

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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DOINGS OF EUROPE.

Bitterness towards France Growing in the British Breast.

(New York 'Times'.)

London, March 12.—London at the end of the week is rather disposed to be ashamed at its nerveless abandonment to panic shown at the beginning of the week, and, under the influence of this reaction, pretends to itself that there is really nothing to be scared about. Some frightened rush or something worse may happen, however, again next week as well as not, for the many troubles that are darkening the horizon in every quarter have shaken British equanimity so that when a new cry of danger is raised now people no longer consider it on its merits, but let it lash them into fresh excitement and flurry. There was, for example, no valid reason in Monday's news for the panic shown in the Stock Exchange and everybody, and prices tumbled as if war were a mere matter of hours. The popular common sense recognizes now the folly of such behavior, but popular nerves are in such a state that, as already said, the same thing may easily happen again next week.

Nothing could better illustrate the panicky condition of the public pulse than the paralyzing effect of the announcement that the Queen was ill. She has been ill dozens of times in these past few years, and sometimes rather seriously so, whereas this was nothing but a slight evanescent cold; no one ever cared a button about those other illnesses, but this time the whole nation was ready to go off its head.

FEELING TOWARD FRANCE.

The bitterness toward France, which I spoke of months ago as the dominant note of British temper, only increases as time passes. Although there are long intervals of silence between the budgets of news from West Africa—so long that the subject itself seems every now and again lost to view—the English are thinking about it all the time. The development of the fact that, since France and Russia formed partnership they have shown no hostility to anybody but England, has reached a point now in the British mind where it sticks. War with Russia is a hazy and remote sort of thing to the imagination, but war with France defines itself without vagueness. Everybody can picture to himself what it might mean, and Englishmen, as they draw this picture, see Morocco, Algiers, Tunisia, Madagascar, all French-Africa and French-China emerging into the daylight of civilization of intelligent colonization for commerce under the Union Jack. It is worthy of particular attention, I suspect, that the Channel Squadron, which has been cruising round the Mediterranean and the coast of Spain, and which was not expected at Gibraltar until May 2, has suddenly been ordered back to the Rock. There may be eminently good reasons for this.

PRICE OF FRENCH AID TO SPAIN.

I have mentioned Morocco above, and though it nominally is aloof from the world's affairs, it is really an important pawn in the confused diplomatic game now being played. Spain is receiving substantial help from France in her present desperate emergency at the price of turning over her claims upon, and connections throughout, Morocco to the French. This is perfectly well understood here, and all winter reports have been received at the Foreign Office from Tangier of Franco-Spanish doings in the Rif country and on the Algerian frontier, where French military parties, using the Spanish post of Melilla as a base of operations, are enlisting natives as soldiers. It is quite expected here that some fine morning it will be announced that France has taken over by friendly arrangement the other Spanish post of Ceuta, which, in French hands, could be made to command the Straits of Gibraltar and render itself practically useless. England would not for a moment assent to this, and is indeed far more likely to take Ceuta itself at the slightest sign of French movement toward it. All this, which is sedulously kept out of the papers, but well known to men of affairs, gives England practical interest in Spain's performances. Beyond that, however, it is increasingly true that the English sympathize with Americans in every phase of their anti-Spanish attitude. I should hesitate to describe the surprised, beaming delight with which they learn rowdies from all cable correspondents that Americans like them in turn. It seems to them almost too good to be true.

PASSIVE ATTITUDE OF PARLIAMENT.

There is grave cause for reflection in the part parliament is content, perforce, to play at this momentous period in the nation's history. England in our time

has not faced anything like the number of menacing and imminent complications now confronting her, and, certainly not since the Crimea has the country been so profoundly aroused. But parliament somehow doesn't get into the picture at all. Individual members ask sporadic questions about foreign crises, and sometimes Curzon answers them, sometimes he does not; but, as for exerting any influence on them or illuminating them with great debates, the House of Commons doesn't dream of it. English history used to be written in parliament's debates, but, even in Gladstone's latter days, this was ceasing to be true, and now it is entirely so. Actually the question now is, how the House is going to occupy its time after the Easter recess, the assumption being that neither the Army Reform nor the Irish Local Government measures will be delayed very long in passage; that the government does not dare to pursue its scheme of legislating against the London County Council, and that thus, by the process of exhaustion, the Ministerial programme is in collapse.

In May it may be that the Irish business will eat up more time than is expected. The Orangemen are making a spirited hubbub throughout Ulster declaring that this bill will really do more harm to the loyal minority than home rule would, and the 'Times' is characteristically egging them on. Though there are no signs yet of a mutiny in the Tory rank and file against Balfourian plan of campaign, it is quite on the cards that another unreasoning storm of anti-Irish passion may be stirred up before the bill gets through. William O'Brien, weary with prolonged obscurity, is doing his best to bring this about by inciting the Mayo peasants to squabble with the police.

ORATORY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords keeps up its historic tradition of Parliamentary oratory as conspicuously as the House of Commons has dropped it. On a field day, over a big subject, I suppose the peer can produce a debate superior in form and weight to anything of the kind in Europe. The discussion initiated by Lord Roberts on India, and shared in by eight ex-Viceroy or ex-Governors of provinces, is an admirable case in point. Its practical value even is more marked than its decorative art, for when it is finished there was nothing left of the Forward policy. England has learned her lesson, and there is to be no more promotion hunting in wanton frontier wars.

There is not so much nervousness over the Bombay riots as outside observers seem to imagine. The public here were extremely anxious about the whole Indian outlook a few weeks ago, but parliamentary discussion has reassured them. Lord Elgin's term expires almost immediately, and it is taken for granted that his successor must in any event be an improvement on him, for he ranks in Indian history as the very weakest and least fortunate of the two dozen Viceroys.

THE NEARER EASTERN QUESTION.

Much more placid reports come from the near East. It is said now that the Macedonians have been called down and that Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been quieted in some underhand manner, and that nobody is going to lift a finger in the spring; it is said also that Crete will have a vague kind of provisional government patched up, and that, what is more to the purpose, the islanders of both creeds will be told to shut up and behave themselves by people to whom they will listen. All this may be interpreted as meaning that Russia wants no European troubles on hand this year. The evacuation of Thessaly presents more difficulties than anything else, largely, I am told, because the Sultan is afraid of what Edhem Pasha with eighty thousand troops might do when he comes home; but a sanguine view is now taken even of this in circles in touch with the Foreign Office here, and the view deserves to be reported as reflecting the current drift of diplomacy, but I should not like to predict that it will be the view in April or in June.

KRUGER DISPLEASES THE GERMAN.

Although the public hears continued rumors of impending trouble with the Transvaal, it is only in the city, where such a great proportion of speculative enterprises are tied up with South African interests, that you find a serious view taken of the subject. Even here there is a silver ring to the cloud, for it is now regarded as certain that Germany has ceased sympathizing with the Boers or wishing to make difficulties with England in that quarter. President Kruger has a quaint kind of cunning all his own, but it played him sadly false in this matter, for, instead of allowing the Germans on the rand to think they were being better treated than the English were after the Jameson collapse, he let his burghers proclaim German patronage to be even more intolerable than the idea of British suzerainty and to oppose German business schemes as sharply as others. The result has been to infuriate the Germans in the Transvaal and to fill the German home papers with their complaint and protests till the Boer now thinks of a new Reichfreund to whom the Kaiser will certainly send no more telegrams.

THE HESSE SUCCESSION.

One of those interminable dynastic squar-

rels between Windsor and Potsdam is understood to be on foot over the succession to the Grand Duchy of Hesse. The present young Grand Duke, who never got on very well with his wife, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, finally left her altogether, he going to Italy and she returning to her father at Cobourg. They have one three-year-old daughter, and the Grand Duke is in such bad health that it is not supposed that he will live long. All his immediate family are morganatically married, and females are not eligible. Queen Victoria is said to be urging forward Prince Louis of Battenberg, whose claims, though left-handed, have been bolstered up by numerous good marriages; and the Czarina and Empress Frederick also take this side, while the Kaiser prefers the succession to revert to the remotely connected electoral line of Hesse-Cassel.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

MR. DAVITT UNBURDENS HIMSELF ON THE RUMORED RAPPROCHEMENT.

London, March 14.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying to Mr. Michael Davitt, anti-Parnellite member for South Mayo, as to whether Great Britain had offered to lend men-of-war to the United States, said the government had not made such an offer.

Answering a series of questions which Mr. Davitt put with the view of eliciting whether there have been any negotiations for an alliance between Great Britain and the United States, or whether Great Britain has offered to mediate in the Cuban crisis, Mr. Curzon said these questions were of such a nature that it was inexpedient to reply to them.

London, March 14.—Mr. Curzon's reply in the British House of Commons to-day that Mr. Davitt's questions with respect to whether Britain would lend warships to the United States in case of war with Spain and if steps had been taken looking to an Anglo-American alliance were inopportune was received with a loud 'Heave-ho' from the Unionist benches.

Mr. Davitt, in an interview on the subject, said: 'I put the question as to the ships because it was not proceeded with last week. I wanted to elicit the truth. I knew, of course, that the statement made to the effect that warships would possibly be loaned was as absurd as the rumored alliance or rapprochement, and received exactly the answer I expected. Mr. Curzon is too clever a diplomat to give any answer which would dispel the idea that an American alliance is on the tapis as of course it never will be. Mr. Curzon knows it, but it serves England's purpose to let the continental nations think it is possible in the near future.'

QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

HER DEPARTURE CAUSING CONSIDERABLE COMMENT.

London, March 13.—Great political importance is still attached to the visit of Queen Victoria to France at this juncture. The 'Spectator' dwells on this point with great emphasis to-day, saying: 'The Queen's health and contentment are both of high interest to her subjects, but we cannot think Her Majesty has been well counselled in this matter. The greatest difficulty between London and Paris is that M. Hanotaux does not believe us in earnest. It is simply impossible to make him believe that if Lord Salisbury had resolved to fight rather than yield he would permit the Queen to spend her holiday in French territory. Such an incident would be a little too hysterical. Even in the event of a declaration of war, President Faure would not venture to arrest a lady so revered in Germany and Russia, as well as at home; but there is popular emotion to be reckoned with, and the situation would be one of extreme embarrassment.'

New York, March 13.—Mr. Harold Frederic, cabling to the 'Times' from London, says:—'The Queen's going to France is privately not liked at all by her subjects. But, save for a few guarded remarks here, there is no public expression given of this feeling; but it is as strong as it is universal. If Lord Salisbury pursues his present intention also of going to France a week or so hence, he will hear enough about it in the papers, however, to make up for the silence on the subject of the royal visit. So plain is it that the British public take violent umbrage at his crossing the Channel that the report of his plans for a convalescent holiday at Beaulieu revives automatically the rumors that he is about to retire from the Foreign Office. If he does not do this there will be a general and outspoken criticism of his leaving the country at such a critical time with the added and legitimate indignation at his choice of France for a sojourn.'

YUKON CUSTOMS TOLLS.

DUTIES BEING COLLECTED WITHOUT TROUBLE—CASE OF PIRACY REPORTED.

Skaguay, March 6, via Seattle, Washington, March 14.—Rumors were rife a day or two ago that serious complications were threatened between prospectors bound for the Yukon and Canadian officials situated at the new custom house, fourteen miles from Skaguay. It was reported that three hundred men had banded themselves together for the purpose of resisting payment of duty. Investigation, however, proved that the story was unfounded. Duties are being collected with the greatest regularity, and there has been no refusal to pay them. Those who have paid duties say that the Canadian customs officials have not shown an arbitrary or officious spirit.

On Feb. 27, a Montreal party, with Customs Inspector Cates acting as convoy, reached the Canadian custom house at White Pass. Deputy United States Collector Floyd of this port had issued instructions to Inspector Cates to accompany the party through to Lake Bennett. Arriving at the Canadian Custom house, however, the chief of the party conferred with Captain Strickland, the Canadian collector, as to whether he was compelled to take the American inspector to Lake Bennett.

'No,' replied Captain Strickland. 'You are on British soil, and you can tell your convoy to go back.'

Inspector Cates returned to Skaguay and reported the occurrence to Deputy Collector Floyd. Mr. Floyd will continue to instruct the convoys to accompany any goods to Lake Bennett, even if they are turned back by the Canadians, until he hears from Washington.

Between Skaguay and White Pass there are estimated to be 6,500 people lining the route, but beyond the pass an equal number are making their way toward the lakes.

Tacoma, March 14.—The steamer 'Australia' to-day brings news from Dyea of a case of alleged piracy and armed attack on a United States mail boat. The barque 'Canada,' loaded with lumber and merchandise, was blown on the shore of Lynn Canal ten days ago, and it is claimed, her captain and crew abandoned her. Two days later the wind changed and she was blown down Lynn Canal. While thus drifting the little tug 'Coleman,' carrying the mails between Juneau and Dyea, passed the 'Canada.' Seeing she was without a crew, Captain Piper, of the 'Coleman,' ordered his craft alongside, and, throwing a hawser aboard, towed the 'Canada' to Pyramid Harbor and beached her. Captain Piper left Engineer Daniels and two others in charge of his prize, and, crowding on full steam, hurried the 'Coleman' to Juneau, where the 'Canada' was libelled and the necessary papers were sent to Sitka. Returning, Captain Piper found a dozen men on the 'Canada's' deck instead of three. At their head was the 'Canada's' former captain, flashing a big revolver over her bows. Enquiry revealed that the 'Canada's' captain had hired a crew and captured her from Piper's men. A short battle took place, in which guns were freely used, and one man was injured before Engineer Daniels and his men retired. Piper, being ordered to keep off at a pistol's point, twice threw a line on the 'Canada' to tow her off, and each time the 'Canada's' crew cut it with an axe. Piper attempted to board her, when the 'Canada's' captain opened his guns on the 'Coleman,' which retreated. At Dyea Piper swore out complaints, charging the 'Canada's' captain and crew with piracy on the high seas, and attempted manslaughter. Marshal Cadyhee served the warrants, and Piper recovered the 'Canada,' which he claims as a derelict.

AWFUL RESULT OF FIRE.

ESTIMATED THAT TWO HUNDRED PERSONS PERISHED.

Victoria, B.C., March 10.—The steamer 'Empress of India' brings news of a terrible conflagration at Manila, capital of the Spanish possessions in the South Seas, on Feb. 7. Early in the evening pedestrians saw flames breaking from the windows of a residence in the Calle de Rosario, off the Plaza de Cervantes, and suddenly, after a slight explosion at the rear of the house, it sprang into a mass of flame. A heavy wind storm was then going on, and, fanned by the furious wind, the flames soon spread to other residences along the street. The houses were all of wood, and joined together. The fire department being inexperienced, and without good apparatus, was powerless to compete with the conflagration. Soon the whole street was a mass of flames. The Calle de Rosario was the native part of the town, and it was soon on fire. A large number of natives were penned up in the schools, a large bazaar, and it is said many were trampled to death in the

struggle to get from the building. The large cigar factory in Binondo, which gives employment to ten thousand women, was partially destroyed. The employees of this place had finished their labors, or great loss of life would have occurred. Nearly all the public buildings which are situated in this quarter escaped, they being somewhat distant from the other buildings. The people of the city, Spaniards, foreigners and natives, worked hard to aid the firemen, who, when they saw it would be useless to try to put the fire out, blew up and destroyed buildings and houses, thus saving the city. It is said that over a hundred houses, stores and other buildings were destroyed by the fire. The loss is estimated at fully five million dollars. It is hard to say how many deaths were caused as a result of the fire. Some say about two hundred. Other estimates are smaller.

SPANISH SQUADRON SAILS.

SAID TO BE DESTINED FOR PORTO RICO—GIVEN AN ENTHUSIASTIC SEND-OFF.

Madrid, March 14.—The Spanish torpedo squadron sailed from Cadiz at six o'clock last night for the Canary Islands.

London, March 14.—A special despatch from Cadiz, Spain, announces that the Spanish squadron has sailed from that port. It is understood the Spanish warships are going to Porto Rico, where they will await the orders of Captain-General Blanco. The special despatch from Cadiz adds that enthusiastic crowds of people gathered there to bid farewell to the Spanish warships.

London, March 14.—The Brazilian minister confirms the report that the warships 'Amazonas' and 'Admiral Bru' have been sold to the United States Government. The contract is to be signed to-day, and the Brazilian officers and crew on board the 'Amazonas' will return to Brazil by the next mail steamer sailing for that country.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S TASK.

London, March 14.—The 'Daily News,' commenting this morning on its Washington correspondent's report that President McKinley's intimates believe him to be in favor of waiving all questions of indemnity provided Spain will accept America's friendly mediation in Cuba, says: 'Such a solution would be the best for all parties. If Spain is not able to manage her own colonies they must be managed for her; that, and no straining of the Monroe doctrine is the source of American feeling against Spain. There will be no disgrace or discredit in accepting the friendly mediation of a power with no ambitions or designs of its own to gratify. The President's position is a sort of stalemate. If President McKinley can find a way out of the imbroglio he will earn the gratitude of the United States, Spain, Cuba and mankind.'

London, March 14.—A despatch to the 'Times' from Madrid describes the Spaniards as being in a nervous mood, their condition being such that the slightest hint of good will from a foreign power is clutched at as an earnest of an impending alliance. The 'Times' publishes a letter from its Havana correspondent reviewing the three disastrous years since the outbreak of the revolt. He computes that the rebellion has cost Spain three hundred million dollars, while the drain of men has been equally enormous.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

Berlin, March 12.—The Berlin Foreign Office has instructed the inspired press to deny emphatically that Germany will aid Spain in case of war with the United States, and has instructed these newspapers to point out that the United States is an excellent customer of Germany and that Spain since the Carolinas squabble has repeatedly shown unfriendliness to Germany.

THE LATE MR. F. DUPONT, M.P.

Sherbrooke, Que., March 12.—Mr. Flavien Dupont, M. P. for Bagot county, died last night, as a result of the injuries he received in a railway accident some weeks ago by which his right side and arm were paralyzed.

Mr. Dupont was born at St. Simon, Que., in 1847, and was educated at St. Hyacinthe College. He was admitted to practice as a notary on Oct. 3, 1873, and had been secretary-treasurer of the county of Bagot and of the Agricultural and Colonization Society of the same county. He was first returned to parliament for his late seat in the Provincial House in 1876; was an unsuccessful candidate at the general elections in 1878, but was elected for Bagot in the Federal House on the resignation of the Hon. J. A. Mousseau on Sept. 2, 1882, and re-elected by acclamation at the general elections in 1887, and re-elected again at the general elections in 1891 and 1896. He was a Conservative and unmarried.

SIR RICHARD QUAIN DEAD.

London, March 13.—Sir Richard Quain, Bart., physician extraordinary to Her Majesty, president of the General Medical Council, and editor of 'The Dictionary of Medicine,' is dead. He was born on Oct. 30, 1816, was a fellow of several learned societies, and the author of numerous medical and scientific works.

SUMMARY.

In a duel just fought at Buda-Pest, Deputy Ivanka shot Privy Councillor Szlavszky, the governor of Prossburg, in the knee.

The steamship 'Paris,' which works with a twin-screw, broke the shaft of one propeller and was five days overdue when she reached Southampton on Saturday.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, who it was rumored had been appointed to succeed Lord Aberdeen, has denied the story, at the same time stating that he intended to visit Canada unofficially.

The committee of the Norwegian Storting, appointed to revise the constitution, has decided, by a vote of five to two, to recommend that universal suffrage be granted to all men above twenty-five years of age.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Washington, has agreed to the Pacific cable bill, which provides for the construction of a submarine cable from San Francisco to Japan, via the Hawaiian Islands.

Sheriff Martin and his deputies were acquitted by the jury at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Tuesday evening last, on a charge of having shot down a number of strikers who assaulted him while arresting a striker at Latimore, many months since.

The Admiralty has ordered that all British warships be painted black or white, abandoning the uniform gray color now in vogue. All of the ships for India, China, South America and Africa will be painted white, and the vessels in other waters black.

Principal Grant, in an interview on the policy of the government and the Yukon Railway contract, strongly favored the action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on much the same grounds that the government advanced in Parliament in support of their policy.

A colliery flooded at Muirkirk, Ayrshire, Scotland, on Friday, placed nineteen miners in jeopardy, and they were believed to have been drowned. They were rescued after two days of great anxiety and earnest work on the part of the rescuers.

Mr. Hiram W. Sibley, of Rochester, has bought from Mr. Steven Vail, of New York, and presented to Cornell University, the original telegraph receiver on which was taken the first telegraph message over Morse's famous line from Baltimore to Washington.

The United Empire League Committee last week recommended the Canadian Government to assist in the construction of an all-British cable to Australia. Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked a number of questions when the deputation approached him, but gave no promises and expressed no opinion.

Last Tuesday the Queen's visit to Nice was postponed. Some rumors that Her Majesty had taken cold were sent over the cable. There were also statements made in London that the Eastern question and the Queen's steady and unswerving desire for peace in presence of alarmist stories concerning Russia and French designs, had caused Her Majesty to delay her departure until Thursday, on which afternoon she left Windsor for Portsmouth.

Count Esterhazy, the infantry major accused by Mathieu Dreyfus of being the author of the famous bordereau upon which Captain Dreyfus was condemned and disgraced, has withdrawn his libel suit against Mathieu Dreyfus. As this suit was taken at the instance of several of the high authorities of French military life, the withdrawal creates great surprise. Esterhazy challenged Col. Picquart to a duel, and on the latter declining to notice the challenge, Esterhazy publishes a threat to horsewhip him.

INTERESTING STATEMENT FROM LONDON.

London, March 14.—The royal commission inquiring into liquor-drinking continues to bring out interesting facts. It appears that Edinburgh has grown very sober. Licenses have decreased by fifty-seven. The public taste shows a preference for beer over whiskey, and old whiskey over new. It is certainly plain to be seen that London is taking to light ales in place of strong beer. The importation of lager beer is increasing, and already at least one lager beer brewery is achieving success in this metropolis.

'Who Was Tay?'

(News and Courier.)

One day recently, while turning over the contents of an old trunk which had been mine since girlhood, had followed me in innumerable moves, and contained the odds and ends full of associations which accumulate as life goes on, I came upon an old pair of half-moon earrings; they were very large and of old gold. 'Oh,' I exclaimed, as I took them out, 'these bring Tay back to the life.'

My little girl had been looking on eager-eyed, for mamma's old trunk had always possessed a mysterious charm for Floy and Grace, enhanced since the autumn when, after they had given up all hope of having new cloaks for the winter and heroically resigned themselves, I chanced to see a stray advertisement for Confederate bonds, and succeeded in finding enough of them in my old box to supply them with cloaks and other needed things.

'Who was Tay?' they both exclaimed. I felt a sense of self-reproach at the question, and I am sure to Tay herself the idea that one of her 'chillun's' chillun' could have reached the mature age of ten years, and never have heard of her existence, would have seemed incredible. It was not from lack of any kindly memory of the old woman that I had not told the children of her, but my life had been a busy one, with many invalid times, and the reverses of life pressed very heavily, and I shrank involuntarily from speaking of my childhood's days, which were so different from theirs; and, besides, the children of the South to-day, whose mothers were half-grown girls at the time of emancipation, belong to a new order of things, and are out of sympathy with their parents on many subjects. They do not understand their elders' feelings about the negroes. They look with very prejudiced eyes, and as they see the succession of careless, indifferent cooks and housemaids come and go, they are not partial to the race, and cannot understand the kindness and blindness to their faults which are natural to those who remember the tender nursing of the dear old maumas. But to return to Tay.

'Who was Tay?' I repeated. 'Why, one of the best women, and it is high time you should hear about her and love her memory, so if you will get your knitting and be very quiet I will tell you her story.'

Her name was Kitty, but we children always called her Tay. When your grandmother was married she was given to her as her maid, and a most accomplished one she was, besides being a skilled seamstress and clear starcher. When I first remember her a younger woman had taken her place as maid, and she was upper servant, always carrying the keys and taking charge when your grandmother was ill or absent. She was at least six feet tall; her waist claimed half her length, or looked as if it did. She was quite a light lemon color, with large black eyes that looked as if a millstone would be no obstacle to her vision. I assure you her appearance was calculated to inspire awe in our childish breasts. Her great height was of itself impressive, and her costume enhanced it. She always wore a black dress with a tight body; very full skirt, and an enormous bustle which was not worn in those days; a white handkerchief pinned over her bosom; white apron, and to cap the climax, a very stiffly starched white turban (all the worn muslin dresses in the family went to keep up the supply). She always tied her turbans on a block to shape them; generally stuffed a newspaper in the top to keep the shape, and when she finally deposited one on her head the effect was very tremendous. Her pride in her gold earrings was very great; she always wore them and kept them as shiny as could be. With the basket of keys on her arm she did not look like a person to be trifled with, nor did we ever venture. Her devotion to us all was very great—'miss, maussa and the chillun' bounded her horizon. Her idea was to economize, 'for maussa,' she would say, 'is so free-handed, and six chillun is a houseful.'

To us children she showed her regard by great sternness of demeanor, but compensated by the beautiful tucking she did on our dresses—the only sewing she ever did; and your grandmother had no respite unless she supplied the material that Tay thought necessary. Your grandmother was so sure of her trustworthiness that she never interfered with her management. We never thought of remonstrating, though she mortified us sometimes by her treatment of our friends.

She had no patience with too many visitors; she always presided at our tea, and served us our cups of milk and bread and treacle. We had some little friends who were very apt to run in just at the tea hour. Once they came steadily for a week. We saw the clouds gathering on Tay's brow, and were not surprised when one evening, after she had helped us all, she turned to our friends and said: 'To-morrow take your supper before you come; maussa can't afford to support two families.' It broke up our tea parties.

Tay had a husband as remarkable in his way as she was in hers. He was taller and slimmer even, and as black in complexion as she was light. He was a very prosperous negro for those days, a cooper by trade, and belonged to two maiden ladies, and plied his trade, paying them wages. He finally concluded to buy his freedom, and asked your grandfather to become his guardian in case of his accomplishing his purpose; and also to be so kind as to ask his mistress what they would ask for him.

Your grandfather saw the ladies, who fixed a moderate price as they could. When he told Daddy Sam the result of his negotiations, instead of being gratified, he was very angry, and said: 'My mistresses have no idea how valuable I am; I thought they would have asked at least three hundred dollars more; they can't afford to part with me for less, and I mean to pay it.' The ladies were not obdurate, and no doubt had an increased idea of Daddy Sam's worth.

This worthy pair had no children. Daddy Sam died not long before the war, leaving Tay quite a little sum of money. He had offered to buy her freedom, but she did not desire it. I remember after he died she took off her turban when she went to church and donned a gigantic crape veil. One day she came home very angry; she had met some sportsmen going hunting, who had begged her to go along with them as a ragged; they had lost theirs.

When the war began she was very unhappy. There was no doubt a feeling of expectation and disaffection among the negroes. Tay was a perfectly loyal nature. She had no sympathy with the negro character whatever. She understood them entirely, and their meaner traits were revolting to her. One day, in the early part of 1861, she came in as usual after breakfast to consult your grandmother about the marketing that had been sent home. She had such a funny way of describing the pieces; she always involuntarily touched the part of her frame she was supposed to be designating of the mutton or lamb. I was a light-hearted child then, and many a hearty laugh have I enjoyed at unconscious Tay's expense, as she would touch her leg or shoulder, or even her head if a calf's head were in question.

But to return to this day. She must have heard some talk among the negroes, for after she had got through her business she lingered and said to her mistress, 'Oh, miss, I have had an awful dream.' Your grandmother spoke kindly to her and asked her what it was. The faithful creature sitting on the floor, looking up into our faces, said:

'I dreamed,' she said, 'we was all in confusion and there was a big crowd, and maussa and you all looked very sad, and you sick and you dressed common; but there was heaps of niggers around, but they was all a runnin' around and kickin' up a noise, an' their arms in their kimbos and not one workin', an' you called for some water, an' not one went to get it, but I ran for it and I said: "Oh, miss, you has been a good freen' to me, an' sometimes a bottom rail is more use than a same quality one, an' so long as Kitty is here there will all ways be something betwix you an' the ground," and she burst into tears and left the room.'

Your grandmother said: 'She has had no dream, but she wishes to show us what is in her heart.'

Ah, children, those were dreadful days. The guns from Port Royal resounded in Charleston. Flight, confusion and distress were the order of the day. There was many a young life cut short, as truly as though a bullet had stilled it, and it was not only the men who laid down their lives; many a gentle girl was also a victim. Your grandmother sent my two sisters and myself to friends in the interior of the state. She remained to look after our affairs, intending to go into a hospital as nurse, if she was needed. We had been refugees but a few days when your Aunt Lucy, as lovely a young girl as the sun ever shone upon, was seized with brain fever. Her illness was fatal, and she died before our mother could reach her.

When we left your grandmother she had been obliged to go to our country place, where she remained alone, the colored driver and the negroes being the only people on the place. Tay had always lived in the city—even when we were all in the country she had charge of our city residence. When the direful news of your Aunt Lucy's illness saddened your grandmother, Tay hastened to her and said: 'I want you to let me come and live here; any one can do what I do in town, but there is a deal of talk that the whole low country will be took by the enemy, and the negroes will have to go inside the country to make bread while their masters is fighting. Now, miss, let me stay here and keep an eye, an' if there is anything I can do to keep things straight I am here, an' if we has to leave I will go with them an' keep them all steady.' Your grandmother bade 'God bless her,' and left. Tay remained on the plantation all winter. Your grandmother could not return; but never had there been so many chickens or turkeys raised, or so much butter made, and the vegetables were invaluable in those war times; but only this faithful creature had been on the spot to encourage the other servants.

When the summer came your grandmother wrote to tell her she must leave the place, as she was unacclimated to a rice plantation; but she begged to stay a little longer; she knew she was of service, and she was well. Then came the news she was not well. She sent to tell her young master, who was a naval officer on duty in the city. He went at once to see her and rebuked her for having remained so long in that unhealthy climate. He got her promise to leave the next day. Finding she had not arrived in the city, he went again as soon as he could get leave, and found her evidently near her end.

'Ah! Mass Paul,' she said, 'I got up three times to go as I promised you, and the buggy was at the door, an' Martha here to go wid me, but I fainted, an' as it was do three times, but I know it's do Lord's will I'll never leave this bed. I hope he will say, "Kitty, you done what you could, an' been a faithful servant." I never did want to be nothin' but a

servant. There's plenty of them in this bible your ma gave me; an' if I can just jibe dem I am happy, an' now here's what I want your ma to have. It is Sam's little savings; I always kep' 'em by me, an' when I see these war times, and such curious lookin' money buy so little, I am very glad I got it. I kep' it for a pinch, an' fixed it so nobody would suspicion it; but thank the Lord you come to take it befo' I go.' And with great effort she brought from under her pillow a most curious looking homespun under garment, into which were literally quilted coins of gold and silver; a little fortune in Confederate money, besides various old trinkets and watches which Sam had invested in.

'My earrings is there,' she said, 'I never wore them since Miss Lucy died; they looked too bright. Now give this to your ma with Kitty's duty. I wish she could ha' closed my eyes. I know she would ha' done it, but she an' de young ladies will be sorry, I know, when I am gone.'

And then with a flash of her usual animation she turned her eyes on her attendant, Martha, and said: 'Martha has my three trunks of clothes; she must give them to miss. They will keep the house servants decent for a time, and your ma does hate sloven. Martha knows, I will walk at her if she takes anything out befo' miss comes. Lord help me.'

A faithful soul gone home.

A MAN'S PIQUE.

(By F. A. Groom, in 'Sunday-school Times,' (English).)

'No.' 'Oh, Judith, you can't mean it,' cried Dick passionately.

'And pray why should I not mean it?' inquired Judith, proudly, her dark eyes beginning to flare.

'Because I am sure you—you do love me,' asserted Dick, stoutly.

Judith turned upon him a withering glance of scorn, and drew herself up to her fullest height.

'You are a very conceited man, Richard Fraser,' quoth she. 'Do you imagine, pray, that every woman is in love with you? No, indeed,' burst forth Dick hastily, 'I should be sorry to imagine any such thing.'

'Then may I ask what ground you have to imagine me to be the one foolish exception?'

'What ground?' repeated Dick, confusedly. Then gathering boldness, he answered, 'Well, your manner and your looks, and—' and lots of things.'

Judith laughed disdainfully, but her merriment rather lacked genuineness. 'You are a fine decipherer of signs and tokens,' said she. 'Did it never occur to you that you might have been trusting to false lights?'

'No; it never did occur to me. I believed you to be a true woman, not a heartless coquette.'

Again Judith laughed. 'All women are coquettes; it is their nature to be so. You will find that out in time when you are older.'

No young man likes to have his juvenility thrust home upon him, and Dick winced at this allusion.

'I have much to learn. I have no doubt; but I shall do my best to retain faith in woman's honesty,' he replied, coldly.

'Your faith will be put to the test pretty severely, then, I fear,' remarked Judith, turning aside from him, and beginning to walk along the woodland path.

'Stop!' he exclaimed, peremptorily, his hand on her arm. 'We must settle the question now, if you please.'

'The question?' echoed the girl, innocently, and elevating her eyebrows.

'Yes; you know well enough what I mean. Will you be my wife?'

'Your question is very bald and bold, sir,' and Judith frowned, and tapped her foot impatiently on the ground; 'I really must be going home, too; it is getting late.'

'It is comparatively early yet, and I will have an answer to my question.'

'Oh, will you? There was defiance in the proud beauty's look and tone. She was not a young lady accustomed to be dictated to, and Dick Fraser had hitherto been one of her most submissive slaves. She resented the change. She did not discern the smouldering fire that lay hidden under the calm, easy-going exterior.

'I was under the impression,' she continued, 'that I gave you an answer just now.'

'You don't really mean no?'

'I really mean no.'

'Judith, it is impossible.'

'Mr. Fraser, it is not only possible; it is certain.'

'But listen. I—'

'I have listened long enough, and too long; I must beg you not to hinder me more.'

In sudden passion Dick barred her passage.

'You shall listen to this that I have to say. You have wilfully deceived me. You have made me believe you loved me, and now you say you care nothing for me. You confess that you are a coquette, and that it is the pastime of all women to do as you have done. Shame to them if it is so. Shame upon you for your false treachery. Well, I am not hurt beyond recovery, and if I will not have me some other woman will, I daresay. Accept my apologies for detaining you. Good afternoon.'

He lifted his hat and strode away, striking at the tall grasses by the side of the path as he went. In a few minutes a clump of trees hid him from sight, and Judith, much to her own surprise, found the tears were gathering in her eyes and rolling down her cheeks.

Dick marched through the wood and along the road, his thoughts in a turmoil of rage and misery. He had made sure that Judith Mason loved him. Yes, he had felt quite certain on that point. And now, to be flouted by her, to be told that she had merely been playing with him! It was enough in all conscience, to send a man's blood up to fever heat, and Dick, when roused, was not a very safe customer to deal with.

'I'll show her I'm not going to die of a broken heart though. No, not I. I'll ask the first woman I meet that speaks to me to marry me. The first woman, that is, of a presentable appearance. Yes; I will. And I'll get married as quickly as I can. It shan't be said I'm wearing the willow for Judith Mason.'

On went the young man, his blue eyes glittering with excitement, his face set hard as a flint, and his head thrown back. On he went till home was in sight—home, the low, white house, overgrown with creepers, its French windows open, its garden-beds all gay with flowers and perfuming the air with a hundred scents.

Dick pushed open the white gate, and as he turned to close it, a bright young voice addressed him.

'Dick, you naughty boy! How late you are!'

The young man started, and a dull, crimson flush overspread his face. This was the first woman who had addressed him. She had emerged from a side-path and stood by him now. His cousin Dora. A pretty cousin, too. A fair, pure face with honest grey eyes, and attired in a white muslin gown, simply made. He regarded her like one in a dream.

'Am I late?' he said absently. 'I do not know what the time is.'

'No? Why it is six o'clock, and aunt is, oh, is growing quite desperate on account of tea.'

'She should not have waited for me,' he replied, not attempting to move.

'Oh! you know she would not have tea without you. I have been to the gate I don't know how many times to look for you. But, are you not well, Dick?' anxiously. 'You look so strange.'

'Quite well, thanks. Only—only, Dora, I have a question to ask you.'

'Yes, but after tea.'

'No, this minute.'

'Oh, you must wait. We must go in now to tea.'

'No, it is tea that must wait a while longer.' And Dick took the girl's fingers in his, and held them tight, so that if she would she could not move.

'Dora, will you be my wife?'

'What?'

'The girl's expression was one of sheer incredulity. Her eyes distended and her cheeks blanched.

'Will you be my wife?' he repeated, dully.

'Dick, you can't know what you are saying. You don't mean it. You are not well.'

'I know what I am saying. I do mean it, and I am both well and sane.'

Then a pale pink color suffused the fair countenance, a soft tender light crept into the eyes, and a sweet voice answered gently, 'If you really want me, but—but is there not someone else? I thought there was.'

'There is no one else,' was the reply, steadily spoken.

'It shall be as you wish, then, dear cousin.'

Without another word Dick drew her arm through his, led her up the path to the house, and straight into the dining-room, where tea was laid, and a middle-aged lady was sitting very upright at one end of the table.

'This is really too bad of—' she began, but Dick promptly arrested the speech by conducting his cousin to her side.

'Mother, this is your future daughter-in-law. Dora has promised to be my wife,' he said.

News, good, bad, or indifferent, travels apace in country places, and the next day Judith Mason heard of the engagement of her quondam lover. At first she refused to credit it. But proof was too overwhelming, authority too unimpeachable to permit of long disbelief.

It was true, and Dick might have felt his wrong somewhat avenged had he beheld the haughty beauty in the privacy of her own room pacing the floor from end to end, her hands clenched one in the other, and her heavy hair pushed back from her aching forehead. Or at night, rent and shaken with sobs, the tears soaking into her pillow, and the daylight finding her worn and wakeful and sorrowful exceedingly. Dick was far from happy either, in spite of the beauty and sweetness of his fiancée. She cared for him—he was in no doubt of that. Indeed, he had been suspicious of the fact for some time. He knew, too, how ardently his mother desired the match. But he felt himself mean. He liked her well enough in a mild, coisally way, but no more. He loved Judith with ardent passion. He was not likely to feel the same towards any other woman.

He urged on an early wedding—urged it with an almost fierce persistency. Dora would have delayed till the next summer, but Dick waxed so impatient at the prospect of deferment that his mother intervened and a compromise was effected. The marriage was settled to take place in the early winter.

'Why, that will not be for four months at least,' grumbled Dick.

Dora, not ill-pleased at his dissatisfaction, smiled and answered demurely, 'No, dear, but four months is not a very long time to wait, and we have all our lives to live together afterwards.'

'All their lives to live together.' How those words haunted Dick! Ringing in his ears the whole day through, and haunting his dreams at night. If now he sometimes found pretty Dora a wee bit wearisome, what should he do during all the years afterwards?

Well, he had brought it on himself. She at least was not to blame and should never know how she ennuied him.

But the stress of feeling, the strain of emotion, together with the hot weather, told upon him physically. He who had never ailed a day in his life suddenly fell ill, and so ill that the doctor regarded him with a face of portentous gravity.

'Has he been troubled lately? Has anything been preying on his mind?'

'Oh, dear, no!' replied the mother, confidently. 'Indeed, he is but lately engaged to his cousin, my niece; and, as far as business matters are concerned, I am sufficiently conversant with his affairs to know there has been no worry from that source.'

'Humph!' and the doctor watched his patient thoughtfully. He was a young man, but recently arrived in the place as successor to old Doctor Wilmot, and was reputed very clever. 'Whatever the cause,' he added, 'there is serious brain disturbance.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

CHARLIE'S PHOTOGRAPH.

'Father, Willie Morris has had his photograph taken. I do want to have mine. Please let me. Wouldn't you and mother like to have one of me, father?' eagerly coaxed Charlie, one evening, as he ran to the door to meet his father coming home.

'But I have a lot of photographs of you, Charlie—in fact, I take one with me every day to town. I take a different one every day—sometimes they are very nice ones, sometimes they are very ugly; but they are always very like my little boy.'

'Oh, father! are you making fun? Why, I never had my photograph taken,' said Charlie, his eyes staring wide with surprise.

'Ah, yes, but you have; for I take one of you, though you don't know it, every morning when I go to town,' said his father, as he hung his hat on the peg in the hall, and sitting down in a chair, drew the perplexed little boy toward him. 'This morning, when I started from home to go to my office, I took a photograph of you and put it in my pocket. I took it, not with a camera, but with my eyes, and the pocket I put it in was not in my coat, but I put it in the pocket called moony, which I carry in my head, and I have kept it there all day.'

Charlie hung his head now and looked down at his father's bootlace.

'Shall I tell you what the photograph I have carried about with me all day was like—the one I took this morning of my little boy?' asked father, softly, as he drew him closer to his knee.

'Please, father,' Charlie whispered, very low.

'It was a dark, ugly photograph. There was a frown on his brow and an angry light in his eyes, and his mouth was shut up very tight, indeed, so tight that he could not possibly say "good-bye" to father, and all because he wasn't allowed to go out to the garden to play ball before breakfast because it was raining; so he let father go away to town with such an ugly photograph of Charlie to look at all day, instead of the bright, pleasant one he might have had.'

Charlie's head hung so low it seemed as if he never could look up again.

'I don't know what kind of a photograph mother took of you when you were going to school. I hope it was nicer than mine; and I know she wants a nice one left with her every day while you are at school, just as badly as I want one to take to town. Will Charlie try not to give us ugly ones any more?'

Charlie looked up now, and flung his arms round his father's neck, and though there were tear drops just preparing to roll down his rosy cheeks, father thought it was a sweet, pleasant 'photograph,' indeed, which whispered, 'I will try, father.'—'Great Thoughts.'

HELPING MAMMA. Hey, little laddie! whither away. You and your barrow, on this merry day! What is your freight and where does it go? And where does it come from, I'd like to know.



BEING MAMMA'S GOOD SON.

'Well, we are busy, mamma and I, Raking the garden; and if I try. Guess I can help her, so she can see just what a smart little son I can be.—'Sunday.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LITERARY NOTES

The first instalment of the Polychrome bible has just been received. This is an edition of the scriptures in which the text is printed on variously colored backgrounds so as to give to the reader in visible form the results of current criticism as to the different sources from which some of the Old Testament books have been made up.

- Polychrome— 25. It is JHVH who has taught these right courses. It is his God who has trained him. 27. We do not thresh fennel with sledges. Nor are cart wheels rolled over cummin.

'In Kedar's Tents,' by Henry Selton Merriman, is one of the best selling novels of the month. Written with no purpose but to please it accomplishes its object very well.

Zola's 'Paris' appeared on the very eve of his trial for his outspoken defence of Dreyfus. Does he love Paris as he did? He may, for he has suffered much in defending her honor, as well as at her hands.

Mr. Herbert Spencer writes to the 'Times' supporting a protest against the regulation requiring all British publishers to send a copy of each book they publish to the British Museum and four other national libraries.

buys a work outright from the author, or merely publishes on his account, the cost of the copies sent the libraries falls upon the author, and concludes: The tax is levied by the nation on him whether he makes anything by his book or not, and no less when it entails on him a loss.

The first edition of the 'American Commonwealth,' by Prof. James Bryce, contained a chapter by Mr. Goodenow, of New York, treating of the misgovernment of New York by the Tammany ring.

LITERARY REVIEW.

MAX MULLER'S RECOLLECTIONS. The great student of Oriental languages who, after some youthful years of culture in Germany and some of toil and struggle in France, has seen 'fifty years of England' in Tennyson's era, and Oxford's intellectual activity, has given the world some of his happy memories in a book which he calls 'Auld Lang Syne.'



is rather oddly divided into 'Musical Recollections,' 'Literary Recollections' and 'Recollections of Royalties,' with a short section at the end on 'Beggars,' with whom the large-hearted and perhaps over-credulous professor has had his share of difficulties.

guages, however, he left Germany and the society of musicians, and formed during his long residence in Oxford many genuine and delightful friendships among the most eminent men of his time.

No one knew Kingsley, such as he really was, who had not seen him at Eversley, and among his poor people. He visited every cottage, he knew every old man and old woman, and was perfectly at home among them.

MULLER ON DARWIN.

One of the most important episodes recorded is that of Prof. Muller's opposition to Darwin's views at a time when they were almost universally accepted by scientists.

Later he had an interview with Darwin himself, whom he always respected very highly. Darwin knew nothing of the science of language, but had adopted the view, which fitted in with his general theory, that interjections and imitations of natural sounds were the basis of speech.

Muller's exception to Darwin's teaching was not taken on religious grounds. He did not see why it should be considered more 'orthodox' to believe that each species was created separately than to believe in four creative acts or only one, so long as a subjective Author of the universe was postulated.

ing was quite absent from his ordinary conversation:— He was really the most tolerant and agreeable man in society. He could discover beauty where no one else could see it, and make allowance where others saw no excuse.

Of 'royalties,' great and small, Professor Muller has many stories to tell. In his native state, the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, the duke was an absolute, though kind, despot, and the people almost worshipped him.

I was to dine at Windsor, and when I arrived my portmanteau was lost. I telegraphed and telegraphed, and at last the portmanteau was found at Oxford station, but there was no train to arrive at Windsor before 8.30.

EMPIRE NOTES.

Certain native tribes of British North Borneo are giving the rulers of that state a good deal of trouble. Some time ago a native chief, Mat Salleh, revolted and attacked a government station on the coast of the mainland almost opposite Labuan island, which is the seat of government.



who had been convicted of some crime and had escaped, raised a rebellion among his tribesmen near the frontier of Brunel, the semi-independent native state ruled by the well-known Sultan. Two gunboats, with a small detachment, were despatched from Labuan, and by the leave of the Sultan proceeded up the Membakut river against Talleh's fort, situated on its banks.

the island, his fort being near the bank of the Sugut river. An expedition composed of Dyaks, Sikhs, and Pathans sent against him had their work cut out for them. The first step taken was to cut off the rebels' water supply, which had been led to run through the fort, and also round it to form a moat.

The commercial battles of the future will be waged in the Pacific. England, the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, Russia, and now Germany and France—in a word, all the great trading nations,—are preparing for the struggle.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. Cures Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, FROSTBITES, CHILBLAINS, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



Blasée Little Girl on sofa (to excited younger sister)—'Ah, Dorothy, you're in an awful hurry to be off now. Just wait till you've been through as many seasons as Bobby and I!'—'Punch.'

ALASKA. Six sleeps in a sleeper from Montreal. And a moon or so from the end of the line. And you stand at the foot of the great white wall— That is white with the snows that fall, and fall, O'er the cedar dwarfed and the drooping pine That grow at the feet of Alaska.

Old and wrinkled and cold and grey, With her white pall pulled o'er her stony breast; Frowning and frigid and far away, She has ever stood, as she stands to-day, In the desolate wastes of the wide North-West. Stands this hoary old woman—Alaska. Unmolested for thousands of years, Isolated, remote, and long; Her hard face glacial with frozen tears, While over her shoulders and in her ears The winds of the North-Land wall and moan, In the ears of old Mother Alaska.

A party of prospectors passed that way. And they thought the old face had forgotten its frown, And, pausing, they pulled her white robe away. And found her treasure: 'Ah, qu'est ce que c'est?' Said the French-Canadian, kneeling down At the feet of old Mother Alaska. They told their story and men went wild, And pawed their chattels and joined the race. The old croon jingled her gold and smiled, And the gold-mad men of the world beguiled With a promise of fortune in that far place. At the feet of old Mother Alaska. But O, the rivers are wide and deep, And the north wind breathes with a killing breath; And over the mountains so rough and steep The old dread reaper shall come and reap; The rime old reaper that men call Death Shall reap the white fields of Alaska. CY WARMAN.

WHAT HE WAS HOLDING. Teacher to Tommy who is holding his coat suspiciously—'Tommy, come here. Now what have you beneath your coat?' Tommy (meekly)—'My vest, ma'am.'

Mr. Youngblood—'Why so pensive, dear?' Mrs. Youngblood—'I was just trying to decide, lovey, which I would like you to rescue first in a shipwreck, me or my little Fido.'—Philadelphia 'North-American.'

'Gold hunters are not to be permitted to go to the Klondike without two years' supply of food.' 'Why? If I could raise two years' supply of food I'd stay right here and enjoy myself.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

'I'd rather,' said the actor, 'that you would devote fewer of your stories to my personal traits and adventures and more of them to my acting.' 'Billy, my boy,' said the press agent, with the easy familiarity of a man with an ironclad contract, 'it is your acting that I am trying to draw the public's attention away from.'—Cincinnati 'Enquirer.'

Gallant Bandit (robbing young woman of her jewellery)—'I assure you, miss, a diamond ring on such a lovely hand is absolutely superfluous.'

CASTORIA. The reliable signature of Chat. H. Hatcher. It is on every wrapper.

Willie (who has eaten his piece of cake as fast as possible)—'I say, Ethel, let's play menagerie. I'll be the monkey, and you feed me with your cake.'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The reliable signature of Chat. H. Hatcher. It is on every wrapper.

The Boys' Page.

The Story of a New York Newsboy.

(Jacob A. Riis, in Youth's Companion.)

It was midnight on Broadway. The burly, bronze workmen on the 'Herald' building had hammered on the hour on the great bell with ponderous strokes; the faint hum of the last stroke lingered yet in the night air. The giant presses were spanning the record of the day that was dead, on miles of white paper, for the world of the morrow, a record of good or evil.

A few passers-by cast curious glances toward the lighted windows behind which the thousand white wheels whirled, and the endless magic wheels came out, printed, cut and folded, ready for post-stand and carrier; but they hurried past without stopping.

On the corner the members of a belated theatre-party bade each other a noisy farewell, until the conductor's bell cut their leave-takings short and the cable-car shot up town, leaving the square almost deserted.

Here and there a wanderer made his way against the chill October wind. The stillness which his passing left was broken only by the periodical roar of an elevated train overhead, the howling of the wind about the gables of the Broadway Tabernacle, and the subdued clatter of the big presses.

At the lower end of the square where a knot of cabmen stood chaffing and smoking a quiet pipe in the shelter of the Greeley statue, while keeping a watchful eye on the drift of the avenue for a possible fare, a man with his coat buttoned tightly to the chin, and his hat pulled over his eyes, battled with the storm in an effort to reach the Thirty-Fourth street corner.

He had gained the avenue and was shaping his course across to the elevated station when a small figure shot out from the dark shadow cast by an iron pillar and intercepted him.

"Paper, sir?" it piped. "Sun" or "Telegraph?" he got the news of the fight.

The man looked at the newsboy. The lad was very small, nine or ten years old at most, but bright and winning. His face was thin, but clear and honest, and with a touch of shrewdness that was, somehow, reassuring in that place.

His clothes were poor, but clean and whole. Only his shoes were hopeless—there was little enough of them, and what there was bad. The soles and uppers had parted company long ago, and the naked toes trod on the cold pavement. The stranger noticed all these things while unbuttoning his coat as if in search of a nickel.

"Isn't it pretty late for a little shaver like you to be selling papers?" he said, looking him over with sharp eyes.

"Oh, it is all right," was the cheery response; "got 'em most sold. 'Sun," sir?"

"How old are you, my little chap? Not ten, eh?"

"Twelve, sir! Carrie's ten. That's my sister. She can't work—she's too small, you know, and she's only a girl—so I have to. What paper, sir?"

The man laid a hand on the boy's shoulder, not ungently, but firmly. "I think I will take them all," he said, "and you with them. This is no work for you. I am an officer."

The boy looked up with a quick, frightened glance. His first impulse was to dodge, but the stranger was prepared for that, and merely took a firmer grip on the tattered jacket. "You had better come along without a fuss," he said. "I am going to take you to the society. It is better for you there than this. You will like it."

A shiver ran through the lad at the mention of the society. It told him that his captor was a "cruelty man," of whom the boys, who were dodging him early and late, had told many dreadful stories. His eyes filled with tears.

"Please let me go," he pleaded; "Oh, please do! Mamma won't know what to do if I don't come home, and the baby's sick. I'm 'most sold out. I'll go home now, if you want me to."

His pleading voice and the little struggle in the street had arrested the attention of the cabmen on the curb. They came over to see what was the matter.

"Why, it's Johnny," said one of their number. "It's Johnny got took up by the 'cruelty man!' Don't let him take him, boys! This is Johnny's beat, and no man's goin' to harm him!"

Ready enough for a "scrap" in any cause, the drivers closed in about the man and boy. The stranger threw back the lapel of his coat, and showed a shield.

"I am an officer," he said, "as some of you know, and you interfere with me at your peril. I am going to take this boy to the society's headquarters. He is too young to sell papers at midnight, as you can see for yourselves."

"He ain't too young to keep the hull family, then," said the one of the men who, by common consent, acted as spokesman, "an' if ye take him, who's to get the grub, tell me that?"

"You don't mean to tell me that that little fellow supports a whole family by selling newspapers," said the officer, incredulously, glancing at Johnny, who wept hopelessly with his crumpled newspapers under his arm. The big driver nodded.

"That he do," he said; "more'n three months he done it, as I knows, right in

this block, while the old man couldn't work. We ain't a goin' to have him hurt now by no one, particular with his mother bring no chinks at all when Johnny don't see'n none, see?"

The officer 'saw.' "If what you tell me is so," he said, "I will see that she doesn't want I will find out. All the more Johnny needs lookin' after. It's all right; they were just taking Johnny's part: I am glad he has friends." This last was said to the policeman on the beat, who had come up unseen, and had allowed his way through the ring of drivers.

At the sight of him they fell back, leaving the way clear for the "cruelty man," who hailed a passing car and escorted his forlorn charge on board.

Ten minutes later the agent and the newsboy stood before the desk in the office of "the society" at Twenty-third street and the Fourth avenue. Johnny glanced wonderingly around upon the marble walls and curiously wrought grating, while the two officers held a whispered consultation.

As the upshot of it he was relieved of his unsold newspapers and taken to a gorgeous bath-room, whence he issued forth in due time in clean clothes, with his frost-bitten feet encased in soft slippers, ready for a ride in an iron elevator cage that was evidently next of kin to the office grating, so unlike were they both to the straight and forbidding bars of the station-house cell which Johnny had seen. Straight up they went, story after story, to an elysium, up near the top, wherein was a warm supper and a cosy white bed in a quiet room.

Johnny fell asleep the minute his head touched the pillow, overcome by sheer weariness and wonder, before the lump that kept coming up in his throat at the thought of mother and baby had time to extort from him more than one heavy sigh.

He slept as if the wind did not blow a gale outside all through the night, and as if an anxious woman was not sitting up in her rooming in West Thirty-Sixth street, shivering at every blast that banged the shutters against the wall, and listening vainly for a little step on the dark stairs.

The sun was high in the heavens and shining brightly when Johnny awoke. He lay still a while and wondered where he was. He shivered when he recalled the "cruelty man," and looked around for the rattans, and the knotted ropes, and the other instruments of torture which he expected to find. But there were none there.

The shouts of many children came to him from another part of the building. That was where they did the torturing, Johnny thought, and sat up in bed to listen; that was where they "piled it on." But even his fears could not deceive him long; the sounds were too familiar. The boys were having a game of ball!

He stole out of bed to see where the game was going on, just as an attendant came to bring him downstairs. The president wished to see him.

Then Johnny, seated in a big arm-chair, with his slippers sticking out straight, felt very well satisfied with the world in general, on the basis of a big breakfast than he had seen since the times got to be hard in Thirty-Sixth street.

As a result of this feeling he told a white-haired and white-whiskered gentleman with a quiet voice, but eyes brimming over with kindness, all about mother and the baby, about papa who was out of work, and how long he had been sick, and about Carrie, and Jennie, and Lillie, who was next to the baby; how the support of the family had fallen upon him, he being the only boy, how he had tried hard to sell papers enough, and how the cabmen and the policemen on the beat had helped him all they could.

"Most times I made near a dollar a day," he said with pride, and jingled his pocketful of pennies. And the thought of his mother waiting for him at home, and of the heart that was without a fire because of his basket missing its trip to the dump, suddenly overcame him.

The president patted him gently on the head, and slipped a big silver dollar in with the pennies in his pocket. Then he spoke aside to the officer of the night before, and gave him certain instructions.

"You take him along," he said, in conclusion, "and let him show you. Go now and report to me on your return."

So it came about that while the day was yet young Johnny and the agent, with whom he was now fast friends, labored up the stairs of the rear tenement together, to the door where a red-eyed woman came and looked out at the sound of their steps. Into her arms Johnny flew with a bound and a whoop.

And thus the agent became acquainted with the Harrises, and heard their pitiful story—not a rare one in the tenements of New York, either in its hardships or in its heroism, for the slum has many a Johnny to offset its meanness and its misery. In the children lies the bright promise of the tenements, and the promise is always kept if the children are given a chance. It is just a question of the chance.

The Harrises had been better off and had had a good home, but they had met with much misfortune. The father was a mechanic, a brass-finisher by trade, but dull times had caused him to lose his job nearly a year before, and had deprived him of the chance to get another. He had tried and tried, and had always failed, until by degrees he had lost hope and finally had fallen ill, as much from discouragement and poor food as from any other causes.

When all their good furniture had gone to the pawnbroker's or to the auction-room, and their credit with the landlord

with it, the Harrises had had to move into the wretched rear tenement where Johnny's baby-brother was born just when their misfortunes were at their height.

With the father helpless in his bed, and the mother's hands tied by the presence of the baby, none of the girls old enough to work—Carrie, the oldest, was not quite ten yet—a question of the family separating, or going to the poorhouse, which meant final wreck to them all.

It was then that Johnny took matters in hand. Some time before, he had had to leave the school on account of his bad shoes. He didn't like the other boys to see them, and on that account had quietly dropped out of his class, but not to loaf in the street.

Simultaneously he had betaken himself to the dump down at the foot of the street where the ash-carts were unloaded, and where coal could be found. Bright and early, before any of the other children were about, Johnny was there with his basket and got the pick of the pile, with the result that an hour's work laid up fuel enough for the family for the day. At least the new baby wouldn't freeze.

But it must have something to eat, too, and so must the girls, and his mother, and his sick father. It was a pretty big task for a boy of twelve, but Johnny undertook it like the little man he was.

The coal-box filled he went out and waited on the corner where the newspaper-wagon came early in the afternoon, and got his first armful of papers for pennies which he had earned by running errands two days for the tenants in the big flat around on the avenue. From that moment until he had sold the last of them, and on every afternoon thereafter, Johnny's little feet never rested a moment.

He might be seen darting like a small streak of lightning in and out of the crowd in front of the big concert hall when the street was jammed, or across the avenue when the tide set up and down that thoroughfare at certain hours of the evening. He knew its every eddy and current, and just where to dart in for a customer. Many people came to



'INTO HER ARMS JOHNNY FLEW.'

know him, too, after a while, and looked for him on his beat because of his cheerful ways.

As Johnny's trade increased, he added to his stock and his chances of gain, so that he was sometimes kept in the street very late, for every penny was needed at home.

It was as the big driver had said: the child's work provided for the family through the long, hard year, and kept it together. Taking the good days with the bad, he earned nearly a man's wages, and paid the expenses of the household.

The doctor who had attended the father heard of Johnny's hard struggle, and refused to take any money for his visits, although he came now when he was not called; and some time after one of his visits came medicine and strengthening food that Johnny's earnings would not have sufficed to buy. Mr. Harris was beginning to get some strength and hope again, when the 'cruelty man' took Johnny.

Such was the story which Mrs. Harris told, glancing imploringly at the officer while she answered his questions. The invalid nodded approval from his chair, while Johnny's little sisters, gathered in their own way that something serious was the matter, and that Johnny was concerned, hugged their mother's skirts and peeped timidly out from behind her at the strange man who had their brother in custody. Johnny, from his place, made fearful faces at them that half-frightened them out of their wits.

Used as the officer was to such scenes, he had no need of being told that the tenement home was the abode of direst poverty. The bare room spoke only too eloquently of the pitiful struggle Johnny had waged all alone, while other children of his age were at play. But it was hopeless no longer. The boy's pluck had found him and his a friend. A message which the president had committed to the officer on parting made the first bright spot in the lives of the Harrises for many a weary month.

The door had barely closed upon the 'cruelty man' and his little prisoner, when the brass-finisher got up from his chair and actually took a turn across the floor, while the mother and the children watched him, breathless with amazement. Mr. Harris stopped at the window, exhausted, and steadying himself

against the sill, made the first and only speech of his life.

"The next time Jim Johnson," he said huskily, but with emphasis, "has fault to find to my face with them 'cruelty men,' I'll—I'll—you see if I don't!"

And the girls, understanding that somehow Johnny had come out ahead, set up a hungry little cheer for their 'big brother,' while Mrs. Harris hugged the baby and wept.

Johnny's customers missed him that day from his beat, and so did the cab-drivers. On the second day they were talking over a proposition to send an exploring party down to Twenty-third street, if necessary, to storm 'the society' and get Johnny out, when he reappeared, dressed warmly and well, in a pair of brand-new shoes, a better boy for the royal game of ball he had had with the nine of 'waifs,' up in the roof garden of the society's home, and ready to take up the work of supporting his family again.

But he was shortly no longer alone about it. The father, almost restored to health, found work as driver of an express wagon, a job in the open air that was much to be preferred for him to one in an unwholesome shop, and that soon made his recovery complete.

The midnight travellers on Broadway looked in vain for Johnny. He ceased keeping late hours and gave up the dump for the school, where he no longer needed to dread the jibes of the thoughtless. He had found in the 'cruelty men' friends who did not desert him.

The manly little fellow has ever since been a favorite visitor at the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and has learned to come to them when anything goes amiss. The chances are that he will never have to rely upon them for help, but will himself be able to set things right. They have great confidence in Johnny in Twenty-third street.

A story only need be added to Johnny's work for he is a real boy who sells papers on Broadway to this day. Last Christmas he, with Carrie and Jennie and Lillie, was the guest of the society, and under the lights of the biggest Christmas tree that ever was he met a

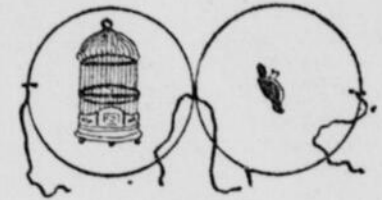
son of the puma's confidence in man. He also gives three cases of its refusal to defend itself, another in which four pumas played round a sleeping man for several hours at night without disturbing him. The Southern puma is the animal credited with these friendly instincts. In North America it has been much persecuted by man, and bears a different character. But in Argentina, in places where the puma is the only large beast of prey, it is notorious that it is perfectly safe for even a small child to go out and sleep on the plain.' Yet among other animals the puma is courageous and destructive. It is a desperate sheep-killer, a destroyer of flocks,—a peregrine falcon among mammals.—'Spectator.'

Four Tricks.

TO PUT A BIRD IN ITS CAGE—
DRIVE A NEEDLE THROUGH
A NICKEL, AND MAKE MEN
APPEAR IN SOAP BUB-
BLES.

There are four little tricks which are said to have originated with the late Herrmann, and which for a while baffled those who saw them performed by him. Indeed, they continue to be baffling, for their secret is sleight-of-hand as well as knowledge.

The easiest of them is the putting of a bird in its cage by an optical delusion. Take a round piece of pasteboard, and on one side of it draw a canary bird. If you cannot draw you can cut a small bird out of a picture and paste it on the card. On the other side of the pasteboard draw a cage.



THE EMPTY CAGE.

When you show this card to the audience show them the side of the card only upon which the cage is drawn, yet do it in such a way that they imagine that they have seen both sides of the pasteboard.



THE BIRD IN ITS CAGE.

Tie a piece of thread through opposite sides of the card and twirl rapidly before the eyes of your audience. The bird and the cage will move so rapidly that the audience will see the bird in its cage where before they saw an empty cage.

The simple trick of putting a needle through a nickel can be done without private rehearsal. Take a cork and run a needle through it, leaving the point flush



THREADING A NICKEL.

with the cork. Now place a nickel between two blocks of wood, put the cork upon it and give the top a sharp blow with a hammer. When you have pulled the cork off the needle the point of the needle will be found to have penetrated the nickel. This is most successfully accomplished by taking a marked nickel from any one in the company.

The very attractive feat of causing a table to move can be done by means of



MAKING THE TABLE MOVE.

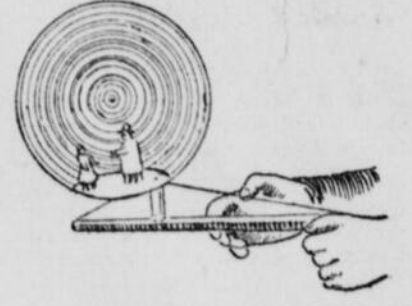
a thread fastened to the trousers leg of the skillful operator. Let the thread be caught around the leg of the table.

During the evening, as the conversation turns upon peculiar phenomena, the subject of table-tipping can be introduced. The wily operator, sitting by a table, suggests that he can make the table move. All are anxious to see him do so. He begins by rubbing the top smartly with a silk handkerchief to generate the electricity. Then he makes peculiar passes over it; and finally, stepping backward, he commands it to follow him. Needless to say it obeys him, walking faster or slower, according to his demand. If this is practiced upon a dark floor with a slender black thread of silk the deception is perfect.

The most interesting trick is the soap-bubble one. To perform this two cork figures must be made. They can be colored with bright paint. Fasten them

with wire to a small cork stand. The soap-bubble mixture is important to prepare. For it you must have a quantity of castile soap, perhaps half a teaspoon, and to it add a fourth of the quantity of glycerine. Melt the soap in warm water before adding the glycerine. This should make perhaps a pint of heavy, soapy water. Test the bubbles, and if you cannot blow them as large as the moon the mixture is not properly mixed. Soap-bubble exhibitors often blow bubbles as large as three or four feet in diameter by the use of this mixture.

Take a short strip of wood (a foot rule will do), and drive a small nail into each end. Then stretch a thin string, or better still, a piece of wire, from one nail to



A SOAP-BUBBLE QUADRILLE.

the other, and place a bridge under it so as to form a primitive musical instrument. Next nail to one end of the strip of wood the lid of a tin in such a manner that it touches the string or wire, and place the figures inside the lid after moistening them well with soap and water. Now take a straw and blow a bubble in the lid and then touch the string gently. The vibration of the latter will then be communicated to the lid and the figures will dance inside the bubble.

A beautiful optical effect is thus obtained, and the delight of the audience is such that the bubble-performer is kept busy all evening with fresh creations. There are many variations of the soap-bubble trick possible, and which will readily suggest themselves.

The bird-cage delusion suggests another often practiced. A young man in the audience tells a story about going to a photographer to get his picture taken. He shows the card, a circular piece of board with his picture upon it. It is mounted a little to one side, but that makes no difference. He now twirls the card by pieces of string and the delighted audience sees two photographs side by side, one of the young man and the other of a pretty young woman. Of course the young woman's picture was mounted on the reverse side of the picture, but when twirled rapidly they seemed to be side by side.

These five little tricks are enough to amuse a parlorful of people, and when you have done your share of the entertainment you can step aside for the next one to take your place.

LACONIC.

The president of an electric railway company complained to his superintendent, a Hibernian named Finnegan, that his daily reports of trouble on the line were too long—too wordy. "Cut 'em short," said the busy president. The superintendent's next report of a car off the track satisfied all hands. It was:

'Offagin.
'Onagin.
'Awayagin.'

'Finnegin.'

—'Electric Review.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

La Grippe Cured

This modern malady has become dread not more for its direct fatality than for the weakness of body and mind it leaves behind it. Prolonged debility, permanent prostration, melancholy and suicide follow La Grippe. For this disease there is no remedy superior to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"The best remedy for la grippe that I know of is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

REV. JOHN K. CHASE,
South Hampton, N. H.

"My wife and five children were taken down with la grippe, while the disease was so widely prevalent. I dosed them with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before using quite two bottles my family was restored to health. I know of several obstinate cases of the same complaint which were also cured by this remedy."

J. FARMINTER,
Pauletto, Miss.

"I was cured of la grippe by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

C. S. THOMPSON,
Pub. "Signal," West Farmington, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Write to our doctor. We pay him to advise you free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



The Duke of Sutherland is going to provide a holiday home for poor children of the Staffordshire potteries, at Hanchurch a country village on his Trentham domain.

The Jesuit College of St. David's, near Mold, Wales, has just been closed, and the work carried on there has been transferred to a more convenient centre in France.

It is proposed to place a stained-glass window in Lincoln Cathedral in memory of the late Lord Tennyson, and a letter is being circulated in furtherance of the scheme.

Dean Farrar mentioned at a recent meeting that he was descended from one of the five bishops who were burned at the stake at Canterbury during the reign of Queen Mary.

The Queen intimates her intention of paying, if possible, another visit to the wounded soldiers at Netley Hospital in May next, and, failing the fulfillment of this promise, the Prince and Princess of Wales will act as deputies.

The Mayor of Cannes has received a letter from the Prince of Wales, in which His Royal Highness promises to lay the foundation stone of the new landing jetty there.

In many parts of London there has been another fall of from a halfpenny to one penny in the price of bread, the four-pound loaf being now almost general at fivepence.

A special meeting of the Matlock District Council has been convened by circular to consider an offer received from Sir George Newnes, Bart., who proposes to give to the ratepayers of Matlock the valuable property known as the Cable Tramway Company, Limited.

At a meeting held at Shotton, Hawarden, with respect to the proposed new church for that populous district, of the parish, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, the rector, announced that some five months ago Mr. Gladstone had promised that he would contribute a thousand pounds towards the cost.

Dr. Nansen was travelling recently on the Great Northern line when he discovered that the floor of the carriage had become ignited through an overheated axle just before Peterborough was reached.

Sir Dighton Probyn writing to the vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, on behalf of the Prince of Wales, says His Royal Highness recollects with much pleasure the visit which he paid to Stratford-on-Avon Church, and trusts that the effort which is being made to obtain the necessary funds to complete the restoration of the church wherein lie the remains of our national poet may be successful.

Some commotion was caused at Crookhard, Wingham, on Thursday afternoon, by the descent in a hop garden of a balloon. The aerial voyager, it appears, started from the Crystal Palace at half-past one that day with the intention of travelling to Brussels.

The directors of the Midland Railway

Company were recently waited upon by a deputation from the Bradford corporation with reference to the scheme for the construction of a new line through the town. It is understood that the discussion chiefly had reference to the proposed altering the level of Forster-square, which is estimated to cost £40,000, and to which the deputation was opposed.

During the late gales which have been experienced with terrible severity on the hills around Penicuik a singular occurrence happened at the Moorfoots. A shepherd was traversing one of the hills there in face of a hurricane of wind, when he received a blow on the head which knocked him to the ground.

A startling discovery was made on the main line from Liverpool to Wigan and the north, near St. Helen's Station, on Thursday night, when a railway porter walking along the lines to light the signals found several feet of permanent way under the down line had subsided.

Dr. A. J. De Butts, who died at Folkestone on Sunday from pneumonia after an illness of only three days' duration, was the eldest son of the late Major-General De Butts, R.E. In November last his brother, Captain McCrea De Butts, R.A., was killed at the storming of the Sempugh Pass, and since then his grandmother, Mrs. McCrea, the widow of Admiral McCrea, who fought under Nelson, died at the advanced age of a hundred and four years.

The danger incurred by kissing a New Testament when taking an oath in courts of law has been drawn attention to by Dr. Lys, the medical officer of health to the Wareham Rural District Council, in his annual report. He says: 'The death of a police constable at Coombe, in the parish of Langton Matravers, in January, was registered as due to acute ulceration of the throat, and there is every reason to attribute his fatal illness to the dangerous practice, from a sanitary point of view, of kissing the book on being sworn.'

On Saturday, Feb. 12, much excitement was caused in Sheffield by the arrival of a trainload of German-made machinery. There were twenty-five trucks packed with hydraulic apparatus, largely cast-steel work. The whole consignment was for a firm which is engaged in the manufacture of war material and represented many thousands of pounds in value.

The directors of the Crystal Palace Company have had under consideration for some time past proposals from an influential quarter for the purchase of the Crystal Palace and grounds. The well-known schools of engineering, art and music—which, since the foundation of the palace, have formed not the least important and successful features of the institution—will be maintained, and the abundant facilities of tuition they have afforded be extended.

The people of Holywell, Wales, decided to let the St. Winifred's Well to a mineral water manufacturer, who offered a much higher rent for it than the amount paid by the Roman Catholics; therefore we shall not hear much longer of Holywell miracles and the large number of pilgrims coming to try the miraculous influences of the famous waters. The waters of the Well of St. Winifred are indisputably endowed with every good attendant on cold baths, and they may possess medicinal qualities which are unequalled, and have perhaps been the means of placing the Holy Well among the 'Seven Wonders of Wales.'

Shoreditch is to be envied for the cheapness of its electric light, and for the novel method of securing economy. Mr. H. E. Kershaw, chairman of the Electric Light Committee there, explains that, owing to the vestry's success in generating electricity by steam obtained by means of the dust destructors, it was

proposed to reduce the cost of the lighting from sixpence per unit the first two hours, and fourpence other hours, to sixpence the first two and a half hours, and twopence succeeding hours, so that consumers can use the light for, say, four hours a day at fourpence halfpenny a unit, decreasing the cost per unit the more they burn.

The late Mr. Thomas Porter, yarn merchant, of Manchester, has left £70,000 for the benefit of orphans, to enable them to make a start in life after leaving orphanages and orphan schools. The benefits of the charity are not intended to be confined to any locality or district, but they are only applicable to orphanages and orphan schools whose claims are considered satisfactory by the Board of Governors appointed by the trustees of the bequest.



Mr. W. R. Gall, Stirling, has secured the contract for the formation of a new road through Tom-a-rhoid, at one time 'the hill of the Court of Justice,' at Dunoon.

The banking up of Loch Katrine in connection with the Glasgow water supply has now begun in earnest, and during the coming summer tourists doing the Trossachs will have the felicity of seeing the scenery improved by navvies' huts, new roads being made, and a stream of carts from Callander Station conveying necessary material to the side of the loch.

At a meeting of Ayr Town Council on Monday, Feb. 14, it was, after two hours' discussion, agreed to proceed with the erection of the new town hall on the old site, at a cost of £15,500, which includes £3,200 for additional property to increase the size of the hall and provide additional exits.

It has been decided to erect a mercat or market cross in the town of Selkirk in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty, by public subscription. The proposal is to erect it on the site of the present Pant Well, the form of which is to be kept.

The Gas and Electric Lighting Committee, of Aberdeen Town Council, had a conference recently with Professor Kennedy, London, on the question of the extension of the electric lighting system in the city. He expressed the opinion that the committee should not erect a sub-station, as he was convinced that the system could be more economically managed from one centre.

Miss Phoebe Blyth, for many years a prominent educationist in Edinburgh, died

on Saturday morning, Feb. 12, at the residence of her brother, the Rev. R. B. Blyth, Mansion House Road, in her eighty-second year. The deceased lady enjoyed the distinction of having been a member of the first Edinburgh School Board, to which she was twice re-elected, having thus served on the board for nine years.



Lord Salisbury has made rebates of thirty and twenty percent respectively to the tenants of his large and small agricultural holdings on the half-year's rent. Lord Cooper has granted an abatement of twenty percent.

At Cork police Court, on Feb. 16, the railway men who went on strike some weeks ago without due warning were proceeded against under the Employers' and Workmen's Act, and also for breach of contract. A signalman was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months.

A shocking murder is alleged to have been committed on Feb. 23, about three miles outside Cotehill, by an old man named McDonnell. It is stated that on Friday morning McDonnell came into the police barracks and stated that he had murdered his wife on the previous night.

With the exception of Mr. Carson, Mr. Lecky, and Mr. T. W. Russell, there is said to be no Irish Unionist member who supports the Roman Catholic plan for the establishment of a separate university. On the contrary, all the colleagues of the gentlemen named are opposed to the idea, and one of them has recently declared that if any Irish Unionist member votes for such a proposal it will cost him his seat at the next election.

A destructive fire broke out early on Feb. 15, in a large block of warehouses in the centre of Belfast, occupied by Messrs. McGowan and Ingram, wholesale stationers, paper makers and printers. After the outbreak had been subdued in the front part of the premises it broke out with still greater fury in the stores at the back, which were completely gutted.

Mr. Robert Taylor, of Scarva, County Down, Ireland, who has just completed his 114th year, is postmaster of that town, a position which he held in the reign of George IV. and William IV. Mr. Taylor is also a general merchant, actively engaged in the business transactions incidental to his occupation.

THE ENGLISH LOVE OF JUSTICE. (London 'Times'.)

A dinner was given recently by the Weavers' Company of London. The company included Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, who, in responding for 'The Bench and the Bar,' said that, besides the Navy and the Army, one of the strongest forces of this country, one of the strongest bulwarks for their protection, was their love of justice.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Hundreds have been cured without knife or plaster by our pleasant HOME TREATMENT. CANCER. Full particulars 6c. (stamps). STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

The Consumptive is a Source of Danger

To Society at Large When in the Last Stages of Disease, because his malady is infectious. But why should any sane person allow himself or herself to drift along into consumption when it is a preventable disease?



Harry took it, he also took the cream and drove out every day and stayed as much as possible out of doors. Today he is a new man and hasn't the least idea of dying of consumption, and no one else need to, provided they take the right remedy in time. Try Shiloh's if you have a cough. United States and Canada, 25c, 50c, and \$1; in England, 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, and 5s. S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y. GENTLEMEN:—I have used Shiloh's Consumption Cure in my family constantly for the past thirteen years.

colonies. He would be very sorry upon an occasion like that to say a word that seemed to cast a slight upon their generous and enthusiastic neighbors the French, but did they not feel, when the subject of justice was mentioned, that it was something to belong to a country where not only equal laws existed and equal justice was administered to all, but where such a thing as trial before a secret tribunal was absolutely impossible?

In the struggle which was now going on among the nations of the world to ensure the largest share of the commerce of the world, their best hope of securing their share consisted not so much in any appeal to force, but in the fact that wherever the English commercial community went they carried with them that sense of justice which recommended English commerce and English men of commerce to every one with whom they dealt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NURSE'S STORY.

Tells how she was cured of Heart and Nerve Troubles.

The onerous duties that fall to the lot of a nurse, the worry, care, loss of sleep, irregularity of meals soon tell on the nervous system and undermine the health.



case as follows: 'For the past three years I have suffered from weakness, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart. The least excitement would make my heart flutter, and at night I even found it difficult to sleep. After I got Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I experienced great relief, and on continuing their use the improvement has been marked until now all the old symptoms are gone and I am completely cured.'

Laxa-Liver Pills clean Coated Tongue.

PICTURESQUE CANADA

A few Sets of this valuable work complete in forty-one parts, for sale at only \$3.00.

Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Witness Office, Montreal.

CONSUMPTION.

I will send FREE and prepaid to any sufferer a sample bottle of the Best and Surest Remedy in the whole World for the cure of all Lung and Blood Diseases. Write for one and be made equal and strong. Address: Franklin Hall, Madison St., New York.

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

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED. Write for particulars. Address: 855 Broadway, N. Y.

A CHANGE

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

Table with columns: No., Pulleys, Diam., Face, Bore. Lists various sizes of pulleys.

Table with columns: No., Diam., Face, Bore. Lists various sizes of iron cone pulleys.

Table with columns: Diam., Face, Bore. Lists various sizes of Dodge wood pulleys.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

A YOUNG MARINE OBSERVER.

A Greek Girl on Dress Reform.

SCIENTIFIC PAPER HANGING.

'IS THIS ALL YOU CAN DO FOR ME?'—HOME-MADE UMBRELLA STAND—A SOLITARY WAY—WHITE WOOL MATS: HOW TO CLEAN THEM.

LOST AND FOUND THE SAME DAY.

A curious incident occurred on Saturday. A lady found on St. Catherine street, near Lettles, a pair of gold rimmed spectacles. In the afternoon a gentleman called at a house on Upper University street. In the course of conversation he remarked:

'I have met with quite a loss; I have dropped my good glasses somewhere, and am leaving town this evening, and have not but a pair of old ones to take with me.'

'That is curious,' said the lady, 'my sister found a pair this morning. I wonder if they would be yours.'

The glasses were sent for, and, sure enough, they were the lost pair.

WOMEN DOCTORS.

Miss Marie Corelli, who has recently been obliged to undergo a severe operation, wishes it to be widely known that the surgeon to whose skill she owes her life is a woman, Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D.

Two women doctors have been specially honored by the India Office, Dr. Margaret Marion Trill Christie, M.D., and Dr. Alice M. Corthven, M.B., have been appointed to look after the hospitals for native women in Bombay, specially in connection with the bubonic plague. Dr. Alice Corthven at present holds the office of demonstrator of physiology at the London School of Medicine for Women.

In the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women every student sent to the university during the year 1896-97 has passed a record probably unprecedented in the annals of any other school. Five women received caps at the graduation ceremony, and were enthusiastically greeted by their fellow students and the audience.

A GREEK GIRL ON DRESS REFORM.

In an American school for girls in one of the cities of Asia Minor after a recent lecture by the teacher on hygiene and dress the following synopsis of the lecturer's address points was given by a young Greek girl, who had evidently grasped the spirit, if not the letter of the law:

'Usually the dresses must be vast, but shapely, so that the organs of the body may be able to move freely. The new fashions usually are very hurtful, because the female gender desires to make her belt thin. They tighten the corset so that the organs of the body are in anxiety, and the circulation of the blood is in great trouble, and for this reason very many persons have lost their lives in their younger age, because very many sicknesses come forward for this reason. Also the stockings and shoes must be vast, so that the circulation of the blood may be free round the body. We must not keep clean only our body, but our mind, heart, dresses, everything.'

PRISON GUARDS.

The commissioners in charge of the Kentucky State penitentiary at Frankfort have just appointed two women as guards, with the same salary as the men. They will have charge of the women prisoners, and will perform the duties of prison matrons; but as the statute does not provide for matrons, they will be called guards. This appointment is made in consequence of serious scandals that came to light in regard to the treatment of the women prisoners by the men in charge of them. — 'Women's Column.'

A YOUNG MARINE OBSERVER.

Miss Lillian Small, a pretty nineteen-year-old girl, is the youngest marine observer in the government employ on the other side of the line. Her home is on the outer, or the ocean side of Cape Cod, that great arm of land stretching away seaward from the mainland of Massachusetts. Her low-roofed New England cottage stands on a great clay promontory overlooking the Atlantic and only three hundred feet from a nearly perpendicular cliff which rises one hundred and fifty feet above the sea.

All the ships from the ocean and along the coast of Boston and northern ports pass within a few miles of here, and Miss Small's duty from sunrise to sunset of each day is to watch through a big telescope these passing ships, make out their flags and names, and then, every half hour, telegraph the information to the Chamber of Commerce at Boston, where it is used for the benefit of marine interests. Telegraph wires run from her cottage directly into the office of the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

There is also a government telephone line connecting with all the life-saving stations along the Cape Cod coast, with a bell in her sleeping room, in case of a marine disaster at night, when she would immediately wire the particulars to the Boston newspapers. This station is to Boston what the Highlands of Navestink are to New York.

Miss Small talked very interestingly of her work to a reporter of the New York 'Herald,' and showed great pride in her monstrous telescope, which is powerful

enough to make clear the names of vessels fifteen miles away.

'I was born and reared within sight and sound of the sea,' she began. 'My father for thirty-nine years has been the marine observer at this point, and I was always about with him and learned the ropes when a mere child. Then, since my return from school, two years ago, I have been his regular assistant, until I know the work thoroughly. My father now often leaves me in charge for months at a time.'

'By nature I am a child of the sea, and how I love it! In summer it is beautiful; in winter it is grand. This is a storm bound coast and there are many shipwrecks. Father and I were on duty and working all night when the British ship 'Jason' went ashore here in the winter of 1892. Out of her crew of twenty-eight men only one escaped alive. It was a terrible storm. We see many of them when the whole ocean is lashed into foam and the great waves break furiously against the cliffs.'

'I suppose you become familiar with the ships?' I said.

'Oh, yes, I know many of them by sight through seeing them so often. It's like recognizing a familiar face.'

'Don't you ever get lonely?' was asked. 'In winter our life is quite lonely,' Miss Small replied, 'and we see but few people, but in summer hundreds of tourists visit here to look at the ocean and Highland Lighthouse, that great white tower only two hundred yards from the cottage door. It rises 190 feet above sea level. It was built by the United States Government in 1797 and rebuilt in 1857.'

From the walk by the signal staff, where we sat talking, a most beautiful marine panorama spread out before us. The entire line of the cape was clearly outlined, stretching from Barnstable to Race Point, while the shores of Sandwich and Plymouth were easily discerned. The graceful bend of the inner arm of the Old Bay State curved along the shores of the bay until it ended in the dwindling point at the entrance of Provincetown harbor. Winding around Race Point the great sweeping curve of the outer heart formed the other side of the spit upon which rests the Long Point Lighthouse, and along the ocean side lay great stretches of treacherous sand bars, half covered by the incoming tide.

A NEW RESTRICTION ON MARRIAGE.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislatures which requires all persons applying for license to marry to pass a medical examination. Persons having dyspepsia, any form of insanity, hereditary tuberculosis, and other diseases, are barred from marriage by the bill.

'IS THIS ALL YOU CAN DO FOR ME?'

Those words were overheard by a White Ribbon listener in the home of a city missionary, between ten and eleven o'clock one night. The door-bell rang and a poor inebriate stepped in asking for help. He was found to be the same person sent in the morning by the missionary to the home where such were taken in. As the man was drunk the missionary knew well why he was not admitted and after admonishing him to refrain from drink with gentle reproof he sent him to the police station. As the homeless man was leaving, in forlorn accents he said, 'Is this all you can do for me?' The White Ribboner's sympathy being aroused by the despairing tones of the drunkard she soliloquized thus: Men of thought, men of action and profession, men with happy homes, men with votes, you have the power to put out of reach this soul-and-body destroying beverage, which is so easily obtained at the present time. It stands out in broad relief upon every corner to entrap the unwary and lead them on to poverty and ruin. Many a noble heart has been ensnared by its power and driven to despair. And yet if those who have the power to vote would vote for God and home and humanity, the taxes would be less, the mother in her extremity, the widow and orphan in their poverty would be comforted, the jails and poor-houses would be vacated, and the friendless drunkard would no more be heard to say: 'Is this all you can do for me?'

TRUTH.

SCIENTIFIC PAPER HANGING.

Spring is almost here. With spring comes house-cleaning, and with house-cleaning comes paper hanging. With this in view housekeepers of the Home will appreciate the following words from a practical paper-hanger. Fred Hoffman, writing to the 'Western Architect and Builder,' says:—

'For several years now sanitation has been receiving considerable attention from the thinking public, yet not more than the importance of the subject deserves. Every precaution that science can devise is brought into use, our water supplies are carefully analyzed to see that they contain no organic matter that would be injurious

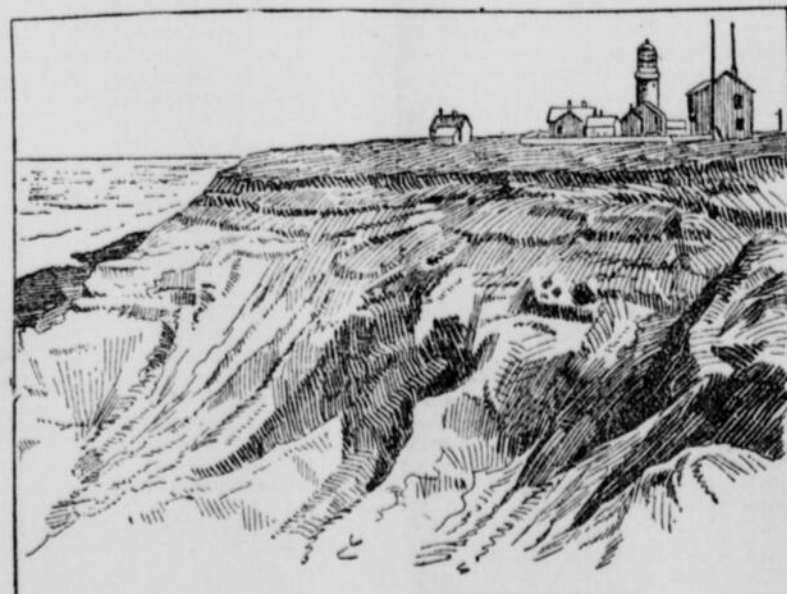
to health, closets are being constructed on the most scientific principles, traps of various kinds invented, proper ventilating pipes or shafts are used, and drains have to undergo a severe test to satisfy the sanitary inspector as to their fitness for use. To bring about all this great and important change for the better, chemist or analyst, architect, engineer and plumber, have all united, and the work they have already accomplished in our houses has been very extensive and must have had a beneficial influence on health. Yet it has often struck me that another partner is wanted in the firm before it can be said that it is a per-



LILIAN SMALL, MARINE OBSERVER AT TRURO.

fect and complete one, and that is the painter or paper hanger. It is certain that the sanitary condition of our homes cannot be complete without his aid, for unfortunately sanitation cannot be limited to sewerage and water supplies only; but has a much larger and more extensive field of labor, and must include within its range the thorough cleaning of the ceiling and walls of our living-rooms. This is a matter which sanitarians have hitherto overlooked, but it is one of most vital importance to health, for let our water supply be of the purest, and all our drains thoroughly trapped so that it is impossible for any injurious gases to enter our rooms, yet if we have for years been carefully storing on

there was a serious want of comfort. To the eye the bedrooms were clean and tidy, and appeared all that could be wished, but shortly after they had retired to them and had shut the door, and more especially if they lighted the gas, it soon got close and stuffy, almost unbearable. In the morning they would rise unrefreshed, often a headache, and little or no appetite for breakfast. It so happened that this house was to be repainted and papered, and the work was put into my hands, I gave instructions that every room should be stripped, and the ceilings and walls thoroughly cleaned. In progress of the work I found that the lowest number of papers on the walls of the various rooms was six, and the highest



THE LIGHT AT TRURO.

the ceiling and walls of these an accumulation of filth by the pernicious practice of putting one paper on the top of another; how can the sanitation of our homes be complete? It must be remembered that from the time a paper is put on the ceiling or walls of a room, it is receiving on its surface part of the impure air of the breath, the burned air from lights and fire, the organic matter given off by skin and lungs, and dust particles that are continually floating about, arising from the tear and wear of articles in domestic use. This is further augmented by that which finds its way from the outer atmosphere through the doors and windows in dry weather, the presence of microbes being then more numerous than when it is damp, or after rain, the wind thus easily raises these and other dry infectious particles from dust heaps and

eleven. Now since this house has been thoroughly cleaned, none of the old complaints have been heard of, the rooms being now sweet and pleasant. In another house I found on some of the rooms as many as thirteen papers, and in one house last November I found no less than fifteen. The cause of this state of matters may be partially attributed to a want of thought on the part of a portion of the public; but the chief cause of the evil arises from the craze for cheap work. Where the cheapness comes in it is difficult to see; to think so is a stupid instance of false economy, for a person to grudge a few dimes, the probable cost of having the filthy matters removed and their rooms made wholesome, rather preferring to keep the filth to the injuring of their own health, or that of others, and run the chance of incur-

ring at a later period a bill for medical attendance, perhaps amounting to as many dollars as the cleaning would have cost in dimes. This can be called nothing less than shortsighted. These parties should remember the old saying that 'Prevention is better than cure,' even in this case from a money point of view. The remedy for this evil is not so easily arrived at. But I have strong faith in the force of public opinion, and if this was once roused to the danger arising to health from a pernicious system, it would soon let its power be felt. It was public opinion that some twenty years ago suppressed the dangerous use of arsenic in the color of our paper-hangings and it has greatly aided the present sanitarians to accomplish the valuable work they have done and it is to be hoped that they will awaken and suppress this evil which, where it exists, must seriously affect health.

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A SOLITARY WAY.

[The following poem has an unusual history. A gentleman from New York was sojourning in June, 1885, at a Christian home for tourists, in Edinburgh, Scotland, known as 'Darling's Regent's Hotel.' A copy of this poem was presented to him by its proprietor, and during many lonely hours—which occur even in the most pleasant of foreign journeys—it was often read, and always with great comfort. On the traveler's return, he had a few copies of it printed for free distribution. The demand became so large that a recent edition of 60,000 has been issued.—American Paper.]

There is a mystery in human hearts,
And though we be encircled by a host
Of those who love us well, and are beloved,
To every one of us, from time to time,
There comes a sense of utter loneliness.
Our dearest friend is 'stranger' to our joy,
And cannot realize our bitterness.

'There is not one who really understands,
Not one to enter into all we feel';
Such is the cry of each of us in turn.
We wander in a 'solitary way,'
No matter what or where our lot may be;
Each heart mysterious even to itself,
Must live its inner life in solitude.

And would you know the reason why this is?

It is because the Lord desires our love.
In every heart he wishes to be first.
He therefore keeps the secret-key Himself,
To open all its chambers, and to bless
With perfect sympathy and holy peace
Each solitary soul which comes to Him.
So when we feel this loneliness, it is
The voice of Jesus saying, 'Come to Me';
And every time we are 'not understood,'
It is a call to us to come again;
For Christ alone can satisfy the soul,
And those who walk with him from day
Can never have 'a solitary way.'

And when beneath some heavy cross you faint,

And say, 'I cannot bear this load alone,'
You say the truth. Christ made it purposeful

So heavy that you must return to Him.
The bitter grief which 'no one understands'
Conveys a secret message from the King,
Entreating you to come to Him again.
The Man of Sorrows understands it well,
In all points tempted He can feel with you.
You cannot come too often, or too near.
His Son of God is infinite in grace,
The presence satisfies the longing soul,
And those who walk with Him from day to day
Can never have 'a solitary way.'

WHITE WOOL MATS.

Sheepskin rugs, when snowy and clean, are decorative, but when soiled, are a positive eyesore.

The professional cleaner will charge you considerable for cleaning them, but this expense is wholly unnecessary, as they may be cleaned at home with but little trouble.

To clean them a writer in 'Good Housekeeping' gives the following suggestions:—
They must not be washed in a tub as an ordinary rug, for they are ruined if the skin side is wet; for this reason tack the rug upon the side of a barrel, and (unless your sink is very large) it will be necessary to do the work upon the porch or down cellar, where the drippings will cause no damage. Have a pail of warm water, a package of parline, and a stiff scrubbing brush at hand; sprinkle parline over the wool, dip your brush and scrub it vigorously, going over the whole surface until the dirt has been thoroughly loosened, after which pour on several pailfuls of clear, warm water, using the brush at the same time, until the wool is thoroughly rinsed.

Use a clean curry comb while it is drying and when quite dry the rug will be snowy and fluffy.

Remove the tacks and the rear side will be found perfectly dry, the convex surface of the barrel causing all the water to shed.

Of course, care should be used that the mat be whipped free from dust and all rips mended beforehand.

A HOME-MADE UMBRELLA STAND.

A good and handsome home-made umbrella stand may be made of a box of planed inch boards. Make it about a foot square, and from thirty to thirty-six inches deep.

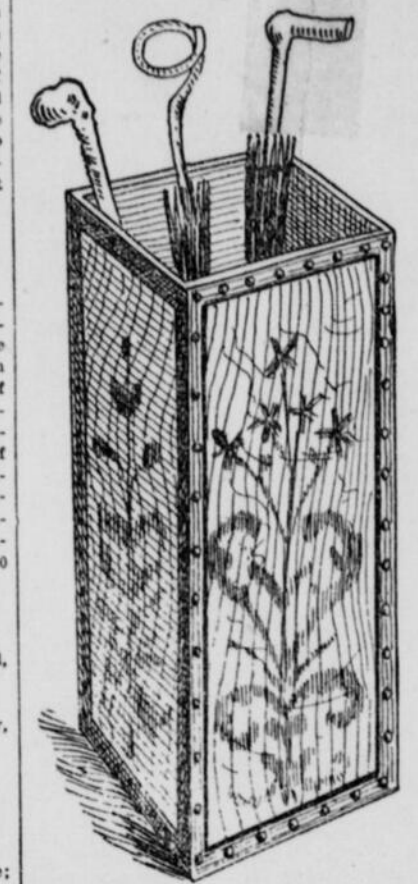
From a piece of board seven-eighths of an inch in thickness cut a square bottom for the box, to fit snugly inside the sides, and attach it securely to one end with nails or screws driven through the lower ends of the sides and into the edges of the bottom board.

At a tinmith's purchase some sheets of thin iron, such as stovepipes are made of, and with a tinman's shears cut them into strips two inches wide.

With these bind the edges, top and bottom of the box, as shown in the illustration. Fasten the iron on with large, oval headed upholsterer's tacks, that can be pur-

chased at a hardware store, or if some large flat headed wrought iron hollow nails can be had they will be the best.

The strips of iron should also be given a coat of paint to improve the appearance, and wherever a nail is driven through, a hole should be made first with an awl. When applying the iron to the edges of the box lay on half the strip on one side of an edge, and after securing it in place with the nails bind it over the angle with a



AN UMBRELLA STAND.

light mallet, then drive the nails in to hold it in place.

Having finished the binding, next decorate the panels with the scroll and flower ornament.

This is to be done with a hot poker or an iron rod, and the art is called pyrography, or poker work.

The design is to be drawn on the wood with a soft lead pencil, and gone over with the hot poker end, which will char the wood and leave it a rich brown.

When the four panels have been treated the sharp parts of the detail may be touched up with a smaller point, and such a tool can be made of a piece of stout wire one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and eight inches long, having one end driven into a file handle. The other end may be filed to a point and either heated in the fire or over a spirit lamp.

Two of these tools will be more convenient, as when one is heating the other can be used, thus rendering the tools of constant use.

When the pyrographical embellishment is complete treat each panel to several successive thin coats of shellac to give the wood a good finish, and also to enrich the charred markings of the design. Lastly, paint the inside of the box with two coats of asphaltum varnish to give it a waterproof lining.

MRS. JAMAL'S SCHOOL.

Dear Editor Home—Will you please let me know through your valuable paper how many dollars are required to send a Syrian girl to Mrs. Jamal's school for a year, and oblige a reader of the 'Witness.'

Yours respectfully,

MARY LOWLY.

Orangeville, Ont., Feb., 1898.
Twenty dollars will support for one year a girl in Mrs. Jamal's school for Syrian Girls in Jerusalem.

CALIFORNIAN TEMPERANCE MEN.

The tourist in Southern California is surprised at the strong public sentiment against the liquor traffic in the land of the vine and winepress, and, particularly, to find the very unique high license laws in force in dozens of the towns for the regulation of saloons and bar-rooms. The Temperance League of Great Britain has sent to Southern California this season a committee of five solely to study the success of the measures devised in this region for temperance purposes. There is a wide ocean of difference in temperance sentiment in northern or central California—the land of Bret Harte's stories and the free and easy mining ways—and southern California. The difference has been caused by the immigration of thousands of New Englanders and Iowa people into the southern part of the state in the last two decades. The newcomers have brought with them staunch ideas concerning temperance reform and religion, and the old-time Californian of song and story, with his vineyard and winepress, has fast become the minority in this region. In Pomona Valley, for instance, where New Englanders predominate, but one small winery remains. All the other wineries of ten years ago have gone out of business. In the San Gabriel Valley, where the immigration of Iowa and Maine people has been heavy, less than one-fiftieth the area of vineyards of ten years ago remains. Hundreds of acres formerly devoted to the growing of wine grapes are now occupied by the orange and lemon groves of the Yankees and Iowans.—Boston Transcript.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

March 27, 1898. REVIEW.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God.—Matt. xvi, 16.

At the foundation, a Quarterly Review Lesson is simply a calling to mind again the places visited, the persons met, the words spoken, and the deeds done, in the various lessons of the quarter.

But there are a great many scholars whose memory for such things is very defective — facts and figures are great stumbling-blocks to them.

Besides, it is not the historical facts which are of most importance. The facts of Scripture are to the truths of Scripture, what the body is to the man.

For instance, the facts that Jesus was baptized and that he was tempted — simply as incidents of his earthly life — are in themselves of no more worth to us than the same incidents in the lives of other men.

At the outset, therefore, it is important to remember, in considering the incidents brought before us during the last three months, that neither St. Matthew, nor any of the other evangelists, undertake to give us either a narrative of the life of Jesus of Nazareth, or a description of his character, or person.

The lessons we have studied in St. Matthew's Gospel have brought before us some of the initial facts concerning this work. During the next three months we have some of the concluding facts.

1. Jesus was baptised. 2. He was tempted by the devil. 3. He went everywhere preaching the gospel of the kingdom. 4. He told his disciples who were 'blessed,' and why.

5. He taught them to pray. 6. He told them that God was their Father, and bid them trust him. 7. He supped with publicans and sinners.

8. He chose men to be 'with him,' and then sent them out to preach. 9. He upbraided the impudent, and invited men to come to him. 10. He declared himself to be the Lord of the Sabbath, or of 'Rest.'

11. He said his wheat must grow in the midst of tares. 12. His messenger was faithful unto death.

Now the work of Christ, the apostle tells us, was 'to redeem them that were under the Law' (Gal. 4: 5). The above facts, as we have said, do not tell us how this entire work was done, but only of its beginnings.

were. He thus publicly, in the sight of men, understood all that was demanded of them — to fulfil all righteousness. So He entered upon His official work, that 'by the obedience of One, many might be made righteous.' (Rom. 5: 19.)

This is what every man needs, a righteousness which he cannot, by any means within his own reach, work out for himself because of the power of sin within him.

Now to every sinner, who is conscious of this power of sin within him, and who longs to be delivered from it, Jesus Christ presents his spotless and perfect life. As He died, 'the Just, for the unjust' (1 Peter 3: 18), so He lived, the Righteous — for the unrighteous. Hence He says, 'Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink His blood, ye have no life in you.'

HOME READINGS.

M. Isa. xxvi, 1-8.—Blessings of the gospel.

T. Isa. xxvi, 1-5.—A song of salvation. W. Isa. xxxv, 1-10.—The blossoming wilderness.

T. Isa. xl, 21-31.—The secret of strength. F. Isa. li, 1-13.—Christ the great helper. S. Isa. lii, 1-12.—The gentleness of Christ.

S. Isa. lxi, 1-9.—The anointing of the Messiah.



DEPARTMENT.

March 27, 1898.

GOD'S UNFAILING PROMISES.

(Psa. xci, 1-16.)

'There hath not failed one word of all his good promise.' (1 Kings viii, 5, 6.) 'Abraham believed God, and it was imputed unto him for righteousness, and he was called the Friend of God.' (Jas. ii, 23.)

'He staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief; but was strong in faith, giving glory to God.' (Rom. iv, 20.) 'And if ye be Christ's then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise.' 'That the blessing of Abraham might come on the Gentiles through Jesus Christ; that we might receive the promise of the Spirit through faith.' (Gal. iii, 29, 34.)

'For all the promises of God in him are yea, and in him Amen unto the glory of God by us.' (II. Co. i, 20.) 'Having therefore these promises, dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God.' (II. Cor. vii, 1.)

'If our faith were but more simple, We would take him at his word; And our lives would be all sunshine In the sweetness of the Lord.'

Only by simple, honest faith can the promises of God be obtained. No one yet has failed of obtaining the fulfilment of God's promises after perfectly fulfilling the conditions. Jesus said, 'Whosoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you.' But 'name' means 'character,' and the promise is not conditioned upon a form of words but upon the heart's appropriation of Christ. But, 'ye have need of patience, that after ye have done the will of God, ye might receive the promise.' (Heb. x, 36.)

Faith claims an immediate answer, and obtains the answer though the blessing sought may be delayed. A child asks his father for a beautiful flower. The father assures him that he will give him the desire of his heart and presently hands him a flower pot filled with earth. 'But, father, where is the beautiful flower that you promised me?' 'Hidden in that black earth is a tiny seed, my child, water it and care for it patiently, and you shall have your flower.' The days go by, the seed begins to grow and the tiny green sprouts push their way up through the black earth. 'Where is the flower you promised me, father, this is not a flower and I do not believe I am going to have one at all.' How such words would hurt the loving father's heart! But he tenderly answers, 'Have patience, my child, water and care for your plant, the flower will come.' Then if the child will not believe his father he may neglect the plant and can never receive the promised flower.

But if he patiently trusts and obediently cares for the plant, the stem grows, the leaves burst forth, the buds appear and soon the child owns a beautiful full blown flower. His father might have given him at once a bright cut flower, but it would not have lasted very long and could not give much satisfaction, whereas the flower he now owns is growing on a beautiful plant which will probably live as long as it is cared for, and produce many other such beautiful flowers. The father gave more than the child asked.

Just so with all God's promises, the trusting heart receives far more than it asks or thinks. We ask for a flower, God gives us a living plant which may bear many choice flowers, and be a delight forever. We ask for a fruit, he gives us a fruit tree. But we must be ready to accept his gifts; we must not keep begging for the blessings God is holding out to us. He is more anxious for us to have these good things than we are. God holds out his gracious promises to us and we are actually so mean and distrustful that we do not dare take them, as though we expected him to draw back if we attempted to obtain them, or as though he were just holding them there to tantalize us with the impossible. Such thoughts are insulting

to God. No wonder that unbelief is classed with the most fearful sins in the sight of God. (Rev. xxi, 8; Titus, i, 15, 16.)

God does not give us always exactly what we ask for, but he always gives us something better than we ask. If the child had refused the pot full of ugly dark earth, he would have never known of the hidden seed with all its wondrous possibilities. If he had taken the seed and watered it carefully until it grew to be quite a little plant and then faithlessly given it up, because the flower had not yet appeared, he never would have had the pleasure of seeing the tiny bud appear and welcoming the full blown blossom. He would have failed of the promised flower because of unbelief. If the disciples had lost faith on the eighth day of their waiting before God, there could not have been a Pentecost.

If Abraham had grown weary of trusting God all through those long dark years, think you he would ever have become 'the father of the faithful'? He believed God, and God called him his 'friend' because his love was sincere and stood the test of years of trial in faith. God has many great things yet to be done in the world. Many great things to be done this very year if he can only find men and women of faith through which to work his mighty works. God is not looking specially for men of wealth, men of brains, men of power in this world. God is seeking for men of faith, women of faith, men and women of believing prayer. Not those who have power with men, but those who, like Jacob, have power with God. Men and women who believe God and who will sincerely treat him as a friend. Men and women who will not doubt God through he tries their faith for years. Men and women who will honestly trust God though he slay them, though he take from them all that they held most dear on earth. Men and women who will find their all and all in Christ Jesus. Men and women who will accept God's gifts, instead of just begging for them when he is holding them out. Where are these men and women? Surely a mighty host will rise up within the ranks of Christian Endeavor, a consecrated, yielded, believing host who though he tries their faith for years, world such blessings as have not been known since the time of faithful Abraham, may since the world began. Surely they will carry the gospel of our risen, glorified Lord to the uttermost parts of the earth, until all shall know him as their Saviour, and hail him as their king. But this host must be made up of individuals, Abraham had to set out on his journey alone, Moses had to fly from his native land and be many years alone with God before God could use him. Elijah had to go alone to the mount of God, he felt that he had no human companionship. David was an individual who spent a great deal of his life amid the greatest dangers, yet his songs of absolute trust in God and dependence upon him, have come down to us to teach us faith. Isaiah, Jeremiah, Daniel Paul and John stand out prominently as men who believed God. We might point to men of our own day through whom God is working most mightily because they believe God. This world must be won for God by faith.

SUGGESTED HYMNS.

'Faith is the victory,' 'Trust and obey,' 'Simply trusting,' 'Victory through grace,' 'Loyalty to Christ,' 'Standing on the promises.'

STANSTEAD DISTRICT EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

The fourth annual convention of this district league was held in the beautiful and commodious Methodist Church at East Hatley on Thursday, March 3, all the societies being represented but two. A unique spectacle was presented in a crowded morning session. The Rev. P. H. Allen, B.A., district president, was chairman of this session, which was led in devotions by Mr. J. Woodman. The district secretary, the Rev. George H. Williams, presented a report of the year's work, which was eminently gratifying. There are twelve senior and three junior societies in this district, with about four hundred members. Some practical features of the work is seen in the fact that many of the societies take charge of Sunday evening services, thus permitting the pastor to give attention to other needy appointments. Twenty-two conversions were reported. Two hundred and seventy dollars was collected for local and one hundred dollars for mission purposes. Six reading circles, with a membership of seventy-three, are in existence. Such things are indicative of the social and Christian character of this district, if faithfully developed. A most estimable contribution was made by Miss Colby, of Stanstead, on 'The importance of the junior department.' The imperative claims of this work were ably presented and a powerful appeal made for their recognition.

The methods of work in this department were most suggestively treated by Miss Sherwood, of Brockville, Ont. Freshness, variety and success were indicated as possible. The stimuli of these papers was evidenced by the earnest discussion that followed.

The Rev. C. E. Bland, B.A., B.D., of Waterloo, spoke on 'The devotional element in our league work,' and committees were appointed. Adjournment was then made to the vestry, and justice done the excellent catering of the Hatley ladies.

At two p.m. the meeting was called to order. In the regrettable absence of the Rev. A. Lee Holmes, M.A., of Coaticook, the Rev. F. G. Lett presided. Devotional exercises were led by the Rev. George Stafford, after which Mr. W. L. Shurtleff, L.L.M., conducted an excellent

open parliament on 'The weak points in our league work.' Great profit was derived from this. Miss E. Tinker then read a thoughtful and appreciated paper on 'The literary department,' followed by delegates' reports promptly and succinctly given.

The Rev. P. W. Allen here presented the nominating committee's report, which was as follows:—Hon. President, the Rev. A. Lee Holmes, M.A.; president, Mr. J. T. Telford; first vice-president, Mr. W. L. Shurtleff, L.L.M.; second vice-president, Mr. P. J. Clark; third vice-president, Prof. M. Hart, B.A.; fourth vice-president, Mrs. J. Knight; fifth vice-president, Mrs. Wilder; secretary, the Rev. George H. Williams; treasurer, Miss Lottie Ellis; executive, Mr. P. B. Buckland, Principal Jordan, the Rev. D. Brill, Miss Heath and Miss Aikin.

An address on 'Soul winning,' by the Rev. C. A. Sykes, S.T.L., was delivered with characteristic energy of mind and soul. Insistence upon this aim was based on its gracious privilege and unspokeable joy.

The Rev. C. E. Bland spoke on 'The league's use of the bible.' The speaker combined sympathy with present day critical investigation of the word, and the old-time reverence for and confidence in its undoubted inspiration and pre-eminence.

At 6.30 p.m. an informal gathering was held to hear from Mr. Perry Dobson, of Stanstead College, respecting the Students' Forward Movement. Later, Mr. Telford took the chair, and Principal Jordan led in devotions. Mr. P. Dobson gave a notable address on mission work. He urged a prayerful, intelligent and benevolent interest in missions. Steps were taken to secure, if possible, a missionary to represent the young people of the district on the mission field.

The Rev. Mr. Bland afterward spoke on 'Prayer,' and created a profound impression.

The resolution committee, through the Rev. George H. Williams, here reported, and the committee's report was accepted. The Rev. George Stafford briefly but tersely and profitably presented 'the lessons of the day.'

It was arranged that a consecration service should follow here, but having regard to the peculiar grace and benediction that was so conspicuous throughout the entire convention, and that constituted, as the president aptly remarked, a consecrated convention, a special service was not held. Thus ended the most enthusiastic and memorable convention ever held in this district.

ARMENIAN ORPHANS.

Three thousand orphans are being cared for by missionaries in Turkey in twenty different centres, most of them in the interior. The work is being done in the cheapest possible way. Buildings having been either loaned for the work or rented at a very low rate. Many children, however, are still uncared for, and contributions to help in the work may be sent to the American Board. A Canadian missionary writes from Marash of special needs on account of the almost complete failure of the wheat crop in 1897 throughout that region. Another missionary writes from Harpoot concerning the orphanage there. He relates the following incidents concerning the orphans:—

A few weeks ago I mentioned a little eight-year-old boy in Geghi who cried all night because his poor, sick, grandmother had none of the comforts which he found in his new home, and who was not content till he was allowed to go to her help in his small way. He is now back again at the orphanage, and the pastor writes that he is very bright and anxious to learn, and that he is an example to the rest. One day he found a knife in the street, but he brought it to the pastor saying, 'Try to find the owner, for I know that he is as sorry to lose it as I was glad to find it.' He tries to learn and to practice the precepts of the bible.

Our chief brother in Peri, the man who during the imprisonment of the pastor conducts the chapel services, writes that as he was on his way to church a few Sundays ago he was feeling sad over the cold spiritual condition of the congregation, but at the close of the service four little orphan girls stood up and each read a little paper which she had written, giving thanks, first to God, and secondly to the friends who were caring for them. This made a great impression upon the congregation, and it was followed by several earnest prayers. We are supporting twenty orphans there.

For the great city of Diarbekir and the wide region surrounding it, we have two homes, one for boys and the other for girls, with less than a hundred children in them. Our English friends have supported the work thus far, and we hope that they will enlarge it. Pastor Hagop Andonian writes that these orphans are a blessing to the congregation by calling out their sympathy and service. In a recent letter he says, 'The orphans are well and happy. Two little girls prayed that the Lord would have compassion upon the poor children in the streets, without shelter, or even a piece of clothing as a bed, as they themselves used to be; and they asked that a blessing might come to the kind friends who provide for them. I greatly enjoy the prayers and the conversation of these children, and the whole congregation are impressed when, at the close of the Sunday-school, they repeat passages of Scripture which they have learned. Would that you might visit them, for I am sure it would give you great pleasure.'

A good degree of religious interest has been felt here during the past few weeks

through the visit of Mr. Millard, an English layman. This has been particularly noticeable in the college, its primary departments, and the orphanages. The 'house-fathers' have given me the names of thirty-nine boys who are much changed, and for whom they have a hope that they have become true Christians. There are also twelve or more girls. The voices of some of the boys are often heard in prayer in the presence of the large congregation. This is a very touching sight to us all, especially when we remember that thirteen months ago not one of these boys and girls who are now so much interested in spiritual things knew how to pray, or had any knowledge of Christ and his salvation. One of the little girls, in writing the other day to a man who had adopted her, said that she was glad she had lost everything, for, in that way, she had found Christ, whom she could not lose.

While writing this I learn that the teachers in the boys' and girls' Kindergartens asked for the children to bring something to-morrow to give to the poor who swarm all about us. In at least two of the orphan homes here, the children begged that as they had nothing to give they be allowed to eat dry bread to-morrow, and that the other food which was to be given them should be given to the poor. Of course we were glad to give our consent.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Mr. Price Hughes has been invited to visit America next July to be present at the Nashville Convention of Christian Endeavor.

The Archbishop of York, who is still suffering from acute rheumatism, will go abroad for the benefit of his health very shortly.

The goods of five Nonconformists of Lancaster and Morecambe were sold by auction at Lancaster on Friday afternoon for the vicar of Lancaster's tithes. The amounts for which the seizures were effected were exceedingly small, but the owners made a stand on principle.

A Birmingham pastor has been invited to preach at a neighboring church on the last Sunday in January, 1899, or 1900, and to give a lecture on the Monday following. He has replied, 'No; but I will come for the last week in January, 1903. Subject of lecture, "Methuselah." This, says the "British Weekly," is a neat hit at the practice of making engagements so long beforehand.

A Home for Armenian Boys has been started at Chigwell, Essex, by Prof. and Madame Thoumaian. They have already seventeen boys in residence, who are instructed in English and Armenian, and in the history and condition of Armenia. The hope is that the lads will in the future be able to take the place of some of those who have fallen victims to Turkish persecution.

Sunday, March 20, is set apart by the general officers of the W. C. T. U. as a special memorial day for Frances E. Willard. It is already a red letter day among the White Ribboners, being 'prohibition day,' the birthday of General Neal Dow. The last official act of Miss Willard was to issue a call for its general observance, not by White Ribboners alone, but by churches and other societies.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society it was reported that 7,530 persons had been discharged from the local prison during the year, an increase of 943 compared with the previous year. There had been a great outbreak of ruffianism in the town. The Lord Mayor, moving the adoption of the report, said he should like to see an association formed in which young men should be sworn not to ask one another to 'have a drink.'

Among the improvements in the mode of life in Persia, as a result of missionary effort, Miss Annie Montgomery mentions in 'Woman's Work for Woman' the following: Increased attention to cleanliness; the use of stoves, window-glasses and other conveniences in the homes; an increase in the number of trees and other green things in city and country; the knowledge gained by many that labor is no disgrace; an improvement in the way they conduct their wedding feasts; a change in regard to the marriage of girls, who were formerly married when mere children.

The Rev. E. Payson Hammond has been holding meetings in Ruggles Street Baptist Church, Boston, and in Old Cambridge Baptist Church, and in the Clarendon Street Baptist Church, where Dr. Gordon formerly preached. Several hundred have professed conversion. Many Christians have learned how to win the young to Christ, entering into the work with great zeal. Mr. Hammond has also conducted, at the request of the Evangelistic Association of New England, the noon meetings in Park Street Church, where Mr. Henry Varley has been leading for thirteen weeks, the audiences generally filling the auditorium.

The Presbyterian Church of England is mourning the death of Mr. Hugh M. Matheson, one of the best known elders in her communion. Mr. Matheson was one of the merchant princes of London, and his position and influence were freely thrown on the side of church work. In the course of a long and busy life he never forgot the claims of religion on his time and means, and was a liberal contributor to the funds as well as a worker and visitor. He was for long the efficient and respected convener of the Foreign Mission Committee of his Church, and a leader in mission work whose counsel was much appreciated.—'Presbyterian Review.'

All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, has had for a number of years a clerical loan library. The purpose of this library is to bring within

the reach of the younger and poorer clergy in the remotest parts of the country, where there are no library facilities, the advantages of a carefully selected collection of books representing the modern movements in religious thought. The books in this library are loaned freely to any clergyman making application for them. The library is as yet small, but can be enlarged according as it proves increasingly useful. Several departments are fairly well represented by their leading authors. It has recently been decided to extend its advantages to ministers of other denominations. Particulars may be obtained by writing to the Rev. A. N. Henshaw, All Souls' Church, Madison avenue and Sixty-sixth street.

The sect of the Nazarenes in Hungary is increasing so rapidly that its growth threatens the Austro-Hungarian Government with an additional burning question. These people, whose tenets with regard to military service and swearing allegiance closely resemble those of the English Friends and the Russian Mennonites, refuse to perform the military duties imposed on them, and in consequence have been subjected to the harshest possible treatment. One of their number was recently sentenced to five years' imprisonment for refusing to bear arms. Their elders have sent a petition to the Emperor begging to be freed from the conscription on the strength of Matt. v, 43-45, and from taking an oath on the strength of verses 33-37 of the same chapter. In the Austrian army it is obligatory on soldiers to attend field church service, where the commands 'Kneel for prayer' and 'To prayer' are given. The Hungarian Nazarenes will have none of this, and in their petition they cite John iv, 24, as their authority to be relieved of these orders.

The St. John's Wood congregation, London (Dr. Munro Gibson) reports an income for the past year of £8,705. The membership stood at 865, an increase on the previous return. All the agencies of the congregation (including the mission at Kilburn, which has a separate membership of 149) were in active operation. The report stated that during the year the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches unanimously elected Dr. Gibson as their president, and it is the hope of the session that, under the guidance of God, the council may be a means of drawing together the evangelical branches of our Lord's Church in bonds of brotherly love and co-operation for the advancement of his kingdom on earth. . . . The oversight of so large a congregation as ours, with its numerous agencies, is indeed a heavy burden, and it is therefore with feelings of special thankfulness to God that we remember how he has enabled Dr. Gibson to carry on his work amongst us in full health and vigor, and at the same time to discharge the arduous duties devolving on him as president of the Free Church Council.

The churches of the United States and Canada, says the New York 'Independent,' are endeavoring to look after the religious interests of miners in the gold fields of the Klondike and on their way to them. A Methodist church has been opened at Dyea, at the foot of the passes over the mountains, by the Rev. Carl J. Larsen, appointed last fall for this work by Bishop McCabe. Mr. Larsen labored on the church with his own hands. The morning service was in English; the afternoon in Scandinavian. Both were well attended. Mr. Larsen will shortly establish service in a gospel tent at Lindemann. The Canada Presbyterian Church has built a church at Skaguay, which was dedicated in December. What the Presbyterian Home Mission Board of New York is doing in the Klondike we have already described. The Jesuits have a church in Dawson City, together with a hospital and a schoolhouse. At least accounts the hospital had twenty-six patients, who are nursed chiefly by miners, the regular nurses not having yet arrived from Montreal. Six Sisters of St. Anne are on the way. Father Tosi, who had established Catholic service at Juneau, died last month. Father Rene, Prefect Apostolic of Alaska, is on his way to Paris to get funds for the further prosecution of mission work among the miners. He wants ten more assistants.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Ideas in Fancy Work

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ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 25c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Contract Rates—1 year, \$7.50 per line; 6 months, \$4.00 per line; 3 months, \$2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

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When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denominations we accept are 1 and 3 cents.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1898.

There are said to be a great many counterfeit silver coins in circulation. The latest importation of this kind is in the shape of Newfoundland fifty-cent pieces. People cannot be too careful in examining the silver change they receive. It is very humiliating to be told that you have tendered bad money. So long as silver coins are stamped with twice their silver value the temptation to counterfeit them is great, as it pays enormously to do the coining without depreciating the metal at all.

Mr. F. D. Higby, who made a cast of Miss Ada Rehan in solid silver worth seventy thousand dollars, for the Chicago Exhibition, wants now to make a statue life-size of President McKinley in solid gold, whether in the same costume we do not know. The great golden statue of Nebuchadnezzar in the plain of Durh is not generally supposed to have been of solid gold. Those effigies of oriental despots which were cast in gold usually marked the decadence of a dynasty, and proved a successful bait to barbaric invasion. The effect to-day would only be to make the President and the nation ridiculous.

The Queen has again done a timely, graceful and probably effective thing in conveying her congratulations to President McKinley on his calm, judicious conduct during the late unfortunate complications with Spain. During her long reign she has seen and known enough of the horrors of war to make her desire to see it close in peace. The attitude of Britain thus broadly hinted at will make aggressive conduct on the part of Spain less likely, and on the other hand the feeling which actuates the Queen will be reciprocated by right-minded Americans, and her friendly and peace-making words cannot fail to have a soothing influence upon the irritated temper of the United States.

If a despot should treat his subjects as free Canadians treat themselves by selling them out by thousands, breaking up their happy homes and sending them

to the Klondike to perish through destitution and climatic extremes, how intolerable his rule would be. Canada's exiles of Siberia bid fair to surpass in numbers, if not in distresses, those of Russia, whose evil case has been the theme of sympathetic literature for a century or two. What are they all going to do? Only a small proportion of those who are going are in the least degree adapted to either prospecting or mining. Probably ten thousand have gone out to establish each grocery store that there is room for in Yukon. They have risked their all on this venture. If their fortunes are small and their lives young and buoyant it will prove an exhilarating experience. If they have something to lose and are too old to begin life again, should they live to return, it means ruin.

An insolvency law applicable to the whole Dominion will be found an extremely difficult piece of legislation. There are few business men who do not admit its necessity, but when they come down to details the trouble begins. The Mackenzie Government on tackling the question found how many and grave were the difficulties that had to be reconciled. No doubt the extreme commercial depression which existed at that time accentuated the difficulties more than would be the case at present, but every one knows how those who were loudest in demanding its enactment were the angriest in demanding its repeal. The late Judge Fournier, who, as Minister of Justice, carried the bill through parliament, invited, and was accorded, the assistance of all parties in perfecting the measure, yet it was not a success, and its subsequent repeal was universally concurred in.

The leasing of Yukon dredging rights by tender has resulted in eighty-four persons nominally, but, judging from family grouping, probably from ten to twenty, almost all Liberal party men, and almost none of them having ever seen Yukon or knowing anything about it, having secured eleven hundred miles of river bottom in that territory, to the exclusion of those who have undergone hardship to reach that territory, and who are its natural heirs. It is presumable that these rights have been acquired only to trade with and to take advantage of those who are able to use them. The principle of sale by public auction, which has worked so well in dealing with the Ontario timber limits, and which was recently so successfully adopted in connection with the Yukon timber limits, would surely have been better in dealing with those river bottoms. If it had been possible to dispose of these rights at a time when those who know something about their value might have had a chance at them, it would have better satisfied the disinterested public.

President McKinley has received answers that he might have expected from the several foreign governments he is reported to have sounded with reference to possible interference by the United States in the affairs of Cuba. Britain is sympathetic, France pro-Spanish, Germany and Austria coldly noncommittal. It was to be looked for that the big and successful republic should get cold comfort from the autocrats of Europe. She might once have looked for something different from France, a sister republic, and her traditional and much-lauded ally. The form of government was the fetish of the days of Lafayette; but a century has powerfully replaced it by the sentiment of race. France has no doubt her own reasons for not wanting to add Spain to her surrounding enemies, but the reason she has given for siding with her is that she is bound by race to stand behind Spain. She probably did not think what was the corollary of that attitude. There is probably nothing that either the autocrats or France would deprecate more than an Anglo-Saxon alliance; yet they could not take a straighter course to bring it about than by the attitude they have taken against the rescue of Cuba.

While all the world is in a state of ferment, and rumors of war come from every quarter, the news from Ireland represents that country as enjoying an unprecedented state of progress and prosperity. This is all the more remarkable and gratifying from the fact that this year is the centennial anniversary of the rebellion of 1798. That this happy condition of things is likely to continue is made reasonably certain by the almost unanimous approval given by the Irish representatives in the Imperial Parliament to Mr. Balfour's bill for extending to Ireland a system of local government necessarily differing somewhat from that existing in England, but quite as liberal and as broadly based upon the

will of the people, who are given full control of all municipal bodies and institutions. The history of Ireland for the past century has not been happy, but it is cheering to know that its close gives promise of a brighter future. The best sign of the times is to be seen in the absence of agitation and the attention the people are giving to the arts of thrift and industry.

The Newfoundland Government, which has an immense majority in the Assembly, has proposed an advanced tariff, reported to be highly 'protective.' The difficulty of reconciling the low revenue-tariff policy of Newfoundland with the high protective tariff policy of the Dominion was one of the great obstacles to the success of the negotiations between the governments some years ago for the entry of Newfoundland into the Dominion. Newfoundland wanted a good deal in the way of compensation for the surrender of the free trade policy which suited her circumstances. It is not probable, however, that the adoption of protection will render Newfoundland any more willing to enter confederation, as Newfoundland manufacturers will think they need to be protected against Canadian manufacturers as well as against others.

The Manitoba Assembly passed a resolution last session in favor of obtaining from eminent legal counsel an opinion as to whether the Provincial Legislature has or has not the power to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor within the province. It will be remembered that the decision of the Privy Council as to the jurisdiction respectively of the Dominion and Provincial legislatures was of such an indeterminate character that there was room for much difference of opinion among legal men as to its effect. The speech from the throne of the legislature announces that an opinion has been obtained and will be laid before the House. It is reported that the opinion obtained is from Mr. Edward Blake, and that it is 'an exposition or interpretation of that decision,' rather than an opinion as to the power which the legislature might prove to have were it to test the matter by the only method by which it can be finally determined, that of passing a prohibition law, which would of course be ultimately tested before the Privy Council.

The system continued by the Liberal Government, of handing over the patronage, that is, the distribution of minor offices and small public jobs, to the Liberal member or unsuccessful Liberal candidate of each constituency, is a thoroughly bad one. It was a Tammany method adopted in imitation of that most corrupt and corrupting system. According to Ottawa despatches to Conservative papers the system has given, and is giving, the Laurier Government a good deal of trouble, which proceeds, apparently, for the most part from the government supporters in this province. Of course, the object in giving Liberal members and rejected candidates the patronage is simply to place at their disposal the means of rewarding their local supporters and of bribing their opponents for future support. The political object is to make powerful political 'bosses' of the possible future candidates of the party, and of course to make it worth while for local men ambitious of influence and power to become government candidates. In offending these 'bosses' by refusing to place the patronage at their disposal, and by refusing to dismiss civil servants in order to enable the 'bosses' to reward their followers, the government will not make itself weaker in the opinion of right-thinking people. The whole system ought to be abolished, however, and the power of appointment placed in the hands of a civil service commission, which would simply dismiss and appoint civil servants as the interests of the service itself demanded.

The Australasian governments are reported to have agreed to contribute one-third of the cost of laying the British Pacific cable between Australia and New Zealand and Canada, leaving one-third to be paid by Canada, and one-third to be paid by Great Britain. It seems probable from this action that the proposed Australian and Cape Colony cable project has been abandoned for the time at least, as that has been the favorite with the Australians, partly on account of its economy and partly on account of West Australia's strong desire to have the Australian cable terminal within her jurisdiction. The British cable companies which control the present cable communications by the existing eastern cables with Australia offered to pay a large share of the cost of a new cable by way

of South Africa. Why should not the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company and the Atlantic cable companies, which will profit greatly by the British Pacific cable if it is laid, be called upon to contribute to it in some shape. Unless an agreement as to division of earnings is made with them before the cable is undertaken they will secure all the profits of the new business. The Pacific cable will not for years at least be a commercial success, but its prospective losses might well be lessened by a share of the profits upon the new business, which the Atlantic cable and the Canadian Pacific Telegraph and other companies will receive, without the expenditure of one cent by themselves if the Pacific cable is laid by the governments of the empire.

Archbishop Ireland is a thorough American. The recently reported interview with him, in which he spurns very indignantly the suggestion of some of the press that the Roman Catholics in the United States would side with Spain in a quarrel between the United States and that Catholic power, is quite in keeping with all his record. His name has long been a synonym for broad-mindedness and a tower of strength to every moral reform. A few years ago he took a stand in favor of common schools as opposed to the movement known as Cahenslyism, whose policy was to conserve the national prejudices and languages of the various Roman Catholic peoples in the United States. That foreign element led principally by German bishops, attempted to establish the teaching of their languages in the common schools of foreign sections, so as to prevent the children becoming Americanized and to perpetuate their old world affiliations. Archbishop Ireland resisted the movement. A long, bitter controversy ensued. It was carried to Rome, and there he obtained a decided victory in the decision of the Pope that European distinctions should not be perpetuated in America by Roman Catholics. This action and its success endeared the great prelate to American hearts, and indirectly had a good effect here in Canada. We can, therefore, accept the sentiments attributed to him as correct. However much the Pope may be supposed to love Spain on account of its faithfulness to the Church, he is too wise as a man, too diplomatic as a statesman, to take a stand one way or the other in such a dispute as that between the United States and Spain.

It is certainly good policy for Great Britain to stand by the United States in her championship of Cuba, and in assuming beneficent external responsibilities anywhere else that she may think proper, whether within or without the pale of the Monroe doctrine. The absence of foreign responsibility has made the United States narrow-minded and self-worshipping. Foreign responsibility is the destiny and native attribute of an Anglo-Saxon country. Foreign interests and responsibilities will not only make her more civil to all nations, but will make her Britain's friend and ally. Indeed, it is not certain whether a like generous rule would not hold good with regard to Russia, a country which resembles the United States only in being massive, isolated and self-contained, a country which can never be of one mind with Britain. The policy of Britain has been to lock Russia up at all points at which she might get to the open ocean. She has spent a good deal of energy, blood and treasure in this locking up process, perhaps only for harm. When Russia shall have secured the object of her ambition in having a port on an open sea, and when her mercantile marine shall have grown in keeping with the commercial development of her resources, she will then be in the position of having given hostages for good behavior. As her trade expands her love of peace will increase, and she will really become a member of the family of nations whose best interests will be enlisted on the side of industrial progress instead of warlike adventure and conquest.

If Spain cannot crush a rebellion of halfbreeds and negroes in the island of Cuba with all her power, resources and best generals, what chance has she in a war with the United States? Spain is both bankrupt and impotent in the estimation of all who know anything about her condition, but Spaniards are the very last to believe facts that are patent to all the world. It is hard for a great, proud people such as the people of Spain really are, to admit their own decadence and their incapacity to hold their place among the nations. With a language, a literature and a history that for

strength, beauty, wealth and heroism are unsurpassed in the annals of human history, it seems almost impossible that Spain should have fallen so low as she has. There is still hope for her if she will get rid of the spirit of Phillip the Second; not otherwise. A nation that for three hundred years systematically imprisoned, burned and banished its best and brightest intellects could hardly hope to win in the race of nations. Decrepit, poverty-stricken, if she should be so foolish as to rush into war with the young, virile giant republic of America, her defeat, if not swift, would be sure. In a regular battlefield her regiments would no doubt find themselves far more at home than in the jungle warfare of Cuba, and in such fighting, should a land war be any part of the conflict, her veterans would at first have an advantage over troops that have never smelt powder, but the advantage would not last, and would profit nothing. France and other European powers would prevent her annihilation, but the habit of modern conquerors imposing the costs of war on the defeated nation would leave Spain crippled and ruined. Perhaps, after all, some such catastrophe is a necessity for the rejuvenating of a lapsed and fallen nation.

Yellow Head Pass, through which the government has refused to grant a railway charter, is the pass that was chosen by Alexander Mackenzie for the Canadian Pacific Railway. Between it and Edmonton the country is rough, swampy, in parts heavily timbered and, in the neighborhood of the mountains, much cut up by rivers and creeks. The immediate ascent to the pass is not difficult, and the pass itself is little more than an open meadow. Jasper House, situated in this opening, is only thirty-three hundred feet above the sea. Yellow Head, or, as it is sometimes called, Leather Head, Pass has always been regarded as the most direct air line railway route to China. For several important reasons it was abandoned for the more southerly Kicking Horse Pass, through which the Canadian Pacific Railway was constructed. It was too northerly to suit the demands of the people of British Columbia; it was too circuitous for a commercial line that would have to compete with United States roads to existing Pacific points. Then there was the difficulty of carrying a railway through the Cascade, or coast, range of mountains. Nevertheless, as the country is now becoming opened up, it becomes of high importance as a way into the Cariboo district, the central region of British Columbia, and a possible northern outlet on the Pacific for the trade of the Saskatchewan. This pass seems to be at the sources of tributaries of most of the principal rivers of the Canadian North-West. On the eastern side its waters supply tributaries of the Athabasca, which finds its way by the Slave and Mackenzie rivers into the Arctic Ocean, and also a tributary of the Saskatchewan, whose waters reach Hudson's Bay through the Nelson river. On the west a small stream flowing from it joins the Columbia river, which empties into the Pacific north of Oregon, and the Fraser river, which has its rise in the pass, empties into the Strait of Georgia at Vancouver. The pass may be said to mark the southern limit of the Athabasca river district, with which the Peace river district is generally joined, forming a region which all explorers agree is one of the richest in America for farming, stock-raising or mining. A railway in that direction is already being urged as a necessity, and the refusal of the government to give the right of way at present may be understood as suggestive of a more comprehensive measure in contemplation.

THE LURID EAST.

A war by land and sea on the east coast of Asia between Great Britain and Japan on the one hand and France, Germany and Russia on the other would seem to people who take the European view of the strength of nations to be a very unequal struggle, and it probably seems to such observers that Great Britain's reported advances to the United States are with the purpose of seeking a reinforcement of material strength rather than moral aid in the struggle. The actual alliance of the United States with Great Britain and Japan would put an end to the possibility of war, and there would be nothing for Russia to do but to recede from her position and await the development of her resources in Siberia by the construction of the transcontinental railway for the seizure of Corea, Manchuria and Liau-Tong. What Great Britain is probably seeking from the United States is firm moral support at the court of Peking for the pol-

icy of protecting the integrity of the Chinese empire, and thus protecting the open foreign trade of China, in which the United States has a greater interest than any other nation with the exception of Great Britain and Japan. It seems probable that the United States will, in defence, of course, of her own interests, not at all because of her blood relationship with Great Britain, go that far at least. If a cordial offer of material aid would avert war, the nation that refuses it on a just issue must be held responsible for war if it occurs.

Britain will certainly avoid war if she can, but if she cannot she has in a war in which China and Corea are the stake nothing to fear as to the result. The united strength of Great Britain and Japan is sufficient to put them in possession in a struggle with Germany, France and Russia. Japan is the only power which could within a short enough time place a sufficient army in the field in either Corea or China. Japan has a standing army of half a million men, equipped, disciplined and commanded after the fashion of modern European armies, which within a week could be put into Corea, and probably into Sheng-King. It is doubtful whether French or German transports would ever reach China if sent out on such a dangerous expedition. Russia's forces in Siberia are comparatively small. The British and Japanese squadrons off the coast of China are more than a match in point of number and strength for those of Russia, France and Germany combined. It is more than probable that Germany would be found neutral when the time came for a declaration as to her policy, which has so far been in harmony with that of Great Britain rather than of Russia.

What gives Great Britain pause about going to war is not fear as to the upshot. She has, however, reached that point of civilization in which she can duly realize the horror of war and the wickedness of engaging in it when it is possible to keep out. She realizes, too, that she has far more to gain even in imperial rule by a peaceful than by a warlike policy. She has, moreover, a weak point in the very wealth of her commerce, which her neighbors on the Continent would like to have an opportunity to prey upon and to destroy with a view to obtaining a share of it. To protect that trade from incalculable injury might prove impossible. Great Britain's chief colonies would be quite able to protect themselves from invasion by any of the opposed powers, not to speak of subjugation. That her enemies, with few coaling stations, could interfere with the food supply of the United Kingdom, or even destroy for the time the commerce of her chief ocean routes, those between the United Kingdom and America, or between it and India and Australia or South Africa, is not probable. But the destruction of trade and commerce would be immense.

THE FORWARD POLICY.

Lord Roberts of Candahar in advocating the forward policy with respect to the north-western boundary of India naturally takes a soldier's view of the situation in India. He has the further advantage of a life-long experience of the people who inhabit the country lying between the frontiers of India and Russia. Whatever may be said as to the wisdom of the policy outlined by Lord Lansdowne, there can be no ignoring of the fact that Russian power has been slowly, constantly, almost irresistibly, pressing towards the line of British possessions, though we have heard of no encroachments upon the Russo-Afghan frontier determined by a Russo-British commission. It has the faculty also of absorbing the semi-barbarous tribes of Asia as its influence extends among them. Another feature of Russian policy is seen in the number and activity of its agents everywhere in advance of the forces continually lining up in the rear. It is not peculiar to Russia, however, as Great Britain has pursued it any time these two hundred years, and still pursues it in Africa, as well as in Asia. India is a rich prize often sought by northern barbarians. Indeed, its history is a record of successive waves of conquest which burst upon it through those same north-western passes wherein our soldiers have been lately trying conclusions with the Afridis. Early Aryans, Greeks, Scythians, Saracens and Moghuls successively swept down upon the rich peninsula with greater or less permanency of result, till the Portuguese and the French came up from the sea, to be finally driven out by the English, who have held it till now. If the Afghan and Afridi tribes could be brought permanently under British influence they would form the best possible barrier to Russian advance, but

they are so turbulent, intractable and subject to fanatical frenzies that it would seem wise rather to enlist their loyalty than to attempt to subdue them.

THE DRAGON FOR WALES.

The proposal of the Welsh members of parliament to charge the arms and flag of the United Kingdom with the emblems of Wales in addition to those of England, Ireland and Scotland, is natural and loyal.

For their totem the representatives of Wales claim the dragon. King Arthur, the great British king, is always represented in the legends as bearing the dragon as his emblem.

BOMBAY RIOTS. Renewed rioting in Bombay, arising from the efforts of the plague commissioners to stamp out disease among the natives, shows how irreconcilable eastern ideas are with western methods of dealing with matters sanitary.

A NORTH-WEST RAILWAY PROJECT.

The Stickeen and Teslin Railway is not the only railway enterprise which Mr. William Mackenzie has on hand at the present time, nor is it apparently regarded by him as the chief one.

Rainy River gold district, simply be a parallel to the Canadian Pacific. The Manitoba and South-Eastern was intended in part to develop the south-eastern corner of the Province of Manitoba.

SHOULD PAY TAXES.

A very important question is about to come to the front in regard to the terms on which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company holds its land grant. It will be remembered that the company's land grant was to be exempt from taxation, whether Dominion, provincial or municipal, for twenty years.

OVER-PRODUCTION OF CHEESE.

The farmers cannot be too insistently advised not to manufacture fodder cheese. The production of this inferior article depresses the market and depreciates the heavy make of full grass cheese.

and other countries is in a most healthy condition at relatively much higher prices than cheese, and it is an economic fact that the consumption of cheese does not increase in the same ratio with population as does butter.

THE SENATE'S BREACH OF HONOR.

The United States Senate, in seeking to saddle the right of navigation by Canadian vessels of the Stickeen river secured to us by the treaty of Washington, is beyond the shadow of doubt attempting an act of national bad faith.

IMPORTANT TO TRADE AND TRAVEL.

Among the papers contained in the lately issued report of the Marine Department for 1897 none is of more general interest or importance at the present time than those relating to the 'Survey of tides and currents in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and around the coast of the Maritime Provinces.'

judge, if you will take the scheme up vigorously and put it through at once as a government work. I believe you will have the hearty support of the Parliament of Canada, and the people of Canada.

Not only did Sir Charles Tupper declare in favor of the route, but he declared also in favor of the extension which was provided for by the Laurier Government in the contract :-

While feeling anxious to see an all-Canadian route open, and while feeling that this was as near to an all-Canadian route as we could obtain this season, I hold the government will be compelled to go a step further.

The Laurier Government, in planning to secure the construction of this route, has obviously aroused the opposition of the United States interests. The Stickeen-Teslin section of the railway may prove all that is immediately necessary if the United States observes its treaty obligations, and the construction of it should not be hindered by the mere partisan opposition and obstruction of a Canadian political party whose very leader has declared unreservedly in favor of the route.

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MR. MULLER DEAD.

London, March 10. — George Muller, the philanthropist, founder of the orphanage at Bristol, is dead. According to his own 'Narrative' of 'the Lord's dealings' with himself, he was born at Kroppenstaedt, near Halberstadt, Prussia, on Sept. 27, 1805.

ary data for such tables a number of specially selected points have been provided with self-recording tide gauges, from which, by means of observed local differences, the tides at any intermediate points may be calculated. It is thus important to ascertain the local differences by observations at as many harbors as possible, while the principal recording stations are maintained, the information thus once gained being of permanent value and serving as a basis for the calculation of local tides in future years.

MAY DREDGE FOR GOLD.

LIST OF PERMITS GRANTED IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST OUTSIDE OF YUKON.

Ottawa, March 9.—The following are the leases to dredge for gold in rivers in the North-West Territories, not including the Yukon district:—

Table with columns: Name of Grantee, Stream Affected, and Amount. Lists names like G. A. Drolet, H. D. Smith, Wm. H. Roughedge, etc., and amounts like \$25,000, \$50,000, etc.

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SCRAPS.

WHERE LIFE IS LONGEST.

More people over a hundred years old are found in mild climates than in the higher latitudes. According to the last census of the German empire, of a population of 53,000,000 only seventy-eight have passed the hundredth year. France, with a population of 40,000,000, has 213 centenarians. In England there are 146, Ireland 578, and in Scotland forty-six. Sweden has ten, and Norway twenty-three, Belgium five, Denmark two, Switzerland none. Spain, with a population of 18,000,000, has 401 persons over a hundred years of age. Of the 2,250,000 inhabitants of Serbia, 575 persons have passed the century mark. It is said that the oldest person living whose age has been proven is Bruno Cotrim, born in Africa, and now living in Rio de Janeiro. He is a hundred and fifty years old. A coachman in Moscow has lived a hundred and forty years.

SPIDERS FLOODED OUT.

The White House at Washington has been relieved of a plague of spiders. Early pedestrians in the vicinity of the executive mansion heard the booming and saw the movements of a fire-engine in the house grounds. The presumption was that firemen were engaged in putting out flames, but this was erroneous. For months some spiders—big, little, old and young—had been making their nests on the ceilings of the big portico in front of the White House. They had raised families and increased their population to such an extent that their webs practically covered a large portion of the outside of the building. They had laid in a large supply of winter provisions, consisting of flies, mosquitoes, and other insects, and were doubtless congratulating themselves on the cosy time they would have this winter. Expectation, however, was not realization. The firemen were called, and with their hose they poured sufficient water on the spiders to speedily kill them.

CURFEW LAWS IN CITIES.

Whatever theoretical objections may be urged against curfew laws, it must be admitted that the three hundred American towns and cities which have adopted them are, so far as is known, greatly pleased with their experiment. This adaptation of a feudal custom to the requirements of nineteenth century society may seem to be a step backward, but if its value be measured by the good accomplished, it deserves respectful consideration, none the less.

The modern curfew law, however, is made to apply only to children instead of to the whole community, like its ancient namesake. It is simply an ordinance requiring all children under a certain age, usually fixed at fifteen years, to be at their homes at the hour of nine p.m. in summer and eight o'clock in winter, unless accompanied by parents or otherwise excepted for good reasons.

The object of such a regulation is obvious. It is intended to save children and youth from the evil influences of the streets at night, one of the most prolific sources of youthful depravity and crime which exist.

The objections to a curfew law have been that it would be repugnant to the idea of personal rights, assuming it a duty that belongs to the parent alone. It has also been contended that the existence of such a law would be difficult because of its unpopularity. But practice, which is a better teacher than theory, has not confirmed these objections.

The city of Lincoln, Nebraska, has been under a curfew law for about two years, and Mayor Graham says: 'The results of the ordinance in reducing crime were a complete surprise. There has been a decided improvement, socially and morally, of the youth, and a pecuniary saving from the falling off in the number of arrests. This seems to be the strictly proper way of reducing crime among the youths of the cities of the country.'

The Chief of Police of Omaha says: 'We have had no occasion to make any arrests under its provision since it has been in force. When nine o'clock comes the children make it a point to go home. It is now an easy matter for parents to enforce home rules.'

Mayor MacVicar, of Des Moines, writes: 'We consider the curfew ordinance a very wise law, and wonder now how we ever got along without such regulating ordinance. The signal is respected by all classes.'

The curfew law seems to have been tried only in western cities so far, such as Omaha, Denver, Kansas City and Leavenworth, but if the trial continues to prove satisfactory, eastern cities will be inclined to follow their western sisters. The evidence certainly affirms the value of the institution.—Detroit 'Free Press.'

IT MADE A ROW.

A gifted lady some time ago was on the staff of a paper devoted to society news. Every week her copy went to the editor beautifully written and faultless, from a printer's point of view; but any suggestion she wanted to make, she ran along with the article in the following fashion: 'Mr. and Mrs. Brown-Smyth gave on Monday an elegant dinner of fourteen covers. (For goodness sake spell her name Smy—last week it went in Smi, and she was fearfully cross about it.) Mrs. Indigo Blueblood has sent out cards for a ball, at which she will introduce into society her lovely daughter. (This is all right, this Mrs. Blueblood has some sense, and doesn't in the least mind seeing her name in print. It's the other Mrs. Blueblood we had the fuss with.) Mrs. De Parkins contemplates a visit to Paris early in the spring. (Don't stick her down at the tail end of the column



THE INDIAN FRONTIER RISING--CURSING THE INFIDEL.

—'Illustrated London News.'

If the Mad Mullah whose freaks have caused so much embarrassment to the British and Indian governments, is not yet at the end of his tether, he at all events is not far from the end. Such mistakes as were made in the handling of the Anglo-Indian forces in the Tirah expedition are not likely to be made a second time, as, no doubt, the Afridis will find out. All doubts as to the cause of the recent risings are now set at rest, as the rebellion has been proved to have risen mainly from fanaticism pure and simple, and possibly egged on by agents of foreign powers inimical to Great Britain.

whatever you do, I want to please her somehow, because last week she went in as one of the "many others".

The editor was away, and the sub-editor was so very busy he hadn't time to read the proof of this, and it went in the paper in full, exactly as she had written it!

REASON FOR THE COLD LOOKS.

Some years ago, while the 4th Fusiliers were stationed at Gibraltar, the general issued an order that after sundown forage caps should be worn instead of helmets. One day the officer commanding a certain guard gave out that any man disregarding this order should be severely dealt with. About half an hour later the general happened to be passing by, and the guard was accordingly turned out. After saluting he noticed the general give a cold, stiff look as he went on. He turned round, and to his dismay, saw one of his smartest men in a helmet. He dismissed the guard, had this man brought up before him, and gave him a severe reprimand. Then, going to his room, he went up to his looking-glass, and, to his horror and dismay, saw that he had on his own helmet.

LITERARY PETISHES.

Charles Dickens had a curious caprice. He professed he could not write with ease and pleasure unless certain quaint little bronzes were upon his desk. When they were there the shuttles in the wonderful web of fiction flew with magical rapidity. He needed three things—blue ink, quill pens, and his fetishes.

A lady who has visited the Norwegian dramatist, Henrik Ibsen, at home, has

informed the world, that in precisely the same fashion he uses a queer collection of copper animals. They crowd upon his table—grotesque cats and rabbits and other bits of clever modelling. Ibsen finds in their companionship a help and spur, and he is emphatic in saying that if they vanished he should produce no plays.

Jules Michelet, the French historian, a tremendous toiler through a long lifetime, had a strange love for the coarse boxes in which he kept his papers. He preserved them with him unchanged in his study for forty years. However damaged and begrimed they might become and this was inevitable, he would not have them changed. Probably their presence seemed to assist his flow of ideas. He was equally faithful to an old dilapidated table-cover. Holes and inkstains were not detrimental to its value in Michelet's eyes.

In the case of Haydn, the composer, a ring was the fetish. If he had it upon his finger he could think brilliantly; if he missed it, all his skill seemed gone. He often declared that without this trinket he was curiously dull. He might sit down to an instrument, but all creative power, he would find, had departed from him.

SKILFUL WINDOW DRESSING.

A window in one of the fashionable streets of Paris took over four weeks to dress. It represented one of the loveliest parts of Killarney, and photographs of the spot were exhibited to reveal how closely the picture was imitated. When it is recorded that the whole scene was reproduced in silk—with the exception of the foliage, real plants being used—

one may judge of the beauty and ingenuity of the work.

Soft fabrics of diaphanous lilac limited far-off mountains, pearly grey shadows nestling in the hollows; rich brocade satins and silks of brown, grey and green were fixed to portray rocks and dells, water-color touches—ruining the material for sale purposes, but enhancing its value as a trade decoration—giving tone and zest to the pretty picture. Of course, only first-class establishments can afford to thus minister to the artistic powers of a dresser; the silken picture referred to being disposed of its charms in less than a fortnight, though its beauty was deemed worthy of reproduction by more than one knight of the camera.

One of the most beautiful windows embraced artistic and mechanical skill, and occupied no less than six weeks to prepare. It was a facsimile of the great wheel at Earl's Court, and built of satin-covered strips of crinoline steel. The cars were made entirely of satin and silk handkerchiefs, folded, serviette-fashion, into box-like receptacles, and suspended to the rim by means of silken strands. The wheel revolved slowly by a simple mechanical process. Fairy arrangements of lights, hidden behind draperies of plush, rendered the spectacle particularly pleasing. Hundreds of people crowded to see this novelty in window-dressing, its attractive powers remaining strong for several weeks.

A lady artist occupied fourteen days in dressing a fancy goods window in imitation of a map of Europe. Different continents were strikingly illustrated by different hues; all sorts of small articles, from handkerchiefs, satchets, gloves, to

boxes of perfume and photographs, being pressed into service—the whole being mounted behind a huge sheet of plate-glass situated some little distance from the window proper, so that the effect was excellent, whether viewed from sidewalk or the opposite street. Rivers and seas were left uncopied, the pale, green-tinted glass realistically marking these.

A celebrated firm of jam manufacturers placed their huge show window at the disposal of a novelty dresser, and willingly granted him the three weeks required to build up a triumphal arch of jam and pickle jars. These, with their varied contents presented a pretty display of color and transparency.

ALL IN A MINUTE.

A keen eye and a stroke of luck recently converted Mr. T. C. Bassett, a mining expert, from a poor man to be master of millions. Mr. Bassett, who is attached as expert to a mining corporation in South America, was on a short visit to relatives in California, when it occurred to him that he might utilize some of his time in prospecting for gold. His wanderings took him in the direction of the famous Death Valley, where one day he mounted a small cone-shaped hill in order to get a better view of the surrounding country.

He was about to descend the hill to continue his tramp, when a patch of blue at his feet arrested his attention. Mr. Bassett's heart began to beat violently, for his trained eye recognized in the patch the 'blue float,' which is a sure indication of the presence of turquoise in the soil. It is, in fact, nothing less than a mixture of quartz and turquoise fused

at a high temperature by volcanic heat. Mr. Bassett lost no time in 'locating a claim,' and was soon hard at work with pick and shovel. His most sanguine expectations were more than realized, for at a depth of six feet he found the 'boxite vein,' which was thickly studded with beautiful stones. The deeper he dug the more magnificent were the gems, and within a fortnight he was able to return to San Francisco with no less than seventy pounds of the most brilliant and flawless turquoises.

NOW AND THEN.

(By John Mervin Hull.)

GRANDSON.

(Allegro accelerando.)

Now I wonder, excuse my impertinent tongue,
How you ever went anywhere when you were young;
For you couldn't recline in a plush-covered chair
And be rapidly carried with ease anywhere
While the train hurried on over mountain and dale
To the trumpet of steam and the drum of the rail;
And you couldn't sit down on a trolley-car seat
And be jiggled and jerked through the length of the street;
And the glorious wheel, like a bird on the wing—
You had not even heard of the wonderful thing.
So I often have wondered, and wished I could know,
If you ever went anywhere, how did you go?

GRANDFATHER.

(Moderato morando.)

Well, boy, I know
Old times were slow.
One trip this way,
Mid-week market day;
Go out, catch Bill,
Warm side of East Hill;
Hitch up. Take time.
Load up; Cheese, prime;
Eggs, fresh; butter, sweet
All packed, clean, neat.
Get in, sit square,
John, here; Ruth, there!
Good-by; huddup, Bill!
Long road, up-hill;
One hour, three miles;
John speaks, Ruth smiles
Fresh breeze, pure air,
No coal smoke there.
Grass, green; mountain, high;
Cool brook runs by.
Road now runs down,
By and by reach town;
Sell produce; buy rice,
Tea, dress, nails, spice.
Start home, sun low,
Old Bill better go.
Cows milked, stars peep,
Soft bed, sweet sleep.
Slow times—but then,
Good women, strong men
—'Independent.'

FOUR HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE.

Henry Tanner, recently deceased, was endowed with more hearts than any other man ever heard of. As he would jocularly remark, he had 'Four hearts that beat as one.' His case was pronounced by doctors the most remarkable in medical history. The three redundant hearts were in reality aneurisms which had formed in the aorta, and had in process of time grown to the same size and consistency as the heart to which they were attached, and with the beatings of which they 'kept time.' This plurality of hearts might at any time have suddenly ended Tanner's life by the bursting of one of the aneurisms. As is so often the case, however, the man died, not of the disease which threatened him, but of one altogether different.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

If your children are well but not robust, they need Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil.

We are constantly in receipt of reports from parents who give their children the emulsion every fall for a month or two. It keeps them well and strong all winter. It prevents their taking cold.

Your doctor will confirm this.

The oil combined with the hypophosphites is a splendid food tonic.

50c and \$1.00; all druggists. 613 SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS
EPPS'S
GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
COCOA
BREAKFAST AND SUPPER.

THE STICKEEN ROUTE.

We give to-day reproductions of a number of photographs illustrative of the Stickeen-Teslin route to the Yukon district. The photographs were taken by Mr. W. T. Jennings, the eminent civil engineer, during his exploration of the route. The views given illustrate a number of features of the route. Several of them show the Stickeen River, and a number of Mr. Jennings's observation on this water-way are worth quoting. He says:—

'The main stream and its upper feeders, the Tansilla, Tooya and Tabltan, gradually converge, and eventually unite in one grand watercourse within a distance of sixteen miles, and from ten to twenty-six miles above Telegraph Creek, which is at the extreme head of steamboat navigation and distant from the sea (Fort Wrangell, Alaska) about a hundred and fifty miles. The feeders (excepting the Tooya and Main river) run as a rule in deep and more or less contracted val-

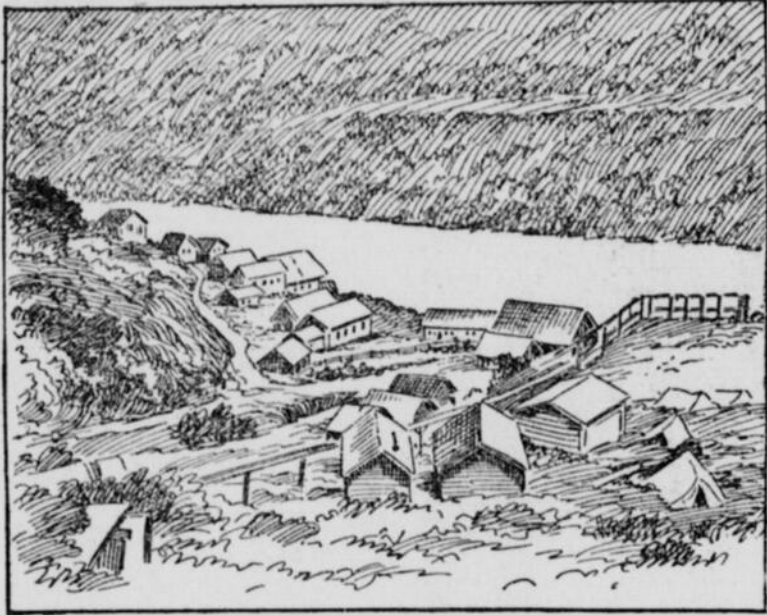
here. The views given of these rapids and of the canon above shows how impassable the river becomes at this point. The picture of Little Canon shows the nature of the river there. Shakes Creek is a point below Little Canon, which Mr. Jennings describes as affording a good site for a landing and crossing place.

KLONDIKE FOR SPORTSMEN.

DUCKS AND GEESE SAID TO SWARM BY THE MILLION.

(St. Louis 'Republic.')

According to Dr. W. V. Kingsbury, Alaska is a veritable Klondike for the sportsman. Ducks and geese swarm there by the millions. The rivers and lakes are black with them in the spring and fall. Dr. Kingsbury spent several years in Alaska with the United States Surveying Commission which fixed the boundary of the territory. During that



Lake Teslin Railway—Telegraph Creek, Stickeen River.

(From Photos by Mr. Wm. J. Jennings.)

leys, with occasional canyon walls, and generally steep lower slopes, while high, undulating and mountainous country forms the surroundings. From Telegraph Creek southward for some thirty miles, or to the inland border of the coast range, high gravel terraces or 'benches' of a fairly regular level and outline are noticeable, especially on the east side of the valley, while near the water low benches are of more frequent occurrence, greater extent and fewer rocky projections on the river sides. He describes the lower reaches of the rivers as abounding in bottom lands, frequently divided by sloughs or by channels cut during freshets, the Klutchman and Little Canyons being almost exceptional points, where there is only one channel, confined between rugged but receding rock walls, respectively three hundred to four hundred feet apart and one-third of a mile in length at the former and a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet apart for three fifths of a mile at the latter. In both cases the direction of the river between the rocky shores is straight. Below the Little Canyon and to the sea flat lands increase in extent, and the by-channels in number and volume.'

Discussing navigability of the stream, Mr. Jennings says: 'The Stickeen river is usually navigable for powerful steamboats of suitable design to Glenora or Telegraph Creek, a distance of a hundred and fifty miles, well on in October, dependent, of course, on the openness of the season and the amount of rain and snowfall. Its width varies from half a mile on the

time he experienced some remarkable encounters with ducks and geese.

'Yes, sir; Alaska is the greatest country for ducks and geese in the world,' said Dr. Kingsbury. 'Every person who goes to Alaska should be provided with a good tenbore shotgun. Enough ducks can be killed in the spring to last until the fall. In the fall another supply can be laid in to tide over the winter months.'

'Why, I have seen ducks so thick overhead that the sun would be obscured for thirty minutes. During the second year we were in Alaska the ducks made so much noise along the Yukon that we could not sleep. We could not frighten them away from near our camp on the bank of the river, and concluded to lay in a big supply of duck meat for the coming winter. Besides, our meat supply had grown very scarce, and we were in actual need of fresh food.'

'There were ten of us, with good shotguns and plenty of ammunition. Well, the way we slaughtered the ducks and geese was a caution. We had duck for breakfast, goose for dinner, and duck for supper. The next day we ate goose for breakfast, duck for dinner, and goose for supper. Talk about eating thirty quails in thirty days! That feat isn't in it with the feat of eating duck and geese three times a day for six months. So, when it comes to eating, don't say duck to me. I have had enough duck and goose to last me a lifetime. I have eaten all varieties and species of the bird. Duck hash, duck soup, duck salted, duck in every conceivable way, duck

were knocked down, but, recovering their feet, a scuffle ensued. They shouted for help, and at length two or three men came up, attracted by their cries. Their assailants, seeing this, took to their heels, but the man in civil dress before making off inflicted upon Mr. Greenhalgh the stab in the abdomen which ultimately proved fatal, death taking place on Dec. 27. Mr. Greenhalgh had travelled in all parts of the world, had lived with savages, and remarked that it seemed hard to have to die from a wound given in a wide street of one of the great cities of Europe. The attack upon him was utterly unprovoked and unexpected, and can only be accounted for as an act of wanton devilry.'

of it is gospel truth. There is L. Edwards, who has been there, and will confirm what I say about the numbers and the facility with which they are killed.' Mr. Edwards confirmed the story as far as the great quantity of game is concerned, but, not having been on the expedition, was unable to testify further.

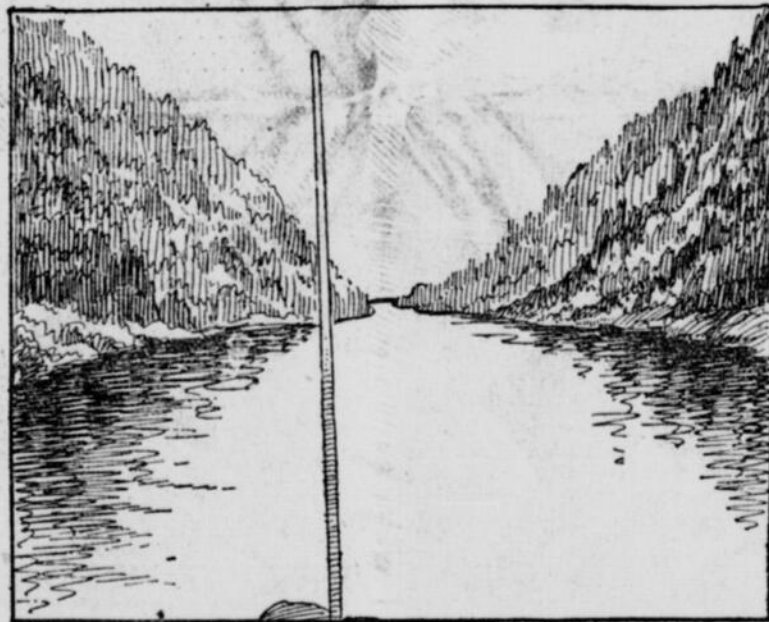
'Why, that is nothing,' continued Kingsbury; 'we had only hunted a short while. If we had gone into it in dead earnest we could have bagged as many more. But what was the use of wasting ammunition? We killed too many as it was, and got very sick of the salted meat before we were through with it.'

'Take the Indians, for instance. They lay in a big supply of duck and goose meat every fall. They generally prefer the geese, because they are larger and can be preserved better. They hunt geese with clubs and manage to kill hundreds in one night. This is the way they go about it. The geese generally land on sandbars at night. Two Indians will watch a certain sandbar until it is pretty well covered with game. Then they pull out from the bank in their canoes. One lands at the head of the island and the other at the foot. When each has time to effect a landing and tie his boat, the man at the head of the island gives a signal and both start in beating the geese with their clubs. The geese are usually sleepy, weary, and when they are disturbed suddenly lose their heads. Before they can clear the island hundreds have fallen victims to the clubs. At dawn the island appears to be full of dead geese. On one occasion over 500 geese were bagged by two Indians on an island in one night.'

'There is little use for a rifle in Alaska, but a good gun will come in very handy.'

THE MURDER OF MR. GREENHALGH.

Recently published details of the fatal assault committed in the streets of Barcelona upon the English barrister Mr. Greenhalgh are of direct interest to all persons thinking of visiting that city. Mr. Greenhalgh was staying there for a few days on his way from London to Tangiers, where he purposed spending the winter. On the evening of Dec. 14 he, accompanied by his servant, was taking a short stroll before going to bed. After walking up the Rambla—the finest street in Barcelona—they passed the university, and were returning by a new boulevard, when they were attacked by five men, four of whom were in the uniform of the levies waiting to be forwarded to Cuba, and one in civil dress. Both Mr. Greenhalgh and his servant



Lake Teslin Railway—Little Canyon, Stickeen River, Looking Up.

were knocked down, but, recovering their feet, a scuffle ensued. They shouted for help, and at length two or three men came up, attracted by their cries. Their assailants, seeing this, took to their heels, but the man in civil dress before making off inflicted upon Mr. Greenhalgh the stab in the abdomen which ultimately proved fatal, death taking place on Dec. 27. Mr. Greenhalgh had travelled in all parts of the world, had lived with savages, and remarked that it seemed hard to have to die from a wound given in a wide street of one of the great cities of Europe. The attack upon him was utterly unprovoked and unexpected, and can only be accounted for as an act of wanton devilry.'

DRIVING COYOTES TO MARKET.

Another curious circumstance was noticed by the officers of two counties adjoining in central Kansas last winter. The officers of one were paying out money every day for wolf scalps, while the others seldom had any demands for the reward. Each of the hunters was compelled to swear that he had killed the wolf inside the boundaries of the county where the scalp was presented, and there was no reason for doubting the truth of the testimony. But what could be the reason of the disparity in the claims? One day a settler's son was questioned: 'Where did you kill this wolf?' 'Down near the edge of the county.' 'Are coyotes very thick there?' 'Well, rather, though not so thick as they are farther south.' 'Over in the other county?' 'Yes, there are more there.' 'But they do not kill any there. Why is it?' 'The other county only pays one dollar for scalps and this pays two dollars. So we drive them over the line before we shoot them.'

The county officers at once readjusted the scale of rewards.—Chicago 'Times-Herald.'

CRAIGELLACHIE!

LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL'S REMINISCENCES.

At the annual dinner of the Aberdeen University Club of Manchester, held in the latter city on Friday, Feb. 11, the enthusiasm was unbounded when Dr. Sinclair arose to propose the health of the guest of the evening, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

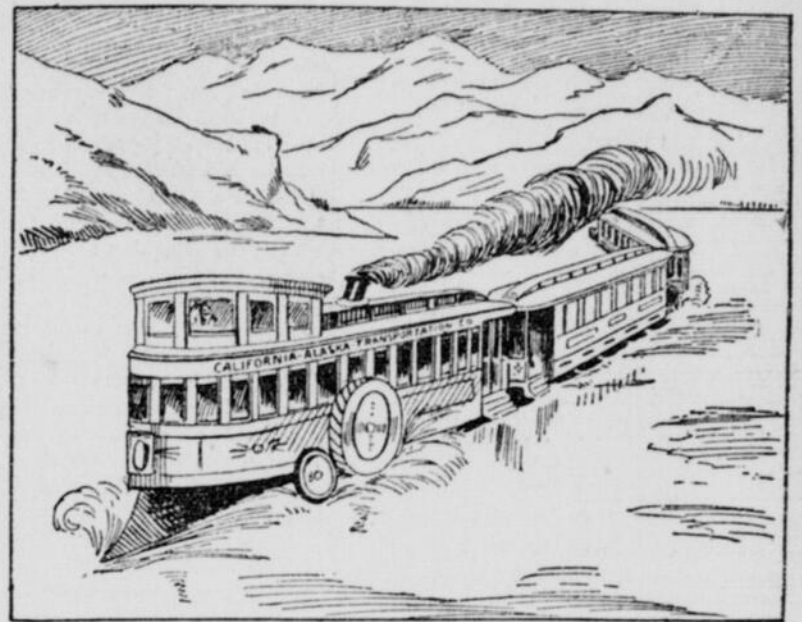
Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who was received with much cheering, said he regarded it as a privilege and an honor to be with them that night. He went back in memory many more years than any one in that room. He could go sixty years in his knowledge of what Aberdeen University did. There were two universities at that time—old King's and Mariachal, now united in one. He had not himself the advantage of the teaching of the Aberdeen University, but he knew much of the men the university had turned out. Many of them, as the president had said, possessed very little of this world's goods. If they had ten pounds for the whole session they thought they were rich, and one half of that had to serve for some. It had been said that Aberdeen University could not compare with some of the southern seats of learning, but he himself doubted very much whether it had not in its way done as much good for its graduates and for humanity as any one of the other universities. (Cheers.) It began by teaching them frugality; and it made them feel, on going out into the world, that in them the reputation and character of the old university was at stake. The students went out not only to England but to the country of which he had been a citizen for about sixty years, and he could say for those of them he had met out there that they did credit to their Alma Mater. The system of university education in Canada, he might say, was based more on that of the Scottish than on that of the English universities. He had the honor of being connected with one of the universities of Canada—the McGill—of which most unworthily he was the chancellor. They had at the head of that university for many years a man who was recognized not only as a teacher but as a man with a foremost place in science—he referred to Sir William Dawson. (Cheers.) They had also one who had somewhat recently gone from Dundee, Principal Peterson, who was doing

before the world in connection with British Columbia, Western Ontario, and the Klondike goldfields. Many of those who had passed through Aberdeen University would no doubt go out there; and, thanks to their having been brought up on oatmeal, they would be able to withstand the hardships and to give a good account of themselves. Should occasion require—God forbid that it ever should be so—that help should be required by the Mother Country, the Canadians would not have to be asked to come to her assistance. They would come forward of their own accord. (Cheers.) One word in conclusion of a personal character. That was his first visit to Manchester, but very early in life he was within an ace of coming from Canada to settle in Manchester. There were men in Manchester at that time whose fame had gone throughout all the world through a great author—he meant the Cheryble Brothers. His father and they were first cousins, and they invited his father to send his son from Canada to Manchester. As it happened, fate decided otherwise, and so he had grown up in

Canada, and with a love and affection for Canada; but, at the same time, he had lost not one whit of his great love for his mother country, Scotland. (Cheers.)

AMERICAN GIRL'S NEW ACCENT.

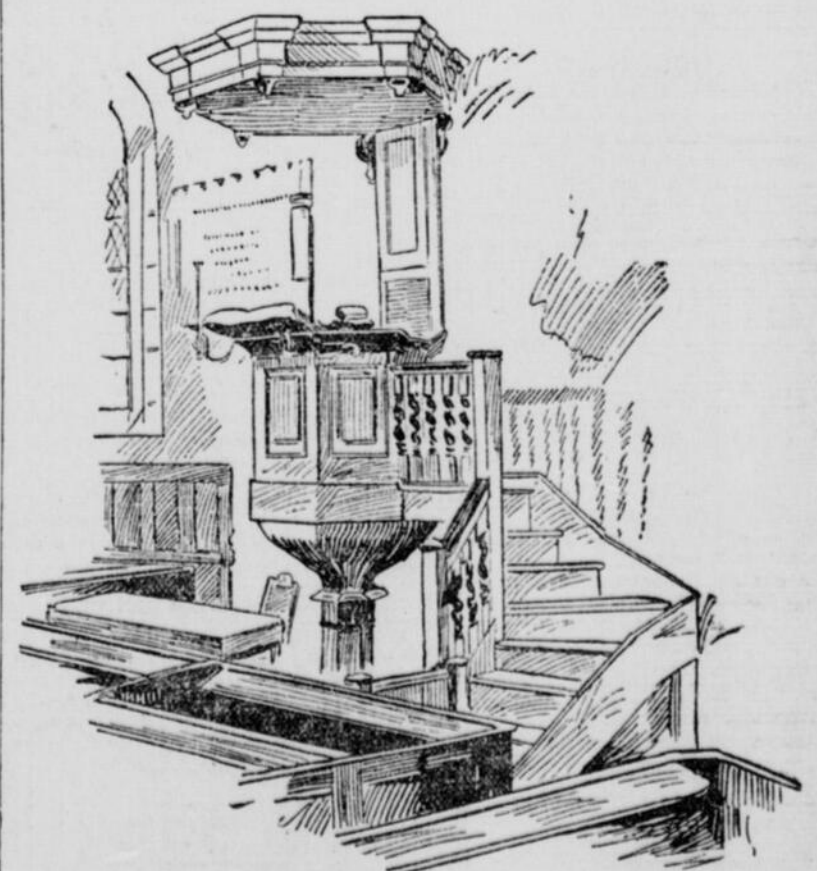
The fashionable accent is another important matter to be considered by the maid who desires to seem one of the society elect. She must avoid a lisp unless she wishes to brand herself a half century behind the times. The broad 'a' of the Anglomaniac has also seen its best days. The Southern drawl, with its apparent indifference to the existence of the average final syllable, is threadbare. To be up to date from a vocal point of view it is necessary to cultivate a soft, low voice, an enunciation so distinct that occasionally you convey the impression that the capital letter is at the end of the word, and a certain vivacity of utterance that, throughout Europe, is associated with the modern American girl.—Demorest's Magazine.



ICE ENGINE FOR THE KLONDIKE.

One of the most curious of the many ideas with which the Klondike has inspired inventive genius is the ice locomotive and train designed by J. K. Mulkey, of Pasadena, Cal. Mr. Mulkey believes his plan to be entirely feasible—so much so, in fact, that he is trying to get a patent. Mr. Mulkey says:— 'The original plans contemplated a complete palace car equipment, but the scarcity of provisions at Dawson proves that freight and not passenger trains are most needed. My full-size locomotive is designed to be forty-six feet long and ten feet wide, constructed as shown in the illustration. This engine alone would be capable of carrying quite a number of passengers and several tons of freight. My idea now is to build only one or two small locomotives, twenty-six feet long and nine feet wide, purely to demonstrate the system; and as the summer is very short we can build as many cars as may be needed for the following winter and have them ready for the closing of the river.'

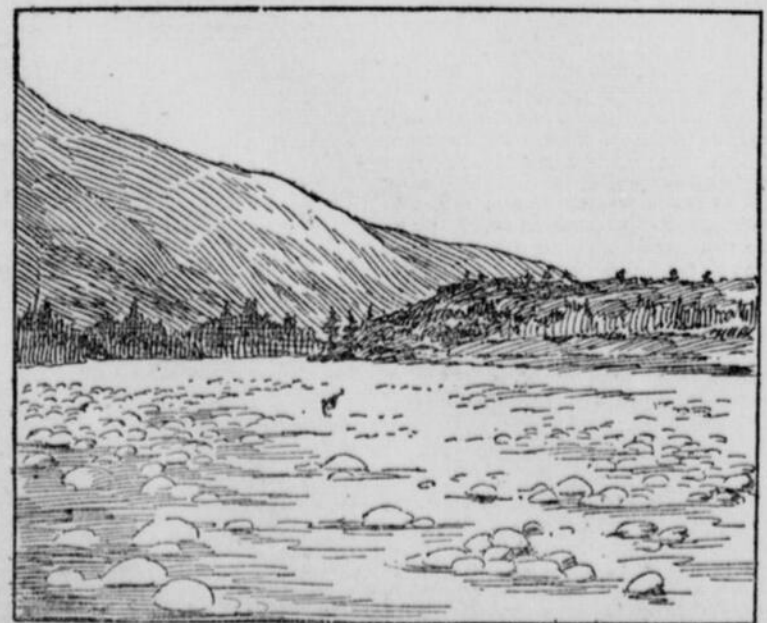
'The small engines are very powerful, and by operating a winch can draw themselves up any grade less than ninety degrees. They will be fast, and they will run on frozen ground as well as ice. The power will be gasoline, and the engines will be of special design, with triplex cylinders. The cylinders may be used either separately or together. 'As a master and owner of steamboats, having had experience with the various powers in use, I cannot see any reason why these cars cannot be placed in general use on all frozen waterways or frozen soil, where the surface will admit of the use of any kind of sled. I don't wish to be classed as a visionary or crank (although most inventors are), but in referring to the north pole proposition I am firmly of the opinion that it can be reached more readily by this means than by any other—not only be reached, but a safe return made.'



MATTHEW HENRY'S PULPIT AT CHESTER.

To Presbyterians particularly, and, indeed, to all religious denominations, the name of Matthew Henry is an honored and revered one. During his lifetime he preached as no other man dared preach in those somewhat dark times; and the pulpit in which he delivered his wonderful sermons is eminently worthy of a place in this series. The pulpit is still at Chester, in the building which Matthew Henry used as his church. There is nothing very remarkable about the decoration of the pulpit, which is of a simple, sturdy kind, and will last for many years longer. Matthew Henry first used it when he began to preach in the old cathedral city

in the year 1700; so that it has been in almost constant use for nearly two centuries. The chapel is remarkable for one thing. It shows that even in those days Christian men and women could not agree on all points of doctrine, for there is a partition in one of the galleries used for separating two factions of the church. The front of Matthew Henry's chapel has been renewed, but the main walls and staircase to the gallery are still intact. It was in this building that the great preacher compiled a portion of the Commentary on the bible which is famous all over the world.—'Sunday Companion.'



Lake Teslin Railway—Stickeen River, Glenora Rapids, Looking Up.

lower river to five hundred feet above. The depth is generally good, and the channel is remarkably free from snags, sunken rocks or boulders, but at Little and Klutchman Canons, respectively ninety-six and a hundred miles from the sea, during high-water periods when many drift trees are running, it is with considerable risk that the passage through these contracted reaches is made, and delays are common, and driftwood is liable to become foul of the rudders or wheels.'

Telegraph Creek is at the head of navigation, the Glenora Rapids occurring

at all ages, duck till you couldn't rest was our lot that winter. And the most disagreeable part of it was that the birds were all fishy.'

'How many did you kill?' asked the reporter.

Dr. Kingsbury turned to a diary which he kept during the trip. Presently he looked up, and in the most matter-of-fact manner said:

'Two thousand five hundred and forty-nine ducks; four hundred and eighty-seven geese.'

'Wait; don't rush off like that,' said Dr. Kingsbury. 'It's true. Every word

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEEDS



Special offer to 'Witness' Subscribers for the...

FARM GARDEN COLLECTION. KITCHEN GARDEN COLLECTION. FLOWER GARDEN COLLECTION.

The publishers of the 'Witness' have completed arrangements with one of the oldest and best seed houses in the Dominion to supply the 'Witness' Collection of Seeds for 1898.

The seeds have been carefully selected as most suitable for all parts of the Dominion and comprise the new and improved varieties of flowers and vegetables.

No packages of seeds can be exchanged from one collection to another.

HOW TO SECURE THE SEEDS FREE.

Send a list of eight subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' for the remainder of 1898 at seventy cents each, and secure offer No. 1, the Farm Garden Collection, free, the value of which is \$1.75.

Send ten subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at seventy cents each and secure offer No. 2, a subscriber renewing for the 'Weekly Witness' and sending a new name along with \$2.00 will secure the Farm Garden Collection free.

A list of five subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' for the remainder of 1898 at seventy cents each, the sender will receive free offer No. 2, the Kitchen Garden Collection.

Send four subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at seventy cents each for the remainder of 1898 and secure the Flower Garden Collection of Seeds free, the value of which is \$1.25.

Offer No. 1.

The Farm Garden Collection.

\$1.50 will secure this collection of seeds post-paid, and the Weekly 'Witness' to December 31st, 1898.

- Beans, Mammoth Wax or Butter05
Beans, Wardwell's Kidney Wax05
Beet, extra early Intermediate05
Cabbage, first and best10
Cabbage, Premium flat Dutch05
Carrot, early horn05
Carrot, half long Scarlet Nantes05
Cucumber, Imp'd, long green05
Corn, sweet, early market10
Corn, sweet, evergreen05
Lettuce, Nonpareil05
Muskmelon, earliest of all10
Nasturtium, dwarf05
Onion, selected yellow Danvers05
Onion, Silverkin, pickling10
Peas, new Queen10
Parsnip, New Intermediate05
Radicchio, Triple Curled05
Radish, Olive Gem, white tipped05
Radish, half long Scarlet05
Pepper, long Red05
Spinach, long standing05
Squash, Hubbard Winter05
Squash, Vegetable Marrow05
Tomato, New Canada10
Turnip, Early White Stone05
Turnip, Purple Top, Swede05
Sage05
Summer Savory05
Total \$1.75

In addition to above, an excellent novelty will be included free, consisting of a packet of New Giant Chilean Salpiglossis, price, twenty cents.

The Farm Garden Collection to 'Witness' Subscribers, post-paid, 75c.

Offer No. 2.

The Kitchen Garden Collection.

\$1.20 will secure this collection of seeds post-paid, and the Weekly 'Witness' to December 31st, 1898.

- Beans, Mammoth Red German Wax05
Beet, extra early Intermediate05
Cabbage, first and best10
Carrot, half long Scarlet Nantes05
Cucumber, improved long green05
Corn, sweet, early market10
Lettuce, Nonpareil05
Muskmelon, earliest of all10
Onion, selected, Yellow Danvers05
Parsnip, New Intermediate05
Parsley, triple curled05
Peas, new Queen10
Radish, Olive Gem, white tipped05
Squash, Hubbard Winter05
Squash, New Canada10
Turnip, early stone05
Total \$1.10

In addition to above, an excellent novelty will be included free, consisting of a package of New Giant Chilean Salpiglossis, price, twenty cents.

The Kitchen Garden Collection to 'Witness' Subscribers, post-paid, 45c.

Offer No. 3.

The Flower Garden Collection.

\$1.25 will secure this collection of seeds post-paid, and the Weekly 'Witness' to December 31st, 1898.

- Aster, giant flowering, mixed colors15
Sweet Mignonette05
Pinks, new giant flowering, mixed10
Zinnia, mammoth double, all colors10
Nasturtium, tall, mixed05
Portulaca05
Candytuft, all colors05
Morning Glory05
Pinks, Double, China05
Halsam, Improved double mixed10
Marvel of Peru05
Verbena, mammoth flowering10
Stocks, large flowering, ten weeks10
Sweet Peas, the finest selection10
Phlox Drummond, all colors05
Petunia, finest, all colors and shades10
Total \$1.25

In addition to above, an excellent novelty will be included free, consisting of a package of New Giant Chilean Salpiglossis, price, 20c.

The Flower Garden Collection to 'Witness' Subscribers, post-paid, 40c.

ADDRESS

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

[We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class, and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.]

DORSET SHEEP.

A recent number of the 'American Agriculturist,' contains on its first page an engraving of a group of Dorset lambs dropped during the months of November and December. The photograph from which the engraving was made was taken on Christmas Day, and the accompanying article is from the pen of Charles I. Allen, a Connecticut sheep-farmer, who has probably had more experience with this breed of sheep than anyone else in the United States. I think very little is known of the Dorsets by Canadian farmers in general. The few specimens that have been shown at the Toronto Industrial and Western Fairs have been objects of curiosity from the fact that, unlike most sheep, they have horns, but their qualities are not generally known, and they have been but little advertised. Mr. Allen's is the best account of them I have seen anywhere in print, and I will endeavor to give the gist of it. The engraving is that of a dozen or so of lambs varying slightly in size, the only point of interest about them being that by Christmas Day most of them were old enough to be sold to the butcher. This is almost the only special excellence of this breed of sheep. Their great value is for raising early winter lambs. Hence it is not surprising that these precocious winter lambs are shown in a close building, provided with glass windows. Most sheep are only sheltered, if at all, in open sheds, but these must be well-housed and well-fed through the winter. Mr. Allen aims to have his lambs dropped before the full severity of a New England winter sets in. He does not sell them until toward February, by which time they weigh from fifty to sixty pounds each, the first ones bringing from ten to twelve dollars apiece in the Boston market. As this is about as much as most people are willing to pay for them for breeding purposes when six to twelve months old, there is not much inducement to advertise them and try to sell them for that use. There is more profit in them when raised to supply the tables of high-class city hotels that are frequented by epicures.

When the Dorsets were first introduced on the American continent, they were advertised as 'Dog-proof sheep.' This was because they were armed with horns which it was thought would prove an effective weapon of defence against the worst enemies of the sheep industry with which we are infested. But Mr. Allen says they are by no means dog-proof, though he thinks they are less likely to be troubled with canine attacks than the generality of sheep. The sheep is a timid creature whose nature is to flee on the approach of one or more dogs in the field where they are pasturing. It is a dog's nature to chase anything that will run, consequently, whenever a dog comes into or near a pasture where sheep are grazing, he is invited by the sheep themselves to give chase and generally accepts the invitation. Mr. Allen thinks the Dorsets are less timid than other sheep and will stand their ground and face a dog when he comes into the field where they are, and unless he is an old and hardened sheep-killer, he will usually skulk off with his tail between his legs. It has been considered by some a recommendation of this breed of sheep that if permitted to run with the ram many of the ewes will have two crops of lambs a year, but Mr. Allen does not consider

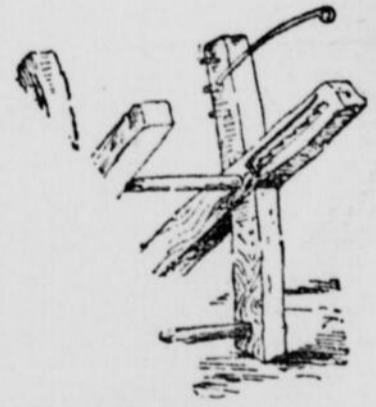
this advisable or profitable, as it is too great a drain on the vitality of the ewes, and tends to lessen the size of the animals. Moreover, if the ewes lamb in June or July, they do not usually lamb again until January or February, which is too late to secure the best prices or early spring lambs. Mr. Allen shears his Dorsets in December and keeps them in a warm stable from then till spring. The ticks all come off with the wool, and the sheep seem much more comfortable without the wool than with it.

Dorsets are of good size, breed early, are prolific, make good mothers, are hardy after becoming acclimatized in this country, and the lambs bring the top price. If a farmer is situated in the neighborhood of a large city where a wealthy population resides, with whom economy is no object, it may pay to keep a flock of Dorsets. Mr. Allen thinks it does, but he is specially well situated, and has the run of a gilt-edged market. He advises those who wish to try this breed of sheep only to get a few at first. He considers the best way to start a flock of good Dorsets is to buy a few thoroughbreds and cross them with select native ewes. By selecting the best grades thus raised after a few crosses you will get as good or better specimens than by buying a flock of thoroughbreds at much greater expense. Mr. Allen thinks prejudice has been excited against the Dorsets owing to some of those who first went into them not knowing much about sheep of any kind, and having all their experience to learn. Others also left the care of them to hired help who were ignorant of their business. Moreover, he does not think they are quite as hardy as our native breeds of sheep, and require time to become acclimated. But he also thinks that from the time of their introduction to the American continent, they have been constantly growing in favor, and are no doubt here to stay.

LINDENBANK.

THE HANDY MECHANIC.

A Wood-sawing Device.—The season for sawing up the year's supply of fire-wood being at hand makes the device shown herewith of special interest.



Sawing wood is hard work at the best. No small part of its irksomeness is the necessity of holding down the stick with one's knee while the stick is being sawed. The sketch shows a mechanical holder whose construction is seen at a glance. The rod is of steel, so that it can be bent tightly over the wood. The pegs and the ratchet permit its use with either large or small sticks.—American Agriculturist.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Keep that nice harness in the house, where it is not too cold. The ammonia in the stable causes harness to rot.

Trees, vines and hedges should all be trimmed up, the brush and rubbish cleaned up and burned up during the fine days of early spring, so that when ploughing-time comes you will be ready to plough.

The fences will need looking after, and that is a job not to be put off. Drive a few nails here and there where they will do the most good. Very likely there is a gate post loosened by the frost, or a gate that sags, or a hinge out of order.

In New England there are half a dozen women engaged in violet culture, and one who supports herself and family by the sale of gladioli bulbs and flowers, while another makes an entire living from hot-house radishes, lettuce and cucumbers.

The cellar should be cleaned out thoroughly, particularly if situated under the house. The festering masses of vegetable corruption that are to be met with in some cellars, even when warm weather is at hand, are the direct cause of much disease and death.

The little duchy of Baden derives a net annual revenue of \$667,000 from its 240,000 acres of public forest. The kingdom of Wurtemberg derives a net annual revenue of \$1,700,000 from its 418,000 acres of public forest.

The urine of our domestic animals contains about four-fifths of the total potash of their excrements. When urine is allowed to waste the manure is poor in potash. When manures are exposed to rains, much of the potash, being soluble, is washed away.

There probably is no other work upon the average farm so generally neglected or so little understood as the systematic pruning of apple trees. In many instances the trees are allowed to grow at will until they become one mass of

tangled branches; then they are attacked with the axe and large limbs cut out, regardless of the injury done to the tree and with apparently no definite aim in view.

Of course a main point always to be kept in view is to produce everything as nearly first-class as possible, so that when it is ready for the market, it shall be of such a character as will be desirable to the consumer. Our whole aim should be from the beginning to produce something that somebody else will be glad to have and pay for it a reasonable price; one which will pay well for the time and labor and outlay expended in its production.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION OF SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS.

C.L.M., Trenton.—Please state the order of publication of Shakespeare's Plays, according to accepted authorities. Ans.—Among the principal authorities on this subject are Malone, Chalmers and Knight. The following is a list of the plays according to these authorities:

Table with columns: Name of Play, Malone, Chalmers, Knight. Lists plays like King Henry VI, A Midsummer Night's Dream, Comedy of Errors, etc.

Another play not acknowledged by these critics, but generally published with the above dramas is Titus Andronicus. This was first published about 1579. Most of the above dates are, however, but an approximation, for even the first editions of Shakespeare's works appeared many years after his death, which occurred on April 23, 1616.

This date was also the anniversary of his birth and completed his fifty-second year. Shakespeare's death was somewhat sudden, for upon the preceding March 25, he made his will and retired from active life, being at the time, as he says, in that condition, in 'perfect health and memory.' Little is known of Shakespeare's career as an author. His plays were written for the stage as he was in those days. He attained to little fame while living, and it was many years after his decease ere he became recognized as the greatest of English dramatists. Shakespeare himself seems to have been conscious of his fame, and it has been said of him 'he produced his works without effort, and bequeathed them to his country unconsciously of their merit, and (apparently) reckless of their fate.' It is largely owing to the obscurity of his life as an author that attempts have been made by nineteenth-century writers to rob him of his fame, his plays having been attributed to Lord Bacon and others.

FOREIGN LICENSE LAWS—BOOKS REQUIRED.

Subscriber, Picton, N.S.—1. Please describe the license system in Norway, Sweden and Denmark. 2. Where and at what price may be obtained Lowell's 'Emerson the Lecturer,' and 'Whittier's Poems.' Ans.—1. The Gothenburg, or more properly speaking, the Company system prevails in these countries. In Sweden sales for consumption of big game, and big game licenses, which are granted subject to the approval of the magistracy and council or in less populous places by the magistracy and general assembly of the people. These licenses are offered at auction upon a given day, one at a time, and awarded to the person offering to pay the largest tax on the probable consumption. The municipality may also create a liquor-dealing monopoly if it wishes to do so instead of leasing several licenses. It may turn over all the licenses under certain specified conditions; the company to hold the licenses for a fixed period, say for three years. Licenses may be revoked for cause at any time. Proceeds from the sale of licenses are divided between the town government and the local municipality. In Norway, in country districts, licenses are issued under which liquor may be sold to travellers and to persons living not less than three and a half miles from the licensed premises. One or several of all of the licenses may be granted to any company that will bind itself to devote the possible surplus of the license to objects of public utility, and, according to by-laws duly approved by the authorities. Under both these systems companies are formed which bid for and purchase all the licenses in a given district. Ans.—2. Lowell's prose works may be obtained at all well-stocked book stores at 45 cents. Issued by the Walter Scott Publishing Co., of London, England. Whittier's poems may be had from 75 cents upwards in cloth. Order from Messrs. W. Drysdale & Co., 232 St. James street, Montreal; from Messrs. Grafton & Sons, 250 St. James street; or from Messrs. Foster Brown & Co., corner Mansfield and St. Catherine streets, Montreal.

BISHOP HEBER, DR. BONAR AND MR. TOPLADY—HYMN WRITERS.

M.H., Cobourg, Ont.—Please give a brief notice of the lives and works of the following writers of hymns? 1. Dr. Bonar. 2. Mr. Toplady. 3. Bishop Heber. Ans.—1. Horatius Bonar was born in Edinburgh, on Dec. 19, 1858. He was educated at the High School and the University of Edinburgh. His family had been well represented in the Church of Scotland for more than two centuries. His father, James Bonar, second solicitor of Edinburgh, was a man of intellectual power, varied learning and deep piety. Horatius Bonar upon completing his studies was licensed to preach and became assistant to the Rev. John Lewis, minister of St. James's, Leith. On Nov. 20, 1887, Bonar was obtained minister of the North Parish, Kelso, but left the Established Church at the disruption, in May, 1841; remaining at Kelso as a minister of the Free Church of Scotland. The University of Aberdeen conferred on him in 1858 the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1865 he was inducted to the Chalmers Memorial Church the Granite, Edinburgh; and in 1883 was made Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. Dr. Bonar wrote an immense number of hymns, which are contained in ten different books, beginning with 'Songs for the Wilderness,' published in 1832, and ending with 'Communion Hymns' in 1881. Dr. Bonar's hymns were written quite independently of the religious opinions current at the time, or of the popular literary moods. They reveal extreme susceptibility to the emotional power, which the phases of natural and of spiritual life exercise, natural life being treated of as conveying and fashioning spiritual life. 2. Augustus Montague Toplady was born at Farnham, Surrey, England, on Nov. 17, 1740. He was educated at Westminster School, London, and afterwards at Trinity College, Dublin. While in Ireland he became converted to a fuller religious life by the preaching of one whom he describes as being a person 'who could hardly spell his own name.' But, within the English 'Hymnology,' declares to have possessed more brain power than his convert, though reticent and lowly minded. The man in question was a Methodist lay preacher, one James Morris. His text on 'The Rock of Ages' was published in 1762. Toplady received Holy Orders in the Church of England on June 6, 1762. Some time afterwards he was made vicar of Broadbentbury. Soon after publishing his 'Psalm and Hymns' in 1776, Toplady became the minister of the Wesleyan Calvinists in Leicester Fields. Toplady was a strong Calvinistic Methodist, and had much and vehement controversy with John Wesley, whom he denounced for his Arminianism. Toplady's best known hymn is probably 'Rock of Ages.' His hymns are becoming less and less used, and they are not of a high literary character. Toplady was a man of fragile body and weak constitution. He died on Aug. 11, 1778. 3. Reginald Heber, afterwards bishop of Calcutta, was born at Malpas, on April 21, 1783. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1807 he was made vicar of Hodnet, where he resided until 1823, in which year he was made bishop of Calcutta. All his hymns were written during this period and on English soil. Born in England, and residing there up to the time of his appointment to the bishopric of Calcutta, Heber had always taken great interest in missionary work, which he manifested in his well known composition 'From Greenland's Icy Mountains.' Subsequent to his appointment at Calcutta Bishop Heber did little or no literary work. While in England Heber was a friend of Milman, Gifford and Southey. He was a writer on the original staff of the 'Quarterly Review,' was Hampton lecturer in 1815, and preacher at Lincoln's Inn in 1822. During his occupancy of the See of Calcutta, Bishop Heber ordained the first native Christian minister, a native name Christian David. Having been in failing health for some time Bishop Heber, it is supposed, took a chill while taking his morning bath on April 2, 1826, and was found dead in the bath room. His death occurred at Trichinopoly, India. Bishop Heber's poetical compositions have been described as being too flowing and florid in their literary style. But though lacking the scriptural strength of some earlier English hymns, they yet breathe out a noble and devotional spirit, and are always true and reverent in their expression. Heber's unfinished prize poem entitled 'Palestine' furnishes one of the few examples of a university prize poem, afterwards taking high rank in contemporary literature.

rest with the Department but with the boards of commissioners to do so, but that should he hear of an opening, which I failed to send him, he would be happy to let me know. Now, I did not get a school from the board, and I suppose he saw no opening. Under the circumstances I thought I would be entitled to my pension dues as formerly, but the superintendent says not, and I failed to send him a medical certificate, which I could not conscientiously do. Please tell which is right. I saw an advertisement for a teacher at twenty dollars per month, pension fees deducted. Is it not always compulsory to do so? I know they always deducted two percent off my salary, and never advertised in that manner. Answer—The superintendent is right; two percent by law deducted from the salary of every teacher, to be applied to the pension fund.

SUCCESSION—SHARE OF DECEASED BROTHER.

D.M.—An unmarried man dies leaving considerable property but no will. Can the family of a deceased brother or sister claim a share of said property, or are the remaining brothers and sisters sole heirs? Ans.—The children of a deceased brother are entitled to the share he would have taken.

(ONTARIO.)

GUARDIANSHIP.

Reader, Ont.—A man dies leaving four children, his wife also being dead. Two boys, aged respectively seventeen and fourteen years, and two girls eleven and nine years. A few weeks previous to his death he asked friends to make the girls the guardians of the property he left. The children were removed from town as he did not like the influence to which they would be exposed. Some twenty hours before his death his eldest son asked him about appointing a guardian for the family. He said he did not know any one to appoint, and added, 'You may as well appoint the girls to appoint you guardian.' The boy told his father that he would keep house in town and the girls were to be the housekeepers; and the father said 'you can do as you like.' Can a boy of that age be a legal guardian? Ans.—No.

INSOLVENCY—AN UNDISCOVERED ASSET.

Subscriber, Glen Fay.—Mr. S. makes an assignment at the request of one of his creditors. This creditor holds as collateral security an insurance policy on life of assignor of which the cash value is \$1,600. This creditor presents his claim in full and does not mention policy. The assignor thinks that the policy has been delivered up and counted as an asset, and is not aware until some months after that the rest of the creditors are ignorant of the policy. Is the creditor holding policy guilty of fraud and what should the assignor do about it? Ans.—It does not clearly appear from the statement given us that there has been fraud, but the matter is certainly one for investigation and ought to be enquired into by the assignee, who, if he is not already aware of the existence of the asset in question should be informed of it at once.

A TRUST FUND.

Subscriber, Mantou, Man.—A father dies, leaving \$100 in cash to his daughter; eight years after the daughter dies leaving the same to a four year old son, to be paid when he is of age. This will was acknowledged by the hand of the debtors at the time of making. The executors of the last will have had an other acknowledgment of the son is now 22 years old. Can he collect it? Ans.—We should think so.

A TOLL-GATE.

A.L.W., Ont.—Is it legal for a toll-gate keeper to keep his gate shut during the day? If not at what hours night and morning should it be opened and closed? If so, how long must passengers wait and shout at the keeper before getting down and opening the gate for themselves? What is the penalty in case of either party offending? The delay of only a few minutes can cause serious inconvenience sometimes even to the missing of a train, the gate being not far from a station. Ans.—It is legal for the toll-gate keeper to keep the gate closed either by day or by night, but it must be opened at a moment's notice any time during the twenty-four hours when lawfully required. In case of the obstruction of traffic by unreasonable delay on the part of the keeper in attending to his duties the railway company employing him would be liable in damages to the parties injuriously affected by such delay.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed to '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 each question.]

CURE FOR 'TOBACCO HEART.'

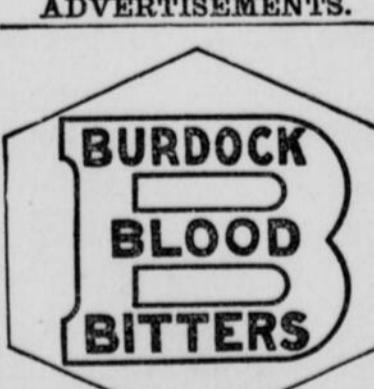
Enquirer.—Can you give a cure for 'tobacco heart'? Ans.—Leave off tobacco. The action of tobacco is to stimulate and later to weaken the nerves. In consequence of the use of tobacco the nerves which govern the circulation of the blood act badly causing a pale face and faint feelings. A healthy man who is a heavy smoker may fall down in a faint suddenly. Some smokers feel giddy when obliged to stand long, especially if the occasion is important. A peculiar rhythm and palpitation. It is found in cases who have smoked heavily. This disappears when the habit is given up. Some persons are apparently more susceptible to tobacco poisoning. The pipe is taken more likely to bring on these effects than the cigarette, because leaving it off to prevent discomfort, but the only cure is getting rid of the tobacco. Effervescent citrate of caffeine is convenient for this purpose adding a drop of oil of nutmeg to each dose. A clove oil of nutmeg in half a glass of water twice a day might do. A little cayenne pepper in soup or food provides stimulation, so do cough lozenges containing cubeb, ipecac and licorice. Granular effervescent citrate of caffeine is prepared containing one grain of caffeine in the drachm dose, also granular effervescent citrate of caffeine with two grains of bromide of potash to the drachm; this is more sedative to the nerves giving at a sense of comfort, and a pleasant flush, and later quietness. A desiccated powder with some strong aromatic in it for a day or two. Aromatics include ginger, cloves, nutmeg, anise and cinnamon.

TO BUILD UP THE NERVES.

Weak nerves may be built up in many cases by the use of a good emulsion of cod liver oil with hypophosphates and strong aromatics, both of which together tend to invigorate the digestive canal favorably, protect upon the digestive canal, and having a healing and helpful effect besides improving the nervous system. Cooked or fresh fruit should be supplied when oil is taken, as it prevents biliousness. A little of the emulsion, large dose a day, may agree when large doses would not.

TENDER FEET.

G.F.—Am suffering much with my feet. The whole feet are affected and the soles have a peculiar, somewhat puffy appearance, but no inflammation. The roughness



Mrs. Thos. McCann, Mooresville Ont., writes: "I was troubled with biliousness, headache, and lost appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak, but after using three bottles of B.B.B. my appetite has returned, and I am better than I have been for years. I would not be without Burdock Blood Bitters. It is such a safe and good remedy that I am giving it to my children."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness after meals, Head-ache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Bloating on the Stomach, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

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Undoubtedly the Greatest and Most Reliable Constitutional Treatment is Now Within the Reach of Every Asthmatic Sufferer.

The remarkable increase of deaths from asthma, within the past fifteen years, is now attracting the earnest consideration and study of the highest medical authorities, who are making the most strenuous efforts to check its further development.

The Liebig Company will send a free sample bottle of Liebig's Asthma Cure, by mail, to any reader of the 'Witness' who has Asthma, Hay Asthma or Hay Fever.

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DR WOODS' NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

THE MOST PROMPT, Pleasant and Perfect Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, Pain in the Chest and all Throat, Bronchial and Lung Diseases.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE REV. DR. MACARTHUR AND THE WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY'S VOTE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In your report of Dr. MacArthur's address on 'Historic Creeds and Baptist Churches,' contained in your issue of Feb. 18, there is an inaccuracy to which I wish to call attention.

I wish to bring into court a competent witness and show that the question voted on was not concerning the choice between immersion and sprinkling; but, sprinkling being granted, whether immersion should be tolerated.

Wednesday, Aug. 7th, 1644.—Then fell we upon the work of the day; which was about 'baptizing of the child whether to dip him or sprinkle.' And this proposition, 'It is lawful and sufficient to sprinkle the child' had been canvassed before our adjourning.

and was ready now to vote; but I spoke against it, as being every unfit to vote, that it is lawful to sprinkle, when every one grants it. Whereupon it was fallen upon, sprinkling being granted, whether dipping should be tolerated with it.

After a long dispute, it was at last put to the question whether the directory should run thus,—'The minister shall take water, and sprinkle or pour it with his hand upon the face or forehead of the child'; and it was voted so indifferently, that we were glad to count names twice; for so many were unwilling to have dipping excluded, that the votes came to an equality within one; for the one side was twenty-four—the other twenty-five; the twenty-four for the reserving of dipping, and the twenty-five against it; and there grew a great heat upon it; and when we had done all, we concluded upon nothing in it; but the business was recommitted.

Thursday, August 8 (Inter alia dipping in baptism).—And so we fell upon the business; and I first proposed that those stand for dipping, express their some probable reason, they hold it. Dr. Temple backed me in the thing; and Mr. Marshall began; and he said that he doubted not that all the Assembly concluded that dipping was lawful. I flatly answered, that I hold it unlawful, but an *theologia* (will-worship); and, therefore, desired, that it might be proved. But it was first thought to go to the business by degrees, and so it was first put to the vote, and voted thus affirmatively,—'that pouring of water, or sprinkling of it in the administration of baptism is lawful and sufficient.' But I excepted at the word 'lawful' as too poor, for that it was as if we should put this query, 'whether it is lawful to administer the Lord's Supper in bread and wine?' and I moved that it might be expressed thus,—'It is not only lawful but also sufficient'; and it was done so accordingly. But as for the dispute itself about dipping, it was thought fit and most safe to let it alone, and to express it thus in our directory,—'He to baptize the child with water, which for the manner of doing is not only lawful but also sufficient and most expedient to be by pouring or sprinkling water on the face of the child without any other ceremony.'

From this it is clear that the vote in question had nothing to do with the choice as between immersion and baptism; but, sprinkling being granted, whether immersion should be excluded or tolerated. By a majority of one the Assembly decided to exclude it.

ANDERSON ROGERS. New Glasgow, N.S., March 1, 1898. The above very interesting record showing how things were done in the days of our fathers, in the most revered Assembly of Divines at Westminster, makes very plain exactly what that body did do and decided, and by what majority. The writer does not, we presume, understand it to contradict the words quoted from Dr. MacArthur, which state the case precisely.

SCRIPTURAL BAPTISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In answer to Dr. McPherson's explanation on the word baptism, he is right by the Scriptures, but man generally goes to science for wisdom instead of God; let the divine word explain his own command. 'He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned.' Matt. xxviii., ver. 19, 'Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and the Holy Ghost.' Again, then cometh Jesus from Galilee to Jordan unto John to be baptized of him. But John forbade him, saying, I have need to be baptized of thee, and comest thou to me? And Jesus answering said unto him: Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness. And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water and lo! the heavens were opened unto him, and the Spirit of God, descending like a dove and lighting upon him; and lo! a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased.' Matt. iii., 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17. Again, Acts viii., 35, to end, 'And Philip opened his mouth, and preached to him Jesus. And as they went on their way, they came to a certain water; and the eunuch said, See, here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized? And Philip said, If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest. And he answered, I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. And commanded the chariot to stand still; and they went both down into the water, both Philip and the eunuch; and he baptized him. And when they were come up out of the water the Spirit of the Lord caught away Philip, that the eunuch saw him no more. And he went on his way rejoicing. Philip was found at Asotus, preaching in all the cities till he came to Caesarea.' Many are the passages, but these are enough from divine records.

M. B.

THE SABBATH AND LORD'S DAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I notice the argument of 'A Seventh Day Baptist' in the 'Witness' of Feb. 15. The writer appears to be more acquainted with the English law of liberty, or persecution, than with the Divine law for the authority of the change of the Jewish Sabbath to the Christian Lord's Day. In the hundred and eighteenth Psalm it reads (22 to 24 verses): 'The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner; this is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous in our eyes. This is the day which the Lord hath made, we will rejoice and be glad in it.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

True Merit Appreciated.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are world-renowned as a simple yet effective remedy for Coughs and Throat Troubles. In a letter from the Hon. Mrs. Pery, Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland, they are thus referred to: 'Having brought your "Bronchial Troches" with me when I came to reside here, I found that, after I had given them away to those I considered required them, the poor people will walk for miles to get a few.'



MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD RENDEL AT CHATEAU DE THORENC, CANNES.

—London Graphic.

LAST WORDS.

MISS WILLARD'S LAST PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Miss Agnes Slack, the honorary secretary, sends us a copy of the Report of the Fourth Biennial Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in Toronto, last October.

This report is of special value, as it contains Miss Willard's last address as president of the World's W.C.T.U., a masterly document occupying fifty-five pages, and dealing with many subjects. In the renewed interest which arises from Miss Willard's recent death we give a few of the more striking points. Her eulogy of Toronto, of course, gave great joy to its citizens:

We meet in the most reputable city of the English-speaking race; no saloon-keeper can be a member of the City Council; the police force is declared to be largely composed of temperance men. Listen to that, ye dwellers in San Francisco and St. Louis, Chicago and New York. The result of this is that public drunkenness and idle loafing are practically unknown. . . . When the plebiscite was taken, which resulted in 81,469 majority for prohibition in the province of Ontario, Toronto's majority was 2,463. . . . I need hardly point out the large proportion of women's votes that were cast on the question—6 to 1. . . . We are in a city beautiful for situation and magnificent architecture, its educational institutions being models without and within. It is so near to Niagara, which every American thinks he owns and every Canadian knows he does, that the sound of its eternal hymn can almost be heard from where we are gathered to-day. Doubtless it will not be long until the lighting, heating and locomotion of Toronto will be obtained by harnessing that mighty force so long allowed to go to waste. And this reminds me that the cataract of women's sympathy and tears is already turning the mill of public life to some extent on this side of the water where a limited franchise for women has been granted. God hasten the time when we can say as much for every state in the Republic and every nation represented here to-day.

From speaking of Toronto Miss Willard turns to the country as a whole and says:

Canada leads the world to-day in the great prohibition struggle, and it leads with cheering prospects of success. Its people are serious minded and practical; its average standard of morals and religion is higher than ours. It has put itself on record by a popular plebiscite in which prohibition triumphed; it has survived the horrors of the Royal Commission to investigate the liquor traffic, and is on the eve of another popular vote in which, although it must contend against the untold power of the alcohol trade in all countries which will be brought to bear upon all its politicians and its people we have faith to believe (and we go largely by sight as well because this thing has been done once) that 'Our Lady of the Snows' is going to pluck from the heavens of purity and plant on her own fair brow the bright star of prohibition, which means happy homes for her people and a harbinger of peace to all the world.

Miss Willard goes on to speak of her disappointment in not being able to attend the first National Japanese W.C.T.U. Convention last April or to go to Australia with Lady Henry Somerset. She reviews the work of Mrs. Hunt in Brussels, Mrs. Stoddard in Mexico, Mrs. Selmar in Scandinavia, and Mrs. Phillips in India, and tells of the longing which exists in South America for a visit from a 'Round the World' missionary. 'Where,' she asks, 'is the bright young spirit who will arise and say, "Here am I!" and where is the open purse from

which shall come the wherewithal to send her forth?'

We must send a missionary to Burma. This is the opportune moment, and one to Mexico and one to Ceylon. Egypt should have one and Asia Minor and Palestine. I will meet the current expenses of your missionary to South America or Mexico or Burma, what a happy thing it would be, and what a noble use of the accumulations of toil and skill.

These 'round the world' missionaries are not of course missionaries in the ordinary sense of the word, but they travel from place to place teaching gospel temperance, organizing new unions and encouraging those that already exist. It is a most important work and there is no regular fund for their support. Miss Willard, however, suggests that such a fund should be instituted and called the 'Ella F. Williams Fund,' in 'perpetual memory of a woman loved and honored by our crusade sisters and throughout the ranks of the World's W.C.T.U. to which she freely gave those winsome services in which a sister's love was mingled with the business acumen of a master of finance.' Speaking further of the lengthening roll of promoted ones Miss Willard says:

I like to believe that they in their heavenly individuality are even busier than we in the beatitude of faculties that do not weary. . . . and happily pursue their avocations with an infinite freedom and joy. Vainly we weep and wrestle with our sorrows.

We cannot see his roads they lie so broad; But his eternal day knows no to-morrow. And life and death are all the same with God.

So numerous are the topics taken up in this remarkable address that we cannot enumerate them. We may mention further, however, that she explains Lady Henry Somerset's much misunderstood position and answers what she calls the 'spick and span new accusation' that she herself had been bribed to silence by an annuity from the British leader. She speaks warmly of Lady Henry's kindness to her when her health broke down, and continues:

But I have had no 'annuity of \$5,000 a year, and so far from being silenced' I have letters and cables from Lady Henry strongly expressing her belief—which is also mine—that one of the highest prerogatives of a true friendship is the right and duty to 'speak the truth in love,' no matter how wide the divergence of belief may be.

It is quite easy for us to look upon ourselves as occupying a high moral position, when in the sight of God we cherish and perhaps even plume ourselves upon a severity of judgment toward those about us that is as displeasing as the errors or sins that we condemn. Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall. We do not find the scripture command to go to thy brother and seek reconciliation between thee and him alone made much account of in these days, and I seriously question whether in this unhappy episode the sin of relentless utterance has not outranked the 'fatal mistake' of one concerning whom it can at least be said that 'being reviled she reviled not again.'

This report of two hundred and forty pages is published at 47 Victoria street, Westminster, London, England. It contains besides Miss Willard's address the reports of the World's officers and superintendents. It may be had from Mrs. Bacon, 56 Elm street, Toronto.

[For the 'Witness'] SOME LINES TAE MY BAIRNIE.

(A song.)

O my bonnie bairnie, Though folk should offer me A' their gold and silver For tae part wi' thee, I wud keep my bairnie, And let them keep their gold; I wudna gie my bairnie For a' their wealth untold.

J. P. D., North Adams, Mass.

A ROYAL MEMORIAL.

Very privately a monument has just been erected in Kensal Green Cemetery, some distance behind the chapel, by the Queen and the members of the royal family, over the grave of Mrs. Thurston, who nursed all her Majesty's children between the years 1845 and 1867. It is a graceful and striking wheel-cross in gray marble, standing upon a base of three solid blocks of the same stone, which rest upon a slab covering the entire grave, the height being seven feet. The wheel bears, in bas-relief, in pure white marble, a singularly pathetic representation of a nurse shielding two young children in the folds of her cloak from the wind that visits them too roughly. The design and modelling are alike beautiful and sympathetic, and suggest the artistic hand of the Princess Louise, to whose cultivated taste and kindly nature the form of the memorial is understood to be due. On the upright shaft are engraved the following words:

Her life is hid With Christ in God, Beyond the reach of harm. In grateful and Loving memory of Mary Ann Thurston, by V. R. I. And her Children, Victoria, Albert Edward, Alfred, Helena, Louise, Arthur, Beatrice.

Engraved in the block which immediately supports the cross is the simple inscription:

Born 9th November, 1810. Died 15th September, 1896.

On another side of this block is the word 'Louise,' in facsimile of the handwriting of her Royal Highness. The second marble block is inscribed:

In the Queen's Service, As Nurse to her Children, From 1845 to 1867.

The ample stone stretching over the grave bears the following lines: Love followed duty in her heart for those, The children given to her charge, and they, Like her own child, returned the love that grows, In honor strengthened thro' the waning day.



THE MONUMENT TO MRS. THURSTON, NURSE TO THE QUEEN'S CHILDREN. Designed by Princess Louise.

COTTAGE GARDENING.

This department is conducted by Mr. S. S. Bain, nurseryman and florist, to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

I had hoped to find time to answer all letters this week, but find that I cannot, although I have answered more than space can be found for. I have asked that as many as possible be put in this week. Those remaining I hope to answer next week.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. FROZEN RUBBER PLANT.

M. S. C.—1. What is the best method of treating a frost-bitten rubber plant? 2. Is the plant a two new shoots. Would it be advisable to cut them off and plant them to take root. If so, where is the best place to cut them, and how? 3. The shoots apparently are untouched by the frost. 2. When putting the rubber plant out in the summer, which is the best kind of earth to use, and what is the best mode of planting? Ans.—The best way to treat a frozen plant is to throw it away, that is, if it has been badly frozen, not that a plant partly frozen may not recover, but such a variety as a rubber seldom makes a good plant after being injured. If the two branches are in a healthy state they may be propagated, but if not healthy do not attempt to do anything with them. The best way for you to propagate them is by what is called 'air rooting,' that is, cutting the branch below a leaf half through, and tying a bunch of sphagnum moss all round it until the part sends out roots, when it should be cut off below the moss and potted into a pot by itself.



The above is the way it is done. Be careful not to cut through, but only half way. At the same time take a small quantity of the moss, and, by bending the upper end of the branch back, slightly, insert the moss into the cut. This is to keep it open. Then take a large bunch of moss into which has been worked a quantity of sand and tie all round the branch in the way indicated by the dots in illustration. When the mossing is finished place a stake to the plant to support the whole, tying the upper part as well as the under part to the stake to prevent it from breaking. Then keep the moss constantly wet. It takes quite a time to root, but if the above is attended to, every one will root and make fine plants in one season. 2. When placing the plant outside, repot it, give it a sunny place, and plunge the plant in the soil down to the rim, and keep well watered all summer. A rubber plant requires a good, rich, yellow, loamy soil, with one part rotted manure well mixed with the soil.

VERBENAS—SWANSONIA—WEEPING LANTANA.

A Reader.—Last year I planted verbenas seed out of doors. The plants grew well, but were so late in blooming that they were not satisfactory. Will you kindly give information about when and how I should sow seed in the house; particularly about the best kind of soil? 2. I am anxious to have a white Swansonias and a weeping lantana, but have no practical knowledge of either of these plants; and can not procure them here. Are they difficult to manage, and would they be likely to grow if I send a distance for them? Is it wise to mix soil in the soil for planting flower seed, and is it good for plants? How long does it take gladioli to bloom when grown from seed? Ans.—Verbena seed must be sown as soon as possible now. If you are to have a hot-bed place the box with the seed there; but, if not, sow the seed in a flat box or pan, covering the box over with glass, and attend to directions given in regard to seed-sowing in former articles. Keep the soil in which the verbenas seed is sown rather more damp than most. Any kind of soil will grow verbenas provided it is made rich by manuring, and fine enough by proper digging, etc. 2. You can get a white Swansonias from any first-class florist. When ordering ask for Swansonias Galegifolia Alba. It is a splendid plant of the easiest culture, good for house or outside, but will not stand frost. If outside, plant in a sunny position and give plenty of water. I cannot say where you can get weeping lantana as it has been discarded for a long time by most growers. I have not grown it for ten years. They are not at all difficult to handle. They grow anywhere. It is not right to mix soil with soil when sowing seed in boxes or pots but in the garden it is good at all times for the soil. Gladioli bulbs will, many of them,

flower the second year. Some will not flower until the third year. And, as it is a general rule with seedlings that the poorest flower first, take care of those that take the longest time to flower as they are generally the finest. The name of the lantana wanted is 'Lantana Delicatissima.' Color of flower, light rose.

MAKING A GARDEN.

Lover of Flowers.—Where I am moving to in May there is a small garden on the south side which gets the morning sun and is well sheltered, but as the ground is now very poor I am afraid I will not be able to grow many flowers on it. 1. Will you give me the names of a few flowers that will repay me for the trouble of planting in such soil? I thought of putting in balsams, asters, marigolds, petunias, Marguerite carnations (which I have already planted in boxes) sweet alyssum, and double poppies. 2. I had a lovely carnation last fall from a greenhouse which had about seventy-five flowers and buds, all of which fell off the next week, as did the leaves. Then the red spiders tried to finish it. A few weeks ago I tried tobacco juice several times; now there are numbers of new shoots, but they seem so weak and spindling. The plant is a large one in a large well drained pot. 3. What is the cause of flowers from the florist's dropping all their leaves and buds about a week after I get them? I have bought numbers of plants, cheap and expensive, and they all share the same fate. The house is heated with stoves and it is never very hot. 4. Give me the name of some cheap, pretty flowering creeper for hanging baskets. I have another plant, a variety of house leek. I was told it has great thick scalloped leaves six or eight rows high, getting smaller each row. They flowered for two months and now as some of the leaves have been broken I would like to get some new ones from the old stalks. 3. What is the best time for setting geranium slips for summer flowering also for winter flowering? Does a pepper-geranium require any different treatment from the others? Ans.—There can be no harm in getting a load of good fresh soil for your garden, but in my opinion that is not what your garden needs most. As I have already pointed out all the soil in and around Montreal is good enough to grow flowers and vegetables, provided it gets sufficient manure. Therefore I would advise you to get a load of well-rotted manure instead and the results will be greatly in your favor. Some of the seeds which you have already sown should not be sown in the house, but in the open ground, for they are 'hardy annuals.' It is only half-hardy, or tender annuals that are to be sown in the house, or hotbed, such as double poppies and sweet alyssum, candy-tuft, mignonette and many others the names of which I will give when the time comes round for sowing them. Your balsams I am afraid will be rather large before the end of May; if so make a new sowing about the end of March or first of April. Keep the young seedlings well aired on every good day; this will cause them to grow strong, and attend to picking them off, etc., as given in previous articles. 2. Your carnation was kept in too warm a room, and therefore grew spindling and weak, becoming a prey to disease and red spider. Carnations should be grown in not more than from fifty-five to sixty degrees of heat and have all the fresh air possible every day. Cut the old plant down to within six inches of the pot and let it start from the strong eyes in the lower part of the plant. Make sure that you syringe to keep the red spider down, but better sow a packet of seed of the Marguerite carnation now which will give you all the flowers you need next summer. 3. Plants drop their leaves when they are left sitting in water, or when they do not receive enough water. In the first case the leaves fall off green; in the second, they turn yellow and drop off. Sometimes they drop off when injured by gases of any kind. In your case it may be from coal gas, or one of the other causes. You can best tell yourself. Whatever treatment you have been giving your plants, you can see that it is not right. Try not quite the opposite, but a happy medium until they begin to grow and then continue the treatment which suits them. 4. Good creepers for hanging baskets are German ivy, nasturtiums, tradecantia, double sweet alyssum, ivy geraniums and petunias, with lobelia for a blue color. 5. Set your geranium cuttings as soon as possible; attend to directions given in previous articles. 6. No.

KILLING GRASS.

B. E. T.—I have a lawn tennis court on which the grass is very thick. I am anxious to have a clay court, one as free from grass as possible. Is there any method (simple or otherwise) which you would advise to kill it? Ans.—I cannot understand why B. E. T. should desire to have a clay court for lawn tennis, and why he should complain of the grass being too thick. The great trouble with lawn tennis courts is that people find it very hard to have grass grow thick enough on them; the thicker the better, provided the grass is kept in proper condition by constant mowing; and there is no reason why this cannot be done, seeing that grass mowers can be bought so cheaply now. The grass cut every week would not take more than half an hour each time, or an hour to clean and cut. However, should you really desire a clay court, the first thing to do would be to cart away a foot deep of the sod and ground from the present lawn, then level and pound the bottom making it quite level at the sides. A drain should be put all round, which drain should have sufficient fall to clear off the water and should enter another drain, and the water be carried entirely away. Then place

OLEANDERS—RUBBER PLANTS.

G.J.P.—Your oleander is in a very bad state indeed. In the first place the foliage has been injured by some chemical or wash, likely the ammonia wash. Then the leaves sent are full of mealy-bug and red spider. Now there is no reason why such a plant should be kept so dirty when most of the evil could be washed off with clear water and a brush or sponge. Never use anything strong to clean the leaves of plants, for in the hands of an inexperienced person more evil is done than good. If you want a strong wash, take tobacco water and afterward clean with pure water. Your plant is also suffering from want of water. The oleander is one of the willow family and must have lots of water if it is to be grown and kept in a healthy state. It is rather amusing to the writer to hear how many things people will try to improve their plants with, or to increase the lustre of the leaves—one will wash with buttermilk, another with olive oil, another with castor oil, etc. Now, nature has no such nonsense. Pure, clean, soft water is the great requisite for cleanliness of man, beast and plant. But it must be applied and if a plant

on the bottom six inches of cinders obtained from a foundry, or else broken stones, levelled and packed down, so as to leave no holes to sink after the court is finished. Then cart onto it as much clay as will fill it up to three inches above the present level. When this is all levelled with spade and rake, get men to go over the whole, tramping it down with their heels, keeping the toes clear off the clay, and tramping with their feet as close together as they can walk. When they have gone down one way, begin crossways, and do the same thing, and then go over it from corner to corner, crossways. This is necessary to prevent any holes appearing afterward in the court. When the tramping is finished, take a rake and level the whole, and finish by going over it with a roller. Then give it a thorough watering and let the sun harden it before using, and you have a clay court. I cannot refrain from pointing out to you the unpleasant side of a clay court. First, it looks bad from any way you look at it, and it makes everything round about it look bad. Second, the ladies' dresses are very apt to be destroyed, and the player is more apt to slip. Especially is this true when it is the least damp. Again, one's shoes are never clean either in damp or dry weather, and when the wind blows it will be unpleasant by the dust rising in your face, and on your clothes. So I ask you to consider it well before you change from lawn to clay. However, one thing cannot be denied, that a number of crack courts are made of some kind of composition, which some say is an improvement on grass. Write to some association. There is one in Buffalo, N.Y., they may give you the nature of the composition.

WORMS AND CARNATION.

Lover of house plants.—What can I do to kill the worm that spoils my carnations? Ans.—You have not informed me in what way the worms spoil your carnations, but I suppose they are in the soil. Get a small lump of lime, place it in water, and when the whole is dissolved, water the plant with the clear water three times a week, then stop giving lime-water, as all the worms will be killed. The leaves received are of Begonia Vernon, and are in a terrible state with green fly and red spider. Make some tobacco water, by steeping some tobacco in boiling water, and then dilute it with water to about the strength of tea. In this dip your plants every second day until the flies are all killed. Then wash in clear water.

RUSSIAN APRICOT.

E. H.—I have had a Russian apricot for many years. It keeps low and bushy like a shrub. Every year it blossoms for fruit, which scarcely forms. Never comes to perfection. Kindly say what is the matter. Ans.—I cannot give you any reason why your apricot does not bear fruit, as you have not given the locality in which it is grown, or the name of the variety. I don't know the variety by the name Russian. I might advise you however, to take the shadow of the tree at twelve o'clock, and there give the ground a good manuring. It might help it considerably. Also, you might cut away any branches which are too thick upon the tree to give air and greater strength to the remaining branches, which would enable them to grow stronger buds, and bear fruit.

BLACK FLY.

N. M. W.—My plants have been thriving well until about two weeks ago, when the leaves of several of them began to turn yellow and dry. I have noticed a small black fly among the leaves, so I suppose it is the cause of the trouble. Will you kindly tell me what to do for them? Also, why my geraniums do not flower, as they seem very healthy, and have grown well from cuttings potted in August? Ans.—The trouble is not with the black fly, but owing to some trouble at the roots of your plants. You are not giving enough water, or it may be caused because you allowed your plants to get too dry once. This would be enough to cause some of the leaves to turn yellow. As the season advances you must be careful not to allow your plants to suffer for want of water. You must also be sure that you do not over-water. Keep the soil in the pots damp enough to cause the outside of the pots to be damp. If your geraniums are in a healthy state they will soon flower now. Do not be discouraged, the present winter has been a very dull one, and because of the lack of sunshine plants such as geraniums have not flowered so early or well, but from this out they will reward all your trouble. Keep a faithful watch over them, and attend to all their wants, especially give them fresh air for a short time every fine day.

OLEANDERS—RUBBER PLANTS.

G.J.P.—Your oleander is in a very bad state indeed. In the first place the foliage has been injured by some chemical or wash, likely the ammonia wash. Then the leaves sent are full of mealy-bug and red spider. Now there is no reason why such a plant should be kept so dirty when most of the evil could be washed off with clear water and a brush or sponge. Never use anything strong to clean the leaves of plants, for in the hands of an inexperienced person more evil is done than good. If you want a strong wash, take tobacco water and afterward clean with pure water. Your plant is also suffering from want of water. The oleander is one of the willow family and must have lots of water if it is to be grown and kept in a healthy state. It is rather amusing to the writer to hear how many things people will try to improve their plants with, or to increase the lustre of the leaves—one will wash with buttermilk, another with olive oil, another with castor oil, etc. Now, nature has no such nonsense. Pure, clean, soft water is the great requisite for cleanliness of man, beast and plant. But it must be applied and if a plant

suffers it is because proper attention has not been given it. Your plant will recover, but I would advise you to have it cleaned at once. In the present case every leaf must be gone over by one and thoroughly cleaned, especially careful must you be to clean at the mid-rib of the leaf as it is there that the mealy-bug makes its resting place. If you can get it make some tobacco water by steeping some strong common tobacco in boiling water, and after it has steeped over night dilute to the strength of good strong tea, and with this wash the leaves with a sponge, or better still, with a brush, afterwards giving the plant a good syringing with clear water. When the weather gets warm enough to put it outside syringe the plant once or twice a week with the tobacco water, keeping the syringe well under the leaves, so that the underside gets wet. In a short time your plant will be clear of both mealy-bug and red spider, and by feeding the plant well the leaves will grow strong and healthy.

NAME OF SHRUB.

J. B.—Can you tell me the name of the shrub from which the enclosed leaf is taken, and if so, kindly tell me what treatment to give. It was brought from England about twelve years ago, and is now about two and a half or three feet high. It has three main branches which produce new shoots every spring. When taken from the cellar they are quite dark (as enclosed), but turn lighter during the summer. In May or June it has a cluster of very small lilac-colored flowers. Ans.—The name of the plant (leaves sent) is 'Aucuba Japonica,' variegated. It is not hardy in this climate, but can be grown in a large tub or large pot, the soil in which ought to be of yellow loam, with one part manure. The potting should be lightly done, and the plant given a sunny position, when the variegation comes out much more distinctly. In warmer climates it is one of the most beautiful shrubs grown, and as a single specimen nothing can surpass its beauty when well variegated and grown in a sunny place. It is a native of Japan, propagated by cuttings, which root readily in the usual way.

HUDSON'S BAY EXPEDITION.

REAR ADMIRAL MARKHAM SURPRISED AT THE 'DIANA'S' EXPERIENCE—ANSWERED BY DR. WAKE-HAM.

London, March 4.—In the course of an interview yesterday, Rear Admiral A. Markham, the well-known explorer of Hudson's Strait and Bay, expressed his surprise at the account received from Ottawa of the experiences of the exploring steamer 'Diana' while along the Labrador coast and in Hudson's Strait and Bay. This account, he said, was at variance with all previous experience. In his opinion the Hudson's Bay route is open certainly four months and possibly six months a year. He declares that it would be an immense boon to commerce, cheapen the transport of cattle and wheat to Great Britain, be invaluable from an imperial standpoint in saving time in the transport of men and stores to the naval base at Vancouver, and afford a duplicate British route should the Canadian Pacific Railway be seized by the United States in time of war.

According to the report which is the subject of Rear Admiral Markham's remarks, the 'Diana' was only able to reach the mouth of Hudson's Strait as late in the season as June 22. Even then the passage was badly blocked with ice. The steamer's daily journal from that date furnishes a terrible record of hardships and difficulties in making the passage. The 'Diana' stuck fast in the ice for days together, and was frequently jammed and crushed in the terrible ice floes. Her rudder was lost, her screw smashed and the vessel was frequently thrown entirely out of the water. At times her situation was so critical that the life-boats were made ready to quit ship. Captain Wakeham, her commander, says that no heavy vessel could have withstood the ice, which was often from twenty to thirty feet thick. The whole time until July 16 was occupied in pressing through the strait into the bay.

Ottawa, March 7.—Commander Wakeham has a letter in the press this morning in reply to Admiral Markham's strictures on the result of the Hudson's Bay expedition, as set forth in cable despatches on Friday last. The Commander, who was in charge of the 'Diana,' concludes as follows:—'There can be no question as to the possibility of the route and the large advantages which must follow its successful development. Any Canadian schoolboy should realize this. Captain Gordon was as keenly alive to it as Admiral Markham is. Before leaving Hudson's Bay, at the instance of my minister, Sir Louis Davies, I prepared for the Canadian High Commissioner in London a short memorandum,

showing the many advantages of the route, and the enormous area of North America for which it would furnish the most natural and direct outlet. But I am not blinded to the fact that the route unfortunately possesses certain disadvantages. It is with the greatest deference that I would question the opinion of Admiral Markham on any matter of navigation, but it is well for the Canadian public to understand that in this matter of the navigation of Hudson's Strait, the Bay itself offers no serious obstacles to a steamer at any time. The Admiral has to be judged rather as the leading director and promoter of a railway to Hudson's Bay than as an experienced authority on the navigation of the Strait and the conditions there met with. 'Hoping you will pardon my troubling you with the above explanation, which seems called for by Admiral Markham's reported remarks,' etc.'

THE LATE BISHOP SELWYN.

Bishop Selwyn, whose death occurred at Pau, on Feb. 13, last, was master of Selwyn College, Cambridge. He was the distinguished son of a distinguished father, the latter (a contemporary of Mr. Gladstone at Eton), still being widely remembered as first bishop of New Zealand, and afterwards bishop of Lichfield, a delightful companion and scholar. The son has survived the father by only twenty years. Entering the Church, he sub-



THE LATE BISHOP SELWYN.

sequently became a missionary in Melanesia from 1873 to 1877. In the last-named year he succeeded the martyred Bishop Patterson as Missionary Bishop of Melanesia. Seven years ago, however, ill-health and lameness compelled him to return to this country, and in 1893 he was chosen to succeed the Hon. and Rev. A. T. Lytton, as Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge. He thus returned to his old university, in which, by the way, his uncle was at one time Professor of Theology. In 1895 the late bishop became Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Old People's Troubles. Hard for the old folks to move about—constant backaches to bother them in the daytime—urinary weakness to disturb their rest at night.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. Strengthen the Kidneys and help to make the declining years comfortable. Mr. W. G. Muford, Chestnut Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I., writes: 'For the past two years I have had much trouble with disease of the kidneys and non-retention of urine, was dropsical and suffered a great deal with pain in my back. I have been greatly benefited by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills.'

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MT. FOREST CASE. Mr. James Paddon Viciously Assaulted by a Fierce Assailant.

Kidney Disease Caused Him Much Suffering—But a Staunch Friend, Dodd's Kidney Pills, Went to His Assistance—Now He is as Well as Ever He Was.

Mount Forest, March 14.—A most daring assault was made on one of our well-known citizens here recently. The victim is Mr. James Paddon, and the attack was a very determined and vicious one. By the timely aid of a staunch and true friend, however, he managed to elude the clutches of his assailant, but not before he had sustained serious injuries, that caused him great suffering. Mr. Paddon's assailant was that bane of the age, Kidney Disease, and the friend that rendered such valuable help is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Paddon suffered for a long time, with severe backache, and pain in his stomach and kidneys. There were other symptoms of Kidney Disease present, and knowing what the end would be, unless the complaint were promptly checked, he began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. He used two boxes in all and they cured him completely. He is now enjoying as good health as he ever did, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills alone. There are no 'Dull Times' for disease and death. They are always busy. They never wait for victims. But Providence has given man a way of banishing the most deadly forms of disease—Kidney troubles—and of resisting the attacks of death successfully. Dodd's Kidney Pills positively cure all types of Kidney Disease. This has been proved thousands of times, and is now universally admitted. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Female Diseases, etc., speedily yield to them. Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, at fifty cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be sent, on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

NEW FIELD PEA "ODDFELLOW." ALMOST ENTIRELY BUG-PROOF. Quite distinct. Differs from all others in shape of grain, yields well and has beautiful straw. THIS NOVELTY IS CONTROLLED BY WM. RENNIE, TORONTO. PRICES.—Lb. 20c., 3 lbs. 50c., post-paid; peck \$1.00, 1/2 bush. \$1.50, bush. \$2.50. (Bags 18c. each extra.)

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Blood Will Tell... When an animal is all run down, has a rough coat and a tight hide any one knows his blood is out of order. To keep an animal economically he must be in good heart. Dick's Blood Purifier. Is a necessity where the best results from feeding would be obtained. It tones up the system, rids the stomach of bots, worms and other parasites that suck the life blood away. Nothing like Dick's for Milk Cows. 50 CENTS A PACKAGE. LEEMING, MILES & CO., AGENTS, MONTREAL. DICK & CO., PROPRIETORS.

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PARLIAMENT.

Canada's Right of Way on the Stickeen River Railway Discussed--The House and the Yukon Road.

SHALL CANADA FOREGO HER SOVEREIGN RIGHTS?

Sir Richard Cartwright's Dignified and Patriotic Declaration of 'No Surrender!'

Ottawa, March 8.—The relations between Canada and the United States, the treaty rights of British subjects on the Stickeen river, the loyalty and patriotism of political parties and their disloyalty and cowardice, were subjects of a very warm discussion sprung upon the House yesterday afternoon by Sir Charles Tupper, who moved the adjournment for the purpose of alluding to the Hansborough bill now passing Congress, declaring that it killed the Stickeen route completely, and asking the government if it was going to withdraw its Yukon Canadian Railway bill.

In the newspaper report of a discussion of the Hansborough Bill in Congress, its author was reported to have said that he had information from a very high authority to the effect that Canada would concede the right of transshipment of catch in bond with reference to the Atlantic fisheries in return for the concession of bonding at Wrangell. Mr. Russell, of Halifax, enquired whether Mr. Hansborough was warranted in making that statement.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said of course it was difficult to judge from a telegraph report what was really said, but assuming that the language attributed to Mr. Hansborough was correct, then he would say that there was a serious misapprehension in the mind of Mr. Hansborough. There had never been negotiations of any kind, official or unofficial, between the two governments except such as took place when he and Sir Louis Davies visited Washington in November last. Those negotiations had been already given to the public, but in order to make the matter more certain he would now lay on the table the whole of the correspondence. There was nothing whatever to warrant the statement made by Mr. Hansborough, as what he laid on the table comprised all the negotiations without any reserve.

Sir Charles Tupper—"I would draw the attention of the government to this Hansborough bill at Washington and ask the leader, now that he is aware of the attitude of the Senate of the United States, whether he proposes to proceed with the bill now before the House. We are now face to face with the fact that the Senate of the United States, so far from treating that bill as a violation of the Treaty of Washington, have by a majority of forty-four to sixteen, made the Stickeen route impracticable." Sir Charles went on to say he was anxious that cordial relations should prevail with the United States and would do everything consistent with the honor and dignity of Canada to that end. That was the position of the Conservative party. But there was a limit to human endurance and he thought no government in Canada would be sustained in going beyond a certain line in promoting these relations. They looked to this government or to any other government possessing the confidence of Parliament to see that the Dominion would never submit to have terms dictated to it that strike at the independence of this country. Under these circumstances the question arose whether the right hon. gentleman proposed to proceed with this bill further, now that it had been proved beyond possibility of doubt that the Stickeen route was futile so far as the objects contemplated by the bill were concerned. The government would be sustained in adopting that manly and independent course, and in devising such measures as would effectually prevent our being subject to the base humiliation of such dictation from Washington.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he agreed with everything Sir Charles Tupper had said regarding the dignity of this young nation. We were only a small people, willing to be on most friendly terms with the United States, but nothing could be given away of our national dignity. He could not agree with Sir Charles Tupper upon the conclusion he had come to, and he ventured to hope that when the Opposition leader had reflected he would return to his opinion of a short time ago, that the only route to give immediate access to the Yukon was by the Stickeen River. What was the position of the government? Two courses were open, to adopt a route from the head of the Lynn Canal, or to adopt the Stickeen route. If they had chosen to build a railway from Pyramid Harbor, they would have had to lay the terminus of this railway upon what is now American territory. Under a correct interpretation of the Treaty the head of the Lynn Canal is in Canadian territory, but possession was nine points of the law, and from time immemorial that territory had remained in the possession and occupancy first of Russia and then of the United States, after the purchase of Alaska. This was not the time for recrimination, but no protest had ever

been entered against the occupation of that territory by the Americans. Under these circumstances Canada could not have sent a pound of food or of freight over a railway from the head of the Lynn Canal, except by permission of the United States. On the other hand, in the Stickeen river they had a highway arising in our own territory, and flowing to the sea. Over that highway they had the free right of navigation, granted by special treaties signed by the United States. That right meant something or nothing. His hon. friend, Sir Charles Tupper interpreted this right as meaning nothing at all. "I assert," exclaimed the Premier, "that, on the contrary, under the treaty of Washington, the Stickeen river is a highway which we have the free right to use for commercial purposes without having to pay duty at the American frontier." There was a difference, he continued, which Sir Charles had overlooked between the Stickeen and Lynn Canal route. At the head of the Lynn Canal we would have been subject to the bonding privilege, but no such thing was applicable to the Stickeen River, to which we have the right of common user. If we had not the power to send goods over that river, what would be the use of securing the right of the river. I grant that they have the right, not to impose bonding, but to impose municipal regulations for their own protection to prevent smuggling and so forth, but I maintain, Mr. Speaker, that if in establishing these regulations they were to go the length of defeating rights belonging to us by treaty such regulations would be null and void and would be so declared even by the United States courts. A treaty is part of the law of a country, and the Treaty of Washington is part and parcel of the laws of the United States, as it is of Canada. It is not, therefore, in the power of the United States to make nugatory rights secured by that treaty.

RECOURSE FOR CANADA. Sir Wilfrid went on to say that he regretted exceedingly the legislation introduced at Washington under which we are refused the bonding privileges, but perhaps that had been passed under misapprehension because Mr. Hansborough's statement appeared to have had some effect on the Senate with reference to the Atlantic fisheries; but even if that bill received the sanction of the President he did not think it would affect our rights on the Stickeen. If, however, undue regulations were imposed we would have to appeal to the American authorities, and say "your laws are null and void as against the treaty." Canada had the power to navigate the Stickeen, and also the right of mooring to the banks, so there was no necessity of discussing the suggestion made by the leader of the Opposition. Nevertheless, he was well aware that we may be harassed in the exercise of these rights. The government had thought of that, and in the measure now before Parliament, the government had taken the precaution to provide for the extension of the railway down to an ocean port within Canadian territory, and the government intended at the earliest possible moment to ask an appropriation from Parliament to carry out the policy of extending the railway to an ocean port in British Columbia. (Cheers.)

ANSWERING SIR CHARLES. Sir Wilfrid further proceeded to say: In reply to the question of Sir Charles Tupper, are we going to proceed with the bill? I ask the question again. If we do not proceed with this bill, what would be the result? If we do not we will have to proceed from the head of the Lynn Canal. That would make the position ten times worse, because there we would be altogether dependent upon the good will of the Americans. I hope that the American Senate will reconsider its position, though its bill will not affect or defeat our rights. There is no other intention on the part of this government or the Canadian people than to have the most friendly relations with the American people, but, Mr. Speaker, I do not admit that they have the right to dictate to us what will be our domestic policy, and whether or not we have the right to exercise rights conferred upon us by treaty. We do not refuse to bond their fish on the Atlantic coast, because there is nothing to bond. Under the treaty of 1818 American fishermen have not the right to land their fish at Halifax. The fault is not ours, but is the simple application of rights and regulations under a treaty signed by themselves.

Sir Wilfrid pointed out that when Sir Charles Tupper negotiated the fisheries treaty at Washington, in 1818, all these restrictions on American fishermen were withdrawn, and Sir Charles Tupper was then ready to surrender these restrictions, but the United States Senate refused to confirm that treaty and thus retained the restrictions imposed on their fishermen by the treaty of 1818. The modus vivendi agreed upon at that time gave American fishermen all the rights

denied to them under the treaty of 1818, and fish are bonded at Halifax and at the present time all American fishermen who choose can land their fish and tranship them in bond over the railway.

The Opposition leader had asked was the government going to proceed with this Yukon bill? In reply Sir Wilfrid asked Sir Charles Tupper if he had anything better to propose?

Dr. Sproule—Build from Edmonton. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—That would be one thousand five hundred miles over three or four chains of mountains. I say that the line we intend to build from Telegraph Creek, and which we will build, is not a line competing with Edmonton. There are strong reasons why a line from the interior should be built, but it would not be antagonistic to the Stickeen line. We want a line in operation by September next and that urgency is our justification. What better has the hon. gentleman to offer?

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S ALTERNATIVE.

Sir Charles Tupper said he would tell the right honorable gentleman. The only basis for the monstrous contract now before the House was for the purpose of constructing a line immediately that would be in operation by Sept. 1, so as to get communication with Yukon. That was gone. (Cries of no, no!) Inasmuch as the Senate of the United States had taken the position they had, it made it absolutely impossible to accomplish the object aimed at by this bill and he asked the leader of the government to consider the question 'de novo' and take up the question of a railway to an ocean port in British Columbia. If he would do that Sir Charles Tupper would undertake, as the urgency had passed by owing to this impossibility, that for far less than is provided in this bill the government could get constructed by contractors of the highest standing a road from Alice Arm in British Columbia to Teslin Lake.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Sir, I am delighted that the hon. gentleman has made the statement. I put him the question openly. Why sir, he has no answer, but he proposes simply to do the very thing we have provided for in this contract. (Cheers.) We have taken up the Stickeen river in the hope of the Americans abiding by their treaty obligations. If they fail to do so we have provided in this contract that the contractors shall have the preference to build to an ocean port in British Columbia. We can call on them this summer to extend the line from Telegraph Creek, and if they do not do so others will. The hon. gentleman has no alternative; he simply confirms us in our position. We have anticipated any trouble that might arise with the United States of the character which has arisen, but let me call attention again to the chief point. Does the hon. gentleman contend that the refusal of bonding privileges at Wrangell affects our treaty rights? Sir Wilfrid here read the clause in the contract providing for the extension southward to an ocean port in British Columbia of the Yukon Canadian Railway, such port to be designated by the government and added that it was the intention of the government to immediately survey that route in order that we shall be absolutely free from all possible interference from a foreign power.

MR. FOSTER.

Mr. Foster started out by attributing to the Liberal leader a pro-United States policy. Where else, he asked, did the American Senators get the impression that the present government would concede the fisheries privileges on the Atlantic coast in exchange for the bonding privilege at Wrangell? The Premier had recently proposed to take up all vexed questions between Canada and the United States, this among the others, and make a treaty of peace in settlement of them all. Senator Hansborough and others were now looking to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for no very sturdy defence of the rights of Canada. He was glad that the Premier, feeling the responsibilities of office, had now given Senator Hansborough to understand the real state of affairs. Only ten days ago three ministers assumed in their speeches that the government of the United States would respect our treaty rights. The question now is, will the United States admit the treaty right? The government was not certain of it, consequently the government may have to call into operation that part of the contract providing for the extension of the railway to an ocean port in British waters. Why should they go on with this hundred and fifty miles of road that would be useless if the United States refused to acknowledge treaty rights, and let it stand until the extension was completed. The government should give parliament its whole plan. On the ground of abstract right the government's proposal was possible, but not on the ground of probability. Mr. Foster was very anxious to argue that the railway even if completed on Sept. 1, would be useless, now that the United States had passed this bill.

Sir Louis Davies deplored the tone and temper of the speeches of Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster. The debate was continued by Messrs. Davin, McInnes, Rutherford, Montague and Fisher, Sir Charles Tupper having first moved the adjournment of the House.

SIR RICHARD'S SARCASTIC.

Sir Richard Cartwright came next and the speech that he delivered was characteristic. That it met with the acceptance of the followers of the government was evinced by the applause which marked its vigorous periods. He expressed doubt whether ever since parliament was a parliament it had had an exhibition of so much cowardice, and went of statesmanship as the Opposition had displayed. Sir Charles Tupper wanted the government to cringe to the United States at the first crack of the whip, at the very first occasion that a single

branch of the American legislation chose to press a bill. This was not the law of the United States, it had yet to pass through the House of Representatives and obtain the support of the government of the United States as evidenced by the sanction of the President. Under these circumstances, knowing that it was in every possible sense a matter subjudice before that legislature, these patriotic gentlemen rose up to strengthen the hands and force of the enemy. What right had the leader of the Opposition and his followers to tell the House that the Government of the United States had deliberately determined to violate their solemn treaty obligations? What right had they to suppose that the Supreme Court of the United States, an honorable tribunal, would uphold such legislation if it should pass? They were deliberately inviting Congress to make this part of its statute book. Every statement they had made on the subject, not only to-day but during the last week or more, had been of a character calculated to provoke just such action on the part of the United States. "The plain duty of the Government of Canada under the circumstances," Sir Richard said, "is to proceed as it has begun, paying no attention whatever to any such bills as that now before the Senate of the United States. If the government and people of the United States should attempt to violate a solemn treaty and deprive us of their solemn obligations to our privileges, then it will become the duty not merely of the government of Canada but the duty of the Imperial Government to take such action as may be found requisite to obtain the rights of the people of Canada or to demand indemnity for any violation of them."

A PATRIOTIC PERORATION.

Sir Richard, proceeding, said that the capitulation of the treaty of Washington had greatly detracted from the rights of the people of Canada. The ill-temper which had been manifested in certain portions of the United States, the minister said, was largely due to the injudicious action of the late government from 1878 to 1896. When the Mackenzie Government went out of office our relations with the United States were of the most harmonious nature, but ten years later Sir Charles Tupper had testified that the policy of his colleagues had brought us within twenty-four hours of commercial war, which he had truly stated was very close to actual war. "The proper line to be taken now," went on Sir Richard, "is not lightly to assume that a friendly government will violate its treaty obligations, but to insist, and to cause the British Government to insist with us, on its performance of treaty rights which are solemnly guaranteed to us. As to the rest, we distinctly refuse to be hurried or hurried. We are charged, however unfit we may be, with the task of administering the affairs of Canada for the time being, and if we find that this unhappy course is taken, and therefore can obtain redress in no other way, we will know how to preserve and protect the rights of the people of Canada. I may tell the honorable gentlemen opposite, and particularly the member for West York (Mr. Wallace), that our motto on this occasion is "No surrender." (Cheers.) I am, and have long been known as, one who desires to promote by every means in my power, friendship between the English-speaking nations of this earth, and notably between the empire of Great Britain and the people of the United States, but were I ten times as desirous, under no circumstances would I, as a Canadian representative, suffer any foreign power to dictate to us what railways we are to build. I would resent any foreign power stipulating what quantity of goods miners should import free, and where these miners should obtain their licenses. The Senate of the United States and the author of this bill have utterly and entirely misapprehended their position. They have gone outside of any rights that can possibly accrue to them, and the government of Canada is not going to be dragged either by the Opposition or the United States Congress into surrendering any rights of the people of Canada. They will not alter our determination, and that determination should secure a route through Canadian territory, and take care to control trade for the benefit of the people of Canada.

Ottawa, March 9.—When the House opened yesterday Sir Hibbert Tupper spoke on the Yukon bill for several hours. He thought that before the bill advanced another stage the House should be informed as to who drew the contract. Was it the solicitors of Messrs. Mann & Mackenzie? It did not appear that the chief engineer of the Department of Railways had been consulted. Sir Hibbert declared against the ten percent royalty as unjust compared to the one percent demanded from the contractors and held that while the miner in default of payment forfeited his claim the railway contractor did not.

THE DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

Ottawa, March 11.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. McInnes introduced a bill respecting the V. V. & E. Railway, & Navigation Company, which was read the first time.

MILITARY FOR YUKON.

Mr. Foster enquired about the sending of a force of military to Yukon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that in view of the large influx of people it was thought well to use our permanent force up there to preserve law and order. The Minister of Militia said the number would be two hundred, and no definite decision had been reached with regard to the route by which they would go in.

YUKON RAILWAY DEBATE.

Mr. Foster rose at 3.50 to resume the debate on the motion for the second reading of the bill confirming the contract with Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann for the construction of the Stickeen route and railway to Yukon. Mr. Foster, who

was loudly cheered, wanted this question decided aside from any question of patriotism.

Mr. Foster was followed by Mr. Charlton, Mr. Sproule, Mr. McMillan and Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Charlton recalled the land syndicate offer to build the C. P. R. for a loss subsidy, and Sir Charles Tupper's statement in rejecting it, that it was a political dodge.

Mr. McMillan said the farmers were pleased with the terms of the contract. SIR CHARLES TUPPER AGAIN.

Sir Charles Tupper rose at 12.30 and declared that if it were true that he had changed his views on this question for the purpose of retaining his position as leader of the Opposition he would occupy a degrading position. He had not done so for that purpose. He believed it impossible to build that sleigh road by March 8, and discredited Mr. Mann's statement that two hundred and fifty miles of the road were now in operation. Sir Charles read his interview approving the Stickeen River route clause by clause, making running comments on it, and reiterated his belief that there would be no trouble. He gave reasons for adopting, contrary to his own wishes and desires, a policy of opposing this contract, "which I had expressed my earnest desire should be executed. In justification of my changed attitude on this question I may quote an article from the Montreal 'Witness.'"

Sir Charles then quoted some criticism from that paper. He accused the ministers of palpable deception, but on being called to order by Mr. Speaker, he withdrew it and said he would read proof. He accused Mr. Sifton of reading an extract from an article in the 'Witness,' and leaving out the balance, which he told the House he read.

Mr. Sifton rose, but the Opposition refused to hear him. Sir Charles sat down, however, and Mr. Sifton explained that Mr. Davin asked him to read on, and he replied he would read what he desired, and if Mr. Davin wanted to read the balance he could do so. The Hansard supported Mr. Sifton in his statement and the Liberals cheered.

Sir Charles Tupper continued, charging the government with trifling with the credulity of the House, and the Conservatives cheered. The air of the House was now charged with excitement. The galleries were full, many ladies in evening costume being present, and many strangers, anxious to see the first division of the session.

Dealing with the question of transshipment he declined to adhere to the statement in his interview, that river vessels could be got from Fort Simpson to the Stickeen, because the other day Mr. C.C. Chipman, of the Hudson's Bay Company, was here, and told him to the contrary.

Sir Charles and Mr. Blair got crossing swords, and Sir Charles said he hoped Mr. Blair was not so obtuse as he appeared.

Mr. Blair retorted that he did not claim, as some did, to be omniscient or infallible.

Sir Charles replied that he would not be diverted by puerile and childish interruptions.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said 'Hear, hear,' (ironically) to one of Sir Charles Tupper's statements about treaty rights on the Stickeen, and Sir Charles Tupper said Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Blair should be yoked together and would make a 'pretty team.' There were hoots from the Liberals and cheers from the Opposition, and a good deal of good-natured speaker at this period.

Mr. Speaker asked for better order, and Sir Charles Tupper proceeded to vehemently repudiate the charge that he and his colleagues were giving aid and comfort to the enemy in regard to the coercive legislation of the United States.

After alluding to the absence of any united policy the Opposition leader went on to reply to a number of statements in the debate, some of the members occasionally yawning widely and loudly. At length Sir Charles resumed his seat at three o'clock.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT REPLIES.

Sir Richard reminded the House that Mr. Foster had denounced the Stickeen, and that Sir Charles Tupper, who is called his leader, maintained to the present moment his opinion that that was the only possible route. He compared what he termed Sir Charles Tupper's hypocritical comments on a grant of three or four million acres of rocks under the Arctic Circle to the grant of 50,000,000 acres of fertile lands made by Sir Charles's government years ago. Dealing with the action of the United States Congress, Sir Richard asserted that the moment the Hansborough bill passed the Senate at Washington the Opposition, instead of asking the government to withdraw this bill should have withdrawn their opposition, (loud cheers.)

After alluding to the absence of any united policy on the part of the Opposition, Sir Richard referred to Sir Charles Tupper's sudden change of front and said it was not surprising to see Caesar disciplining his mutinous troops, but it was an extraordinary thing to see the mutinous knaves disciplining Caesar. Sir Richard replied to a number of criticisms of the contract.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

At 3.30 a.m., Mr. McInnes explained the reasons why he would vote against the bill.

His amendment was ruled out of order on the point taken by Mr. Blair that no expenditure can be authorized without a message from the Crown. Mr. Casey who was named as seconder, made a speech endeavoring to explain why he was a 'kicker,' and why he differed in this matter from his leader.

Mr. Sifton rose with a file of the Montreal 'Witness' in his hand and referred the House to the issue of Feb. 11, and to Hansard, page 508, to show that the statement of Sir Charles Tupper charging him with misleading the House by misquotation was altogether false.

Mr. Sifton told the House that in reading this same editorial some weeks ago, Sir Charles Tupper had misquoted it to suit his own purposes, and had been guilty of the very offence which he had wrongly attributed to him.

Mr. Davis, of Saskatchewan, spoke in favor of the contract, and criticized Mr. Oliver's remarks. He asked if the country desired to spend \$15,000,000 to build from Edmonton to the Yukon? Were the people willing to mortgage the country to that extent?

FIRST DIVISION OF THE SESSION.

The members were called in and the recording of the first vote of the session began at 4.30. The question was upon the amendment of Mr. Borden, of Halifax, which was defeated on the following vote:—Yeas, sixty-five; nays, a hundred and nineteen; a government majority of fifty-four.

Yeas—Messrs. Beattie, Bell (Addington), Bell (Pictou), Bennett, Bergeron, Borden (Halifax), Broder, Cargill, Caron (Sir A.), Carleton, Chauvin, Clancy, Clarke, Cochrane, Craig, Davin, Dugas, Earle, Ferguson, Foster, Gagnon, Gilles, Guilford, Jaggard, Hodgins, Ingram, Ives, Kaubach, Klock, Lloper, Lariviere, Macdonald (King's), MacLaren, MacLean, McAllister, McCleary, McCormick, McDougall, McInnes, McLennan (Glenagry), McNell, Martineau, Martin, Mills, Monk, Montague, Moore, Morin, Oster, Pope, Pow-ll, Quinn, Reid, Robertson, Robinson, Roche, Rossmond, Sproule, Taylor, Tupper (Sir Charles), Tupper (Sir Charles Hibbert), Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Wilson, Wood (Brookville)—55.

Nays—Messrs. Bain, Bazinet, Beauvolet, Belth, Belcourt, Bernier, Bertrand, Bethune, Blair, Blanchard, Borden (King's), Bostock, Bourassa, Britten, Brodeur, Brown, Burnett, Calvert, Cameron, Carrell, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Champagne, Choquette, Christie, Copp, Costigan, Cowan, Davies (Sir Louis), Davis, Dechene, Domville, Douglas, Dupre, Dymont, Edwards, Ellis, Erb, Ethier, Featherston, Fielding, Fisher, Fitzpatrick, Flint, Fortin, Frost, Gauthier, Gauvreau, Geoffroy, Godbout, Graham, Guay, Guite, Hale, Haley, Harwood, Heyd, Hughes, Hurley, Hutchison, Jameson, Joly De Lotbiniere (Sir Henry), Landecker, Lang, Laurier (Sir Wilfrid), Leduc, Legris, Lemieux, Lewis, Lister, Livingston, Logan, Macdonald (Huron), Macdonell (Selkirk), MacKie, Macpherson, McGregor, McGugan, McHugh, McInnes, McIsaac, McLennan (Inverness), McMillan, McMullen, Malouin, Maxwell, Meigs, Migneault, Monet, Morrison, Mulock, Oliver, Parmelee, Patterson, Penny, Pettit, Prefontaine, Proulx, Raté, Richardson, Rinfret, Rogers, Ross, Russell, Rutherford, Savard, Sever, Sempie, Sifton, Snetinger, Somerville, Stenson, Sutherland, Talbot, Tarte, Toulmie, Tucker, Turcot, Yeo—119.

THE LIBERALS CHEERED LOUDLY.

Every Liberal voted with the government, but five Opposition voted against their party, as follows:—The Hon. John Costigan, Lieut.-Col. Hughes, Mr. Hale, Mr. Blanchard, and Mr. Bethune. There were three or four members present who were paired.

VOTE ON THE MAIN MOTION.

On the main motion, that the bill be read the second time, the Opposition called for another division, which resulted as follows:—Yeas, 111; nays, 72; a government majority of 39. The government lost Messrs. Erb, Oliver, Rogers and McInnes, who voted against the bill, and the Opposition lost Messrs. Hughes, and Bethune. Mr. Casey had left the House. The vote stood:

Yeas—Messrs. Bain, Bazinet, Beauvolet, Belth, Belcourt, Bernier, Bertrand, Bethune, Blair, Borden (King's), Bostock, Bourassa, Britton, Brodeur, Brown, Burnett, Calvert, Cameron, Carrell, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Champagne, Choquette, Christie, Copp, Cowan, Davies (Sir Louis), Davis, Dechene, Domville, Douglas, Dupre, Dymont, Edwards, Ellis, Ethier, Featherston, Fielding, Fisher, Gauthier, Gauvreau, Geoffroy, Godbout, Graham, Guay, Guite, Haley, Harwood, Heyd, Hughes, Hurley, Hutchison, Jameson, Joly De Lotbiniere (Sir Henry), Landecker, Lang, Laurier (Sir Wilfrid), Leduc, Legris, Lemieux, Lewis, Lister, Livingston, Logan, Macdonald (Huron), Macdonell (Selkirk), MacKie, Macpherson, McGregor, McGugan, McHugh, McIsaac, McLennan (Inverness), McMillan, McMullen, Malouin, Maxwell, Meigs, Migneault, Monet, Morrison, Mulock, Parmelee, Patterson, Penny, Pettit, Prefontaine, Proulx, Raté, Richardson, Rinfret, Ross, Russell, Rutherford, Savard, Sever, Sempie, Sifton, Snetinger, Somerville, Stenson, Sutherland, Talbot, Tarte, Toulmie, Turcot, Tucker, Yeo—119.

Nays—Messrs. Beattie, Bell (Addington), Bell (Pictou), Bennett, Bergeron, Blanchard, Borden (Halifax), Broder, Carrell, Caron (Sir Adolphe), Carleton, Chauvin, Clancy, Clarke, Cochrane, Costigan, Craig, Davin, Dugas, Earle, Erb, Ferguson, Foster, Gagnon, Gilles, Guilford, Heggart, Hale, Hodgins, Ingram, Ives, Kaubach, Klock, Klopfer, Lariviere, Macdonald (King's), MacLaren, MacLean, McAllister, McCleary, McCormick, McDougall, McInnes, McLennan (Glenagry), McNell, Martineau, Martin, Mills, Monk, Montague, Moore, Morin, Oliver, Oster, Pope, Powell, Quinn, Reid, Robertson, Robinson, Roche, Rogers, Rossmond, Sproule, Taylor, Tupper (Sir Charles), Tupper (Sir Charles Hibbert), Tyrwhitt, Tupper (Sir Charles), Wallace (Brookville)—72.

Wallace—Messrs. Casgrain, Campbell, Kenyon, Wood (A. T.), Gilmour, Gibson, Corby, Lavigne, Prior, Fraser (D. C.), Segrain, Fraser (John), Tisdale, McClure, Henderson, Desmarais, Dupont, Madore, Peupère, Charlton, Koddick.

The motion was declared carried. The House adjourned at 5.15 a.m.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Sir Charles Tupper read a despatch from Ottawa to a New York newspaper stating that the Alaska boundary dispute had been settled; that Sir Julian Pauncefote had officially notified the Canadian Government to that effect, and that the settlement was in favor of the United States.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—There is no truth in the report.

Ottawa, March 12.—In the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr. McInnes, of British Columbia, introduced a bill imposing a poll tax of \$500 on every Japanese immigrant entering Canada.

LIQUOR IN YUKON.

Mr. Davin asked what position the Yukon district was in with respect to municipal government, the issue of liquor permits for example.

Mr. Sifton said Yukon was in the same position as any other unorganized territory. He would not anticipate the legislation intended to be introduced this session. In regard to liquor permits the matter was in abeyance. The North-West executive claimed jurisdiction but the Federal Government was of opinion that in this matter it still retained control through the Lieutenant-Governor.

BRITAIN'S CRISES.

Foreign Wars and Rumors of Wars--French and Russian Intrigue.

FRENCH IN AFRICA.

London, March 7.—The Cairo correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' claims to have reliable information that three French officers have been at Omdurman, the stronghold of the Dervishes in the Soudan, for three months. Omdurman is across the Nile from the site of Khartoum, now in ruins.

Paris, March 7.—The 'Politique Coloniale' says that a French mission, headed by M. Beauchamp, has been massacred in the Niger territory.

INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS

New York, March 9.—The following special cable from London is to an afternoon paper:—

The wish of Queen Victoria to end her reign in peace is again manifest in this threatening situation. The Queen yesterday postponed her trip to the Riviera, so important did she regard her presence in London at this time.

War between Great Britain and Russia appears more threatening than between the United States and Spain. In the face of declarations by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Balfour for the Salisbury Cabinet that Great Britain would maintain free ports in China even at the cost of war, Russia has continued her aggression, leasing two ports from China, moving large bodies of troops into Shan-Tung province, and mobilizing her forces in the East so rapidly that not enough Russian transports could be had to carry them, and French steamers were hired for the purpose.

It is not Great Britain's habit to submit to defiance or eat her words. It is reliably reported that before the end of the week the British fleet will seize a Chinese port as a notice to the world that she is ready to meet force with force. Then the issue of peace or war will be with Russia. The Queen's influence will be for moderation and patience, not for British submission.

Japan has so far acted with Great Britain in the present Eastern crisis. She feels herself tricked by Russia, and views the Russian advance in China with growing alarm. Her fleet in the China Sea has been under orders to act in conjunction with the British squadron, and it will probably continue to do so.

A member of parliament this morning said: 'War clouds are exciting the world.'

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

London, March 10.—The Pekin correspondent of the 'Times,' despite China's denial that the Russian demands as to Port Arthur and Talien-Wan were in the nature of an ultimatum, maintains the correctness of his original despatch of Sunday last, to the effect that Russia had called upon China to surrender all sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Talien-Wan for the same period and on the same condition as in the case of Germany at Kiao Chau, giving her five days for a reply, and insisting upon the signing of an agreement within a month. He now adds:—'Although the period of the ultimatum has expired, the Russian charge d'affaires at Pekin, explains that he has not taken action because China has instructed her minister at St. Petersburg to seek an audience with the Emperor Nicholas, with a view of obtaining a withdrawal of the Russian demands.'

TALIEN-WAN AND PORT ARTHUR

Berlin, March 9.—A despatch to the 'Tagblatt' from Pekin, yesterday says Russia has definitely leased Port Arthur and Talien-Wan for ninety-years, and adds that Russia is determined to carry the Siberian railway to Port Arthur, whether China consents or not.

ORDERED TO MANILA.

Bulletin—Hong Kong, March 10.—The British first-class cruiser 'Edgar' has been ordered to Manila. It is believed that this is due to further activity upon the part of the insurgents in the Philippine Islands.

UPRISING IN BURMAH.

London, March 10.—A special despatch from Allahabad says the Kachins, a Burmese hill tribe, have risen, and have massacred five military policemen, capturing their guns.

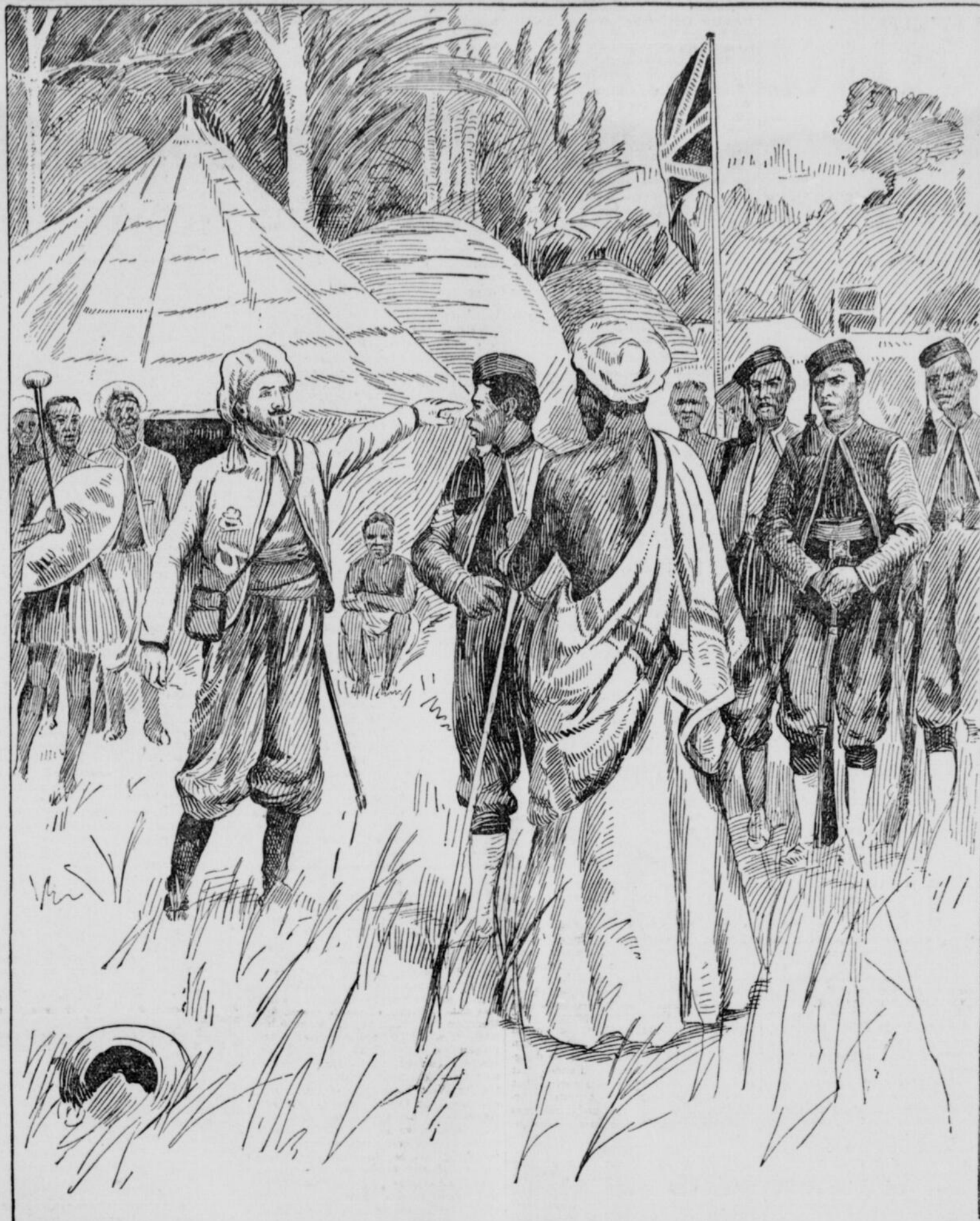
SERIOUS RIOT IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 9.—The trouble in the native quarters of Bombay yesterday, in which several persons were killed or wounded, arose through a plague party enquiring into the cause of the sickness of a Mohammedan woman.

An enormous crowd of caste men gathered and stoned and mobbed the party, which retired for an escort of armed police and then returned and demanded the surrender of the patient, which was refused. A Parsee magistrate, who exhorted the populace not to resist the police, was himself struck, whereupon he ordered the police to charge. They did so and four Mohammedans were killed and several were wounded.

The disturbance spread with alarming rapidity, until the whole quarter around the Bhendi Bazaar presented a spectacle similar to that of the riots of 1893. The Mohammedans, who were joined by the Hindus, assaulted every European or Eurasian they met and a hysterical mob attacked the European dwellings in the suburbs of Breach Candy. The residents barricaded themselves in their houses and fired blank cartridges from their windows, which drove the rioters away. In the meantime troops were hurried to the scene and a battery of artillery is now patrolling the Bhendi Bazaar.

The outbreak was specially directed against Christians. It is reported that two European soldiers were nearly killed.



THE WEST AFRICAN CRISIS.

FRENCH OFFICER ORDERING HOUSSA NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER TO HAUL DOWN THE BRITISH FLAG.—'Black and White.'

The recent high-handed proceedings of the French in the disputed Say-Nikki-Boussa district became even still more

high-handed when they coolly crossed the Niger and ordered a Houssa non-commissioned officer to haul down the British flag. Such arbitrary conduct

caused the situation to assume a more serious aspect than ever and caused much anxiety in Great Britain, as it obviously strained the relations between the two

countries. The crisis, however, was relieved by M. Hanotaux's satisfactory assurances to Lord Salisbury on the subject.

It is difficult, owing to the excitement, to obtain details.

The excitement has practically subsided this evening, but the situation is still regarded as serious. Cavalry has been ordered from Poonah to assist in patrolling the streets and the volunteers have been called out. The city is in the hands of the military. The two members of the Shropshire regiment who were killed were walking unarmed. The mob battered in their skulls. Many European officers and many policemen were severely handled and seriously injured. In several instances Europeans who were traversing the native section of the town alone were beaten or clubbed. Some were dangerously injured. In various parts of the city plague ambulances were seized and burned. Attempts were made to burn the hospitals, and the European nurses had narrow escapes. Finally, they were escorted to a place of safety by the troops. The mob attacked the Jamsotjee Hospital and badly wounded Mr. Gillespie, the house surgeon, but it was repulsed by rifle volleys and several of the rioters were killed. The total losses of the rioters are as yet unknown, but the outbreak is regarded as the most alarming that has occurred in India in many years.

BOMBAY, MARCH 9.—SERIOUS PLAGUE RIOTS HAVE OCCURRED IN THE NATIVE QUARTERS.

Several persons have been killed or wounded. Troops and bluejackets have been despatched to the scene of the disturbance.

Bombay, March 11.—The total casualties resulting from the plague riots are two soldiers of the Shropshire regiment killed, a municipal inspector, who accidentally shot himself, four European and four native policemen, with seventeen civilians injured; nine rioters killed and twenty-two injured. A hundred and nine arrests were made. The Hindus and Mohammedans began closing their shops yesterday as a protest against the plague measures, and the movement

is spreading. About fifteen thousand dockers, railway laborers and others have struck work. The city is guarded by infantry, cavalry, marines and armed police.

BRITISH WAR SUPPLIES.

London, March 10.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, the Hon. George J. Goschen, in presenting the naval estimates to-day, pointed out that, with the outlay on naval works, the expenditure amounted to the colossal sum of £25,550,000 (\$127,750,000), which he explained was even considered inadequate in some quarters. Continuing, Mr. Goschen explained that the navy was in a transitional state, to which many of the admitted deficiencies were due. Moreover, he added, the government was introducing a series of improvements. The Jubilee display had been great, but it had not reached the standard.

MILLIONS FOR WARSHIPS.

London, March 10.—The issuance of the Imperial ukase ordering the extraordinary expenditure of 90,000,000 roubles for the construction of Russian warships, marks the third great stride in preparation for war this week. This, together with the British and American votes of money for purposes of defence, means that three powers have assigned the aggregate sum of \$240,000,000 for naval armament since Monday.

THE 'TIMES' VOICES PUBLIC FEELING.

London, March 10.—The 'Times' regards the news from Pekin as comparatively reassuring. It says: 'An interval may occur during which diplomatic means may be employed to avert the ill-considered action on the part of our rivals. If delay of any duration had been actually procured, Sir Claude McDonald, the British minister, may be relied upon to make the most of it in the interests of peace. In other respects the position of China seems as far from improvement as the position in West Africa. If the

report from St. Petersburg that Russia will decline to give Great Britain the information she has asked is accurate, the nation cannot be blamed should it put the worst possible construction on the refusal. Those most familiar with public opinion throughout the country will be the first to recognize that the present temper of the people is not to be trifled with. At no time since the Crimean war, not even at the moment when the special squadron was organized in January, 1896, have they been less disposed to brook infringements from any quarter on their just rights. They are perfectly convinced of the justice of their cause, and the magnitude of the issues at stake both in China and West Africa. They believe it may become their duty to vindicate that cause in either region, and if such duty should be thrown upon them by the blindness or perversity of others, they will not flinch from it. We do not make this assertion in any spirit of bravado or from any desire to rouse the warlike feeling of the country. We make it in the true interests of peace, because the greatest menace to peace lies in the danger that our rivals may fail to believe that we are in earnest until it is too late. Foreigners do not appear to realize the business view we take of war as of other matters where our business interests are concerned. Our conduct is regulated mainly by business considerations. If the prejudice done us is slight we may resent it and yet pass it over rather than face serious losses, which, as we well know, war must at the best involve to our trade, but if the prejudice done or threatened is very grave and irreparable, we are ready of the two great evils to choose war as the lesser. We submitted to action in Tunis and Madagascar and West Africa, which we should have been quite justified in resisting had we thought it worth while. It seems to have been inferred in some quarters on the Continent that we will submit to any amount of wrong

without resistance. Sir Edward Grey pointed out at the beginning of the session that this was a very serious mistake. Questions about Madagascar and Tunis, he observed, were not of sufficient intrinsic importance to lead to a breach of peace between the two great powers. China might well become such a question, and West Africa stands in the same category. There is no sort of doubt that this is the view of the situation now generally accepted by all parties and all classes of Englishmen.'

DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE.

London, March 10.—Mr. George N. Curzon, of the Foreign Office, in the British House of Commons, said to-day that the British ambassador at St. Petersburg had confirmed the report that Russia was negotiating for the lease of Port Arthur and Talien-Wan, for the same period, and under the same conditions as granted to Germany in the case of Kiao-Chau, and that Russia was also negotiating for the right to construct a railway from Petuna, on the trans-Manchurian line, to Kwang Chung Tzu, Mukden and Port Arthur, but Mr. Curzon explained that Russia did not demand sovereign rights, nor had she threatened to move troops into Manchuria in the event of China's non-compliance with her demands.

Mr. Curzon also denied that Russia and France had protested against the Anglo-German loan to China.

WOULD NOT WORK ON SUNDAY.

Berlin, March 14.—United States Consul Pitcairn, of Hamburg, is the butt of the German press because of his refusal to sign bills of lading and other documents needed for the departure of the Hamburg-American Line steamers on Sundays on the ground of his religious scruples. The Hamburg-American officials and the newspapers allege it is due to disinclination for work.

WAR TALK.

The United States and the Spanish Government.

Washington, D.C., March 7.—There were no less than five important events to-day having a bearing more or less direct upon the troubled relations between the United States and Spain, viz., the introduction in Congress by Mr. Cannon of a resolution granting \$50,000,000 for the public defence, the withdrawal by the Spanish Government of its intimated objection to the continuance in office of Consul-General Lee, the order for the cruiser 'Montgomery' to proceed to Havana in place of the 'Fern,' the latter to be used to carry supplies to suffering Cubans; the passage through the House of the bill increasing the artillery arm by two regiments, and the institution of negotiations looking to the purchase of warships by the United States Navy Department.

Mr. Cannon's resolution probably led all other topics in interest, particularly when it became known that it was the result of a conference between the author, the President, Senator Hale and other leading spirits in Congress. As for General Lee's case, the news of the satisfactory ending of the incident through the withdrawal of the suggestion by Spain, was expected as soon as it was noted that a loophole had been left open through the failure to make the complaint in anything like an official shape. Some fear is expressed that the Consul-General will not find his post very congenial now that he knows he is an unwelcome guest at Havana, but the administration is relying upon his devotion to the welfare of the Americans in Cuba and American interests generally to submit his own personal wishes to restraint and remain at his post.

Late in the afternoon Senator Du Bose, the Spanish Charge d'Affaires, received a cipher cable from the Minister of State at Madrid, Senor Gallon, saying: 'You can disavow the rumor that any official application has been made for the recall of General Lee.'

This confirmed M. Du Bose's view that a misapprehension had occurred, and that some intimation concerning General Lee had been construed into a request for his recall, which M. Du Bose says with positiveness was never intended.

Washington, March 8.—The galleries of the House were packed to the doors to-day, and long lines of people, unable to gain admission, surged about the corridors. Public interest in the debate on the bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for the national defence was reflected in the large attendance in the galleries. On the floor almost every member was in his seat. On the faces of the leaders on both sides was an air of stern resolution, indicating their deep appreciation of the grim business upon which Congress and the country were entering in making this vast appropriation for possible war.

As soon as the journal had been read the Speaker rapped for order, and amid a deep silence Chairman Cannon arose and presented as a deficiency bill the measure appropriating \$50,000,000 for the national defence. It included also several other items, among which are \$100,000 for coal for naval vessels.

When the question was put on the passage of the bill, the whole House rose en masse in its favor, but Mr. Cannon asked for the ayes and nays. He did so, he said, at the request of many members that every member should go on record. Every member present voted for the bill, many of them assuming the responsibility of breaking their pairs in order to place themselves on record. At the conclusion of the roll-call, the Speaker had his named called, an unusual proceeding, and, amid great applause, voted for the bill. When he announced the vote, 311 ayes; nays, nothing, an enthusiastic demonstration occurred.

Washington, D.C., March 9.—The feature of the day's events was the promptitude with which the Senate passed the House bill carrying the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for national defence and the haste with which it was put through the formal proceedings, engrossed and signed by the President. While the matter has been considered it can be stated that the fund has not yet been allotted among the various branches of the government service. Each of these had prepared roughly and tentatively an estimate of the funds it could dispose of to advantage, but upon looking over the ground, the President concluded that it would be well, perhaps, to avoid making the allotment until the necessity became apparent. The reason back of this is that the sum that can be profitably spent for warships cannot even be guessed at with any approximation to accuracy just now. As the ships are to be first choice in the steps for defence, until their cost is ascertained it is not possible to divide the remainder of the appropriation among the other branches of the military and naval services.

After the usual salutes, the 'Montgomery' was moored in the principal harbor, near the wreck of the 'Maine,' and in the centre of a circle of Spanish ships.

NEW SPANISH TERRORS.

Glasgow, March 9.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyers 'Osoda' and 'Andaz' left the Clyde bank this afternoon fully manned and with all their guns and other armaments on board. They will embark their ammunition to-morrow at Greenock and will sail on Saturday. At their trials they developed a speed of thirty knots.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. THE GREATEST OF ALL SPRING MEDICINES. Make New Blood and Strengthen the Nerves.


DOCTORED FOR TEN YEARS. Mr. J. H. Burch, St. Ann's, Ont., says: 'My occupation is farming, and my age is forty years. I have been under a doctor's care more or less for ten years, and I have spent in that time hundreds of dollars for medicines and doctor bills. I doubt whether any of the doctors whom I consulted thoroughly understood the nature of my trouble. Some pronounced it bilious colic in a chronic form, and another said the trouble was due to gall stones, and that only through an operation could I obtain a cure. This operation I declined to undergo. When the attacks came on they would take the form of a burning sensation in the stomach gradually shifting to the bowels, and causing intense pain. These attacks would continue for about twelve hours, but would leave me so weak that I would not be able to do any work for two or three days after they had passed away. These attacks came on at intervals of about two weeks, and the only relief I could get from the pain was through the use of morphine. At last finding that the doctor was doing me no good I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used them for a couple of months, and when I discontinued their use I felt that I was cured, nor was I mistaken, for in more than a year that has elapsed since I took the last pill, I have not had a single attack. I now only regret that I did not begin the use of these Pills earlier, for not only would they have freed me from much pain, but I would have been richer in pocket as well. My advice to others ailing is to go for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once.'



After Effects of La Grippe. Mr. Albert E. Wood, foreman of a carriage factory at Margate, P.E.I., says: 'I was attacked with la grippe, which left me in a weak and emaciated condition. Many of my friends thought I was in consumption, and some of them predicted that I would not last long, but I am here yet, and that in a hale and hearty condition. Before beginning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I had used two bottles of a compound that cost me a dollar a bottle, but from which I derived no benefit. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, however, did the work, and restored me to my former health and strength. I still use them occasionally for regulating my system, as I believe that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, and I believe there would be a very little sickness if people would renew their vitality by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.'

AN INVALID FOR YEARS. Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. Levi Davis, proprietor of the Central Hotel, Irish Creek, Ont., has been more or less an invalid for years, and is another of the vast number who owe renewed health to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Davis says: 'About a year ago I had just partially recovered from a long siege of sickness, but felt that I should never regain my usual health and strength. I was weak, and could do little or no work. I seemed to have no blood in my body, and felt much like giving up, when one day I read a testimonial of a lady whose case was similar to mine and who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This


will supply just the energy you require. When you feel as if rest and a soft sofa are the only desirable things in the world; when you cannot be troubled even to hold up your head—then you need Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to make you feel bright, active and full of energy. They are not a purgative medicine. They make people strong.

Substitutes will do you no good and may do you harm. The genuine pills are always put up in a package just like this  The wrapper around each box is printed with Red Ink on white paper. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, Locomotor Ataxia, Anaemia, Heart Troubles, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Incipient Consumption, All Female Weakness, Dizziness and Headache, and all Troubles Arising from Poor and Watery Blood.

“RUN DOWN.” A clock that needs winding runs down because its motive energy is exhausted. Men and women who have been too busy—who have worked too hard, or have been worried too much, or who have neglected to care for their physical health, or who have been too much indoors during the winter months —“run down” also. They need a Tonic. Are you “run down” in health? If you are quickly tired, lack energy, feel weak in the back; always want something to lean upon; have a dull back-ache; if you digest badly and do not care for your food, it is a Tonic you need.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

will supply just the energy you require. When you feel as if rest and a soft sofa are the only desirable things in the world; when you cannot be troubled even to hold up your head—then you need Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to make you feel bright, active and full of energy. They are not a purgative medicine. They make people strong. You must get the REAL Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or it is of no use. Substitutes will do you no good and may do you harm. The genuine pills are always put up in a package just like this  The wrapper around each box is printed with Red Ink on white paper. Sold by all dealers in medicine, or will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MONTREAL NEWS. Kingston, Jamaica, has ordered twenty motor cars to be built in Montreal for the new trolley line there. The Eastern W. C. T. U. of Montreal has parted with a faithful worker in the person of Mrs. Patenaude, who left the city to reside in Fairmount, Ind., to recruit her health. On Friday the Recorder condemned Detective Flynn to a fine of fifty-five dollars or seven months in jail for assaulting a woman named Rosa Woodhouse, by beating her with a blackthorn cane. He went to jail. The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Thamesford, refused the call to Montreal of Taylor Presbyterian Church, and the congregation will have to call again in some other locality. The Presbytery has so decreed. The trial of two men, Lafonde and Degure by name, for the killing of Alexio Greece, an Italian, some months ago, at Coteau Landing, occupied the Court of Queen's Bench for several days last week, and is expected to come to an end to-morrow. Sub-Chief Dubois was seriously injured on Thursday afternoon by the running

away of the horse he was riding. It threw him and hurt him, but it was so injured that it had to be shot. The sub-chief received medical attendance at once. An unfortunate man was found on the tracks of the Grand Trunk Railway near St. Martin street, early Friday morning, quite dead. His body was taken to the morgue, and his name was found to be George Martin, a young man, on an errand when killed. The mild weather of the past week has caused the snow to disappear into immense torrents of water which pour into streams and river from every direction. The river ice roads leading from the city were declared unsafe on Friday, but the frost of Sunday night may stiffen them for a time. David McElroy was run over and killed by an electric motor car on Upper St. Denis street when the storm was at its height on Sunday afternoon. He was walking along the car track, and owing to the blinding mist the motorman did not see him, thus killing him almost without noticing him. Each day Klondike voyagers are seen at the railway stations on their way west. Last week two from Cape Town,

Africa, J. Jones and E. Bowen, were among the number, and one evening a group of forty French-Canadians, armed with Spencer rifles and revolvers, also left for the diggings. On Wednesday evening alone forty-one persons left by the Grand Trunk, all for the Klondike. The remains of the late Mr. Harry Abbott, Q.C., son of the late Sir John Abbott, and the idolized football player of the old-time Montreal Club, were brought to Montreal from St. Augustine, Florida, and interred on Wednesday. Mr. Abbott had won a place at the bar as a lawyer, but his health gave way and he went south to recuperate, only to meet his death. He was highly respected in Montreal and elsewhere. Mr. Ewan MacLennan, of the St. Andrew's Society, who has been ill, and who has undergone an operation for intestinal trouble at the Royal Victoria Hospital, was much better when last heard of, and there are hopes that he will recover. He has for years been chairman of the St. Andrew's Society's charitable committee. Mr. MacLennan is a Glangarran, and is well known in that county. Acting on information received from an American private detective agency,

High Constable Bissonnette on Friday evening placed a young man under arrest suspected of having caused the death of a farmer some weeks ago at Brookfield, Mass. He was arraigned about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, but Judge Sicotte decided to remand him until the arrival of the United States detective to establish that he is not the man. Repatriation of French Canadians who have had some experience of the United States life is not always successful. On Sunday evening a party of twenty-six from the Lake St. John district passed through Montreal on their way to Detroit, their former home. These had come away from Detroit last June, trusting to the representations of an agent of the Quebec Government and the Lake St. John Railway, which they say were not lived up to. The American consul at Quebec arranged for their return to Detroit, and it is not likely they will help other French-Canadians there to return to Canada. THE REV. DR. CHINIQUE. The Rev. Dr. Chinique is busy on his work of 'Forty years in the Church of Christ.' This he will print as a sequel

MINERS OUTFITS AND PERSONAL EFFECTS TO BE ADMITTED FREE AT AMERICAN PORTS.

The United States Treasury Department has issued an important decision which is of much interest, in that it will favorably affect Canadians going to the Klondike by way of the Dyea, Juneau or Skagway. The decision clears up any doubt as to what articles of passengers' baggage are really duty free on entering Alaska. The collector of the United States customs at Sitka, Alaska, has himself been in doubt on this point, but is not likely to be so any longer now that he has received the following letter from Washington:—

Sir,—Referring to the department's regulations of Feb. 2, 1898, governing the entry and transportation of merchandise destined for the Klondike region and North-West Territory of British Columbia, via the United States sub-ports of Juneau, Dyea and Skagway, or other customs ports in Alaska, I have to state that article 10 thereof, which provides that 'all articles carried by passengers on the above routes, which are in use, and which consist of wearing apparel and personal effects necessary for the present comfort and convenience of such passengers are exempt from duty,' should be construed to cover the necessary outfit, such as tents, blankets, cooking utensils, etc., carried by passengers for immediate use. The decision has been forwarded to all chief officers of the United States Treasury in the United States and Canada, as well as in Alaska.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE LAWSON. London, March 10.—Sir George Lawson, C.K.C.B., the assistant under secretary of the State for war, is dead. He was born in 1838, and entered the War Office in 1855.

COMMERCIAL. WITHIN OFFICE, March 14, 1898. A BETTER FEELING.

THIS MORNING'S MARKET SHOWS SIGNS OF RECOVERY.

There was an absence this morning of that eager rush to sell which has marked the course of the local Wall street during the past few days; and, although the prices of stocks show scant indications of it, it is nevertheless a fact that a better feeling has crept over the spirit of the scene. The largest dealings during the morning's session were in C.P.R., of which 1,250 shares were sold, while the price steadily advanced to 80, or 3/4 of a point above Saturday's close. Halifax Trams were also stronger. They opened at 126 1/2, a full point over the closing, and advanced yet another 1 1/2 points by noon. Gas also sold up 1/4 of a point. Montreal Street Railway shares, new and old, were weaker, and Toronto likewise. The sales at the morning board were as follows:—25 C.P.R. at 79 1/2; 100 at 79 1/2; 200 at 79 1/2; 400 at 79 1/2; 75 at 80; 200 at 79 1/2; 25 at 80; 75 at 80 1/2; 50 at 80; 125 New Street at 250 1/2; 5 Montreal Street Railway at 234, 145 at 253 1/2; 25 at 253 1/2; 25 at 253; 50 Bank of Commerce at 140, 10 at 140 1/2; 475 Gas at 192, 175 at 192 1/2; 25 at 192; 25 Dominion Cotton at 94 1/2; 75 Banque Nationale at 97; 400 Toronto Street Railway at 99, 25 at 99, 225 at 99; 5 M. Telegraph, at 175; 25 Halifax Railway at 126 1/2; 15 at 128, 25 at 128 1/2; 150 at 128; 25 Electric at 148; 2 Merchants Bank at 180; 35 at 180; 2,000 Dom. Coal bonds at 108; 100 Richelieu at 96, 50 at 96, 50 5/8 1/2; 6 Bell Telephone at 175, 25 at 174 1/2. The sales at the afternoon board were:—Can. Pac., 50 at 80 1/2; 125 at 81; Street Railway, 75 at 253 1/2; Merchants' Bank, 20 at 180 1/2; Cable, 50 at 174, 10 at 173 1/2; Gas, 50 at 193 1/2; 12 at 194; Toronto Street, 50 at 99, 50 at 98 1/2; 125 at 99; Halifax Railway, 5 at 127, 25 at 129; Electric, 25 at 140, 100 at 150.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler. Buyers. Sellers. Counter. New York Funds, 1-10 1/4 prem. 3-16 to 1/4 prem. Sterling, 60 days, 8 1/4 8 1/4 8 1/4 to 8 1/4 Sterling, demand, 8 1/4 9 9 1/2 to 9 1/2 Sterling, Calles., 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4 to 9 1/4

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT. (Furnished by Macdougall Bros., Brokers.)

Montreal, March 5. Stocks. Asked. Bid. Canadian Pacific Railway..... 79 1/2 79 Duluth S. S. & A..... 4 3/4 3 1/2 Dr. Preferred..... 172 170 Commercial Cable Co..... 137 104 Reg..... 105 104 Montreal Telephone..... 119 115 Bank of Montreal..... 255 250 Montreal Street Railway Co..... 120 123 1/2 Halifax Ry..... 120 123 1/2 Montreal Gas Co..... 112 111 Bell Telephone Co..... 173 174 Royal Electric Co..... 150 146 Toronto Railway..... 98 1/2 98 1/2 Bank of Commerce..... 205 210 Ontario Bank..... 210 209 1/2 Montreal Bank..... 232 22 1/2 Merchants Bank..... 185 181 Merchants Bank of Halifax..... 183 Quebec Bank..... 127 127 Bank of Commerce..... 110 109 Cornwall Elect..... 110 109 St. John do..... 115 114 North-West Land..... 53 50 Montreal Cotton Co..... 154 146 Colored Cotton Co..... 185 181 Bonds..... 103 102 Dominion Cotton..... 95 92 Dom. Coal..... 175 180 Dom. Coal, Pfd..... 106 106

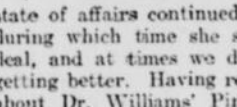
CHICAGO MARKETS.

A very weak market commenced the week in Chicago to-day. It would be hard to say if grain or provisions were the weaker. May wheat dropped 3/4 of a point in the opening, and closed at 1/4 point lower still.

decided me to try them, and I was no less astonished than gratified at the benefit I soon derived from them. They literally made a new woman of me and I am now enjoying better health than I have done for years. I now value Dr. Williams' Pink Pills above all other medicines, and if feeling the least unwell at any time I at once resort to them, and always with the best results. I will be glad if my statement will help some other sufferer.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

Mrs. J. A. Craig, Watson's Corners, Ont., writes: 'At the age of fifteen my daughter Teresa began to show symptoms of weakness and debility, which were all the more remarkable as before that time she had been unusually well and strong. We consulted a physician, who prescribed for her, and for a time she seemed to improve a little, then the improvement ceased, and she became worse and grew so weak that the least exertion seemed to tire her out completely and her heart would palpitate so violently that she feared she had heart disease. This state of affairs continued for two years, during which time she suffered a great deal, and at times we despaired of her getting better. Having read a great deal about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, we at last thought it might be worth while to give them a trial. There was an improvement in her condition almost before the first box was completed, and after using seven boxes she was well and strong. Other members of my family have since tested the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with success, and I have pleasure in recommending them to any who are suffering from general debility.'



LONG STANDING RHEUMATISM CURED. Mr. Wm. Hopkins, Nings, Man., says: 'Twelve years I was almost constantly afflicted with rheumatism of the muscles, at times the pains being so severe that I was unable to work. I tried electric belts and numerous medicines, but got no relief. While in Boissevain during the winter of 1894, the druggist there advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as he knew of a number of cases in which they had cured rheumatism. I got half a dozen boxes and took them back home with me and began their use. I was on the fourth box when I began to get relief, and I continued taking Pink Pills until I had used ten boxes, by which time no trace of the rheumatism remained, and I have not since suffered from rheumatic pains. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for rheumatism, as I have proved they will cure it.'

AN APPEAL TO THE READER.

If you have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and derived benefit from them, will you write us and let us know? If you have been disappointed, will you write us just the same? We cannot expect to cure every case. Any one who pretends to do so is unworthy of confidence. We do business in good faith. If by experience we learn that some forms of disorder are not cured by our pills, we want to know it, so that we may refuse to sell pills for such cases. We never sell pills except when we think they will cure.

The bulk of the trade in grain was done in July wheat; options, which were stronger at a rice 1/4 in the opening and went on to 2, but the effort was not sustained, and after considerable trading, July wheat closed at 89 1/2c, or 3/4 below Saturday. In other lines business was very light. Provisions were down on every count, and showed a tendency to further depreciation.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday.

Table with columns: Saturday's Close, To-day's Close, Open, High, Low. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, Short ribs, etc.

PRICES AT OTHER CENTRES. New York—Opening, 99 1/2c May, 99 1/2c July; closing, 89 1/2c bid May, 89 1/2c July. Detroit—Opening, 96c May, 85 1/2c July; closing, 96c May, 85c July. Toledo—Opening, 97c May, 86c July; closing, 97c May, 85c July.

Table with columns: At Chicago, Receipts, Shipments. Rows include Wheat, Corn, Oats, Flour, etc.

The market is slightly easier, in sympathy with foreign conditions, with but little doing. We quote:

Table with columns: Oats, Buckwheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, etc. with prices and cents.

So far the situation remains unchanged, but many local dealers consider that with the high prices ruling for Manitoba wheat, prices in flour are bound to go up soon. An early advance of 2c even is confidently expected, by some. We quote:

Table with columns: Spring patents, Manitoba strong patents, High winter patents, etc. with prices.

The market continues quiet, and prices remain at their previous level at \$4 per barrel and \$1.35 in bags for carloads on track.

The situation remains quiet with fair demand. We quote Ontario winter wheat \$1.15 to \$1.50, etc.

A fair trade is doing in hay, there being a good demand for small lots at firm prices. We quote No. 1 at \$9.00, and No. 2 at \$8.50 per ton in car lots.

The local market continues dull, and prices remain nominal at 7 1/2c to 8c for finest.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—March 11. Despite the rather bad sleighing, there was a large attendance of the farmers at the markets to-day, and oats, potatoes and eggs, tending downwards. The market for grain was out strong, and cabbages seemed to be in excessive supply, with prices corresponding to low. Very few dressed hogs, or beef quarters, were offered by farmers, but Mr. Wickard's is selling dressed hogs at from 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c per lb. Some damaged ones bring less. The hay market has been liberally supplied of late, and prices are pretty low, but are likely to rise when the sleighing gives out. Oats sold at 6c to 7c the bush; but wheat, 75c do; beans, \$1.15 to \$1.20 the bush; potatoes, 55c to 56c the bush; onions, 75c do; carrots and beets, 70c to 80c the barrel; cabbages, 50c the barrel; celery, 15c to 20c the bunch; turkeys, 10c to 12c the lb.; geese, 5c do; chickens and ducks, 9c to 10c the lb.; butter, 16c to 20c the lb.; prints, 10c to 12c the dozen; eggs, in baskets, 20c to 25c the dozen; packed, 15c to 18c do; Valencia oranges, 45c the box; California oranges, \$2.25 to \$2.50 the box; lemons, \$2.50 do; bananas, \$1.25 to \$2 the bunch; hay, \$6 to \$9 per 100 bundles of 100 lbs. Very little sold, at over \$8. Straw, \$3 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE SUMMARY. BRITISH COLUMBIA. Victoria and Vancouver, March 12.—The new regulations regarding issuing of miners' licenses at coast cities has tended to materially increase the volume of outfitting business here, and trade with jobbers is brisk. Collections here are fairly good, but still slow in interior ports.

MANITOBA. Winnipeg, March 12.—Trade conditions differ little if any from last week. The demand for barley and oats for seed purposes has possibly increased. Cattle trade has opened up and quite a brisk business is being done in stocker cattle. Implement dealers continue to report business active. The Klondike rush has caused railway traffic to exceed any previous record.

MARITIME PROVINCES. Halifax, March 12.—Unusually mild weather has created quite a demand for spring goods. Country roads are in very bad condition, and the movement in produce is light. The market for paper maturing on March 4 was very well met. Flour market is dull, but reports from the fish trade are more encouraging. Stocks are comparatively light, and prices are advancing. In Newfoundland stocks of fish are said to be almost exhausted and prices of all kinds have advanced. The stock of cod oil is also much lighter than is usual at this season of the year. At St. John, N.B., provisions generally are very firm and stocks light. The fish market remains unchanged with a fairly good demand. There is nothing in lumber.

ONTARIO. Toronto, March 12.—There were fewer buyers in the market this week as is usual during the week immediately following the millinery opening, but travellers' orders were very numerous notwithstanding the fact that the country roads are breaking up and farmers find it more difficult to visit the country markets. Business in spring goods is far ahead of what it was this time last year, and the prospects are bright for the balance of the season. Values are all firmly maintained, and there is no cutting to speak of among jobbers. Orders from the west for camping outfits, guns, knives, heavy clothing, and provisions, suitable for the Yukon trip are very large. The railway earnings have increased since the war in rates began, showing that the reductions in the present year have had a good effect on the finances of the railways. Country remittances are improved, and many orders coming in here are accompanied with cash to wipe out old scores, showing that the retail trade of the country is on an improving basis. The grain markets are dull and prices are generally lower. The currency markets have been dull this week than any week since the first of the year owing to the uncertainty that prevails in the outside markets. The local money market is unchanged. Call money is plentiful at 4 1/2 per cent. Local rates are ruling at 4 1/2, 5 1/2, and 6, and mercantile discounts are 6 to 7 per cent, according to name and date.

QUEBEC. Montreal, March 12.—General volume of trade the past week has been very satisfactory; the continued cheap railway fares attracting numerous country buyers to the city, and the principal warehouses have been well patronized. Wholesale dry goods houses report the spring trade as considerably ahead of former years. Groceries and teas are in good demand. Sugars are moving slowly with prices unchanged. Boot and shoe jobbers report sales about the average, while the rubber trade is on the extraordinary buoyant. Trade in fresh fish was being considerably curtailed by the mild weather, and the volume of business much smaller. Flour dealers report a good business locally at steady prices. Money market stiffening; call loans having advanced to 4 1/2 per cent; mercantile discounts 6 to 7 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET. New York, March 14.—Wall Street—The market rebounded at the opening with extraordinary buoyancy from the excessive depression of Saturday. Sharp advances were reported from London for Americans before the opening, but prices jumped far over the London parity. Gains of over a point were the rule all through the list; the General Electric, 30 1/2; Pullman, New York Central, etc. up 2 1/2. The local specialties were also very strong. Manhattan rising 3/4, Metropolitan Street Railway, 2 1/2, and Brooklyn Transit, 2 1/4. Opening prices—Atchafalca, 10 1/2; sugar, 12 1/2; 123; General Electric, 30 1/2; People's Gas, 8 1/2; Burlington, 8 1/2; St. Paul, 8 1/2; 8 1/2; Rock Island, 3 1/2; North-West, 11 1/2; Louisville, 4 1/2; Western Union, 8 1/2; Leather preferred, 5 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 2 1/2; Manhattan, 9 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 2 1/2; New Jersey Central, 8 1/2.

SPANISH STOCK STILL FALLS. London, March 14.—Spanish fours on the stock exchange to-day opened at 5 1/2 against 5 1/2, the closing quotation on Saturday. The London market for the day was quiet, and sales dropped further, a net loss of 2 1/2 on Saturday's closing. Later the price declined to 5 1/2, but reacted to 5 3/4, closing at that figure, a net loss of 1 1/2 from to-day. Paris, March 14.—The House to-day, Spanish fours opened at 54 1/2-5 1/2 lower than Saturday's closing prices. Madrid, March 14.—Spanish fours to-day were quoted at 75 00, against 77 00, the closing price of Saturday.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 14, 1898.—Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 23,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 16,441; shipments, 2,551, left over, 1,431; estimated receipts to-morrow, 21,000; market 5c lower; light mixed, \$3.70 to \$3.90; mixed packing, \$3.75 to \$3.97; heavy shipping, \$3.75 to \$4.02; rough grades, \$3.75 to \$3.80. The receipts of cattle were 19,000; best grades steady, others weak to 10c lower.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS. CANADIAN TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA. Signs are not wanting that Canada will presently reap the reward of her persistent efforts to open up a trade with South Africa. She has much to offer in exchange for South African products. Already Canadian electric and other machinery is known in South Africa, while her natural products are also those which the Afrikaner requires. Canadian timber competes with that of Norway and Oregon on the coast, and her tinned fish has long found a market in the sub-Continent. She now seeks to open up a trade in her almost boundless dairy products. Her exports to South Africa, which South Africa affords to this class of Canadian goods, Mr. G. H. Flint, of Montreal, who lately made the tour of South, West and East Africa, says that it is almost impossible to get first-class butter and eggs to the country, and that eggs are abnormally dear, 2s per dozen. The high prices are, he correctly observes, due to the adjustment of tariff for the protection of the farmer. With the difficulties of cold storage transportation overcome, the prospects for Canadian products are, however, decidedly favorable. Elsewhere he discloses a fact which is consoling to the British merchants' amour propre, the Afrikaner prefers the British and Canadian method of doing business to that of the American. The latter draws at sight on his debtor, the sight draft, forwarded by mail steamer, arriving before the delivery of the goods, thus imposing prepayment; while the former requires payment only after delivery. The progress of Canada's commerce is cause for satisfaction, and while heeding her own industries, she is doing her utmost to secure a common solidarity.—British and South African Export Gazette.

PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR CEYLON TEA. The steady increase in the consumption of Ceylon tea has already formed the subject of remark, says the London "Financial News." The import of China tea shows a decrease, while the imports of India and Ceylon tea exhibit a decided increase. Taking the figures relating to stock into consideration, it will be observed that although the import of Ceylon tea for the first nine months in excess of those of last year, the consumption has been more than 4,500,000 pounds in excess. The result is to leave the stock of Ceylon tea in this country at 17,000,000 pounds only, as compared with 18,000,000 pounds at the end of the year 1896, or, say roughly 1,000,000 pounds less stock with an increase in the trade. The Indian tea trade is hardly in the same flourishing condition although Indian tea is doing very well, and has combined with the Ceylon production to supply China tea, the import of which has fallen from a total of something like 160,000,000 pounds in 1878 to about 31,000,000 pounds for this season.

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES FOR SHIPPERS. From Collingwood we learn that the Great Northern Transit Company and the North Shore Navigation Company have established a line of steamers between Collingwood and Duluth, known as the Georgian Bay and Lake Superior Steamship Line. The steamship "Majestic," belonging to the Great Northern Transit Company, and the City of Collingwood, belonging to the North Shore Navigation Company, will be placed upon this line at the opening of navigation. These steamers, starting from Collingwood, will call at Owen Sound, Sauble Marie, Trout River, William and Duluth. They will make connections with the local lines at Georgian Bay ports and during the months of July and August will call at Mackinac Island. Cleveland concern has chartered five first-class steamers to run between Duluth, Chicago, and Parry Sound. The headquarters of the Canadian Company are at Ottawa, and it has an elevator and terminal facilities at Parry Sound, where the mail and package freight to be handled by the vessels will be transferred.

UNITED STATES OPINION OF CANADIAN CHEESE. While the seven months ending January, 1898, show an increase in the quantity of cheese exported from all American ports over the corresponding period of the previous year, the increase is not so great as that which has been achieved in any of the other branches of the export trade. Canada has been forging to the front in the important industry of cheese making, and her products are beating ours in foreign markets. Canada has reached a point where she is manufacturing high grade article, and one which will suit the refined tastes of the British consumer.—New York "Commercial."

BREAD BY-LAW IN LONDON. Having trouble over the weight of bread in London, it has been recommended by Inspector Bell, of that place, to cancel the present by-law and adopt the old one, proposing a standard of two pounds and four ounces. The Inspector's report, which the committee is as follows: "I wish to bring before your notice the many complaints in regard to light-weight bread, and would recommend to your committee that the pound-and-a-half loaf be changed to two pounds, and the two-pound loaf to two pounds and four ounces, which I consider to be a standard loaf, and ever observable at any time. I would recommend that the by-law be changed to read two pounds and four ounces respectively. The whole trouble is people are getting one-and-a-half pound loaves, and are paying the price of a two-pound loaf. I would recommend that the present by-law be cancelled, and the old by-law adopted in its place."

TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES. New York, March 11.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: Continued activity in nearly all lines of distributive trade, but more particularly at the larger cities of the West, South, and the far North-West, continues to be the most favorable feature coming under notice. That the demand for dry goods, groceries, hardware, iron and steel in various forms and building material is relatively most active at the West, seems evident from the slight tone of disappointment in the reports from eastern manufacturers, where business is reported moving less rapidly than at the interior. Other favorable features include the heavier foreign demand for wheat and flour as shown by increased exports over last week, and the corresponding period of previous years, although smaller than in recent weeks. Less favorable features are few, numbering chiefly a weaker tone in prices for a few staples hitherto marked by extreme firmness, but very perceptible in quotations for some raw wool, the demand for which is reported slower than at any time previous this year, and wheat, which has been affected by war rumors and the growth of the impression that the world's wheat supplies at present prices will be exhausted. The volume of business in the iron and steel trade is reported to be large with relatively better reports coming from the West. Large sales of copper are a feature, and prices are reported higher for the week as are also quotations for iron and hardware. The improved market situation seems likely to be improved towards the ending of the New England cotton mill strikes. Textile manufacturers are active at the East, but wool manufacturers complain of small profits at present prices for raw materials. Shoes are in better demand at Boston, where coarse yarn cotton goods are weaker, while medium and fine grades are firm and higher. Business is generally active at the West. Southern and southwestern buyers are more active at St. Louis, dry goods, millinery, agricultural implements and hardware are building material being freely called for there.

WANT A STANDARD LOAF. The members of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council devoted considerable time recently in discussing the advisability of having "The one standard weight for a loaf of bread." During the debate on the subject, it was pointed out that at the present time citizens are paying ten cents for a four pound loaf, and that in view of the present agitation, the master bakers would advance the price of a four pound loaf. Another delegate said that he had paid ten cents for a loaf of bread of 3 1/2 pounds, and that he weighed it, and it had only weighed a shade over two and three-quarters of a pound. A delegate from the "Journeymen Bakers" pointed out that if a four pound loaf was made the standard, instead of a three pound loaf, it would mean that those who employ the baker would be getting the benefit from the fact that it required more mechanical skill to manufacture the three pound loaf. It was finally decided by the council to favor that there be a double standard of loaf, making it a two pound and four pound loaf. It was thought, however, to remove the difficulty, and that citizens would know just what they purchased.

INSURANCE IN CANADA. The Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa has just issued his report which shows the gross amount of risks taken during the year by the 23 fire companies was \$60,288,650, an increase of \$1,619,602 over the amount taken in 1895. Losses paid during the year totalled \$4,173,501, while \$7,075,599 was received for premiums, a decrease of \$20,249 in losses, and an increase of \$12,468 in premiums. During the year the gross amount of fire risks taken by the five Canadian companies was \$114,739,420, received for premiums \$1,064,855, and paid in losses \$712,655, a percentage of 67.20 as against 70.10 per cent in 1895.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS. New York, March 11.—Beef—Receipts, 2,232 head; 25 cars on sale; steady. Rough stock 10c to 12c lower; two cars unsorted; steers, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Calves—Receipts, 76 head; 49 on sale; veals, \$5.50 to \$7.50; grassers, \$3.00; dressed veals, \$8 to 10c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,634 head; 11 cars on sale; sheep—dull at \$3.50 to \$4.70;

during the year that taken by the Canadian companies is \$10,000,000 greater than that of the British and American companies together. There was paid in death claims \$137,583, which, with matured endowments, divided \$1,500,000, brought up the total payment to \$1,637,583. The statement shows that for every \$100 received in premiums there has been paid to policy-holders during the year \$56.73, leaving \$43.27 to be carried to reserve funds and expense. On the assessment plan the total amount of policies taken was \$18,471,500; received in fees, assessments, etc., \$1,565,581, and paid in death claims \$1,121,635.

WHY PEOPLE FAIL. Bradstreet's summary of failures in the Dominion and Newfoundland, classified as to causes, are as follows:—

Incompetence	1897	1896
Impudence	155	203
Leak of capital	75	94
Unwise creditors	1,354	1,481
Failure of others	11	22
Extravagance	6	8
Neglect	48	48
Competition	26	26
Speculation	156	157
Fraud	61	80
Total	1,825	2,204

The total liabilities for 1897 were \$13,249,979 and for 1896, \$16,450,456. The total assets in 1897 were \$5,222,997 and in 1896, \$6,750,000.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR CHILDREN. A new system of accident insurance for children, says the "London Financial Times," which has been devised in Australia has so much to be said in its favor that it may not unlikely be soon offered in England. The parent of a child would pay for, say, \$250 a yearly premium of 7s 6d, which would be gradually reduced until at the end of fifteen years would be down to 5s 3d. Neither slight nor fatal accidents would be covered by the policy, but compensation would attach to every disaster which would cause permanent, partial or total inability to follow a profession. If for example, the baby was allowed to fall and seriously injure its spine there would at once become payable to the family funds a yearly sum of £12 10s until the sufferer reached the age of twenty-four, when the capital sum would be paid over. Loss of a limb and other partial disabilities would be dealt with on the same principle, the relative amounts being suitably restricted. Several varieties of the policy are to be had, and they all seem to possess the merit of securing benefit for the child without putting any premium on carelessness or negligence.

GOLD IMPORTATIONS. New York, March 14.—It is announced that Messrs. J. W. Seligman & Company have ordered \$200,000 of gold from Europe, and that Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Company, of Boston, will import \$500,000 in gold from England. New York, March 14.—The National City Bank, of New York, has secured \$35,000; Messrs. Heidebrecht, Ickelheimer & Company, \$20,000, and Messrs. Kessler & Company, \$50,000, in gold for import.

AN INTERESTING DECISION. Washington, March 14.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell, has decided that a consular invoice is required of all transit goods on their entry for warehouse at the first port of importation, when interrupted or delayed in such transit by the absence of transporting vehicles. He explains as follows: "Where, on the arrival at the first port of importation of goods from Canada, intended for immediate transportation and exportation, no transporting vehicle can be obtained for transportation of the merchandise from the importing vessel to the exterior port for exportation, the goods should be sent to a bonded warehouse in accordance with the provisions of articles 604 of the above regulations, and the importer, promptly re-shipment, should be made a regular entry for warehouse transportation and exportation, as prescribed by the regulations, accompanied by a consular invoice." This order applies especially to importations of grain at Oswego designed for shipment abroad from the port of New York.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT. Liverpool, March 14, 1898.—Red winter, 7 1/2; No. 1 Calcutta, 10 1/2; No. 13 1/2; No. 14 1/2; No. 15 1/2; No. 16 1/2; No. 17 1/2; No. 18 1/2; No. 19 1/2; No. 20 1/2; No. 21 1/2; No. 22 1/2; No. 23 1/2; No. 24 1/2; No. 25 1/2; No. 26 1/2; No. 27 1/2; No. 28 1/2; No. 29 1/2; No. 30 1/2; No. 31 1/2; No. 32 1/2; No. 33 1/2; No. 34 1/2; No. 35 1/2; No. 36 1/2; No. 37 1/2; No. 38 1/2; No. 39 1/2; No. 40 1/2; No. 41 1/2; No. 42 1/2; No. 43 1/2; No. 44 1/2; No. 45 1/2; No. 46 1/2; No. 47 1/2; No. 48 1/2; No. 49 1/2; No. 50 1/2.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. Edinburgh, Feb. 28.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report says:—The number of fat cattle on offer this week has been fairly large. A similar trade has been experienced, and prices without change. Fat sheep have been shown in large numbers, and they have met a fairly steady trade as nearly as possible the previous week's rates. Ewes being scarcer made fully as much money. Fat lambs are in active demand, and if of good quality sell from 40s to 45s. Fat calves, yearlings and extreme prices realized. Pigs also have met decidedly better market. There was a small supply of store sheep on offer. Anything of a good class met a fair trade, and a nearly total clearance effected. Store cattle were shown in larger numbers. The best department, viz. veal, still sold, but part of inferior sorts left over. Milch cows about the same number as last week, and they met a quiet trade at 20s a head less money. Best beef to 7s 6d per stone. Mutton to 3 1/2d per lb.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS. New York, March 11.—Beef—Receipts, 2,232 head; 25 cars on sale; steady. Rough stock 10c to 12c lower; two cars unsorted; steers, \$4.50 to \$5.25. Calves—Receipts, 76 head; 49 on sale; veals, \$5.50 to \$7.50; grassers, \$3.00; dressed veals, \$8 to 10c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,634 head; 11 cars on sale; sheep—dull at \$3.50 to \$4.70;

CANADIAN LUMBER. Liverpool, March 1, 1898.—The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 710 tons register, against 2,415 tons register, during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the years 1896, 1897, and 1898 has been 25,651, 27,903 and 33,704 tons respectively.

The business during the past month has been without animation; stocks generally are too heavy and more than ample for the probable requirements of the trade until the new import comes forward; there is little change in values to report, but prices are maintained with difficulty. Contracting and few sales have so far been arranged. Canadian Woods.—Pine timber.—Of both waney and square the deliveries have been on a small scale; values are unchanged, but stocks are too heavy. Red pine moves off slowly at values low. Oak.—The consumption has been limited, values unchanged, and the stock is much too heavy. Elm has been in fair request; prices are steady and the stock moderate. Pine deals, boards, etc.—The deliveries have been disappointing, and the stock is most excessive; values are unchanged although difficult to maintain.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals.—The import has consisted of a few small consignments by steamers, which have chiefly gone direct from the mills into consumption; there has been about 20,000 tons of spruce, and the stock is still much too heavy; values continue unsatisfactory, and contracts for the coming season can only be effected at low rates. Pine deals are in dull demand and difficult of sale.

Oregon and British Columbian pine.—There has been no arrivals. The deliveries show a little improvement, but prices are low and stocks excessive.—"Farnworth & Jardine's Wood Circular."

GUELPH MARKETS. Guelph, March 12.—Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.50; fall wheat, 55c to 67c; spring wheat, 80c; bran, 12c; shorts, 13c; middlings, 14c; barley, 34c to 38c; oats, 30c to 31c; rye, 43c to 45c; peas, 60c to 65c; hay, 5c to 7c; butter, 18c to 17c; eggs, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$4.50 to \$5.00; live hogs, \$4.75 to \$5; potatoes, \$3.50 to \$4.00; wool, 70c; sheepskins, 50c to 75c; hides, 7c to 8c.

INGERSOLL MARKET. Ingersoll, Ont., March 14.—White wheat at 84c to 85c per bushel; red wheat at 84c to 85c per bushel; spring wheat at 84c to 85c per bushel; barley at 32c to 33c per bushel; peas, at 55c to 60c per bushel; oats at 30c to 30c per bushel; corn at 42c to 50c per bushel; bran at 12c to 14c per ton; shorts at 12c to 15c per ton; potatoes at 90c to 1 1/2 per bag; onions at 60c to 75c per bushel; live hogs at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt.; flour at \$2.25 to \$2.50 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.; eggs at 11c to 13c per dozen; hay at \$5 to \$7 per ton; hides at \$5 to \$7 per cwt.

TORONTO MARKETS. Toronto, Ont., March 14.—Market is quiet. Flour, straight 4c to 4 1/2c in barrels, middle 3 1/2c to 4c, and extra 3 1/2c to 4c. Wheat, little export demand; No. 2 red north and west quoted at 84c to 85c; goose wheat, north and west, sold at 80c; No. 1 hard north and west, sold at 81c to 82c; No. 1 barley is quoted at 32c west, and 31c to 32c east. Oats, quiet and steady; choice heavy white bruiser, 20c to 31c north and west. Bran firm; sells at \$12.50 to \$13.50, and shorts at \$13.50 to \$14. Corn, No. 2 yellow, American on track, at 31c to 32c; No. 2 yellow, Canadian, at 31c to 31 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, Canadian, at 31c to 31 1/2c. Onions, car lots of rolled onions in bags on track at Toronto at \$2.00. Peas scarce and steady at 57c north and west, and 58c east. Rye, offerings light at 50c west and 52c east. Buckwheat quoted at 35c to 37c on track.

OTTAWA MARKET. Ottawa, March 12.—To-day's attendance at Byward market was one of the most slimly attended of the season, and very little business was done at all. The principal stock on was beef and pork, and some small sales in the latter were recorded, in all other lines the trade was dull. Hay, \$8 to \$11.50 per ton; straw, \$5 to \$6 per ton; oats, 31c to 32c per bushel; buckwheat, 37c per bushel; beans, 75c to 1 1/2 per bushel; peas, 45c to 50c per bushel; pork, light, \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt.; pork, heavy, \$5.25 per cwt.; beef, hinds, from \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt.; beef, ribs, \$3 to \$4 per cwt.; mutton, 5c to 7c per lb.; veal, 5c to 8c per lb.; chickens, live, 30c to 35c per pair; chickens, dressed, 60c per pair; ducks, 50c to 60c per pair; geese, 50c to 60c per pair; turkeys, 12c per lb.; butter, in prints, 20c per lb.; butter, in balls, 15c to 18c per lb.; butter, in rolls, 15c to 18c per lb.; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c per doz.; eggs, case, 15c to 18c per doz.

ADVERTISEMENTS. A SIMPLE CATARRH CURE. A simple, quick and lasting cure for Catarrh of the Bladder, Prostate Gland, etc., is now offered. It is the only cure that has been shown to be permanent. It is the only cure that has been shown to be permanent. It is the only cure that has been shown to be permanent. It is the only cure that has been shown to be permanent. It is the only cure that has been shown to be permanent.

lamb's weak at \$5 to \$5.50; clipped do., \$4.25 to \$4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,156 head; two cars on sale; market weak; western hogs, \$3.90 to \$4.15; State, \$4 to \$4.25.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET. Toronto, March 11.—Receipts were heavier at the western cattle markets to-day, and the result was that there was a slightly weaker feeling in most lines. All told there were 77 car loads of stuff on the boards, including 5 car loads which arrived yesterday. The offerings included 3,800 hogs, 232 sheep and lambs and the usual quota of calves and milch cows and springers.

Stockers and feeders.—There is no change to record in this line. Light stockers fetch from 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c per lb., and feeding steers are steady at 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c per lb. Some are wanted.

Sheep and lambs.—Steady and unchanged. Choice lambs sell for 5c to 5 1/2c per lb., odd choice animals going a fraction higher. All kinds of sheep rule from 3c to 3 1/2c per lb., except bucks, which sell at 2 1/2c to 3c per lb.

INGERSOLL MARKET. Ingersoll, Ont., March 14.—White wheat at 84c to 85c per bushel; red wheat at 84c to 85c per bushel; spring wheat at 84c to 85c per bushel; barley at 32c to 33c per bushel; peas, at 55c to 60c per bushel; oats at 30c to 30c per bushel; corn at 42c to 50c per bushel; bran at 12c to 14c per ton; shorts at 12c to 15c per ton; potatoes at 90c to 1 1/2 per bag; onions at 60c to 75c per bushel; live hogs at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt.; flour at \$2.25 to \$2.50 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.; eggs at 11c to 13c per dozen; hay at \$5 to \$7 per ton; hides at \$5 to \$7 per cwt.

TORONTO MARKETS. Toronto, Ont., March 14.—Market is quiet. Flour, straight 4c to 4 1/2c in barrels, middle 3 1/2c to 4c, and extra 3 1/2c to 4c. Wheat, little export demand; No. 2 red north and west quoted at 84c to 85c; goose wheat, north and west, sold at 80c; No. 1 hard north and west, sold at 81c to 82c; No. 1 barley is quoted at 32c west, and 31c to 32c east. Oats, quiet and steady; choice heavy white bruiser, 20c to 31c north and west. Bran firm; sells at \$12.50 to \$13.50, and shorts at \$13.50 to \$14. Corn, No. 2 yellow, American on track, at 31c to 32c; No. 2 yellow, Canadian, at 31c to 31 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, Canadian, at 31c to 31 1/2c. Onions, car lots of rolled onions in bags on track at Toronto at \$2.00. Peas scarce and steady at 57c north and west, and 58c east. Rye, offerings light at 50c west and 52c east. Buckwheat quoted at 35c to 37c on track.

OTTAWA MARKET. Ottawa, March 12.—To-day's attendance at Byward market was one of the most slimly attended of the season, and very little business was done at all. The principal stock on was beef and pork, and some small sales in the latter were recorded, in all other lines the trade was dull. Hay, \$8 to \$11.50 per ton; straw, \$5 to \$6 per ton; oats, 31c to 32c per bushel; buckwheat, 37c per bushel; beans, 75c to 1 1/2 per bushel; peas, 45c to 50c per bushel; pork, light, \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt.; pork, heavy, \$5.25 per cwt.; beef, hinds, from \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt.; beef, ribs, \$3 to \$4 per cwt.; mutton, 5c to 7c per lb.; veal, 5c to 8c per lb.; chickens, live, 30c to 35c per pair; chickens, dressed, 60c per pair; ducks, 50c to 60c per pair; geese, 50c to 60c per pair; turkeys, 12c per lb.; butter, in prints, 20c per lb.; butter, in balls, 15c to 18c per lb.; butter, in rolls, 15c to 18c per lb.; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c per doz.; eggs, case, 15c to 18c per doz.

ADVERTISEMENTS. A SIMPLE CATARRH CURE. A simple, quick and lasting cure for Catarrh of the Bladder, Prostate Gland, etc., is now offered. It is the only cure that has been shown to be permanent. It is the only cure that has been shown to be permanent. It is the only cure that has been shown to be permanent. It is the only cure that has been shown to be permanent. It is the only cure that has been shown to be permanent.

SPECIAL OFFER TO 'WITNESS' SUBSCRIBERS.

Every subscriber sending ONE DOLLAR renewal or new subscription to the Weekly Witness, for 1898, can have choice of ANY ONE of the following offers.

PICTURES.

Offer No. 1.—'Day's Work Done,' 19x18, a rural exquisite sunset scene. No. 2.—'Roses,' 20x13 1/2, a cluster of pink and white of this favorite flower, by George C. Lambden.

No. 3.—'I'm a Daisy' (a prize baby), 16x13, by Miss Ida Waugh, a picture of a beautiful blue-eyed babe.

No. 4.—'School In,' 15x18, by J. H. Dolph, representing puffy instructing her family of five—a pretty and amusing picture.

No. 5.—A pair, 'Cluck, Cluck' and 'Take Care,' each 13x8, both by A. F. Tait. Two handsome pictures illustrating the care and anxiety of 'Biddy' and her brood of chickens.

MOODY BOOKS—PAPER COVER. No. 6.—'The way to God and how to find it,' So plain that 'He who runs may read.'

No. 7.—'Pleasure and profit in bible study,' Fresh, bright, deeply devotional and helpful.

No. 8.—'Heaven' Where it is; its inhabitants; how to get there.

No. 9.—'Prevailing Prayer,' What hinders it. Nine essential elements to true prayer.

No. 10.—'Secret Power,' The secret of success in Christian life and work.

No. 11.—'To the work,' A trumpet call to Christians. Will prove helpful and inspiring to all Christian workers.

No. 12.—'Bible characters,' Studies of the characters of Daniel, Enoch, Lot, Jacob and John the Baptist. He makes the bible a living book.

No. 13.—'Sovereign grace,' Its source, its nature and its effects.

No. 14.—'Select Sermons'—'Where art thou?' 'There is no difference,' 'Good news,' 'Christ seeking sinners,' 'Sinners seeking Christ,' 'What think ye of Christ?' 'Excuses,' and 'The blood.'

COOK BOOK.

No. 15.—'The Standard Cook Book' (paper cover), embracing more than one thousand recipes and practical suggestions to housekeepers, fully illustrated. Compiled by Mrs. T. J. Kirkpatrick. A useful book for the kitchen.

FROM OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

APPRECIATION OF THE 'WITNESS' AND GOOD WISHES FOR THE FUTURE—SOME REMINISCENCES.

It has been said that a newspaper either at the breakfast table or after tea is like the visit of a well-informed traveller and good counsellor. Many of our readers go further than this in so far as the 'Witness' is concerned, and in the words of one writer, make it 'almost a member of the family.'

THE 'WITNESS' AS A TEACHER.

Pleasant River, N.S., Jan. 10. John Dougall & Son: Sir,—I must tell you we prize your paper highly and rely on the news it contains. We wonder how some folk can prefer the trashy stuff they do, when there is so good a newspaper as the 'Witness' to be had.

A NOVA SCOTIA PROHIBITIONIST.

Halifax River, N.S., Jan. 21. John Dougall & Son: Gentlemen,—I see your paper advertised and spoken of in the 'Presbyterian Record' of this month in such terms that I wish to become a subscriber. I am a prohibitionist, and nothing short of that will satisfy me.

A MICHIGAN BLESSING.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 28. John Dougall & Son: Dear Sirs,—Please send along your good paper as usual. The 'Witness' is a pure stream in a thirsty land. May God bless you all. I hope to get others on your list.

A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

Goderich, Ont., Jan. 12. John Dougall & Son: Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find one dollar for the 'Weekly Witness.' We cannot spare the 'Witness.' We consider it almost as a member of our family.

A LIFE SUBSCRIBER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Taunton, Mass., Jan. 28. John Dougall & Son: Sirs,—I have taken the 'Witness' for twenty years. I could not stop the

'Witness.' I look for it, and receive it regularly every week. I will be a subscriber for the 'Witness' while I live. Yours truly, WILLIAM DICK.

WELCOME IN THE EVENING OF LIFE.

Owen Sound, Feb. 1, 1898. John Dougall & Son: Dear Sir,—I thank you for the liberal offer which permits me to send the 'Witness' to a friend. I find the 'Witness' in the evening of life more welcome and helpful than ever. Yours truly, JOHN McDERMID.

AN APPRECIATIVE SUBSCRIBER.

McNaughton P.O., N.S., Jan. 4. John Dougall & Son: Dear Sir,—I enclose you one dollar for subscription to the 'Witness.' I may say that since the year of confederation the 'Witness' has been my weekly and daily companion. During the years I spent in Canada, it paid me its weekly visits. When again I returned to the Upper South River, I have not forsaken it, and it has clung to me. Even in my advanced years I find pleasure, comfort and good in perusing its news, and religious columns. I appreciate the 'Witness,' and hence the reason that I am determined to stick to it to the last. Wishing you every success, I remain yours truly, DOUGALD McMILLAN.

A SUBSCRIBER'S REMINISCENCES.

Mr. Linwood Craven, of Brinsley, Ont., writes: 'I have been a resident here since 1845. The 'Witness' has come to me for about twenty years. I came from England to Montreal in 1843, stayed in Montreal for three months, and took small-pox, from which, thank God, I recovered. I lived at St. Paul street, at the foot of St. Francis Xavier street, next door to the firm of Messrs. Brothers, Jews, who then kept a furriers' store. I rented a house from a man named Beaudry, who kept a money exchange. I paid Mr. Beaudry sixteen sovereigns for rent, in advance. Next day the sovereigns were placed in his store window in the shape of a horseshoe. I left Montreal in August, 1843.'

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND—OUR SEEDS.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Feb. 28, 1898. John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, P.Q. Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find \$2.65 for which kindly send the 'Weekly Witness' and the Kitchen Garden collection of seeds, (offer No. 2), to me, at the above address. Last year I got splendid results out of the seeds you sent me. From the little packet of beet seed I raised two barrels of the finest roots I ever saw; some of them measured nearly six inches in diameter. We have been using them all winter, and what we have left now are in excellent condition. If I cared to sell now I could get five cents a pound for it, and some of the roots weigh two pounds and over. Wishing the grand old 'Witness' continued and increasing success, I am Yours very truly, W. T. D. DUNN, (Pastor Methodist Church.)

MORE GOLD IN PEACE RIVER.

Winnipeg, Man., March 12.—A Calgary, Alberta, special says: A letter dated Feb. 7 was received on Wednesday by Dr. McInnes, of Edmonton, from Mr. Albert Tait, the Hudson's Bay Company's officer at Dunvegan, Peace River, giving the latest and most authoritative account of the Calgary-Edmonton Yukon route. Messrs. Graham, Gilmore and Vaige started last June from Peace River to St. John, thence to Nelson River, which they forded easily with horses, through good country, no obstacles, easy to travel and abounding in feed. They found plenty of moose, beaver and other animals and lots of fish. Prospected the Nelson and found five dollars per day easily; crossed the Nelson and found good feed and prospects. A fine country only opening up. They travelled down the Nelson easily by canoe; found plenty of fish; crossed the Liard River; prospected the banks and found fifteen to twenty dollars per day, all fine gold. They returned on Nov. 10, hunting and trapping on the road; lost only one animal. They will return immediately with the Lyster party. When they left Peace River they had not heard of the Yukon race. The story of their experiences is absolutely authentic and vouched for by Mr. Tait, an unprejudiced person, in a responsible position.

NOTES OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS MUST UNAVOIDABLY BE ENDORSED WITH THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE ENTER, OR OTHERWISE NO NOTICE CAN BE TAKEN OF THEM.

BIRTHS. BAIKIE.—At 153a Mansfield street, Montreal, on 13th inst., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Baikie.

BEGG.—At Bayville, on Feb. 25, the wife of Jas. Begg, of a son.

DAWSON.—In this city, on the 5th March, at 124 Congregation street, Point St. Charles, the wife of William Dawson, of a son.

DEEPROSE.—At the Methodist parsonage, Inverness, P.Q., March 3, 1898, the wife of the Rev. C. S. Deeprose, of a daughter.

FULLER.—At Tamworth, on Feb. 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Fuller, a son (still born).

HOOD.—In Chicago, on March 5, a son to Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Hood.

HYNDMAN.—At 'Hyndale,' Mountain, Ont., on March 5, 1898, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Hyndman.

LEE.—At 126 Charron street, on March 4, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lee.

LEISHMAN.—In Toronto, on March 5, 1898, the wife of William H. Leishman, of a son.

McRAE.—At Dunvegan, on Wednesday, March 5th, 1898, the wife of Wm. McKee, of a daughter.

MORAN.—At St. Andrews, on March 5, 1898, the wife of W. J. Moran, of a son.

MORRISON.—On March 1st, 1898, at No. 1487 Ontario street, the wife of W. Morrison, of a son.

SMITH.—At 285 Prince Arthur street, on February 24th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Smith.

WATSON.—At 520 St. Urbain street, on March 13, 1898, the wife of Hugh M. Watson, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BRISTOW-GIBSON.—At the residence of the bride's sister, 102a Inspector street, Montreal, on March 10, by the Rev. T. J. Mansel, William Francis, son of the late Colonel G. W. G. Bristow, of the 21st Bengal Native Infantry, to Marjorie Constance, youngest daughter of Thomas Gibson, Esq., of New York, and Gertrude Mary, second daughter of William Mackenzie, Esq., of Toronto.

BROCKLEBANK-THOMSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Feb. 9, 1898, by the Rev. George MacLennan, Mr. Henry Stephen Brocklebank, of Brant, to Miss Flora Ann, second daughter of David Thomson, Esq., of Silver Brook Farm, Brant.

FREE-GLOVER.—At Bethany House, Macao, China, on February 1, 1898, by the Rev. E. A. Jeffrey, of Wanchow, assisted by the Rev. C. A. Nelson, of Canton, John Ernest Fee; to Isabella E. Glover, missionaries of the Christian and Missionary Alliance. Both formerly of Toronto, Canada.

GRANTHAM-MACKENZIE.—On March 10th, 1898, at St. Jude's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. E. Seaborn, rector of St. Martin's Church, Toronto, Arthur M. Grant, Esq., of Manchester, Eng., to Gertrude Mary, second daughter of William Mackenzie, Esq., of Toronto.

JACKSON-MORRISON.—On March 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, Elm-bank, by the Rev. A. F. McKenzie, Mr. James W. Jackson, of Indian Head, N.W.T., to Miss Mary J. Morrison, of Elm-bank.

MATTHEWS-McLACHLAN.—At White Lake, on Tuesday, March 1st, 1898, by the Rev. D. J. Graham, Wm. Matthews, of Ramoth, Man., to Miss Mary, sixth daughter of Donald McLachlan, Esq., of White Lake, Ont.

McGERRIGLE-RUTHERFORD.—At the residence of the bride's father, Ormstown, on March 6, 1898, by the Rev. D. W. Morrison, B.A., assisted by the Rev. John A. McGerrigle, B.A., cousin of the groom, William McGerrigle, to Agnes daughter of Mr. John S. Rutherford.

McKEE-McKEE.—On March 9, 1898, at the Methodist Church, Leeds, Que., by the Rev. Geo. Moisson, Mr. Geo. Aubrey McKee to Miss Luella Mary, younger daughter of John McKee, Esq., Jr., all of Leeds, Megantic, P.Q.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the 8th inst., at Colorado Springs, Colo., Joseph Donnelly Allen, eldest son of Joseph Allen, of the British American Dyeing Company.

ANDERSON.—At London, Ont., on Feb. 5, 1898, Murray Anderson, Esquire, aged 84 years.

BARRASS.—At St. Andrew street, Toronto, on Sunday, March 6, 1898, Rev. E. Barrass, D.D., in his 77th year.

BERG.—On March 1, 1898, at Trail, British Columbia, Isabella Clouston, beloved wife of Louis J. D. Berg, formerly of Quebec. R.I.P.

BOTHWELL.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Lily, only daughter of the late John Bothwell, advocate.

BREMNER.—On the 7th instant, at his late residence, 58 St. Famille street, David S. R. Bremner, manufacturer's agent, aged 55 years, son of the late James Bremner, of Wick, Scotland. Scotch papers please copy.

CLEARY.—On the 10th inst., Uriah Cleary, aged 77 years.

ELLIOT.—At Belleville, Ont., on March 5, 1898, Fannie Amelia, beloved wife of Dr. C. G. Elliot, aged 56 years.

ESDAILE.—On Saturday, March 12, Nancy Fisher Mackenzie, widow of the late Robt. Esdale, aged 73 years.

FRIEND.—In this city on the 12th inst., Alfred Friend, aged 40 years. English papers please copy.

HANNA.—In this city, on Feb. 1, 1898, Clarence Oliver, son of Albert E. and Alexandra Hanna, aged 4 years, 7 months and 15 days.

HANNA.—In this city, on March 12, 1898, of pneumonia, Alfred Elmer, youngest child of Albert E. and Alexandra Hanna, aged 2 years and 4 months.

KEOUGH.—At Childs, Minnesota, on Feb. 1, 1898, John Keough, aged 69 years, formerly a resident of Laval, Que. New Hampshire and California papers please copy.

KERWIN.—At Quebec, on March 11, 1898, of inflammation of the lungs, Michael Kerwin, aged 32 years.

LEISHMAN.—In Toronto, on March 5, 1898, infant son of Emily G. and William F. Leishman.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RED ROUGH HANDS

itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothly skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalp, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

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Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Agents, Boston. Send this amount and you receive 4 boxes and the Watch, or write for particulars. This is a genuine offer.

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Instantly relieved by CUTICURA SOAP.

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The day of the dusty carpet, the dirty floor and scrubbing brush is passing. A rug can be shaken in a minute—a polished floor can be cleaned with a duster.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SPECIAL FLOOR PAINT

is especially prepared for floors. It dries quickly. It gives a hard, glossy finish. It represents the difference between the light and the dark side of house-keeping.

If your dealer doesn't keep it, send for color card and learn where to get it. A bottle, containing 1/2 Pint Points, telling you all about the art of household painting, will be included, free.

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Steam users who are having difficulty with the precipitation of foreign matter in their boilers can have their Scale and Water analyzed free of charge by our special chemist, and we will, if required, manufacture a compound at a low cost to suit the water, guaranteeing no precipitation or corrosion.

Address N. J. HOLDEN & CO., Montreal, The only Man'rs for Canada of 'Alpha' Boiler Compound.

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Are modern in design, easy riding, light running, and wear well. For sale by leading carriage makers. Catalogue on application. J. B. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., Limited, THE GUELPH CARRIAGE GOODS CO., GUELPH, Canada.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY

given that under 'The Companies' Act' Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, incorporating Allan McNab, Barrister at Law of the City of Toronto in the Province of Ontario; Henry L. Rutherford, Manufacturer; Donald Macmaster, Advocate and Queen's Counsel; the Honorable Alexander W. Morris, Stockbroker; Edmund Boileau Drolet, Gentleman, all of the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz: (a) To carry, 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 of the said articles so transferred or received for transfer by the company. (c) To acquire, construct, own, use, lease and operate such buildings, machines, machinery and structures and to acquire, own, use, lease and operate all such vehicles and appliances as may be requisite or incidental to the carrying on of its business.

By the name of 'The Canadian Transfer Company (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars (\$100). Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada the eleventh day of February, 1898. (Signed) R. W. SCOTT, Secretary of State. MACMASTER & MACLENNAN, Attorneys for the Company.

EUROPE. EUROPE. EUROPE.

TICKETS BY ALL LINES. ALLAN, DOMINION and BRAVER LINES. GUYON ANCHOR, HAM AMERICAN, INMAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, NETHERLANDS, STATE, N. G. LLOYD, FRENCH LINES, ETC., ETC.

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FREE. To introduce Dr. Weston's Improved Pink Iron Tonic Pills for making blood, for pale people, female weakness, liver and kidney disease, nervousness, general debility, etc., we give FREE a 14-k. gold-plated watch, Ladies or Gents, FREE nicely engraved, reliable time-keeper, warranted five years. The Pills are 50 cents per box, \$3.00 for 4 boxes. Send this amount and you receive 4 boxes and the Watch, or write for particulars. This is a genuine offer.

THE DR. WESTON PILL CO., 26 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE,

For Sale and Want Advertising, ONE CENT A WORD.

For the benefit of the subscribers of the 'Witness' many of whom have during the year, something to sell or exchange, or some want to be filled, we have decided to take advertisements of this class, to go on this page and under this heading, at an extremely low rate of one cent for each insertion. This is just one-third the regular price. The 'Weekly Witness' has a sworn circulation of over 26,000 COPIES.

Twenty-six thousand families are a very great many and means that the 'Weekly Witness' must have about 150,000 READERS.

The address must be counted as part of the advertisement, and each initial, or a number, counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order, and advertisements must have address on, as we cannot forward replies sent to this office.

Copy must be received not later than Friday for the paper published on the following Tuesday.

All 'Farmers' Exchange' advertisements will be condensed, no large display type being used, thus making a small adv. as noticeable as a large one.

Subscribers to the 'Witness' will find that an advertisement in this department will prove a paying investment, and only regular subscribers may avail themselves of this rate.

Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers of the 'Witness,' Montreal.

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(Exclusively). Stock and Eggs for sale from imported and Best Canadian Stock, farm bred and very vigorous. Eggs \$1.00 per setting (15). (Miss) P. J. COLDWELL, Constance, Huron, Ont.

FOR SALE, TWO THOROUGHBRED AYRSHIRE Bulls, ten months old. Address Mr. JOHN CLOW, Harrowsmith, Ontario.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, FINEST KINDS, 30 varieties for sale. Parties wanting plants please send for catalogue to WILLIAM STEVENSON, Strawberry Specialist, Guelph, Ont.

FARMS AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE

TO INTENDING SETTLERS—Good wheat land and New House for sale, going cheap. For particulars apply to R. TALLMAY, Wapella, Assa., N.W.T.

A SNAP, \$600 for 100 ACRES, \$400 for another near Regina, clay loam; creek runs through the two places; good house and stables; 50 acres under cultivation; near school and church; good settlement. Apply to HUGH McLEAN, Regina, Assa.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE, NEAR REGINA, one mile from market, near school, frame house 18 x 24; good water at door; number one wheat land; sixty acres broken; 150 acres for \$250.00; another 100 for \$400 cash, a snap. Apply to ALEX. McINNIS, Regina, Assa.

WANTED—MONTREAL STAMP and BOOK Exchange, 244 St. Catherine street, west of Peel. Books bought, sold and exchanged; also collections of postage stamps; foreign stamps and Canadian in large quantities especially desired; old china, fire arms, curiosities, antiques, coins, old prints, etc.

WANTED, STRONG COUNTRY GIRL, as Mother's Help, in small family. Address with references, Mrs. WM. TURNER, Outremont, near Montreal.

WANTED, 500 GAL. OF PURE MAPLE Syrup, first run, from different parties, in barrels or vessels, 5 gals. and over; state price here; must be right. Address 'SYRUP,' 'Witness' Office.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE 'WITNESS' of six period wanted. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness,' Montreal.

WANTED, A COPY EACH OF THE NEW Dominion Monthly, Feb. 72, Jan. 77, Feb. 78, June 78. Reasonable price will be paid for a complete set. Odd numbers bound volumes purchased. Address E. B. BIGGAR, Fraser Building, Montreal.

PERSONAL—BOSTON DENT L PARLORS, 1856 Notre Dame. Beautiful Sets of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Painless extracting a specialty. All charges moderate.

TEACHERS and STUDENTS—WANTED. In every School District throughout Canada, to get up clubs for the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger.' Send for sample copies and program. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

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Cure's Carbonate of Iodine Packet Inhaler. Guaranteed to cure CATARRH and Bronchitis. All druggists. By mail \$1.00. Address W. H. SMITH & CO., Props., Buffalo, N.Y.

YOUR NAME nicely printed on 20 Rich Gold Edge, Fancy Shaps, Silver Fringed, Envelopes, Verses, Posters, etc. Cards, This Gold Plated Ring and a 25 cent present all for 19 cents. Samples, outfit and private terms to Agents. Address SFAB CARD CO., Knowlton, P.Q.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present session for an Act to Incorporate 'THE BRITISH AMERICAN LIGHT & POWER COMPANY' to construct and operate tramways by electricity or other motive power; and also to erect and operate systems for lighting and heating by electricity or gas, and telegraph and telephone systems in Dawson City, Fort Selkirk and at other points in the Yukon District, also in the North-West Territories and Northern British Columbia, with power also to acquire, construct and operate steam and other vessels for the purpose of carrying on a general freight and passenger transportation business in connection with the said tramways.

Montreal, 10th February, 1898. HALL, CROSS, BROWN, SHARP & COOK, Solicitors for Applicants. GEMMILL & MAY, Ottawa Agents.

THE WEEKLY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Dougall & Son, proprietors. All business communications should be addressed to 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'