Brothers' man killing elephant Rajah added another to his list of victims when he killed his keeper, Frank Fisher, who is the ninth man that Rajah has killed during the seven years he has been in captivity. He will probably not kill any more men, for there is a movement on foot to have him slain.

Fisher was intoxicated when he was killed. He staggered into the winter quarters of the circus at Argentine boasting of his prowess as an animal tamer. To prove his prowess he visited in turn the lions' cage and the bears' den, coming out each time uninjured, and then went over and began to play with Rajah. The elephant was in a particularly bad mood and refused to obey his orders. When the brute refused to open his mouth Fisher struck him on the trunk with his fist.

This angered the animal, and he grabbed Fisher's arm in his mouth, crushing it. Then the elephant threw Fisher down with his trunk and tried to gore him with his tusks. His tusks were so short, however, having been sawed off, that he could not reach his victim with them. Rajah then deliberately jumped upon Fisher's chest, breaking every rib and crushing the life out of him.

A 'LABRADOR' RELIC.

Mrs. Layton, 151 Stanley street, has just had a letter returned from her friends in England. It left Montreal, and crossed the Atlantic on the SS. 'Labrador,' which ill-fated ship was wrecked off Scotland. This letter was one of those washed ashore. It was found open, with the stamp washed off. Strange to say the envelope was cleaner than the letter itself. The letter reached its destination, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, with the following inscription: 'V.R. Found open and officially sealed, General Post-office. Glasgow, March 1. Damaged by immersion in sea water.' The British postal authorities delivered the letter without extra charge for the missing stamp.

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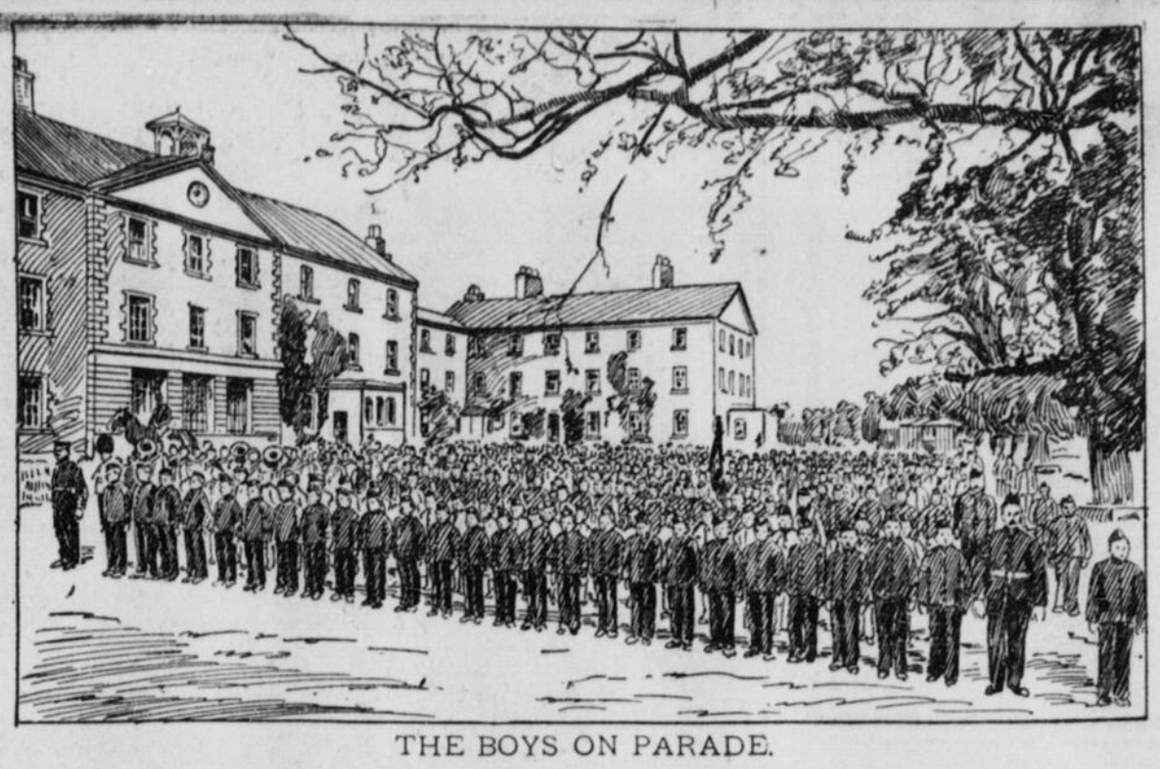
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Surprise Soap is the name.

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THE BOYS ON PARADE.

THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL, DUBLIN.

There is no military institution in Ireland that is looked on with more favor and sympathy by the public of all creeds and classes than the Royal Hibernian Military School. Indeed, it should arouse similar feelings among the English people, but so little is known of it, while of the kindred institution—the Duke of York's School—a good deal is heard from time to time, although somewhat younger than its Irish brother.

The Royal Hibernian Military School was founded in the year 1769, and from that date to the present it has supplied our various regiments with a constant relay of young soldiers—so far as its limited means would allow, the average number being about a hundred and ten per annum. The school is situated on the southern border of the Phoenix Park, on high ground overlooking the valley of the Liffey, which can be seen winding its way for miles through the beautifully-wooded country to the south and east, till it is finally lost to sight amid the smoke and haze of the city.

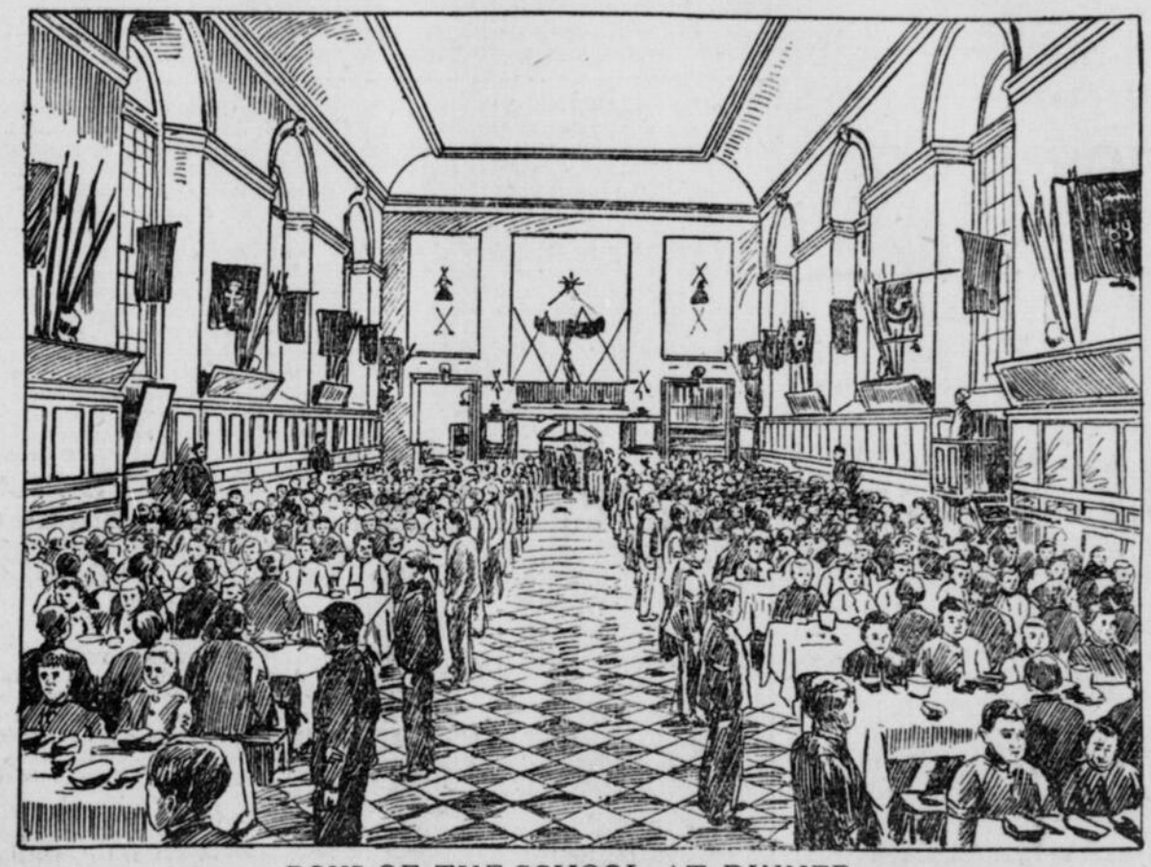
Many distinguished officers have held the position of commandant of the school, an office now held by Colonel Hale, under whose rule the institution fully maintains its past reputation. With the commandant there are a number of other officers, on each of whom a very full share of labor and responsibility devolves, particularly upon the adjutant, Captain Smyth, the head-master, and the sergeant-major. There are also three chaplains—the Rev. Robert Foster, B.A., Church of England ; the Rev. M. Donovan, P.P., Roman Catholic; and the Rev. J. M. Hamilton, M.A., Presbyterian—to whom the moral and religious training of the boys of their several denominations is entrusted. There is besides a resident doctor, so that in every way the boys are admirably cared for.

The school is organized on a strictly military basis; the boys wear a military uniform, and when on parade they have quite a soldierly appearance. They receive an education well calculated to fit them for a military career in after life : and although it is not compulsory on them to join the army, the great majority of them voluntarily follow the calling of their fathers. While in the school they are taught drill, and are trained either for musicians or as tailors, or shirt-makers, and at the same time habits of cleanliness, regularity, and obedience are inculcated in their young minds. The first and most necessary qualification for a boy seeking admission is that his father must have had a good character in his regiment ; he must also be certified free from mental and bodily infirmity. Total orphans have a first claim ; secondly, those whose fathers have been killed in action or died on foreign service ; thirdly, those who have lost their mothers and whose fathers are serving abroad. The age of admission is from seven to eleven years.

Smart, deserving boys gain promotion to the various grades, from lance-corporal to color-sergeant, and are paid from 1d. to 6d. per week, according to the rank they hold. Good conduct secures for each boy a good conduct badge for each year he may be in the school, and for each badge he may be in possession of he receives a small additional emolument, besides book prizes, as a further reward.

The illustration 'Sons of the widow' represents one of the best-known survivors of the Crimean campaign, and one of the most promising boys of the Royal Hibernian Military School. The former—Hugh McGorian—served for over seventeen years in the Leicestershire Regiment, the old 17th, and is at present eighty years of age. He is now an inmate of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham. He took part in the Afghan war of 1839, and in the Russian war, for both of which he holds medals. The boy—James Curran—is the son of Sergeant James Curran, late of the 14th Hussars. He has passed a course of gunnery and signalling instruction, and is capable of taking a first-class certificate in general education.

Both figures are characteristic of Great Britain's past and future soldiers, a very considerable number of whom owe their success to the admirable training they receive at the Hibernian Military School, boys from which, at present time, are to be found in almost every portion in the army—from drummer up to major-general.—'Navy and Army Illustrated.'



BOYS OF THE SCHOOL AT DINNER.



SONS OF THE WIDOW.

BIBLE SOCIETY COLUMN.

The regular monthly meeting was held in the Bible House St. Catherine street, on April 5, His Lordship Bishop Bond, vice-president, presiding in the absence of the president, Sir William Dawson, There were also present the Revs. Dr. Shaw, Dr. Antliff, Principal Hackett, H. M. Tory, secretary; Dr. Robins, Prof. Armstrong, J. Green, T. Pinel, J. McKillican, J. W. Clipsham, M. Sadler, Thos. Harris, De Gruchy, W. Saunders, and D. Winters; Messrs. S. Finley, treasurer; James Ross, J. A. Matthewson, D. T. Fraser, Thos. Lyman, and J. B. Sutherland.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Shaw, In the absence of Dr. Johnston the Rev. Dr. Antliff was requested to act as secretary.

The report of the general agent, Mr. Stacey, was that 728 bibles, 352 testaments, and 475 portions of scripture had been issued during the month, of the total value of $484.80; an increase of 358 copies and $56.42 in value over the corresponding month of last year. Cash sales at the Bible House amounted to $213.55, an increase of $8.88 over the previous year.

The Rev. T. Bennett, district secretary, reported that his winter tours had been completed by visits to the branches at Northfield, Gravel Hill, Apple Hill, Alexandria, Glensandfield, Dalhousie Mills, Cote St. George, and Glen Gordon. Except at two of these meetings, Mr. Bennett says the attendance was good and the contributions and payments made for bibles were $5, and the free contributions $114.79 more than last year for the same month.

Reports from the two colporteurs, both laboring in the same fields they occupied last month, showed no material change. They had hard, slow, uphill work, but a few copies and portions of scriptures are put into circulation each month. We pray and trust that the bible will do its work. He who is ever true to his promises has said that as the 'snow comes down and the rain from heaven, and returneth not thither but watereth the earth, so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth. It shall not return unto me void, but shall prosper and accomplish that whereto I send it.'

A letter was read from the Perth auxiliary with the welcome help to our French work of $40, for which the society is heartily thankful.

The treasurer also reported the receipt of $600 bequeathed by the late Mr. W.W. Miller, of Lochiel, and though the treasurer duly acknowledged the receipt, I was requested to make this public mention of Mr. Miller's generosity, and to convey to all his relatives and friends the thanks, the best wishes, and the prayers for their welfare of this committee.

Applicaton was made by Mr. Taylor of the Presbyterian Missionary Board, for 135 bibles, 150 testaments, and 100 gospels, for use in their French work. Granted. A similar application came from the Rev. L. Massicotte for 200 French testaments, for use in the Methodist mission work. Granted.

Applications for employment as colporteurs were received from Mr. Isidore Ouellette and Mr. Cyril Grancx. Referred to the Agency Committee.

Thus we pass from month to month and we trust that our readers will keep in mind that ours in Canada is but a small part of the world-wide work, but one which every Christian should delight to help in. I would like to give my readers a full account of all the new translations the society has printed and put into circulation during the past few years, but I cannot do so in this letter without occupying more than my allotted space, and therefore must defer it until next month. In the meantime the readers of this column will perhaps be pleased to hear something about the bible in the Klondyke. Most of our readers associate the Klondyke with gold, but as one of the missionaries says, there is something of which we have heard but little or nothing at all, something more 'golden than gold,' the bible. It was during the year 1873, long before the rush for gold that the Bible Society printed the four gospels and the epistles of St. John in the Tukudh, the language of the tribes predominating in that cold, frozen region, but they did not reach McPherson, on Peel River till ten years afterwards. Meanwhile the missionaries of the C.M.S. had prepared a syllaberiam of about five hundred syllables in Tukudh and the tribes were learning to read, and when the scriptures came many were able to read them in their own tongue. One man, a sort of leader among them, as soon as he received a copy of St. John's gospel, returned to his tribe.

In a short time the society printed and sent out the entire New Testament, which has been warmly received and many of the tribesmen now profess Christianity. The entire bible in Tukudh is now being printed in London. Men and women in Christian lands often scout the notion of circulating the scriptures, but these do not understand the wonderful, all-pervading power of the book. They have never learned that it is as a 'fire and hammer to break the rocky heart in pieces.' This power is wonderfully exemplified in those that receive the bible for the first time, the wild tribes in the Klondyke.

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Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of

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And you'll be all right in the morning.

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23—Rose, Everblooming Tea.
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DANISH ISLAND OATS—Best White Oat in the World. Plump, thin-hulled, bright grain; very productive; strong, stiff straw; does not lodge. Mr. Steele, of Lobo, grew 5,000 grains from one kernel. Price, 75c per bush.; 5 bush., $3.25; bags, 15c.

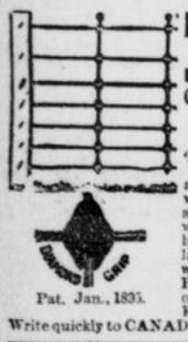
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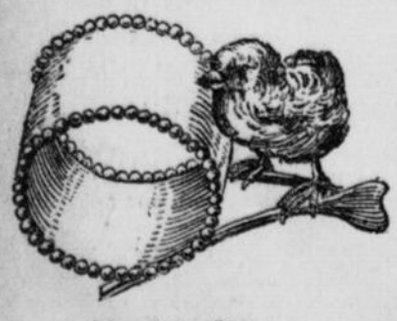
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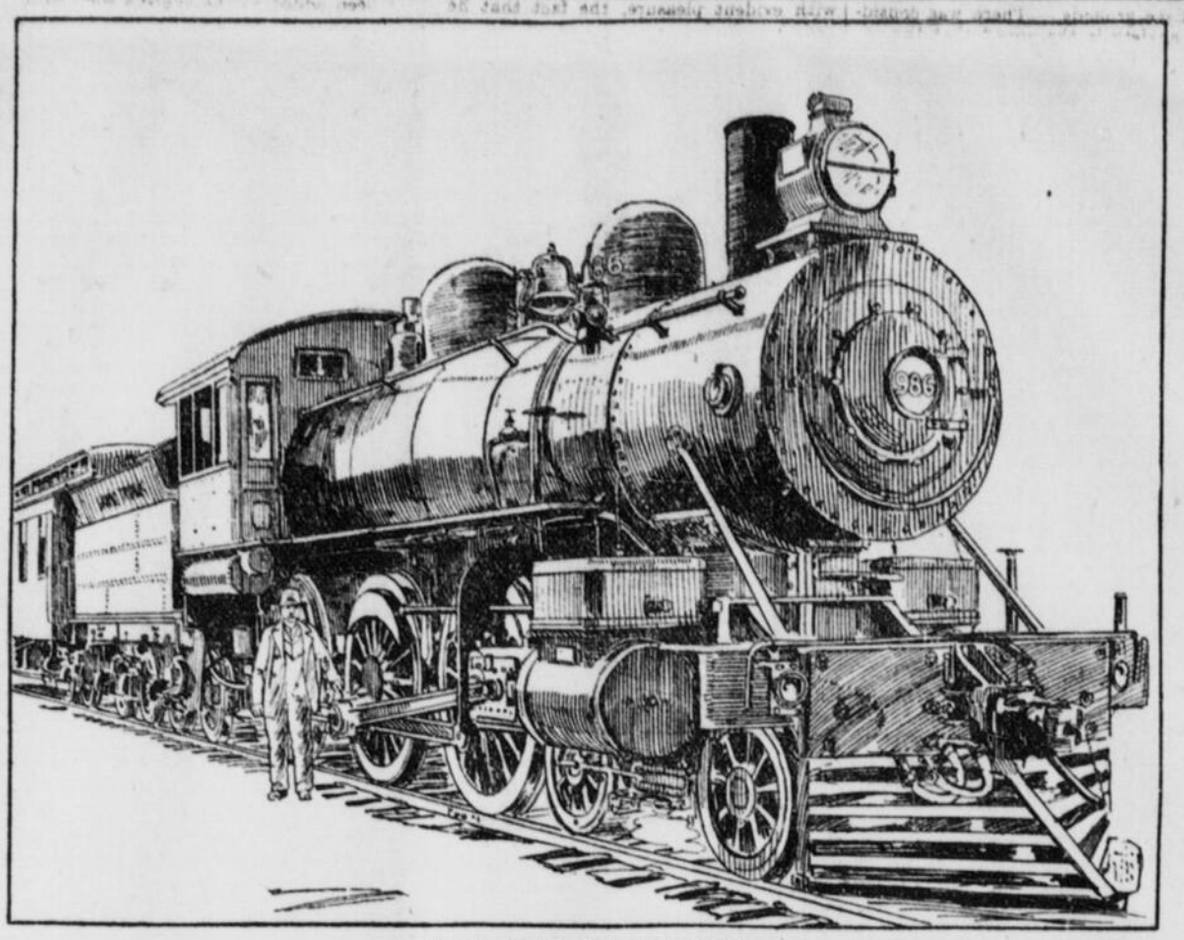
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CHINA'S MILLIONS.

An Interesting Letter From a Missionary.

CHINESE NEW YEAR FESTIVALS—A BROTHER'S AWFUL CRIME.

The following letter has been received by Mr. Robert Greig, Westmount, from the Rev. John Griffith, a Canadian Presbyterian missionary in Chang Te Fu, Honan, China:—

Chang Te Fu, Honan, China,
Feb. 9, 1899.

My purpose to write to you again has been long delayed in fulfilment. Coming to China as a missionary implies no certainty that one is hereafter to have more leisure for correspondence than he had in the homeland. To us it is indeed a joy to hear from the homes and friends we have left so far behind, but I suppose every one on the field could testify that every succeeding month and year seems to make it more difficult to find time for the proper maintenance of that bond of union.

This is the Chinese New Year's Eve. Last year their New Year began in our January, but they have had thirteen moons (their months always beginning on the day of the new moon) this year, so the new year comes a little later. Twelve moons are less than a true year, so those in authority, who arrange the Chinese calendar put in an extra moon in occasional years to make up the deficiencies.

NEW YEAR FESTIVALS.

Their New Year's day, and indeed all the first month, are to the Chinese preeminently the holidaying and feasting season of the year. More attention than usual is paid to the gods, and firecrackers are burned to an extent unknown in Canada, even on days of most enthusiastic celebrations. For weeks past, almost all night as well as all day, big hammers have been pounding away along our streets, pulverizing old iron which is mixed with gunpowder in making the larger firecrackers and rockets. It is the powdered iron which makes the beautiful scintillations you have seen come out of these, for your fireworks of this description usually come from China, I believe. If the first month is the time for China's greatest revelry, the last month is the time her people specially dread. In this month every one is supposed to pay his debts. Every one seems to be trying to collect from everybody else, and the efforts are constantly resulting in wrangling and fighting. One of our church members came in two or three days ago. He is in mourning for his father, and consequently wearing white shoes and a white coat. He had been preaching at a fair, when a man came up and demanded 1,500 cash (about $1), which he said was owing him. The church member declined to pay, because the other man owed him 2,500 cash, and ought rather to pay the difference, and call it 'square.' The other fellow who wanted to get his hands on some money, and also hated his neighbor for being a Christian, thereupon got furious and pounded our friend, leaving his white coat pretty well blood-stained. Under such circumstances a Chinaman's plan is to go around with all the blood marks carefully kept on his face, clothes, etc., until he can show them to the magistrate as proof of his assailant's guilt, only ocular proof being accepted in the court. The latter fact has been known to lead a man to refuse the removal from his eyes of lime, which an enemy had rubbed in to blind him, until he could show it to the magistrate. Our church member, though he came to the city, determined upon prosecution, soon yielded to counsels of peace, and we sent a teacher back home with him to exhort the assailant to confess his wrong doing and ask forgiveness, all of which he was very glad to get a chance to do, for he lives in a district where the Roman Catholics love to haul their enemies before the civil courts, and where, backed by the power of France, they usually take a deep revenge for real or imagined wrongs. If the offender imagined us like the Roman Catholics (and the Chinese usually make no distinction among 'foreign devils') the return of his sober senses would doubtless find him thoroughly frightened as to the possible results of his offence.

Another money row came under our notice the day before yesterday. A man in the city had been out trying to collect accounts, but he was not very successful, especially with one debtor, against whom he worked up a terrible fury. He came back home, and, knowing the debtor would be in the city in a day or two, he got out an old brass gun and determined to shoot him. When trying to fire it off, by way of preliminary practice, the old thing exploded and blew off half his hand. Dr. Menzies is trying to save the other half, though it is in a badly shattered condition. All this apropos of my statement that the twelfth month is the Chinaman's dread. If he cannot collect, beg, borrow or steal (according to his social position), the wherewithal to satisfy, or at least pacify, his urgent creditors, he may go into hiding or become an absconder until New Year's Day. Then he is safe for a month at least, for during that season of home-gatherings, feastings, etc., no one is supposed to say a word about accounts.

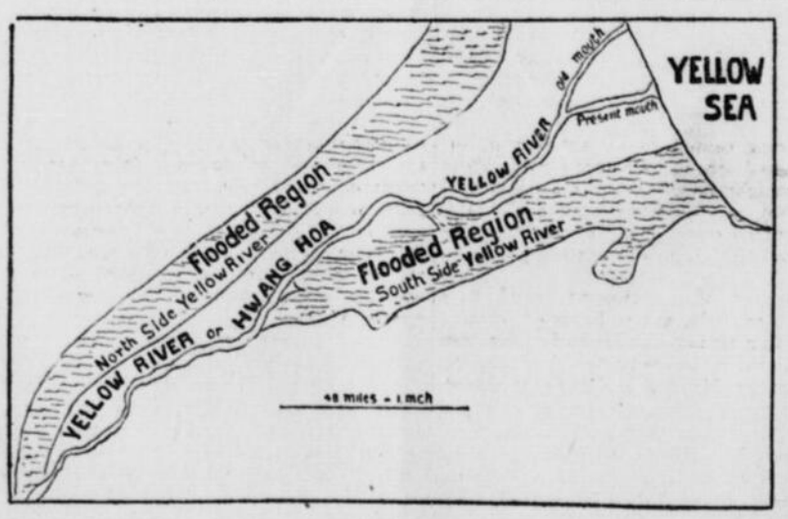
THE SHANTUNG FLOODS.

At the risk of repeating something of what other friends may have written, you or what you have seen in the newspapers, I must say a little about the terrible floods in Shantung Province during the past summer, for the devastation and misery caused are yet too painfully evident 'China's sorrow.' The Yellow river flows about one hundred miles south of here. During the latter part of the summer, when swollen by rains, it again burst its banks, and the damage done is almost incomprehensible.

First, a word about the character of the river itself and of others in this part of China, for doubtless you sometimes wonder how they can inundate such vast areas. Almost all this part of China and eastward to the coast is a vast level plain. The soil is loose and so free from rocks and stones that for the four hundred or so miles of our journey inland, I did not see one excepting cut stones for hammers, grinding-mills, etc., which had been brought from other places. You can understand, then, how the rivers may carry along a great deal of this yellowish clay or loam, technically called 'Loess.' It settles in one place, then removes and tilts up in another with great facility. The bed of the river may thus be raised so much as to elevate the river above the surrounding land. In that case great dykes have to be built to restrain the water within bounds. Along the Yellow river these dykes are sometimes thirty or forty feet high and the same in width across the top, and stretch for many miles along the threatening waters. During our last rainy season many rivers overflowed, but the loss caused by the Yellow river was incomparably the greatest. Four great breaches were made in its banks (the longest break being about seven English miles), and through these the devastating waters poured over thousands of square miles of country. Thirty-four counties were flooded either in whole or in part, from 3,000 to 5,000 square miles under water—a territory which contained a population of between one and two millions of people. Hundreds of villages and towns were submerged and many district cities entirely surrounded by water, their great walls alone keeping out the deluge of ruin. Thousands of homes are in ruins and their former occupants, if living, are roaming over the province in hundreds begging for food. One continuous stretch of the

YELLOW RIVER DYKE

has been converted into a village forty miles long. The huts are improvised out of the debris of the flood, and ranged two or three tiers deep. These people represent a few of the unfortunates who could not get away. Untold thousands were swept away at the outbreak of the waters and many other thousands have perished and are perishing now from exposure and want. The Chinese government has sent Li Hung Chang to survey the desolated districts and to devise a plan for repairing the banks. It also is pretending to aid the unfortunates who still survive, but possibly not more than twenty-five percent of what it gives will ever reach those to whom it is supposed to go. The rest will stick to the palms of unscrupulous and greedy officials who have the handling of it. The missionaries and other foreigners in China have also taken the matter in hand, and are using in a wise and proper way, we believe, many thousands of dollars which have been entrusted to their care. Our Honan Presbytery has handed over its entire 'Famine Relief Fund' to hlep relieve the suffering, the amount given being over a thousand dollars.



CONDITION OF SOCIETY.

An incident which happened at this station several weeks ago may also be of some interest to you, as between the lines you may be able to read something concerning the condition of society, neglect of the insane, etc. One Saturday about noon, just as Mr. Goforth was talking with some visiting gentry from one of the yamens (mandarin's court) in the city, someone began a furious pounding of the heavy wooden doors at the back of our compound. The premises are surrounded by a brick wall about seven feet high, and though the front gate is always open in the daytime, that at the back is usually locked. The old man who attends to the gate was afraid to open it as the battering outside was accompanied by a rabid reviling of the 'foreign devils,' and the same thing having occurred the night before, he was afraid some evil was intended. Mr. Goforth, however, quickly got the key, and calling to me to follow him, threw open the gate. Instantly a fist drove for his face, but he warded the blow, then the assailant—a well-built, well-dressed and altogether a fine looking young Chinaman—instantly clinched with him and seemed to possess abnormal strength. A crowd of Chinese had gathered outside the gate, out of curiosity, but as none of them seemed inclined to help their belligerent countryman, we quickly overpowered him and brough him inside. He was in a towering rage, and acted so strangely that we concluded that he was either drunk or crazy, and gave him in charge of some of our employees to send away. Little more was thought of the incident until next morning (Sunday), when the offender's elder brother came and apologized for what had happened, asking us to overlook it. He said his brother had been in a very good position in the city and had saved some money. This money another brother borrowed, and, following the almost universal Chinese practice of gambling, had lost it all. In a fit of fury at his loss the loser had gone insane. We told the elder brother to set his heart at rest concerning our attitude, and he immediately started for home—two or three miles away. Upon arriving there he found the maniac sharpening a large knife, and, asking his intentions, was informed that the 'foreign devils' must be killed.

'Then,' said the elder brother, 'you will have to kill me first,'

'Well,' was the answer, 'I will kill you first,' and the maniac started in pursuit.

The elder brother reached the house first, and getting inside, locked the door. Fearing, however, as the lunatic began cutting out the frail window, that he had but shut himself into a trap, he made a rush to get out again. Unfortunately his clothing caught in the door, and in a moment the would-be murderer was upon him, and had become a murderer in actual fact. He cut off the head of his victim and carried it to the city. Holding it aloft and slashing it with his knife as he went, he marched along the Main street to the great Drum Tower in the middle of the city. In China it is pretty much 'Every man for himself,' so no one had dared to say a word. At the Drum Tower the maniac deposited the ghastly evidence of his crime, and in answer to a question said he would now go over and 'Do up' the 'foreign devils.' When near the city gate he happened to notice that he was covered with blood, and laying down the knife by a well-side, began to wash himself. That gave the crowd a chance, and he was quickly overpowered. We never saw the poor fellow again, and no doubt some horrible torture ended his life soon afterward.

THE UNFORTUNATE ARE NEGLECTED.

This is not a very pleasant story, and I only tell it that you may see how utterly the unfortunate are neglected. The insane run at large, if not killed, or perhaps chained up in their own homes, but an insane man's family as well as himself are held responsible for any crime he may commit. This fact, doubtless accounts, in some measure, for the elder brother's desire to protect us. In China the murder of an elder brother by a younger is regarded as one of the worst of crimes and the mandarin within whose jurisdiction it occurs forfeits his office—unless he is prepared to spend about a thousand dollars in soothing the consciences (?) of those in authority above him. In this case the mandarin has actually lost his position, and another has come to take his place.

The first month of the Chinese year is the most favorable for preaching in villages and towns, as most of the people are not then very busy. Mr. McGillivray and Mr. Goforth, at this station, are planning to take full advantage of the opportunity. During the past four months they and their band of native helpers have preached the Gospel in

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED TOWNS

and villages near here, besides spending some weeks in more distant cities. All the towns and villages mentioned are so near this city that the workers could walk out to them in the morning, preach the gospel in the streets almost all day, and walk home in the evening. Moreover there are estimated to be between 50 and 100 more towns and villages within the same easy reach of Chang Te Fu.

Might I suggest that you, in private, observe Saturday evening before retiring as a time of special prayer for your representative here, and for all our mission in Honan. Ten o'clock Saturday evening with you corresponds with about eleven o'clock Sunday morning here, and at that hour services are going on at all our stations.

The Lord bless thee and keep thee,
The Lord make His face to shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee:
The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace.

Yours in the Master's service,
(Signed) JOHN GRIFFITH.

SUBSCRIPTION TO ST. JAMES

Almonte, Ont., April 17.—The Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., spent a Sunday here in connection with the relief fund of St. James Church, Montreal. Over six hundred and twenty-five dollars was raised, of which Mr. William Thoburn contributed five hundred dollars.

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BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

The death has just occurred at Surbiton of Mr. Thomas Allen Reed, the famous shorthand writer. He was in his seventy-third year. He had probably written more words and at a greater speed than most men of his calling.

At the funeral of Mrs. Sophia Gray, aged 105 years, at Chatham, the mourners included five generations of the old lady's descendants. Sir Horatio Davies, M.P. for the borough, sent a wreath inscribed 'A tribute of respect and reverence for his oldest constituent.'

On Saturday, April 1 last, there came into force in England the Marriage Act, which received the royal assent on Aug. 12, 1898. It 'amends the law relating to the attendance of registrars of marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings, by legalizing the solemnization of marriages in such buildings in the presence of an authorized person and without the presence of a registrar.'

An extraordinary spectacle was witnessed the other morning at Peterborough, a number of barges containing pressed straw from the Fens being fired by some means, and the burning mass floating down the river for nearly a mile. A wooden bridge belonging to the Midland Railway, which spans the river, was only saved by the extraordinary exertions of the fire brigade.

Miss Wales, of Tebay, was going to a ball at Sedbergh, and joined the seven o'clock express in mistake for the local train. She only realized her mistake as the train was passing the Low Gill Junction, and, though the express was travelling at 50 miles an hour, she leaped out. When found she was dreadfully injured, and was taken to Kendal Hospital in a dying condition.

An inquest was held at Bury on the body of John Liddle, fireman, 67 years, of 34 Webb street, Elton, who died as the result of a fall. About three weeks ago the deceased fell from a ladder at Messrs. Webb's Forge, Bury Bridge, where he was employed, and he was picked up in an unconscious condition. He remained in that state until Good Friday, when he succumbed. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A two-horse omnibus, travelling from Leicester to Anstey, suddenly overturned, and a man named Ellis was killed on the spot. The omnibus was turning off the main road, when a bicycle was seen approaching. The driver pulled suddenly out of the way, with the result that the vehicle overturned, and twenty persons, nine of whom were on the top, were thrown out. Ellis fell on the footpath and fractured his skull, but the others, being thrown into a ditch, escaped with slight injuries.

Some few years ago, says the 'Pelican,' a gentleman invented a machine which made aerated water instantaneously at an absurdly low price. Soda water of its manufacture could reasonably and profitably be sold at about one penny a dozen bottles. Then several of the largest mineral-water manufacturers waited on the inventor, asked him what he wanted for his patents, paid exactly and precisely £10,000, and then locked the invention away in a drawer. And there it remains.

It is notable, says the 'Chronicle,' how often vast wealth seems to be vested in childless people. Lord Hertford, dying a bachelor, left his enormous fortune to Sir Richard Wallace. Sir Richard, who was childless, bequeathed it to his widow, and from her it passed—save the bequest to the nation—to a total stranger in blood. Again Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild left no issue, and now Baroness Hirsch, who has only survived her husband a year, dies childless, leaving many millions.

Dancing was the direct cause of the death of a young man named Thomas Lister, who died at Carlisle under painfully sudden circumstances. He was a keen dancer, and attended a ball on Easter Monday night. He entered enthusiastically into all the dances until about midnight, when he was seen to fall on the floor. He was immediately attended, and removed home, but died shortly afterwards, death being due to heart affection aggravated by excessive dancing.

At the Sharnbrook (Beds.) Assizes, a tramp was charged with breaking a window, and was adjudged insane and sent to an asylum. The accused, who declared positively he was the Duke of York, and expected the Duchess to follow him by the next train from Balmoral, where he said his children had been dissolved by the bad air, gave as his plea for breaking the window that he was in pursuit of the devil, and hit the window instead of his Satanic Majesty.

A man named Sweeney, who was remanded to Retford jail on a charge of being concerned in a hotel robbery, made a remarkably clever escape. He attracted the attention of Police-Inspector Fryer at three o'clock in the morning, and the officer went to Sweeney's cell. He had no sooner entered than the daring prisoner slipped past him, locked the door, and made good his escape. It was some time before the inspector was able to attract attention to his sad plight and obtain release.

A strange adventure happened to a lady parachutist who ascended in a balloon with the aeronaut, M. Gaudron, from the Alexandra Palace, London. The lady began her descent above the New River Company's reservoirs, which lie outside the Palace grounds. There was considerable anxiety in the crowd that the unlucky parachutist might be drowned. However, she escaped with a ducking—not a very pleasant experience at this time of the year—and as she scrambled dripping ashore she was received with hearty cheers.

On Easter Monday a boy named Robert Kennard, of Westbrook, narrowly escaped death from suffocation at Margate. He had dug a deep hole in the sands, when a quantity of sand fell on and completely covered him. Police Constable Dering and others hastened to his assistance, but on digging him out it was found that he was unconscious, and suffering from concussion of the brain, and he was nearly suffocated. His face was black, and at first it was thought he was dead, his breath being imperceptible. Medical aid was procured, and he was conveyed home.

A painful event happened in the Wesleyan Chapel, York street, Todmorden, during a reunion meeting on Good Friday. Mr. William Wood, a member of the choir, was taking part in singing the hymn, 'God be with us till we meet again,' and when the last verse was reached he complained to a companion of feeling ill. Medical aid was summoned, but despite the doctor's efforts death took place in about an hour and a half afterwards. Apoplexy is supposed to be the cause of death. Mr. Wood was 47 years of age.

The other afternoon, as a bride and bridesmaids were being driven from Winton to the Punshon Memorial Church, Bournemouth, and when going down the steep Richmond hill, the driver momentarily lost control over the horse, and the carriage, colliding with the curbstone, was suddenly overturned, the whole party being thrown into the road. Beyond being covered with a little dust, no one was injured. The bride, quickly recovering her presence of mind, is reported to have exclaimed to her attendants, 'Come along, or else we shall be late,' and the party proceeded to walk to the church, where the wedding ceremony was gone through.

An unusual capture was made in the Trent at Stockwith, near Gainsborough. A young man, seeing a strange fish in difficulties at a shallow part of the river, near the mouth of the tributary Idle, obtained assistance and captured it with a boat hook. It was found to be a bottle-head whale, and to measure 14 feet in length. The bottle-head species rarely visits the English coasts. One measuring 22 feet in length was, however, taken a few years ago in the Severn, and is now honored by having its skeleton hung in the Bristol Museum. The present specimen is to go 'on tour' through some of the towns in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.

How free London has been from smallpox may be gathered from a remark by the Registrar-General in his annual summary, issued this week, showing that only one death was attributed to this disease in London during the whole of last year. With respect to this death, which was that of a person belonging to the sanitary area of St. George, Hanover square, no statement as to vaccination was, says the Registrar-General, made in the medical certificate. In 1893 there were 2,546 admissions to the principal smallpox hospitals of the metropolis, and 190 deaths. Last year the admissions numbered only five in a population of four and a half millions.

It has often been asserted that, in addition to its unromantic appearance, one of the disadvantages of a dress suit is that a gentleman attired in it may be mistaken for a waiter. But it may also happen that the latter has a grievance on the same subject. In the vestibule of a certain pretentious club situated in a side street off Leicester square, London, and notorious by reason of the impecuniosity of its frequenters, a smart waiter, attired in the orthodox claw-hammer coat, was found expressing deep emotion and annoyance in vigorous language. Asked by a comrade what had upset him, the irate knight of the napkin remarked—'Wild? I should think I am—and no wonder! Blessed if a visitor didn't mistake me for one of the members!'

About twelve months ago the Royal Agricultural Society, at the instance of the Prince of Wales, decided to exclude 'dubbed' birds from their show on the ground that dubbing was not only cruel but illegal. Several persons practicing dubbing have, in fact, been convicted of cruelty. The Poultry Club also decided to withhold its special prizes from shows which admitted dubbed birds. There was a great outcry on the part of a large number of game fanciers, and the Prince of Wales was appealed to to alter his decision, but he declined. The matter is coming up at the annual meeting of the Poultry Club next week on a motion for rescinding the resolution, and in anticipation of this the British Anti-Dubbing Association give reasons why the resolution should not be rescinded, 'dubbing' being illegal, an obstacle to correct breeding, and a cruel mutilation.

A nonagenarian named William Holland has died at Buckingham under very pathetic circumstances. A few weeks back he took an interesting part at a conference on old age pensions which was held in the Oddfellows' Hall of that town. After the Hon. Lionel Holland, M.P., who was present to give an exposition of his present bill on the subject, had spoken, discussion was invited, and Holland arose, saying he was 90 years of age, and had belonged to a sick benefit society for over 60 years. He announced, with evident pleasure, the fact that he had not during that whole period received one penny as sick pay; but, he remarked, he was getting on in years—(laughter)—and, though he did a little work even now, he hoped the old age pension scheme when brought into operation would confer some benefit upon him. Reports of the conference were published in the local papers, and the next day the old man, who was known as 'Shepherd Holland,' received a postal order for the amount of 10s from an anonymous donor, who sent the following sentiments with the enclosure: 'To Shepherd Holland. Brave old man! May you live to be 100!' After showing the gift to his friends, Holland proceeded up the town to cash the order. He was crossing a narrow roadway, when, two traps coming along in opposite directions, he became bewildered, and was knocked down. He was picked up unconscious, and after lingering for a fortnight, died. At the inquest the doctor who gave medical evidence spoke of the marvellous strength of the old man, and expressed the opinion that, but for the accident, Holland might have lived to be a centenarian. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

SCOTCH.

The Quarter miners, Dunipace (William Baird & Co.), have resolved to work only eight hours per day five days a week. Previously they were working ten, eleven and even twelve hours a day, when opportunity presented itself. The other miners in the district are expected to adopt the same policy. There has been no further attempt at union.

Following a custom established for some years, Easter Monday was observed in Glasgow as the spring holiday. Wet weather set in on Friday, and continued with little cessation till Monday morning; but despite the disagreable climatic conditions, many thousands of excursionists took advantage of the cheap travelling facilities to spend the week-end out of town.

Mr. William Gillespie, district superintendent of the Caledonian Railway Company at Perth, is about to retire, after having been connected with the railway service for more than fifty years. Mr. Gillespie was appointed to his present office in 1867, and prior to that time he held an appointment in the service of the company in Glasgow.

An engineman found on Easter Sunday morning the mutilated bodies of two men lying on Strathaven Branch Railway, about 220 yards above High Blantyre. The bodies were identified as those of two brothers, Robert and James Patrick, aged respectively twenty-nine and twenty-one, and residing at Dunn's Land, Udston Rows. Both were miners, and unmarried.

David Watson, ten years of age, son of David Watson, postman, residing in Thimble Row, Perth, succumbed on Saturday evening, April 1, last, to blood poisoning caused by an accident in the Episcopal school, Caledonian road, about a fortnight previously. It appears that the boy sat down on a piece of sharp-pointed slate pencil, and he died from the effects of the injuries sustained.

Elmbank Mills, Menstrie, which have long stood idle, are to be fitted up as a wood-carving factory. The mills have been purchased by a syndicate, of which Mr. Alexander McNab, of Middleton Kerse, Menstrie, is a member, and the intention is to have the new machinery fitted up immediately, so that work may commence in the course of the next three months. This will be the first factory of the kind in Scotland.

At Lockerbie Free Presbytery the other day the report presented on religion and morals, while noting a hopeful tone of spiritual life over the presbytery, lamented the apparently increasing Sabbath desecration by Sunday cycling, etc. These cyclists had little consideration for the feelings of those who wished to preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath, and coming mostly from outside the district, they had a baneful influence on the purity of home life.

On Saturday, April 1 last, Major-General Sir Archibald Hunter, C.B., Governor of Omdurman, was presented with the freedom of the Royal Burgh of Irvine. In his reply Sir Archibald said that regarding the recent attacks made upon the Sirdar concerning the wounded at Omdurman, he, as second in command, would have been the first to know of such order. It was against all rules of common sense to suppose that the Sirdar, who had to develop an under-populated country, would put any one to death unnecessarily.

On Easter Monday Sir William Henderson, Aberdeen, laid the foundation stone of the new Free Church at Rothes in presence of a large company. He said they were just about to have a union with the sister United Presbyterian Church, and he was looking forward to it as being of vast advantage to the whole religious life of Scotland and of the world. Professor Salmond, Aberdeen, also took part in the proceedings. The new church is being built from plans by Mr. Sutherland, Elgin. It is estimated to cost £2,200, of which £1,600 has been subscribed.

The United Presbyterian 'Record' for April contains the reports on the membership and finance of the Church for 1898. The membership reported is 197,476, distributed over 589 congregations and 35 home mission stations with sealing ordinances. Nine new congregations have been added to the synod's roll, but three have been removed from it by union with other congregations. There is an increase of 1,845 communicants, as against a gain of 1,168 for 1897. Admissions to membership for the first time numbered 7,473, and 3,430 were removed by death.

At the graduation ceremony at St. Andrew's Principal Donaldson said he was sorry to find that there was still some misapprehension among the public as to the honorary degrees. There were persons who imagined that they could be got by applying for them and paying for them. For such degrees there was no fee, and it was distinctly laid down in the ordinance on honorary degrees 'that the committee shall not entertain applications from or on behalf of persons desirous of receiving the degree.' The university did their best to bestow the degrees wisely. The degree of LL.D. was conferred only on those who had distinguished themselves by work done in literature, science, philosophy, or law.

Mr. James R. Adam, formerly of Dundee, one of the missionaries of the China Inland Mission, in writing to Mr. William Stewart, Dundee Y.M.C.A., regarding the results of the investigations in connection with the murder of Mr. William Fleming, a brother missionary, and late of Broughty Ferry, reports that as a result of these the chief murderers have been beheaded. Thousands went outside the city to see the sight, but Mr. Adam was the only foreigner there. Several Chinese officials, including a prefect, three district magistrates, and three military officials are to be degraded and punished, some of them being banished. Three of the gentry are to have their degrees taken away. The chief plotter has fled, and his house and lands are confiscated, and a reward of 500 taels (about £50) is offered for his arrest. Proclamations have been issued in favor of the missionaries. A piece of land is to be bought and given as a burial-place for the deceased missionary, and an indemnity of about two thousand pounds is to be paid to the parents whose son was so cruelly murdered.

Two young men belonging to Fife narrowly escaped from gas poisoning on Easter Sunday in a temperance hotel in Glasgow. They engaged a room on the Saturday night in Barford's, Brunswick street, and after spending the evening at a theatre retired about eleven o'clock. As they had not appeared by noon on Sunday one of the hotel maids knocked at their door, and, receiving no answer to repeated calls, she informed the 'boots,' who, hearing the sound of heavy breathing, forced an entrance to the apartment. He found the atmosphere heavily impregnated with gas, and the two young men lying unconscious. Medical aid was summoned, and after Dr. Fortune, casualty surgeon for the central district, had treated them by artificial respiration, the men were removed to the Royal Infirmary. Late in the afternoon they recovered consciousness, and gave their names and addresses as James Currie, aged twenty-four, miner, 16 Main street, Lochgelly, and Andrew Arskin, aged twenty-five, joiner, 39 Chapel street, Lochgelly. On examination it was found that the tap of the gas bracket, on which there was not a stop, had been accidentally opened after the light was put out.

IRISH.

The interest in the lands of Mongfune containing 17 Irish acres, and held for an unexpired term of 31 years, was recently put up for sale at Limerick by Mr. William M. Fitt. After a keen competition Mr. Patrick Lorigan was declared the purchaser for £375.

A farmer named Owen Nugent, who resided all his life on his farm in the townland of Donarvy, near Newry, died at the advanced age of 102 years. The deceased enjoyed the best of health all his life, and was only a few days ill before his demise. His wife survives him, and is now in her one hundredth year. She is hale and hearty and able to go about.

A bundle of documents recently dredged up by the Milford Haven trawler 'Bournemouth,' near Carlingford Lough, is now believed to consist of office copies of certain cases tried in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland. The papers are very much damaged by saturation, but some are intact.

The other evening the Rev. T. A. Finlay, S. J. when cycling from Clongowes Wood College to Dublin, met with a rather nasty accident. It appears that when passing a lamp-post at Kilmainham, he looked at his watch, and, just at that moment his machine came into collision with a large stone, and he was thrown to the ground on his face and rendered unconscious for some time. A car was at once procured by Mr. R. A. Anderson, who had been cycling in company with Father Finlay, and the reverend gentleman was removed to University College, Stephen's green, where he was attended by Dr. Cox. His injuries consist of shock and some slight cuts and bruises.

A sad fatal street accident occurred the other day at Drogheda by which Mr. Daniel McGowan, foreman cutter in Messrs. Thomas Brady & Sons' establishment, was killed. Deceased was crossing Shop street, near St. Mary's Bridge, when a hackney car, driven by a man named Cullen, dashed violently against him, the point of the shaft striking him in the temple, knocking him down, and the wheel crossing his chest. He was immediately lifted up, and helped into the 'Independent' Office, where a priest and a doctor attended to the dying man. Death ensued in a few moments. The driver of the car was arrested by the police.

The Constabulary on Easter Monday lodged in Birr Bridewell a farmer, named Michael Keane, of Ballyduff, who was arrested on his former farm, under circumstances that created a sensation in the neighborhood. Keane had been evicted at the suit of his brother-in-law, who lent money that was not repaid. This man, Kelly, took over possession, and secured the premises, but on returning found they had been forcibly opened, and Keane inside preparing his dinner. For retaking possession Keane was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor by Judge Curran, the sentence to be deferred if peaceable possession were given up. Keane agreed, but on the previous Saturday he, it is alleged, appeared at the farm in an infuriated state and armed with a four-pronged pitchfork. He dashed into the house like a madman, and appeared to have lost his reason. The inmates fortunately saw him approaching, and had time to conceal themselves. Some of them that he detected escaping he followed, but they outdistanced him in the race for their lives. He next turned his attention to the implements, and these he upset and smashed. With his pitchfork he wildly slashed about, drove all the live stock off the farm, broke everything within his reach, and then, when the police arrived, offered a determined resistance. He was disarmed and overpowered, and will now be sent to Tullamore Jail to put in the six months' sentence already passed on him, at the expiry of which he will be called on to plead to a series of serious charges in connection with his extraordinary conduct on Saturday. It is believed that the man is insane.

FRENCH FAITH IN BRITISH HONESTY.

A story is being told, for the accuracy of which we cannot vouch, but which is probably true, and which illustrates the implicit confidence of the Continent in British fairness. Some merchants of Havre recently satisfied themselves that France and England would come to blows over Fashoda, and believed that in this case Havre would be the first place exposed to bombardment. They cast about, therefore, for ways of protecting their goods, and finally decided to insure them at Lloyd's, feeling assured that whatever the law, British underwriters would pay for goods upon which they had accepted risks. That is as good a testimony to British probity as the conduct of the Afridis, who when ready to revolt against white rule sent their women into Peshawur to be taken care of, is to British humanity. We believe that whenever war is probable on the Continent masses of money are invested in London, and that many of the great bankers could tell strange stories of the reckless confidence placed by enemies in British firms. Yet the very same men are not certain that the British Treasury is not spending secret-service money in promoting the Dreyfus agitation.—London 'Spectator.'

CHILDREN DRINK ON THE RHINE.

Bonn on the Rhine has been investigating liquor drinking habits of its small children. Out of two hundred and forty-seven children of the age of seven and eight years in the primary schools, there was not one who had not tasted beer or wine and about one-quarter of them had tasted brandy. Beer or wine was drunk regularly every day by one-quarter of them; 8 percent received a daily glass of cognac from their parents to make them strong, and sixteen percent would not drink milk because they said 'it had no taste.'—'Dominion Presbyterian.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

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Providing this coupon is CUT OUT and sent to us with an order for 12 pkts. for 25c (postal note or silver), we will include 1 pkt. New Snowdrift Pinks. Price 15 cents—Free of charge to 'Witness' subscribers.



No. 25—ASTER.

VEGETABLES.
(Order by Number).
1—Beet, Eclipse, Round.
2—Beet, Egyptian, Flat-round.
3—Cabbage, Winningstadt.
4—Cabbage, Fottler's Brunswick.
5—Carrot, half-long, Danvers Scarlet.
6—Carrot, Oxheart or Guarande
7—Cucumber, Chicago Pickling.
8—Cucumber, Long Green.
9—Celery, Golden, self-Blanching.
10—Herbs, Sage.
11—Herbs, Savory.
12—Herbs, Marjoram.
13—Lettuce, Nonpareil (Cabbage.)
14—Lettuce, Denver Market (Curled)
15—Musk Melon, Extra Early Nutmeg.
16—Water Melon, Early Canada.
17—Onion, Large Red, Wethersfield
18—Onion, Yellow Globe, Danvers.
19—Parsnip, Hollow Crown.
20—Radish, French Breakfast.
21—Radish, Rosy Gem, White Tipped
22—Squash, Hubbard.
23—Tomato, Extra Early Atlantic.
24—Tomato, Dwarf Champion.

FLOWERS.
25—Asters, Mixed.
26—Mignonette, Sweet.
27—Pansy, Mixed.
28—Petunias, Mixed.
29—Nasturtiums, Tall Mixed.
30—Sweet Peas, Fine Mixed.
31—Wild Flower, Garden Mixed.

WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.



A Point or Two

A thing that is worth doing at all is worth doing well—you will agree to that. When you use Church's cold water Alabastine for the walls and ceilings of your rooms, you use an absolutely permanent and sanitary wall coating that cannot decay, rub off, or scale. Any kalsomine will decay on the wall because it depends upon glue to hold it to the surface—Alabastine (never sold in bulk) goes through a process of "setting" on the wall and grows harder with age. There are 16 beautiful tints (and white) to choose from.

Your dealer will show you the card when you ask him for Church's

Alabastine

For sale by paint dealers everywhere

Free, to anyone who will mention this paper, a 45-page book "The Decorator's Aid." It gives valuable information about wall and ceiling decorating.

The Alabastine Co., Limited, Paris, Ont.

A CHANGE

For Machinists, Newspaper proprietors and Manufacturers, if they will study carefully the undermentioned list of articles for sale:

IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face	Bore.
3	5¾ in.	2¾ in.	1⅝ in.
1	12 in.	3½ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1¼ in.
1	14 in.	12 in.	17-16 in.
1	13½ in.	6¾ in.	115-16 in.
1	13¾ in.	3¾ in.	1½ in.
1	15½ in.	7¾ in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	4 in.	1⅝ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	115-16 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	115-16 in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	115-16 in.
4	18 in.	8¾ in.	23-16 in

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	16¾ in.	10 in.	115-16 in.
1	24 in.	4½ in.	27-16 in.
1	10 in.	4 in.	27-16 bushed to 1⅝ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	2⅞ in. " 1⅞ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	exceeds 14 in.	to 6½ in.	27-16 in. bore.
1	"	6 in. to 4 in.	1¼ in. in bore.
1	"	4 in. to 4 in.	1⅛ in. in bore.

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

	Diameter.	Face.
1	30 in	6 in. face.
1	19 in	6 in. face.
1	20 in.	5 in. face.
1	15 in.	9 in. face.

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One Attachment Folder for extra fold. Mailing.
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These machines will cut, fold and paste, and will be sold for $100 each.
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is called to a very much admired photogravure of His Excellency

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two copies of which we will be pleased to send to every one sending us a three-cent stamp to pay for tubing and mailing only. The only condition is that the picture be hung up in some conspicuous place in the home, shop or office. Below the portrait of Lord Minto is a 'Witness' announcement which will help our subscribers introduce the 'Witness' to their friends.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Canada's Greatest Seed House

(1 lb) STEELE, BRIGGS' "JUMBO" SWEDE TURNIP.



A GOOD **TURNIP** CROP Means Well-Fed Stock

GROWERS' FAVORITES:

STEELE, BRIGGS' **"JUMBO" Swede**

Grows handsome, tankard-shaped roots, of a purplish-crimson color above ground, yellow beneath; stands well out of ground, **grows roots of giant size. Price** (post-paid) ¼ lb., 10c.; ½ lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 24c.; for 5-lb. lots and over, 21c. lb.

STEELE, BRIGGS' **"SELECTED" Swede**

For over ten years the favorite with best growers; even, handsome shape and a great cropper. Many tons of seed are required annually to supply the demand for this fine variety. **Price** (post-paid) ¼ lb., 10c.; ½ lb., 15c.; lb., 24c.; for 5 lb. lots and over, 21c. lb.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Steele, Briggs' **"Jumbo"** and **"Selected"** Swedes are **sold in sealed packages only** (¼ lb. and 1 lb.) as shown in accompanying illustrations always bearing their name.

STEELE, BRIGGS'
EXTRA SELECT TURNIP SEEDS
SOLD BY CAREFUL MERCHANTS **ASK FOR THEM**



FORCIBLE POINTERS Whatever crop you grow, success or failure is largely governed by the seed used. **Successful growers always use the best seeds obtainable.** All seeds have a value, which varies according to the care and selection of stock in producing them; indifferently grown seeds cost less to produce and permit of being sold at like low, "cheap" prices—**Like produces like.** The labor necessary to grow a crop with "cheap" seed is the same as when using the best seed—**then why incur unnecessary risk by using "cheap" seeds?**

THE BEST CROPS ARE GROWN FROM
... Steele, Briggs' Seeds ...
BE SURE THAT YOU GET THEM WHEN BUYING



ENSILAGE CORN

LARGEST STOCKS OF BEST KNOWN VARIETIES

Mammoth Cuban Yellow Dent Corn The heaviest ear producing variety, with a favorable season has yielded 3½ tons of ears per acre, and ripens in most parts of Ontario. Price, ½ bush., 45c.; bush., 85c.; 2 bush. and over, 80c. bush.; bags, 15c. each.

EARLY HURON YELLOW DENT CORN

One of the earliest dent varieties in cultivation, a strong grower, stalks and ears of good size, small cob with deep grain, productive. Price, ½ bush., 50c.; bush., 90c.; 2 bush. and over, 85c. a bush.; bags, 15c. each.

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First Prize VEGETABLES and FLOWERS GROWN FROM **Steele, Briggs' Seeds**

You can get Steele, Briggs' Famous Garden and Flower Seeds from your Resident Merchant, or send for them direct. THE BEST SEEDS THAT GROW.

FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF
Newest & Best Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Flowering Roots, Vines, Roses, Small Fruits, etc. SEE OUR CATALOGUE..

If you have not received one, send your name and it will be MAILED FREE. Mention this paper. When ordering, please send money by Express Money Order, Postal Note or Registered Letter. All orders receive best care.

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co. LIMITED Toronto, Ont.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Many farmers make a specialty of growing grain for seed and are able to dispose of the product at a good profit if only they can guarantee clean seed, which they cannot do unless special attention as to the kind and quality of the seed sown is given.

A good way to select seed is to spread it on a sheet of white paper and by the aid of an ordinary magnifying glass closely inspect it. Seed should be of the same uniform size and color and should be plump. Old seed is usually darker in tint, often insect eaten and consequently has lost some of its form and vigor.

A good way to examine seed is with a small magnifying glass. With this instrument the outside characteristics of the seeds, such as the size, color and broken grains, can easily be detected, and if there is a very large proportion of these inferior seeds the whole lot should be discarded and a better quality substituted. In no case should small or undeveloped seeds be sown.

To make fence posts more durable take boiled linseed oil, stir in pulverized coal to the consistency of paint, and give the post one or two thick coatings. Coal tar, thickened with pulverized coal, will also answer, but it will be better to first use the linseed oil and then the coal tar. Apply both mixtures warm. The object is to protect the posts against water.

Mixtures of peas and oats for soiling and for hay have been found very satisfactory. The general plan is to sow the peas at the rate of about one bushel and one peck per acre on unbroken ground, ploughing them under to a depth of about four inches. Give the field no further treatment for a week and then sow on oats at the rate of a bushel and a half per acre, and harrow until the seed is well covered and the surface thoroughly pulverized.

To prepare a field and get it into a perfect state of tillage and then sow it with an inferior quality of seed is simply an absurd policy to follow. Yet there are many farmers guilty of just such practices as this, and if when harvest approaches the crop is a failure they wonder what is the matter. In rearing cattle or any other kind of stock, good feeding and good breeding must go hand in hand. And so with growing grain, good seeding or providing good seed and good tillage and cultivation must go hand in hand.

If it is thought best to sow grass or clover seed with oats, use a very light seeding of oats, say a bushel or one and a half bushels per acre, and a heavy seeding of grass and clover seed. Many people object to using oats as a nurse crop for grasses and clover, claiming that the heavy leafage of oats will smother out the grass plants. This, however, is not true if the seeding of oats is light, and it is the experience of many of our best farmers that during the dry season no method is so effective in securing a catch of grass as seeding with oats.

Sow as early in spring as practicable. That is, the sooner this work is out of the way the better, but it must be remembered that after the oats are on the ground and are sprouting or just about to sprout, the germ is very easily killed by cold weather and consequently it is better to wait until all danger of freezing is over. If the soil is very light and open, it may be well to roll the ground and follow the roller with a slant-toothed harrow, which will form a dust mulch and prevent excessive evaporation. This, however, is not often necessary.

The low price of clover seed at the present time may well be taken advantage of by farmers, and liberal seeding should be the rule. It will pay well to sow clover with all grain crops, even if it has to be ploughed down next fall, since the clover seed can be sown with the grain without extra labor, and the cost of growing it is only that of the seed, which at present prices is only about seventy-five cents per acre. It will furnish some pasture for stock, and will more than pay for itself as a fertilizer when ploughed down.

In regard to growing grasses, I will say that we have only had one miss catch of seeds in fifteen years, and that was seeded with wheat after turnips, and ploughed deeply. Since then we never plough turnips, but simply cultivate, and have found that the more solid land is the better catch of seeds. We use no other grasses and clovers except red clover, timothy, and a little alsike, and get best catches after spring wheat or Banner oats—stiff strawed. We sow seeds after the drill, and harrow after with light harrows. I do not like to harrow or roll after seeds have sprouted, but have done it without injury.

We have already called attention to the benefit to be derived from rolling winter wheat in the spring, especially in a spring like this, following a hard winter. If all the growers of winter wheat in the sections of country where it is, or will be, badly heaved, and to all appearances dead, would roll their wheat this spring as soon as the ground will permit, Secretary Stone, of the Chicago Board of Trade, says it would be worth a hundred million dollars to them. As an instance of what rolling will do to apparently dead wheat, we cite the following, which occurred in Michigan a few years ago. One farmer rolled his whole farm. His neighbors laughed at him for wasting time and labor on dead wheat. His crop turned out thirty-two bushels per acre on the average for his whole farm. The yield of his neighbors' farms in no case exceeded ten bushels for a single acre, and many acres were not cut at all. He was happy enough to laugh at his good fortune, and is an earnest advocate of rolling winter wheat in the spring.

WHY ARBOR DAY SHOULD BE OBSERVED.

Never has the necessity for systematic planting of trees been more thoroughly understood than at present. State and local forestry associations have investigated the problem, and their presentation of the case has aroused much interest. In most parts of the United States the planting of trees on Arbor Day, usually fixed by the governors of the states, some time near the middle of April, is doing much to build up a wholesome sentiment regarding forestry. This is made still more effective by the observance of Arbor Day in the public schools, by the presentation of a suitable programme. If children are taught early to respect a tree they will ever after be interested in them. And, indeed, the ornamentation of school yards is an important problem which has not only been neglected on the prairies, but in the wooded portions of the eastern and middle states the school houses often stand on lots devoid of trees or shrubs. The present condition can be improved only by creating a sentiment in favor of tree planting. School teachers are deeply interested and they can assist by preparing an Arbor Day programme, to be presented by the pupils. The planting of several trees should be a part of the exercises. To these ceremonies all the parents should be invited, and all the friends of the school. Another item which should not be forgotten on Arbor Day or some time during the spring planting period, is the utilization for tree plantations of waste spots about the farm. Difficult or inaccessible corners cut off by open ditches or creeks, rocky plats not capable of producing annual crops, sandy wastes where deep-rooted trees, once established, will grow, should all be planted to some kind of trees, as they will be valuable later for fencing material, fuel or shelter.

GARDEN GATHERINGS.

When immature seed is sown the tendency is to produce an earlier and more prolific product, as has frequently been done with tomatoes, but this is carried out at the expense of the ultimate vitality of the stock.

The garden should be ploughed in the spring as soon as the ground is warm enough, and pulverized till free from lumps. Do not plough when too wet as it causes clods. Mark out in rows in order to cultivate with horse; plants should also be hoed.

Farmers should make it an object to have a good garden, one that will supply the family with choice, fresh vegetables from early in the spring until frost. The health of the family will be better. And living expenses less as the vegetables take the place of less wholesome food, that would otherwise have to be bought with products of the farm.

For early cabbage and tomatoes, the seed should be sown in boxes, and when large enough to transplant put into pasteboard boxes, and these put into the ground. The damp earth will soon rot the pasteboard. So it will not hinder the growth of the plants, for later use the seeds may be sown out of doors, in a small bed by themselves, and when the garden is put in good shape may be put in their proper places.

To distribute shrubs singly through a lawn is a mistake. Commonly the effect is bad; the labor of cultivating a space about each shrub is so great that it is rarely continued. A large bed or group of shrubs can be better and more easily cared for; while a single shrub is often interesting for a brief period, a group of shrubs is interesting for months together. If a considerable variety is planted there will be continuous bloom during the season of growth. While the foliage lasts plants with golden or purple foliage give a continuous effect.

If you want a rhubarb bed that will last, dig a trench 18 inches wide and two feet deep, nearly filling same with well-rotted manure. Get what is commonly known as the Medium or Wine plant, and set it in the trench with sufficient soil for the bed and covering. Do not let it produce over one seed stalk to each root and that not oftener than once in four years. This much seeding seems to improve the stalks after the following year, but if more is allowed the roots will soon decay. A neighbor set his rhubarb 18 years ago, and it is fine every season. The above was his plan. Small roots of horseradish set out top end up, will produce large, solid roots the next spring, never set more than will be used, as the second season's crop will be tough and hollow.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

While the farmer who is not a horseman cannot produce breeders, and should let fast horses alone, he has certain advantages as a horse producer that ought to be recognized, and that ought to shape his course.

In some German experiments in feeding the diffusion residue from the sugar factory, it was shown that this was more favorable to the production of milk than sugar beets themselves. The cows increased in live weight and in the production of milk at the same time.

How often do we see the brood mare on the average Ontario farm a subject of neglect and careless, if not injurious, treatment. Horse-breeders who expect to raise good horses by such methods have evidently missed their calling. Good horses cannot be raised except by giving the brood mare the best of care and attention.

It is much easier to run a bunch of cattle down hill than grade up. To keep up the standard of quality requires persistent attention, especially under the existing conditions on the range, where indiscriminate breeding is difficult to avoid, and where the profits of the business are measured by the absence of cost in production.

From the time a colt is born till it reaches maturity it should receive such treatment in the way of care and feed that will make it grow and develop into the highest type of horse. Of course good breeding and good treatment go hand in hand; but to neglect one or the other is only to court failure and get very unsatisfactory results.

In all probability a very few years will see the end of the large cattle range in the Western States. The rapid influx of settlers, and the advance in agriculture seem to be responsible for the change that is gradually coming over the west. It is likely that cattle-rearing on a large scale will be carried on, but the cattle will be confined in a smaller area and fed.

On a farm of moderate size I have at least one span of geldings that are always ready for any kind of work; but it is expensive to keep a horse a year for what he can do during the working season, and I have found breeding mares entirely satisfactory and far cheaper. Besides, one can afford a surplus of this kind of horse power which is frequently almost a necessity for a limited time.

To-day the condition is this: There are only a few good horses; good horses are high and are becoming scarcer and scarcer, and the prices are mounting higher and higher, but what is more important still we are almost destitute of good stallions with which to raise more. The penalty for failing to comply with the simple inalienable laws of nature that pertain to breeding is that we will have to continue to put our hands in our pockets and pay high prices for imported horses.

Young lambs that have lost their mothers, and cannot be put to suckle other ewes, must be fed with cow's milk until they are three or four months old. The milk should be newly drawn from the cow, or warmed to the same degree of heat as new milk. It may be fed to them through rubber teats similar to those used for infants. These can be got at any drug store. When about three to four weeks old the lambs will begin to nibble nice green hay, crushed oats, bran or finely-ground linseed cake, which they should receive. When grass is ready there will be no difficulty, but the above foods may advantageously be continued for some time thereafter.

The plan that we have adopted with ewes that rejected their lambs is to put the ewe in stocks for a few days in a small pen where the lambs may be kept close to her. Drive down two round, smooth stakes firmly, about five inches apart. Put the ewe's head through, and tie a rope across near the floor and another at the top of the stakes, holding them close enough that she cannot extricate her head. This need not interfere with her comfort, but it will give the lambs a show. It is claimed a good plan to cut off the lambs' tails, and allow the blood of the favorite lamb to fall on the back of the other one. It is also recommended to tie a dog in the pen with the ewe and lambs, which will cause her to protect her family and thus gain an affection for both of them.

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.]

TYPWRITER RIBBONS.

J.H.M.—Can you give a recipe for renewing typewriter ribbons which are dried up, but are otherwise in good condition? Ans.—Travelling agents from time to time sell recipes for this purpose. But it hardly pays to renew typewriter ribbons as they last from six to nine months and if bought by the dozen, cost but 75c each. Single ribbons, $1.00. Order from Messrs. Morton, Phillips & Co., 1755 Notre Dame street, Montreal; or from Messrs. E. Gunning & Co., corner Barrington and Jacob streets, Halifax, N.S.

1900 OR 1901.

J.W., Pugwash, N.S.—Will the nineteenth century, end on Jan. 1, 1900, or Jan. 1, 1901? Ans.—It will end on Dec. 31, 1899, on the last hour of the last day of this year. As the year 1800 began this century so the year 1900 will begin the next. The same question and accompaying confusion occurs with regard to the ending of the century before the beginning of the Christian Era. Astronomers reckon the year immediately preceding the alleged time of the birth of Christ by 0. Chronologists call it the year 1 B.C. Thus a discrepancy of a year exists between astronomical and chronological records.

COAL ON FREE GRANT LANDS.

C. McK., Rossport, Ont.—Does the Government of Ontario allow the holder of free grant land to mine coal found upon it? Ans.—Section 4 of the General Provisions of the Mining Act of 1892 (Ontario), states that 'All ores and minerals mined, wrought or taken from lands granted, leased or sold, by the Crown, on and after May 4, 1891, shall be subject to a royalty for the Crown.' Royalties for silver, copper, nickel and iron ore are specified. The royalties for other minerals are not specified, but it is provided that they are not to amount to more than three percent, the rate to be fixed by the government. Coal then would pay three percent royalty calculated on its value when taken from the ground. The same Mining Act of 1892 provides that all minerals found upon lands bought from the government before May 4, 1891, shall be free from any royalty. But minerals found upon free grant lands devised before May 4, 1891, are subject to the regulations in force before the passage of the Act of 1892.

IS DYNAMITE A POISON?

Old 'Witness' Reader, Restigouche, N.B.—1. Is dynamite a poison? 2. What is it made up of? 3. Would dynamite dropped in a well poison the water? Ans.—1, 2 and 3. Dynamite when used in the form of nitro-glycerine in the proportion of one part to a hundred, is used as a tonic for heart troubles. Dynamite as generally used is composed partly of sand and partly of nitroglycerine. The sand would be harmless, and unless a very large number of cartridges were dropped in the well, say enough to distil a cupful of nitroglycerine, to 40 gallons of water, no appreciable effects would be produced. If your well contains four feet of water the upper two feet would be quite safe to use, and even the lower two feet unless a very large quantity of dynamite has been spilled. If the cartridges were in good order none of the nitro-glycerine would leak out. But if the dynamite is in cartridge form it should be removed in a careful manner. A small quantity of dynamite free and unenclosed, say a cupful, would produce no effect in an ordinary well of say four feet of water. But cartridges, if left intact, would be liable to explode if carelessly handled, perhaps months from this date.

PRESBYTERIAN DIRECTORY OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

X.Y.Z.—The Presbyterian Church of Canada says it is preparing a liturgy or directory of public worship. Is it intended to aid ministers or congregations? How far has the movement progressed? What is the proper course to take in opposition to the scheme? Ans.—The General Assembly at its last sitting reappointed the committee on worship with the Rev. Prof. Ross, D.D., as convener, and since then a pamphlet has been issued with the sanction of the committee embodying the views of a number of the prominent members of the Church on the subject. This pamphlet is being freely circulated so that the people may be in a position to discuss the question intelligently. A great deal of misapprehension exists in the minds of some as to the nature of this movement. It is not intended to introduce ritualism into the Church, but is more in the direction of an aid to ministers in the preparation of the devotional parts of the service and thus give the people more interest in the service. The William Drysdale Co. issue pamphlets at 15c each; eight copies for one dollar.

A BLACK AND WHITE ARTIST.

H.M.A.—I wish you would be kind enough to insert in the columns of your next weekly issue what the chances of an artist in black and white are for earning a livelihood. Please state some of the values or salaries paid successful men in this line. I send some of my sketches which I wish you would look at and tell me your opinion as to my ability and the advisability of cultivating the same. Each subject has been done twice—perfectly freehand. I have had no tuition whatever except that obtained in a public school course. Have been practicing about an hour a day for a year. The number of faces I have attempted to do does not exceed twenty. I got in the hour in the evenings after working at my trade—printing. Ans.—The chances of a black and white artist to earn a living are very good if he is a man of ability; if he can reach the top of his profession, he can command almost any salary; but 'the woods are full' of poor and indifferent artists of all kinds, and these can earn barely enough to eke out a miserable existence. It is always an unthankful task to criticize work such as yours, because you must necessarily believe it has some merit, or you would not ask for an opinion upon it, and when we have to tell you, in all truth and real kindness, judging by the specimens you send us, that it will take years of study and practice before you can hope to make a living as an artist, we are afraid that you will not thank us. Your present work is so very elementary that any detailed criticism of it would be useless, and it gives no promise for the future. At the same time, if you wish to continue to practice for your own pleasure, we would advise you to stick to outline for a long time to come. You should draw hands and ears and eyes and noses, etc., from good models, and also from the life, and, if you can, attend a life class later on, or practice from the cast. A treatise on the human figure will assist you, with plenty of diagrams, as a knowledge of anatomy is absolutely essential to the artist. When you can draw the people around you with some degree of likeness, you will have made an advance, but, even then, you will have a long road before you. Correct drawing is essential, but there are thousands of men who can draw correctly and

cannot make a living; character, individuality, even genius are necessary nowadays for success.

MEASURING LIVE CATTLE.

A Constant Reader.—What is the rule to find the weight of a steer by measurement, as I have some and have not got a scale large enough to weigh them on and would like to know about what they will weigh. I have measured one of them which measures as follows:—Girth, 5 feet 11 inches; length, 6 feet 2 inches from root of horns to root of tail, the head being held on level with the straight of back. 2. Is this the measurement required to find weight? 3. If so what will the weight of that one be by measurement. The above steer will be two years old on April 21; is in good condition, has had no grain during winter, has been fed hay all the time about three parts clover and one part timothy.; the condition is fully equal to leaving grass last fall or rather better. 4. Will there be any difference between such steers, and stall fed ones with grain until fat; if so, about how much? Ans.—The rule given in the 'American Stock Doctor' is: 'Find the superficial feet of the body of the animal by multiplying the girth, behind the shoulder-blade by the length from the forepart of the shoulder-blade to the root of the tail.' For cattle grass-fed the following is given as the weight per superficial foot: 'When the girth is less than three feet, multiply the superficial area by eleven pounds. When the girth is from three to five feet, multiply by sixteen pounds, when the girth is from five to seven feet, multiply by twenty-three pounds, when the girth is from seven to nine feet, multiply by thirty-one pounds.' By this rule your steer that girths about six feet and measures five feet from the forepart of the shoulder-blade to the root of the tail would have a superficial measurement of about thirty feet. Thirty multiplied by twenty-three is equal to 690 pounds which is less than three-quarters of the actual weight of your steer. A more correct rule is to find the superficial area as before and square this area in feet and the product will be the number of pounds live weight in a grass-fed steer. A stall-fed animal should have from five to ten percent additional added. By this rule your steer with a superficial area of thirty feet, which multiplied by itself gives 900 pounds as his weight grass fed, or from 950 to 1,000 pounds weight of stall-fed. No rule for measuring fat cattle can be given that will suit all cases and none of them is equal to good guessing. Drovers are generally experts at guessing the weight of live cattle as they see so many of them when weighed, but drovers, when they come to a farmer's stable to buy steers, always guess the weight at considerably lower than the actual figures, while the farmer almost always puts it at considerable more than it should be. By taking a mean between the drover's and the farmer's guesses, a pretty correct estimate would be reached. 2. No. 3. 1,000 lbs. 4. Yes, from five to ten percent.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

J.W., Pugwash, N.S.—1. What is the exact date of the birth of Christ? 2. When was the Christian Chronology adopted? Ans.—1 and 2. The year 4 B.C. is now considered the most probable period during which the birth of Christ took place. It can be arrived at by computation, beginning from the death of Herod. Now there was an eclipse of the moon on March 12, 4 B.C., on which night Herod ordered some Jewish rabbis to be burnt for urging their people to destroy his golden eagle. Herod is known to have been dead before the Passover, which took place on April 12, 4 B.C. Christ was then born before February of 4 B.C. The day and month of Christ's nativity cannot, however, be fixed. Our present era was fixed by a Scythian, one Dionysius Exiguus, 525 A.D. This man was an abbot at Rome. The date is now thought to be erroneous by at least three years. The day of the month now observed, Dec. 25, was adopted by St. Jerome, St. Augustine, Orosius, and Sulpicius Severius, and in the East by Gregory of Nyssa, and St. Chrysostom. The early fathers, however, were, strange to say, as uncertain of the precise date as we are at the present time. Almost very month in the year has been credited with the birth of Christ. The Christian Chronology was adopted by Italy during the fifth century, by Gaul (France) in the eighth, by England in the eighth. Even after the legal adoption of the Christian Era in Europe various other methods of computation of time were employed, national, local and ecclesiastical. Before the legalization of the Christian Era, the Roman Chronology, dating from the foundation of Rome, say 743 or 748 B.C., was in use throughout Europe to a great extent. The Greeks reckoned from 776 B.C., in which year Coræbus was the victor in the Olympic games. Hence this system of chronology was called Olympic, and its periods of four years each, called Olympiads. Among the principal modern works on chronology are 'Annales veteris et Novi Testamenti,' by Archbishop Ussher; this is the chronology used in the Bible (authorized version). This work was published in 1650 A.D. 'The Chronology of History,' by Sir Harris Nicholas, 1833; and the Encyclopedia of Chronology (1872) by B. B. Woodward and W. L. R. Cates. The dates of the Christian year in the calendars of the Roman and Anglican churches are not as a rule the anniversaries of the events commemorated, but are mere approximations.

CONCERNING TIDES AND RAINBOWS.

M.H.M.—1. Does the earth's crust bulge out and recede in unison with the rise and fall of the tides? Or is the motion confined to the water? 2. Is there not a tidal wave round the globe? 3. G.A.S.—Why is a rainbow a sign of bad weather in the morning, and of good weather in the evening? 4. C.T.R., Great Shenogue.—Did rainbows exist before the deluge? Ans.—1. The earth's crust being elastic to a small degree, there may be some slight contraction and expansion caused by the alternate flow and ebb of the tides. Such a movement in the earth's solid parts would, however, be occasioned not by the attraction of the moon directly, but by the motion of the water upon which the moon acts directly. The action of the tides was a great puzzle to philosophers of ancient times, and so they spoke of them as 'the tomb of human curiosity.' They, indeed, noticed the connection between the diurnal motion of the moon, and the ebb and flow of the ocean; but whether the moon affected the water, or the water the moon, or whether the coincidence was merely by chance, remained a mystery until Newton, by his discovery and explanation of the law of gravitation, supplied a clue to the solution of the puzzle. The tides are caused chiefly by the moon, but partly also by the attraction of the sun. The moon draws the water away from the earth, on the side of the earth nearest to it, and at the same time by its general attraction of the whole mass of the planet, draws the earth away from the water on the more remote side. The result is a swelling of the sea on both sides of the globe, with corresponding depressions between. The sun, though so many times larger than the moon, yet exercises a much smaller influence in the motion of the tides, because of its greater distance from the earth. It in fact exerts a force equal to about two-fifths (forty percent) of that of the moon. When the forces of the sun and moon act together, as they do at new and full moon, the ebb and flow are much increased, and produce what are called 'spring tides.' When, however, they act against each other, as they do when the moon is in her first and third quarters, the ebb and flow of the water is much smaller, and produces 'neap tides.' The moon's distance from the earth is, roughly speaking, over 240,000 miles. The moon, however, during her revolution round the earth once in every four weeks, does not keep a uniform distance away. At one time approaching 26,000 miles nearer, and thus exercising a greater amount of attraction. The sun, also, in its elliptic is nearer the earth in January than in July, so that the solar tide is higher in winter than in summer. If the sun and moon should happen to act in concert, when both were in the nearest possible position to our earth, a disastrously high tide would be the result. In February, 1881, an approach to such a combination produced destructive floods in Great Britain. The highest tides occur in the British Channel, England, and in the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In both bodies of water spring tides sometimes reach a height of over seventy feet, and in bays or rivers, communicating with the sea, tidal waves or 'bores,' are created. The average rise and fall of the tide is, however, only three feet, the world over. Prof. Ball believes that at the Creation, the moon was only about one-sixth of its present distance from the earth, in which case its tidal force would have been 216 times greater than at present, and instead of an average tide of three feet, one of 648 feet would have been produced. Such a tide would have much greater effect in changing the features of the land than have the present ones. Yet even they have produced considerable changes. It is supposed that the moon once revolved around the earth in three hours, instead of twenty-four. Although the moon sets the tides in motion, it is with energy supplied by the earth's rotation that they do their work. The earth's energy is being gradually withdrawn; it turns more slowly upon its axis, and so the day is lengthened, but too slowly to be perceptible. Only a fraction of a second, it is said, in a thousand years. If this lengthening process continue the day will, in the distant future, become as long as the month; that is, the earth will take as long to turn upon its axis as the moon to move round its orbit. There will then be no more tide except that produced by the sun, which also would in the lapse of time, cease. 2. There are two tidal waves, which sometimes meet and counteract each other. This happens at Tonquin, where an ebb flow from the China seas, is checked by a flow from the Indian Ocean. Also in the German Ocean, a little north of the Strait of Dover, where water from the Pentland Firth checks high water from the English channel. 3. Meteorologists do not place any reliance upon rainbows as indicating the approach of rain or fine weather 4. Rainbows may have been more apparent after than before the Deluge. If rain was scanty before the flood, rainbows would seldom be seen. At any rate the Flood produced great changes in the climate, as well as on the surface of the earth.

LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Old Subscriber, Maybank.—Give an account (1) of the life (2) of the writings of Sir Walter Scott. Ans.—1 and 2. Sir Walter Scott was born on Aug. 15, 1771, at Edinburgh, and died on Sept. 21, 1832, at his favorite residence, Abbotsford. He was the fourth surviving child of a family of twelve. His father was Walter Scott, a 'writer to the signet' who married Anne Rutherford, Sir Walter's mother, in 1758 (April). On both sides of the house Scott's ancestors were noted for courage and military enterprise, and their illustrious descendant inherited their tastes as manifested by his works, both in prose and poetry. As it has been said of him he 'caught from his elders a personal antipathy to Washington, and imbibed Jacobite prejudices; due partly to the fall of some of his relations at Culloden.' In common with other authors Scott in his works gives many portraits of personages who had made an impression upon him during his childhood. Places also which aroused pleasing recollections were immortalized in the same way. Scott's boyhood was spent principally in Edinburgh. Among the places from which he derived literary inspiration when a boy are Sandy-Knowe, Bath, Kelso, and Prestonpans. Scott was healthy as a boy, and man, and was an unusually good walker, notwithstanding his lameness, which was caused by a fever which at the age of eighteen months deprived him of the use of his right leg. Sheepskins, and other homely remedies, together with baths of mineral water, failed to restore the full use of his limb. He began in 1873 to attend classes at college. He, however, learned nothing of Greek, not even the alphabet, and very little Latin. Walter Scott, however, was a tireless reader of English and Scotch prose and verse. In modern languages he made little progress though he could translate French and Italian, and knew a little Spanish. Among the English works which served to form his style and taste were Shakespeare, Hoole's Tasso, Percy's Reliques, Ossian, Vertot's 'Knights' of Malta,' Orme's 'Hindostan' and Spenser's Faerie Queene.' Scott attended lectures at college for only two years. On May 15, 1786, he was apprenticed to his father as 'writer to the signet.' Having read law for some years, he was admitted to the Bar, and obtained some celebrity as an advocate. During all this later period, however, he was a frequent contributer to literary clubs. On Dec. 24, 1797, Scott married Charlotte Mary Carpenter, the daughter of Jean Charpentier, a French refugee. He had published in 1796, a translation of Burger's Lenore, together with the Wild Huntsman. A collection of poems, by himself and others, entitled 'Apology for Tales of Terror,' was published in 1799. 'Glenfinlas' written for Mr. Lewis in 1799, he considered his first serious attempt at verse. Scott began his celebrated novel Waverley in 1805. The name is supposed to have been derived from 'Waverley Abbey,' near Farnham. Scott, during his later years, lost considerable sums of money through the failure of his publishers. In 1825 the firm of Hurst and Robinson became involved in financial difficulties. Their failure compromised Scott's publisher, Ballantyne, and soon his second publisher, Constable, also failed. The debt thus incurred the author was never able to free himself from, and at his death his estate of Abbotsford was encumbered to the amount of £54,000. In 1883 Scott's heirs made a settlement with the creditors, and at length, in 1847, the debt was liquidated in full, by the sale of the copyright of his works. On June 9, 1832, Scott, who was travelling upon the Continent, was stricken with apoplexy and paralysis at Nimeguen. On June 13 he was brought to London in a half conscious state. On July 7 he left London and proceeded by steamboat to Newhaven, near Edinburgh. From thence he was taken by carriage to Abbotsford, and was roused to great excitement by the sight of familiar scenes. He recognized his old friend and retainer Laidlaw, and was able to listen to passages from the bible, and his favorite poet Crabbe. Once he made an effort to resume his pen but his mind wandered from his work. On Sept. 21, 1832, he died at Abbotsford, surrounded by his family. Lady Scott died May 15, 1826. Sir Walter's children were Charlotte Sophia, afterwards Mrs. Lockhart, 1799-1837. Walter, 1801-1817; Anne, 1802-1833; Charles, 1805-1841. He has now no descendants except the Hon. Mary Monica Maxwell Scott, daughter of Hope-Scott and her children. Hope-Scott married a daughter of Mrs. Lockhart. Scott's own works, including tales, novels, ballads, poems, dramas and essays are 61 in number. They begin with 'Disputatio Juridica,' published 1792, a legal essay; and end with 'Castle Dangerous,' a novel published in 1832. He edited eighteen separate works, contributed numerous articles for the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, and wrote many essays and poems for private circulation, some of which were subsequently published. The principal authority for Scott is Lockhart's 'Life,' originally published in seven volumes in 1837. Scott's Last Journals were published in 1890, and his Familiar Letters in 1894. Lives of Scott have been published by W. Weir in 1832, and by George Allan in 1834. Also see Southey's 'Life and Correspondence,' Andrew Lang's 'Life of J. G. Lockhart' (1897), 'Domestic Life and Manners of Sir Walter Scott,' by James Hogg, 1834. 'Recollections of Sir Walter Scott,' by R. P. Gillies, 1837. 'Reminiscences of Scott,' by John Gibson (one of Scott's trustees, 1837), and indeed almost every literary biographer of the early part of this century. The latest editions of Scott's works are 'The Dryburgh,' 1892-4, 25 volumes, 8vo., and 'The Border,' 1892-4, 48 volumes 4to. Scott manifested nothing of the prophet in his writings. With him the sword was yet mightier than the pen. It has been lately said of him that he resembled in sentiment his ancestor 'Auld Wat' who was a border warrior and a fighting partisan; and that it was merely changed circumstances which made Sir Walter take to publishing instead of cattle lifting. This criticism is extreme, but it is certain that Scott was not in sympathy with the changes in politics which were in vogue in his days, and which resulted in the passage of the Reform Bill. In May, 1831, Scott spoke against Parliamentary Reform at the Jedburgh election, and was in consequence grossly insulted on that occasion by a mob of Hawick weavers. The publication of Waverley in 1814 constituted a new departure in the history of novel writing. It practically introduced the English historical novel. While Scott confined himself to the description of manners and of scenes with which he was familiar, he was fairly correct and accurate. But when, as in the case of 'Ivanhoe,' published in 1820, he undertook the description of men and manners of a more distant period, he made many mistakes, and fell into numerous anachronisms. 'Ivanhoe' is severely criticised by Freeman in his 'History of the Norman Conquest.' Later writers of fiction, Bulwer Lytton, for instance, brought the historical novel to a higher pitch of accuracy and truthfulness of description. It is worthy of note that Freeman, while censuring Scott's 'Ivanhoe' praises the historical accuracy of Lytton's 'Harold.' Indeed, from 1820 onward Scott wrote rather of what he had read than of what he had seen and heard. Yet his reputation rests chiefly upon his novels and poetry rather than upon his more serious works, essays and biographies. He wrote among others the lives of Napoleon, Dryden and Swift. For many years Sir Walter wrote anonymously and would not acknowledge the authorship of his Waverley novels, preferring to be known as a lawyer and property owner rather than as a writer of fiction. This shows the nature of his opinions on social questions. His ambition to become a great landowner caused him to buy up property adjoining his estate of Abbotsford at very high rates. Upon the tracts of land thus secured it was his custom to establish his favorites as tenants or servants according to their station in life. In this as in his other actions he showed his liking for old fashioned customs. Scott's best known poems are 'Marmion' and 'The Lady of the Lake.' As in politics Scott was a Tory, rather than Whig, so in his novels and poems he shows himself to be Catholic rather than Protestant in religious opinions. But his liking for Catholicity rather than for Protestantism, was due more to his literary and antiquarian tastes than to any fondness for dogma. The possession of similar tastes, accounts for the leaning of many educated Anglicans towards Ritualism and even towards Romanism.

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.]

INFLAMMATION OF THE NERVES.

Neuritis seems to be on the increase in Canada. Could some description of its symptoms and remedies be given in the 'Witness?' Ans.—If neuritis is on the increase in Canada, it may be from the ignorance of immigrants who are apt not to make provision for the various peculiarities of our climate. An exodus to a place like Klondike may perhaps produce as many inflammatory diseases as might occur from unusual exposure in the marches of a military expedition. The farmers of the North-West, newly come, have many opportunities of taking the severe chills which result in inflammatory affections, if not immediately attended to.

Neuritis is inflammation in nerves. This may occur in one nerve, or in one nerve trunk, or it may involve many nerves.

LOCAL NEURITIS.

Localized neuritis is often the cause of the well known disease named sciatica, although sciatica may occur without any change in the nerve when it is called neuralgia.

When inflammation occurs in a nerve from cold, it becomes swollen and tender. This is called rheumatic neuritis. Pressure upon a nerve, or an injury to it, may bring on inflammation? Suppuration in some part of the body, or inflammatory thickenings, may spread to nerves which happen to be near it.

RHEUMATIC NEURITIS.

Bell's paralysis is a good example of this form. A violent face ache, or swelling, with tenderness of the nerve, may be followed by a one-sided paralysis of the muscles of expression. Immediate care to retire to a warm atmosphere, a poultice, and a dose of salts, might prevent the nerve from being inflamed, as in other acute colds, taken in good time.

NEURITIS FROM INJURY.

Pressure palsies may be due to any habit causing pressure, as sleeping upon the arm or employment, or driving for many hours, in travelling night and day, in a sleigh or carriage, or to some great effort as when a farmer presses the plough to prevent it going too deep, which may wound the nerve where it passes over bone in the elbow.

Crutches may cause local neuritis, from pressure on the nerves passing to the arm, pain followed by numbness may go on to real parrlysis. Usually recovery follows a pressure paralysis when pressure is avoided. Dr. Weir Mitchell's 'Injuries of Nerves,' gives a case of internal nerve pressure, of which there are many from tumors, and so on: 'I saw a short time ago a fine little fellow, who had a slight dragging of the right leg, following upon a fall. On inspection, I noticed that the affected leg was the smaller (muscles shrunken); upon which, careful questioning disclosed the fact that the child must have halted for some time. Then finally I learned that he had several months before a severe attack of typhlitis. (What would probably now be described as appendicitis, inflammation in the lower part of the abdomen at the right side).

'The typhlitis was accompanied with swelling and hardness in the right side of the pelvis. This Dr. Mitchell believed to be a case of gradual pressure upon the nerves of the leg, causing paralysis without any history of pain in the leg. A wound is serious according to the nature of the wound to a nerve. A cut nerve can heal under favorable circumstances with a slight transient inflammation.

SYMPTOMS OF LOCALIZED NEURITIS.

Pain may be very severe. Nerve is felt sensitive, and perhaps swollen. Motion is painful; twitching, and sometimes a drawing up of a muscle may occur; it seems stiff and bulging. Numbness and paralysis may follow. Fever may be present. The larger nerve trunks are most liable to be attacked. The local paralysis may spread upward to other nerves. This inflammation may last from a few days to weeks or to months, according to the cause and circumstances.

MULTIPLE NEURITIS.

Fever follows a cold or over-exertion, sometimes without any apparent cause. The attack seems like rheumatism. Limbs and back and head ache. Intense pain occurs. The nerves can be felt to be tender in places where they can be got at, as at the elbow, knee, wrist, and other points where they are not deeply covered. Tingling, and a sense of ants running through the muscles, is noticed. Loss of muscular power may follow with shrinking of the muscles. The paralysis begins in arms or legs, and extends upwards; the muscles may become soft, then waste, while the breathing may be altered. The patient in an unusually severe case may not last ten days. Generally recovery follows very slowly after five or six weeks, with some unpleasant results, as shortening of muscles, which may, or may not recover after several months.

ALCOHOLIC NEURITIS.

Steady drinkers may bring on inflammation of nerves, resulting in paralysis of a very extensive distribution, but which may be recovered from completely.

Other possible forms of neuritis are recurring attacks, an attack due to poison, as from lead or arsenic, and attacks coming on in the course of other disease.

TREATMENT OF MULTIPLE NEURITIS.

Rest in bed. Salicylate of sodium. Fomentations, anodynes for pain, attention to remove causes. Gentle friction just as soon as it can be borne. Later, electricity and movements of the stiff muscles by an attendant.

SCIATICA.

Mry.—Twenty-nine years, single. Have had sciatica for nearly five years. I did not walk any for nearly a year, and I have a very bad attack of it this fall. I have it in both my legs, and in my back and neck. I cannot sleep, and I am very weak; the least exertion puts me all in a tremble. I tremble very much inwardly; is that from nerves or from weakness. I suffer from heartburn; I am not a day free from it; no operation without purges or injection. Do you think I can be cured? Ans.—Sciatica, if inflammatory, must be treated like rheumatism. Rheumatism, as you know, is not easy to cure. You need dry surroundings, a comfortably warm bedroom, and plenty of fresh air and sunshine, without getting chilled. Use no purges. Take no sugar; no very acid fruit, or very rich food. When the pain is present, take bromide of soda, fifteen grains twice a day, and apply layer cotton (florists' cotton), and belladonna liniment to the limb, or this: half an ounce each, of belladonna liniment and chloroform liniment, added to one ounce of opium liniment. This is poisonous, if swallowed. Apply it with a piece of flannel dipped in it, and put oil silk over the cotton, if you have it. It is very unsafe to use unknown pills as purges. Some of these contain very irritating vegetable or mineral remedies, and increase the liability to constipation. If the remedy mentioned here is insufficient, rely upon a syringe. Effervescing citrate of magnesia is safe and useful during attacks of pain; one or two doses a day, added to a little powdered bicarbonate of soda (a third of a teaspoonful of soda to one heaping teaspoonful of the citrate in half a glass of water). This is relieving to fever, which will be present with rheumatism of nerves. Between times a dose of tincture of nux vomica in a teaspoon of water at meal time, with the use of a syringe, will be safer than more weakening remedies for the constipation. Phosphate of sodium, powdered, one oz.; tincture of nux vomica, two drachms; compound tincture of gentian, two ounces; water up to four ounces, mixed and dissolved. Dose, half a teaspoonful before meals between attacks. People get well of sciatica quite often under favorable circumstances. Take milk in tumblers full, with bread or crackers, fresh fish, if you can get it, all the tender green vegetables; also beaten eggs, etc.

BROAD NOSE.

L.V.A.—Broad, shaped nose. Can anything be done to give it good shape. Ans—Yes one can be grateful for a nose free from disease and think how to make oneself of value independent of personal appearance.

BREAKS A LAW OF HEALTH.

Young Girl—I am a young girl, fifteen years of age, and am troubled with pain, and soreness in left side; also with aching pains in breast bone, which is worse after sitting all day over books. I go to school and do very little else all day, but study. Always have a tired feeling for an hour or more after rising in the morning. Am hearty and strong in all other respects. 2. Am very stout and fat, and weigh 140 pounds. Could you recommend anything which would reduce my size and weight. Ans.—You cannot be healthy without exercise outdoors.

STRAINED MUSCLE.

M.L.R.—Young man, farmer; muscles of right arm sore, as if sprained; think I have hurt it while working with a brush scythe; felt it first in the beginning of winter; is getting worse; the seat of the soreness is in the elbow, but runs down into fingers. Feel it most when I stretch out my arm to take hold of anything. Will it get better of itself in time, or if not, what treatment would be necessary to cure it? Ans.—Read the article on neuritis.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

RECKONING MONTHS.

W.E., Ont.—1. Suppose I hire to a farmer for three months, to commence on Dec. 10; on what date would the three months be up? 2. How many working days are claimed by law as a month? Ans.—1. The three months' period would expire with the ninth day of March. 2. Every day in the calendar month, excepting the statutory holidays.

A PATHMASTER'S LIMITATIONS.

Constant Reader.—1. Would a pathmaster have legal authority to dig or make a ditch in front of a man's residence, where there never was any ditch before, and none required, for water course damaging the man's front, and tearing up the roots of shade trees? 2. Is there any way to stop such proceeding? 3. How should a person proceed to stop him? Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes. 3. By obtaining an injunction from the High Court.

FAMILY MONEY MATTERS.

Subscriber, Ont.—A dies, leaving an estate of one hundred acres; half to his son B; the other half to his wife, at whose death it is to be sold, and $500 shares paid to each of her three daughters. B has the privilege of buying it at not lower than this amount, sufficient to pay these shares; A's wife rents her part of the land to B, B afterwards deeds his share to his two sons, C and D, they also taking the other half under the same conditions as B. D leaves, and C has possession for two years, during which time the rental has not been fully paid. D returns and buys his brother C out, and has possession of the whole 1. Will D be compelled on the death of A's wife to pay this back rental, which C did not pay? 2. If D pays part of the rental during the years he has possession before A's wife dies, can he be compelled at her death to pay the rest to her heirs? 3. Will the daughters have any claim on any moneys that A's wife may leave, or will their share be the amount stated in A's will, and no more? 4. If nothing had ever been said by A's wife about the back rent before her death would the heirs have any right to demand it from D, he having paid each year all he could possibly pay? Ans.—Judging from your statement of facts alone, we think that all your questions are answerable in the affirmative.

PAYMENT OF LEGACIES.

A Subscriber, Ont.—A man died in Ontario three years ago, leaving two hundred acres of land and all his personal property to his wife, and at her decease to his son, who in the meantime is to manage the farm in the best interests of the family. He also willed five hundred dollars to each of his two daughters, to be given them at their marriage. The family are still all alive. 1. Who is responsible for the payment of the daughters' share? 2. Can the thousand dollars be raised by placing a mortgage on the farm? 3. What steps must they take to enforce their claim? Ans.—It would be necessary to see the will in order to answer your questions definitely. But from what you state of its contents we deem it probable that answers thereto, as follows, would be proper: 1. Widow and son. 2. Yes. 3. By making a formal demand upon their mother and brother, and thereafter, if necessary, instructing a solicitor to take the appropriate legal steps.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL.

(Conducted by W. F. Clarke, "Lindenbank," Guelph.)

BEST TIME TO CUT TIMBER.

G.H.C., Antigonish, N.S.—What time of year should timber be cut for fence posts, rails, or anything that you want to last as long as possible? What time would you cut if you cared nothing for the timber, but wished the stumps to rot quickly? Would the same rule apply to hardwood, and soft wood. Please answer through the 'Weekly Witness.' Ans.—The best season for cutting timber has caused much discussion, but full experiments have shown that it always lasts longest when most rapidly seasoned; this is more especially the case with all the soft and less durable kinds of timber. Basswood rails cut and split at midsummer, with the bark immediately peeled from the wood, will dry rapidly, and become hard and durable like horn, cut in winter or spring it dries very slowly, generally becomes sap rotten, and is of little value. There may not be so much difference in the durability of hard timber when cut in summer and in winter, but basswood rails split in the summer when they will peel easily, will outlast ordinary oak cut in the winter.

VALUE OF BEETS FOR HOG FEED.

D.A.W., Alvinston, P.O. —Please answer this question in the Montreal 'Weekly Witness': What is the real worth of one bushel of sugar beets, when cut up fine and fed to pigs raw with grain, or boiled and mixed with chopped grain. Would it pay to have two acres of beets on a fifty acre farm to feed hogs and other live stock; how much money is one bushel of sugar beets worth? Please answer and oblige. Ans.—The question, what is the 'real worth' of one bushel of sugar beets is not so simple as it might seem at first. The 'real worth' would be its feeding value. But if there were beet sugar factory at hand it might be worth more for sugar making than for feeding to pigs. Again, the value of a bushel of sugar beets cut up fine and fed to pigs raw with grain or boiled and mixed with chopper grain is a very different affair. It will not pay a farmer to be cutting up roots of any kind fine with a knife or other cutting implement, nor is it necessary to take all that trouble. Pigs are well provided with teeth, and do not need help from man to do their mastication. There is no better food than beets that can be raised for hogs on a fifty acre farm. The question, how much money is one bushel of sugar beets worth, cannot be absolutely settled, because the answer to it depends on circumstances. There is no fixed value to articles of this kind.

MAKING EWES OWN LAMBS.

A correspondent asks how to make a ewe own her lamb? Ans.—If the ewe has milk to raise the lamb, confine ewe and lamb in a small pen, narrow enough at the head end to prevent the ewe turning round, and bunting the lamb, or tie the ewe by the neck. If the lamb is weak draw milk into its mouth. Visit the pen occasionally, and if you have a dog on the premises, one of the very few opportunities of making it useful will be to bring it near the pen. If the maternal instinct is developed at all in the ewe the presence of a dog will rouse it into activity. To induce a ewe which has lost her lamb, and is in condition to take a foster lamb, skin the dead animal from head to tail while fresh, and fasten it on the living lamb by running legs through loopholes in corners. Ewes know their lambs by smell. These and many methods are in vogue among Scotch shepherds in the land of the mountain and the flood.

ENGLISH VETCHES.

T.D.D., Waterford, Ont.—Will you kindly oblige an old reader with a little information. Are English vetches sown in Canada for green feed, and are they a success? If so, where can I obtain seed? Information on this subject will oblige. Ans.—Vetches are grown for a forage crop. They can be chiefly raised fed green, cured or ensilaged. In England and Scotland they are grown largely for this purpose, and where land is not adapted for hay, or is expensive, or pasture is poor and costly, it will pay to sow vetches as a forage crop. They are usually sown at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre, with about a quarter of a bushel of oats to hold them up, for being of the same habit as the pea, they have a tendency also to run. Any of the seedsmen who advertise in the 'Witness' will promptly fill an order for seed vetches. They usually cost about two dollars per bushel.

MUSK MELONS.

Subscriber, Kemptville Ont.—I am only an amateur gardener, and have had difficulty in growing musk melons with any degree of success. I am always successful in having a large growth of vines, but never get the fruit to mature properly. Will you please answer the following questions through the 'Witness:' 1. How should the ground be prepared for musk melons? 2. When should the barren vines be cut away? 3. When the growth of vines is heavy, is it safe to trim them after the fruit begins to form? 4. What length of vine should be cut away? That is, how many joints from the fruit should be left? 5. Is there a possibility of having the fruit too much exposed to the sun? Ans.—There should be no difficulty about growing musk melons, even on the part of an amateur, provided you are in a part of the country where the season is long enough for them to ripen, or you expedite their growth by means of a hot bed. 1. A rich light soil suits them best. 2. There is no rule for removing barren vines, but to prevent a too luxuriant growth of runners it is often a good plan to pinch off the terminal buds, which is called finger and thumb pruning. 3. There is very seldom any need of doing this. 4. There are no hard and fast rules to be observed on this point. 5. Nature usually provides the necessary proportion of shade. I suppose it would be possible to have the fruit too much exposed, but I think it seldom happens. The great difficulty about growing musk melons is to save them from the devouring jaws of the cucumber beetle. The eggs of these destructive insects are deposited in the soil about the stems of the plants, and as soon as hatched the larva feeds upon the roots. It is about half an inch long, with three pairs of legs in front and a leg-like structure on the last segment. It passes the pupa condition in the soil. The imago is about a fourth of an inch long, and is somewhat yellow, with black stripes on the back. It feeds on the leaves and stems of plants attacked, and passes the winter, as a beetle under any rubbish which will afford shelter. It feeds upon the squash and melon as well as the cucumber, and is very difficult insect to overcome. About the only successful remedy is to cover the plants with boxes, having fine gauze netting tacked on top of them, or to make frames of hoops covered with netting, so as to form a kind of dome over the plants. A liberal use of tobacco powder has also given good results. Some report success from sprinkling soot.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

R.R.A.M., Crusatus, Ont.—In the 'Witness' of March 21, 1899, I see account of three books by 'Lindenbank.' 'The superintendent's report of farmer's institutes for 1897-98'; 'The Birds of Ontario in relation to agriculture,' and 'Agriculture,' by Chas. C. James. Please inform me, if not too troublesome, where and at what price I might obtain them. This will greatly oblige a reader of the 'Witness.' Ans.—All members of the Farmers' Institute are entitled to a free copy of the report. 'The Birds of Ontario' is republished by the Agricultural Department, but I think may be had on application. Mr. James's book on 'Agriculture' may be had of the booksellers, price, 25 cents.

A COLLIE PUP.

J.C., no P.O. address given.—Will you, in your valuable paper, tell us how to train a collie pup, so that it will work well among cattle. Your paper is always a helper in our home. We all like it very much. Ans.—Dogs require a large amount of training, and there are instruction books in print. Information about them may be obtained by writing to the Orange Judd Co., New York.

PLUM TREE SUCKERS.

F., Dalhousie, N.B.—Will you please say if the suckers of plum trees will make satisfactory fruit bearers when transplanted, and much oblige. Ans.—The suckers of the common blue plum are excellent for transplantation, and since the blackknot and curculio have been so troublesome, have been the dependence of many for a standby general crop of plums. Farther than that deponent sayeth not.'

VETERINARY.

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

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

S.S.—A small lump has come on our cow's neck. It gathered and broke, but is now closed up again, and is getting hard. What is it? Ans.—It is probably actinomycosis. Try giving a drachm of iodide of potassium night and morning for three weeks, and rub the lump with iodine ointment daily after clipping the hair close off.

SICK SHEEP.

R.Y.—Have a sheep that is sick. For several days when first noticed, it began to stretch its back, and run at the nose. Legs seem very stiff; eats nothing; badly scoured. Please prescribe. Ans.—The condition described is probably due to exposure to cold and damp. Place her in a warm, dry place; give her some crushed oats and chopped hay to eat; if the relaxed condition of the bowels continues, give her a pint of flour paste with a teaspoonful of laudanum; the flour gruel may be repeated till the looseness is stopped. Sponge the nostrils, and steam the head for a few times.

POULTRY AND PETS.

[This department is under the charge of Mr. S. J. Andres, who will answer any questions sent through the 'Witness.']

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

BEST BREEDS FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

Novice.—In your talks on poultry in the 'Witness' you recommend the White Wyandottes, Rocks and Brahmas as winter layers. Will you kindly tell me which of the three breeds you prefer if egg production alone is desired? We have the White Leghorns at present and though they are excellent summer layers we cannot get them to lay early in winter. We do not wish to discard the Leghorns, but to keep another kind as well as we are anxious to have a few winter eggs if possible. Ans.—The White Leghorns are considered by those who have a good strain as the best egg-producers for eggs alone but poor as flesh producers, the carcass is small and flesh poor, they require warm and sunny quarters in winter, and if properly treated and fed, the pullets hatched in April and May should lay in the winter months of December and January. I would advise you to get the White Wyandottes for the coming year hatching your chicks as early as possible after this date, they are as good a winter layer as the Rocks and make good roasters. I will have something to say during next month on the subject of winter laying and feeding for eggs in winter. Be sure to get eggs, or, better yet, a trio of good Wyandottes known to be of a strain that have been bred for egg production, utility rather than fine feathers. I have no use for a hen that will not produce plenty of eggs as well as flesh. You ought to do well in your district with fowls, as I think your winters are not so severe as we have in our province. The White Wy's have been doing splendidly in this neighborhood, although we have had a hard cold winter. If properly housed on the scratching shed plan and well fed with a mixed diet (not too fattening) I think you will not be disappointed. The White Plymouth Rock is also a good winter layer, and the carcass is very handsome when dressed for the table, and they are fine in flesh.

S. J. ANDRES.

LIVE STOCK.

For advertising in this department specially reduced prices will be sent on application.

HORN STOP

FLEMING'S 'Horn Stop'

Prevents growth of Horns on Calves, one application effectual. Easy to use. Safe, never fails. 25 cent bottle is enough for 10 or 12 head. Sent by mail. Particulars free. Address,

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, St. George, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Secret of Health



The health of the whole body depends upon the blood and the nerves. Therefore a medicine that creates new blood and supplies the necessary materials for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues, reaches the root of many serious diseases. It is these virtues that have given

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

their wonderful power to conquer disease, and caused the miraculous cures that have startled the scientific world. Thousands of cases have demonstrated that this remedy is an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness in either men or women.

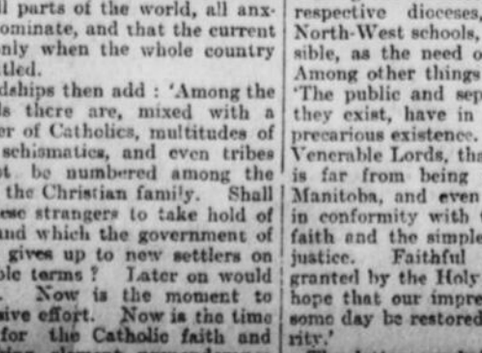
But you must get the genuine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Imitations never cured any one, and other so-called tonics are but imitations of this great medicine.

A SEVERE CASE OF ANÆMIA.

Miss Mabel J. Taylor, living at 1334 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, writes: "I write to give you the honest testimonial of a young girl who believes her life was saved by the use of your Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In November, 1897, I was suddenly stricken with loss of voice, and for eight months could only speak in a whisper. At the time I was completely run down. I had no appetite, no energy; suffered from headache, palpitation of the heart, and shortness of breath. I was not able to walk up or down stairs. I was given up by the best doctors, and the different remedies I took did me no good. While in this condition I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had taken four boxes my voice was restored, and after the use of eight boxes I am feeling perfectly well. I cannot find words to express my thanks for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me, and you are at liberty to publish this letter, in the hope that it may be of benefit to some other sufferer."

NOT ABLE TO TURN IN BED.

Mrs. J. Sinclair, of Rockway Valley, Que., writes: "I have suffered more than my share from the agonies which accompany a severe attack of rheumatism. I was first attacked with the disease some four years ago. The trouble gradually grew worse until finally I was confined to bed, and could not turn myself. I was not able to put my hands to my head, and every bone in my body ached, and pained if I dared to stir. I was run down and felt very weak and wretched. I took several bottles of medicine prescribed by the doctors, but it not help me. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so highly recommended that I got a few boxes, and before I finished them I saw I was gradually gaining health and strength. I kept on taking them for a couple of months, when every pain and ache had left me, and I was enjoying the best of health. I am never troubled with rheumatism now, and I have to thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for my release. I always recommend them to friends who are ailing."



The Genuine are Sold only in Packages like the Engraving. WRAPPER PRINTED IN RED.

At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

APPEAL TO FRENCH CANADA

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE NORTH-WEST HIERARCHY.

All the Roman Catholic bishops of Manitoba and the North-West have just addressed a collective letter to their colleagues of the Province of Quebec, the main object of which is to ask their support in behalf of the work of French-Canadian colonization in that vast portion of the Dominion's territory.

After mentioning the sympathy ever shown by the Church in Quebec for its young daughter in the North-West, the letter calls attention to the fact that the territory is now being invaded by strangers from all parts of the world, all anxious to predominate, and that the current will cease only when the whole country has been settled.

Their Lordships then add: 'Among the new arrivals there are, mixed with a small number of Catholics, multitudes of heretics or schismatics, and even tribes that cannot be numbered among the members of the Christian family. Shall we allow these strangers to take hold of the whole land which the government of the country gives up to new settlers on such favorable terms? Later on would be too late. Now is the moment to make a decisive effort. Now is the time to secure for the Catholic faith and French-speaking element preponderance in this land. As the great and illustrious Leo XIII., gloriously reigning, said: "It specially behooves eastern Canada, the clergy and people of New France, the old Province of Quebec, to protect and make grow their daughter in the North-West." (Words addressed to the Rev. Father Lacombe.)

The letter then points out that while the petitioners in no way wish to depopulate the flourishing parishes of Quebec, they earnestly request the bishops and clergy of this province to use their influence in preventing French-Canadians from emigrating to the United States and in directing those who leave the native soil towards the plains of the North-West, where they will ultimately find comfort and prosperity.

In another section of the letter the bishops ask their colleagues of this province to use all possible efforts towards making the Pentecost collection in their respective dioceses, in behalf of the North-West schools, as productive as possible, as the need of help is very great. Among other things their Lordships say: 'The public and separate schools, where they exist, have in certain places but a precarious existence. You do not ignore, Venerable Lords, that the school question is far from being definitely settled in Manitoba, and even in the North-West, in conformity with the principles of our faith and the simple rules of equity and justice. Faithful to the protection granted by the Holy See, we wait, in the hope that our imprescriptible rights will some day be restored to us in their integrity.'

The letter concludes with thanks for the collection allowed in all the churches in behalf of the work of Father Lacombe among the half-breeds, who have a special claim upon French-Canadian sympathies, being for the most part descendants of French-Canadians.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

New York, April 24.—A 'Herald' despatch from Washington says:—Although willing to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Great Britain has made it plain to the United States that she expects an equivalent in return for her action.

The equivalent will be exacted during the negotiations of the American Canadian commission, which is to resume its sessions at Quebec in August next. It is because of a demand for concessions equal in value to that which will be given to the United States in the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that the negotiations have not progressed with the promptness at first expected. It is apparent to the officials now that Great Britain proposes to use the proposition to abrogate the treaty to further her own aims in connection with the settlement of the Alaskan boundary and reciprocity questions. Great Britain is determined to make every effort to secure an outlet for her North-West Territories through Alaska, and the United States is not willing to give it to her. It may be, therefore, that she will suggest that in return for such an outlet she will surrender all her rights in the Nicaragua canal.

PRESBYTERIANS MEET.

GATHERING OF DISTINGUISHED MINISTERS AT RICHMOND, VA.

On Thursday last the Presbyterians of Richmond, Va., were much interested by the meeting in that city of the executive commission of the Western Alliance of Reformed Churches of America. The meeting was marked by some of the finest and most spirited discussion that has ever distinguished any of its meetings.

The business meeting extended from 9.30 a.m. until 1.30 p.m., with the Rev. Principal Caven, D.D., LL.D., of Toronto, chairman. Among the delegates present were representing the Presbyterian Church in Canada: The Rev. Principal William Caven, D.D., LL.D., Toronto; the Rev. Principal D. H. MacVicar, Montreal, Canada; the Rev. R. H. Warden, D.D., Toronto.

The Revs. Dr. Warden and Principal MacVicar were appointed a committee to prepare a minute on the death of the Rev. Dr. King. This when presented was received with a rising vote.

An interesting discussion came up after committee reports on 'The desiderata of Church history.' Work done in connection with Church history was touched upon by several speakers.

The Rev. Dr. Warden, of Toronto, Canada, followed, speaking vigorously and well of the work being done in this connection by the Church in Canada.

Dr. Caven followed in an exquisite address, in which he dwelt upon the influence expressed by the commission in the promotion of Christian unity. There were those from whom it might be gathered that to the Church could worthily be applied the speech of Tacitus to the old Germans, but a careful and thoughtful observer must admit that a more perfect unity was constantly being attained. His address was strong and scholarly, as well as a beautiful one.

At a mass meeting held in the evening the Rev. Principal MacVicar, of Montreal, had as his theme 'The parent churches of Great Britain and Ireland and their American daughters,' and without undue praise, says the Richmond, Va., 'Times,' it may be said that it was virile and scholarly to so remarkable a degree as to hold the closest attention of the congregation from start to finish. Dr. MacVicar is a master of English undefiled and of telling logic and brought both to bear on this occasion.

MR. TARTE'S DEFENCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Past experience has shown me that I need not expect much fairness at your hands. Still, you will please find enclosed a copy of the 'Hansard' that contains the speech, to which you allude in your editorial of the 18th instant headed: 'Has a grave wrong been done?' No doubt you have the 'Hansard' under your hand, and it would have been an easy thing for you to read my remarks and find out what I had really said.

I can only add that Captain Wakeham, who is not, as I am, a Roman Catholic, published, a few days ago, a statement, which would be sufficient to show how far astray were led those who have taken up the cause of the so-called Methodists of Anticosti Island. Following is an extract from Captain Wakeham's report:

'The island was first taken possession of by Jacques Cartier, in 1535, for the King of France. It was, in 1680, given to Sieur de Jolliet, as a seigniory. The property came down in regular succession to the heirs until 1884, when, by order of the court, it was sold by sheriff's sale and bought by Mr. F. W. Stockwell, of Quebec, for the sum of a hundred thousand dollars. An attempt was made by this gentleman to form a joint stock company in England, with a view to developing the resources of the island. This, however, failed, and in 1894 the island passed, by private sale, into the hands of Mr. Henry Menier, of chocolate fame. The island was never at any time the property of the old Province of Lower Canada, nor later of Quebec, nor of the Dominion Government, as many suppose. Prior to the purchase of the island by Mr. Stockwell, an attempt was made to colonize it by importing settlers from Newfoundland. Quite a number of these people were settled on the island, but they did not prove to be successful colonists, and most of them either left the island or were taken away on one of the government ships. The present occupants of Fox Bay, whom Mr. Menier is trying to remove, are all that now remain of that colony. They number in all about six families. These people were undoubtedly brought from Newfoundland and established on the island by one of its former owners, but whatever inducements to settle may have been held out to them at the time, they do not seem to have been given any titles to the lands which they occupy, and when Mr. Menier purchased the island no exceptions were made for these people, who now claim the right of occupying the lands and cutting firewood and timber, independently of Mr. Menier, though they have nothing whatever to show by which they can establish any ownership. Mr. Menier undoubtedly owns all the island, and had these Fox Bay people accepted his terms at once, as did the rest of the settlers on the island, acknowledged his ownership, submitted to his regulations and paid the rents that were demanded of them, they never would have had any trouble. Some of these families have been twenty-five years on the island, and as they refuse to acknowledge Mr. Menier's ownership, there is nothing left for him but to dispossess them, if he has the right to do so. The question of religion and nationality has been raised by these Fox Bay people and some of their supporters in Quebec and Montreal, but it has nothing whatever to do with the matter. There are other English-speaking Protestants on the island who have had no trouble whatever with Mr. Menier and who remain in peaceful possession of their holdings. These, of course, have accepted the fact of his ownership and submitted to his terms which are not unreasonable. These Newfoundlanders are not good settlers in that they will not clear and cultivate the land. Some of them are engaged in canning lobsters, in opposition to Mr. Menier's regulations. He is anxious to let this fishery rest for a couple of years and has refused permission to operate lobster canneries on the island, closing up a number of canneries owned and operated by men from Nova Scotia. Fox Bay is situated on the north side of the island, about eighteen miles from East Point. It is between Fox Bay and the East Point that so many inward-bound steamers have been wrecked. It is this fact, rather than the fishing, that induces these people to remain at Fox Bay, for in spite of the fact that they are religious enthusiasts, they, to say the least, have the wrecking instinct.'

I have the honor to be, sir,

Yours, etc.,

J. ISRAEL TARTE.

Ottawa, April 20, 1899.

'THE FOREST OF BOURG-MARIE'

Will Appear Serially in the 'Witness' Beginning Next Week.

WHAT THE 'LITERARY WORLD,' LONDON, SAYS OF IT.

'A very competent and interesting study of patriarchal life among French-Canadian settlers is drawn for us by the pen of the accomplished author of "The Forest of Bourg-Marie." The ancient simplicity of manners, the attitude and grave dignity of nature, are brought into vivid contrast with the low moral standards, the rush and hurry to get rich, the sceptical selfishness of modern American commercial life by the return to his native home of Magloire from his chequered and disreputable career in the States. Magloire is the grandson of an old French-Canadian, a trapper by trade, who lives upon the spoils of the chase in a rustic simplicity hardly better than that of the poor neighbors around him. But in old Mikel's veins runs the blood of a long line of French aristocrats, stern progenitors, who had fled to these wilds from the vice and corruption of the court of Louis XIV. He is proudly conscious of his name and race, of his right to the title of Seigneur, and of his inherited patrimony—a mere waste of hill and wood and river which brings him little return save in the skins of the wild beasts that rove there unchecked. The story opens on the return of his restless grandson, Magloire, from Milwaukee, where he has gone to see life and make a fortune. The picture of this youth, resplendent in gold chains and jewellery, his black hair parted in the middle, plastered down with pomatum everywhere, except for the two horns that stood out at either side behind the ears, his pretentious vulgarity of manner and his detestable mixture of bad English and American slang with his own half-forgotten mother tongue, is excellent. The figure of Magloire is an admirable study of the vilest type of the mixed American, the man who has absorbed the vices and rejected the virtues of three nations. He has come back to Bourg-Marie with several aims, but the chief is to show how great a man he has become. A minor purpose is by fair means or foul to get out of the old trapper the secret of where he keeps and how he disposes of, his furs. The first purpose is fulfilled to his heart's content. This strange specimen of an unknown world is looked upon with wonder by the simple peasants among whom he sows in the rankest manner his newly-acquired doctrines of unbelief and social disturbance. Only old Mikel reads the braggart to the bottom and discerns that it is avarice alone that brings him home. How the old man tries to outwit him would take too long to recount.

'The book is admirably written, and its freshness and sincerity should give the author a place of some distinction among the English novelists of the present day. The scene in the old manoir which ends the book is worked up with great power, and the effect of Magloire's theories on the curé and his flock shows considerable insight into human nature.'

A MISSING YOUNG MAN.

A RENFREW LADY SEEKS HER SON IN TORONTO.

The Toronto 'World' says: 'Almost distracted with anxiety, Mrs. Nay, of Renfrew, Ont., has come to the city, believing that her presence here will in some way aid the authorities in the search for her son, Norton.

'Mrs. Nay says that for some months past her son has been residing in Detroit, and lately she has received word that he had been failing in health and was also suffering from despondency. The next word she received of him was a



MR. NORTON NAY.

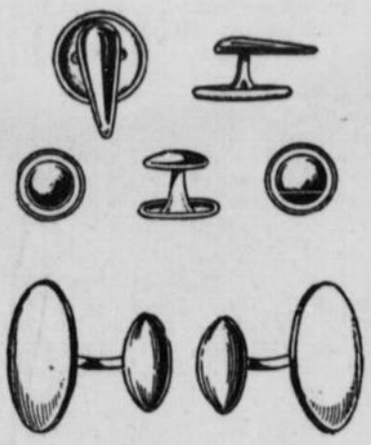
telegram from friends in Detroit, who said that he was sick, and had left on Thursday for home, and in consequence would arrive on Friday night. Two or three days passed and still he did not come, and the mother, knowing that he was ill, became greatly alarmed and immediately notified the authorities, who have so far traced the missing man from Detroit to Toronto, where they think he took a train for Smith's Falls. Further than that they know nothing.

'The young man was 25 years old, of dark complexion, and stands over six feet high. He was of very temperate habits.'

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Free to 'Witness' Subscribers only who send us one strictly new subscription to the 'Daily' at $3.00; or two strictly new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each; or, if preferred, a set will be sold to any one for $1.50. Cash with order.

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A MYSTERY BEING SOLVED.

THE CHINIQUY MURDER AT ST. ANNE, ILLINOIS.

The readers of the 'Witness' will remember that last October Mr. Emile Chiniquy, nephew of the late Dr. Chiniquy, and his wife were murdered in their own home, having been hacked to pieces during the night. They were sleeping upstairs, and although a number of people slept downstairs, no noise had been heard, and the authorities were puzzled for a time, having no clue whatever to the crime. A short time ago a negro named Sidney Ringo was arrested, charged with the crime. He had been seen around the premises a few days before the crime was committed, and when arrested took it very coolly. He was brought before a magistrate for preliminary examination last week, and was condemned to stand his trial at the approaching term of the Criminal Court. It is thought by the authorities that Ringo was hired to do the awful deed by some party or parties, as no money was taken, although there was money in the room. The authorities expect Ringo to weaken, and by his confession implicate others.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. Edward Schultze, Austro-Hungarian consul, has been promoted to be consul-general.

Arthur Fiset, notary, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment on Tuesday last, for forgery.

The Street Railway Company has placed one hundred bright new cars on the tracks, much to the convenience of citizens.

On Saturday afternoon a fire in Mr. E. Laramee's butcher shop, 254 Rachel street, did several hundred dollars' worth of damage.

The golfing season was opened on Saturday on Fletcher's Field, when the members of the Metropolitan Golf Club played a number of games.

Burglars smashed in the drug store of Arthur Maillet, corner of Craig and Montcalm streets, on Tuesday last, and escaped with a small sum in cash.

The Rev. Rabbi Friedlander has been called to take charge of Temple Emanu-El, in place of the Rev. Rabbi Veld, who will retire. Mr. Friedlander accepted the call.

Peter Lalonde, 71 years of age, a sufferer from asthma, at the Grey Nunnery, cut his throat on Saturday, and died in Notre Dame Hospital, this morning, from the result.

A crack in the twenty-four inch main water pipe on Bleury street, near the corner of Concord street, was caught in time on Wednesday afternoon, or there would have been a disastrous flood.

Mr. Henry Morton, of Messrs. Morton, Phillips & Co., was presented with a testimonial on Saturday evening at a banquet given in his honor on retiring from the firm in which he had been for thirty years.

The child of a Galician immigrant died at Windsor Station while the parents were on their way to Manitoba, on Monday, April 17, and the remains were taken in charge by a priest, who had them placed in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

William Deckett, a lad residing in 655 City Hall avenue, had his toes so badly crushed in a printing office on St. James street, on Thursday, that he was taken to the General Hospital for treatment.

Charles Allair, thirty-five years of age, of 518 Magdalen street, was crushed between two cars early on Friday morning, and escaped with a broken leg and serious internal hurts, which are not expected to prove fatal. He was sent to the General Hospital.

Magnus Lessard, an employee of 'La Presse,' died on Wednesday in Notre Dame Hospital, from injuries received in a hoist accident, caused by a lad pulling the wrong rope to lower the hoist. The jury returned a verdict of 'accidental death.'

The river is again clear of the ice which has closed navigation since December last, and ocean steamers will, in a few days, be here in large numbers. The ice did very little damage to the wharves in its crush preparatory to moving away.

Mr. David Tees, for many years well-known as an undertaker and furniture-maker in Montreal, was thrown from a buggy at Ennosburgh Falls, Vermont, some weeks since, and died from his injuries on Saturday. His funeral took place yesterday to Mount Royal Cemetery.

Edmond Dansereau, a Montreal street car conductor, while collecting fares on the Craig street line, on Sunday, missed his hold on the car, and fell heavily into the street, where he alighted head foremost. He was stunned, and although taken to the Notre Dame Hospital at once, died soon afterwards.

On Friday night a reception was given by the Montreal Congregational Club in honor of Dr. J. H. George, of the Congregational Club, who left on Saturday on a trip to Great Britain. Mr. T. B. Macaulay presided, and the Rev. Dr. Shaw, on behalf of 105 Protestant ministers in Montreal, wished him godspeed.

Napoleon Bonalmon was lifting a barrel of chloride of lime at his place of employment, in St. Henri, a Montreal suburb, a few days since, when he suddenly dropped the barrel, clasped his hands over his heart, and was a prone corpse in a few minutes. He had ruptured some of the arteries of the heart by the great strain of the lift.

PRIMROSE—CREWE.

YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF LORD ROSEBERY MARRIED.

London, April 20.—Large crowds of people gathered within the precincts of Westminster Abbey to-day, in order to witness the marriage of Lady Margaret Primrose, youngest daughter of the Earl of Rosebery, to the Earl of Crewe. Among those present in the Abbey were six hundred invited guests, all wearing wedding favors of marguerites and primroses, representing the bride's name. The Earl of Rosebery gave his daughter away, and the best man was the Earl of Chesterfield. Dr. Littler and the Dean of Westminster performed the ceremony. The honeymoon will be spent at Welbeck Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Portland, which has been tendered to the bride and bridegroom for the occasion. Miss Muriel White, daughter of Mr. Henry White, secretary of the United States embassy, was one of the bridesmaids. The others were Lady Sybil Primrose, Annabel Crewe-Milnes, Celia Crew-Milnes, Cynthia Crewe-Milnes, the Hon. Maude Wyndham, the Hon. Margaret Wyndham, the Hon. Evelina Rothschild, Miss Louise Hersel and Lady Julia Lowther.

The bride arrived at the Abbey at 1.30 p.m., carrying a bouquet of orchids, marguerites and other flowers. She was met at the west door by the bridesmaids, who accompanied her up the nave to the choir. Sir Frederick Bridge, the organist of Westminster Abbey, played Schubert's grand march and the wedding march from 'Lohengrin.' The Abbey was charmingly and effectively decorated with palms, primroses, marguerites and other choice flowers. The scene at the time of the marriage service was most impressive. Dazzling sunshine was streaming through the Abbey windows, illuminating the grand interior to the utmost and presenting a brilliant picture.

The service was fully choral, and as the couple left the Abbey the organist played Mendelssohn's wedding march.

The guests included the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, all the members of the Rothschild family now in London, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Dufferin, Mr. John Morley, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Baron Russell of Killowen; the Duchess of Cleveland and the leaders of society generally.

The presents to the bride filled the ballroom of Lord Rosebery's house in Berkley square. They consisted principally of gold and silver plate. There were also magnificent jewels. The Prince of Wales presented a necklace of diamonds, and ropes of diamonds and strings of pearls were given by other distinguished friends and relatives.

Lady Margaret's trousseau was a fortune in itself, and included twelve dozen of each principal article of apparel. Forty Irish seamstresses worked for a month on a portion of the linen.

DREYFUS REVISION.

COURT OF CASSATION LIKELY TO REPORT AGAINST THE PROPOSAL.

The revelations by the 'Figaro' of the proceedings of the Court of Cassation continued day by day since our report of Tuesday last to set Paris aglow with expectation. Colonel Picquart's story exceptionally shows him to have been doubtful of Dreyfus's guilt from the first and on the track of Esterhazy as the real culprit. He saw that General Boisdeffre declined to accept any evidence willingly in favor of Dreyfus. He had a conversation with General Gonze about the letter afterwards admitted by Colonel Henry to have been forged, and testified that he had expressed to General Gonze the belief that Henry must have conveyed that letter to him, Gonze, without the witness's knowledge. The fact that this forgery of Colonel Henry had reached the ministry showed Picquart that Henry and General Gonze had understood each other. Senator Trarieux on Tuesday last warned the Minister of Justice that the reference of Governor Daniel of Cayenne to the wish that he says Dreyfus had expressed of committing suicide is warrant enough for the government to bring Dreyfus to France at once for safety. He hints that any violence to Dreyfus would be placed to the credit of the government.

It was rumored in Paris on Wednesday evening that the Court of Cassation, encouraged by the ministers, who desire to meet the Chamber of Deputies with a well-defined situation, will dispense with the proposed confrontation of General Roget, Colonel Picquart, M. Bertulus, the magistrate, and others, in order to hurry its decision before the chamber meets. It is further asserted that the court's decision will be that no new facts have been adduced justifying the revision, which the court will accordingly reject.

Among other statements published in the 'Figaro' is this, which refers to the alleged confession of Dreyfus, on which the court-martial acted:

Captain Lebrun-Renaud, who had charge of Dreyfus at the time of his degradation, described an interview with him. Dreyfus, he said, at first protested innocence, insisting that he had a splendid future before him, adding: 'I am innocent. In three years my innocence will be recognized. The minister knows it. Colonel du Paty de Clam came to see me a few days ago and told me the minister and others were aware that if I delivered documents to Germany, they were unimportant, and had the object of obtaining important ones in return.'

General B. Barras, who commanded the parade at the execution of the sentence, testified that, when the judgment was read, Dreyfus exclaimed: 'I am still worthy to belong to the army. Vive l'Armée, vive la France.' Barras said he heard no other words from him during the ceremony of degradation.

DECLARED HIS INNOCENCE TO THE LAST.

Major Forsinetti, who was director of the Cherche-Midi prison in 1894, at the time of the condemnation of Dreyfus, testified that Dreyfus consistently and persistently protested his innocence, and, after he was condemned, repeatedly asked for a revolver, declaring that his only crime was in having been born a Jew. The witness said that after the petition for a revision of the trial by court-martial was rejected, Colonel du Paty de Clam visited Dreyfus and tried his utmost to draw from him a confession that he had been entrapped into a guilty communication of documents to a foreign power. Dreyfus energetically protested that he was not guilty, and Col. du Paty de Clam said in parting from him, 'If you are really innocent, you are the greatest martyr of the century.'

Major Forsinetti told the court that he questioned Captain Lebrun-Renaud regarding the alleged confessions of Dreyfus; but Captain Lebrun-Renaud promptly denied that Dreyfus had confessed anything.

Major Forsinetti added that although he and Major Atelles were on terms of great friendship, the latter had never mentioned any confession to him. Forsinetti declared that he was convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus.

THE SAXTON MURDER.

The trial of Mrs. George for the murder of Saxton, at Canton, Ohio, has been in progress during the week, with attempts made upon the part of the prosecution to show that Mrs. George was seen doing the shooting. One witness, Mrs. Eckroate, testified that she saw Mrs. George fire the shots, and the defence tried to prove that the night was so dark that a person could not be recognized across the street.

ANTICOSTI TROUBLE.

Secretary of State for the Colonies Puts Som Questions on the Subject.

THE MATTER BEFORE THE OTTAWA PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, April 22.—A return was laid upon the table of the House of Commons yesterday afternoon embracing correspondence between the Colonial Office and the government of Canada on the subject of the island of Anticosti, and comprises a despatch of Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Aberdeen on Aug. 12, 1898, covering certain newspaper extracts on the subject. Next follows an extract from an order-in-council of Sept. 24 last, referring said newspapers to the lieutenant-governor of Quebec for a report.

On Feb. 23, 1899, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain wrote to Lord Minto again, drawing attention to the matter, and stating that he would be glad if the Canadian ministers would do what they could to expedite the transmission of the report. On March 30, 1899, there follows an order-in-council concurring in the annexed report of the Solicitor-General, and transmitting a copy of the same to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick in his report found that the articles in the English press referred to contain two statements, the first to the effect that the government of Quebec has made a grant of the island of Anticosti to a French citizen, M. Menier; the second to the effect that M. Menier had abused his rights as proprietor of the island, to the prejudice of certain subjects of Her Majesty, who, it is alleged, had vested rights therein. He then proceeded to a recital of the history of the island since it was taken possession of in 1635 by Jacques Cartier in the name of the King of France. In 1680 it was granted to Sieur Louis Joliette, and since thus passing from the public domain, more than two hundred years ago, it has never reverted to the Crown. The present proprietor, M. Menier, obtains his title under the deeds which he received for various transfers of the property during that period. Mr. Fitzpatrick traces the transfers down to Dec. 16, 1895, when, in consideration of the payment to the vendor of £25,000, the property came into the hands of M. Menier.

Mr. Fitzpatrick proceeds: 'It thus appears that M. Menier did not acquire the island of Anticosti from the government of the Province of Quebec, as stated in the article in the English press, to which the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies requested His Excellency the Governor-General to draw the attention of his ministers. The island of Anticosti has not formed part of the public domain of Canada or of any province thereof since it was granted in 1680 by the King of France to Sieur Louis Joliette, to which grant the present owner, M. Menier, traces his title.

'M. Menier has never, either by his own acts or by those of his agents, alleged or contended that the island of Anticosti was in any respect exempt from that inherent sovereign power which is possessed by the Crown over all land within Her Majesty's dominions. No claim has been made by the proprietor or in his behalf to any immunity from the provincial and federal laws which are applicable to him as well as to any other proprietor in the Province of Quebec. It is not considered that the future utility of the island of Anticosti either as a position of strategic importance or as a base for cable expansion is by reason of its possession by its present proprietor threatened or imperilled to any greater extent than it has been at any time during the last two hundred years. The island being private property, is at all times liable to expropriation for military or such other public purposes as to Her Majesty's Government may seem advisable.

The present proprietor of the Island of Anticosti has not fortified it with field guns or artillery of any description, nor has he assumed, under any pretence whatever, to prohibit fishing within a limit of three miles of the coast. He has administered it under the laws of the land as a private estate and placed it under the management of an agent, Mr. Oscar Commettant, to whom he has given the rather pompous though absolutely inoffensive title of governor of the island. The present proprietor of the Island of Anticosti promulgated some years ago a number of rules to be observed by his tenants on the island. These regulations have apparently been beneficial to the inhabitants as a whole.

EXPULSION OF THE FOX BAY SETTLERS.

The fishery inspector for the province of Quebec, in the course of his annual official report to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, comments at some length upon the great improvement wrought in the island and in the condition of the settlers thereon since it passed into the hands of its present owner. Many buildings have been erected and others are in the course of construction. More land has been put under cultivation. Increased means of communication with the mainland have lessened the price of the necessaries of life. Fish and game have been preserved from wholesale destruction. It appears, however, that some of the regulations regarding the killing of wild animals, the cutting of wood and other matters, were repeatedly violated and ignored by a group of settlers at Fox Bay. The proprietor, therefore, applied through his agent, in June, 1898, to the provincial government of the province of Quebec, for the assistance of four constables in order that, without any breach of the peace, the ten offending families might be served with notices to quit, and might be removed from the island to whatever point on the mainland they might designate. The constables, who were conveyed to the island at M. Menier's expense, were ordered to act in the same manner as was usual when they were sent to protect the rights of proprietors in any other part of the province. Soon after the arrival of the constables at Anticosti the settlers of their own free will accepted certain terms proposed by the agent of the proprietor, and an agreement embodying these propositions was accordingly signed by the interested parties. The constables, therefore, returned to Quebec. It appears, however, that the agreement referred to did not effect a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties between M. Menier and the Fox Bay settlers. The proprietor, therefore, has taken the ordinary proceedings necessary in order to obtain a judicial finding determining his rights. These actions, which are now pending in the Superior Court of the province of Quebec, in the district of Saguenay, are contested by the Fox Bay settlers. These settlers are poor, and the government of the province of Quebec, in order to have full justice done to them, has retained counsel to act in their behalf, and has undertaken to bear all the costs of their defence.'

MR. STOBO'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain, under date of March 25, 1899, transmits to the Governor-General a letter of the Rev. E. J. Stobo, of Quebec, representing the state of affairs on the island. Mr. Stobo in his letter says:—'There is at Fox Bay, the eastern end of the island, a small Protestant community, numbering between sixty and seventy persons, most of whom have been born on the island, the heads of families having settled there in 1872, at the invitation of the "Forsyth Trading Company." These have been in undisturbed possession for twenty-seven years, and now they are to be expelled from the island, as it has by purchase passed into the hands of M. Menier, of Paris, France. He claims sovereign rights as to who shall reside on the Island, land upon or leave the island, and absolute control of all trade and fishery rights. We are contesting his right to expel these people, whose moral probity cannot be disputed, and who are simple-minded, God-fearing persons, and British subjects. The island is claimed by three parties besides M. Menier, a Paris family by the name of Bissot, the heirs of Major-General McLean, and a Mr. Forsyth, of the Forsyth Company. M. Menier has bought from a party who has a sheriff's title; but he has got the provincial government to renounce all claim, and is negotiating a treaty to buy the province's fishery rights, which by a decision of the Privy Council, has just come into its possession. It is a serious matter to have an alien in possession of such a strategical position right in the mouth of the river, wholly settled by those who submit to an absolutism. We mean to make him prove his title, and if he can do so, then to demand compensation for those poor people who are being evicted. As secretary of the Quebec Evangelical Alliance these poor people have applied to me for aid and advice, and I have been appointed treasurer of the legal defence fund. Their case is now in court, and will be decided at the opening of navigation. The island is 120 miles long, and on the average ten miles broad, and up to three years ago the Fox Bay settlers were about the only settlers. If the present claimant to proprietorship did not act so arbitrarily no one would make any trouble, but he governs not as a British-Canadian, but as a Frenchman, and an ultramontane, at that. The island occupation and settlement is worth watching, and the case of these poor British subjects is worthy of all the aid that can be rendered them.'

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DROWNED IN TONQUIN.

A cablegram announces the death, by accidental drowning, in Tonquin, of Mons. Paul Feer, son of Mons. Henri Feer, consul-general of France, now in Paris, formerly French vice-consul at Quebec. Mons. Paul Feer was attached to the French legation at Pekin.

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Province of Quebec, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Rachel Scott, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Henry Brown, of the same place, and duly authorized to ester en justice,

—vs— Plaintiff.

The said Henry Brown, Defendant.

Plaintiff has this day, instituted an action in separation of property against her said husband. Montreal, March 20, 1899.

J. M. FERGUSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that under 'The Companies' Act' Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date, 27th day of March, 1899, incorporating Robert MacKay, Merchant, John Beattie, Merchant, Hugh Paton, Forwarder, and Donald Macmaster, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; and Campbell MacKenzie, Superintendent, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—

(a) To collect, receive, transfer, convey and forward baggage, luggage, goods, wares, produce, merchandise and all articles of commerce and other effects, and to carry and convey passengers to and from any place or places in Canada;

(b) To warehouse and store (including cold storage) any such articles and effects;

(c) To acquire, hold, sell and convey any real estate requisite for the carrying on of the undertakings of such company; to acquire, own, use, lease and operate all such vehicles and appliances as may be requisite and incidental to the carrying on of its business by the name of 'The Shedden Forwarding Company (Limited),' with a total capital stock of Seven Hundred Thousand dollars, divided into Seven Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 30th day of March, 1899.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

MACMASTER & MACLENNAN,
Attorneys for Company. 20

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

Consideration by the Parliamentary Committee of Legislation Desired in Line With the Plebiscite.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ON POLITICAL LINES.

Final Action Resolved Upon—The Resolutions Desired to be Introduced in Parliament.

The committee appointed by the legislative committee of the Dominion Alliance to consider the best means of bringing the result of the plebiscite vote before parliament met in Ottawa last Tuesday, Senator Vidal in the chair. A motion which had the support of the Liberal members of the committee was passed on a vote of three to two, recognizing the importance of the public expression on the recent plebiscite, and expressing the view that the government is not warranted upon it in introducing a prohibitory liquor law and favoring the extension of the Scott act principle to enable its adoption by provinces. The Conservative members of the committee, Messrs. Moore (Stanstead), Ganong (Charlotte) and Senator Vidal could not accept this view and consider that the government is already bound by the result of the plebiscite and that in any case the recent expression of opinion had nothing to do with the Scott act. They accordingly framed a minority report.

The executive and legislative committee of the Dominion Alliance met in Ottawa on Thursday morning, in the Railway Committee room of the Parliament Building, to receive the reports. Senator Vidal presided, and among those present were Messrs. F. S. Spence, and W. A. Orr, of Toronto; A. M. Featherstone, Hamilton; the Rev. Wm. Kettlewell, Ingersoll; Messrs. J. Walton Ketleby; John R. Dougall, Montreal; the Rev. Messrs. Wood and Scanlon, Ottawa; the Rev. W. S. Jamieson, Almonte; Senator Perley, Senator Kerr, Senator Yeo, Senator McKay, and the following, among other members of Parliament: McClure, Flint, McMullen, Bain, Bell (Prince), Craig, Ganong, Moore, Christie, McCormack, McInnes, Holmes, Stubbs, McLellan, Cargill, Cochrane, Earle, Wilson, Hodgins, Guillet, Roche, Haley, Pellet, Hale, Burnett, Bethune, Bell (Pictou).

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. Flint (Yarmouth), presented the report of the sub-committee, which was to the effect that the plebiscite, in its opinion, showed that a substantial majority of the electors who exercised their franchise voted in favor of prohibition. Considering, however, the circumstances under which the vote was taken, the absence of political excitement and party rivalry; the fact that the question submitted was a purely abstract one, that personal and individual preferences for candidates were eliminated and that other political questions were not involved, the result, illustrated by the numbers voting as well as those refraining from voting, may be taken as a fair expression of popular opinion.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

One feature of the plebiscite stands out prominently, viz., the heavy vote in Quebec against prohibition. An examination of the returns from the other provinces shows that outside of the province of Quebec the majority for prohibition was 107,948; forty-four percent of the names on the lists having voted, leaving fifty-six percent of the electorate whose names are on the lists unaccounted for. Of this forty-four percent who voted in these provinces, twenty-eight percent voted for prohibition. No doubt a considerable number of the names represented absentees, persons too old or infirm to be able to go to the polls and some who have died since the lists were prepared. To what extent the silence of the non-voting portion of the electorate is to be considered by Parliament in dealing with the question of prohibition may be open to wide differences of opinion, but that it introduces an element of considerable difficulty must be admitted.

Though public opinion in Quebec appears to be hostile to prohibition, yet in the opinion of the committee, this fact should not operate to deprive the people of the other provinces of the relief they have asked for, in the plebiscite; but, on the contrary, forms the strongest claim for such action by Parliament as will afford to the utmost extent constitutionally possible the prohibition of the liquor traffic in those provinces.

SCOTT ACT EXTENSION.

The committee further was of the opinion that one method of carrying this view into effect would be by extending the principle of the Canada Temperance Act to such provinces as might accept the same or by legislating along the lines of that act so that such provinces might have the benefit of a law providing for total abolition of the liquor traffic. The Canada Temperance Act in principle has passed the ordeal of litigation. It has been found to be constitutional and its extension to the utmost limits of prohibition is feasible. The details of the suggested amendments and improvements must be worked out after careful study.

The committee was of the opinion that provincial prohibition of the most stringent character somewhat on the lines of the Canada Temperance Act, would be a step in advance, and would be found acceptable to Parliament, while of course, the movement towards ultimate total prohibition for the whole country could be continued to a final success. The desirability of complete prohibition throughout Canada is not affected by the record of the plebiscite. The soundness of our principles is not successfully assailed by that result, but considering the size and representative character of the large vote in their favor, is rather strengthened than weakened.

As to the practicability of attempting to pass prohibitive legislation in the present Parliament, where neither political party, as such, has made it a party question, or the wisdom of trying to enforce a prohibitory law throughout Canada in the present state of public opinion the views of prohibitionists may widely differ, but the committee believed that a solution of the question is indicated in the above suggestions, and expresses the hope that there is to be found ground of union, and a position from which such an advance will be made as will satisfy the present public demands, and promote the cause of ultimate total temperance.

In conclusion, Mr. Flint stated that the committee had endeavored to view the case from the Alliance standpoint and all matter not calculated to promote the cause of prohibition had therefore been purposely omitted.

REPORT CRITICISED.

Mr. George Taylor, M.P., (Conservative whip), found fault with the manner in which the plebiscite vote has been computed in Ontario, and calculated that in reality the vote was twenty-five percent larger than the vote in any provincial or Dominion election, leaving out the duplicate votes which would have been counted in an ordinary election.

Several members of the committee expressed surprise with the report presented by the committee, which was not at all what had been published in the newspapers. Reference was also made to the minority report, which had been prepared by Messrs. Moore, Ganong and Vidal, the three Conservative members of the committee.

Senator Vidal intimated that the changes in the committee report submitted by Mr. Flint were so great as to take away the principal features of opposition which had been put forward by the minority of the committee.

Mr. Cochrane (East Northumberland, spoke of the proceedings as iniquitous.

Mr. Flint denied that the report had been altered in principle. It had been cut down somewhat by leaving out the argument and placing stress upon the conclusions arrived at. It seemed to him that the minority of the committee were aiming at drawing a red herring across their trail.

A PROPOSAL.

Mr. J. R. Dougall, of Montreal, urged that the meeting lose no time in coming to the vital question at issue. He accordingly proposed, seconded by Dr. Christie, Argenteuil, a resolution based on the practical features of the sub-committee report, which he desired to put before the meeting for discussion.

Mr. Dougall's resolution read :—'That in view of the decision of the government that the plebiscite of Sept. 29 did not show such a vote in favor of prohibition as would justify the introduction by the government of a prohibitory measure, and the fact that every province of the Dominion but one recorded for prohibition a substantial vote and a large majority, there ought to be enacted legislation that would give effect to the strongly expressed will of the people.

'That while still strongly maintaining the desirability of total national prohibition, which must be kept the continued object of prohibition workers, your committee believe that at the present time the temperance reform will be materially aided by the enactment of legislation upon the lines hereinafter set out, namely :—

'(1) An act totally prohibiting so far as the constitution permits the importation, sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in any province adopting or bringing into force such an act by a vote of the duly qualified electors.

'(2) Voting upon the question of bringing of such legislation into force in any province to be at the time of having a general election in order to save expense and secure the largest possible vote upon the question.

'(3) Such legislation when adopted by any province to be unrepealable for a period of time long enough to ensure a fair test of its effectiveness.

'It is submitted that the enactment of such legislation is certainly in the power of parliament, inasmuch as it would be merely a further extension of the principles embodied in the Canada Temperance Act, the constitutionality of which has been affirmed, and which act might be so amended as to include the further legislation suggested.

'That a committee of members be appointed to draft and introduce into the House of Commons a bill embodying the legislation herein suggested.'

ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

Mr. Ganong (Charlotte) proposed, seconded by Mr. Moore (Stanstead), an amendment to Mr. Dougall's resolution based upon the minority report of the sub-committee. The suggestions were as follows :

'To ascertain, if possible, whether such a bill as we desire can under our constitution be introduced into the House without the special sanction of the governor-general-in-council being first obtained (there being a difference of opinion prevailing on this point).

'Then, if such sanction be necessary, to get some member to move that an address be reported to His Excellency-in-Council stating that the large majority of the votes polled in response to the government's official inquiry of the electorate makes it desirable to comply with the mandate of the electorate by enacting such a law and praying His Excellency to grant the necessary sanction to the introduction of such a bill in the House of Commons. Any member has a right to move such an address, and the government, if it sees fit, can make it an open question, not necessarily involving resignation should the matter carry.

'That should it be found that the governor's sanction is not necessary, a motion be made, and that it be resolved that this House regards the recent plebiscite vote taken in connection with the constitutional usages and giving a majority of 13,916 in favor of prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes as a mandate with which it is bound to comply, and that the government should take immediate action to prepare and submit to parliament such a bill as will meet the desire of the electorate as indicated by their response to the question submitted.

'We do not believe that the extension of the Canada Temperance Act to apply to provinces would at all meet the approval of those who have set their minds upon total prohibition for the Dominion, even if its present requirements were largely modified to facilitate its submission to the people, who had no desire for more electoral contests, now that the question has been so fully answered.'

THE DEBATE.

In the course of the discussion which followed, and which lasted till after one o'clock, the relative merits of the resolution and the amendment and the whole question of prohibition was very fully threshed out. Several speakers assumed the position that the government had no right to escape the responsibility cast upon it by the plebiscite vote. On the other hand, Opposition members were charged with endeavoring to embarrass the administration.

Mr. Craig argued that prohibition will only be accomplished by electing prohibitionist members to parliament.

Other speakers could not see what is to be gained by the passage of a resolution such as that submitted by Mr. Dougall, as the provinces already have the power to deal with the question themselves.

Mr. Bell (Prince) argued that it would call for a Dominion law in any case to render the provincial enactments uniform and really effective.

The Rev. Mr. Kettlewell spoke on behalf of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, which favored the passage of prohibition under the plebiscite in all the provinces but Quebec.

Mr. F. S. Spence, the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, felt that while political feeling very naturally entered into the discussion and consideration of the question among members of parliament, the earnest desire of prohibitonists in either party was to forward the interests of the movement.

At half-past one o'clock, after a proposition had been made for an adjournment and another that the motions before the meeting be submitted for a vote, an exceedingly noisy scene occurred. Both Mr. Dougall's motion and Mr. Ganong's amendment were finally defeated and the meeting adjourned till seven o'clock in the evening.

After the committees came together in the evening they agreed, after some discussion upon instructions to a special committee which is to look after the preparation of a bill for introduction in the House of Commons to carry out, as far as possible, the desire of the prohibitionists of Canada as expressed in the recent plebiscite. Among those present were Senator Vidal (presiding), Messrs. Flint, Taylor, Craig, Ganong, Henderson, Bell (Prince), McMullen, McCormick, Moore, Douglas, Oliver, Roche, McCleary, Holmes, Christie, Hale, Scriver, Richardson, Sproule and Rogers, members of parliament; Senator Kerr, Messrs. F. S. Spence and W. H. Orr, Toronto; J. R. Dougall, of Montreal, and A. M. Featherstone, of Hamilton.

Mr. Flint, who presented the report of the sub-committee, stated that Mr. J. R. Dougall had conferred with the members of the sub-committee, suggesting to them a line of action which should meet the objections of the minority on the committee. A meeting had been held during the afternoon when a report had been adopted in the following terms :—

'That this committee reaffirms that total national prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes is the only right and effective remedy for the evils of intemperance, and must be steadily pressed for until attained ;

'That although the Canada Temperance act has been found to be productive of much good, your committee believes that it is not a sufficient embodiment of the present prohibition sentiment of the people, and that the simple extension of its operations to provincial areas would not at all meet the requirements of the present situation ;

'That in view of the refusal of the government to accept the plebiscite as a sufficient mandate for a national prohibitory law, and the fact that with one exception every province and territory has recorded a substantial vote and a large majority in favor of such legislation, your committee—while urging prohibitionists to maintain their agitation for total prohibition—believes that at the present time the temperance reform would be materially aided by the enactment of legislation upon the lines hereinafter set forth, namely :—

'(1) An act totally prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes in any province, adopting or bringing into force such an act by the duly qualified electors.

'(2) Voting upon the question of the bringing of such legislation into force in any province to be at the time of the holding of a federal general election in order to save expenses and secure the largest possible vote upon the petition.

'(3) Such legislation, when adopted by any province to be unrepealable for a period of time long enough to ensure a fair test of its effectiveness ;

'That your committee respectfully submits that the introduction of such a measure into parliament would also secure a division of the House of Commons on a measure of immediate prohibition, thus enabling the public to know the views of their representatives upon the question.

'That a committee of —— be appointed to take steps to secure the introduction into parliament at the earliest possible date of a bill to carry out the foregoing suggestions.

'The three members of the sub-committee who had objected to the framing of the report presented to the forenoon meeting had, he understood, agreed to make no objection to the adoption of a resolution based on the foregoing, while reserving their freedom to act on the question in the House as they saw fit.

The question which had been raised at the forenoon meeting as to the right of a private member to introduce legislation of this kind in the House was revived, and it was stated that Sir John Bourinot had given an opinion that the matter was clearly one within the province of a private member. Mr. Flint pointed out that the matter would be presented in the form of a resolution, not of a bill.

Mr. Taylor, Conservative whip, observed that if Quebec were to be left alone and prohibition applied to the other provinces he was informed by a very eminent legal authority that Quebec could do all the manufacturing and supply all the other provinces.

The Rev. Mr. Kettlewell, of Galt, who was present as the representative of the temperance committee of the Methodist Church, felt sorry that total national prohibition was not possible in the matter of the manufacture and importation of intoxicants, leaving it to the provinces to deal with the retail trade.

Mr. Flint replied that this could only be done by the Government of Canada and certainly was not possible this session.

On motion of Mr. Dougall, and with the consent of the members of the sub-committee, it was agreed that liberty be allowed to such committee to vary the methods here suggested as may appear best to secure the results aimed at.

After some further debate it was decided to strike out that clause in the report of the sub-committee which urged that the introduction of such a measure into parliament would secure a division of the Commons, enabling the public to know the views of their representatives on the question.

A committee composed of Messrs. McClure, McMullen, Bell (Prince), Richardson and Flint, members of parliament; Senators Aikens and Vidal, Messrs. F. S. Spence, J. J. Maclaren and Major Bond was appointed to consider the preparation of the bill for presentation to the House.



W. H. COMSTOCK, M.P.

MR. COMSTOCK ELECTED.

LIBERAL CANDIDATE SUCCESSFUL IN BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, Ont., April 20.—Great excitement prevailed here yesterday over the election. The Liberals were somewhat dubious of the result at first, but as soon as the returns commenced to show a majority for their candidate, Mr. W. H. Comstock, they went fairly wild, and when the final result was announced, 232 majority for Mr. Comstock, there was such a demonstration as Brockville citizens never before witnessed. Undoubtedly the charges against Major Walsh were instrumental in swelling the majority, particularly in the town of Brockville.

Following are the detailed figures:—

Place.	Votes.		Majorities.	
	Comstock.	White.....	Comstock...	White.....
Brockville Town.				
Centre Ward, No 1....	74	50	24	1
" " 2....	64	55	..	1
" " 3....	67	49	18	..
North Ward, No. 1....	75	54	21	..
" " 2....	68	45	23	..
" " 3....	42	62	..	20
West Ward, No. 1....	100	63	37	..
" " 2....	89	47	42	..
" " 3....	116	79	37	..
South Ward, No. 1....	106	61	45	..
" " 2....	79	57	22	..
East Ward, No. 1....	129	102	27	..
" " 2....	134	78	56	..
Totals.... 1,133		802	352	21
Elizabeth Township—				
No. 1	114	51	63	..
No. 2	65	30	35	..
No. 3	108	35	73	..
No. 4	91	41	50	..
No. 5	38	49	..	11
No. 6	34	91	..	57
No. 7	12	67	..	55
No. 8	21	72	..	51
No. 9	66	89	..	23
Totals	549	525	221	197
Kitley Township—				
No. 1	42	85	..	43
No. 2	60	78	..	18
No. 3	60	65	..	5
No. 4	28	85	..	57
Totals	190	313	..	122
Grand totals.... 1,870		1,640	573	341

Total majority for Comstock, 232.

Brockville was carried last by the Liberals in 1874, when Mr. Buell was elected by a majority of 42. The late Conservative member, the Hon. John F. Wood, was elected in 1882 by a majority of four; in 1887 by 2,891, in 1891 by 178, and in 1896 by 232. He was a very popular and strong candidate, besides being a minister of the Crown, which is always a source of strength. In the last provincial election, however, Mr. Graham, the present Liberal member, carried Brockville by a majority of 188.

THE NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Comstock was born in Batavia, N.Y., but has been a resident of this city for the past forty years, as head of the Canadian branch of the large drug and medicine business begun by his father in 1831, and continued by himself. He has always taken a deep interest in everything that pertains to the welfare of the town. He was in the council for several years, and was honored by being elected to the mayoralty for two terms. He has always been a staunch Liberal, and was the party candidate in 1882 and 1866, just after the riding had been gerrymandered by the Conservatives in order to make it a safe seat for them. The first time he was defeated by only three.

Mr. Comstock, outside of his regular business, has large interests in other Brockville manufacturing concerns, such as the Smart Manufacturing Company, the Cossett Bros. Company, the Mann Manufacturing Company, the Brockville Light and Power Company, and many others. He is a public-spirited citizen, and freely uses his great wealth for the advancement of everything that is for the benefit of the town and its people.

NEW QUICK-FIRING RIFLE.

Vienna, April 22.—The 'Fremdenblatt' reports the invention of a rifle capable of firing 2,700 shots an hour. The magazine of the weapon holds fifteen cartridges. Tests are being made at the Imperial arsenal.

THE FILIPINO STRUGGLE.

Some Reverses Now For the United States Troops ---A Boat's Crew Captured.

The news from the Philippines since last week has not been pleasant reading for the people of the United States and those who are in sympathy with their policy in the Philippine Islands. One authority has stated through a New York 'Herald' despatch the possibility of the Filipinos accepting terms from the United States, but there is no official indication of such a sentiment in the despatches that daily tell the Washington authorities of attacks upon the troops of a most desperate nature.

News reached Washington on Wednesday, that a party from the 'Yorktown' had landed near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, for the purpose of bringing away the Spanish forces, according to the terms of surrender. The party missing comprised Lieutenant Gilmore and thirteen others, and the 'Yorktown' steamed away after vain efforts to find out their fate. It is believed that they may have joined their forces with the Spaniards, who for some time had been hemmed in defending their lives from the natives.

General Otis telegraphed early in the week that the enemy near Manilla was much demoralized, that the health of the troops was excellent, that the volunteers whose terms expired about May 5, would return then, but would render effective service until then.

Fourteen thousand regulars have been ordered to the Philippines, and the first lot left Fort Niagara and Fort Poreo last week, numbering about 1,000.

Filipinos attacked United States troops near Taying, South of Pasig, on Thursday, and after fighting for two hours left twelve killed on the field and several wounded. Three United States troops were wounded. Heat was intense during the engagement.

General Otis has warned the War Department that they must be prepared for interminable guerilla warfare.

On Friday morning the South Dakota regiment encountered the Filipinos, and the latter retired in good order for three miles, while the Americans, who had exhausted their ammunition, were compelled in their turn to retire to their camp.

Manilla, April 23.—9.30 p.m.—In an encounter with the Filipinos to-day at Quengua, about four miles north-east of Malalos, seven Americans were killed and forty-two wounded. The following were killed : Colonel John M. Stetsenberg, of the 1st Nebraska regiment, formerly of the 6th Cavalry ; Lieut. Sisson, of the same regiment ; two privates of the Nebraska regiment ; three privates of the Fourth Cavalry. Most of the wounded belonged to the 1st Nebraska regiment. The Filipinos retreated with small loss.

The engagement developed into a disastrous, though successful, fight. The insurgents had a horseshoe trench, about a mile long, encircling a rice field, on the edge of a wood. Captain Bell, with forty cavalrymen, encountered a strong outpost. One of his men was killed and five were wounded by a volley. The Americans retired, carrying their wounded under fire and with great difficulty, being closely pursued, the fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them. Two men, who were carrying a comrade, were shot in the arms, but they continued with their burden. Captain Bell sent for reinforcements to rescue the bodies of the killed cavalrymen, and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under Major Mufford, arrived, and advanced until checked by volleys from the enemy's trenches. The Americans lay about 800 yards from the trenches, behind rice furrows, under fire, for two hours. Several men were sunstruck, one dying from the effects of the heat, as they lay there waiting for the artillery to come up.

Finally, the Second Battalion arrived, and with them Colonel Stetsenberg, who had spent the night with his family at Manilla, came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him and raised a cheer. Col. Stetsenberg, deciding to charge as the cheapest way out of the difficulty, led the attack at the head of his regiment. He fell with a bullet in the breast, dying instantly, about two hundred yards from the breastworks. Lieut. Sisson fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl suspended by a ribbon from his neck. In the meantime the artillery had arrived and shelled the trenches. The Filipinos stood until the Nebraska troops were right on the trenches, and then they bolted to the second line of entrenchments, a mile back. The Nebraska regiment lost two privates killed, and had many wounded, including two lieutenants. The Iowa regiment had several wounded. The Utah regiment had one officer and three men wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trench. Their loss was comparatively small on account of their safe shelter. The Americans carried the second trench.

SIR JOHN MOWBRAY DEAD.

London, April 22.—The Right Hon. Sir John Robert Mowbray, father of the House of Commons since 1898, is dead. He was chairman of the committee on standing orders and of the committee of selection since 1874. He was born at Exeter in 1815, and was a son of the late Robert Stribling Cornish. He assumed the name of Mowbray by special license in 1847. He was educated at Westminster, Christ Church, and Oxford. He was Judge-Advocate-General 1858-59, and in 1866-68. He was a Conservative in politics. On the death of the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, Jan. 16, 1898, Sir John Mowbray became the oldest member of the House of Commons, otherwise the father of the House.

BY THE WIRES.

News Flashed Over Land and Under the Sea During the Past Week.

GENERAL GASCOIGNE AND HIS ASIATIC TROOPS.

Alleged Murder in the Ottawa District—Lady Cyclist Killed In Winnipeg—Arkansas Lynchings.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Among requests which a delegation of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress laid before Sir Wilfrid Laurier last week were: (1) for a poll-tax on Chinese and Japanese of $500; (2) the same restrictions applied to England and Scotland labor contracts as to those of the United States; (3) enforcement of the law for the inspection of gear and tackle on unloading ships; (4) and that the departments in Ottawa should adopt the eight-hour day. A suggestion was made as to prison-made work, that if it were done by hand, and not by machinery, there would be no objection made to it. Sir Wilfrid objected to taxing the Japanese, who are progressive, and allies of Britain. Of course, the alien labor contract law could not apply to Great Britain. He saw no reason, however, why the law as to tackle should not be enforced, and would draw the minister's attention to the matter.

The legislature of Prince Edward Island opened on April 17, with legislation to encourage dairying promised in the speech from the throne.

The North Bay, Ont., police were warned last week to look for a Finn who had murdered a Swede on Monday, April 17, at Sudbury, by stabbing. Names of the parties were unknown. The police did not find the murderer, who had come east.

Mr. A. B. Gillies was elected Deputy Speaker of the North-West Territories at Regina last week.

Henry M. Ryndress was run over and killed almost instantly by an east-bound train at the Michigan Central Railway crossing last week.

A London, Ont., despatch states that persons who a few weeks ago sold hay at $6.50 per ton, are now paying $9 and $9.50, all because of the lateness of the spring, which compels them to feed their stock for weeks after they had calculated.

The Hon. Mr. Sifton met a deputation last Tuesday, which condemned in very decided terms the manner in which grain is inspected in Manitoba. The minister said he had been informed that one inspector had given one standard for export and another for home consumption of the same class of wheat. This the deputation refused to say was well founded. When the suggestion came up that all inspection of Manitoba grain should be at Winnipeg, the Port Arthur portion of the deputation demurred, and the conference adjourned with a conflict of opinion.

The Rev. Lennox Smith, of Toronto, Ont., son-in-law of the Lord Bishop of Ottawa, has been appointed curate of the cathedral, Quebec.

The Hon. T. Nosse, consul-general for Japan at Chicago, has been in Ottawa, and is hopeful that British Columbia's alien law will be disallowed in so far as it relates to Japanese subjects coming into Canada. Mr. Nosse expects to be appointed consul for Japan at Montreal next November.

It transpired at the drill of the 8th Royal Rifles of Quebec last Tuesday night that the regiment cannot go to Boston because of a law against outsiders marching through Massachusetts streets with arms in their hands. They now propose to spend the 24th in Montreal.

An Ottawa despatch of Wednesday foreshadows an export duty on nickel ores and matte, should Michigan lumbermen prevail on Washington statesmen to put a prohibitive duty on Canadian lumber entering the United States, as an offset to the Ontario law compelling the cutting of logs in Ontario if felled on Ontario soil.

John Dickson, for shooting George Pepin fatally some weeks since, was found guilty of manslaughter on Tuesday evening last, and the jury, because of his youth, recommended him to mercy. It will be recalled that the youth was one of a number of dissolute scamps, and that he was in company of a young woman of ill repute when the quarrel took place, in course of which Dixon fired at one Tanguay, who had assaulted the woman. Pepin, who was of the party, got the bullet intended for Tanguay. On Friday Dixon was sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

The C. P. R. round-house at Fort William, Ont., was nearly destroyed by fire on April 17. Seven splendid engines were destroyed.

Contrary to stories circulated last week concerning the loss from frost of the peach trees, it is now asserted in a Winona despatch of Tuesday last that the Niagara district will have an excellent and full crop of apples, peaches, pears, etc.

Sir John G. Bourinot's jewels of the order of St. Michael and St. George, missed some months since, were found in a second-hand store in Ottawa on Thursday, where they had been sold for a trifle, and where no person seemed aware of their significance until the detective saw them.

The public in Greenwood, B.C., unanimously decided on Wednesday to support the Corbin charter for the Kettle River Railway. A delegate was selected to go to Ottawa and represent this view.

The Rev. R. C. Moffat and five others, representing 344 shares in the Farmers' Loan and Savings Company, before Mr. Justice Rose, on Wednesday, in Toronto, asked that proceedings of winding up the company be quashed, as the charter of the company had been given under an act passed by the old parliament, and thus not subject to Dominion law.

Boucher, who terrified his wife and family at Inverness, Megantic, recently, turned them out barefoot into the snow and threw his infant child into the stove, has been declared insane, and has been sent to Beauport Asylum.

Casimir, an Indian, who was wanted at Kamloops, B.C., as the murderer of Philip Walker, was arrested on the reserve opposite the town, on Wednesday. He had fired away all his ammunition and then surrendered and was taken to jail.

A child of Alexander Laramee, of Lennoxville, was drowned on Wednesday, in an unused cistern, formerly used by the municipality and left in a dangerous condition as to life.

Sir Charles Tupper's cab horse fell in front of an electric car on the corner of Sparks and Elgin streets on Tuesday evening, and the baronet leaped out for safety, though the car was stopped ere it reached the prostrate horse.

The Young man Parrott, found guilty in Hamilton, Ont., of having killed his mother with an axe, last February, was sentenced on Thursday to be hanged on Friday, June 23. The defence was insanity. The awful event was the result of a life of quarrelling, and drink played its terrible part in it.

The Rev. Dr. Scrimger, of Montreal Presbyterian College, went to Winnipeg last week to take the Hebrew, Greek, classes and exigesis in Manitoba College for the summer session

Fresh paint almost suffocated the family of Mrs. Joseph Baxter last Tuesday at Stratford, Ont. Arsenic in the paint caused the trouble and the doctor had to work hard to get the patients out of danger.

W. L. Hamilton, inspector of inland revenue, Kingston district, died suddenly in Belleville last Tuesday morning.

Mrs. George Middleton, of Winnipeg, Man., while out on her bicycle on Tuesday night, was struck by a pair of runaway horses and killed instantly. Her sister, who was riding near her, had a narrow escape.

Windsor, Ont., has a number of colored persons, remnants of a colony which was strong in numbers in the slavery periods of the United States. Last week Nellie Davis, described as a creole, was before a magistrate charged with having agreed by incantation to cure a woman's husband of drunkenness. The method was to decapitate and bury a black chicken, which the woman to be benefited had purchased for the purpose. She accused the creole of having, instead of burying the chicken, carried it home for table use. The creole was dismissel after promising to do no more such burials of chickens.

The Workman heresy case at Belleville was closed on Wednesday afternoon. The finding of the ministers is to be kept close until their report goes to conference. Dr. Workman's idea, as expressed in the despatch, is that the difference is as to interpretation, not doctrine.

A deputation to the Dominion Government on Wednesday urged strongly the establishment of a more complete hydrographic survey of the Gulf or St. Lawrence and the desirability of improving the route to the ocean thereby. Major Bond urged the government to provide suitable quarters for the pilots on the lower St. Lawrence, which would keep them out of the taverns. The fog signals, too, were too few and not sufficiently powerful. To his mind the overloading of deckloads from St. Lawrence ports and from St. John was simply scandalous and a menace to both life and property. There was no reason why all should not be duly inspected. St. John in this connection had brought discredit on itself and on Canada. In his sixteen years' experience he did not know of a single case of shifting of a grain cargo from Montreal. Vessels going from St. John should be subjected to the same rigid inspection. The underwriters admitted the advance in rates and suggested these as the remedies. Before closing he referred to the number of enormous losses and accidents in the St. Lawrence. Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed to consider the proposition.

Hamilton, Ont., Blast Furnace Company, and the Ontario Rolling Mills have determined upon amalgamation, with a capital of two million dollars. The new concern will take over the smelting works, rolling mills and forge works.

Boundary Creek despatches, via Vancouver, B.C., indicate that the C.P.R. has decided to construct branch lines into the mining camps in that vicinity at once. Messrs. Mann, Foley Bros., and Larson have a contract for about forty miles of branches.

Report from the Klondike, via Victoria, B.C., states that a party led by Stuart, of Snohomish, Washington, were drowned, along with their dogs, by going through the ice near White Horse on April 2. Fears are entertained for others on the trail.

The few residents of Maniwaki, a district in the Ottawa region, were much exercised last week concerning the violent death of a young woman, Lavina St. Onge by name, which is blamed upon the persons with whom she resided, Jacques Boileau and his wife. After the evidence of Dr. Mulligan had been given to the coroner's jury, the two were arrested, and they protested their innocence vehemently and showed much indignation at being placed in jail. Circumstances of the death of the girl seemed mysterious, and until investigation is properly made, the parties have the opinion of their neighbors against them.

Major Denison, police magistrate, of Toronto, fined M. S. Robinson, manager of the Bijou theatre in that city, five dollars and costs for having permitted an indecent show in the theatre, which is to be under surveillance in future.

Mr. Fawcett, late gold commissioner, who left Dawson for Ottawa on March 11, received an ovation before he started, and the 'Globe' correspondent stated in the despatch that he had done more public service and better work than he ever will receive reward or credit for from the government.

Miss Charlotte E. Shaw, formerly of Peterborough and Detroit, has been appointed matron of Verdun Protestant Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. Andrew K. Melbourne, a carriage manufacturer of Hamilton, Ont., who had been staying at the Stafford House, in New York, for several days, died suddenly last Tuesday afternoon while riding in a closed carriage with his wife to the Central railway station.

A despatch from Bethel, Me., says: An engine of the Wild River Lumber Company, near Camp One, on the Hastings Railway, blew up last Tuesday and killed the engineer, Harry Baimont; the fireman, E. F. Johnson, and a brakeman named E. Lamoe.

Mr. Kirby, city treasurer of Ottawa, contemplates resigning his position owing to ill health. He entered the service of the city on Dec. 10, 1870, and for six or seven years was city collector and then was appointed city treasurer.

A washout on the Parry Sound Railway, near Canoe Lake, caused the death of Mr. J. McLaren, of Almonte, and injuries to Messrs. Caufield, of Depot Harbor, and MacDonald, of Canoe Lake.

Mr. Thomas Burnet, a farmer living one mile from Galt, Ont., died on Wednesday, in his ninety-sixth year. He was born in Peebleshire and was a shepherd lad in the vale of Yarrow, on the outskirts of the Ettrick forest, before emigrating to Dumfries township, 65 years ago.

Mr. Andrew Acres has been appointed treasurer of Ottawa East.

Silver galena has been discovered in Victoria, B.C.

A Vancouver despatch states that Deadman's Island, the lease of which to an American firm has caused great discontent in Vancouver, is now an incident of the past, as Mr. Thomas Ludgate has closed the lease with the Ottawa Government.

Cornwall W. C. T. U. celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of the white ribboners' local branch on April 17 in Knox Church. Miss Jennie McArthur presided.

A defective bridge at Appleton, county Lanark, Ont., is blamed for the drowning of Mr. Abram Morphy, jr., of Carleton Place, who was trying to cross the river at that place. He and his father were precipitated into the river, and the son was swept over the falls below, and drowned. The jury blamed the corporation of the township of Ramsay.



REAR-ADMIRAL ARCHIBALD LUCIUS DOUGLAS

WHO BROUGHT THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT TO TIME.—'Navy and Army Illustrated.'

Speaking of Rear-Admiral Archibald Lucius Douglas, whose recent prompt and energetic action checkmated attempted French aggression at Muscat, the 'Navy and Army Illustrated' has the following:—"There is no better setting for the picture of an admiral than the deck of his own flagship, and here we have the admiral who has lately loomed largest to the great British public, so settled. Admiral Douglas was just the man for a crisis like that which has so satisfactorily settled, for he learned his work of bearing "the white man's burden" at his start in the service. Away back in the sixties, as a junior officer in the 'Arrogant,' he served in all the engagements of her boats, and with the Naval Brigade, up the Congo and the Gambia during her commission. As "Gunnery Jack" of the 'Aurora' he was told off to command a gunboat on the Canadian lakes during the Fenian invasion—a big word for a ridiculously abortive attempt—of 1866. A smart gunnery officer, he was selected for senior staff officer of the 'Cambridge,' the gunnery school at Devonport, a position he occupied for three and a half years. Then he was switched on, in 1872, to teach the Channel and Reserve squadrons how to use the Harvey torpedo, the towing torpedo that was the forerunner of the present automobile weapon. When Japan asked our Admiralty to send them an instructor for their navy, Captain Douglas was the man the Admiralty selected, and for two years he served as director of the naval college at Yeddo, his services there earning for him the thanks of the Emperor of Japan, and also the strongly-expressed approval of our own Admiralty. As captain of the 'Serapis,' he earned the Egyptian medal and star for the operations in 1884, and then again came back to administrative work, to serve on the ordnance committee for four years—from 1887 to 1890. In 1893 he gained his well-earned aguillettes as an aide-de-camp to the Queen, and last year was appointed to the command of the East India station.'

Admiral Douglas is a Quebecker, being a son of the late Dr. Douglas, of that city. His mother was Miss Charlotte Campbell, daughter of the late Archibald Campbell, also of Quebec.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Details of an attack of Chinese troops on General Gascoigne's British forces at Taipoku, was given in a New York 'Herald' despatch of last Tuesday, as having taken place on the previous day. The Chinese fired some rounds of artillery ineffectively, and General Gascoigne's camp hardly felt it. He, however, with a force of less than 300 Asiatic troops, chased his assailants, who retired, burning their villages as they went. General Gascoigne used no European troops. The British troops in Hong Kong were on the alert, and General Gascoigne, well known as the recent commander of the Canadian militia forces, advanced his lines and awaited results.

A Simla despatch of recent date indicates much uneasiness in that district of India, and a private of the Hampshire Regiment has been shot and other outrages committed. It is in contemplation to disarm the entire native population of Peshawur, where the outrages have been common. The assaults on the Hampshire Regiment men grew out of the fact that it was upon the evidence of men from this regiment that the murderer of Colonel Le Marchant was executed.

The Pekin and Tien-Tsin 'Times,' hints that the design of the Emperor William of Germany in sending his brother to China was to make him king over Shan-Tung province, 65,000 square miles in area, instead of merely a governor over the 400 square miles around Kio-Chau.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty relative to Nicaraguan canal affairs has been under discussion between Great Britain and the United States; but no decision has been reached, nor would the British Government, through Mr. Broderick, give any information as to the present position of the negotiations.

Mr. George. G. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that the notice given to the Cunard, White Star, and Peninsular & Oriental steamship companies was for the purpose of placing the Admiralty in a position to review the condition of the contracts.

German toy-trade exporters were warned by the Prussian Minister of Commerce to expect partial or total exclusion by legislation of all German toys, because of poisonous paints used on them.

Russian police have been in the midst of further trouble with a discontented populace, of which students of the universities appear to have been the most importunate. A large number of the students of St. Petersburg Technological Institute were expelled last week, and in a popular demonstration made by the populace, police both foot and horse charged the crowd and dispersed it.

Another famous high diver, Professor Baume, has been killed by doing the 'Monte Christo diving feat,' as it is called, at Chemnitz, Saxony, last week. Monte Christo was, according to the story, thrown into the sea tied in a bag: but this man dived sixty feet into a pool of water twelve feet deep, and did it once too often, as it turned out.

The Austrian War Office has been testing liquid air as an explosive, with results said to have been extraordinary, though no details were published.

In the German Reichstag, last Tuesday, Dr. Vielhaven attacked American canned meat, and declared that the German army and navy should be protected against tainted foreign meats.

Indications in Spain, according to Madrid despatches of last week, are that the ministerial party secured a large majority in the general elections.

At a meeting of Welsh tin plate manufacturers held at Swansea, on Wednesday, it was decided to form an association for mutual protection and to control the rates of wages. Two hundred and fifty mills were represented.

The Colonial party in Paris is agitated by the terrible catastrophe in the Island of Guadaloupe, West Indies. It is feared that a revolt may follow the disaster, which is reported to have been of incendiary origin.

Ernest T. Hooley, the bankrupt speculator, and a few of his helpers are to be prosecuted for alleged fraud, says a London despatch of Wednesday.

Queen Victoria is to come home from Cimiez on May 2, and Lord and Lady Salisbury returned on Wednesday from their Continental visit.

The Bishop of London, England, urges people to withdraw their subscriptions from newspapers that force seven days per week upon their workers, and a large portion of the community.

Morals as to London plays are to be inquired into in the British House of Commons. A suggestion will be made to place control of the plays in the power of the London County Council.

Fire destroyed 500 houses at La Pointe-à-Pitre, island of Guadaloupe, last week, the worst visitation the island has had since the earthquake of 1843, which then nearly destroped the city.

The Indian Viceroy has sanctioned the construction of 550 miles of tram railways, thirty-inch gauge, in the south, north and north-west provinces of India.

The ravages of the bubonic plague have not been stayed, and a Bombay despatch states that 250,000 deaths are attributable to the plague, 134,000 in Bombay Presidency alone. With the return of hot weather, the plague is disappearing.

A balcony gave way at Cagliari, Sardinia, on Tuesday last, while a number of school children were cheering the King and Queen of Italy on their way to meet the British fleet at Sassari. Fourteen children and one man were killed. Three children died from their injuries afterwards.

A letter of thanks from the Hon. Mr. Mulock has been received by Mr. John Henniker Heaton, member of parliament for Canterbury, expressing Canada's gratitude for his postal services, and inviting him to visit Canada during the summer.

The House of Commons on Wednesday rejected the second reading of the bill to repeal the Irish Coercion Act of 1887 by a vote of 220 to 141. The Right Hon. J. Atkinson, Attorney-General for Ireland, demanded the retention of the act.

Germany has determined, after long trials of the English, French and German systems, to adopt the English system of water-tube boilers in all their men-of-war steamers.

In the case of the 'Stella' disaster, which occurred off the Casquet Rocks in the English Channel Islands, the coroner's jury found a verdict of accidental death, but stated that the captain should have slowed down and stood out to sea. The seventy odd persons would probably not then have been drowned. The captain went down with the vessel, it will be remembered.

The Swiss delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague will report by instructions a suggestion that the small neutral states, Denmark, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland, shall constitute a board of arbitration to settle disputes between the several powers.

Major Pillsbury, who was tried for his connection with filibustering on the Morocco coast last year, and which was disastrous to him and others, has been acquitted.

A London despatch of April 20 states that wholesale emigration from Galicia is the result of famine and typhus fever, which is epidemic.

A Berlin despatch states that the proposed purchase from Spain by Germany of the island of Kusaie, of the Carolines, fell through months ago, the Spanish Government having feared to arouse public opinion against the movement.

The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, has asked for information concerning the smuggling carried on from St. Pierre Miquelon to Newfoundland and Canada. It is being furnished to him.

Germany, says a Shanghai despatch of Friday, has ordered two cruisers to Samoan waters, one of which, the 'Gefion,' has been ordered to take additional ammunition.

Sir Otto Trevelyan, nephew of Lord Macaulay, the historian, presided at the dinner of the London Literary fund on Thursday, and was surrounded by literary lions of all grades. Mr. Choate, United States ambassador to Great Britain, was reminded by him that Benjamin Franklin had presided over the first dinner of the fund, and Mr. Choate responded by pointing out that literary men had given Great Britain evidence that the literary tie had never been broken. He instanced the writings of Captain Mahan as evidence of the fact, he having shown the power of Britain to a greater extent than her people had been aware of.

A German sergeant-major of the 129th Regiment was arrested last week, charged with giving information to the Russians concerning German army plans.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador to Washington, and who has been appointed to the peace conference at The Hague, will leave Washington on April 26.

One of the Sultan's wives, Zulfahra by name, is said to have eloped from the Yildiz Kiosk, Constantinople, to Italy, with an Englishman, last week. The affair has caused much stir in the Sultan's household.

According to a Vienna despatch the Baron Hirsch Institute of Montreal will get £24,000 out of the bequests made by the late Baroness de Hirsch. The institution in New York will get £240,000.

Native casualties were numerous, as the Chinese were driven from house to house and from village to village by General Gascoigne's forces, but Cow-Loon was eventually cleared out, and that part of the vicinity of Hong Kong is now British.

The British and Foreign Unitarian Association on Thursday, in London, congratulated the Rev. James Martineau, D.D., on having reached his ninety-fourth birthday. He is a brother of the late Harriet Martineau.

UNITED STATES.

John C. Allen, described as a 'King of the Bucketshops,' in the telegraph despatches, died at Hot Springs, Ark., last Tuesday, of nervous prostration, a trouble associated frequently with gambling, whether in cards or in stocks.

The Fort Covington (N.Y.) 'Sun' office was badly damaged by fire on April 15, and a large quantity of type was destroyed. Damage to the building was about $4,000.

Two burglars were engaged in a scuffle with a policeman, Forester by name, at 39 First avenue, New York, last Wednesday night. While the policeman lay on the floor with burglar No. 1 on top of him, No. 2 snapped a revolver at his head, but the cartridge jammed, and the burglar adjusted it as quick as thought and putting the muzzle to the prostrate man, he fired. The policeman, however, had in the scuffle got uppermost and it was burglar No. 1 that was hit fatally. Burglar No. 2 then escaped as fast as his feet could take him off, and No. 1 was taken to the Bellevue hospital to die.

An attempt in Chicago to poison a young woman named Ida Peters was puzzling the police last week. The young woman was severely ill after having drunk some milk, into which an interested party must have introduced poison.

Eleven men went down to their death by the wreck of the fishing schooner 'Eliza,' of Beverley, Captain Hopkins, which struck on Rose and Crown shoals on April 17. Gilbert Doane, Bolivar Nickers and George Miller were the survivors.

The Erie, Champlain, Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca canals are to be opened to-morrow, April 26.

The Orphan Home at Berne, near Decatur, Ind., was burned down on Wednesday. Three persons were killed and several were hurt.

A number of men at Henderson, Tenn., overpowered the sheriff and shot A. H. Larue, the murderer of John Young, to death on Tuesday last. Two brothers of Young were recognized by Larue before he died, and they are to be arrested. On the same day a mob of masked men at Clinton, Ark., shot William Harden to death in his cell at the county jail, where he had been held on a charge of having

A postal route entirely north of the Arctic circle will be established in Alaska between Yukon, on the river of that name and Peavey, a distance of about 250 miles. Four round trips will be made from Nov. 1, 1899, to May 1 next year.

The farm on which Abraham Lincoln was born, two miles south of Hodgensville, Ky., has been sold to Mr. David Grear, of New York. It is probable that the farm will be converted into a park.

A great highbinder fight in Fresno, Cal., on Thursday between the Bing Kung Tongs and the Suey on Tongs resulted in the death of three men, serious wounding of two and the arrest of nine who must answer for the tragedy.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Government's Large Majority on the Motion of Want of Confidence

SUSTAINED BY A VOTE OF 101 TO 48.

Parliamentary Miscellany of Wednesday—The Manitoba School Question—Anticosti—Senate Reform—Fenian Raid Medals.

Proceedings in parliament during the week were not of engrossing interest. The speeches on the motion to adopt the speech from the throne and the amendments offered thereto, were much the same in import and language as those given hour after hour since parliament met. The Imperial proposition to tax colonial stocks, bonds and shares on the London market formed the theme of instructions to Lord Strathcona to be watchful of Canadian interests in the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding spoke on Monday, upholding the Yukon administration He did not for a moment doubt the good faith of Miss Shaw, of the London 'Times,' but held that her informants had been faulty. He quoted the 'Klondike Nugget' as stating that more money was wanted for the lobbying at Ottawa. Where was the money to be placed, he wondered.

Dr. Sproule, Mr. Flint (Yarmouth), Mr. Mills (Annapolis), Mr. Aulay Morrison (New Westminster), all spoke on the address, Mr. Morrison giving personal testimony as to the Yukon charges that he said he had honestly tried to rid of political bias that it might be for the benefit of the country. He had met with discourteous treatment from officials, it was true, but under the circumstances, which were unusual, he declared it would be a great deal better to await the arrival of Mr. Ogilvie's report than to institute any other enquiry.

Mr. T. D. Craig, of Durham; Mr. R. L. Richardson (Lisgar), Colonel Domville (King's, N.B.,) and Mr. Frank Oliver (Alberta), were the speakers on Tuesday before the division was taken. Col. Domville, in course of his criticism, showed that the Conservatives had backed the 'Klondike Nugget' in the accusation made by that newspaper, but predicted a clean sweep for the Liberals at the next general elections. .

RESULT OF THE DIVISION 101 TO 48

The first vote necessarily came upon Mr. Bertram's amendment to the amendment, which expressed confidence in Mr. Ogilvie's ability and integrity, and in the government's good faith.

The following is the result of the vote:—

Yeas—Angers, Bain, Bazinet, Beausoleil, Belcourt, Bell (Prince), Bernier, Bertram, Bethune, Blair, Borden (King's), Bostock, Bourassa, Bourbonnais, Britton, Brown, Bruneau, Burnett, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Champagne, Copp, Costigan, Deschene, Demers, Dobell, Domville, Douglas, Dupre, Edwards, Ellis, Erb, Ethier, Featherston, Fisher, Flint, Fortin, Gauthier, Gauvreau, Gibson, Godbout, Graham, Haley, Harwood, Holmes, Hurley, Hutchison, Johnston, Joly De Lotbiniere (Sir Henri), Lang, Laurier (Sir Wilfrid), Lavergne, Legris, Lewis, Livingston, Logan, Mackie, McCarthy, McGregor, McGugan, McHugh, McInness, McIsaac, McLellan (Prince), McLennan (Inverness), McMillan, McMullen, Madoc, Marcel, Martineau, Maxwell, Meigs, Mignault, Monet, Morrison, Oliver, Parmalee, Paterson, Penny, Pettit, Proulx, Ratz, Richardson, Rinfret, Rogers, Ross, Russell, Rutherford, Savard, Scriver, Semple, Sifton, Snetsinger, Somerville, Stenson, Sutherland, Stubbs, Tolmie, Tucker, Turcot, Wood (Hamilton).—Total, 101.

Nays—Beattie, Bell (Pictou), Bennett, Blanchard, Borden (Halifax), Cargill, Carscallen, Chauvin, Clancy, Clarke, Cochrane, Corby, Craig, Davin, Dugas, Earle, Ganong, Gillies, Gilmour, Haggart, Hale, Hodgins, Hughes, Ingram, Kaulbach, Kendry, Klock, Kloepfer, Lariviere, Macdonald (King's),) McCleary, McDougall, McInerney McLennan (Glengarry), McNeill, Marcotte, Martin, Mills, Moore, Morin, Pope, Prior, Quinn, Roche, Taylor, Tupper (Sir Charles), Wallace, Wilson.—Total, 48.

The following members were paired: — McClure-Guillett; Christie-Roddick; Davies, Sir L.-Tupper, Sir C. H.; Hutchinson-Klock; Cowan-Mortague; Mulock-McAllister; Fitzpatrick-McLaren; Davis-Tyrwhitt; Guitelves; MacPherson-Osler; Dyment-McCormack; Tarte-Foster; Campbell-Seagram; Fieldir g-Powell; Landerkin-Brodeur; Calvert-Reid; Fraser, D. C.-Henderson; Macdonald, Dr.-MacLean; Talbot-Bergeron; Frost-Caron, Sir Adolphe; Geoffrion-Poupore; Brodeur-Tisdale; Booth, J. R.-Robertson; Malouin-Bell, of Addington; MacDonell-Ferguson; Leduc-Rosamond; Carroll-Sproule; Prefontaine-Monk; Charlton-Robinson.

Mr. Clarke's amendment of censure of the government and calling for a judicial commission to enquire into the alleged Yukon frauds and shortcoming was negatived on the same division.

The main motion to adopt the speech from the throne as sent down was declared carried on the same division, and the result of all is that the 'Hansard' teems with trashy references which sacrifice common sense, if not decency, to party rancor. The charges against Major Walsh were dealt with in Brockville in a manner to show what the public think of the men who made them.

BRITISH STAMP DUTIES.

The Prime Minister read the following telegram from the High Commissioner in London on the Imperial budget proposals referred to by Sir Charles Tupper on the previous day:

London, April 18, 1899.

Laurier, Ottawa:

Government bill re stamp duties not yet printed. According to resolutions new duties only affect securties not now subject to stamp duty. Consequently, Government and other colonial stocks issued and registered here not affected. Will affect stocks of all kinds issued in Canada, and interest payable there, if sent here for sale or negotiable purposes. Had meeting my office to-day, colonial agents-general, and am watching matter closely. Wrote Courtney fully Saturday's mail.

(Signed) STRATHCONA.

Wednesday's session of the House was taken up with miscellaneous questions, and among these the Premier replied to Mr. Casgrain (Montmorency) by saying that he had had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Marchand about Senate reform, but the nature of it was confidential.

MR. FISHER AND PROHIBITION.

Mr. Moore (Stanstead) quoted an utterance of the Minister of Agriculture at the Ottawa convention of 1893 upon the subject of prohibition, in which he said that the temperance sentiment now asks for something more than local option, and stated that the Liberal party would redeem its pledge in this connection.

Mr. Fisher confirmed the statement as substantially correct, and added that he saw nothing inconsistent between his expression of that day and his position today. He further said there was no cause for the smallest difference between himself and the first minister on this question, on which the government had fulfilled its pledge to the letter.

GERMANY AND CANADA.

Sir Richard Cartwright complied with a request of Mr. Foster's by giving a list of the discriminatory duties imposed by Germany on Canadian imports. The items were: Barley (apparently), 1 3-10c. per bushel of 48 lbs.; beans and peas, about 3 3-10c. per bushel of 60 lbs.; buckwheat, none; oats, 4 4-10c. per bushel of 34 lbs.; rye and wheat, 9 7-10c. per bushel of 60 lbs.; canned lobsters and salmon, apples, clover seed, and agricultural implements, none; butter, 7-10c. per lb.

PARIS EXHIBITION.

In reply to a question by Mr. Lemieux, the Minister of Agriculture stated that nine commissioners had been selected, and had already met with a very general desire on the part of Canadian manufacturers, miners, farmers and others, to participate in the exhibit. Twelve thousand feet had been secured for Canada among the British exhibits, and 27,100 feet in a special colonial building, the Canadian Government to bear the cost of this space.

YUKON MILITARY CONTINGENT.

In reply to a question by Mr. Davin, the Minister of Militia stated that the militia force in the Yukon numbers 202 noncommissioned officers and men. The cost of their transport thither was $19,889, and the cost of transporting their supplies $158,176. It was not true, he added, in response to another part of the question, that Mr. Justice Dugas had reported in favor of their withdrawal.

EXPORT OF SAW LOGS.

The Minister of the Interior, replying to a question by Mr. Bennett (East Simcoe) intimated that the government had no intention of preventing the exportation during the coming summer of saw logs cut on Indian reserves on Georgian Bay, and Lake Huron, with a view to causing the manufacture of the same in Canada.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM LEASE.

The Minister of Militia, replying to a question by Mr. Casgrain (Montmorency), in connection with the proposal for retaining the title or lease of the historic 'Plains of Abraham,' intimated that the lease expires on May 17, 1901. They had been memorialized in connection with the renewal of the lease, and desired to say that the government was disposed to consider favorably the proposal, provided the terms were reasonable.

ANTI-CHINESE LEGISLATION.

Lieut.-Col. Prior desired to know whether the government proposes bringing in an anti-Chinese bill this session, and was informed that such was not its intention. A measure of the kind had been already introduced by a private member.

ANTICOSTI.

Mr. Taylor, Conservative whip, enquired whether there had been any correspondence between the governments of Great Britain and Canada relative to the Island of Anticosti during the year 1898. The Premier intimated that he would lay the papers on the table of the House.

FENIAN RAID MEDALS.

Col. Hughes (North Victoria) made enquiry concerning the issue of the medals and clasps for Fenian Raids and Red River Rebellion and the long-service decoration. The Minister of Militia informed him in reply that the former medals and clasps might be expected in the course of the coming summer. The date was not yet known. He stated that there was a strong probability that a long-service medal would be issued.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Mr. Casgrain (Montmorency) enquired whether there had been any correspondence since last session between His Holiness the Pope or the Sacred College of the Propaganda or any of the Roman Catholic bishops and the Government of Canada in relation to the Manitoba school question, also whether the school question is to be considered as settled.

The Premier replied: 'As a question of fact, there has been no correspondence between the government and any member thereof and His Holiness the Pope, and the Sacred College of the Propaganda, in relation to the Manitoba school question. As a question of right, every subject of Her Majesty who belongs to the Roman Catholic Church has the right to correspond with His Holiness the Pope or the Sacred College of the Propaganda, or any of the archbishops or bishops of Canada, or any other part of the world, and for the exercise of the fact that he may be an adviser of the Crown, he owes no account to the honorable member or any other fellow subject.'

'The government has reason to believe that the settlement known as the Laurier-Greenway settlement, has been accepted by the majority of the minority, though not unanimously.

'In so far as the Federal jurisdiction is concerned, if the honorable gentleman is not satisfied that the settlement should be final, it is open to him or any member of Parliament, to attack it. In so far as provincial jurisdiction is concerned, Mr. Greenway at Montreal, on Dec. 30, 1896, declared:'

Having a knowledge of the state of affairs which existed prior to 1890, as we had, we thought it was not in the best interests of that country that it should be done. But, sir, we said then, and we say now, if you can suggest at any time during the discussion of this matter anything that we can do in the way of amending the law to make it more acceptable to all classes, we are prepared to accept it. I know I am speaking for the people of Manitoba, and I repeat again, and I want you to make a note of it, that we propose to work out this system in a fair and generous spirit, and not to undertake the responsibility of closing up fifty or sixty schools, leaving the children of those schools in a state of ignorance. It is they who are assuming the responsibility. If they can from time to time suggest any way by which we may meet their views to a further extent, we shall always be prepared, Mr. Premier, to consider it.

LIQUOR PERMITS.

Dr. Douglas had a question on the order paper as to the number of liquor permits granted by the Department of the Interior since September, 1897. He was informed that only five permits were granted for a total of 120 gallons. Twenty-three permits had been issued by the North-West Territories.

COST OF PLEBISCITE.

The cost of the prohibition plebiscite to date has been $180,604, with a few accounts still outstanding.

COST OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Sutherland (North Oxford) was informed, on inquiry, that the sum of $86,994.25, had been expended by the Federal Government upon the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic.

COST OF HIGH COMMISSION.

The cost to Canada of the Joint High Commission has been $33,660. One dinner at Quebec to the American Commissioners, cost $308, and another at Washington, $606. Miscellaneous charges at Quebec amounted to $722. Mr. Charlton's living and travelling expenses amounted to $1,766. He drew no other remuneration.

SALE OF RIFLES.

Replying to a question by Major Beattie as to the sale by the government of the Snider rifles last year, the Minister of Militia stated that 30,000 rifles had been disposed of at seventy-five cents each, the price including bayonet and 25 rounds of ammunition. The purchaser was Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Cole, of Montreal, and payment was made on delivery.

Ottawa, April 21.—Yesterday saw another extensive clearance of questions from the order paper, and several public bills got their second reading, amongst them Mr. Charlton's amendment to the Criminal Code raising the age of consent from sixteen to eighteen.

In answer to questions by Messrs. Gillies (Richmond) and Bergeron, information was supplied as to the travelling and living expenses of the Ministers of Finance and Public Works, in the period between the first of July, 1898, and Feb. 2, 1899. Mr. Fielding placed his expenses at $700, and the expenses of his private secretary at $215. Sir Louis Davies speaking on behalf of the Minister of Public Works, who is not yet able to return to his seat in the House, stated that Mr. Tarte's expense account amounted to only $150. The expenses of his private secretary were $626, and $32.90 had been paid for private cars.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Mr. Clarke Wallace made enquiry as to whether Messrs. Petersen, Tate & Co. had applied for a refund of the $50,000 deposit required of them for the proper fulfilment of their contract to establish a fast Atlantic service. The Premier replied that such an application has been made, but has not yet been acted upon.

TUPPER'S AND FOSTER'S EXPENSES.

Mr. McMullen learned, on enquiry, that during his tenure of office the Hon. Geo. E. Foster drew for travelling, living and miscellaneous expenses, a sum of $7,297. The expenses of his private secretary amounted to $748. A similar inquiry as to the expense accounts of Sir Charles Tupper during his tenure of office as a minister of the Crown, and as High Commissioner in London, revealed the fact that he had drawn $11,936, as a minister, and $5,045 as High Commissioner, besides what was paid out of the yearly appropriation of $2,000 for contingencies.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Mr. McMillan asked whether, as a sum of money had been placed in the estimates last year for the expenses of a railway commission, it is the intention of the government to take steps during the present session with a view of appointing a railway commission. The Premier intimated that the matter is engaging the attention of the government.

CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

Mr. Richardson's bill to provide for the attachment of civil servants' salaries came up on motion for second reading. The promoter of this measure explained that it would impose no expense on the government.

The Premier stated that the opinion of the Minister of Justice on the measure had been requested and asked that the debate be adjourned until this is available. While in sympathy with the object of the measure he found ground for criticism in some of its features. Four or five judgments, he pointed out, might be rendered and a civil servant's entire salary eaten up. In Quebec, only a certain proportion of salary was attachable, and a modification of this kind, he considered as imperative in the suggested act. He also saw how by a conflict between Ontario and Quebec authorities a man's whole salary might be eaten up.

Mr. Fortin (Laval) supported the measure and took the position that if the bill would mean considerable embarrassment to the government that was a strong argument in its favor. The Premier's objection that the civil servant might not be left enough to live on could be overcome by following the practice in vogue at Quebec and attaching only a specified percentage of the salary. In the matter of the charge that an Ontatrio judge's order might be followed by a judgment say from Quebec, Mr. Fortin found that occurrences of this nature would be rare indeed. In case it did happen, the civil servant could secure relief by applying to the court issuing judgment and showing that the seizable proportion of his salary was already taken up. Mr. Fortin was of the opinion that civil servants are in the receipt of better remuneration than clerks —bank clerks and others—and that there was no sufficient reason why they should be accorded privileges that other citizens could not attain. Moreover, the present condition of affairs hurt civil servants' credit, since parties often hesitated to trust them because of their salaries being non-attachable.

Mr. Chauvin (Terrebonne) was in favor of the measure and held that the Premier would be responsible if it did not go through this session.

Dr. Sproule (East Gray) was of the opinion that it would elevate the manhood of civil servants, render them at once more economical and self-reliant.

Mr. Britton (Kingston) had several minor faults to find with the bill as presented, though he was in general accord with the underlying principle. The provision making proceedings in one province for recovery apply directly to another province involved constitutional difficulties. If the case cited by the Premier in this connection occurred and Mr. Fortin's proposed remedy was applied and secured them the creditor who secured judgment that was invoked would in his turn have a grievance. In any case the bill could only apply to debts contracted after its passage.

Mr. McMullen (North Wellington) gave his views on the subject, which were to the effect that civil servants are well paid and that there is no reason under the sun why they should be shielded from meeting their honest obligations. Why not place them on the same footing as all other citizens? Even if the attachment of salaries meant increased expenditure in some departments on account of the legal proceedings involved, it was only a matter of justice that the expenditure should be sanctioned.

Mr. Cowan (North Essex) was another believer in the principle of the measure, but did not consider the bill should apply to debts incurred in the giving of security or to debts contracted prior to a civil servant's appointment to office.

Mr. Bourrassa (Labelle) explained that he had opposed the bill last session because of its failure to provide provincial machinery. This defect not being present in the present measure he would give it his support.

Others who spoke in favor of the measure were Messrs. Savard (Chicoutimi), Marcotte (Champlain), Somerville (Brant) and Lariviere (Provencher).

On motion of the Premier, the debate was adjourned.

Mr. Britton (Kingston) secured the adoption of his bill to legalize certain works constructed in or over navigable waters without government sanction, which was put through the committee stage.

NORTH-WEST GRAIN REGULATIONS.

Dr. Douglas (East Assiniboia) secured the second reading of his bill to regulate the grain trade in the North-West and in Manitoba. The bill, among its other provisions, stipulates that all railways shall give adequate shipping facilities at all stations or allow private individuals to do so for themselves; authorizes shipping from flat warehouses, grain chutes or private vehicles; compels railway companies to supply cars, and regulates their distribution when the demand exceeds the available supply, and fixes elevator and warehouse tolls. The most important feature of the bill is to provide for the appointment of a general grain inspector of the west.

Dr. Rutherford, Mr. Davin and Mr. Richardson spoke in favor of the measure.

Mr. Sifton suggested its submission to a special committee. The bill had his sympathy, but he could not say that he agreed with all its provisions.

TO RESTRAIN COMBINES.

Dr. Sproule's bill, which is designed to amend the provisions of the Criminal Code with respect to combines formed in restraint of trade, was given its second reading and sent on to the Committee on Banking and Commerce. The effect of the measure is to strike out the words 'unduly' and 'unreasonable.'

UNION LABELS.

Mr. Bertram (Centre Toronto) moved the second reading of his bill to legalize trades union labels, which went through the House of Commons last session, but was killed by the Senate. The bill passed its second reading, and was sent on to the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House rose at 9.40. p.m.

IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate last Tuesday the Hon. David Mills, in reply to a question as to whether William Henry Parent, the man employed by the Dominion Alliance to investigate frauds in the vote on the plebiscite in Quebec, had been appointed an emigration agent by the Dominion Government, or had been given a government appointment by any of the provincial governments, and whether the government intended to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the serious charges made by him of ballot-stuffing, said Parent was not employed in any capacity by the Dominion Government. He did not know whether he was in the employ of any of the provincial governments, except that of Quebec, but he did not believe he was. He had received a telegram from the Hon. F. G. Marchand, premier of Quebec, stating that Parent was not in the employ of the provincial government. The question, he said, contained an imputation that there was conspiracy between the federal and provincial governments by which a man who had been guilty of a crime was given a position. This he characterized as a monstrous insinuation. He was not aware that there was any necessity for the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the truth of the charges made by this scallawag Parent, for the government had investigated and found out that the charges were wholly unfounded and made out of whole cloth. It was evident that Parent had deceived the association for which he had been working, and there was no reason for believing that such a charge against the Province of Quebec was true.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL'S RETORT.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, with some heat, resented the statement that there was a monstrous insinuation in his question. It had been based on the utterances of the vice-president of the Dominion Alliance in Quebec. So far as conspiracy was concerned he did not think it would be difficult to prove that political conspiracy had existed between the Liberal party and the provincial government for a long time. If this man Parent was a scoundrel, as was alleged, he was no doubt quite qualified for the position he had held as political organizer for the Liberal party in the Province of Quebec. He would move for a return of correspondence with the government or any member thereof relating to the introduction of a prohibitory liquor law, together with all affidavits and other documents relating to the vote cast on the question of prohibition in September last and the frauds alleged in connection therewith. Speaking to his motion, Sir Mackenzie said the government had made this question a means of stirring up the question of creed in Quebec by spreading the impression that charges were made against the French people. In justice to the officials charged, these charges, whether true or false, should be sifted to the bottom. He then read the reports made by Parent to the Alliance in Montreal, and concluded by saying that if Parent had committed perjury it was the duty of the government to punish him. If he had told the truth, there was urgent need of an investigation.

Senator Scott moved the adjournment of the debate, and the Senate adjourned at six o'clock.

In the Senate on Wednesday Senator Kirchhoffer presented a report from the Divorce Committee.

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

Senator Primrose called the attention of the government to the many wrecks which have taken place during the past year on the coasts of Canada, due to ignorance of the courses and power of the currents and tides, and wanted to know if it was the intention to prosecute the work of the tidal current survey along the coasts, especially on the Atlantic, and if an amount would be placed in the estimates this session for the work. Speaking on the question he said the large number of wrecks which had taken place during last year proved the importance of the work. Many of these wrecks were due to want of knowledge of the currents and tides along the coast. The wreck of the 'Castilian' was due largely to this cause. Another proof was that the Lloyds had discriminated against Canada. He was aware that their underwriter had been interviewed with a view to obtaining a reduction of the rates but that for this present year the higher rates must remain. He expressed the hope that the government would set apart a sufficient sum of money to carry on this important work.

The Hon. R. W. Scott had spoken to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, but he did not place a very high estimate upon the importance of the tides and current survey. He had laid out this year for the building of a permanent lighthouse at the Traverse, the buoying of the St. Lawrence, the construction of two new fog alarms at Belle Isle. He would, however, make further enquiries and ascertain if his opinion were wrong. The wreck of the 'Castilian' was not due to tidal currents in his opinion, and any way the vessel was going from Boston to Liverpool.

Senator Power thought Senator Primrose deserved the thanks of the Senate for bringing the matter up. Whatever reason there might be for increasing the rates from England to St. Lawrence river ports there were none for increasing the rates between England and Atlantic ports. He hoped the government would bring the matter before the proper authorities. The underwriters were not always well informed as to geography.

PLEBISCITE VOTE IN QUEBEC.

The Hon. R. W. Scott resumed the discussion on the motion of Sir Mackenzie Bowell for a return in the case of W. H. Parent, who was charged with having made false reports to the Dominion Alliance regarding ballot stuffing frauds in Quebec. He regretted that Sir Mackenzie had given publicity to the scandalous charges contained in a document, the accuracy of which he knew had been denied in another House. The Minister of Agriculture had denied that Parent's report had ever been sent to the government. The Alliance had discovered very soon after the report was made that it had been taken in. Now it had gone abroad that the people of Quebec had been guilty of these crimes. The charges had been found on investigation to have been utterly groundless. Parent had been employed in cancelling stamps in the local post-office at $1.25 per day. He regretted that Sir Mackenzie had such a low opinion of either the Federal Government or the Government of Quebec as to think that this man would be given a position. Parent was, he said, a common criminal, guilty of obtaining money under false pretences and he knew that he had never been an organizer for the Liberal party. He had heard him described as a drunken tramp.

The vote on the plebiscite in Quebec had been smaller than in Ontario, the rolls showing 335,000 voters, while only 28,582 polled their votes. The decision of the government was come to without reference to the question of majority. They decided that twenty-three percent of the voters asking for a social reform was not sufficient. On such a vote neither the present nor any other government would be justified in enacting a prohibitory law. If members of the Dominion Alliance were consulted it would be found that they would say that every effort had been made to secure a fair vote.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said that if all the Secretary of State had said about Parent was true it was a good thing the matter had been brought up where it could be investigated. The charges had been made and should be disproved.

Senator Dandurand told about sending Parent out to Ste. Agathe in the Ottawa County election and paying his expenses, only to find that he had been drunk all the time. He had seen Parent in Montreal before the vote was taken on the plebiscite and he told him that he had been employed by Major Bond and was to get two hundred dollars. As he smelled of liquor at the time he thought he was a strange man to be employed by the Alliance. There was not a French newspaper in Quebec that supported prohibition. The people there did not understand what it meant, but if they had known that it meant the abolition of grog shops they would have voted for it in many cases, but when they were told that it was to prevent them from using liquor in their own houses they refused to vote for it and for many years it would be impossible to have prohibition in Quebec. With a whole province against prohibition it would be folly to expect the government to enact legislation, and even if they did it would be the duty of the Senate to step in and protect the rights of the Province of Quebec. He vigorously defended the Province of Quebec against the charges that there had been frauds in the plebiscite vote.

Senator Perley said that if the temperance party knew as much about the Liberal party as they did now they would not have employed Parent before the vote. According to the Liberals themselves this man was no credit to the party. Honesty was the best policy and it was a pity the government had not remembered that when it humbugged the people with the plebiscite. Sir John Thompson had been frank with the temperance people but the present government in making promises had gone on the principle of getting into power at any price. If the government had said when the plebiscite was announced that it was going to use its whole power in the Province of Quebec to defeat the object of the plebiscite the result would have been different.

Senator Power moved the adjournment of the debate and the Senate adjourned at six o'clock.

Senator Power resumed the debate on the plebiscite on Thursday, and after Senator Macdonald (B.C.), Senator Prowse, Senator David Mills, and Senators Ferguson and Kirchoffer had spoken, the motion of Sir Mackenzie Bowell for the papers on the plebiscite was agreed to.

On motion of Senator Kirchhoffer a report on the divorce application of Annie Dowding was adopted and Senator Clemow introduced a bill of divorce which was read a first time. Another report from the same committee respecting the divorce application of Aaron Aronsberg was adopted and the bill introduced and read a first time, after which the Senate adjourned.

FRENCH SHORE FISHERIES.

St. John's, Nfld., April 22.—The British Government wired the colonial Cabinet to-day that the Imperial Parliament had passed an act renewing for this year the modus vivendi by which the French lobster factories on the treaty shore are legalized, and the superintendence of lobster packing operations is placed under charge of the captains of the French and British warships. The colonial legislature, it is expected, will pass a similar act at the coming session.

LADY SOPHIE SCOTT.

London, April 24.—The family of Sir Samuel Edward Scott, Conservative member of parliament for West Marylebone, is in a state of great consternation over the disappearance of Lady Scott, who was Lady Sophie Beatrix Mary Cadogan, daughter of the Earl of Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The 'Daily Mail' says Her Ladyship drove out shopping on April 17, dismissed her coachman in Bond street, and has not been seen since. Lady Sophie Cadogan, who was in her twenty-fifth year, married Sir Samuel Scott, now in his twenty-sixth year, in 1896. Their town house is at 7 Grosvenor square.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, April 24, 1899.

LOCAL STOCKS.

A MIXED MARKET.

While four of the securities dealt in at this morning's session, advanced in value; four others declined. While three of the declining stocks lost a point or more each, the advances were all fractional. The market was a very broad one, some seventeen securities being dealt in. Of these, Canadian Pacific was the only one to show more than two or three transactions, and of it over 1,500 shares changed hands.

The stocks which show advances are: Duluth, Montreal Street, War Eagle and Richelieu. Those which declined are: Dom. Cotton, Twin City, Gas and Pacific.

MORNING SALES.

Canadian Pacific—200 at 89¾, 100 at 89⅞, 125 at 89⅞, 50 at 89⅞, 25 at 90, 225 at 89⅞, 700 at 90, 100 at 89⅞.

Twin City—25 at 71⅝, 250 at 71½.

Mont. Gas—50 at 206, 325 at 205.

Toronto Railway—100 at 119¼, 25 at 119½.

Can. Col. Cotton—50 at 80.

Duluth preferred — 125 at 14.

Duluth commin—325 at 5¼, 200 at 5⅛, 150 at 5¼.

M.S.R. xd—100 at 327¼, 100 at 328.

War Eagle—1,500 at 365.

Twin City, pref—25 at 138.

Dom. Cotton—25 at 112, 5 at 113, 25 at 112½.

New M.S.R. xd—75 at 328.

Payne—3,500 at 390.

Merchants Bank—3 at 182.

R. & O.—125 at 109¾, 25 at 109½.

Mont. Tel.—42 at 175.

Bank of Montreal—10 at 250, 1 at 250.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Can. Pac.—25 at 89⅞, 325 at 90.

Twin City—125 at 71¼.

Twin City pfd.—200 at 138.

Toronto Ry.—75 at 119¼, 125 at 119.

Montreal & London—200 at 70½.

War Eagle—1,500 at 365.

Rich. & Ont.—25 at 109½, 75 at 109.

Dul. Com—325 at 5.

Merchants Bank—15 at 181, 8 at 180½, 50 at 180, 27 at 180.

Payne M. Co—600 at 388.

Bank of Commerce—100 at 151.

Montreal Telegraph—19 at 175, 50 at 175.

Bank of Montreal—5 at 250.

Reported for the Witness by Mr. G. R. Marler Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame St.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-32	1-16 prem.	⅛ to ¼ prem
Sterling, 60 days	9 1-16	⅛	9¼ to 9⅜
Sterling, demand	9½	⅝	9⅝ to 9¾
Sterling Cables	9⅝	11-16	9¾ to 10
Paris Cheques	5.16⅞		

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros. Brokers.)

Montreal, April 15.

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	90⅛	90
Do. L. G. Bonds	....	....
Duluth Com	5	4⅞
Do. Preferred	15	13½
Commercial Cable Co	185⅛	183
" Coupon Bonds	....	....
" Reg. "	....	....
Montreal Telegraph	179	175
Ht & Lt., Halifax	30	20
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. xd	110¾	109¾
Heat & Light	....	....
Montreal Street Railway Co.....xd	328¾	327
" New.....xd	328	327
Halifax Heat & Light Bonds	....	....
Halifax Ry Bonds	....	....
Halifax Electric Ry	117	114
Montreal Gas Co	206½	206¼
Bell Telephone Co	180	177½
Royal Electric Co	186	182
Toronto Street Railway	119¼	119
Bank of Montreal	....	....
Ontario Bank	....	124
Molsons Bank	200	198
Bank of Toronto	....	....
Jacques Cartier Bank	114	111
Merchants Bank	....	180
Merchants Bank of Halifax	....	180
Quebec Bank	....	....
Eastern Townships	....	150
Union Bank	....	....
Bank of Commerce	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Cornwall Elect	....	....
Cornwall Ry	....	....
St. John do	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
" Pref'd	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co	142½	138½
Colored Cotton Co..xd	....	....
" Bonds	....	....
Dominion Cotton	115¾	114½
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	113
Dom. Coal	57	53
Dom Coal Pref'd	....	....
Twin City	72	71¼
pfd	140	138
War Eagle	$3.65	$3.6
Payne Mining Co	$3.90	$3.664
Montreal & London	....	70
Land Grant Bonds	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton	80	77½
Hochelaga Bank	....	150

MINING EXCHANGE.

(Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Room 62, Canada Life Building.)

MORNING SALES.

Big Three—500 at 25, 500 at 25.
Princess Maud—2,000 at 11½, 3,000 at 11½.
Burley—1,000 at 15.
Montreal & London—1,000 at 70.
Iron Colt—500 at 16.
Golden Star—500 at 62, 1,000 at 62½, 1,000 at 62¾.
Evening Star—1,000 at 11.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Payne—2,500 at $3.90, 1,000 at $3.90, 1,500, at $3.90.
Big Three—500 at 26, 500 at 26.
Noble Five—1,500 at 30.
Republic—500 at $1.22½.
Monte Christo—2,000 at 12½, 500 at 12⅝.
Burley—2,000 at 17½.
Montreal & London—1,000 at 71, 500 at 71, 200 at 70½, 500 at 70.
Fern—1,000 at 46.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, April 24.—Morning session:—Golden Star—200 at 61½, 1000, 500 at 61¾, 100, 500 at 62.
J.O. 41, 500, 500, 500, 500, 500, at 10.
Fairview—500 at 12½, 500, 500, 500 at 12¼.
Rathmullen—500 at 6½.
Dardanelles—500 at 9½.
Rambler Car—10,000, 500 at 30, 500 at 29.
Deer Park—500 at 5½.
Monte Christo—900 at 12.
B.C.G. Fields—500 at 6.
Ecuador—3,000 at 7¾.

FINANCIAL CABLE.

London, April 22.—The markets here were generally quiet and firm to-day, but Americans were more active than recently, hardening distinctly. The close was a shade over parity. The chief feature was arbitrage buying of Louisville and Nasnville. Southern Railway and Norfolk and Western preferred.

There was active dealing in Copper shares. Anacondas relapsed to 11 1-16. Tintos recovered to 46. Discounts were a shade firmer, but money was very easy—almost unlendable.

Sixty-eight thousand pounds gold in bars was bought by the bank and £10,000 arrived from Australia.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, April 24.—Wall Street.—The week opened on the stock exchange with speculative sentiment rather mixed. Weakness in some of the International shares was traceable to the London lead, where declines were general.

CLOSING PRICES IN LONDON.

London, April 24.—Consols, for money, 110 9-16; do., for the account, 110 11-16; Canadian Pacific, 91⅝; Grand Trunk, 8⅝; Erie, 13⅝; Erie, first preferred, 28½; Illinois Central, 118⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 80⅝; St. Paul, common, 131¾d; New York Central, 144; Pennsylvania, 68; Reading, 12¼; Union Pacific, preferred, 81½; Atchison, 21½; Louisville, 70⅛; bar silver, 27½; money, 1 to 1¼ percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 to 2 1-16 percent; do., for three months bills, 2 1-16 to 2⅛ percent.

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

The stocks in store in Montreal are as follows with comparisons:

	April 22, 1899.	April 15, 1899.	April 23, 1898.
Wheat, bush	25,998	27,557	212,396
Corn, bush	16,957	17,601	52,429
Peas, bush	33,173	46,814	170,512
Oats, bush	539,680	544,397	1,117,723
Barley, bush	8,170	7,229	42,469
Rye, bush	1,279	2,595	40,613
Buckwheat	34,682	41,404	93,150
Flour, brls	22,283	20,719	18,644
Meal, brls	342	382	223

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday.

	Saturday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	72¼	72¼	73¼	72	73¼
July	73¼	73⅝	74⅛	73	73⅞
Corn—					
May	34	34	34⅝	34	34½
July	34⅝	34¾	35⅛	34¾	35⅛
Oats—					
May	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26½
July	24¼	24¼	24½	24⅛	24⅜
Pork—					
May	9.12	9.05	9.05	8.97	9.00
July	9.30	9.20	9.22	9.15	9.17
Lard—					
May	5.22	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.15
July	5.35	5.32	5.35	5.30	5.30
Short ribs—					
May	4.72	4.72	4.72	4.70	4.70
July	4.87	4.82	4.85	4.82	4.82

GRAIN.

Peas and oats are the only active grains and a fair business is being done. The receipts to-day were 11,800 bushels of oats, 2,600 bushels of peas and 3,200 bushels of barley.

We quote—No. 2 oats at 36c afloat in May, while in the west they are worth 31c to 31½c. Peas are quoted at 74½c afloat May, and buckwheat at 58½c.

FLOUR.

There is a quiet business being done. We quote Manitoba patents at $3.90 to $4.05; strong bakers at $3.70 to $3.80; winter patents at $3.75 to $4; straight rollers at $3.50 at $3.60; straight rollers, bags, at $1.65 to $1.75; extras at $1.40 to $1.50.

The receipts this morning were 1,400 barrels.

PROVISIONS.

There is a quiet business being done.

In Liverpool Bacon advanced to 29s 6d for heavy and 29s for light. The Chicago hog market is reported generally active and 10c lower. The receipts here to-day were 5 boxes of ham, 5 barrels of tallow and 14 dressed hogs.

We quote pure Canadian lard in pails at 7c to 7½c; compound refined do., at 5c to 5½c; hams, 9½c to 10c; bacon at 10½c to 11c; barrels of heavy Canadian short cut mess pork at $15.50; heavy Canada long cut mess pork at $14.50; compound lard, 5¼c to 5½c in pails; pure lard at 6¾c to 7c in pails.

CHEESE.

Liverpool cable is steady at 52s 6d for both white and colored. The local market is firm, but little business is doing, as stocks are very light. The receipts by rail to-day were 360 boxes. Fodder cheese is still selling at 10c.

BUTTER.

Creamery is somewhat steadier but rather dull at 17c to 17½c. Fresh dairy is worth 16c, while rolls are selling at 12c. The receipts to-day were 644 packages.

EGGS.

The receipts to-day were 756 cases. The price is now 12½c and 13c on odd cases.

FEED.

An active business was done in feed and prices show no change. Ontario white wheat bran, in bulk, sold at $16 to $17, and shorts, $17 to $19 per ton; Manitoba bran, $16; shorts, $18; and moullie, $18 to $25 per ton, including bags.

HAY.

The tone of the market for baled hay is firm and prices are unchanged. We quote:—No. 1, at $6 to $6.50; No. 2 extra, $5 to $5.50; clover and clover mixture, $4 to $4.75 per ton.

MEAL.

In oatmeal business continues quiet and prices are unchanged at $3.60 to $3.65 per barrel for rolled oats.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—April 20.

There were about 325 head of butchers' cattle, 500 calves, 40 sheep and 20 spring lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers and trade was fair at firm prices. Prime beeves sold at from 4½c to a little over 5c per lb.; pretty good stock at from 3¾c to nearly 4½c; common dry cows and milkmen's strippers at from 2¾c to 3½c per lb. Bulls of varying degrees of texture sold at from 3c to 4c per lb. Calves sold at from $1 to $7 each; sheep with thin fleeces still on sold up to 4c per lb., and yearlings up to near 6c do. Spring lambs sold at from $2.50 to $5.00 each. Straight lots of fat hogs, just off the cars sold at about 4½c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—April 21.

There were about 325 head of butchers' cattle, 200 calves, 60 sheep and 40 spring lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in considerable numbers, but trade in cattle was slow and there was not much change in prices, excepting that the best animals are a little dearer. Prime beeves sold at from 4¾c to 5¼c per lb.; pretty good animals at from 3¾c to 4½c, and the common stock at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. There were more than the usual numbers of hard-looking bulls which sold at from 3c to 4c per lb. Mr. George Nicholson bought 15 good cattle at 4¾c per lb. There was considerable enquiry for good calves, but there were no choice veals on the market, and prices ranged from $1.50 to $6 each. Sheep, still unshorn, sell at about 4c per lb., and yearlings at from 5c to 5¾c do. Spring lambs sold at from $2.50 to $5 each. Fat hogs sell at about 4½c per lb., for straight lots just off the cars.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—April 22.

There was a rather slim attendance of farmers at the markets to-day, as the country roads are not favorable for heavy traffic, and the state of the ice prevents communication with the south shore of the St. Lawrence. The market gardeners were present in larger numbers than usual, and all kinds of seasonable truck were abundantly supplied, but prices of some kinds, especially carrots and cabbages, are still advancing. There were no dressed hogs or beef quarters offered by the farmers, but there was no lack of pork pieces which sold at from 8c to 10c per lb. The trade in dead poultry is nearly all done by dealers; live fowls are getting more plentiful, now that eggs have become plentiful and cheap. A few wild geese are being offered at from 90c to $1.00 each. There are no changes in the prices of apples, but oranges are dearer, and bananas are declining in price. Oats are 75c to 85c per bag; buckwheat, $1.10 do.; potatoes, 60c to 70c do.; Quebec turnips, 70c per barrel; beets, 75c to $1.00 do.; carrots and parsnips, $2.00 to $2.50 do.; onions, $2.25 to $3.00 do. Egyptian onions are $2.25 per bag, or a little over 2c per lb.; shalots, 20c to 25c the large bunch; lettuce and radishes, 35c to 50c per dozen bunches; rhubarb, 40c to 60c do.; apples, $3.50 to $5 per barrel; Valencia oranges, $5.50 to $6.50 per case; lemons $1.50 to $2.25 per box; bananas, 85c to $1.50 per bunch. Hay, $5.50 to $8 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business in Canada continues in a very satisfactory condition. We predicted last month the probability of further advance on quinine. This has already come to pass, and quinine to-day has doubled itself in price since Jan. 1, and is higher now than it has been during the last ten years, with every indication that price will be maintained if it does not move up a notch higher.

Citrate of iron, quinine and other quinine salts have been advanced proportionately.

Buchu leaves, senna leaves and chomomile flowers are higher in price for first qualities. Sugar of milk has been in large demand; price has been advanced by the manufacturer. Rubber goods are all very much higher.

MANITOPA WHEAT.

The local market still retains a quiet aspect. There is no shipping demand, and there is not likely to be any increase in business before the opening of lake navigation. The date of opening at Fort William this season will be late, probably between May 10 and 20, according to the weather. Prices for Manitoba wheat in this market follow the fluctuations in the Chicago market. The going price at the end of last week was 69½c for No. 1 hard, spot Fort William. There was no change in prices on Monday or Tuesday, but on Wednesday, with higher American markets, the price advanced a cent per bushel, buyers offering 70½c and sellers asking 71c. On Thursday with further strength in outside markets, 1 hard spot Fort William sold at 71½c in the early part of the day, and later at 72c. Yesterday morning following the advance in the American markets, holders raised their asking prices to 73c for spot 1 hard, and some small sales were made at that figure. Later, after other markets closed lower, spot 1 hard was offered freely at 71½c, with buyers at 71c. For May delivery 1 hard fetches about 1c over spot price. 2 hard and 1 northern remain at 3c under 1 hard, and 3 hard, 2 northern, and 1 spring about 6½c under 1 hard. Tough wheat is not in request, but an odd car of tough 2 hard has been sold recently at from 66c to 6c in store Fort William. Dried wheat is slow. On Thursday a sale of a round lot of dried 2 northern was made at 64c in store Fort William. Yesterday dried 2 hard was quoted at 64c, and dried 2 northern at 63c.—Winnipeg 'Commercial.'

CANADIAN LUMBER.

Liverpool, April 1, 1899.— The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 5,200 tons register, against 4,787 tons register during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1897, 1898 and 1899, has been 47,084, 55,521, and 50,896 tons respectively.

Business during the past month has been quiet; the arrivals have been generally moderate, and the deliveries fairly satisfactory; stocks, with the exception of pine deals, are not large, and values for most articles are steady.

Canadian Woods—Pine Timber—Of waney the deliveries have been small, but the stock is light and prices firm. Square is dull of sale; the stock is sufficient. Red Pine has moved off more freely, but there is only a limited consumption; the stock is low. Oak—The demand has been very dull, and the deliveries unsatisfactory; stocks of first class wood are not large, but quite adequate. Elm—The stock of Prime Wood is very small and firmly held, and there is a fair opening for fresh wood. Ash—There is only a very limited enquiry. Pine Deals—The deliveries owing partly to forced sales, show a slight improvement, but the stock is still much too heavy; prices rule low and sales are difficult to effect. Red Pine Deals are light in stock and prices firm.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals—The import amounting to about 2,600 standards, is considerably in excess of same month last year, but the deliveries have been large, and stocks are further reduced, though still ample; values for early shipments have slightly improved, and contracting has shown more activity. Pine Deals have been more enquired for, but prices rule very low.

Birch has arrived freely by steamer, and is going largely direct into consumption from the quay; prices are higher, and stocks are not accepted. Planks have again been freely imported, and prices rule low; the stock is sufficient.

Oregon and British Columbia Pine—There has been more enquiry, and the stock is now much reduced; prices have improved. —Farnworth & Jardine's Wood Circular.

MONTREAL TRADE.

NOT VARIED GREATLY SINCE A WEEK AGO.

Dun's Bullet of Saturday, April 22, says of Montreal trade:

'Trade conditions at Montreal have not varied greatly since a week ago. Warmer spring-like weather has helped the sales of dry goods, clothing, etc., but the delayed opening of navigation is doubtless more or less of a drawback to general business, and in some lines there is actual scarcity of stock, which first arrivals from sea are expected to remedy. In this connection it is reported that stocks of Scotch pig iron are completely sold out, and there is even a difficulty in getting supplies of domestic brands, which are all higher; pig lead, linseed oil, etc., are also very scarce. The general trend of values continues markedly upwards. Sugars have been subject to a further advance of five cents a cental; black teas are going up rapidly, and a circular received from Colombo, a few days ago, states that if the drought continues much longer, it will seriously affect planters' interests, notwithstanding the high prices they are now getting. There has been good local demand after these goods, and the market is said to be pretty well cleared of cheap grades. Most of the available stock of molasses on spot has been bought up by a local speculator, in evident anticipation of high prices for new crop. A cable despatch reports the Tarragona almond crop badly damaged by frost, and prices have gone up five shillings a bag. In dry goods, too, further advances are heard of; trade cables announce an advance of ten percent in medium priced cashmeres, and the firmness in dress silks is marked, while both the Canadian manufacturers of sewing silks have withdrawn their quotations. The continued good demand from Europe for sole leather, and dearer dry hides, make sole leather tanners very stiff in their ideas, and some are exacting high prices. Raw wool is hardly in as good demand as a fortnight ago, but dealers are very firm in the quotations, claiming further advance in the London market. Call money is still scarce and firm at five percent.

MINING NOTES.

Rossland, B.C., April 22, 1899.—The great trial of the Iron Mask vs. the Center Star has been proceeding all week before Mr. Justice Walkem. Next week, when the experts get into the box, an exceedingly interesting time is looked for. The whole rock formation of the camp will be gone into most thoroughly. The case will last for some weeks yet.

The ore shipments from Rossland camp for the week ending April 22, were:—Lerol, to North, 2,520; War Eagle to Trail, 1,360; Iron Mask to Trail, 30; total, 3,916 tons.

Sales of the Rossland Stock Exchange:—Winnipeg, 1,000 at 31; 1,500 at 31½; Rambler, Making a total of 29,491 tons for the year. Cariboo, 1,000 at 29; 1,000 at 29½; Rathmullen, 1,000 at 6½; Tamarac, 2,000 at 28; Princess Maud, 1,000 at 9¾; Long Pine, 1,000 at 36½, 500 at 36½; Iron Mask, 1,000 at 75; Monte Christo, 1,000 at 11½, 1,000 at 11¾; War Eagle, 500 at 3.64.

SUGAR MARKETS.

New York, April 22.—Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 4 3-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅝c; molasses sugar, 4 1-16c; refined sugar, steady.

London, April 22.—Sugar, cane dull; Java, 12s 6d; fair refining, 11s 3d. Beet quiet at the advance, April, 1½d higher at 10s 11½d; May, 2¼d higher, at 11s.

Havana, April 22.—The sugar crop for 1899 is officially estimated at 307,903 English tons against a total for 1898 of 232,032 tons. The tobacco crop is said to be of good quality and more abundant than for two years past. A large stock of Remedios filler was sold in the field for $23 per quintal. The planters in the province of Pinar Del Rio are very cheerful as to the outlook.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, April 22.—Spot—Cotton—Closed steady; middling uplands, 6¼c; middling Gulf, 6½c. Sales, 2,850 bales. Futures closed very steady; April, $5.75; May, $5.78; June, $5.83; July, $5.88; Aug., $5.89; Sept., $5.89; Oct., $5.93; Nov., $5.96; Dec., $5.99; Jan., $6.03; Feb., $6.06; March, $6.10.

Liverpool, April 22, 1 p.m.—Cotton—Closing quiet; prices unchanged; American middling, 3⅝d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,200 American. Receipts, 7,000 bales, including 32,500 American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand and closed steady at the advance.

BROCKVILLE CHEESE.

Brockville, Ont., April 23. — There has been no contracting yet of the April cheese. On Saturday, however, H. M. Bissell, agent for James Alexander, Montreal, received Brockville delivery, the make of ten factories, aggregating 500 boxes. The price paid is understood to have been about 9¾c. This is the first big sale of the season in this section. Nearly all the factories are in operation.

FRONTENAC CHEESE BOARD.

Kingston, Ont., April 21.—The Frontenac cheese board was reorganized yesterday for the season, the officers elected being: — President, Dr. Sands, Kingston; vice-president, W. Duff, Inverary; secretary-treasurer, W. McGarvey, Mount Chesney. A director from each township in the county was named. Superintendent Hart, of the dairy school, was introduced, and made a happy address. The board will meet on Thursdays. A small amount of cheese was boarded, but no bids were made.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, April 21.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,923; steers slow, but about steady; bulls, and cows, firm to ten cents higher; ordinary to prime steers, $4.60 to $5.30; stags, $4.50 to $4.75; bulls at $3.50 to $4.25; cows, $2.50 to $4. Cables steady. Exports none. Calves—Receipts, 1,292; market uneven; general sales, 25c to 50c lower; poor to choice veals, $4 to $6.75; mainly $5.75 to $6.25 for fair to prime. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,752; sheep almost nominal, but firm; lambs, 5c to 10c higher; five cars holding for higher prices; woolled ewes, $5.25; ordinary to prime unshorn lambs, $6 to $6.62½; good to prime clipped do., $5.35 to $5.65; clipped culls, $4; spring lambs, $2.50 to $5 each. Hogs—Receipts, 2,069; market firmer; fair to prime western hogs, $4.30 to $4.35; good State do., $4.40; best woolled sell at $4.45.

East Buffalo, April 21.—Cattle—There was only half a load on sale, and with a moderate demand the market was nominally unchanged. Calves in light supply, active demand and higher. Choice to extra were quotable at $5.75 to $6; good to choice, $5.50 to $5.75. Sheep and lambs—The offerings were light, only 23 loads, and with a very excited demand, prices ruled 20c to 35c higher on the clipped lambs. Prices, however, were irregular, as the buyers were not at first inclined to stand the advance. Native clipped lambs were quotable, choice to extra, $5.65 to $5.75; good to choice, $5.50 to $5.65; common to fair, $4.50 to $5; clipped sheep, choice to extra, $4.75 to $5; wool lambs, choice to extra, $6.50 to $6.65; common to fair, $5.50 to $6; wool sheep, choice to extra $5.50 to $6.65. The market cleaned up pretty well, and closed firm. Clipped sheep ruled strong on the basis of $4.50 to $5. Close was excited and strong. Hogs—The trade was good throughout, with moderate offerings only 35 loads. Yorkers sold generally at $4.20, with a few strong weights at $4.22½ to $4.25; light Yorkers, $4.15 to $4.17½; pigs, $4 to $4.10; medium, $4.25 to $4.30; fancy, $3.35; roughs, $3.65 to $3.70; stags, $2.75 to $3; good light stags, $3.15 to $3.25.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, April 21. — Another light supply of cattle at the Western Cattle Market this morning met a feeble demand. The receipts were estimated at 30 carloads, including 150 sheep and lambs, 800 hogs, 60 calves, and 40 cows. The offerings included a number of yesterday's cattle which were left over. Although the supply of cattle has been light during the past week, trade has shown no improvement, and is not likely to until prices are a little higher. Trade at the opening was a little brisk for a time, but at noon business was very quiet, and there was a considerable amount of stuff left over in the pens at the close. The predictions for the coming week are higher prices for choice selections. There was practically no change in the quotations from yesterday, with the exception of heavy stockers, which were a little firmer, on account of the small offerings, which found ready sale. There was a very good demand for export cattle, which were in moderate supply. Cable advices are to the effect that the British markets remain steady. Choice selections were quoted at $4.50 to $4.90 per cwt. Light were in ample supply at firm prices, or $4 to $4.40 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—The movement in this branch was not very active, and the prices remained unchanged from yesterday, good to choice selections being quoted at $4.50 to $4.60 per cwt. Medium and common grades were in very heavy supply at prices ranging from $3 to $3.75 per cwt. The quality was fairly good and included some choice cattle, which were almost equal to the best exporters in the market. A light supply of bulls were very slow sale at steady prices, heavy exporters being quoted at $3.75 to $3.90 per cwt. Light stock bulls fetched $3.25 to $3.50 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders—The offerings were very light, but the demand was fairly good and prices were a little steadier, choice heavy stockers for Buffalo being quoted at $3.25 to $3.75 and $3.85 per cwt. for extra choice. Feeders were steady at $4 to $4.35 per cwt.

Cows and Calves—A few good cows found ready sale, while common grades were in no demand. Choice were quoted at $35 to $45 each. The calf market was a little steadier, choice veals being quoted at $5 to $8 per head.

Sheep and Lambs—The offerings were about equal to the demand, and prices were steadier. A few good yearlings, averaging 100 to 11 0pounds, would fetch 5c to 10c per cwt. more. Sheep for export and butchers' use were in moderate supply at $3.50 per cwt. Grain fed yearlings were quoted at 52 5c per cwt, or $5.25 to $5.50 per cwt. Barnyard yearlings were quoted at about $4.90 to $4.50 per cwt. Bucks were firmer at $3 to $3.25, and spring lambs were firmer at $2 to $5 each. There was a big supply shipped to the east for export.

Hogs—The supply in the annex was a little heavier than anticipated, but the demand was active, and everything was cleared out early at steady prices. Choice selections were quoted at $4.50 per cwt. Light were in ample supply at $4 per cwt., and thick fat were steady at $3.75 per cwt. Sows were quiet at $3 per cwt. A couple of stags fetched $2 per cwt. The prospects for next week are higher prices.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS

Edinburgh, April 18.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons, Limited, weekly report on the state of the live stock trade says: Fat cattle have been shown in larger numbers and the quality again very good. With an extra large attendance of customers, including a considerable number of English buyers. Trade for young cattle would be just the same as last week, any slight alteration in favor of the buyer being for unfinished cattle. Best polled cattle made from £18 to £22 15s; horned bullocks from £17 10s to £22 7s 6d. Fat heifers continue to meet a brisk demand at high prices, making from £13 10s to £17 15s. Fat bulls also sold well at up to £24 7s 6d. Fat cows were a lighter supply, and consequently met a sharp demand at fully previous prices. Best shorthorns made up to £19 5s, and Ayrshires to £14 10s. The number of fat sheep on offer showed a considerable increase over last week. These being of good quality, and largely suited for the home market, met a rather better demand at hardening prices. The best Cheviot dimonts sold up to 45s, and wedders to 42s. Blackfaced dinmonts made to 37s 6d, and wedders to 35s 3d; half bred hogs up to 42s, and greyfaces to 41s 6d. Fat ewes are still scarce, and reach very high rates, half breds making 45s; Cheviots, 30s, and blackfaces, 29s 3d. Fat lambs are now more numerous, and for the best quality good prices are obtained from 36s to 41s 6d. There was a large supply of fat calves and for the best quality an exceedingly dear trade was experienced. The best made up to £5 10s; others from 30s to 75s. Fat pigs were also a larger supply, and met a good demand at recent rates. Milch cows were shown in large numbers, and met a slightly better trade at about 20s a head of a rise. Shorthorns to £24 10s; cross breds to £17 10s; Irish cows, £17; Ayrshires to £16. Beef up to 7s 9d per stone; mutton to 8¼d per lb.

London, April 10.—Beast supply larger; trade for prime and second quality opened with absence of life, and continued dull, with marked downward tendency in value, equalling fully 1d per 8 lbs., at which reduction clearance not made. Fat butchering cows, 2d per 8 lbs. lower. Top value—Primest Scotch at 4s 6d to 4s 7d per 8 lbs. British arrivals—112 Scotch, 131 Irish, 822 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 325 midland, home and western counties, 30 Devon. Increased supply in sheep market, including larger proportion of lambs in fact, too many sales forced, and lower rates, 6d per 8 lbs. accepted; sheep sold readily at 2d per 8 lbs advance. Beef, at 2s 8d to 4s 7d; mutton at 3s 6d to 6s; lamb at 6s to 7s 6d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,420; sheep and lambs, 7,950.

Liverpool, April 10.—Beasts, 710; sheep, 4,100; best beast, 6½d; second, 5½d to 5¾d; third, 4¾d to 5¼d. Best Scotch sheep, 8¼d and other sorts, 6d to 7¼d. A decrease of 144 beasts, and an increase of 841 sheep. Fair demand for all classes at about late rates.

BUTTER.

Manchester, April 12.—The supply of Irish has considerably increased, and the demand for all classes was active yesterday. The arrivals of Danish, Swedish and Finnish, amount to slightly more than last week. There was a fair demand, and the market closed well cleared at a reduction of 4s to 6s under last week. Quotations—Choicest Danish and Swedish at 105s to 108s; fine at 100s to 102s; finest Finnish at 102s to 104s; Irish creamery at 100s to 102s.

Cork, April 11.—Firsts at 90s; seconds at 81s; thirds at 77s; factory firkins, thirds at 77s; mild cured, fine at 85s; choice boxes at 88s; fresh butter at 93s to 78s. In market —114 firkins, 1 keg, 34 mild, 1 box.

GUELPH MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., April 22.—Flour, $1.85 to $2.10; red wheat, 68c to 70c; white wheat, 68c to 70c; bran, $14; shorts, $15; middlings, $16; barley, 45c to 50c; rye, 48c to 50c; peas, 65c to 70c; oats, 31c to 32c; hay, $6 to $7; live hogs, $4 to $4.25; potatoes, per bag, 65c to 75c; sheepskins, 80c to 90c; hides, 7c to 8c; butter, 12c to 14c; eggs, 8c to 10c; chickens, per pair, 50c to 75c.

HAMILTON MARKET.

Hamilton, Ont., April 24.—White wheat, per bushel, 70c; red do., 69c; spring, do., 69c; peas, do., 60c to 62c; barley, 42c to 44c; oats, do., 35c to 36c; corn, do., 40c; clover seed, $3 to $3.50; timothy, do., $1.25 to $1.65; white wheat flour, per barrel, $3.25 to $4; strong bakers', $3.50 to $3.75; dressed hogs, per cwt., $5 to $5.25; apples, per bag of bushel and half, $1 to $1.25; dried apples, per lb., 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 90c to $1; butter, in rolls, per lb., 10c to 13c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 8c to 13c; eggs, per dozen, 11c to 11½c.

INGERSOLL MARKET.

Ingersoll, Ont., April 24.—White wheat at 68c to 70c per bushel; red fall wheat at 68c to 70c per bushel; spring wheat at 68c to 70c per bushel; barley at 45c to 50c per bushel; peas at 60c to 65c per bushel; oats at 30c to 31c per bushel; corn at 42c to 50c per bushel; bran at $12 to $15 per ton; and shorts at $14 to $16 per ton; potatoes at 90c to $1.10 per bag; onions at 60c to 75c per bushel; live hogs at $3.75 to $4.10 per cwt.; flour at $1.75 to $2 per cwt.; oatmeal at $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal at $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter at 18c to 20c per lb.; do., creamery at 20c to 23c per lb.; eggs at 10c to 11c per dozen.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET.

London, Ont., April 22.—Offerings on butter were large and prices ranged from 14c to 16c and 17c for best rolls, and 13c to 15c for crocks and store lots. Eggs, firmer from 11c to 13c for fresh laid; packers offer from 10½c to 11c. Wheat, 70c to 71c; peas, 60c to 70c; oats, 33½c to 35¾c; corn, 39¼c to 40¾c; barley, 40¾c to 50½c; rye, 56c; beans, 75c to 90c; hay sold at from $8 to $9 per ton. Potatoes offered at 80c per bag; apples, $1.50 to $3.50 per barrel and 90c to $1 per bag. Chickens from 60c to 75c for undressed and 65c to 90c for dressed; turkeys, 12½c to 16c per lb.; dressed hogs, $5.25 to $5.30; beef, forequarters, $4.50 to $5; hindquarters, $6 to $7; sides, $5 to $6; mutton, $5 to $7; veal, $4 to $6; lamb, 9c to 10c per lb. Live hogs, $4 to $4.10; stags, 2c to 2½c per lb.; sows, 2c per lb.; pigs, per pair, $3 to $5; fat beeves, $4.25 to $4.75.

OTTAWA MARKET.

Ottawa, April 22—The attendance was unusually large at the market yesterday, as a double line of vehicles extended up York street to Sussex, while others were backed in on the crossings, as well as for a considerable distance up Clarence street. Eggs were about the only article to show a reduction. Probably three out of four of the farmers had them for sale. This made them so plentiful that the price dropped to from 10c to 12c per dozen. There was a strong demand all morning for green vegetables, but as the supply was equal to the occasion the prices remained firm. Radishes sold for 50 cents a dozen, rhubarb for from $1.15 to $1.25 per dozen; cabbages for from 50c to 70 per dozen; lettuce from 25c to 40c per dozen, and green onions from 60c dozen. Potatoes brought 80c and 85c per bag. Parsnips at 60c to 75c per bag; onions at $2 to $2.50 per bag, 25c per gallon; butter, tubs, at 15c to 17c per lb.; butter, print, at 18c to 21c per lb.; butter, rolls, at 17c to 20c; eggs, fresh, at 13c to 12c per dozen; dressed hogs, at $5.75 to $6.25 per cwt.; turkeys, at 10c to 12c per lb.; geese, at 60c to 80c each; chickens, live, at 45c to 75c per pair; hay at $6 to $9 per ton; oats at 33c to 35c per bushel; barley at 50c per bushel; peas at 60c to 75c per bushel; buckwheat at 40c to 45c per bushel; straw at $4 to $4.50 per ton.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government. This list is prepared specially by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building Montreal:

Nos. 62,792, Wm. H. Wyman, St. Johns, Que., ribbon and braid display cabinets; 62,909, Walter George

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Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 25c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

DOBBIE.—At Bedford Park, New York, on April 13, 1899, the wife of G. H. Dobbie, of a son. 18

LEITCH.—At the manse, St. Elmo, on April 16, 1899, to the Rev. H. D. and Mrs. Leitch, a son. 18

PARSONS—At 24 Paris street, on April 14, 1899, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Parsons, Newfoundland. Perth, Edinburgh papers please copy. 18

SPEAR—At Pipestone, Manitoba, on March 30, 1899, the wife of the Rev. D. Spear, of a son. 21

WRIGHT.—At Ottawa, on April 21, 1899, at 380 Slater street, the wife of Ruggles Wright, of twins (boy and girl.)

MARRIED.

ABBOTT—MacCUAIG — At Montreal, on April 20, 1899, at the residence of the bride's brother, the Rev. W. W. MacCuaig, by the Rev. M. S. Oxley, George F. Abbott, of Bedford, England, to Anna MacCuaig (formerly Nurse MacCuaig, of the Home Hospital), eldest daughter of Norman MacCuaig, of Bryson, Que. 24

BAUDRY—HOWLETT.—At St. Thomas's Church, Billing's Bridge, on April 19, 1899, by the Rev. Father Myrand, P.P., Mr. Chambord Baudry, of the Public Works Department, Ottawa, to Janie M., daughter of the late W. F. Howlett, C.E.

BOYD—DILLON—At the Manotick Presbyterian Church, on March 29, 1899, by the Rev. D. Findlay, Carrie Esther Dillon, daughter of John Dillon, of North Gower, to Nathaniel Boyd, of Gloucester.

BROWN—FORREST.—At Quebec, on Wednesday, April 19, 1899, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Griffith, J. Edward Brown, second son of Joseph Brown, fruit merchant, Montreal, to Olive Elvira, eldest daughter of Alexander Forrest. 22

BROUGHALL—MITCHELL.—On April 19, 1899, at St. Thomas's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, rector of St. Stephen's Church, assisted by the Rev. Charles H. Shortt, rector, and by the Ven. Archdeacon Fortin, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, Inez Charlotte, daughter of W. J. Mitchell, to George Broughall, both of Toronto. 22

CAMERON—FINDLEY — At Valleyfield, Que., on April 5, 1899, by the Rev. J. E. Duclos, B.A., Alexander T. Cameron, of Edinburgh, Scotland, to Marian Findley, widow of the late Peter Griffin, of Lancashire, England. 24

CAMPBELL — MACPHERSON. — At Grace Church, Wellington street, Montreal, on April 19, 1899, by the Rev. Dr. Ker, uncle of the bride, John Russell Campbell to Anna Margaret Macpherson, both of Oil City, Pa. 20

FAIRBAIRN—McCAUGHREN — At the residence of Mr. John Duncan, brother-in-law of the bride, Eardley, P.Q., on April 19, 1899, by the Rev. T. I. Campbell, B.D., assisted by the Rev. John McNicol, B.A., John Fairbairn, to Elizabeth McCaughren, daughter of the late James McCaughren, all of Eardley, P.Q.
Ottawa papers please copy. 21

FALCONER—BRAINARD— At Cleveland, Ohio, on April 18, 1899, Alexander Falconer, of Montreal, to Mabel Wetmore, daughter of the late Charles S. Brainard. 21

FOSTER—WILLIAMSON—On April 12, 1899 by the Rev. E. H. Capp, Eugene Orville Foster, of St. Thomas, Ont., to Mary Victoria, daughter of Mrs. M. Williamson, Walton street, Toronto. 21

FRASER—ALLAN—At the parsonage, Valleyfield, on April 19, 1899, by the Rev. J. R. Hodgson, Mr. William Fraser, to Miss Susan G. Allan, both of Valleyfield. 21

FREEMAN—PARR.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 444 Bourgeois street, on April 18, 1899, by the Rev. Melvin Taylor, Frederick W. Freeman, to Ellen (Nellie) third daughter of John Parr, all of this city. 22

GRAHAM — GRAHAM — At the Methodist parsonage, Sherbrooke, Que., by the Rev. F. G. Lett, on April 19, 1899, William Dawson Graham, of East Clifton, to Florence Gertrude, daughter of Robert Graham, Esq., of Sawyerville. 21

HAMMOND—DEARY.—At the home of the bride's parents, on April 12, 1899, by the Rev. R. L. Ockley, Sheffield, Mr. John Hammond, jr., to Bella, daughter of Mr. Albert Deary, all of Beverly, Wentworth Co., Ont. 22

HURD—LIVINGSTONE.—At Gratton, on April 4, 1899, by the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, Presbyterian minister, Wm. A. Hurd, J.P., of Broadbent, District of Parry Sound, to Isabel B. Livingstone, of Renfrew, Ont. 22

LEES—TENNANT.—At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, James Gardner, 4 West avenue north, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. Lyle, assisted by the Rev. J. N. Elliott, Union City, Ind., U.S.A., Emma Giles (Daisy), youngest daughter of Mr. James Tennant, lumber merchant, Toronto, to Thomas Lees, jr., son of Thos. Lees, jeweller, Hamilton. 22

LUFFMAN—LEEDOM—At St. Andrew's Church Manse, Three Rivers, on April 20, 1899, by the Rev. J. R. MacLeod, Delbert Luffman, to Elizabeth A. Leedom, both of Grande Mere, P.Q., formerly of the United States. 21

MUSSELL—STREET.—At the residence of the bride's father, No. 9 Gladstone ave., Westmount, by the Rev. T. G. Williams, B.D., Charles Goulding, son of Willam Mussell, to Eva Constance, daughter of Mr. Frank B. Street. 18

ROBERTSON—STUMBLES.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 346 Maria street, Ottawa, on April 20, 1899, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, John A. Robertson, of Vankleek Hill, Ont., to Ethel May, eldest daughter of W. W. Stumbles, Esq. 22

SCHARF—KYTE—At Leitrim, by the Rev. Jas. Lawson, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Copping, brother to the bride, on April 19, 1899, Mr. Samuel Scharf, of Leitrim, to Mrs. M. J. Kyte, of the city of Ottawa, formerly of Rawdon, Que. 21

SHIPLEY—LITTLE.—On April 19, 1899, at the residence of the bride's mother, Scarboro', by the Rev. J. A. Brown, George M. Shipley, of Falkirk, Ont., to Marybella, second daughter of the late Thomas Little, Ellesmere. 22

SMEALL — WOODALL—In this city, on April 19, 1899, at the residence of the bride's father, 69 Coursol street, by the Rev. W. H. Emsley, Richard Smeall, to Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. T. Woodall. 21

SPLANE—JONES.—At the manse, Pakenham, Ont., on April 17, 1899, by the Rev. E. S. Logie, Mr. William Splane to Miss Maxwell Jones, both of the township of Pakenham. 18

DIED.

BARRIE—In this city, on April 21, 1899, George Hardy, youngest son of William Barrie, aged 32 years and two months. Quebec, Chicago, Lexington, Ky., papers please copy. 21

BEDFORD.—At Toronto, on April 20, 1899, Bro. Valentine Bedford, late president of Cheltenham Lodge, S.O.E. 22

BLAIN.—At Tacoma, Washington, on April 14, 1899, A. Lincoln Blain, in the 37th year of his age, beloved nephew of Mrs. Thomson, Anuisfield, Hamilton, Ont. 22

BLAND—On March 28, 1899, at Duchess st., London, England, John Bayley Bland, formerly of Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged fifty-nine years.

CHANDLER.—On April 20, 1899, at her late residence, 336 Wilton, ave., Toronto, Mary Ann, beloved wife of George Chandler, in her 60th year. 22

CUNNINGHAM.—On April 14, 1899, at the manse, Carluke, Grace Cunningham, mother of Mrs. (Rev.) E. B. Chestnut, aged 75 years. 22

CUSHING—In Ottawa, on April 21, 1899, Arthur McDonald Cushing, eldest son of the late Mr. Emery J. Cushing, of consumption. 24

DARVEAU—At Quebec, on April 20, 1899, Joseph Darveau, printer, (Mountain Hill street), aged 75 years, and father of Mrs. J. B. A. Martin, of the firm of Laporte, Martin & Co., of this city.

FARQUHAR—At Lower Windsor, Que., on April 13, 1899, William Farquhar, of pneumonia, in his 48th year. 24

FERGUSON.—On April 20, 1899, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. C. N. Stevenson, Coaticook, Que., Annie M., widow of the late G. B. Ferguson, and mother of Mrs. W. P. Lett, of Ottawa. 22

FOLEY—At Brantford, on April 16, 1899, Thomas Foley, formerly of this city.

HIBBARD.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Enoch Frost, 2424a St. Catherine st., on the morning of April 20, 1899, Isaac L. Hibbard, aged 81 years.

HOLDEN—At Cairo, Egypt, on April 18, 1899, Emily Clark, beloved wife of J. C. Holden, of this city.
Toronto, Belleville and Picton papers, please copy. 19

KENNEDY.—On April 20, 1899, at 61 Hutchison street, Montreal Annex, Sarah Burke, relict of the late James Kennedy, formerly of Dunadry, County Antrim, Ireland, aged 72 years. 20

MACARTHUR—At 603 St. Dominique street, on Thursday, April 20, 1899, Allan Robertson, dearly beloved son of the late S. J. MacArthur, aged 11 months, 20 days.

MARTIN,—On April 21, 1899, John Charles Martin, after a lingering illness.

MAXWELL.—At Omaha, Nebraska, on April 17, 1899, Helene, E. F., beloved wife of Henry E. Maxwell, and eldest daughter of Dr. Geo. J. Potts, of Victoria, B.C., formerly, of Toronto. 22

McCANDLISS—At his late residence, No. 54 DeGrassi street, John McCandliss, late of the Post-Office, Toronto. 21

McGREGOR—On Tuesday, April 18, 1899, Peter A. McGregor, of the fourth concession of Lancaster, Glengarry Co., Ont., but formerly of Cote St. George, P.Q.

McMILLAN—James, youngest son of Donald McMillan, Esq., Fourth Range, Inverness, Que., died at his father's residence, after a few weeks' illness, on April 17, 1899, aged 19 years and 6 months.
His heart was fixed, trusting in the Lord. His faith in Jesus Christ was implicit, and in the valley of the shadow of death it never wavered. 20

PARSONS.—At Toronto, Jane H., beloved wife of William Thomas Parsons, P. D. G.M, Tasker Lodge, No. 454, R.S., St. John's, Newfoundland, in the 79th year of her age.
Newfoundland papers please copy. 22

REGAN.—In this city, on April 18, Johanna Ahearn, mother of John Regan, and native of Currighglass, County Cork, Ireland.
Boston and Cork (Ireland) papers please copy. 18

SIMPSON.—At 40 Shuter street, on April 20, 1899, Wilmer Campbell, son of James Simpson, aged 13 months.

SIMPSON.—At Levis, Que., on April 20, 1899, Richard Arthur St. George, son of W. E. Simpson, aged 19 years. 22

SWINTON—On Friday, April 21, 1899, at 192 Sherbrooke street, Isabella Jane, daughter of the late David Swinton.
Toronto and Quebec papers please copy. 21

TEES.—At Ennosburgh Falls, Vermont, on April 22, 1899, David Tees, in his 71st year.

TROTT—At Thornhill, Ont., on Monday, April 17, 1899, Job Trott, aged 90 years. 21

WILLIAMS—On April 8, 1899, at her residence, Pentre Mawr, Denbighshire, Aunè Corse, widow of the late J. T. Purcell Williams (late Rifle Brigade)), and only child of the late Frederic Penn, of Montreal, aged 56 years.

WURTELE—At 277 Wurtemberg street, Ottawa, on April 21, 1899, Henry, infant son of Captain Alfred G. Wurtele, E.R. 24

WYLLIE.—In Alisa Craig, on Saturday, April 15, 1899, David Wyllie, aged 80 years and nine months, was over fifty years ago bookkeeper for Cowan & Cross, and also for David Torrance. 20

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAD COMPLEXIONS
RED ROUGH HANDS
FALLING HAIR
PREVENTED BY
Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexions, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baby blemishes, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, overworked, or sluggish Pores.

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A full range of Granite Steel Ware of all descriptions.
Iron Re-tinned Saucepans, in all sizes.
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Pie Plates, Jelly Cake Tins, Saucepans, Colanders, Sink Drainers, Jelly Roll Tins, Wash Boilers, Steam Cookers, Fruit Cake Tins, Bread Tins, Bread Moulds, Candy Moulds, Dish Pans, &c., &c.

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Toilet Sets, Hot Water Carriers, Slop Jars, Sugar Cans, Flour Bins and Sifters, Tea and Coffee Caddies, Cake Closets, Cake Boxes, Bread Boxes, &c., &c.

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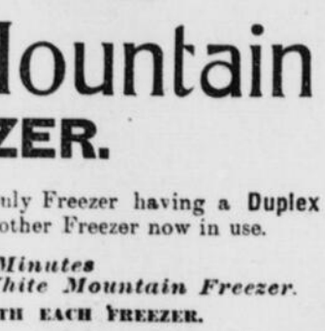
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THE FRAME Is made of the Best Cold Drawn Steel Tubing.
FORKS — Flat fork sides, tapered, double reinforced.
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SPROCKETS—Latest pattern, detachable front and rear.
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The Mount Royal, $35. The Century, $39.

These two wheels are equal to any $50 to $75 wheels on the market. 'The Century' is fitted with 30-inch wheels, and is a splendid roadster. Men's models only. The Mount Royal in Ladies' or Gent's Models.

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520	pairs Toe Clips	.15	.08
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		Regular.	Special Price.
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EGGS—DORKING, $1.00 PER FIFTEEN; Pekin Ducks, $1.00 per eleven. WILLIAM CULLIS, Powles Corners, Ont. 22

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All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness."'