

AN ONTARIO BOMBSHELL.

Impeachment of the Ontario Cabinet by Mr. Gamey

CHARGES OF THE DELIBERATE PURCHASE OF A MEMBER'S SUPPORT.

The first week of the present session of the Ontario Legislature has been an exciting one and the first week of any session of any legislature is usually far from exciting.

The Legislature was formally opened on Tuesday last, Chief Justice Moss reading the speech from the throne, in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Oliver Mowat, whose inability to be present through ill-health was much regretted. The delivery of the speech was preceded by the election of Speaker, Mr. W. A. Charlton, M.P.P., for South Norfolk, being the choice of the House.

On Wednesday the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved and seconded by Messrs. McKay and Stock, everything so far running smoothly and placidly.

It was when Mr. Stock had concluded that the first surprise was sprung. Mr. Gamey, M.P.P. for Manitoulin, who was elected as a Conservative and afterwards announced himself as a supporter of the Ross Government, arose and made some of the most serious charges that have ever been made in a legislative hall in this country. He accused members of the government of having bribed him to support them and declare that he accepted the bribe for the purpose of securing evidence so that the people of Ontario might know to what lengths the government would go to retain power.

The House was astonished; the members of the government looked blank and the Premier promised immediate and full investigation. There is still some difference of opinion as to the method of procedure.

Toronto, March 10.—The first session of the Tenth Parliament of Ontario was opened at three o'clock by Chief Justice Moss, administrator of the province in the absence of Sir Oliver Mowat who is still confined to his residence. The opening was attended by the usual ceremonies.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

I have much pleasure in welcoming you to your duties as representatives of the people at this first session of a new parliament. In common with all His Majesty's subjects throughout the British Empire, we rejoice at the coronation of Edward VII., as King of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the seas and as loving subjects we sincerely pray that he may long be spared to occupy the throne of his ancestors as the sovereign of a loyal, contented, and prosperous people.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

On Dec. 18 last a conference of provincial premiers and ministers was held in the city of Quebec for the purpose of considering the financial relations of the provinces to the Dominion. The conference, after coming to certain conclusions, adjourned to meet at Ottawa on Jan. 26 to submit these conclusions to the Dominion Government. A full report of the proceedings will be laid before you.

IMMIGRATION.

During the past year a greater area of the arable lands of the Crown was occupied by settlers than in any recent year in the history of the Crown Lands Department. The immigration from the United Kingdom was exceptionally large, the arrivals reported to the Department in Toronto being nearly double those of any previous year.

MILITARY LAND GRANTS.

Under the legislation providing land grants for military service, about six thousand certificates have already been issued. A large number of claims awaiting settlement will be disposed of as soon as their validity is established. The progress which is being made in the leading branches of mining is matter for congratulation. The output last year was the largest in the history of the industry. Special attention is being given to the deposits of nickel, copper and iron ore, which constitute so important a part of the mineral wealth, yet largely undeveloped, of Northern Ontario. The lumber trade continues active, the revenue from Crown dues for the past year being the largest in the history of the province. I am pleased to notice that the past year has been one of exceptional prosperity in every department of agriculture, not the least significant evidence being the improved quality of our dairy produce, bacon, beef and poultry.

GIFTS ACKNOWLEDGED.

The thanks of the country are due to the estate of the late Mr. Hart A. Massey for the timely gift of a new library building, and also to Sir William Macdonald, for his generosity in providing for a building devoted to domestic science on the campus of the Agricultural college. These munificent gifts show the growing interest of influential citizens in agricultural education, and will greatly assist in the work of the college.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The work of farmers' institutes has grown steadily; special fruit institutes, held in the orchard, have been very helpful; the women's institutes have increased in number, and are so promising that you will be asked for special assistance to carry on this work.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

It is greatly to be regretted that, notwithstanding the liberal provision heretofore made for the insane, the accommodation is still inadequate and I trust you will find it possible to meet fully the necessities of this unfortunate class of people. It is gratifying to notice that many county councils have provided for the indigent of their own counties by the establishment of houses of refuge. Some counties, however, have no other refuge for destitute persons than the county jail, and it is the intention of the government to submit legislation for the further extension of this system of public charity.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

In order to the better suppression of contagious diseases in many parts of the province, it appears to be necessary to secure the effective co-operation of the municipalities with the measures adopted

by the legislature. Your attention will be called to a bill for this purpose.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

I have been pleased to notice the highly beneficial results that have attended the creation in 1893 of the branch of the public service charged with the care of neglected and dependent children. Under its operations foster homes have been provided for over two thousand destitute children, assuring their growth in all that makes for good citizenship. The legislation of 1897 providing for supervising and regulating the importation of children from the British Isles, have, I am pleased to say, resulted in a more careful selection of children intended for settlement in this province and in the greater comfort and security from injustice of all children for whom homes may be found under the act.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

You will be pleased to know that great progress has been made during the year in the development of technical education and manual training in the public and normal schools of the province. The growth of the provincial university shows the increased interest taken in higher education, while the demand for the better training of teachers in public and separate schools calls for the extension of the normal school term. You will be asked to consider legislation with regard to these matters.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY.

In view of the great demand for electrical energy for industrial and other uses, it is desirable that the utmost facility should be afforded, through municipal control or otherwise, for the utilization of these ends of the water powers of the province. A bill to provide for this object will be laid before you.

THE REFERENDUM.

The vote polled on Dec. 4 last in favor of the Liquor Act of 1902, though not large enough to bring the Act into force, may, nevertheless, be taken as an expression of the electors further favoring restrictions upon the liquor traffic. A measure with this object in view will be submitted for your consideration.

MUNICIPAL AND ASSESSMENT ACTS.

Bills will be submitted for the consolidation of the Municipal Act and for the revision and amendment of the Assessment Act.

TEMSCAMINGUE RAILWAY.

The reports of the various departments of the public service will be laid before you, including the first report of the commission for the construction of the Temscamingue and Northern Ontario Railway.

THE ESTIMATES.

The estimates for the current year will at an early date be submitted for your approval. They will be found to have been prepared with all the economy consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

I feel assured that your legislative labors during the present session will be characterized by the same earnest care and thoughtful attention as have heretofore marked the work of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

INCIDENTS OF THE OPENING.

Toronto, March 11.—The Legislature this afternoon settled down to the work of the session by taking up the debate upon the address in reply to the speech from the throne. To-day the scene is less festive and more businesslike than the ornate and ceremonious opening yesterday. From a spectacular point of view it was an unusually brilliant function. By two o'clock the ladies, visitors and Speaker's galleries were jammed, and by three the whole assembly room, including the press gallery, was crowded. The late opening enabled the lady visitors to present a vivid display of spring fashions. The representation of the judiciary was particularly strong. It included a former member of the government, Judge Garrow. Friends of the recently-appointed judge, Justice MacLaren, gave him a hearty welcome. Their "learned brother," Chief Justice Moss, black-robed, was a striking contrast, as occupant of the throne, to the wearers of the court uniform of lieutenant-governors.

The Hon. Mr. Ross appeared to be in a contented and jovial frame of mind and looked younger than a year ago. His young and victorious antagonist, Bruce, spent the opening in the press gallery. Colonel J. P. Whitney, leader of the Opposition, arrived on the scene at a quarter past two. He was in good spirits and affably shook hands with his

many friends. Others prominent on the floor of the House were the Rev. Dr. Potts, the Rev. Dr. Dewart, the Rev. Dr. Armstrong-Black, and the Rev. J. A. Macdonald.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

In moving that Mr. William Andrew Charlton, South Norfolk, be elected Speaker of the House, the Hon. G. W. Ross said:—Mr. Charlton has been a member for three Legislatures. During that time he has gained ample experience in matters parliamentary to fit him for the position of Speaker. He was for six years chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, where his courtesy, affability and general business, not to mention other attributes gained for him the respect of the members. For five years he had presided over the Committee of the Whole of the House and not one member could complain, because he showed courtesy on all occasions and was a fair-minded man.

The motion was seconded by the Hon. J. M. Gibson, Attorney-General.

Mr. Charlton, in reply, said:—I thank you for the high honor you have accorded me. I will strive to earn your approval, and hope each member will assist me to uphold the dignity of the House. He then declared the House adjourned for ten minutes.

The Hon. Mr. Charlton returned to the Speaker's robes. He announced that he had been elected Speaker and deprecatingly said that if in the future any trouble arose the House must not blame itself, but lay the blame upon his shoulders.

Chief Justice Moss then proceeded with the speech from the throne.

NEW TEMPERANCE BILL.

Toronto, March 11.—Official announcement is made that a new temperance bill will be introduced by the Hon. J. R. Stratton, Provincial Secretary, tomorrow. This is a departure from the procedure of last session, when the temperance bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Ross, in his capacity of Provincial Treasurer. As the bill affects the revenue, it is competent for the measure to be introduced by either the Provincial Secretary or Treasurer. Making Mr. Stratton the mover of the bill will greatly relieve Mr. Ross, as the bill is likely to be vigorously discussed both by the House and the committee of the whole. While the government is now at liberty to announce its new policy by introducing the bill tomorrow, expectation is that it will be ordered to stand until some date next week.

SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.

Among the new bills to come before the legislature are two by Mr. Preston, of Brantford. One of these is to regulate the speed and operation of automobiles and motor vehicles on highways.

MUNICIPAL FUEL BUSINESS.

The other bill is to give municipalities power under certain restrictions to go into the fuel business. This bill will provide that municipal councils may take money out of current rates for the purpose of buying fuel and selling it; but if they want to exceed what they can take out of current rates for one year, they must submit a by-law to the people.

MR. GAMEY'S CHARGES.

Toronto, March 12.—Like a bolt from the blue came the impeachment of the Hon. J. R. Stratton by Mr. Gamey of having, with the notorious "Cap" Sullivan, bought his support for the Ontario Government. The sensation throughout the city last night was tremendous. The jubilation among the Conservatives and gloom at Liberal hotels spoke volumes of how the disclosures were regarded. The common opinion is that the outcome will be the speedy absence of the Hon. Mr. Stratton from public life. The corroborative evidence appears to leave but little doubt of this outcome. The Hon. G. W. Ross, the premier, it is clear, was a party to his supposed new convert being given surprisingly early powers of patronage. It is hoped that the Hon. Mr. Ross will be able to show satisfactory public reasons for it. The Hon. J. M. Gibson is given exceedingly unpleasant prominence in having his name mixed up with the transaction, as he is the custodian of the administration of justice in his position as Attorney-General. The prompt declaration of Mr. Ross that a special committee would be appointed and a thorough investigation made was the one satisfactory incident on the government side. The Hon. Mr. Stratton sat speechless, and attempted no denial. Shortly before Mr. Gamey concluded Mr. Stratton went round behind the Hon. Messrs. Ross and Gibson and had a hurried whispered conversation with them.

The bomb exploded after an hour and a half of jubilant speeches by Messrs. McKay and Valentine Stock, who had moved and seconded the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The House was thronged with visitors, and the scene could scarcely have been more sensational. Mr. Gamey is a spirited speaker, sends his words ringing through the chamber, and if he was acting the stage would have a genius. Every word, tone and gesture as he hurled his charges across the floor at the accused minister betokened honesty and sincerity and carried conviction. In the press gallery the newspaper representatives appeared to have but one opinion of the charges. The only question was how damaging would it prove to be to the future of the Ross Government?

Mr. Gamey said he was going to state the position he was in. It was going to be a considerable task, and it would take him a considerable time. He was going to say what he decided only to make known on the floor of the House. He was elected for the constituency of Manitoulin by a majority of 340 over his Liberal opponent, and had a majority of 100 over both the Liberal and Socialist candidates. A few days after May 28 he was approached by Captain Sullivan, who told him that the Liberals were sure to protect his constituency, and that, as a friend, he confidentially could tell him that he could make some money on it. Shortly after this Mr. Frank J. Sullivan told him, also confidentially as a friend, that he would be uneasy and trouble would arise, but that if he

(Gamey) so wished it a good thing could be made out of it. In fact, \$5,000 could be got, as the government was in great need of support. He could convince him.

The next place of meeting was the Walker House, when he again met Mr. Frank S. Sullivan and a prominent lawyer. A joint stock company was spoken of by which Mr. Gamey would receive \$3,000 the first six weeks of the present session of the legislature and \$2,000 during the next session. He was expected to divide half of this with one of them. The government, he was informed, were more than anxious to get information re Manitoulin.

On Aug. 19 he received a letter from Mr. Sullivan in which he stated he had seen the acting manager of the company, that steps had been taken to carry out the plan, "he would be given power." In the meantime, "I'll pave the way." "We can pull together and make a good hand-out between us." "You can get information re insurance. If I was situated like you I could make thousands of dollars easy. It is a great snag."

Mr. Gamey explained that he had conferred with Mr. McGregor, of Gore Vale, of the Conservative Association, and they decided to put the thing through and see how far the government would go. A night or two after this he was at his farm, ten miles from Gore Vale. About 11.30 p.m. a rap was heard at the door. He went to the door and found Mr. John Sullivan and a rig outside. He went with Mr. Sullivan to the stable. It was a moonlight night. He was shown a document signed by the Hon. J. M. Gibson and the Hon. J. R. Stratton. Mr. Gamey did not sign then, but would see about it the next day or so. The next day he and Mr. F. Sullivan saw Mr. Stratton at his office. A short time before seeing Mr. Stratton Mr. Sullivan had told Mr. Gamey that he (Mr. Gamey) could not face an election trial.

At the office Mr. Stratton did not mention money, but used the term "a consideration." Mr. Gamey said he wanted a new license inspector appointed for Manitoulin, and one or two other changes he wished.

That same day Mr. Gamey and Mr. F. Sullivan went to a prominent lawyer's office, where he (Mr. Gamey) signed the document. The lawyer wanted to keep it, but Mr. Sullivan took possession of it.

That evening at seven o'clock they again saw Mr. Stratton at his office in the Parliament Buildings. Mr. Stratton told them to go and sit down in the smoking room for a few minutes and a man would bring a parcel and lay it on the table. They went down to the smoking room and sat down. In a few minutes Mr. Charles Chase (Mr. Ross's messenger) entered the room and put a parcel down on the table and then left the room. They picked it up and found it contained \$3,000, in \$100, \$50 and \$5 bills of Bank of Ontario. He has shown it to a prominent Conservative in the city.

That night he wrote to Mr. Whitney telling him that he had left the Conservative party. This was one of the conditions in the agreement Mr. Stratton asked for.

A few days afterwards he received a letter from Mr. Stratton stating that the appointments asked for had been made.

On Jan. 19, Mr. Gamey saw Mr. Stratton at Buildings, when Mr. Stratton told Mr. Gamey that Colonel J. P. Whitney had lost the chance of having Hon. before his name when he refused to take up the coalition idea. While there Mr. Stratton introduced him to Dr. Chamberlain, prison inspector. After this he returned home.

On his next visit to Toronto Mr. McGregor, an officer of the Manitoulin Conservative Association, accompanied him to Toronto. They decided that no disclosures should be made until they could be given out on the floor of the House.

On Jan. 28 he went to Mr. Stratton's office at the Buildings and was shown by Mr. Stratton a letter to be published in the "Globe," which he wanted Mr. Gamey to sign; for this he was to be paid \$500. He read it over then and said he would come in again later in the day and then give his decision. He conferred with Mr. McGregor, and they agreed upon several changes, one being that he was to say he was an Independent supporter of the government. He returned to the Buildings, and told Mr. Stratton that he would sign if certain changes were made. An agreement was reached. The letter was given to a "Globe" reporter, the same one that accompanied the Hon. Mr. Ross and party on their electrifying tour through Sudbury. A few moments later Mr. Frank Sullivan showed him an envelope; it contained \$1,000, and of this Mr. Gamey was given \$500. He displayed these on the floor of the House. That night he went to the Princess Theatre.

Mr. Gamey said that at this time he was subjected to ridicule and contempt, and felt discouraged. He had not thought he would have to contain himself till March 11. He let McGregor drop the government would devise some scheme to cover the affair over. Mr. Gamey said it was a lamentable affair. A more corrupt institution than the government never lived. I cannot conceive of anything worse. I have done my best, and the Lord knows I have had a hard task to do. I leave it to the House to do what they like with me. I will place these letters, manuscripts and the money in the hands of Mr. Whitney to do as he sees fit.

He then walked down the centre of the House amid thunderous applause, and placed the bundle on Mr. Whitney's desk.

Mr. Whitney rose and said to him, "What shall I do with these?" Mr. Gamey replied:—"You can do whatever you like with them."

Mr. Whitney sat down. The Hon. G. W. Ross then rose to his feet. He said a great deal of matter had been brought before the House, and a special committee would be appointed and a thorough investigation would be ensured.

Mr. Whitney, leader of the Opposition, then spoke. He said: "Have things

come to such a pass that a thing like this could take place. Was justice to be balked? God knows I want a fair investigation to be made, but does not this substantiate the ballot-box stuffing and stealing and burning of the past. The people of Ontario would not stand by such a government as had perpetrated these alleged corruptions.

He then moved the adjournment of the debate, which Mr. Ross agreed to; but before the Speaker could formally close the House, loud talking began, nearly everybody stood up and had not a dozen or so of the members shouted "Order, order!" the House would have dismissed itself.

MR. STRATTON'S VIEW.

Toronto, March 12.—The Hon. J. R. Stratton has given an interview in which he says that no consideration was ever mentioned, directly or indirectly between himself and Gamey, in any shape or form. Complete series of letters from Frank J. Sullivan, clerk in Public Works Department, "Cap" Sullivan and D. A. Jones, Liberal party workers; M. C. Myers, Stratton's secretary, corroborate every point of Gamey's charges.

The whole story was told over on Monday night last by F. J. Sullivan, at a piano factory, in a conversation between Gamey and Sullivan, in the hearing of three stenographers, who were placed behind piano cases and took down every word.

Mr. Ross is implicated in the affair as having sent a message by Mr. Stratton to Mr. Gamey advising no action to be taken over a premature statement by "Cap" Sullivan, that Gamey had turned Liberal as having confirmed transfer of patronage to Gamey last fall while Gamey was supposed to be a Whitney man.

Gamey discloses that the former Liberal candidate was appeased by the government over loss of patronage, and that Mr. McMillan, the Independent candidate last May, was approached to run in government interests in case Gamey should weaken and throw up his seat in consequence of indignation at his supposed betrayal of the Conservatives.

It was part of the bargain that Gamey should get information, alluded to as "insurance," in the correspondence about the Conservative members from Algoma, to cause them to be uneased.

It is announced that the cabinet council, at a special meeting last night, decided on the appointment of a royal commission of High Court judges to take up the charges after the investigation by the legislation committee.

THE "GLOBE'S" APPEAL.

The "Globe" asks the public to suspend judgment but there is no difference of opinion expressed in any quarters so far as the "Witness" correspondent can learn as to the conclusive character of evidence produced by Gamey.

The "World" calls for the resignation of the Ross Government. Excitement here would be difficult to exaggerate.

NEW GENERAL ELECTION POSSIBLE.

Toronto, March 12.—A cabinet minister informed the "Witness" correspondent this morning that the government would announce the course to be taken regarding the Gamey charge immediately on the House opening this afternoon. He expected this would only take a few minutes, then the House would proceed with the debate on the address in reply. A government official stated that an announcement would be made as to the immediate appointment of a royal commission of judges to try the charges. The expectation is expressed that Sir Oliver Mowat will be appealed to on conclusion of the investigation, to dissolve the Legislature and order a new general election. It is reported that criminal proceedings will be instituted against the Provincial Secretary.

MR. FRANK SULLIVAN RESIGNS.

Toronto, March 12.—The air is full of rumors as to the probable course of the Ross Government as a result of the Gamey charges. The cabinet has been sitting all morning and will continue in session up to the opening of the House. The Premier then will announce that two High Court judges will be appointed to investigate the charges. It is probable that the House will be asked to adjourn pending the investigation. Rumors of Mr. Stratton's resignation find no support, but Mr. Frank Sullivan, clerk in the Public Works Department, son of Captain Sullivan, has resigned.

THE DAY AFTER.

Toronto, March 13.—The impeachment of the Hon. George W. Ross by Mr. J. P. Whitney, leader of the Opposition, is destined to be historic as one of the most powerful and dramatic episodes in the annals of any Canadian legislative body. The Parliament Buildings surged with visitors eager to hear the announcement of the government and the view of the Opposition leader. The corridors were filled with the overflow of visitors unable to obtain access to the Assembly chamber. The air was filled with rumors, and a sensational denouement anticipated. The Speaker read the prayers with what seemed unusual deliberation, but after that the gale speedily broke.

Mr. Ross spoke of the seriousness of the charges made the previous day. With brilliant diction the premier declared his implicit faith in the denial of the charges made by his esteemed colleague, the Provincial Secretary. The effect was theatrical as the leader of the government proclaimed that unless they could clear themselves from the cloud that now hangs over them they would not attempt to administer the affairs of this province.

A hot interchange occurred when the Premier asked Mr. Gamey if he took the responsibility as a member of the House in making his charges on Wednesday.

Mr. Gamey, who was given a seat near Mr. Whitney, in the front Conservative row, immediately facing the Hon. J. R. Stratton, rose and replied: "I made my speech yesterday, and when I have anything further to say I will let the honorable gentleman know."

The Premier sharply retorted that means would be taken to force Mr. Gamey to take the responsibility for his charges. He concluded by moving a reference of the charges to a commission of judges. As this would be a state trial, the House would be asked to make an appropriation for the expenses, including two counsel for each side, to be selected by the two parties. He advocated the adjournment of the House for three weeks for the investigation.

The applause from his followers which greeted Mr. Whitney spread to the galleries. This caused shouts of "order" from the sergeant-at-arms and his assistant. The Speaker with some wrath admonished the visitors that a repetition would lead to the House being cleared.

Mr. Whitney protested against the accused parties being permitted to remove the case from the tribunal of the people to a tribunal of their own selection. Four ministers of the Crown accused of high crimes and misdemeanors demand to be their own prosecutors in a court of their own choosing. This is a fitting climax to the methods by which they have kept themselves in power. The Premier proposed what he termed a "state trial."

As it is possible that at the commencement of the twentieth century a Liberal premier proposes a state trial. The Premier spoke as though the Provincial Secretary was the only member of the government. That was not fair to that minister. He was only one of the accused. The charges were made against the Hon. Mr. Ross, the Hon. J. M. Gibson, and the Hon. Mr. Latchford, in addition to the Hon. J. R. Stratton. He would show by the letter written by Mr. Latchford, published in this morning's "Globe," in that paper's account of Mr. Gamey's charges, that Mr. Latchford was a party to the attempts being made to induce Mr. Gamey to leave his party.

Mr. Latchford—"I deny that."

Mr. Whitney read Mr. Latchford's letter, in which that gentleman termed Mr. Gamey's schedule of grants "a pretty large order," but spoke in a tone as though intending to grant it. Here, then, was a Liberal minister making written promises to a member of the House who had been elected as a straight Conservative.

"I will now," said the Conservative leader, "turn to a more important member of the government. In scathing terms he denounced the threatening tone assumed by the Premier towards Mr. Gamey. The Premier well knew that the charges were made by that gentleman as a member of the House. They could not have been made by him otherwise. The Premier should remember that every member had equal rights on the floor of the legislature. The Premier was accused of attempting to bribe and bribing a Conservative member with patronage. He would not accuse Mr. Ross with knowing of the earlier stages of the conspiracy, but there was a point at which the facts came before him, and the time came for him to put his foot down had he been an honest man, and saying, "This thing must stop. This was when the agreement arranged for by Mr. Stratton was in accordance with Mr. Stratton's instructions, taken to Gore Bay by Mr. Gamey and mailed direct to Mr. Ross. That Mr. Ross received this letter and talked it over with Mr. Stratton was clear. This was learned by Mr. Stratton having asked Mr. Gamey why he made alterations in the agreement which he mailed to the Premier. The men who will have to answer these serious charges at the bar of the people of Ontario will include, therefore, not only the Provincial Secretary, but three other ministers as well. Not only did Mr. Ross receive this agreement, the fruit of attempted bribery, but he conferred the patronage of Manitoulin Island to a man elected as his opponent. A specific request was made to the Premier for the appointment of a certain man as a returning officer in the Referendum, and the Premier granted it. Ministers against whom documentary proof is thus furnished now want to make this legislature powerless for three weeks, while a state trial before a tribunal of their own choosing is held. The people would be surprised if we would thus voluntarily shut ourselves up. The House should meet and adjourn from day to day to take any action the public interests might demand. What harm can the House do by thus meeting? Was it because the government did not want to be compelled for the next three weeks to face and meet the legislature of the people of Ontario? Let the government attempt to adjourn this legislature and the honorable gentlemen comprising it will have an opportunity by their votes to place themselves on record. The facts established that the Premier not only promised but actually transferred the patronage to a Conservative, remove the burden of proof from the honorable gentleman who has established the fact, and now leaves the onus of clearing himself to the first Liberal premier who ever did such a thing in this or any other province. This is an unattackable, unsailable fact fully established by the correspondence and the exercise of the patronage.

The Opposition leader concluded by tracing the connection of the Hon. Mr. Gibson, Attorney-General, with the negotiations with Mr. Gamey. While having the highest respect for the judiciary this was a matter which by British usage and precedents should first go to the regular Committee on Privileges and Elections. If the government persisted in wresting this right from the member making the charges Premier Ross's bitterest enemy could not wish the government a worse fate than would inevitably fall upon them. (Great Opposition applause.)

Mr. Gibson stated that seldom had so serious a matter been brought before the Legislature. He came to the conclusion that the temper displayed by the leader of the Opposition in his speech was enough to vindicate the government. The people of Ontario, he thought, would undoubtedly think the "Tribunal propo-



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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE CANADIAN.

PROFESSOR LE ROSSIGNOL AND THE HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON ON OUR RAILWAY POLICY.

The 'Canadian Magazine' opens with a bright illustrated article by Mr. Frank Yeigh, upon the menhirs of Brittany and the Druidical remains in the British Isles. Prof. le Rossignol, of Denver, speaks of railway subsidies in Canada and the United States with the following preface:—

James G. Blaine estimated that the total advances to the United States railway companies, together with all the outright gifts by towns, counties, states and the nation, would total One Billion Dollars. Yet, had these same railways been subsidized at the average given to Canadian railways, the total would have been Three and a-half Billions. The Federal Government of the United States never gave cash bonuses, however, and has made no land grants since 1811.

Since 1871 the trend of opinion has been towards the regulation of rates and the increased taxation of railway property. In Canada railways have been aided in every possible way by governments. In the year ending June 30, 1901, fifteen railways received subsidies amounting to \$2,512,329.

But the Canadian government has not confined itself to the policy of aiding railways by grants of land and money. They have received help in the form of 'government guarantees of interest; government issues of debentures by way of loan to railway companies; government guarantees of railway bonds; direct issue of government bonds to railways with a first mortgage on the companies' properties; release of government loans by placing behind them other loans, competition of government claims—and if there is any other way of aiding railways that human ingenuity could devise it is reasonably certain that the Canadian government has made full use of it.

To a superficial observer, Prof. le Rossignol concludes, it would seem as though a government guarantee of interest on bonds would be sufficient to secure the construction of a second transcontinental railway, or any other railway whose prospects of success were reasonably sure. It would surely be sufficient, he suggests, if the government would take advantage of the rivalry between the two great railway corporations by granting the privilege of building the new road to the company offering the most favorable terms.

The time seems to have come when unconditional gifts and favors to railway companies need no longer be made, but when all advances may be considered as investments upon adequate security, such as will yield not only the stipulated interest, but a small share of profit as well.

A thoughtful article on 'The needs of the North-West' is contributed by the Hon. Clifford Sifton. He says that the immigration this year may reach 100,000, and that if that number can be kept up for ten years we shall have in that region a million and a half of people, and then Canada will begin to do business on wholesale rather than on retail lines. But there is abundance of room, he says, to sustain from fifteen to twenty millions of people,

and liberal expenditure is necessary to inform intending settlers of the nature of the land which is offered. Mr. Sifton briefly discusses the need of provincial autonomy and the transportation and land questions with the following conclusions:—

A mere statement of the case as above outlined, makes it clear that no immoderate sacrifice is too great if it will enable us to achieve a satisfactory solution of this question. Let it be remembered also that if we do not solve it in a patriotic Canadian way, it will be solved otherwise before long. Just south of the 49th parallel are the great systems of the American railway lines. Traffic will go along the line of least resistance, and if, to use Sir William Van Horne's phrase, the Canadian 'spout' is not big enough for the 'dripper,' the American 'spout' is big enough, and will quickly be called into action. As a matter of fact, it is in action now.

As respects the land policy, the simple principle of holding the land for free grants to the settler is the corner-stone of a successful settlement policy. It is gratifying to know that the railway land grants of the past are rapidly being acquired by settlers, but no extension of the policy of granting agricultural lands in any way except to actual settlers should be thought of, except in a few cases, where special conditions require special treatment. Land companies may or may not help settlement. Some have done so in a marked degree. Others have totally failed to do so. There is no guarantee as to the policy for any length of time, and every immigration agent knows that it is the free farm from the government which, in nine cases out of ten, attracts the settler.

SCRIBNER.

John Corbin, writing in the March 'Scribner,' on the Twentieth century city, finds that the region of elevator buildings has a beauty of its own. He says:—

Hideous it assuredly is to the rhythm-loving eyes of an architect, and all its details are incongruous—the front of a Grecian temple surmounting a rocket-like office building, or the exquisitely proportioned Gothic lace-work of the Cas D'Orro racked out through nine stories. Yet the eye that delights in varieties of light and shadow, in the surprises of perspective and in the picturesque juxtaposition of masses, will find endless subjects of interest. Who was it called the steel construction a sky-scraper? The very phrase convicts him of having eyes that see not. From the depths of the canyons between these cliff-like structures the skies are loftier than from the boundless prairie, bluer, more ethereal, more infinitely serene. At sunset the towering cornices take a radiance scarcely less beautiful in itself than the glow that suffuses the snow-capped Alp.

One difference between the past and the present Mr. Corbin notes as follows:—

Stroll from Madison Square up Fifth Avenue and along Central Park. At the outset, one may pick out, if the fancy strikes him, the house in which Flora McFlimsy was abashed in the discovery that (in spite of very considerable efforts on the part of the Parisian dressmaker) she had nothing to wear. How gay and worldly Flora once seemed, how truly urban and sophisticated! Yet, as the modern observer pauses beneath the trees of the square, and looks at the simple brown stone houses in one of which she lived, she seems to be the heroine of an ancient pastoral. Ingenious and primitive. The young woman who lives at the other end of the avenue is of but one generation later, yet she is the embodiment of sophistication and self-command. You can't catch her without the critical frock for the critical moment, or if

you chanced to, with how cool a self-possession she would confront the exposure! An important paper on the Supreme Court of the United States is written by the Hon. David J. Brewer, associate justice. He looks forward to four classes of cases upon which the court will have to make further important decisions. They are those growing out of the relations of labor and capital; the efforts to increase and concentrate the power of the nation; the relations of the nation with the new colonies; and finally the intricate questions arising from the place which the United States is taking among the nations of the world.

Madama Waddington's paper in this number tells of the coronation of Alexander III. of Russia. She gives a vivid impression of the anxiety that was felt with regard to the Emperor's safety. For instance:—'Every ear was strained to hear the first sound from the Kremlin. When the cannon boomed out the effect was indescribable. All the Russians embraced each other, some with tears running down their cheeks, everybody shook hands with everybody, and for a moment the emotion was contagious—I felt rather a choke in my throat. The extraordinary reaction showed what the tension had been.'

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

In 'The Cosmopolitan,' Mr. Andrews, the former police commissioner of New York, compares the police force of New York with that of London and Paris. Among other things, he says:

As a deterrent of crime, nothing is probably more effective than swift and sure punishment. In England, a murder trial is completed within a few weeks, or months at the outside, after the apprehension of the accused, and from the first trial there is no appeal to a higher court of review or appeal. The wisdom of permitting no appeal in capital cases is a question which has been widely discussed, and cannot be taken up here. Whether wise and humane or not, it is interesting to note that the police records show an astonishingly small number of murders in London, and I believe that the celerity with which the trials are conducted has much to do with the suppression of this most heinous of all crimes. According to the official report of the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, there were reported to the London police, only twenty-four murders in the calendar year 1901, and this out of a population of over 6,000,000.

Field Marshal Lord Wolsey continues his life of Napoleon, and Prof. Martin, of Cornell, advises concerning the 'Selection of a home.' Under the title 'A gladiatorial renaissance,' Elbert Hubbard speaks of the law against prize fights in which man was fairly matched against man. In the new regime, he says, 'fair play is utterly lost sight of and eleven men may fall on one and so grind him into the mire that he is no longer recognizable as a human being, and at eight of these things the winning side breaks into exultant howls of delight.'

During the year 1902 two men in America were killed in prize fights; and in a season of three months just passed, twenty-one men have been killed playing football. Fifteen of these died from broken necks or broken backs. How many men have been ruptured and permanently injured in various other ways no man can say. I know that two young men with whom I am personally acquainted are now in lunatic asylums as a result of football, and their ravings are the cries and signals of this game. If you still think that football is a manly sport, you might interview the parents of these young men.

THE NATIONAL.

The leading article in 'The National Review' (Edward Arnold, Strand, London), is 'The Monroe Doctrine,' by Captain A. T. Mahan. Nothing that he has ever written, says the 'Review,' editorially, is more worthy of being read, marked, learned and inwardly digested by the statesmen of the Old World than his masterly exposition of the famous 'doctrine.' Walker B. Harris treats of the 'Crisis in Morocco' and Sir Rowland Blennerhasset treats of the 'Rise and character of Prussian power.' 'Gunnery and the nation' is discussed by Arnold White, and 'The Brussels sugar convention,' by Matthew W. Ridley. 'A warning to the cabinet,' by 'Elector,' is accompanied by an imaginary map of central Europe in 1900, by which time Germany is supposed to have absorbed the low countries, Switzerland, Hungary, etc. The writer is much distressed by the present foreign policy of the government. Some twenty pages are given at the close to what is supposed to be the judgment of posterity a hundred years hence with regard to the South African war. The article is by A. Cuthbert Medd.

The first number of a new historical magazine called 'The Cosmos,' has been published at Ottawa. The opening paper is entitled 'Wars of 1692 on the Ottawa,' by Benjamin Sulte. The grand old man Knox is a sketch of the life of Prof. Hurd, of Illinois. There are thirteen 'Tales of towns,' beginning with

Mille Roches and Bytown, and ending with Hawkesbury Mills and Smith's Falls. There are several poems and a biographical department, also an article of some length on 'Johnson, of New York,' by Miss Josephine Smith, the editor of 'Cosmos.' A short poem by William Pitman Lett opens with such lines as these: Thanks to our gracious Queen, whose royal hand, Made Ottawa chief city of our land! Thanks to the men who fought through good and ill, The fight of right, and bravely battled still, Who stood unshaken firm in their adhesion, Till victory crowned Her Majesty's decision!

LITERARY CHAT.

Some drawings and letters of Thackeray brought \$6,800 at a recent sale in London. One drawing of himself lecturing was sold for \$390.

The authors of 'The Pride of Jennico' have written a new novel, to which they have given the peculiar title of 'The Star of Comfort.'

Mr. Lucas's biography of Charles Lamb is nearly finished and will be published under the title 'Charles Lamb and his Friends,' with all the known portraits of Lamb.

The London publishers who have adopted the 6-penny novel idea find that it pays to publish first-class fiction at that cheap rate. One firm has disposed of 3,000,000 copies of good literature like Charles Reade's 'Cloister and Hearth.'

'The Story of My Life,' by Helen Keller, will be a book of unusual human and educational interest in its disclosure of the way in which that remarkable girl got into touch with the world despite her handicap of absent faculties.

Thirty thousand copies of Frank Norris' 'The Pit' were sold before the day of publication. It is an extraordinarily good story and everybody who reads it will regret that the author did not live to complete the third volume of the 'Epic of the Wheat.'

Sir Walter Besant before he died used to speak of his 'London in the Eighteenth Century,' now announced by the Macmillan Company, New York, as his greatest work. He said he found something fresh every day in London, though he had been walking about it for thirty years.

Cale Young Rice, who married Alice Caldwell Hegan, author of 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch,' is a poet, and one of his productions, 'Love Watch,' appears in the 'Century' for March; and, in the same number, the concluding chapters of his wife's 'Lovey Mary' appear. McClure & Co. announce a dramatic poem by Mr. Rice, 'Charles de Tocca.'

Messrs. Harper & Brothers, New York, have ready and will publish immediately, Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new novel, 'Lady Rose's Daughter.' There are to be three editions; one is a one volume edition, octavo, with eight full-page drawings, by Christy; one a two volume edition, uniform with two volume edition of 'Eleanor,' with sixteen drawings by Christy; the third a two volume autograph edition, crown octavo, with sixteen illustrations by the same artist; there are to be of this edition three hundred and fifty numbered sets, each autographed by the author.

Of Lord Macaulay's extraordinary memory and ready absorption of books, Prof. W. E. Simonds has this to say in his recent 'Student's History of English Literature': 'He knew Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel by heart before he was eight years old. Through life he retained the ability to absorb, almost at a glance, the contents of a page; and what he thus read he never forgot. He declared that if the 'Paradise Lost' and the 'Pilgrim's Progress' were destroyed he would undertake to replace both from memory.'

Goldsmith's house in London, No. 6 Wine Office Court, Fleet street, where one hundred and forty years ago he wrote 'The Traveller' with much of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' is apparently doomed to early extinction. It has lately been braced up with wooden crutches to prevent its falling down in company with the house next door. There Goldsmith lived with a relative of John Newberry, his publisher, to whom was assigned the task of urging the not over diligent author to produce copy. His residence there covered the trying period of 'garret toil and London loneliness.' The poet is buried off a little passageway outside the Temple Church, and his grave is kept in good condition by the benchers.

High prices were realized at Sotheby's (London) sale, when a large number of interesting relics, drawings and autograph letters of W. M. Thackeray were sold. All the items disposed of were formerly the property of the late Miss Kate Perry and her sister, Mrs. Elliot (nee Jane Perry), the intimate friend of Thackeray. The highest price of the sale was £600, given by Frank T. Sabin for lot 94, no less an item than Kate Perry's album, containing a poem by Thackeray and also letters and drawings by him. The album begins with the well known poem 'The Pen and the Album,' three pages octavo, in Thackeray's autograph, and signed 'W. M. T.' There are five letters, one of them in minute characters, forming the word 'J. O. B.' The drawings by the novelist are very interesting, and include a full length portrait of himself.

MR. GLADSTONE

REMINISCENCES OF HIS PRIVATE SECRETARY.

The Sunday afternoon lecture given at the Poplar Town Hall, under the auspices of the Poplar Labor League, was delivered by Sir Algernon West, L.C.C., formerly private secretary to Mr. Gladstone.

Sir Algernon, whose early mention of Mr. Gladstone evoked cheers, said he was glad to find that they had not forgotten that statesman's name. He went on to give two or three stories. Mr. Gladstone hated smoking, and one day he said to Sir Algernon: 'You have been smoking.' He replied that he had been sitting half an hour in the room of Sir W. Harcourt (a great smoker). Mr. Gladstone remarked: 'I never knew that Sir William Harcourt smoked. He must always be very careful in changing his clothes before he comes to me.' A friend of the lecturer's met Dean Stanley and Mr. Gladstone at dinner. Dean Stanley said that at Eton they ignored mathematics altogether, and that when he and Mr. Gladstone went up to Oxford neither of them could do a rule of three sum—adding: 'I am still in that position, which is rather unfortunate, seeing that I have to administer the revenues of Westminster Abbey.' But Mr. Gladstone set to work, and took a first class in classics and in mathematics, while later on he was known as the greatest financier and the readiest man of figures of his time.

Sir Algernon became Mr. Gladstone's private secretary in 1868, and in the first interview the latter said: 'I hope we shall have many talks hereafter, but this is a time for business; will you take this box of correspondence and try to get it into some shape and order?' That duty afforded him a good insight into public life. There were letters from men who gave modest descriptions of themselves, some with a self-effacement which did them honor; others with overweening pretensions which reminded him of the Eastern saying: 'They came to shoe the pasha's horses, and the beetle stretched out his foot.' A day or two later Mr. Gladstone spoke to him of the relations which ought to subsist between a minister and his secretary: 'They ought to be those which exist in a happy household between a man and his wife—I shall give you every possible confidence in every single thing I do.' Mr. Gladstone put into his hands a plan for the disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland, which was so complete that there was very little difference between it and the act as passed. Before making his speech on introducing that bill, Mr. Gladstone was sitting at half-past three in his private room with a calm mind, reading Shakespeare; he said that his speech would last three hours, and it lasted three hours and ten minutes. So accurate was he in everything. Sir Algernon early saw that in all he did there was a deep sense of religion—it was to him as the Nile to Egypt or as the sunshine to the world.

As to the charge that Mr. Gladstone was intolerant to those who differed from him, Sir Algernon said that it was true to this extent: When a matter was being discussed, he was most modest, gentle and inquiring. He once wrote to him: 'I want to know every detail about malt and beer, from the time when the barley is sown to the time that the finished product is in the cask.' But when once his mind had been made up he did not like people to make objections at the last moment. He followed the advice given by Bacon: 'A statesman should always doubt to the last, and then act as if he had never doubted.'

Of Mr. Gladstone's extraordinary unselfishness, Sir Algernon gave this instance: After the operation for cataract, and the confinement for some days in the dark, it was feared that the operation had not been successful. His first words on the matter were: 'How sorry I am for Dr. Nettleship.' In 1892, on going to the old familiar door in Downing Street, Mr. Gladstone said: 'How unnatural it is at my time of life to undertake a task like this!' And later he said: 'My great wish now is to be out of the strife. Mine ought to be one of the faces set towards Zion. This is only a preparatory school.'

Sir Algernon concluded: 'When shall we see another like him? Not in my day, I am afraid. I pray God that you may in yours.'—London 'Daily News.'

WEAK LUNGS

Made Sound and Strong by the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Weak lungs mean weak health, continual coughs and colds—tosses of grip and bronchitis, then deadly pneumonia or lingering, hopeless consumption. Weak lungs are due to weak blood. The one sure way to strengthen weak lungs is to build up your blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose makes rich, red blood, and every drop of rich, red blood adds strength, vigor and disease-resisting power to weak lungs. Thousands of weak-lunged, narrow-chested men and women have been made sound, healthy and happy by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—and they will do the same for you. Mrs. J. D. Naismith, Winnipeg, Man., says: 'I contracted a severe cold, which developed into bronchitis and lung trouble. The best of doctors and many different kinds of medicine failed to help me, and my friends all thought I was going into rapid consumption. I had no appetite, was forced to take to bed, and felt that only death would release me. My brother urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to please him I began them. A few boxes proved they were helping me, and I began to get real strength. I continued the use of the pills and was soon able to leave my bed and sit up. I grew stronger day by day. The cough that had racked me almost beyond endurance disappeared, my appetite returned, and I am again strong and healthy, much to the surprise of all who saw me while I was ill. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me after other medicines failed and I shall always praise them.'

Bear in mind that substitutes and ordinary medicines will not cure. See that the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' is printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post paid at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

TOO SUGGESTIVE.

The heading 'Half Minute Interviews' in the corner of one of our dailies is horribly suggestive of a man with a boot on his foot and a reporter describing parabolas and things down the stairway.—McGill 'Outlook.'

A Pill for Generous Esters.—There are many persons of healthy appetite and poor digestion, who, after a hearty meal, are subject to much suffering. The food of which they have partaken lies like lead in their stomachs. Headache, depression, a smothering feeling follow. One so afflicted is unfit for business or work of any kind. In this condition Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will bring relief. They will assist the assimilation of the aliment, and used according to direction will restore healthy digestion.

ALL THINGS CONSIDERED.

Curate—'And how did you like my harvest sermon, Mr. Wursel?' Mr. W.—'Not bad, sir! not bad at all, considering yer total ignorance of the subject.—English paper.'

Good Digestion should wait on Appetite. —To have the stomach well is to have the nervous system well. Very delicate are the digestive organs. In some so sensitive are they that atmospheric changes affect them. When they become disarranged no better regulator is procurable than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They will assist the digestion so that the hearty eater will suffer no inconvenience and will derive all the benefits of his food.

ON THE SHORE.

'How sweet it would be to live alone with you in yonder lighthouse!' he whispered tenderly.

'Yes,' she murmured, abstractedly; 'and do light housekeeping.'—The Smart Set.'

It is an Elixir of Life.—Since forgotten time, men have been seeking the Elixir of Life, which tradition says once existed. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is an Elixir, before which pain cannot live. It is made up of six essential oils, carefully blended so that their curative properties are concentrated in one. It has no equal in the treatment of lumbago, rheumatism, and all bodily pains.

Cook—'Well, the proof of the pudding is in the eating.' Mr. Bouncer—'No, it isn't. It's in the digesting.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it, and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes, and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

'Miss Sroecher's' voice is not what it's cracked up to be.' 'Nonsense; it seems to be cracked up all right.'—Baltimore 'Herald.'

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Mrs. Nextdoor—'Your daughter has improved wonderfully in her piano playing.' Mrs. Homer—'I'm glad to hear you say so—if you are really sincere.' Mrs. Nextdoor—'Why, what do you mean?' Mrs. Homer—'Well, you see, we didn't know whether she was improving, or whether we were merely getting used to it.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

Biggs—'Don't you think you can hear exceptionally well in the new lecture hall?'

Biggs—'It ought to have some redeeming feature; you can't sleep in a single seat without being seen by the lecturer!'—Harvard Lampoon.'

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

Helen—'I wonder why Ernie always goes skating with that callow dude?' Milly—'I guess she wants something soft to fall on.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

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

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

'This,' declared the eminent orator, 'is the very key to the whole situation.' 'But,' interrupted a small man in a rear seat, 'where is the keyhole?'—Judge.'

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

CHARIVARIA.

Our War Office is being twitted with the fact, in the organization of the Army Corps, no provision has been made for a special intelligence staff.

Excellent reports of Mr. Chamberlain's progress in South Africa continue to reach us. The statement that, at Potchefstroom, 'Fifty burglars took the horses out of the right honorable gentleman's carriage,' contains an obvious misprint.

A patriotic native of Cyprus has written a book denouncing British rule in that island. He declares that, in ancient times, with its Greek population, Cyprus was the home of beauty and plenty, while to-day, under British Government, it is almost a desert, devastated by locusts.

A German Jack Tar, for murdering a petty officer, has been sentenced to death, to penal servitude for six years, to dismissal from the navy, and to perpetual loss of civil rights.

Sir Thomas Lipton is just as confident in 'Shamrock III.' the new challenger for the 'America's' cup, as he was in 'Shamrock I.' and 'Shamrock II.'

In future all naval bandmen are to be combatants. We have long felt that not enough has been made of the offensive power of a band out of tune.

At Lord Curzon's ball at Calcutta all the guests had to wear costumes of 100 years ago. A certain mean centenarian who received an invitation is said to have been delighted to be able to use his old clothes.

TIME TO STOP.

A party of four gentlemen were driving a motor car along the road leading from Killenny to Clonmel. Seeing a fine stretch of level road in front, the car was put at full speed, and they raced along for nearly four miles.

A MODEL COMPANION.

The following advertisement appeared in an English paper: 'A lady in delicate health wishes to meet a useful companion. She must be domesticated, musical, an early riser, amiable, of good appearance, and have experience in nursing.

YORK COUNTY'S LIVING PROOF

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Will Cure Gravel.

Thomas Harrison Tells of His Sufferings and of His Speedy and Permanent Cure.

St. Mary's Ferry, York Co., N.B., March 13 (Special).—York County has a living proof of the efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills to bring back health, when all other means have failed, in the person of Thomas Harrison, of St. Mary's Ferry.

An Admirable Food EPPS'S for maintaining Robust Health COCOA

men I am happy to furnish you with a very useful companion, which you will find exactly suited to your requirements. She is domesticated, a good vocalist, an early riser, possesses an amiable disposition, and is considered handsome.

NEED NOT BE SHY.

Here is one of many anecdotes of the criminal classes told by Lord William Neville in his book 'Penal Servitude.' He went, by request, to see a former fellow prisoner to whom he had taken rather a liking.

PANTS!

A great public stands aghast at the spectacle of a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George using such an awful word as 'pants.' The fact that Sir William Mulock is an excellent administrator is no excuse for him.

Lives of farmers all round us We must work at every chance, And in working get behind us Bigger patches on our pants.

Sir William is not Scotch, but he might have eschewed the horriblous word, as thus:

Life agrestic to us teaches, That we must no till refuse, We must buckle to like peaches For the cash to buy us trousers.

Perhaps Sir William, as a former chancellor of the University of Toronto, objects to dialect words. And he may be justified in so objecting. Well, then, let him get back to the substantive that is used in the very best circles, both at home and abroad.

Off through life the roosters, crowing, Act as intellect's arousters; Honest work we should be knowing, Brings us warm and woolly trousers.

We hate to be hypercritical, but it is really to be hoped that, with these gems at his disposal, the Postmaster-General will not offend again.—Toronto 'News.'

WHAT THE ADDRESS WAS LIKE.

At a Maine educational convention the Rev. Nathaniel Butler, formerly president of Colby College, but at present professor of English literature in the University of Chicago, was down for an address.

'Doctor, is your address like a cat's tail?'

'How is that?' asked Dr. Butler

'Why, fur to the end,' replied Mr. Stetson.

Doctor Butler smiled appreciatively, but kept silence. He opened his address by saying, 'Your superintendent just asked me if my address was to be like a cat's tail—fur to the end. I assure him that it is like a dog's tail—bound to a cur.'

'UNANSWERABLE LOGIC.'

Little Girl (to proud grandfather)—'Granddad, didn't somebody say that our ancestors were monkeys?'

Proud Grandfather—'Yes, Puss, why do you ask?'

Little Girl—'Cos it's nonsense. Some day I'll marry and be an ancestor, but I won't be a monkey.'

'But, mamma,' protested Miss Bulyon, 'why are you seating out invitations for a diamond wedding? You haven't been married nearly long enough for that.'

'What's that got to do with it?' demanded Mrs. Bulyon. 'Your father's financial standing would make anything less than a diamond wedding absurd.'

THE CROW LANGUAGE A KYTH.

For forty years I have seen crows in winter in different parts of the country, passing to and fro between the rookeries and their feeding grounds, and I have never seen anything like their roosting places at daybreak and disperse north and south or east and west to their feeding grounds, going in loose straggling bands and silently, except in early spring, and they return at night in the same way, flying low if it is stormy and windy, and high if it is calm, rising up or sheering off if they see a gunner or other suspicious object, but making no sound, uttering no signal notes. They all have eyes equally sharp, and do not need to be warned. They are all on the alert. When feeding, they do post a sentry,

and he caws when danger approaches, and takes to wing. They do not dart into a bush when pursued by a king bird or a purple martin; they are not afraid of a hawk; they cannot count six, though such traditions exist (Silver Spot could count thirty!); they do not caw when you stand under them in winter to turn their course, they do not drill their young, they do not flock together in June; they cannot worry a fox into giving up half his dinner; they do not, so far as we know, have perpetual sentries; they have no calls that, so far as we know, answer to our words, 'Mount,' 'Bunch,' 'Scatter,' 'Descend,' 'Form line,' 'Forage'—on these and other points my observations differ radically from Mr. Thompson-Seton's.—John Burroughs, in the 'Atlantic.'

SEA ATTACKS ON ENGLISH SHORES.

The advance of the sea on our coasts has always bulked largely in works on physical geology, possibly by reason of the fact that Britain illustrates very typically erosion of this kind. Examples of the disappearance of very large tracts of land are only too numerous. The case of the Kentish coast at the Reivers, that of Eoecles, in Norfolk; that of the Yorkshire coast with vanished Hornsea Port, Ravensvodd, and many more, all testify to the success which attends the incessant warfare of the sea against the land.

A FAMOUS 'WHITE FLAG.'

In Lord Roberts's town house in Portland Place is an interesting relic which never fails to attract attention. It is a small and not over clean 'white piece of linen of irregular shape,' and is placed in a very conspicuous position. Very few visitors fail to notice it, but none can even guess what it is until they are told. Then they learn that it is Croje's 'flag of truce' which he sent in preparatory to his surrender at Paardeberg, now nearly three years ago.

GEN. GOUGH'S VICTORY.

A good story is told in connection with one of Gough Bahawder's battles with the Sikhs. Gough was a man of extraordinary personal bravery, but he was also extremely reckless and impetuous, and his great idea on all occasions was to charge. His staff, soon realizing what risks attended this dashing description of tactics in dealing with such an enemy as the Sikhs, persuaded Gough at the commencement of one of the more important fights to mount a high tower, only accessible by a ladder, the suggestion being that he could better direct the operations from that eminence.

FELINE ETHICS.

A correspondent sends the following story to the January number of 'Animal Life':

'I called the kitten,' writes the correspondent, 'who sprang from her basket where she had been lying with her mother and followed me into the next room. The cat followed, growling warningly, and, taking it up by the neck, replaced it in the basket. Again I called it, and again it came at my call. This time the mother, growling still more threateningly, followed us again; but this time she seized the kitten by the tail instead of the neck, evidently as a punishment, and pulled it roughly along, the kitten mewling helplessly. For a third time I called, and once more it came to me; but this time the mother was silent. She came, took up the kitten, dragged it off, and then began to bite it again and again, in order to secure its obedience. This method was successful, and the next time I called it was in vain.'

UNDERGROUND RIVER.

It is a historical tradition that when the British marched out of Yorktown to surrender to the Continentals their bands played 'The World Turned Upside Down,' said Mr. Roger F. Drake, of Denver, 'but did you ever hear of a river turned bottom side up? There is such a river down in New Mexico. At least its surface is a dry and sandy plain, while down beneath, never less than

twenty-five feet below the surface, flows a stream of the clearest and sweetest water man ever tasted. I forget now what they call the stream; it has some sort of Spanish name, but certainly it is entitled to be known as the world's eighth wonder. Up in the mountains, where the river has its source, it is very like any other stream, but the moment it strikes the plain it disappears. Apparently it is lost in the endless waste of sand, but in reality it has a well-defined course that leads to the Rio Grande. Never once, however, from the moment it disappears does its water come above the earth's surface, except where it is pumped up by some one of the numerous windmills that have been erected along its course. This wonder is made possible by the peculiar formation of the earth in that part of New Mexico. Beneath the sandy soil there is a stratum of the hardest clay, and beneath the clay a deep stratum of coarse gravel. It is through this gravel that the river flows, the clay serving to keep the waters confined. By boring down from 25 to 60 feet the water is struck in supply that is inexhaustible.—Washington 'Post.'

SPEAKERS AND THEIR METHODS.

Since Mr. Marcell's visit to the city last week, considerable discussion has gone on in reference to the merits on the one hand of an extempore and on the other of a carefully prepared address. Mr. Marcell, it will be remembered, followed his notes very closely and there were those who held that he would have been much more effective if he had spoken directly to his hearers. The subject is one that has been threshed out frequently before, and each method has had its warm supporters. There have been speakers who have made it a practice to commit important speeches to writing and then to memorize them, their matter thus showing thoroughness of preparation, while its delivery was in no way impaired. The man who can do this possesses extraordinary mental powers as well as considerable leisure. Such procedure, needless to say, is open to few. Roscoe Conkling, whose oratory was a force to be reckoned with in the American Congress for a whole generation, adopted it on every occasion of any importance. Once he had an address to make which lasted over an hour. He gave a friend his manuscript and told him to sit in the gallery and follow him. So well had Conkling mastered his matter that only three words were changed in the course of the whole effort. The Toronto 'News' in referring to the habits of Canadian speakers, notes that Sir Wilfrid Laurier never prepares a speech in the sense of getting it structurally complete, let alone memorizing it. His notes do not often take up more than one side of note paper, or the back of an envelope. Of course, if authorities have to be quoted, the books are used. But the argument comes largely to Sir Wilfrid's mind as he progresses through his speech. Before he makes it the plan is plotted, but there is never any attempt to go any farther than the skeleton of the address. Perhaps the most laborious preparer of speeches that Canadian politics ever knew was Mr. Justice Mills, now of the Supreme Court. When in the House of Commons, Mr. Mills was known as one of the most erudite of its members, and also as one of the most voluminous of its debaters. When Mr. Mills had to participate in a 'full dress debate' as they call it in England, the desk in front of him was piled high with books, manuscripts, pamphlets and all kinds of paraphernalia. The then member for Bothwell was not the man to allow the most minute point to escape him, and he was a terror to the Hansard men with his unusual phrases and recondite references. Sir John Macdonald was not in the habit of paying compliments to the Liberals, but he is said to have remarked that if Mr. Mills should decide that there were two 'e's' in 'the,' he would be inclined to believe him off-hand. The member from Bothwell was always very accurate in his references.—Woodstock (Ont.) 'Sentinel-Review.'

WASHING COLORED EMBROIDERY

Stains may be removed by methods already given. Make a suds with ivory or Castile soap. Move the articles up and down through the suds, and, if not then clear, rub lightly.

When washing an article for the first time, the stamping mark may prove obstinate. In this case scrub the embroidered portions on the wrong side with a brush. Often these marks can be more easily removed by washing the article first in clear cold water, with wet persistent rubbing they will come out. Rinse in several changes of cold water, until every trace of soap is removed.

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Any soap which remains and is ironed in will affect the color, and make the linen yellow.

Do not leave embroideries long in the water, and do not boil or blue.

Press the water out with the hands, but do not wring the article by twisting it.

Wash and rinse one piece at a time. Stretch it carefully, and hang it in a shady place to dry partially. Usually by the time the last piece is washed the first is in condition to iron.

If preferred, the pieces may be dried by rolling in a clean, dry cloth, but they must be so arranged that the colors will not touch one another.

When ready to iron, place wrong side up on a padded board which is covered with a clean, soft cloth. Place a clean, dry cloth over the article, then a damp cloth over that. Iron with a moderately hot iron, and when nearly dry, remove the cloths and iron until perfectly dry. A very hot iron injures the colors.

The entire ironing should be with the weave of the linen, or the article will become misshapen.

A RIDE BEHIND A SHARK.

A harpooned shark towed a launch of hunters far out to sea yesterday afternoon, and the line had to be finally cut in order that the party could return to the harbor. In the boat were Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, Capt. Flint, McDuffie, McKinnon, and Chester Doyle. They went in the launch to the outer end of the channel, and after manoeuvring for some time a big shark loomed up near them. Capt. Flint threw a harpoon, which buried itself fairly in the side of the selachian. The big fellow at once dived, and the boat soon sped forward, although the line was paid out very fast. After enjoying the tow for several miles the line was cut. The Deputy went overboard once, but was promptly rescued by his companions.—Hawaiian 'Gazette.'

[For the 'Witness']

A WINTER FIELD.

The circle of the cold white hills Enfold the little field I know, And silently the stern north fills Its bosom with the silent snow.

The captive winds of winter beat Around each high hill's gleaming shield,

Yet here the trampling of their feet, Subsidies to silence in this field,

Athwart whose lone white level lies The melting sunset's rosy bars; And slowly from the glooming skies, The slim shafts of the throbbing stars

Shivers the still white dusk below— And in the shimmering dusk I dream,

Above the tracts of vanished snow, Beside the pathway of the stream,

That half divides the field, and stand, And see the myriad life beneath Break from its sleep, and o'er the land A thousand fragrant censers breathe.

And hear the far south speak thro' these

The rude north winds that later bring

The lyric murmurs of the breeze

That haunts the fields and hills of spring.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

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Home Department.

A Little Experiment in Horticulture

(By Mary Marshall Parks, in 'Congregationalist'.)

'Papa, may I speak to you a moment?' asked Helen, as her father took his hat from the rack. 'I'm so worried about Rosa.'

'Why, the child looks well,' said papa, as he followed her into the parlor.

'Her health is perfect, papa, but she is getting so unruly. She is careless and untidy, and is never contented a moment when she is not going somewhere or having some of the girls here. She hasn't touched the piano for a week. She doesn't mind a word I say. It is a continual struggle, and—I am so tired,' said Helen, tremulously.

'Poor child!' said her father. 'Perhaps you are trying too hard. Did you ever watch the sun open a rosebud? It doesn't tear the leaves apart. It simply shines on it, and the rosebud does the rest.'

Helen looked a little blank. 'I think I know what you mean, but it is hard to find anything to praise Rosa for, and it is almost impossible to be pleasant when she is so aggravating. She really is, papa.'

'I don't doubt it in the least,' said papa, humorously. 'She is much such a girl as her mother was. She led your grandmother a life, I assure you, Helen.'

'Why, Papa Somerby,' cried Helen aghast.

'We were schoolmates, you know. And she was a wild, headstrong, tomboyish girl. Rosa is very like her.'

'It doesn't seem possible,' gasped Helen. 'Mamma was such a perfect lady.'

'She was, indeed,' replied her father, gravely. 'I used to think, and I still think, that she would have made less trouble if she had been left alone a little. She was a sensible, clever girl with all her wildness and very impatient of restraint. Rosa is not a child any longer. She is beginning to feel herself a young woman. Suppose we try letting her have her own way for a while. I will take the responsibility, for I am sure she will not go far wrong. Don't worry, child, for you have done the best you could, and I have not, I fear. I'll put in an oar, too, and we'll see what we can do.'

'Papa,' said Helen, a glimmer of fun flickering across her troubled face, 'did you ever see any one open a rosebud with an oar?'

'Never,' he said with a laugh, as he ran down the steps and hailed a passing car.

Rosa did not burst into the house in her usual impetuous fashion when she came home from school that evening. She slipped in, shutting the door noiselessly behind her, and attempted to steal unnoticed through the hall. To her dismay, she came face to face with Helen, who was usually upstairs at that hour.

Rosa shrank back with a look half defiant and half-scared, and clutched closer something which, on careful inspection, Helen saw was a sickly, scrawny, black kitten.

'I couldn't leave it, Helen,' cried Rosa, impetuously. 'Some boys were tormenting it, and it was too sick even to climb a tree. I'll put it out in the barn, and you shall never see it again.'

'Poor little thing,' said Helen, gently. 'It does look forlorn. If it gets nice and fat perhaps Aunt Lucy will take it. I heard her say the other day that she wanted a cat, and I know she likes black ones.'

Helen passed on up the stairway, leaving Rosa transfixed with amazement. Her last protégé had been a lame, yellow dog, and she had been furiously scolded and forbidden to bring anything more of the kind about the place, so it was no wonder that she was astounded and half-frightened by the sudden change in Helen's manner.

She took the kitten to the barn and fed it and rolled it up in an old coat; then she crept upstairs and smoothed her hair and donned a pretty house dress. The half-hour before supper was supposed to be devoted to scales and exercises, but for weeks Rosa had not touched the piano unless compelled to do so. This evening, however, she went to the parlor and meekly sat down to the hated practice without a word. When the half-hour was up she danced into the hall, encountering her father as he entered the door.

'Why, Pussy, how sweet you look,' he said, kissing her. 'As fresh as a—rosebud. You grow more like your mother every day, my child.'

'Like mamma!' thought Rosa, flushing and quivering with a sudden, vivid remembrance of the gentle but vivacious presence that had once glorified the old house. 'Dear old daddy, I'll be more careful after this. I didn't know he ever noticed what I had on.'

Rosa was very quiet during supper. She was doing some hard thinking. Three of her schoolmates were going with the mother of one of them for a moonlight sail on the lake, and had asked Rosa to join the party. It was one of the rules of the house that Rosa should not go out in the evening unless Helen accompanied her. There would be no room for Helen in the boat, and besides Rosa knew her sister was expecting callers; so, for the first time in her life, Rosa had planned to excuse herself on the plea of lessons to get, go to her room and climb down the wisteria vine by her window and join the friends, returning in the same way, for she could climb like a cat. This had seemed to her a perfectly justifiable way of escape from the petty tyranny she had daily to endure, but in the light of Helen's unwonted smile the plan had suddenly taken on a new aspect.

'I'll ask her first, anyway,' she decided at last. After supper she followed Helen into the parlor, and said, with tremulous eagerness, 'Helen, Mrs. Graham is going to take Carrie and Grace and Edith out on the lake to-night, and they want me to go.'

'Mrs. Graham? Why, I am sure you might safely go to the end of the world with her. Of course you girls wouldn't think of going without a chaperon, as so many do.'

'Of course not,' cried Rosa, emphatically. 'You will have a lovely time,' added Helen. 'It is going to be a beautiful night.'

'How about our rosebud?' papa asked Helen one morning several weeks later.

'Oh, papa, she has changed so. She is like mamma,' said Helen, with a little catch in her voice. 'She grows more like her every day. I was nagging the poor child to death. I am so glad we had that talk. I was growing into a fussy, finicky old maid and didn't know it.'

'What, at twenty-five?' said papa, merrily. 'I heard a young lady say the other day that there were no more old maids—only women and married women.'

'There will always be "old maids,"' papa, regardless of age, sex or condition, and they can make other people very miserable,' said Helen in a solemn voice, but with a mischievous twinkle in her eye.

'What are you two people plotting, whispering together out there?' asked Rosa, thrusting her head out of the sitting-room door.

'Oh, only a little question in horticulture,' said papa, with a laugh, as he opened the street door.

Home Thoughts.

HOMEWARD.

Through winters and through summers sweet.

By lonely road and crowded street,
With never-resting rapid feet,
We travel home.

The hours of every passing day
Bring us good distance on the way,
No hindrance can the march delay,
We travel home.

The path we take is often fair,
Love's tender music thrills the air,
The smile of God is everywhere,
As we go home.

But if some grief our joys enshroud,
And if the skies be dark with cloud,
And if the storm-voice thunder loud,
We travel home.

Some dear companions with us pace
The onward road, and tender grace
Lights for us many a loving face,
As we go home.

Some comrades have good prizes won,
And some of them we have outrun;
But some have seen their journey done,
And hastened home.

We hear glad voices in the night,
We follow in the path of light,
We keep our father's house in sight,
And so go home.

The skies are sunny in the West,
Perhaps those evening lights are best;
We are not far from love and rest,
And Home, sweet Home!
—Marianne Farmingham, in 'The Christian World.'

THE GENTLE ART OF SCOLDING.

The woman in authority should study consideration of other people's feelings. The common scold or the continual fault finder is perhaps the most disagreeable person in the world, not only unhappy herself, but making others so.

Scolding viewed in one light is really an accomplishment—that is, when used for the proper correction of servants and children. If you feel called upon to deliver a rebuke to a servant, make it clear to the offender that your displeasure is justified. Never lose your temper, but be calm and dignified, for remember that your bearing has much to do with the respect that you are held in by those under your authority. Never let a scolding degenerate into nagging, for if you do you lose all claim to respect from the delinquent, and the person at fault becomes your critic, and a very scornful critic at that.

Let all scoldings be gauged by the error, but do not make any rebuke long drawn out. Give each a hopeful ending. When properly administered, a merited scolding quickly bears the fruit of better behavior on the part of the offending one.

Many wives have spoiled the good nature of their husbands by seizing upon some fault, trivial perhaps, and constantly dwelling upon it.

Where a home is made unhappy by a great fault of the husband, if he is worthy of loving and saving, he is more effectively appealed to by tenderness than by denunciation, or scorn. There are many men to-day in the wrong path possessed of worthy attributes who might be saved by gentle reproof from the error of their ways, but are only spurred on their downward course by the unrelenting fierceness of a scolding wife. Those who have been saved from evil ways bear witness to the efficacy of the gentle sympathy and loving advice of a true helpmate.—New York Journal.

The only sorrow worth anything in this world is sorrow for others, and sorrow for others means helping others, not hugging our woes to ourselves. For I believe that the really brave and the really great make us forget their sorrows, all the records of their hurts and wounds.—From 'My Old Maid's Corner,' The Century, March, 1902.

Do You Know How to Breathe?

(By Kate Upson Clark, in 'Leslie's Weekly'.)

To one who has really made an effort to learn how to use her breath, and who sees how little this wonderful healer and restorer is understood, it is incomprehensible that many people should regard information on the subject as almost impertinent. Everybody knows and will acknowledge that breathing is a somewhat important part of the human economy; but the implication that he does not do it rightly, is frequently resented. Not long ago, in a little gathering of women, who knew each other well and exchanged confidences with each other whenever they met, an interesting tale was told concerning this matter of breathing. It was so illuminating to all of those present that we pass it on for the benefit of others.

'A good many years ago,' began one of the most vivacious of our number, 'a member of my family was ill. The young doctor who treated him said much to him on this subject of breathing. "I was once in a bad way," said the doctor, "from incipient tuberculosis, but I was cured by outdoor air in abundance, and plenty of deep breathing. I was obliged to remain in the city; but I kept myself outdoors at least eight hours each day, and every time I crossed a street I took in a deep breath through my nostrils, keeping my mouth closed. I held my breath until I reached the opposite curbstone, when I expired it slowly. I have been sound and well now for many years—but I still keep up my deep breathing, and it is of the greatest benefit to me."

'We were all so much impressed by what the doctor said, that we resolved to breathe more deeply, but it is a great bother to try to breathe right, and the matter soon slipped from our minds, though no doubt we might have saved ourselves many colds and other lung troubles if we had been willing to regard the doctor's homilies.

'At least ten years later I attended a lecture by a well-known literary man, who, in the course of his talk, informed us that he had not had a cold for twenty years—though he had once been a great sufferer from colds. He had freed himself from this scourge by breathing properly—a thing which he ventured to say that not a dozen among the many hundreds before him knew how to do, or would be willing to do if they knew how. He went on to say that, if they would each take fifty deep breaths—exactly as the doctor had described the process, they might be as free as he himself had been from bronchitis, grippe, pneumonia, and consumption.

'He dwelt on the subject with so much earnestness I re-resolved to attend to my breathing, for I had had several annoying colds during the preceding winter; but I was greatly excited over family affairs during the next few months, and again I forgot all about my breathing.

'Several months later I was present at a brilliant dinner party. Among my fellow-guests were a distinguished general and a young and handsome prima donna who was afflicted with a dreadful cold. I was amused to have the general lean over toward us before long, and utter the following sermon: "I can't cure your cold," he said, "but I can keep you from having another one—if you will only believe what I say, and take the trouble to practice it. I feel pretty sure that you will not believe me, and equally sure that you will not, unless you make a very special effort, remember to act on my suggestions; but I admire your voice so much and am so anxious to preserve it, that I am going to be impudent enough to give you some advice. If you will only breathe properly you need never have another cold."

The prima donna laughed incredulously, but politely asked him how she should breathe.

'"Just draw in a good full breath pretty often," he said, "and hold it until every tiny branchlet of your lungs is expanded, and then breathe it slowly out again. You see, half the little air vessels in your lungs are never used. Many of them become weakened, or charged with bad air, and it is no wonder that we have all sorts of diseases in consequence. Every single one of them was made to be used, and if they do not get their share of air they are bound to stir up trouble. Now I used to have terrible colds, but I have not had one for fourteen years, and I confidently expect never to have another."

'"How often shall I draw in these wonderful deep breaths?" inquired the laughing prima donna.

'"Oh, I haven't any rule," responded the general, gravely. "I ought to have, I suppose, but I am a soldier, and not a doctor. I take one whenever I think of it—pretty often. I assure you—for I hate to be sick."

'I went home determined to look after my breathing henceforward. But I was again beginning to grow careless, when one of my best friends came in to see me one day with the tidings that she was about to resign her position, an especially good one, in a famous school.

'"Oh, I wouldn't," I cried, "you are not sick enough for that, surely."

'"Yes, I am," she declared; "my voice has given out. I have to have my windows open, and the cars outside make such a noise that I simply cannot make myself heard. For two weeks my voice has been failing. Now it is all gone. It is as much as I can do to speak to you now."

'"But you can go to a doctor," I reminded her. "He can help you. There are many ways nowadays of bolstering up the voice, and by and by you will become stronger."

'"I don't think anything will help me," she wailed. "I understand something about the throat myself. I have gargled inside, and made applications on the outside, and nothing does any good."

'Well, try some good voice culturist before you really resign,' I begged her. 'Let us inquire and find out who is the best one.'

'She finally consented to do this, and we selected the one most highly recommended. She began going to him at once. When she came to see me again, she was perfectly well. This is what she told me about it: "I went to him, and he looked me over carefully, and then said: "I am not going to give you any medicine whatsoever. I believe that deep breathing, conscientiously followed up, will be all you need. Now," he continued, "if I should give you a bottle or two of black and bitter medicine, and command you to take so many drops out of each bottle once in every half hour, you would take the greatest pains to do it. I want you to exert yourself just as hard to remember and do your deep breathing."

'"He went on describing the way of doing it" (which was just the old way I had already learned) "and bade me take ten breaths three at a time, slowly and easily; then wait a half hour and take three more, and so on until the cure should be complete. He warned me against taking more than this, for fear of dizziness, and I was to take these with care. In two days I felt better. In a week I was nearly well. In two weeks I was not conscious of any difficulty whatever—and I had done nothing on earth but exercise proper and careful deep breathing."

'By this time I was thoroughly convinced of the value of deep breathing, but you will not be. You will keep on breathing in the old shiftless way, and you will carry that "don't take any stock in this nonsense about deep breathing. Lots of doctors say there isn't anything in it, and you are not going to do it. It is too much bother."

Our Correspondents.

The Congregational Church at Great Yarmouth, England, has just celebrated the 21st anniversary of its formation, being the oldest church in the Eastern counties. It was in this congregation that Sarah Martin found the Lord, one of the ablest and noblest of women, and where this humble contributor was a Sunday school scholar, and had a place in the singing pew. H. T. M.

Selected Recipes.

SOME TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

Prejudice against fish is attributable to various causes. Firstly, it is not always possible, in all places, to procure fish in prime, that is, in fresh, condition, for all fresh fish is good. Then not in every household is fish cooked according to formulas inviting either to the palate or to the eye.

'At this season fish in substitution for meat is offered in choicest and almost limitless variety. We have, for instance at this period, salmon, trout, shad, Spanish mackerel, white bait, bluefish, halibut, whitefish, bass, red snapper, pompano, scallops, eels, amlets, codfish, mackerel, various smoked and salted fish beside the delicious and ever popular shellfish of all kinds: lobsters, crabs, oysters, clams, etc.

Each of these may be presented in numerous forms of cookery, such as bisques, baked, broiled, fried, creamed, croquettes, scalloped, au gratin and salads, with a variety of delicious sauces, and alluring accompanying garnishes.

Take, for instance, salmon, which in many homes is never offered in other than certain stereotyped form, boiled with one regulation sauce. And a fresh salmon properly boiled, its incomparably pinkish tinge well preserved, with just the simple but rich cream sauce with added minced egg and parsley in attractive color contrast, is not to be despised for any occasion. But there are many ways of presenting this fish so well worthy of the chef's versatile art. Plain boiled salmon may be accompanied, too, by a variety of sauces, among them Hollandaise, Allemande, Bechamel, oyster, lobster, shrimp, caper. A whole cold boiled salmon may be offered to delicious relish and tempting appearance for luncheon or supper with a green mayonnaise and garnishing of lemon points, egg slices, shrimps, capers, olives, lobster coral, tiny slices of pickle or watercress.

Salmon steaks marinated in oil and vinegar and broiled, served with a tartare sauce, is an appetizing dish. Likewise croquettes or cutlets of salmon, while cold left over salmon may be reheated in a cream sauce and served in patty shells, green peppers or in timbales.

Salmon may be baked with thinly sliced salt pork, minced onion and parsley laid over the top, stuffed with a savory forcemeat. Serve with mushroom sauce, adding finely chopped truffle.

To get to the other extreme, there is an inexpensive fish, flounder, which in any form, is palatable.

It is often presented under a borrowed and more high sounding name, as 'filet of sole.' The fish dealer will send the flounder home prepared in filets. Dredge each with salt, pepper, dip lightly in good sweet oil or melted butter, sprinkle with flour, or dip in beaten egg and fine bread crumbs. Roll carefully and fasten with wooden toothpicks or skewers; fry in boiling hot fat for a few moments; until nicely browned. Remove the toothpicks, or skewers, and serve with tomato, mushroom or tartare sauce.

Shad, which is at its prime during this season, may be broiled, baked or planked. Many persons do not realize that plancking is a very simple process. Plancked shad or bluefish will be found more appetizing than broiled. The board keeps the flesh more moist. The fish is split open and tacked lightly, skin side down, to a hard wood board and exposed to the burning coals. The board should be well seasoned, or the fish, when done will have a woody flavor;

and it must be hot when the fish is placed on it. Rub the fish with good sweet oil or melted butter. If one has no such hard wood board these fish may be broiled to advantage in the gas range. Place the fish on the greased bars of the broiler, which fits the pan of the lower oven of the gas range, rubbing the fish with oil or butter. Adjust the pan close to the flame, about the second slide down from the gas burners, and when the fish commences to burn lower to the floor of the oven. A fish of three or four pounds should be well cooked in about half an hour. Baste with melted butter during the last fifteen minutes. Shad roe may be broiled or sautéed or made into croquettes. To saute, use half butter and half good drippings.

Halibut and fresh codfish steaks prepared properly make a delicious dish. The steak should be about an inch and a half thick. Wash carefully, dry, sprinkle well with salt, and let stand a couple of hours. Fry out thoroughly the fat from a pound of salt pork, which has been cut into small pieces. Strain the fat into a frying pan, and place on the side of the range at least twenty minutes before laying in the fish. The fat must heat gradually and slowly. Then remove to a portion of the range, where the heat is more intense, and when the fat is smoking hot put in the fish-steaks, which have been previously dipped in beaten egg, and then in cornmeal. Fry until a golden brown, first on one side, and then on the other. Flour or fine crumbs may be used instead of the cornmeal when preferred. Serve with tomato sauce or a brown sauce, adding a little curry.

Halibut timbales are also inviting. Left over, halibut, mackerel, flounders, etc., may be served réchauffé, scalloped or au gratin. Flake the fish and place in a baking dish with a cream sauce, add a crust of creamy mashed potato, brush over lightly with beaten white of egg and bake until browned in a hot oven. The same foundation (fish and sauce) may be covered with bread crumbs and a light grating of cheese. Or cold left over fish may be minced combined with cold mashed potato and cream sauce, a little minced parsley and suspicion of onion juice, a beaten egg, formed into small balls, crumbed, and fried a rich brown.

Clams may be made into delicious deep pies, with a combination of thinly shaved potato slices, grated onion, chopped parsley and cream or rich milk and butter, with a rich puff paste. Soft clams, scallops or crab meat cooked after the formula of lobster a la Newburg are highly recommended, also deviled clams served in their shells. Crab meat may be procured by the pound from the high class fish dealer, and is most delicious creamed or baked. Or it may be deviled and served in the crab shells, baked, with a dainty covering of mayonnaise and tiny sliced olives, on a small folded napkin, with a few sprays of watercress.

Oysters, which are still in season at this period, will be found helpful in extending a varied menu, panned, roasted, creamed, fried in patties, scalloped, in soup, etc. A dash of mace contributes a relish to the last.

Roasted oysters are often cold by the time they reach the table, as they cool very quickly. To overcome this use fireproof individual dishes large enough to hold several oysters on the shell. Put in the bottom of the shell quite a deep bed of ordinary table salt and lay the oysters in the shells on this. Bake or roast in a very hot oven and serve. The salt retaining the heat, will keep the oysters hot. Clam broth, which may be served with or without cream, as a nutritious stimulant, may be made as follows: Scrub the clams with a small, stiff brush until all grit and sand are removed, and place them on the bottom of a broad bottomed kettle. Add to about a dozen small, or at least medium sized clams in the shell a cup and a half of boiling hot water. Put the cover on the kettle very closely, and allow to steam until the shells are all open. Strain and serve clear in cups. If the clams are very small put a couple in each cup. Season with paprika. No salt is needed.



GOOD CHEER.

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

SUNSHINE THOUGHT.

'Don't let the sunshine go out of your life.' Every day is a sunshine opportunity. Look on the sunny side of things. Remember it is a comfort to others to see a cheerful face, and have a good laugh, and then, too, the kind look, and the dear, old words, 'God bless you,' will bring sunshine to many a good heart. Live sunny days, fruitful of golden deeds. Never leave sunny acts till to-morrow, which you can do to-day. The time for sunshine is now.

HOW TO MAKE BABY SLEEP.

(Advertisement for Baby's Own Tablets)

You can make baby sleep by giving him laudanum or the 'soothing' stuffs which invariably contain opiates. But no sensible mother will do that. The way to make baby sleep happily and in comfort is to take away the cause of his wakefulness. This cause is located in his little inside—nowhere else. Babies seldom have anything the matter with them but their stomachs, and it is safe to say that the baby who cries unreasonably is complaining of his stomach. There is no ailment of a baby's stomach that Baby's Own Tablets will not cure right away. They make baby cheerful and happy and give him sound natural sleep—not the drugged sleep produced by soothing stuffs. Mrs. Wm. Smith, Listowel, Ont., says: 'My baby used to be very restless and sleepless, but since giving him Baby's Own Tablets, he is better natured, sleeps better and is better in every way.' These Tablets cure all the minor ailments of little ones, and can be given to the very youngest baby. You can get them from any druggist, or they will be sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WESTMOUNT S.S. NOTES.

The regular monthly meeting of the society was held in Victoria Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, with an attendance of thirty-five. Several new members joined. Interesting reports were read from the Flower, Viatic, Hospital and Helping Hand Committees. Besides the work of the committees, a good deal of sunshine has been given to members individually.

At the conclusion of the meeting a short programme was rendered. Mrs. Tuddenham recited, and Miss Shewan sang. Refreshments were served, the table being in charge of Mrs. Raddon, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. McEntyre.

The society wishes to thank Mr. J. Fortier for generous donation of printing done, also of envelopes.

The secretary of the Westmount branch is Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street, Westmount, Que.

INFLUENCE.

When'er a noble deed is wrought,
When'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts in glad surprise
To higher levels rise.

The tidal wave of deeper souls
Into our inmost being rolls,
And lifts us unaware,
Out of all meaner cares.

Honor to those whose words and deeds,
Thus help us in our daily needs,
And by their overflow,
Raise us from what is low,
—Longfellow.

THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

The box of comforts to be sent to the Deep Sea Mission, Labrador, is growing steadily. This week the branch acknowledges with many thanks a parcel of warm clothing from G.J., L'Orignal, Ont., and stockings from Mrs. Bigelow, Drummond street.

Books and magazines have been received from the Huntington branch: Mr. W. T. Helan, St. Catherine street; Mrs. Kerry, and 'Topaz' for the 'free circulating library' under the charge of Miss Robinson, at 271 St. Hyppolite street.

A letter of thanks has been received from the Rev. George Brownlee, missionary at Campbell's Bay, for the box of literature sent to the lumbermen in his district.

The next monthly meeting of the I.S.S., Montreal branch, will be held on Tuesday evening, April 7, at 8 o'clock at the home of Miss Bray, 425 Mance street, two doors below Pine avenue.

The secretary of the Montreal branch is Miss Gibson, 2335 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

Who strive to walk the upward way,
Believe in love and service blent,
Who know but that the service may
Be done to Love's embodiment?
'Unto the least,' he saith, 'and ye
Have done it even unto Me.'
—Sunshine Bulletin.

ST. ANDREWS EAST.

The society met on Feb. 14 at the home of one of the members, Miss Klyna Macdonald. It was decided to purchase fan-letette and make shirts for some poor people, and accordingly a sewing meeting was held on Feb. 23 at the home of Miss Beattie Wales.

Don't be in a hurry about finding your work in the world, but just look about you in the piece where you find yourself, and try to make things a little better and honest there.—Bulletin.

HELPFUL JUNIOR BRANCH.

The 'Cheerful Helpers' Junior Sunshine Circle, Chatham, Ont., have been busy during the winter months. They have made underclothing for poor children. They gave a tea to thirty-eight inmates of the County Home, and have read to sick people in the poor wards of the hospital. They are holding a sale of home-made cake and candy, the proceeds to go towards refurbishing a Sunshine room in the hospital.

ASKS FOR A TOY.

The little boy in Assiniboia, who found so many friends to send books and papers to help him bear his long illness from rheumatism, would like to have a mechanical toy, an engine that goes by steam, or some such interesting toy. Has anybody one he or she would like to send Willie for 'sunshine'? If so, the address can be had from the editor of this column, or from Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street, Westmount, Que.

MY TASK.

To love some one more dearly 'ev'ry day,
To help a wandering child to find his way,
To ponder o'er a noble thought and pray,
And smile when evening falls.

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

Advertisements.

Tired Out Tired when you go to bed, tired when you get up, tired all the time. Why? Your blood is impure. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and be quickly cured. If the bowels are constipated, take Ayer's Pills.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Sapporo presents more of a Christian appearance on Sunday than any city in the empire of Japan. Many stores are closed and have a little sign on the door, 'Rest Day'—that is, Sunday.

The American Board rejoices over some large gains in missionary contributions from individual churches. The recent offering of the Old South, Boston, amounts to \$9,500, an increase of over forty percent on its last year's record.—M. A.

Dr. Alexander McLaren was seventy-seven years old on Feb. 11, and is now in the forty-fourth year of his pastorate of the Baptist Church at Manchester, England. Dr. McLaren, since the death of Charles Haddon Spurgeon, has been regarded as the world's greatest preacher.—M. A.

Ignorant of the nature of the Y. M. C. A. building now being erected on Douglas Island, Alaska, a local saloonkeeper offered several hundred dollars a month for 'bar privileges' and a notorious gambler a like amount for the chance of running his 'business' on the premises.

President Roosevelt has signified his purpose to attend the eleventh international railway conference of the Young Men's Christian Association at Topeka, Kansas, from April 30 to May 3. The President's well-known interest in railway men has undoubtedly influenced him to accept the invitation to meet this body of men who represent the vigorous type of manhood which he admires.

On the eightieth birthday of Mrs. Julia A. Carney, who wrote the old school-days' song, 'Little drops of water, little grains of sand,' the school children of the United States will give their praises to present her with a memorial. She wrote the song fifty years ago. It has been translated into many languages, and sung in them all. Her birthday is next April.

For £200, a tenth of its cost, the great organ at the Royal Aquarium, London, has been purchased by the Twentieth Century Fund Committee. To pull it to pieces and rebuild it in the new Church Centre will cost something like £500. The organ was built from specifications prepared by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan. It is blown by two hydraulic engines.

Lord Avebury has written to General Booth to express the satisfaction it has given him to read the General's book, 'Religion for Every Day.' 'We differ, no doubt, very much,' he says, 'as to the constitution of the universe, and the great mystery of existence; but as regards every-day life these differences could scarcely affect conduct, and I feel that every one might read your book with benefit. I am doing myself the pleasure of asking you to accept a copy of my 'Use of Life.'

The following, says the 'Presbyterian,' is a good illustration of the value of medical missions in China. A wealthy and influential man at Swatow became interested in the work of the medical missionaries and had his wife treated during her illness. He was so much impressed by the skilled method of treatment that he gave \$2,000 to start a women's hospital. His next step was to offer of \$10,000 to start a Chinese school where a western education could be secured. The final step was to destroy his idols and apply for baptism.

The Rev. Charles Stelze remarks in the 'Sunday-School Times': 'A curious phase of the situation is that, somehow, the Italian who owns the banana stand on the corner does not appeal to us with as much force as his brother in sunny Italy. The colored man who lives near the railway track is not nearly so romantic a character as his relative who lives in Liberia. In New York, recently, they sold a fine church building in the upper part of the city because there were too many foreigners in the neighborhood. Then they sent the money to the Board of Foreign Missions.'

The old camel track between Jerusalem and Nabulus has been widened to a carriage road nineteen feet six inches in breadth. The work was begun last autumn and finished in March, as far as Birch. When complete, the road will be 38 1/2 miles in length. There are now good roads in Palestine: from Jaffa to Jerusalem, 40 miles; Jerusalem to Hebron, 23 miles; Jerusalem to Jericho, 22 miles; Jerusalem to the top of the Mount of Olives, 4 miles; Jerusalem to Birch, 9 miles. It would appear, says the 'Jewish World,' that the country is gradually preparing for a return.

The Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, proposes to erect a monument to the memory of its late minister, Dr. R. S. Storrs, in the form of a hospital in Fou-chau, China. This was a work in which Dr. Storrs was deeply interested, and it would not be easy to perpetuate his memory in a more fitting manner. Last winter the physician's residence there was destroyed by fire and the hospital was also seriously wrecked. The new building will cost about \$10,000, and are in a position to reach a very large number of persons.

At the entombment of the Archbishop, Dr. Randall Davidson, at Canterbury Cathedral recently there were present twenty bishops in convocation robes, the Kentish mayors in their scarlet robes, General Rundle and officers of the garrison, the law officers of the Church, and hundreds of clergymen wearing the regalia of all the dioceses. A pathetic incident was afforded to the state by the fact that when Dean Farrar came forward to promise canonical obedience, he was very ill and weak, and had to be carried in a chair supported by two bedmen.—'Christian Herald.'

Bishop McCabe, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, found at Concepcion, Chili, two large boarding and day schools, one for boys and the other for girls. The schools are so prosperous financially that all expenses are paid from tuitions and there is a snug profit, which is used for the support of native preachers. In Ecuador the government has called upon the Methodists to furnish teachers for a whole system of new national normal schools to revolutionize and generalize education. Teachers for this purpose have been transferred from Chili, and others imported from the United States to fill the vacancies in the latter country. The government has paid all the transportation expenses of all the teachers.

Writing on Jan. 19 from Oroho, Bahia, to the 'Christian,' the Rev. J. D. McEwen states that the work which he has undertaken gives promise of much development and usefulness. It is not, however, without immediate difficulties. 'On my way,' says the writer, 'I called at Curitiba, and preached to two soldiers at the door, twelve at the windows, for my protection. A few days before, while a group of believers were met around the Word of God, a bomb was thrown in, striking a man on the leg and burning him badly. Two or three others were injured more or less. The police were sent at the instigation of the chief of police at Bahia city. There was perfect quiet and a full house, and most attentive were these poor creatures to hear. In fact, the people flock to the little squares and vendes where I go with my Bibles, reading and selling the precious Book.'

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THE TABLE OF YEARNING AND PLEDGING.

The first Sunday of this month I was invited to speak for the heathen at a communion service. Never before, I think, has such a call come to me, and my heart cannot forget the joy of that day. Most churches do not appreciate the peculiar harmony between the remembrance of our Captain's death and the consideration of his ambition. Is that supper too often subjective and selfish? The young church of Montclair Heights gave the privilege and that giving apart from the message must be a blessing. Notice the missionary battle-cry of the Moravians, who have one missionary in the foreign field for every fifty-eight communicants in the home churches: 'To win for the Lamb that was slain the reward of his sufferings.'

Partaking of that 'body and blood' should be an oath of loyalty to that Captain and his whole project. Eating that bread should mean the giving of our children for his service where he wants them. Drinking that cup should carry with it the devotion of our money—earned by his blood-purchased life—to his campaign of world conquest. These mighty stanzas must be quoted again:

'Shall we dare we disappoint Him? Brethren, let us rise, He who died for us is watching From the skies. Watching till His royal banner Floateth far and wide, Till He seeth of His travail Satisfied!'

The new call for a Week of Prayer for the disciplining of the nations names Passion Week and Easter. Let no one question the grand appropriateness of that season for such prayer. Remember the Saviour's passion—yes, his two passions—suffering and rare redemption.—J. W. C., in 'Christian Intelligencer.'

A WORLD-WIDE CIRCLE OF PRAYER. ('Ram's Horn.')

Last summer there was started in England a great movement known as the Circle of Prayer, the members of which were requested to pray without ceasing for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit of God.

The growth of this Circle has been phenomenal. It is said that there are to-day in all parts of the world not less than 50,000 Christians pledged to pray until God sends his answer. To these English Christians we are indebted for some of the suggestions contained in this announcement. The design of 'The Circle of Prayer for World-Wide Revival' is to link together in the simplest possible way those who are willing to make an effort to pray daily for a world-wide revival, and to go on praying until the answer is given.

Of course, prayer, in the first instance, will be private and individual; but where possible it is suggested that small groups should meet in 'Home Circles' to plead for revival. If a little time could be set apart with the members of one's own family, when definite believing prayer should be offered for the object of the Prayer Circle, it would certainly not be without blessing. Perhaps the time for family prayer might be used for this purpose. It certainly would be a good thing occasionally to call in one's friends and neighbors, when prayers should be offered along the line suggested.

Why would it not be possible for the pastor of the church to call upon his members to unite with him in this Prayer Circle, and perhaps have numerous circles in his congregation which should meet from time to time with some degree of regularity? In many parts of our country this is already done, and some of our most successful pastors are following this line of work.

Membership involves no pledge, or bondage of any kind; simply earnest desire for revival and purpose to pray for it. Those who wish to join the Circle should send their name and address to the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, Corresponding Secretary, 166 Fifth Avenue, New York. There is no subscription, and the card of membership will be sent post free. No names will be published; but a register of members, according to localities, is kept. All correspondents should indicate clearly the place in connection with which they wish to be registered, as from time to time a list of the places in all parts of the country where the Circle is represented, will be published.

It is hoped that missionaries in all fields will bring this compact of intercession to the notice of the native churches. So shall there ascend to God from his people in all lands a united plea for the blessing which all lands so profoundly need.

EXPLORATIONS IN PALESTINE.

Under the auspices of the Emperor, the German Society for the Exploration of Palestine are excavating at Tell Mut-sellim (Megiddo); and a large building has been erected on the Imperial camping ground north of Jerusalem, for the German Archaeological Institute, for the Exploration of Palestine, of which Professor Dalman has been appointed the first director.

Professor Torrey, the first director of the American School of Oriental Research, has excavated at Sidon. The Austrians are excavating the site of Taanach, by the waters of Megiddo, where Professor Sellan has made important discoveries. A Russian expedition has been working at Palmyra, and has secured for the Imperial Museum at the Hermitage the celebrated customs tariff of the time of Hadrian in Palmyra and Greek. And Macridy Bey has been excavating the temple of Esamun, erected by a grandson of Eschmunazar in the vicinity of Sidon, for the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople, which will be greatly enriched by his discoveries.

Mr. Macalister's reports show that the work of the fund is in safe hands, and that the first society formed for the systematic exploration of Palestine only needs financial support to enable it to hold its own with the friendly rivals that have happily decided to take an active part in the archaeological exploration of the Holy Land.—'Palestine Exploration Fund.'

METHODISTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Bishop McCabe, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, on a recent visit to South America, found at Concepcion, Chili, a city of 51,000 inhabitants, two large boarding and day-schools, one for boys and the other for girls, with several hundred students and a large corps of teachers. The schools are so prosperous that all expenses are paid from tuitions and there is a profit to be used for the support of native teachers. In Ecuador the government has called upon the Methodists to furnish teachers for a whole system of new national normal schools to revolutionize and generalize education. Teachers for this purpose have been transferred from Chili and others from the United States to fill vacancies in the latter country. The government has paid all the transportation expenses of all the teachers. The Bishop found that the desire for education in the South American countries which is steadily increasing gives the missionaries unprecedented opportunities for reaching and informing the masses.

UNREST IN FRANCE.

The religious condition of France at the present time is one of great interest. Though Protestants number less than one million in a population of thirty-six millions of nominal Catholics, they exert an influence many fold their numerical strength. The Dreyfus affair directed special attention to them through the efforts of their leading men in behalf of truth and justice, and won the appreciation of the liberals, whether socialist or nominal Catholics. There is unrest in the Roman Catholic clergy, a large and steady exodus from their ranks and increasing difficulty in securing candidates for the priesthood. Besides this there is a general movement toward reform within the church, a demand for a restoration of the old-time Gallican liberties; and a revolt from ultramontaniam. As indicative of the spirit working within the Church of France, the resolutions adopted by a 'Congress of the Gospel,' held last year with the approbation of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris are of special interest. It was resolved: 1st, That Catholics, who consider the gospel a means of realizing every progress, even from the social and national point of view, form the habit of reading every day a portion of the New Testament to all people living in their house, children and servants included. 2nd, That every opportunity of studying the gospel at home, at school, at catechism, at meetings, etc., be taken hold of. 3rd, That Catholics adopt the custom of giving the Gospel as a wedding and first communion gift. 4th, That every Sunday the Gospel be read in the vernacular at every mass in every parish. There is much of promise in this movement. Full religious liberty is enjoyed, the opportunity for evangelic work is great and the various organizations engaged in it have much to encourage them. The work is only limited by lack of men and means to occupy the fields constantly opening. The above facts are taken from a most interesting and informing article in 'The Missionary Review' for February, by Pasteur Louis Dupin De Saint André, of Dordogne.—'Christian Intelligencer.'

THE MISSION OF THE CHURCH.

Wrong ideals or standards are a continual source of weakness and error. The failure of a church or a Christian to recognize fully their respective missions and responsibilities is a source of unfruitfulness. In many localities the popular conception of a successful church limits both aspiration and attainment. In such an organization the maintenance of the stated services with a fair attendance, the payment of the obligations of the church and a collection for missionary purposes satisfies the conscience. The fact that the community in which the church is situated has increased rapidly in population, while the membership of the church has remained stationary, makes no impression. The fact that the proportion of indifferent and worldly people of the community has increased is not even considered. The church has maintained the even tenor of its way and both pastor and people congratulate themselves upon success.

Was it ever intended that a church should exist principally for the maintenance of religious services and to prevent decadence in the religious life of a few people—to charm and entertain and give opportunity for prayer and praise? It certainly never was intended that Christian people should perform their obligations to humanity by proxy, nor that a small class of selected lives should be set apart to do all the work and ministry of grace and love and mercy. The

attendance upon the services, the avoidance of immorality, and the payment of a small sum toward the expenses and benevolences of the church do not constitute all the elements of a consistent and fruitful life—funeral discourses to the contrary notwithstanding. The hearing of sermons and the paying of money do not discharge the obligations due to the multitude of unsaved people in every community. If these people are not ministered to in some way they will die in their sins and be lost.—'Ram's Horn.'

THE VATICAN AND THE SCRIPTURES.

At this very time the 'Osservatore Romano,' the official organ of the Vatican, has published a series of articles on the importance of Bible study, of which the following are the leading thoughts: The reading of the Holy Scriptures is the best means for the support of the true and genuine apostolic office, and is entirely adapted to awaken in the people a truly Christian knowledge and conscience, which can then be perverted by nobody. What an inestimable blessing it would be if every Christian family would be assembled daily and read a chapter from the Gospels! In this way the divine language of the book, together with its sublime simplicity, would become common property; the image of Christ would become clearer and more deeply impressed on the hearts of the people; a thorough religious training would be imparted on all sides, and in this way the most dangerous results of ignorance and indifference would be removed. If it would only be made possible to have this constant and steady reading of the Scriptures introduced into families, as is the case in a number of countries in Northern Europe, what an immense gain this would be for the Church and the faithful.—'Canadian Churchman.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

March 29, 1903.

REVIEW.

Golden Text.—'Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.'—Matt. xxviii., 20.

Trace the history of the church as told in the chapters of Acts preceding Acts xxi.

Acts i., 12, relates to the origin of the church at Jerusalem and the work as it went on amongst the Jews.

The Jewish church was a missionary church both intentionally and unintentionally. The people who were scattered abroad by persecution, Acts viii., 1-4, went everywhere preaching the Word. Also tradition makes us believe that the first disciples went as they were bidden to carry the Gospel to different countries, heroically disregarding the difficulties, then increased by want of any of our modern facilities. The humble mule or simply the helpful staff, the little open ship and uncertain shelter, with absence of communication with friends for months or years, made them, perhaps, more depend upon God's loving care and the unseen fellowship of the Holy Spirit. True they loved not their lives unto death. (Rev. xii., 11.) Peloubet gives these traditional fields of labor thus: Peter: to Babylon and Rome. Andrew: Scythia, Asia Minor, Greece. John: Asia Minor, especially Ephesus.

Jude: Assyria, Persia. Thomas: Syria, perhaps Persia, India.

James: Egypt, Palestine. The apostle Peter had the keys and was privileged to open the door of salvation by free grace to the Jews and also to the Gentiles. See Matt. xvi., 16, 17, 18, 19. Acts ii., 14, 36, 40; Acts x., 38, 44. In the last instance he became a channel of Divine grace, saw with astonishment the freeness of salvation by grace through faith to all people, as he was simply explaining what he had not until then himself fully understood. See Peter's address, Acts xv., 7-11, and the remark of James the Apostle, Acts xv., 14. Thus the Holy Ghost led them into truth. The church of Antioch mentioned in Acts xiii., 1-3; xvi., 26-28; xv., 1-35, is called the first missionary church, because from it the first missionary bands we hear of were sent forth by a church. God's spirit worked in this case through human agency to provide friends at home to support workers among the heathen. See Acts xiii., 1-4.

THREE MISSIONARY JOURNEYS.

A map with Paul's lines of travel or maps with one line of travel on each, should be clear, as children often fail to follow the teacher. Tracing maps at home is useful. A colored picture of any town upon the Mediterranean sea will be of use, or one can describe the appearance of the bright blue sea and sunny sky, high blue mountains and green hills, white towns and gardens with eucalyptus and flowering aloes; cone-shaped white flowering almond trees, with cherry and other fruit trees; twisted branches of the fig; the orange groves and vineyards upon the hills; the curved peaks of the high mountains called horns, covered with snow, at the same time that the valleys are full of lovely flowers and blossoming trees; the long dusty roads and dried-up river beds; the unwholesome damp air of some valleys; the robbers behind rocks, and rude inns.

TABLE OF THREE MISSIONARY JOURNEYS.

Acts xiii., 1-xv., 40.—1st journey, 2 or 3 years. A.D. 47-50. Acts xv., 41-xviii., 25.—2nd journey, 2 or 3 years. A.D. 50-52. Acts xviii., 23-xxi., 16.—3rd journey, 3 or four years. A.D. 53-57. Paul and Barnabas—Cyprus; Antioch

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of Pisidia; Iconium; Lystra; Derbe; Return to Antioch of Syria; Council at Jerusalem.

Paul and Silas—Revisit churches of Asia Minor; they enter Europe; Philippi, Lydia, conversion of jailer; Thessalonica; Berea; Athens, I. Thessalonians; Corinth, II. Thessalonians; return to Antioch, revisit Jerusalem, some time in Antioch, Galatians.

Paul—Apollos; Aquila; Priscilla; Timothy; Luke; Sopater; Aristarchus; Secundus; Gaius; Tychicus; Trophimus; Philip; Agabus. Revisits Asia Minor. Ephesus: Sceva, burning magic books, shrines of Diana, the mob, I. Corinthians. Revisits Macedonia and Greece, II. Corinthians, Romans, Troas, Eutychus. Miletus, address to Ephesian elders. Tyre, seven days. Caesarea, Philip the Evangelist, Agabus the prophet. To Jerusalem. From Peloubet's Select Notes.

First Journey.—Cyprus an island. Preached at Salamis and Paphos towns, where Barnabas may have been known. See Acts iv., 36. The false prophet Elymas, Antioch at Pisidia, not to be confused with the other Antioch; was about equidistant from Colosse in Phrygia and Iconium in Galatia. Paul's sermon delighted the Gentiles, and drew a crowd the following Sabbath. Opposition. Envy of the Jews stirred up the devout and honorable women. Paul and Barnabas expelled. Iconium. Here preaching divided the multitude. Paul and Barnabas escapes being stoned by flight. Lystra. A lame man is healed who had faith. Acts xiv., 8, 9. Paul and Barnabas refuse to be worshipped. Acts xiv., 15. Popularity is soon changed by evil speaking into persecution. Paul is stoned, but although drawn out of the city as dead, he rose up, preached at Derbe and returned to Lystra, Antioch and Iconium. Could we have returned? 'Great thy strength, if great thy need.' Popularity and persecution need not rob us of grace.

Second Journey.—Paul and Silas passed through Syria and Cilicia, confirming the churches, that is, strengthening them by encouragement, teaching, organizing the disciples under suitable leaders, who were to be men of experience, not covetous, excitable, or domineering, but Godly men, who had proved their capacity for government, and who had a good reputation. Timothy is mentioned first. Acts xvi., 1. He proved to be a valuable man. He probably had seen Paul stoned, as Paul had seen the stoning of Stephen.

GOD'S WILL—EUROPE OR ASIA. The conflict or pressure of the Holy Spirit against the missionaries' intention when they tried to pass into Asia and Paul's vision at Troas, result in Europe being evangelized better than Asia, which still largely remains without the knowledge of salvation by free grace. America, with its magnificent opportunity for clean living and religious freedom, was then as clearly present to God's mind as it is now.

1. Paul at Philippi. Acts xvi., 22, 24.—An evil spirit cast out. Paul and Silas beaten and imprisoned. The opening of the prison when they praised God. The jailer is converted and baptized with his household. Overcome evil with good. Romans xii., 14-21.

II. Christian Living.—Let a scholar read or repeat the verses, Philippians i., 13, Paul's letter to Philippi. He lived out what he taught.

III. Paul at Thessalonica and Berea. Acts xvii., 1-12.—Preaching brought on an uproar at Thessalonica. The Bereans took pains to study what the scripture of the Old Testament had said about the Messiah. See Isa. liii. They were more noble. Jason suffered loss for Christ.

IV. Paul's counsel to the Thessalonians. I. Thessalonians v., 14-28.—Rules for a good life. Sanctification means set apart for God's service. See Rom. xii., 1. This is God's work in us. Verse 23 teaches also the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ.

V. Paul at Athens. Acts xvii., 22-34.—Lecture on Mars Hill and result. A lonely man with a great message to an idolatrous city.

VI. The Church founded at Corinth. Acts xviii., 1-11.—Paul's subject, method. His companions bring good news. Paul turns to the Gentiles. VII. Christian self-control. I. Cor. viii., 4-13.—For the greatest good of the greatest number, taking weak members into most careful consideration. Love will not be careless of others.

VIII. Christian Love. I. Cor., xiii., 1-13.—Loving always and in every way, showing forth a divine holy kindness and sweetness is far more to God and to man than any wonderful gift, knowledge or zeal. Love is eternal. IX. Paul and Apollos. Acts xviii., 24; xix., 6.—The brilliant teacher willing to be taught goes to Achaia. Paul returns to Ephesus. Certain men are baptized unto Jesus' name and receive the Holy Spirit. X. Paul at Ephesus. Acts xix., 13-20.—Paul was three months preaching in the synagogue. Two years in the school of Tyrannus. He supported himself by tent-making. God worked miracles through Paul. The Jewish exorcists were confounded, convinced, confessed and burned their books. Seven churches were founded in Asia. Paul's work magnified the name of the Lord Jesus. XI. The Riot at Ephesus. Acts xix., 29-40.—The gospel interferes with getting money in wrong ways. The mob quelled without any serious harm being done. Paul departs as he planned before the riot. Shame shall be the promotion of fools. Prov. iii., 35, seems an appropriate quotation in regard to the conduct of Demetrius and Alexander. XII.—Paul's Message to the Ephesians. Eph. ii., 1-10.—Dead in sin. Alive in Christ. Salvation is not earned lest any man should boast, but we are 'created anew in Christ' for good works, which before were chosen for us by God.

HOME READINGS. Monday, Mar. 23.—Acts xvi., 22-34. Tuesday, Mar. 24.—Acts xvii., 1-12. Wednesday, Mar. 25.—Acts xvii., 22-34. Thursday, Mar. 26.—Acts xviii., 1-11. Friday, Mar. 27.—Acts xviii., 24; xix., 6. Saturday, Mar. 28.—Acts xix., 13-20. Sunday, Mar. 29.—Acts xix., 29-40.

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MARCH, 1903

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OLD COUNTRY FRIENDS.

Do our subscribers all know that the postage on papers to Great Britain and Ireland has been so greatly reduced that we can now send any of our publications, postage paid, at the same rates as obtain in Canada.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1903.

The Emperor of Germany has again made himself partner in a military murder by pardoning an officer who shot and killed a civilian in a duel. In doing this sort of thing he is treasuring up popular wrath against the day of wrath.

The United States Department of Agriculture has approved of an important new code of regulations for the suppression of contagious and infectious diseases and the extirpation of the same among domestic animals.

General Plumer, in discussing colonial armaments said that they could not be of full value without regular officers. He may have been unfortunate in the word he used at a moment when colonials are picturing regular officers to themselves as young degenerates of the aristocracy who wear monocles and spank each other into good form and who are looked on by the rank and file with pity and disdain.

The establishment of the British naval station on the North Sea coast of Scotland seems to have aroused a suspicion in Germany that Britain distrusts the ambition of Germany in those waters. Why it should do so on the part of people who nurse no guilty intentions is not very clear.

The announcement that the long-hoped-for scheme for a University Young Men's Christian Association building has come to the point of efflorescence will be welcomed by thousands, especially by many parents and others who have natural misgivings in these days of secularism and religious questioning, about having their boys go to college.

putting it on a footing to do the best work for the university, though surprisingly promising, has not yet been realized. Only half the money needed has so far been pledged.

The insurrectionary movements in China we are assured by persons familiar with that country take a very exaggerated form in the despatches which gather rumors from all parts of that vast population. According to the Japanese ambassador in London they are directed wholly against the reigning dynasty and not against foreigners.

The rearming of the coast forts of Great Britain is now being undertaken in earnest and in the next few years the obsolete guns will be consigned to the scrap heap. As we have already noticed, the defenceless line of coast north of the Humber is receiving special attention, and several new forts are to be built there and mounted with 4.7 guns.

The Czar's decree of religious liberty and of civil reforms under the guidance of persons having the confidence of the people, unless it aborts like the similar one of the poor young Emperor of China, is one of the great events of history. It not only means the emancipation of the people from the diabolical alliance of secular and spiritual tyranny under which they have been ground down, but the emancipation of the Czar from a thralldom which has held him in leading strings hitherto and frustrated all his naturally noble impulses and aspirations.

It is difficult to estimate the importance to Canada of Professor Owens's invention for the guiding of ships, as de-

scribed on another page, should it realize the expectations which it reasonably excites. It means that all the dangers of the St. Lawrence route, and the high insurance rates resulting, can be done away with, merely by laying a cable down the channel and putting a telephone receiver on every ship.

The question, 'How early can a boy start to earn his living?' is a very important one in a great many families. Twelve years is the age fixed by law in this province, and fourteen years for girls, but this is altogether too low for many occupations. The chief factory inspector of the province, in his annual report just published, favors a system based rather on physical condition and education than on age.

Because of a loose system of bookkeeping in the Militia Department, which deserves the strongest reprobation, a clerk named Martineau, who seems to have been appointed to employment in the civil service without passing the required examination, was able to defraud the government of some seventy-five thousand dollars.

Items, though it no doubt enhances it, does not make it six times as great a crime. The thing to arouse both apprehension and apprehension in this matter is the dangerous looseness that this case exposes of the way the public departments are carried on, which would appear to be almost a temptation to default.

A few days ago Mr. Balfour, in defending the army bill, openly mentioned Russia as a not impossible enemy on our Asiatic frontier. The chance of a clash he spoke of as remote, but still to be provided against. Lord Cranborne now declares that an understanding with Russia is most desirable, and he implies that negotiations have been initiated to determine spheres of influence in Asia.

Mr. Whitaker Wright's long immunity from arrest was so puzzling to the non-legal mind that the embittered sufferers by his frauds persisted in attributing it to protection in high quarters. The Solicitor-General said it was an admitted fact that Mr. Whitaker Wright published a false balance sheet, but there was no law under which a man could be prosecuted for that offence.

POLITICAL DEGRADATION.

Mr. Gagey's utterance in the Ontario Legislature last Wednesday was a high-smelling revelation. Mr. Gagey, as most people are now aware, was elected as Conservative candidate for Manitoulin; but when it was seen that the Ross Government was likely to have a small but workable majority, he made the announcement that he would support it in the now famous sentence, 'Manitoulin is my politics.'

NORTH ONTARIO.

Mr. Foster is unfortunate. After his defeat at St. John and a period of retirement, the prospect opened brightly before him of taking his seat again in the coming session of parliament. The constituency of North Ontario was vacated by the death of Mr. Angus McLeod, Conservative, who had been returned by a majority of 518.

Conservative party, and beaten him squarely on the question of high and low tariff. That is the one important fact of the election which will have more influence upon the politician than tons of talk. Mr. Borden strenuously urged, on March 14, in Zephyr Town Hall, that 'the prosperity of Canada was due to the strong foundation laid under the Conservative policy between 1878 and 1896,' and he asked support for 'a policy which would help the home market for Canadians.' Sir William Mulock, on the other hand, on the same day, at Brechin, spoke as follows: 'In a few days, it is said, there will be a deputation of manufacturers to call upon the government in quest of a higher tariff all along the line. If they obtain a higher tariff, prices will advance by the amount of the increase. Thus the price of nearly every article in a farmer's home would be increased. Mr. Foster and his friends are calling out "Canada for Canadians." It would be Canada for a few Canadians. They are asking us to tax ourselves in order to give additional profits to the manufacturers.' Sir William Mulock also praised the British preference, which had resulted in mutual advantages. 'The Liberal policy,' he said, 'was to increase this English market, and the people of North Ontario had an opportunity of assisting in this desired end by voting for the Liberal candidate, Mr. George D. Grant.' This the people have done. The Liberal platform was low tariff and British preference. The Conservative platform was an exclusive tariff, as high, some said, as that of the United States. The majority decided that the Liberal policy was the best and have thereby greatly strengthened the hands of the government in resisting the demands of the syndicates and plutocratic interests. So that with a passing sigh for the fate of Mr. Foster we unfeignedly rejoice at the success of Mr. Grant. It is a victory for the people.

THE LEAD DUTIES.

Our correspondent, Mr. John Simpson, of Ainsworth, B.C., makes a very good defence for the lead miners, who are agitating for an increase in the tariff on lead, although, of course, 'it makes to laugh' when he declares that 'the most out-and-out freetraders here are in favor of a higher duty on lead, not because they disbelieve in the principles of free trade, but because they believe that justice demands such an increase under the present circumstances.' Out-and-out free traders advocating high protection are of a species not known heretofore to the Cobden Club and must be a curious contradiction even in British Columbia. Yet, while we cannot match such a curiosity in the East, as our correspondent has discovered in that land of wonders, we could at least show to Mr. Simpson in Montreal a believer in a high tariff on principle who objects very strongly to the proposed increase in the lead duties. We could also show him manufacturers not a few who were free traders when they left England and who have fallen in love with a protection that excludes all competition with their own goods, but they do not boast any more that they are free traders. Mr. Simpson's contention is that justice demands either an abolition of the tariff altogether or a raising of the duty on lead to the point of excluding all other lead. We do not see the justice of this demand at all. At the present time lead in bars and in sheets is protected 25 percent ad valorem; lead pipe, lead shot and lead bullets, 35 percent ad valorem; other lead manufactures 30 percent ad valorem, and old, scrap, pig and block lead 15 percent ad valorem. Surely fifteen percent ought to be sufficient for the miners to be able to tax the users of this raw material, which is got out of the people's earth and belongs to the people.

Only a few days ago the mine owners met in British Columbia, and not a few of them claimed that not only should the two percent tax on the gross output of the mines be taken off altogether, but that they should be bonused as well. It is true that the majority had better sense than to make such a representation to the British Columbian Government; still, they want to have things so fixed that no Canadian can buy his lead except from them at their prices. Lots of things at the present time have no more and even less protection than pig lead; seeds, for instance, are only protected ten percent ad valorem; books, except fiction and periodicals, only ten percent; soft coal, only about ten percent at present prices, while binder twine, corn, mining, smelting and reducing machinery are free. So is coal cutting machinery, while the cotton and woollen manufacturers have to pay a duty on their machinery, which is, no doubt, a real grievance. The lead interests, however, demand duties sufficiently high to enable the producers to charge Canadian consumers a sufficiently high price to offset the unremunerative prices at which they would have to sell their surplus product in Great Britain. Mr. Simpson, too, is of the same way of thinking and would assist the lead interests to

sell abroad at lower prices than they will accept in the home market, as is the result of the United States tariff.

In this connection, too, it is worthy of notice that the circular spread broadcast by the lead interests recently in support of their case is most disingenuous. A list is given of the Canadian duties on articles of which the lead miners use great quantities and none of which are produced locally. The list gives flour, which is protected sixty cents a barrel (or a little less than fifteen percent on Manitoba patents at present prices), blankets, thirty-five percent, and so forth and so on, while contrasted with this, the poor miners have 'duty on lead in ore, nil; lead pig, old, scrap and block, fifteen percent; lead, dry, white, five percent; lead, dry, red, five percent; litharge, free.' This production also asserts that the average duty on mining machinery is twenty-five percent, although in schedule B of the Canadian tariff, or the free list, we find clause 555 making free: 'machinery imported exclusively for mining, smelting and reducing, viz., coal-cutting machines, except percussion coal cutters, coal-heading machines, coal augers and rotary coal drills, core drills, miners' safety lamps, coal-washing machinery, coke-making machinery, ore-drying machinery, ore-roasting machinery, electric or magnetic machines for separating or concentrating iron ores, blast furnaces, water jackets, converters for metallurgical processes in iron and copper, briquette-making machines, ball and rock emery grinding machines, copper plates, plated or not, machinery for extraction of precious metals by the chlorination or cyanide processes, monitors, giants and elevator for hydraulic mining, amalgam safes, automatic or samplers, automatic feeders, jigs, classifiers, separators, retorts, buddles, vanners, mercury pumps, pyrometers, bullion furnaces, amalgam cleaners, gold-mining sluice tables, blast furnace blowing engines, wrought-iron tubing, butt or lap welded, threaded or coupled or not, not less than two and a half inches diameter, when imported for use exclusively in mining, smelting, reducing or refining.'

So much is free then of these things so far as the lead mines use them, and the mining magnates forgot to remind the ministers upon whom they called recently or the public that, not only is lead ore admitted free, but the ores of all other metals as well. If lead ore is free, we have shown that pig-lead is protected fifteen percent ad valorem, lead in bars and in sheets twenty-five percent, lead pipe, lead shot and lead bullets thirty-five percent and other lead manufactures thirty percent. If we are to begin to tax lead ore where shall we stop, and why lead ore more than any other ore, or the rawest of all raw materials in every other line of industry? It seems to us that the lead manufacturing industry is quite as much protected as any other manufacturing industry in this country. Since the lead manufacturing industry and every other industry is so well protected it is also unnecessary to dispute Mr. Simpson's claim for protection on the grounds of it making for patriotism. With a protection of fifteen percent on pigs, twenty-five percent on bars and sheets, thirty-five percent on pipes, shot and bullets, and thirty percent on other manufactures, anybody dealing in lead should exemplify this theory by being a patriot of the patriots.

A POSITION OF DISCREDIT.

'Law Notes,' a legal journal of high standing published in New York, commenting on the treaty for the settlement of the Alaskan boundary question, doubts whether the tribunal of three on each side will arrive at a solution of this long-standing dispute. It does not, however, consider what would follow in case of failure. Unless a decision in favor of the United States be accepted as a foregone conclusion, failure appears inevitable from the reasons stated by 'Law Notes.' The attitude assumed by the three jurors appointed by President Roosevelt previous to their selection, that there was nothing to arbitrate, is precisely such as would exclude them from serving on a jury in any ordinary trial. 'Law Notes' does not say this in so many words, but implies it when it points out that the ratification of a treaty, which would provide for an umpire in case of disagreement, would have been very unlikely. This again brings into prominence a fundamental difficulty in the way of negotiating treaties with the United States. The executive at Washington is constantly hampered by the constitutional clause requiring treaties with foreign nations to be ratified by a two-thirds majority of the Senate. That clause was inserted in deference to George Washington's admonition against foreign entanglements. It is clung to as a vantage in diplomacy which saves the country from committing itself till the bargain is entirely one-sided. The Senate, once an honorable body, respected by the nations, has become the stronghold of every form of corporate selfishness and national overreaching. In the

case of the Alaska boundary treaty, its veto was used to secure in advance the unjust character of the tribunal agreed upon. This reference to the Senate makes that body supreme in foreign relations, a power for which, representing as it does, and controlled as it is by, the narrowest and most selfish interests of the country, it is singularly unsuited. The London 'Law Times' is quoted by 'Law Notes' to the effect that it is almost impossible for European governments to negotiate in a satisfactory manner with the United States. So long as the republic kept to her own side of the Atlantic this difficulty did not amount to much in the eyes of European diplomatists, as, except in matters dealing with Canada, the problems with which her Foreign Office had to deal were usually far simpler than those of the Old World. But since the United States has departed from her position of isolation, champions all South America and conquers islands in the Eastern seas, the situation has been greatly changed. Canada has at all times been the sufferer from this constitutional unrighteousness. In this case she has been compelled to accept a tribunal constituted according to the dictation of the opposing power, which plainly intimated in advance that it would not negotiate at all unless the tribunal and its procedure were arranged so as to have either a decision in its favor or none at all, which would practically amount to the same thing.

A HOPEFUL FACT.

It is really puerile of the London 'Times' to speak with terror of the election to parliament of one of their own leaders by the unionist working men of Woolwich. Why, what is parliament for but to voice the feelings and views of the people? And where are those views more likely to be 'licked into shape' than in parliament? The peril of the wild socialism which prevails in certain quarters lies in the fact that it nurses itself in class gatherings where all the talk goes one way, and is all an appeal to class antipathies, and that, instead of taking constitutional methods of enforcing their views, people follow the foolish tactics of making war on society. It was when the working classes were accorded the franchise that such objections as those of the 'Times' were in order. Since they have had it they have somewhat justified the objectors by not appearing to know what it meant. They may have voted, but have not voted upon their own convictions; and while voting, perhaps, to please a landlord or a financial combination, have sought their own ends by methods which they understood, namely, striking and enforcing their demands by terrorism, physical and moral. Instead of entering into their rights by the wide open door, they have tried to storm the supposed enemy by climbing over the wall. Surely all should rejoice that they are beginning to understand the constitutional privilege which they possess and to resort to constitutional methods. To accomplish their ends by these means have to appeal to the reason of their fellow-citizens of all interests and that in the open, where the voice of the 'Times' may also be heard; they have to convince the majority in their constituencies while the 'Times' is powerfully arguing in an opposite sense. Then, in the face of the same thunder, they have to convince the majority in parliament. Is there not a chance of their own views getting more or less tempered by this process? Mr. John Burns and even Mr. Keir Hardie have proved very useful members of parliament in a direct way as well as in the important service of giving the people whom they represent a sense of having spokesmen in the nation's councils. By all means let the people have their extreme views represented in parliament.

AN EXCUSE.

We gather from the attitude of its organs and of its supporters in the Legislature that the Ontario Government is again under terror of a revolt of the law-makers against giving any practical legislation against the liquor traffic. The arguments brought to bear in favor of this course are contemptible, but when people are bound to a certain course they are forced to put up with the best excuses they can find. These all resolve themselves into one, namely, that in return for the Referendum vote the temperance people have not all turned Liberals. Principal among these arguments, and doing service up and down the country as though it had been furnished to the politicians by circular, is the fact that Dr. Stewart, the Liberal candidate in Centre Bruce, who proclaimed himself personally opposed to prohibition, nevertheless, on the strength of a Referendum majority of 1,511 for prohibition, promised to support prohibition legislation; and was defeated. Though other politicians gave similar pledges and were elected, Dr. Stewart ascribes his defeat to this promise, and so do all the politicians and organs, and these seem to be agreed that no more such promises ought to be given, and in de-

nouncing those who ask them. The whole shout is evidently an echo of the attitude prescribed for the faithful by their leading organ, which declared that that defeat relieved the government of the duty of complying with the mandate of Dec. 4. It looks like the prelude to the recalling of all obligations based on the Referendum vote, on the ground of what certain Conservatives did not do.

The reason for this recalcitrancy is probably the same as before, namely, that the liquor interest knows better how to reach the politicians than how to influence the vote of the people. Dr. Stewart is very sarcastic with the temperance people who gave the big majority for prohibition and failed to back it up at the election by voting for him an anti-prohibitionist. Ordinarily, there is no crime in the politicians' calendar more heinous than deserting one's party. If there is any one responsible for the absolute rule of partyism in the country it is they. As a rule, however, partyism simply means that a man takes a certain newspaper and is governed by its views. The number of people who are really able to act politically on their own judgment is comparatively small. When a man daily or weekly reads of how wicked and false to their country a certain set of men are, and knows only what he reads, it is evident that, with the light that he has, he would be false to his country if anything induced him to vote for those wicked men. Hence the number of those who will, even for the best of reasons, change sides at elections will always be small. And the number is liable to be peculiarly small when, as on this occasion, on a single by-election may depend the life of a government. Some cause like that of prohibition may be dear to many, but their newspapers will always show these that the candidate of the other side is by far the greater enemy of prohibition; and they will, of course, always be easily convinced.

It is impossible to lay down a hard and fast line under which a voter must always vote on one issue, and on that only. We have at times to consider what issue is the living one at the election in question. In the election in question, however, prohibitionists could offer no such excuse for not voting on prohibition lines. Though the politicians themselves did all they could to make it seem otherwise, the prohibition issue was surely the greatest and most living one before the people, and the one therefore that should have come to the front in considering for whom they should vote. The general principle of the prohibitionists is that they will support as prohibitionists only 'known and avowed prohibitionists,' knowing that any other are pretty certain to fail them in the hour of need. Under that definition Dr. Stewart, a professed non-prohibitionist, had no claim. In his case, however, the County Alliance is said to have held a meeting and pledged support to whichever candidate accepted their pledge if the other did not. Dr. Stewart seems to claim that, supposing himself to have been the only candidate who had accepted the challenge, this resolution bound all who voted yea at the Referendum to vote for him. A Brockville paper goes the length of calling the Conservative voters en masse insincere. Certainly, had the conditions been such as the circulated stories make them out to be, those who took part in the Alliance proceeding would have been very insincere had they not done their utmost to have Dr. Stewart elected. But nobody can seriously think that a number of earnest temperance men assembled in a room could vote away or bargain away any votes but their own and such as they might be able to influence. But, if our information be not misleading, the whole wretched outcry is without foundation. It is true that Dr. Stewart told the electors that, though not a prohibitionist, he would support a prohibition measure, but so did his opponent, Mr. Clarke, whose words are reported to have been: 'The position I take is that the vote "for" the Referendum in the province generally is large enough to demand legislation in the direction of temperance reform, and the vote in Centre Bruce is large enough to justify its representative in supporting such legislation. On this question I know no party but the people and no leader but the public will.' Since the election he has been still more explicit. As for Dr. Stewart, he was unseated, among other things, for treating. At the trial he said that treating was his custom at all times.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The speech from the throne on Thursday at the opening of the Dominion Parliament, was somewhat meagre, considering the full bill of fare that is expected to be gone through this session. The prosperity of the country was referred to, the visit of the colonial premiers to England, the King's illness and recovery, transportation, the Alaskan boundary question, the redistribution bill, and also bills with respect to the creation of a railway commission, amendment of the patent laws, the Militia Act, Chinese immigration, the reorganization of the De-

partment of Marine and Fisheries, the settlement of railway labor disputes, and various other subjects. Nothing was said as to a bankruptcy bill, which all the commercial and financial interests consider one of our most pressing needs, neither was anything said about the tariff, good, bad, or indifferent, although ministers have been besieged about that matter for months past. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association indeed chose Thursday, the day of the opening of parliament, to pass a resolution favoring a general increase in the tariff. Without any sense of how funny they are, the members are emphatic in their declarations of approval of the preferential tariff, while they demand that the general rates be advanced in order to secure more protection against British industries. Which is the same as if one should say, 'I rejoice that my father continues so plump and well,' and were then to proceed to see to it that that same father got no more to eat. The transportation question is certain to occupy a very large share of the time of parliament and upon what course they take in this matter the government will be largely judged. The government recognizes that the great influx of population, with the increase of territory brought under cultivation, calls for increased transportation facilities, and a commission of experienced men is to report upon the subject. If that report is in favor of giving any more subsidies it will be very unpopular, as the country has decided strongly that the subsidy evil has got to stop. Railway building in future in this country must be a purely business proposition, as the country has been bled long enough to make corporations rich.

DEFENCE.

Mr. Prefontaine's plan for the establishment of a naval militia will no doubt receive the sanction of parliament. Canada needs defence more on sea than on land. On land she has only one neighbor, but her ships are on every sea. Canada is committed to a policy of maintaining her own defence and in no way contributing to any other armament. For our own part we cannot easily conceive of conditions other than those of local policing, in which any armament of ours, whether on sea or on land, would be effective except in co-operation with that of the Empire, and if that of the Empire is counted on as at our disposal ours should be able to be counted on as at that of the Empire. This, however, we have no doubt, it spontaneously would be if need were. If our sense of debt and common justice did not accomplish this, our sense of loyalty would. Mr. Prefontaine's measure will only be the putting into effect of a policy advocated before and since Confederation, but not hitherto carried out. The Australian colonies have a naval force of their own, and the necessity for it is no greater with them than with us. Our immense seaboard and the necessity which has arisen in the past, and may arise again at any time, for maintaining order and respect for law in remote regions, are sufficient reasons for the organization of a naval militia. No better material exists in the world for such a force than our maritime population on both oceans. The lakes need not be taken into consideration, unless our neighbors on the other side should abrogate the treaty of 1818. As it is, they have formed naval militia companies at several of the lake cities, but have, because of that treaty, not proceeded beyond enrollment. There does not appear much likelihood at present of a war, and invasion by an enemy may be an extremely remote contingency, but we cannot tell what may happen, and it is only a matter of ordinary prudence to have the nucleus of a coast defence force in readiness for any emergency that may arise. The principle has always been recognized that the people of the country must be prepared to defend it, since it is manifestly impossible to maintain a standing army. Our Militia Act is based on this principle, though the Reserve Militia was never organized further than the appointment of the first set of officers by Sir George E. Cartier, when he was Minister of Militia.

POLICE AND PRESS.

The disgraceful conduct of the Buffalo police in the Burdick murder case could not be paralleled excepting by going back to the police records during the worst days of France. About the murdered man, all sorts of stories have been told, of which, whatever their truth, nothing like proof is forthcoming. The police started with the theory that a woman had committed the murder, and so, after failing to fasten the blame upon one lady whom they had treated to many indignities and practically accused of the crime, they arrested Miss Marion Hutchinson, a Canadian young lady, solely, so far as appears, because she had at one time worked as stenographer in Burdick's office. She was placed in a cell with a female police spy, she was stripped of her clothing and subjected to a mortify-

ing search, her apartments were ransacked, and for two hours she was forced to sit in a small room, where a lot of officers smoked strong cigars, the object being to make her sick and dizzy and thus to force some expression from her that could be construed into guilt. Miss Hutchinson also charges that the assistant-superintendent of the Buffalo police charged her flatly with the murder, saying: 'I am sorry for you, my poor girl, that you were forced to do this awful deed.' This rack and thumbscrew system of extorting evidence is what the Buffalo police call the 'third degree.' Yet, when the friends of the young lady took summary legal proceedings to procure her release, these same police declared that she had never been under arrest. Miss Hutchinson has taken out an action against the police, claiming heavy damages, but no money can compensate her for such an ordeal, and she is only one of a number who have been subjected to like outrage. We read of a number of reputations that have been called in question, innocent men and women hauled to police stations and asked to tell of their connection with the murdered man. A condition of police brutality has been revealed that has at length aroused the city and probably will the continent. To the infamy of the police must also be added the infamy of the yellow journals, which, with their ghoulish hunger for infamies, and recklessness as to personal reputations, have invaded privacy and even printed portraits of ladies as suspected of murder, against whom not a shred of evidence was known to exist and whose innocence has since been proclaimed even by the police which has persecuted them into such dreadful notoriety. There are newspapers in the United States which will pay any money for scandal copy, and whose agents, being commissioned not to return without some carrion, will visit the homes of women, ask them infamous questions, get possession of family details of any sort and of photographs, and dish them up in ways that would bring punishment on the scoundrel writers and printers if the injured persons had the nerve to expose themselves further to a scandal-mongering press.

SETTLERS FOR THE WEST

Winnipeg, March 12.—The train from the east was in three sections to-day to accommodate the large number of Ontario home-seekers, who have started for western Canada. The first section had on board 93 passengers from western Ontario and 364 settlers from eastern Canada. The second section a large number of passengers from Ontario and Winnipeg, Minnedosa and other points. All told there are on the two trains 300 for Winnipeg, 400 for Moosejaw, 53 for Minnedosa and northwestern points, and 421 for southwestern points. The third section of the train from the east was a colonist train composed of thirteen cars of settlers' effects, and brings besides a small party of Ontario settlers.

MANY NEW ARRIVALS.

Winnipeg, March 13.—The Dominion Government immigration hall was full to the doors last night with the new arrivals, who were stopped here by the local officials. The available room was almost insufficient to accommodate the large number of new-comers, and nearly a thousand people were packed into its narrow confines. Bunks were luxuries, and were reserved for the women and children, while the men sought any vacant piece of floor space on which to sleep. The spring rush has started. The hotels were full and all sorts of last resorts were called into requisition. The new hospital was reserved for the English arrivals, but it filled in a very speedy manner. The crowded conditions were relieved to-day, many being sent to new homes in the west, or distributed among the various colonies of Assiniboia and Alberta.

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence. The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide':—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Mr. Chamberlain in South Africa.—'Manchester Guardian.' The Kaiser as Higher Critic.—The Effect in Germany.—'Christian World,' London. A Reply to the Kaiser. The Monroe Doctrine.—By A. T. Mahan, in the 'National Review,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Young Mozart.—'Academy and Literature,' London. George Innes.—By John C. Van Dyke, Professor of Art in Rutgers College, in the 'Outlook,' Abridged.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Miss March.—Poem, by Hilton R. Greer, in 'Lippincott's.' The Poets' London.—A few of the poems which London has inspired.—'T.P.'s Weekly,' London. The Mishap of 'Wee MacGregor'—By J. J. Bell, in the 'Glasgow Herald.' The World Through College Windows.—By H. T. H., in 'The Methodist Times,' London. The Daughter of the House.—F. A. Steele, in the 'Saturday Review,' London. Hymns in the Making.—'The Speaker,' London. The Black List.—'Academy and Literature,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Professor Huxley as Teacher.—By one of his old students.—'T.P.'s Weekly.' Hunterian Gradation.—'Daily Telegraph.' Radium—Its Extraordinary Properties.—By C. W. Kankia, of Columbia University, in the 'Scientific American.' X Ray Stories.—'The Daily News,' London.

One dollar a year. John Dougal & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

A BREACH OF TRUST
A TRUE STORY.

Spring freshets had swelled the narrow North Fork of White river to the proportions of a rather respectable torrent. The stream, however, having never within the memory of the oldest dweller along its course greatly exceeded its bounds, had acquired a reputation for reliability, and its present threatening aspect was regarded as merely a playful menace.

But when, one morning in March, Miss Mitchell, the little school ma'am, arrived at the scene of her labors and found the swollen waters of the river creeping uncomfortably close to the frail supports on which the building was airily perched, her faith in its absolute trustworthiness was somewhat shaken, though 'old man Higgins,' the village oracle, in whose family she boarded, had that very morning assured her she need have no fear of an overflow.

The ole creek's jest bluffin', he had said. 'She's come clean up to the school-house steps once or twice, but she knows whar to draw the line. She always goes jest so fur and no further.' Trying to comfort herself with this assurance, the teacher (herself little more than a child) entered the frail board structure where some fifteen children of various ages and sizes were awaiting her coming.

'Johnny,' she said rather nervously to her oldest pupil, a boy of twelve, as she took off her hat and made ready to begin the day's work, 'was the river ever known to rise as high as this before?'

'Oh, yes'n,' answered the lad easily; 'four years ago when Miss Plummer was teaching here it come—came, I mean—clear up over the lowest step, and we played steamboat at recess. But it went down before school was out, and it didn't hurt anything a mite.' Thus assured, Miss Mitchell called her first class—to which it is to be feared she gave rather divided attention.

When ten o'clock came, instead of promptly dismissing her scholars for recess as usual, she took the precaution of first opening the door and making a swift survey of conditions without. What she saw was sufficient to dismay a stouter heart than that of an untried young girl.

The water had crept up until the two lowest steps were completely submerged and the stream seemed to be still rising. The teacher's first impulse was to dismiss school and send her pupils home immediately. But she remembered that her youth and inexperience had been urged against her appointment, and had militated greatly against her success since she had taken charge of the school, and she hesitated to further impair her influence by a display of nervousness or timidity.

Children, I was reading, the other day, a description of a tiger hunt in India. Should you like me to tell you about it during recess? Eagerly assenting, the children swarmed about her, while she exerted all her powers to hold their interest till time for lessons to be resumed, succeeding so well that they quite forgot the flood which was rising steadily without.

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A little more than an hour later, while the grammar class was in progress, Miss Mitchell was terrified by hearing the water passing under the floor with a subdued, sullen roar, which gradually increased in volume. Without interrupting the recitation, she left her place and strolled—apparently quite casually—down the aisle, until she stood between the two small windows which faced each other from either side of the building. As she glanced out, her heart gave a great bound, and then for an instant stood still. The building was completely surrounded by water, and the land was quite fifteen feet away. For a moment the girl was paralyzed with nervous terror, but she speedily collected herself. There was nothing to be gained, she told herself, by throwing the children into a panic; she must keep cool and try to devise some means of getting them out in safety.

In the meantime, the water would perhaps subside, or help might come from some passer-by. All this while she had mechanically gone on with the recitation, and when it was finished, she quietly called the next class. Her composure served to calm the fears of the children, who were beginning to be frightened at the ominous roar of the torrent and the sight of the wide expanse of water between them and the shore. Time wore on. The stream rose rapidly and no help came. The building stood in a secluded spot where there was little passing, and there seemed small hope of a rescue from without, but the little teacher kept hoping against hope. Presently as she crossed the room to write a sentence on the blackboard, she felt the floor shake and away beneath her. Instantly she realized what had happened. The supports of the building were giving way. The girl knew that there was no longer time for inaction or delay. What should she do? The roar of the torrent was momentarily growing louder and more menacing; the building shook under her feet; the children were gazing at her with wide, frightened eyes and some of the smaller ones were beginning to cry. A dozen plans, all more or less impracticable, flashed upon the teacher's mind as she moved uncertainly toward the door. As she passed the window, her glance chanced to fall upon the stable which stood on a rise some forty feet distant, and a sudden happy thought occurred to her. Instantly she turned and faced the group of frightened children who had left their places and huddled together in the centre of the room.

'I want you to promise me—every one of you—to wait here quietly till I come back,' she said. 'I shan't be long gone and you must try not to be frightened. I think I can have you safe on land in a little while if you will do as I tell you. Do you all promise to keep the door closed and remain quiet until I come?' The children were well-trained and obedient and despite their fears they answered affirmatively. There was indeed little danger that the bravest of them would care to stem the torrent which rolled between them and safety.

The girl threw open the door and stood for a moment on the threshold, trying to gather courage for her venture. The next instant, with a parting injunction to the children, she plunged bravely into the seething stream, which rose almost to her chin. The water was ice cold, and the current so swift that she found it well-nigh impossible to keep her feet; but nerved by the thought of her helpless charges, she battled bravely with the torrent and struck out determinedly for the shore—now more than twenty feet away. Once she stumbled and fell forward, and, hampered as she was by her clinging garments, she was almost swept away before she could regain her footing; but at last, plunging, struggling, floundering in the swift yellow flood, she managed to reach the shore at a point some fifteen feet below the building. Then she ran as fast as her sodden clothes would permit toward the stable, which was still some feet above the water line. Within it stood three horses—Freddie Gray's tiny pony, the Nelson's old blind mare, and Dick, the big red roan which daily drew the Loomis children to and from school. Miss Mitchell was confessedly a coward where horses were concerned, and Dick, though kind, was spirited; but she did not hesitate. Passing the others by, she went straight to Dick's stall, untied his halter and led him out.

At the water's edge the intelligent beast stopped short, snorting with terror, but soothing him as best she might, the girl at length succeeded in coaxing him out into the stream. The good horse shrank and shivered as the icy water closed round him, but seeming to realize at last that something was at stake, he nobly seconded the efforts of his guide. Though her limbs were numb with cold and fatigue, the girl, inspired by the sight of the little faces at the school house window, urged him on and on until they came within reach of the building which was now floating and ready to drift off in the flood. As swift as she could for her chilled and trembling fingers, the teacher made fast the loose end of Dick's stout rope halter to the door jam and turned his head shoreward. It required strength, skill and hard work to swim the horse, thus burdened to land, and the girl, almost beyond her own depth and with difficulty keeping her feet, was forced to hold his head above water to keep him from drowning. But at last, after what seemed ages to both, she succeeded in guiding her charge toward a huge sycamore which stood a little way down stream, untied the halter from his neck and fastened it firmly about the tree, while the animal scrambled out of the water and trotted back to his stall. Then, with a long breath of relief, the girl opened the door and made haste to liberate her pupils, who, their terror having vanished at the prospect of a prompt rescue, were quite enjoying the adventure and were cheerfully playing at Noah and the ark.

By the next morning the flood had entirely subsided and the building was left stranded high and dry at the foot of the tree on a little mound which the teacher promptly christened 'Mount Ararat.' The name somehow clung to the building, which, standing now on a substantial stone foundation at a safe distance from the treacherous stream, is known through the region round about as the 'Ararat District School.'—Leigh Gordon Gilmer, in the 'Country Gentleman.'

THE ATTACK ON QUEBEC

IT WAS THE NIGHT OF A YEAR TO ASSAULT QUEBEC.

The dramatic story of Montgomery's attack upon Quebec in the March portion of Justin H. Smith's 'The Prologue of the American Revolution' running through the 'Century.' To quote in part:

The last week-day of the year arrived, and the afternoon brought a cold, blustering snow-storm from the north-east. At a quarter past four o'clock, when the sun was supposed to be setting, one could hardly see. 'Favored once more,' thought Montgomery. It was the night of a year to assault Quebec—a night when Fortune could keep a tryst without fear of detection. Dark! No; black—black as the bore of a loaded rifle. The tempest raged; the dense, fine snow whirled and drifted; hail stung the air hissing.

About half-past four in the morning Malcolm Fraser rushed down St. Louis street, crying like a tocsin: Turn out! turn out! turn out! and Quebec awoke with a start and a cry. Two rockets had gone up from the foot of Cape Diamond bastion; firing had begun there; men were seen approaching the walls. Out rang the great bell of the cathedral. One by one, but all quickly, the other bells took up the tale. The bells of the Jesuit college and the Recollet monastery gave tongue. The gentle prayer-bell of the Ursulines joined in the turmoil, while the sisters fell on their knees in the dark chambers. The nuns of the Hotel Dieu, praying in the vaults, felt the jar and heard the dull clang of their own bell swinging furiously; and far away, in the Lower Town, Our Lady of Victory echoed the cry for help. The dogs barked madly. Cannon began to thunder. A torrent of shells came in from the American mortars in St. Roch, and the city walls quivered with the report. Fire-balls glared and sputtered in front of the bastions. Drums beat wildly up and down the streets in the glow of lanterns and the smoky flare of torches. Officers roared their orders. Citizens rushed hither and thither to their posts. Boys and old men of seventy shouldered guns. Squads of sailors and Maclean's Emigrants, in green coats faced with scarlet; squads of Fusiliers, in red with facings of blue; squads of militia, in green coats, buff breeches, and buff waistcoats, met, stared threateningly at one another in the dim light, and then hurried on. Children woke up and held their breath, too frightened to cry. Even at the General Hospital, a mile away, the nuns were sure that a fatal hour had come, for the town blazed, and its thunder enveloped them; and they tremblingly partook of the communion. The city was a ring of fire, a crater of tumult. The frightful din of it swept on up the St. Lawrence, tossing and whirling and writhing in the tempest; and in the midst of all this, Governor Carleton, calm, alert, fearless, walked down the steps of the castle, and marched across to the Recollet monastery, the place of assembling.

For a time the firing raged all along the fortified front and beyond it, but in a little while the attack seemed to be dying out. An attempt to burn Palace Gate came to nothing. Livingston's Canadians were soon scampering for shelter. Brown's men kept up a rattling fire below Cape Diamond bastion, but made no move toward assault. What did it mean? Then came some schoolboys from the Lower Town, crying at the top of their voices that Americans had got in there. What? Yes, had got in, they insisted. Carleton sent Maclean to investigate. Soon he was back. 'It's true! They're there,' he said.

And so the battle ended. 'A complete failure,' says Trevelyan. No doubt; but that is not the wonder. The wonder is that human beings dared the venture.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

M. M. M.

(Christian Intelligencer.)

When the baby was a month old, the baby's father said to its mother, 'I think it would please your sister Mary, and my two sisters, Marie and Martha, if we named our baby after them.' The mother said it would please her, too. So then and there they named their baby Mary Marie Martha. (I thought I would inform the young readers how the little girl I am going to tell something about happened to have so long a name.) Jacob, the colored man, who lived with them, said the name was entirely too long for him, so he called her M. M. M.

Time passed so fast and the baby grew so fast that before her father and mother could hardly think it possible she was eight years old. Now, almost every eight-year-old girl with whom I am acquainted likes to play with dolls. But Mary Marie Martha does not enjoy playing with dolls. When she is asked why she does not like to play with them, she answers, 'Because they are not alive.' The pets she enjoys playing with are certainly very much alive. There is no use playing with dolls, she says, when you can have such delightful times feeding and running hither and thither after rabbits, chickens, and cats, to say nothing about the kittens. I do not know the number of her rabbits and chickens, but I do know that she has five cats and seven kittens. While she likes them all very much; still there is one cat she seems to prize above all the others. It is very handsomely marked. The fur on its chest is pure white, while the rest of its fur is a dark gray. Mary Marie Martha has names for all her cats. That favorite one of hers she named Wonderful, because she says it is truly a wonderful cat. None of the family, however, has ever seen anything very

The Dry Cough of Bronchitis
The Distressing Asthma Gasps

The chest pains and soreness, the tightness and desperate struggle for breath, with recurring and increased violence, drive many to despair who have not yet learned of the efficiency of

Dr. Chase's Syrup of
LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Bronchitis and Asthma are very similar in nature and frequently go hand in hand. They require similar treatment, for in both diseases the distressing symptoms result from contraction and closing up of the bronchial tubes and hence difficult breathing, coughing and expectoration.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine not only affords prompt relief, which in itself is considered sufficient reason for its use, but actually cures these ailments and prevents their recurrence. This great prescription should not be compared with ordinary cough mixtures, for it is entirely different, acting, as it does on the whole system and entirely overcoming disease.

BRONCHITIS

Or "cold on the chest," as it is known to many, is marked by chest pains and soreness, which become more severe on taking a long breath and are aggravated with coughing. The cough is at first dry and harsh and and there is little expectoration. As the disease continues the cough becomes looser and expectoration more profuse and less painful, being frothy, viscid and often streaked with blood.

Bronchitis is most dreaded because it has a tendency to become chronic and return again and again until the patient becomes worn out or falls an easy prey to consumption or pneumonia. Only the most robust constitutions can throw off bronchitis. Aged people, children and all who are in delicate health or have weak lungs have every reason to fear this ailment.

Because it is mistaken for an ordinary cold bronchitis is too frequently allowed to fasten itself on the system. Just as soon as there is a feeling of tightness in the chest or soreness on taking a long breath you have reason to fear bronchitis and any delay at this point is dangerous to say the least.

ASTHMA

Occurs in paroxysms and usually at night. The patient awakens with a feeling of suffocation; he is unable to lie down, but finds relief in sitting with his elbows on his knees, head thrown back and mouth open. Breath is drawn with the greatest effort and air is expelled from the lungs with a wheezing sound. The face is pale, the skin cool, perspiration is profuse and the countenance exhibits anxiety and distress.

There is considerable coughing with asthma and expectoration of mucus, but this varies according to the amount of accompanying bronchitis. That there is relief and cure for asthma is attested by all who have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for this ailment. The great remedy gives relief by clearing the bronchial tubes, making breathing easy and soothing the excited nerves.

Language fails to express the gratitude which asthma sufferers feel for the discoverer of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine when it has freed them from one of the frightful paroxysms, and many state positively that it is a permanent cure as well as a prompt relief.

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When you decide that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine will be of benefit to you do not allow your dealer to persuade you to accept something said to be "just as good." No substitute is just as good as the article it is made to take the place of or why should it not sell on its own merits. Any dealer who would substitute another remedy in place of what you ask for would not hesitate to substitute one drug in place of another in the prescription you give him to fill. Insist on seeing the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on the bottle you buy. No medicine can have a stronger guarantee. 25c. a bottle, family size, three times as much, 60c., at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

wonderful about it, but she says she has, so that ought to settle all doubts on that question. Another member of that family likes cats, too. And that is Bridget. She has her favorite one. You would not call her favorite cat a handsome one, but it is lame; and that is one of the reasons why tender-hearted Bridget things so much of it, and gives it a good deal of attention. So it comes about that Wonderful and Lamey—Bridget named it herself—receive far more care and petting than all the other cats and kittens put together, although none of them are neglected. Now Wonderful and Lamey had never been known to make the least bit of trouble; but on Monday morning last there was a great deal of trouble, and strange as it may seem, it was all on account of Wonderful and Lamey. I must tell you how it happened. Whenever Mary Marie Martha went away from home, Bridget would take special care of Wonderful. And whenever Bridget went away, Mary Marie Martha would take the same care of Lamey. That arrangement was perfectly understood between them and had always been carried out. Last Monday morning, the morning of the trouble, Mary Marie Martha returned home after spending two weeks at her grandmother's. She had been home about a half hour, when I heard loud talking in the kitchen. From the tone of their voices, I came to the conclusion that there must be some misunderstanding between Bridget and Mary Marie Martha, which was a very unusual circumstance. A short time after Mary Marie Martha came into the room, her eyes filled with tears; and, without speaking, buried her face upon my shoulder.

'Why, was is the matter?' I inquired.

'Well,' she answered, drawing a heavy sigh, 'there is matter enough. I am afraid that I am really broken-hearted.' Just at that moment Bridget walked into the room, and while wiping the suds off her arms, said, irritably: 'She won't believe me, mum; but as sure as I fed her Wonderful just as often as I fed me Lamey ever since she has been gone. It is the truth I'm tellin' ye, but she is that contrary that she won't believe me at all, at all. I niver even spoke cross-like to Wonderful but once while she was gone; and that was the toime I had hunted all over for her. And when at last I found her on the very top of the cherry tree, I did say to her, "Bother take ye, Wonderful! Ye's nowhere when ye wanted, but when ye isn't, ye's everywhere." I have treated her as good as I have me Lamey, but she won't believe it. If Wonderful don't look right, as she is after sayin', I tell ye 'tis no fault of Bridget, so she can't be blamin' her.'

'How can I believe you have taken good care of my Wonderful, Bridget? Just one look at her is enough to show anyone how dreadfully you have neglected her. She looks as if she had been starved to death, for I have never seen her ribbons through her fur before now. Oh, dear! what shall I do with all this trouble on my hands? Wonderful may be sick,' I said.

'No; I do not think she is sick, Bridget could not have given her as much, or as good things to eat as she gave Lamey and all the others. So Wonderful has just mourned over it. You must excuse me, Bridget, but I am obliged to tell you that you have certainly shown par'chality!'

'Par'chality? Whatever that means I don't be knowin'.' But every toime I cut the mate, I cut Wonderful's bit as big as I did me Lamey's—sometimes a bit bigger. And them saucers of milk of it, was as overflowin'.

'And every toime I would ax 'em, "Have ye enough?" and thin they would stipe off contented loike.'

'Well, Bridget, all I can say is that Wonderful speaks for herself by the way she looks.'

'Where is Wonderful?' I asked. 'Bring her in here when you find her, Bridget.'

'O, no!' cried Mary Marie Martha. 'I do not want her brought in here while I feel so sad. I only gave her one little bit of a look, then I ran as fast as I could into the kitchen. I am afraid my heart will be broken worse and worse if I should see her again just now.'

'I'll be after findin' the cat for ye, mum.'

'Please, Bridget, do not call her cat,' pleaded Mary Marie Martha.

'Well thin, 'tis Wonderful I'll be huntin' in up.'

At that moment a puny, scraggy-looking cat walked into the room, and somewhat timidly crouched under the foot-rest and curled itself up in such a manner that it looked far more like a grey rubber ball, than a live animal. Mary Marie Martha gave it a single glance; then, quickly buried her face again upon my shoulder.

'O, my poor, dear Wonderful!' she murmured low. 'I cannot, cannot look at you again just yet. How could you have the heart, Bridget, to treat her so cruelly? I always watched over your Lamey when you were away. I would often take her up and softly stroke her fur, and pet her so that she would not miss you so much. I suppose I ought to believe what you say, Bridget, but Wonderful really looks as if she were broken-hearted as well as I am.'

I then said: 'There is certainly something wrong here, for that does not look exactly like—'

'Sure this trouble is for nothin' at all, at all!' exclaimed Bridget, interrupting me. 'This isn't Wonderful. This is truly a wrong cat. 'Tis a stray, stranger, homeless, I do believe.' And Bridget stooped down and tenderly drew the cat from under the foot-rest.

'O, so it is mine! for see! there

is my precious Wonderful now!' and smiling through her tears, Mary Marie Martha tripped joyously across the room and caught Wonderful up in her arms. Wonderful, who had just then stepped in the doorway and was calmly looking at them with a look that seemed to say: 'What is all this ado about? Surely not about that shy-looking little creature that would hardly dare purr if pleased.'

'Well, we looked at one another then at the two cats for a few moments without speaking, for we were surprised from the fact that they both had the same fur markings, although Wonderful was a larger cat. While gently stroking purring Wonderful, Mary Marie Martha said: 'I do hope that you will be perfectly willing to forgive me for blaming you, Bridget. I now see that you did not show the least tittle bit of par'chality, for Wonderful looks just as well and splendid as she did before I went away. Yes; she surely and truly does.'

'I'll be after forgivin' ye, Miss Mary Marie Martha this toime for blamin' me, though 'twas hurtin' me feelin's ye's did, indeed ye's did. But lie'n now: Before ye's make so much trouble a'gin for your Aunt Mary and meself, be sure ye's ar seein' and lookin' at the right cat.'

'Very true, Bridget!' I said. 'It would have spared us this very painful and unpleasant scene if Mary Marie Martha had been more careful and observing. "Show and sure" is a good and safe rule to go by. I sincerely hope, Mary Marie Martha that you will never forget this lesson, for it is of the utmost importance for you, as well as for us all, to be very sure we are right before we condemn or accuse another of wrong doing. Even then it should be done with great caution.'

A few minutes after, while the 'stray-stranger-homeless,' who will be homeless no longer, was enjoying a saucer of milk, Mary Marie Martha said, somewhat meekly: 'I will try to remember this lesson as long as I live. And I must be very sure I am right before I ever blame any one again.'

On the following day, as I was driving past Mary Marie Martha's pretty country home I saw her playing in an apple orchard with some of her pets. The moment she caught sight of me, she ran towards me, crying out, with a voice as clear, and sweet as a bird, 'Aunt Mary, I will try to remember, I will try to remember.'

Three years ago some gold rings, chains, and a crown decorated with jewels were found in the Dresden Kreuz Kirche in the grave of Duke Albrecht of Holstein, who died in 1619. They were claimed by Duke Ernest Gunther, and the courts have now acknowledged his title to them.

EMPTY HOUSE JUMPERS

TAKE POSSESSION AND HOLD THE PREMISES AGAINST ALL COMERS.

(From 'Tit-Bits'.)

As a property agent in London, let me say that the public can never form any conception of the number of empty house jumpers who exist in the metropolis, and who, seeing a house empty and apparently neglected, boldly break in and take possession, and continue to hold the premises against all comers, even when they are discovered.

The jumper usually chooses his house with great deliberation. As an instance, there is in South London a gentleman, a property owner, who will keep his houses empty for years, rather than let them at anything below the rent he has himself set. The jumper sees such a house as one of these referred to, and he notes that it is seldom visited by any one. He is soon inside, and then no one thinks of dispossessing him till the owner happens to come round. Even then a legal process has to be gone through. I could give you an instance at Brixton where the jumper never even heard of an inquiry for two years. In this case the house was a furnished one, and the owner, an official in India, was absent. At the same time, too, the jumper was filling the house with lodgers and doing very well out of the affair; three months were expended in legal processes before repossession was obtained.

Often enough, strange to say, the jumper is a woman of the otherwise quite respectable and 'lone, lone female' kind. In such places, near London, as Brighton, there are a great many houses that are only occasionally occupied, and these the jumper selects. I know cases where jumpers have squatted and never paid rent for years.

The most dangerous class of jumper is one similar to those who were convicted not long ago. In this case the jumper had taken possession of the houses—places neglected and belonging to absentee owners—and had boldly sold every scrap of the building material, and no one had ever thought of questioning his right, though the houses demolished were in a well-frequented street and, and every stick and stone was removed. But small house property is the usual mark of the jumper.

WHITE BREAD

ONTARIO CHEMIST SAYS IT IS BETTER THAN BROWN.

A paper on 'Bread' was recently read before the Natural Science Association of Toronto University, by Mr. George G. Nasmith, chemist, of the Provincial Board of Health. He said, in part:

White flour is obtained by grinding the endosperm of the wheat grain, that is, all of the wheat grain left when the branny coats and germs are milled out, and trown away. Whole wheat flour is white flour plus the inner branny coats, especially the aleuron layer. Graham flour consists of the entire grain ground up.

Wheat bread is more nearly a perfect ration, and will maintain life longer than any other single food; because its tissue-forming constituents, the proteids (gluten), and its energy yielding portion, the carbohydrates (starch), are nearly in the proportions demanded by the system. The human body demands from the food daily about a hundred grains of protein, 50 grams of fat, and 450 grams carbohydrate. In 100 grams of bread there are 7.8 grams of assimilable protein, 1.3 grams of fat, and 53.1 grams of carbohydrate, so that to get the necessary amount of protein from bread a man would have to eat about 1,300 grams of bread—about three pounds—a day. This would give 35 grams too little fat, and 240 grams too much carbohydrate, but since fat and carbohydrate are both energy formers, and to a certain extent interchangeable, the variation from a standard diet is not great. We have instinctively recognized these facts by eating our bread with butter—a fat—taking it with milk, which contains a

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- Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

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

large amount of proteid and fat, or eating it with cheese, which is proteid and fat.

BROWN BREAD.

Brown breads are inferior to white bread, because they contain much less available nutriment, weight for weight, than it does. Text-books and medical men religiously reiterate the statement, disproved years ago, that the best part of the wheat grain is milled out and thrown away in the bran. There is absolutely no foundation for the wild claims made by the whole wheat crank; in fact, all the evidence is in favor of the white article.

It is true, that whole wheat contains more protein than white flour, but then, 'we live not by what we eat, but by what we digest.' We can eat hay, but not digest it. The fact is, that the protein in the bran and so-called aleuron layer is enclosed within cellulose walls; human beings cannot digest cellulose, and therefore the enclosed food is not available to us. I have digested thin sections of wheat grain with artificial gastric juice for two days, and have invariably found the cell contents to be unaltered when examined under the microscope. Similarly investigators have allowed thin sections to pass through the alimentary tract with precisely the same results. It has also been found, from numerous experiments on human beings, that there is not much food absorbed from whole wheat or graham flour bread as from white. For instance, a number of people were fed on bread and milk, and by accurate physiological chemical methods, it was found that on the average 85 percent of the protein, and 97 percent of the carbohydrate of the best white flour is digestible. In whole wheat 80.5 percent of the protein and 94 percent of the carbohydrate is digested; while in graham bread only 77.6 percent of the protein, and 88.4 percent of the carbohydrate is digested.

In one case, for example, a student aged 23 was fed on bread made from patent flour and milk, for a space of two days, gaining two pounds in weight in that time. He consumed 1.9 pounds of bread and 4.34 pounds of milk per day, digesting 85.6 percent of the protein and 06.7 percent of the carbohydrate of the bread. Numerous experiments always yield exactly the same results.

Obviously, then, anyone who says that white bread is poor food is ignorant of the subject in question; experimental evidence proves that white bread yields eight percent more nourishment to the body than graham bread, which is made from the whole wheat; not only so, but the branny particles, by irritating the intestinal walls, and thus promoting peristalsis, hastens other foods too rapidly through the intestine, so that complete absorption cannot take place, and considerable loss occurs. Of course, in certain affections of the alimentary tract this increased peristalsis is of benefit, and many people take brown bread for this reason. As with every other food, eat what agrees with you; it is literally a fact that 'what is one's meat may be another's poison.'

The workman demands, and always has demanded, white bread, not as the great physiologist Bunge imagined, from a perverted instinct, but because he has found by experience that he 'can work better on it.' Public opinion always has endorsed the white loaf, evidently for good reasons; less than fifteen percent of the bread made in Toronto to-day is brown bread. Sedentary people are often benefited by using brown bread, but the active person will be yielded more energy from the white.

A great deal is made of the loss to the system of the calcium, iron and phosphorus salts which are undoubtedly present in the bran. But no one has as yet proved that we require abnormal quantities of these salts, and since they are present in oatmeal, breakfast foods, and, in fact, almost every vegetable and animal food we eat, the so-called loss is immaterial.

THE GENTLEMAN WINS.

If you speak the right word at the right time; if you are careful to leave people with a good impression; if you do not trespass upon the rights of others; if you always think of others as well as yourself; if you do not put yourself unduly forward; if you do not forget the courtesies which belong to your position, you are quite sure to accomplish much in life which others with equal abilities fail to do. This is where the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. It is where you make people feel that you are unselfish and honorable and truthful and sincere. This is what society is looking for in men, and it is astonishing how many men are able to win for self-respect and success and usefulness, who possess these qualities of good breeding. It is almost the turning-point of success in practical life. People will not, in the long run, have about them persons who make themselves offensive, and they yield position and influence quickly and gracefully to persons who make themselves useful in a genial way. This is the point where friends are at once most forgiving and most exacting. They will overlook great neglects if they can be assured of the loving heart behind the outward slight; but the moment you do rude things in a rude spirit, and show the personal coldness or selfishness, the friendship is severed. This is why the best friends make the bitterest enemies. It may be set down as a rule that one can never afford to not be a gentleman. It is best to learn this rule early and practice it late. It is not well to say mean things of another, because in most cases you will have to take it all back in bitterness of heart when he does you an unexpected favor. It is not wise to treat anyone brusquely, because you cannot always judge a bird by the feathers he has on. It is not well to look down on anybody, because the time may come when he will look down upon you. There is a certain selfhood in everyone which should be respected. We have no right to infringe upon it. It is not morality, it is not mere conventional rule, it is not simply a social regulation; it is something in the nature of things that you should always show a delicate regard for others. One who did not fail here was never known utterly to fail elsewhere.—Boston 'Herald.'

With a view of facilitating the delivery of mails, the Swedish postal authorities suggest that all the school children in the country should be instructed in the correct method of addressing letters.

AN IRISH TRAGEDY

RECALLED BY A RECENT DEATH.

(London 'Times'.)

The death of Michael O'Dwyer, of Ballycohey, which has just been announced, recalls one of the most singular and tragic episodes of the land struggle in Ireland. Ballycohey is a townland in the County Tipperary, a few miles from Limerick Junction. In 1867 it came into the possession, by purchase, of Mr. William Scully, a member of one of the oldest Catholic families of position in Tipperary (two of his brothers sat in parliament as Home Rulers for Tipperary and Cork), who immediately presented an extraordinary form of lease to the tenants for signature. Under this document the tenants were to pay their rents quarterly and to be always half a year in advance in their payments; to pay all rates and taxes, to surrender their holdings at the end of any quarter on twenty-one days' notice, and to forego all claims to their crops which might be in the soil at the time of the surrender. The tenants refused to accept the lease, and the landlord in consequence determined to evict them. He took out processes of ejectment, and on Aug. 14, 1868, proceeded to Ballycohey himself to serve them, accompanied by his land bailiff and driver and an escort of constabulary. A large crowd, angry and threatening, had gathered around the principal group of houses for the purpose of resisting or impeding the service of the ejectments, and, indeed, the situation became so menacing that Mr. Scully and his escort decided to retreat to the railway station at Limerick Junction as the nearest shelter. On the way, still pursued by some of the crowd, they passed the residence of one of the tenants named William O'Dwyer, and the landlord, who was a brave and reckless man, decided he would make an attempt to leave the ejectment at the house. Mr. Scully, his bailiff, and driver, and a sub-constable entered the farmyard fronting the house, while the main force of constabulary were drawn up outside to keep back the crowd. The instant the landlord and his party opened the door of the house and entered the hall a volley of musket and revolver shots completely disabled them, killing the policeman and the bailiff and dangerously wounding Mr. Scully and the driver. The whole force of constabulary then rushed into the house, and another volley was fired by the occupants, and another constable fell. The shots came from a loft at the end of the hall. It was usually approached by a step ladder, which had been removed, and when at last the police mounted to the place they found that the occupants had fled. They had escaped through a hole in the roof to the garden in the rear, whence they dispersed among the crowd of sympathizers which now surrounded the house. In the loft were found, behind a breastwork of feather beds, several firearms and a quantity of ammunition. The indignation aroused far and wide by the episode was entirely directed against Mr. Scully. Even the landlords of Tipperary, fearing that he might be regarded as typical of their class, held a meeting and passed a resolution reprobating his conduct. To end the contest between Mr. Scully and his tenants, Mr. Charles Moore, of Moorefort, then member for Tipperary, induced the landlord to sell him the property, and Mr. Scully disappeared from Tipperary. None of the firing party were ever brought to justice. Every member of it was well known, and it was well known, too, that its leader was the son of the tenant, Michael O'Dwyer, who has just died in the house where the scene took place, but the authorities were unable to obtain evidence that would convict. Now a movement has been started in Tipperary to erect over the grave of Michael O'Dwyer a memorial worthy of the great event, which, to quote the appeal, 'first forced the English Government to deal with the Irish land question.' Mr. Gladstone, introducing the Land Act of 1870, referred to the affair of Ballycohey as a proof of the urgency of the measure.

Those Ontario people who trace their origin back to the soldier-settlers that took up land after the conquest of the United Empire Loyalists, to the first Dutch settlers, and to the early immigrants from the United Kingdom have the right stuff in them and are capable of more than they are doing. Ontario has given thousands of its men and women to lay the foundations of the North-West. Indeed, some of the people who were pioneers in Ontario became also pioneers in Manitoba. About ten days ago there died at Bird's Hill, Manitoba, Mrs. Robert Garven, in the ninety-fifth year of her age. From 1832 to 1872 she lived in Ontario, and spent the remainder of her days in Manitoba.—Toronto 'Mail and Empire.'

The majority of people have, but a very hazy conception of what Lloyd's really is, the popular notion being that it is a place where one can insure against practically anything and everything. This is quite correct so far as it goes. But the fact is generally overlooked that, in addition to insuring against disasters at sea, not to mention twins, smallpox, and coronation processions, Lloyd's is an enormous organization for the collection and distribution of marine intelligence.

Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that Lloyd's possesses the smartest intelligence department in the world, and was originally established about a century and a quarter ago to meet the public desire for information with regard to vessels at sea.

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It is an astonishing fact that not one vessel in ten, bound to ports in the United Kingdom from abroad, arrives at her destination without first being reported from one of Lloyd's signal stations. As a ship proceeds on its voyage, and passes Lloyd's agents and stations, so the news is flashed by telegraph and cable to the intelligence department. The information is thereupon immediately entered in one of a series of great volumes, in which can be found the position of every overseas ship, or the date and place at which she was last spoken.

As regards the code of signalling between a station and passing vessels, it is interesting to note that only one is adopted by all the nations of the world. Briefly stated, the code is worked by means of twenty-six flags, these representing separate letters of the alphabet, and one pennant for replying. From these twenty-six flags no fewer than one hundred thousand distinct combinations can be obtained.

Outside each station is a tall mast from which the land signals are worked, and flying from this are two flags bearing the letters 'B D,' which means, 'What ship is that?' When a vessel passes the station it displays her national ensign and four flags, each of which latter represents a letter, and by the aid of his telescope and register the signal-master is thus able to determine the name of the ship. He thereupon answers with his pennant that he understands, and then goes to the telegraph instrument and wires to Lloyd's that he has spoken such and such a ship.

The captain of each vessel also reports at the signal stations any information regarding derelicts, wrecks or any disasters to other ships which he may have witnessed, and in this way the news quickly reaches London, and is flashed all over the world. The country to which a passing vessel belongs is quite immaterial. It may hail from China, Turkey or Japan, and have no one on board capable of speaking a word of English. Still it can readily make itself understood, the registered signal letters being the same for all countries.—London 'Lit-Bits.'

PASSING OF THE PIONEERS

BUT FEW OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA SURVIVE.

Of the men and women who began life in this province in the early part of last century few are left among us. Within the last month several who had reached the extreme span of the bridge of broken arches have dropped off. We note the death at Mapleton the other day of William Charlton, in his ninety-sixth year; of the Rev. Joseph Hills, of Dundas, in his eighty-fourth year; of Thomas White, of Kleinburg, in his one hundred and ninth year; of Mrs. Loudon, of Toronto, in her ninety-ninth year. Mr. Charlton and Mrs. Hills were born in Canada; Mr. White spent nearly eighty years here, and Mrs. Loudon seventy years. To such venerable Canadians the least we can do is to render honor for the work they did in their time.

Canadians whose life does not cover more than a quarter of a century, and whose lot has hence been cast in relatively pleasant places, cannot be so impressed by the worth of the colonizers as can their fellow-countrymen of maturer years, who have lived through the period of transition from backwoods days to the machinery age. Canadians somewhat past middle life know more or less about the sacrifices, difficulties, and triumphs of their fathers and mothers in this country. They have recollections of the wilderness in which the struggle for existence had to be carried on, of the privations that had to be endured, of the lack of nearly everything that now ameliorates our life, of the cheerless domestic life, and promotes social happiness. The young people of to-day can but faintly imagine the hardships of the early settlers. It may be, indeed, that these juniors esteem themselves superior to the great men and women who hewed down the forest and reclaimed from it the fruitful farms that are the basis of our prosperity. We trust, however, that every Canadian whose privilege it is to belong to a pioneer family is proud of his people, gives due reverence to the aged

among them, and tries to be worthy of the stock he springs from.

Our neighbors in New York and other states of the east have become far enough removed in time and condition from the immigrants who cleared the soil to take pride in their colonial past and treasure up every relic of that past.

The old log house, the rough and simple habitation of the first settlers, has not quite vanished. Here and there, like some of its builders, it survives. More of these old structures would have remained to-day but for the demolishing taste of the first dwellers in Canadian houses of sawn lumber or solid stone. That output of civilization, the homely log house, was as quickly as possible exchanged for a more comfortable and ornate domicile, and some progressive people hastily destroyed the first homes of their people. The few log houses that are still left are either altogether in disuse or are turned to account as sheep pens or toolhouses and shops.

What sorrows and joys centred about the rude old hearts! In the old hut what brave hearts lived and died! In sickness the housewife was the healer, nurse and religious comforter, for doctors, hospitals, and ministers were often as good as non-existent for the settler.

Neighbors were miles apart, and the rough paths through the wilderness could only by courtesy be called roads. Over these roads, often rendered impassable by fallen trees, the settler had to go some times forty or fifty miles for his flour. His slow-going oxen were better than the fleet horses, for the latter could scarcely have travelled the highways in any but dry or very frosty weather. And if the thinness of the settlement, the badness of the roads, and the presence of wolves made intercourse with one's neighbors difficult, the lack of postal facilities made it practically impossible between the colonists and their people overseas. Hard and lonely was the life of the settler, as well as full of toil and danger.

Those Ontario people who trace their origin back to the soldier-settlers that took up land after the conquest of the United Empire Loyalists, to the first Dutch settlers, and to the early immigrants from the United Kingdom have the right stuff in them and are capable of more than they are doing. Ontario has given thousands of its men and women to lay the foundations of the North-West. Indeed, some of the people who were pioneers in Ontario became also pioneers in Manitoba. About ten days ago there died at Bird's Hill, Manitoba, Mrs. Robert Garven, in the ninety-fifth year of her age. From 1832 to 1872 she lived in Ontario, and spent the remainder of her days in Manitoba.—Toronto 'Mail and Empire.'

LLOYD'S

HOW IT OBTAINS ITS SHIPPING NEWS.

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Rheumatism So Bad That Hip Joint Sips From Socket.

Reduced in Flesh About Fifty Pounds, One Leg Becomes Twisted and the Knee Stiff--The Pain Was Excruciating.

Mr. E. Willfong, Caretaker of the Sherbourne Street Methodist Church, Tells of His Wife's Illness and How She Was Cured.

Serious as the Case Was, Powley's Liquefied Ozone Immediately Destroyed the Disease Germs and Now Every Trace of Rheumatism is Gone.



A SIMPLE STATEMENT OF GREAT SUFFERING.

THE OZONE CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Toronto, Feb. 6, 1908.

Gentlemen,—It is with deep gratitude I write you of the wonderful benefit my wife derived from the use of Powley's Liquefied Ozone. In May of last year she had an extremely severe attack of rheumatism. The best possible aid was at once secured, but after three months' treatment and good nursing her case was so much worse that she had become a chronic rheumatic. She was reduced in flesh about fifty pounds, and had become a mere skeleton. One limb was twisted to such an extent that the knee joint became stiff and the hip joint had slipped from its socket. When moved the least bit she would suffer excruciating pain. Her temperature ran up to 104, and there was continual fever for three months. Her suffering was almost unbelievable, as she could not be moved from the position in which she lay in bed.

We had just about given up all hopes of her recovery when we read in the papers of some of the wonderful cures that Powley's Liquefied Ozone was effecting. To make sure that these cases were genuine we called upon the people whose testimonials appeared. We found them genuine in every case, and the people who had given them enthusiastic praise, the merits of Ozone.

A bottle was purchased and the treatment commenced. Shortly after Mrs. Willfong was able to sleep naturally and her appetite improved. She had not been able to sleep naturally, and had had but little appetite for three months previous. In a week's time she was removed downstairs to another bed, and gradually gained in strength all the time. In a few weeks she had gained in flesh, and now her general health is as good as ever.

The hip joint, of course, is not altogether in its proper place, and she is somewhat lame, but otherwise is in good physical condition. She has regained her good health and every trace of her rheumatism is gone.

Her recovery is due entirely to the use of Powley's Liquefied Ozone, as it succeeded after all other remedies had failed. We have recommended Ozone to others, and know of many cures that have been effected.

We will always have a feeling of gratitude to Ozone and trust that many others may be induced to try this peerless remedy, and are satisfied that the results will prove entirely satisfactory.

Yours very truly, E. WILLFONG, 165, Carlton St.

What Ozone Has Done for Other Rheumatic Sufferers. The following are brief extracts from letters written by other persons who have been cured of rheumatism by Powley's Liquefied Ozone:

WM. GOUGH, Danforth and Pape avenue, Toronto, says: 'I had a severe attack of a grippé, which developed into rheumatic fever. I was reduced in weight to 120 pounds. I employed the services of a good physician, but derived no benefit; in fact, I became worse. I was advised to try several of the cures advertised, but in spite of all the many remedies I took I grew weaker and weaker. I was advised to go to Preston Mineral Springs, which I did, but I was so weak I could not stand the baths and got worse. I became discouraged and came home to die. After taking three bottles of Powley's Liquefied Ozone the rheumatism left me. For six weeks previous to this I could take no nourishment at all, but the first bottle gave me a good appetite. I began to gain in flesh, and have been steadily increasing ever since. I now weigh 170 pounds, and feel as well as possible.'

D. T. GREENSIDE, 90 Clarence street, London, Ont., says: 'For years I had rheumatism, and indigestion. I tried all kinds of remedies, but got nothing to help me out of my trouble. Mrs. Harry Mason, of Toronto, sent me several bottles of Powley's Liquefied Ozone. After taking it I am happy to say I am now in splendid health. You certainly have the best remedy in the market to-day for chronic diseases, as I have proved to my entire satisfaction.'

JOSEPH CORON, 45 St. Antoine street, Montreal, says: 'Two years ago I was laid up with rheumatism for nearly two months, and since February last I have been very bad. I saw your Ozone advertised, and I procured a bottle and began taking it. I had not completed the bottle when I began to get better; my rheumatic pains began to leave me. I have taken only three bottles, and my rheumatism is completely cured. I am in better health now than I have been for the last ten years.'

MRS. MATILDA DALE, 90 Edwin street, Toronto, says: 'My husband contracted a very severe case of muscular rheumatism. He soon became so bad that he had to quit work. Finally, he had to be lifted or turned in bed, as he could not move himself. At length we decided to try Powley's Liquefied Ozone. At first it made him very sick, and he wanted to give it up. But I had heard if Powley's Liquefied Ozone caused any sickness at the stomach that this was a sign that the remedy was doing good work, and I prevailed on him to continue it. In one week after he was able to get out of bed. He continued to take Powley's Liquefied Ozone, using seven bottles, when he was entirely relieved of the rheumatism, and is now working every day.'

GEO. BRENNAN, 504 Albert street, Montreal, says: 'For four years past I have been a sufferer from rheumatism. Sometimes so severe was the pain that I was forced to lay off from my work. I am a cabman, and when I was forced to go to bed I suffered much pain. I tried all kinds of liniments and patent medicines, but got no relief. About July 1st I was induced to try Ozone, and when I had taken about three bottles I was free from any pain, and my rheumatism was entirely cured, and I felt better than I had for years.'

WE have a book on Rheumatism that gives much information of value and interest to rheumatic sufferers. We will be pleased to mail this book free to any person sending name and address. A postcard will bring it. Write now while you think of it. THE OZONE CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont. D. WATSON & CO., Montreal, Sole Agents for Quebec and Maritime Provinces.

CALIFORNIA AND CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. John W. Dinmore, D.D., in 'Presbyterian Banner.'

A great and increasing number of people come to California every year who are suffering from various kinds of throat and lung diseases. Tuberculosis is the great scourge of the American people, and thousands of people who have already developed it, or are threatened by it, reading or hearing of the great benefit to be had from a sojourn in California, and being discouraged by the failure of all other remedies, determine, at whatever cost, to try this as a sort of final resort. So every year hundreds of them come. On the train 'en route,' about hotels and boarding-houses, in the streets and parks of certain favorite places of this State, you see these suffering people, and in every stage of various diseases of throat and lungs. Many of these cases are very pathetic, many of them extremely pitiful, indeed, and I have long thought that there are some facts about this matter that ought to be honestly stated and widely published. Of course, I cannot speak of this from the standpoint of a physician, but having lived for more than eleven years in this State, and having had as a pastor much to do with these unfortunate people, I have had large opportunities of observing and noting the facts. I well recall my first trip to California. It was in March, 1891, and I came by way of the Santa Fe railway. On the sleeper I became acquainted with two families, or rather two men and their wives. One of them told me that he had four children, and having tried everything else he had been advised by his physician to make the trial of California. He was too feeble to come alone, so his wife had to accompany him. They told me that they had managed in some way to place their children with friends, and scrapping together every dime they could command, they were on the way to the coast, in sure expectation of recovery. Anybody almost could see that he had but a very short time to live, and that within a week or two probably, among strangers, and in a far distant land, he would surely pass away. Another couple were in the same car, from Rochester, N.Y., and in precisely similar conditions. There were several other individuals, travelling alone, bound to the same destination and on the same errand. That was my first introduction to a class of cases with which I have become very familiar since that time. Many a time, since living here, has my heart been saddened by the pathetic, and often pitiful conditions of such persons. They reach here with great difficulty, and often after being obliged to spend all their money before arriving, buoyed up by the lying delusion that if only they can reach the sunshine of California they will soon and certainly be well. In fact, they find themselves among strangers, far from home, without money and without friends, and very often they die of sheer heart-sickness and home-sickness, and that sooner than if they had remained at home. I have visited many of these in their dying hours, and many have I followed to their last resting-place far from the graves of their people. In not a few cases, the cost of burial has to be borne by the public, or by private contributions from those among whom they died.

Now, speaking, not as a medical man, but simply as a layman with large opportunities of observation, I wish to state a few facts about this whole subject which I am sure are worthy of attention.

There is no sort of doubt that thousands of persons in the earlier stage of throat and lung disease have been very greatly helped, and hundreds have wholly escaped the further inroads of disease, by coming to California. The climate of many parts of California is so genial that but few days comparatively come in the entire

year when even rather delicate people may not spend some hours, at least, in the open air. The winter sunshine does seem to have remarkable hygienic effects. I myself know persons who had suffered severe hemorrhage, and others who were suffering with pronounced tuberculosis, who, to all appearance, have been completely cured. I know also persons who suffered for years with severe and increasing bronchitis who are now entirely free from it, and this wholly by reason of the climate and other conditions here. It is true, also, that I have known other cases, apparently no worse, which have not been benefited in the east. It seems largely to be an individual matter. People who are suffering from any disease which is aggravated by the bitter cold, the harsh winds and the great and sudden changes of temperature common to the winter in our eastern States, may certainly expect very great relief, at least, if nothing more, by coming here. These hard climatic conditions which wrench and enfeeble an already weakened constitution and aggravate the special disease are unknown here. For instance, this fifth day of January, I am sitting in a room with almost no fire, and in the genial sunshine streaming through the window, while the grass is green, the flowers blooming and the birds singing without. To-day, from ten o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, even quite delicate persons can walk anywhere round the streets, and sit in the parks, without the slightest discomfort from the cold.

Hence, if people do not get permanent relief from their disease, they very often do have their lives prolonged, and at least, they may enjoy much greater comfort than in less genial climates. But in nearly every instance it is a sorrowful mistake for one to come here, or go anywhere far from home, who has advanced far in the progress of a wasting disease. Very specially is this so, unless the sufferer has friends and money. To come here, as many do, almost entirely without money, and without friends, or even acquaintances, and when very ill and suffering, is a dreadful mistake. How often do we see such cases. Many of them good, respectable people, but without means or friends, come here to die alone, to receive such ministry as strangers may give, and be buried in such a grave as the county may supply. I fear that some physicians are, without intending it, guilty of downright cruelty in advising or even encouraging certain of their patients far gone in wasting disease, to try a sojourn in far distant California. These good physicians probably have not the heart to cut off all hope, and simply humor the strong desire of the patient. Many of these sufferers have told me that their doctor advised them to make the trip, when it seemed to me that anybody ought to have seen that this was only to send them far away to die among strangers. They ought not to do this. It is a real cruelty instead of a kindness. If one has ample means, can bring his family with him, and command all needed comforts and attention when here, the case is different. But for people of small means, or no means, and without accompanying family or friends, to spend all they have to reach here simply to die, is a very great and sorrowful mistake. I have seen enough of this myself to make me feel deeply on the subject, and yet this part of California is not at all the favorite place of resort of these sufferers. The great majority of them go into Southern California, and because it is supposed to be warmer.

AN OLD LONDON CHURCH MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO DEMOLISH ALLHALLOWS, IN LOMBARD STREET.

Although it is well known that the average attendance at some of the old churches within 'the one square mile' is not such as to inspire the preachers to heights of supreme eloquence, a sentimental regard is nevertheless felt toward such buildings, more especially when historic associations cling to them, that render their preservation imperative in the eyes of antiquaries. It is scarcely surprising, therefore, to learn that a movement which is on foot to demolish the Church of Allhallows, in Lombard street, has come as a shock to some people, and that an agitation has been started in consequence to resist the proposal in question. The project, it appears, arises from the appointment by the Bishop of London of a commission to consider the union of the Parish of St. Edmund the King and Martyr with that of Allhallows, the Parochial Charities Trustees having, upon the death a few months ago of the former vicar, suggested that the site of that interesting edifice might be disposed of. Against this proposition protests not a few have been lodged. Thus the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, at its last meeting, passed a resolution expressing 'astonishment and regret at the proposal to destroy a church of such exceptional beauty and interest,' and urging the parishioners to 'withhold their consent from any scheme that contemplates the destruction of their church.' The Society of Antiquaries has raised its voice to similar purpose, as have other like bodies interested in the preservation of relics of the past.

Allhallows, which might easily be confounded with other places of worship of the same name in the city, of which there were once no fewer than eight, all boasting antiquity, is one of the fane rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren after the great fire, and, both as to its exterior and interior, may be said to be characteristic of him. It has been called the 'invisible church,' from the fact that many people trying to find it have failed to discover its whereabouts at first. But this circumstance can certainly not be advanced as a plea for its destruction. Wren rebuilt the church in 1664 in a

plain, unpretentious style, and at a cost, it is said, of rather more than \$28,000. But the building underwent restoration in 1870, and almost exactly twenty-two years ago witnessed its reopening. A feature of the church is its splendid Grinling Gibbons carvings, the beauty of which has been frequently expatiated upon, while its pulpit, also a very fine piece of work, enjoys the distinction of having more than once been occupied by Wesley. Indeed, it was here, history relates, that the great preacher first learned the art of holding forth without notes.

He himself recalled the occasion of his first visit. 'I remember it,' he said, 'from a particular circumstance. I came without a sermon, and going up the pulpit stairs I hesitated and returned to the vestry under much mental confusion and agitation. A woman who stood by noticed my concern and said: "Pray, sir, what is the matter?" I replied: "I have not brought a sermon with me." Putting her hand on my shoulder she said: "Is that all? Cannot you trust God for a sermon?" The question had such an effect upon me that I ascended the pulpit and preached extempore, with great freedom to myself and acceptance to the people. I have never since taken a written sermon into the pulpit.' It is not without interest to observe that the Church of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, the parish of which it is proposed to amalgamate with that of Allhallows, is also situated in Lombard street, and is on the site of the old grass market. Like the building whose demolition has been suggested, it perished originally in the historic fire which destroyed so great a part of old London, and was reconstructed by Wren in 1670. —London Telegraph.

A SNAKE COLONY

MILLIONS OF REPTILES TO BE FOUND IN SNAKE CREEK VALLEY IN NORTHEASTERN ASSINIBOIA.

Where the waters of Snake Creek diemerge into Swan River, in northeastern Assinibolia, the valley of the last-named stream is very beautiful. It is from a quarter to a half mile wide, and fully 300 feet below the level of the surrounding country. Through the bottom of the valley the cool, translucent waters of the Swan meander in serpentine shape rippling and sparkling, its course visible for miles from the banking eminences that mark its trend. The Swan has its chief source in numerous springs in the hills along its course. These springs flow perpetually, the water being impervious to frost, consequently the stream runs open at all seasons of the year. Just at the junction of the Swan and Snake on an elevated plateau that commands a sweeping view of the whole country, the chief post of the Mounted Police force was once situated, and also the seat of the Territorial Government. This semi-military and governmental seat was an establishment of considerable proportions, three hundred men being stationed there, besides the government officials and clerks. There is nothing there to-day but a few scattered stones, by which one can trace the foundation of the barracks and other buildings, and the greatest colony of snakes that exists in Canada or elsewhere.

It was early one September morning when we arrived at the brow of the valley. A magnificent landscape lay before us. The sun had just surmounted the hilltops and was flooding the whole valley with a glorious light, painting the autumnal foliage with innumerable lively hues and producing a scene of natural beauty and brilliancy that would ravish the mind of an artist. For a moment we were lost in our enjoyment of the lovely view, but were quickly recalled to a more practical sense of things by our driver plunging over the escarpment and down the steep embankment into the valley. It was fortunate for us that both driver and horses were accustomed to the hills, otherwise the rig would probably have toppled over on the animals, so precipitous was the descent. We crossed the valley, forded the river safely and were ascending the south bank when we were suddenly startled by a piercing yell which came from the hill above. We recognized the voice as that of Chapfields, our guide, who had preceded us on horseback.

'Moose,' every one exclaimed in unison, thinking that 'Chaps' had run into a drove of big game. The yells continued, but were shorter and more frequent, and we hurried up the hill to ascertain the cause of the excitement. In a couple of minutes we caught a glimpse of 'Chaps' standing in the stirrups, yelling and gesticulating wildly, while his horse was rearing and prancing around like a mad thing, evidently being infected with his master's demeanor. The horse was dangerously near the edge of the embankment, and we held our breath, fearing that both horse and rider would go over.

'What is wrong?' we cried, not seeing anything to cause such a cool-headed fellow as Chaps, or his horse, to act in such an extraordinary manner. 'Snakes!' yelled Chaps, in a voice that betrayed both fear and intense excitement. 'Millions of them. Look look, everywhere.'

And sure enough, there they were in millions, apparently. As we looked closely the surface of the ground appeared to be moving, so thick were the crawling reptiles. They could not get out of our way and could find no hiding place. The horses crushed them beneath their feet, and the crunching sound from beneath the wheels soon became sickening. We drove for fully a mile through this living reptilian mass. The snakes had come out from the river bottoms and from among the rocks in the hills to bask in the warm morning sun, and were enjoying the genial rays of old Sol when we so rudely disturbed them.

The snakes breed in Snake creek and find a congenial winter home among the rocks in the hills. One curious sight we witnessed as we watched the actions of the reptiles was their forming themselves into masses, ball shaped, as they moved toward their rocky lairs, the progress of the masses being made with a half rolling, half sliding motion. These snakes are of the common sarter variety

Advertisements.

WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY LIABLE TO COLDS Colds Invariably Result In Catarrh Which Sets Up a Host of Distressing Diseases.

Pe-ru-na Both Protects and Cures a Cold--Read Proof.



MISS ROSALIE VON STRUENNING

Washington, D.C. 609 H St., N.W. Dear Dr. Hartman "I used to think that the doctors knew

all about our aches and pains and were the proper ones to consult when sick. But since I have been sick myself I certainly had good reason to change my mind. During the winter I caught a heavy cold which developed into catarrh of the bronchial tubes and an inflamed condition of the respiratory organs. The doctors were afraid that pneumonia would set in and prescribed pills, powders and packs until I sickened of the whole thing as I did not improve. One of the ladies in the Home had a bottle of Peruna and she advised me to try that. Shortly after I began using it I felt that I had found the right medicine. I used two bottles and they restored me easily and pleasantly to perfect health. While my stomach was very delicate Peruna did not nauseate me in the least, but gave me a good appetite and I wish to express my gratitude to you for restored health."—Miss Rosalie Von Struenning.

It seems strange that as well known and well established as these facts are that any one should neglect to profit by them, and yet no doubt there are many who pay little or no attention to them, and go on catching cold, acquiring chronic catarrh, bronchitis and consumption.

Catarrh May Permeate the Whole System.

Mrs. Mary E. Sampson, West Derry, Rockingham county, N.H., writes: "I had terrible headaches, both ears run, and I was nervous all the time, also had trouble each month, was deaf in one ear for thirty years. I took six bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin and am happy to say that it is the best medicine that I ever used. I am not so nervous, my appetite is good, everything I eat agrees with me, and I am feeling better in every way. I think Peruna is a God-send to women, and a blessing to suffering humanity."—Mary E. Sampson.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.



MISS ROSE GORDEN

Miss Rose Gorden, 2102 Oakland avenue, Oakland Heights, Madison, Wis., writes:

"A few years ago I caught a severe cold, which resulted in chronic bronchitis and catarrh. Our family physician prescribed medicines which gave temporary relief only. I began taking Peruna and improved at once. Two bottles cured me. I recommend Peruna to all sufferers, and am most grateful to you for your valuable medicine."—Miss Rose Gorden.

CATCHING COLD.

is the Beginning of Most Winter Ailments—Pe-ru-na Protects Against and Cures Colds.

There is no fact of medical science better established than that a teaspoonful of Peruna before each meal during the winter season will absolutely protect a person from catching cold. Now if this

is true (and there is no doubt of it), thousands of lives would be saved, and tens of thousands of cases of chronic catarrh prevented, by this simple precaution within reach of every one.

After a cold has been contracted a teaspoonful of Peruna every hour will shortly cure it, leaving no trace of it behind. After chronic catarrh has become established, or the first stages of chronic bronchitis or consumption have been reached, it will take much longer to effect a cure.

and are perfectly harmless, but none the less repulsive looking, as all such creatures are. It is doubtful if such another colony of snakes exists in any part of the world. The locality where they are found is far from human habitation, so that they can flourish undisturbed. Chapfields is a first-rate all round plainsman. He was born and brought up on the prairie, and can handle cattle and horses with any man. Nothing has any terrors for him but a snake. He will tackle the fiercest equine 'outlaw' or

any kind of a proposition that requires courage and nerve. But a snake, dead or alive, fills him with terror. This accounted for his strange conduct on the morning that we crossed the Swan. He had promised to camp the night before to show us the colony, but in the excitement of the early morning round up of our stock he forgot the matter and was into the midst of the snakes before he realized it. It was an amusing sight to see his horse plunge and pirouette across the field of snakes, 'Chaps' yelling

like a Comanche Indian at every plunge. 'You bet, boys,' he said in the evening at Fort Pelly, 'I went home a-whooping when I first ran into that nest a couple of years ago and I have been afraid to go near the place since. I forgot all about it this morning. If I hadn't you would have had to find your way out of the valley. I guess my old horse will do some shying, too, if ever he goes that way again. I'll see nothing but snakes, day and night, for a month.'—Manitoba 'Free Press.'

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

We devote our columns to farmers giving their opinions on matters concerning them in a clear and concise manner...

CANADA'S INSECTS

The thirty-third annual report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, just issued by the Provincial Government, contains, among a mass of instructive information an interesting paper on 'The insects of the season'...

The year 1902 was one of many surprises for the economic entomologist. Several insects which did serious damage in 1901, and which gave indications that their ravages would be even more serious in 1902, were conspicuous by their absence...

The wet, cold season had its influence in checking the multiplication of some injurious forms, but in the case of others there were no appreciable checks. INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FARM CROPS.

For reasons, which can be only partially explained, the Hessian Fly (Cecidomyia destructor) did very little damage in those regions where it was most abundant last year.

The winter and fall were not unfavorable to insect life, if we can judge from the condition of most insects in spring. It is probable that the parasites were more abundant than were supposed, and that they were instrumental largely in killing most of the Hessian Flies.

In South Grey, however, the Hessian Fly did much damage this year, some fields of wheat being entirely broken down by the spring brood.

The Pea-Weevil (Bruchus pisi) continued its ravages with undiminished vigor in the older sections, and spread to new areas where it had previously been unknown.

MILK FEVER.

The exact cause of milk fever seems difficult to determine, but we know that if a cow is on good pasture at the time of calving, as nature intended she should be, there will be no clogging of the system and no milk fever.

Giving purgatives, carbolic acid or any drastic drug, is not according to nature's plan, and, therefore, is likely to be injurious. Give the cow something to replace the qualities that have passed from her winter food in the drying process, and you are working on nature's lines.

In this connection Mr. Alfred A. Taylor, a prominent farmer of Margate Harbor, N.S., writes:—'Herbageum prevents all scouring with cattle and keeps them regular at all times.'

Mr. G. J. Fockler, of Ringwood, Ont., sends in a long report on the advantages of feeding Herbageum, and we give that part of it only which touches on the subject of milk fever.

Messrs. Wm. Stewart & Sons, of the Menie Stock Farm, Menie, Ont., who are noted breeders of Ayrshires, say: 'In thirteen years' use of Herbageum for our Ayrshire herd we have had continuous satisfaction.'

leguminicola) was abundant in the western portion of Ontario, and in many places completely destroyed all clover left for seed.

In many respects, Wireworms may be considered one of the most injurious insects which attack farm crops.

On account of their habit of working below the surface of the ground, no reliable method has been devised for their destruction, or for the prevention of their attacks.

The roots of the grasses turned under may satisfy their appetite the following season, and the crops may not suffer much.

Experiments and experience have both shown that there is no use attempting to kill the wireworms by soaking the seeds in poisonous chemicals, or by putting poisonous substances on the lands in the hope that the insects will be killed.

The main preventive is a short rotation of crops, in which the fields are not allowed to remain longer than two seasons in grass.

An interesting observation was made in Kent County, where the cutworms were very numerous up to the end of May.

The Colorado Potato Beetle (Doryphora decemlineata) was not as injurious as in former years. It is probable that the wet season was responsible for the diminution in numbers.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO VEGETABLE AND GARDEN CROPS.

The Squash Bug (Anasa tristis) was also not so troublesome as in previous years; but the Cucumber-Beetles held their own and did much harm.

The Turnip Aphis (Aphis brassicae) did little damage and was not noted in any reports which I received, but the Cabbage-worm (Pieris rtpae) was quite destructive not only on turnips, but also on cabbages and cauliflowers.

The Zebra Caterpillar (Mamestra picta) was quite common in most turnip and cabbage fields.

At Leamington, in Essex County, the Melon Plant Louse (Aphis cucumeris) was very abundant in many of the large melon fields.

The Tomato and Potato Flea-beetles (Epitrix cucumeris) were very abundant. It is of interest, economically, to note the relation of these flea-beetles to the Early Potato Blight, which was prevalent the past season.

Asparagus beetles were not so destructive this year as usual about St. Catharines.

The Plum Curculio (Conotrachelus nenuphar) was abundant in most sections of the province.

The Bud-moth (Tmetocera ocellana) and the Cigar-case Borer (Coleophora Fletcherella) were serious pests in many orchards the past season.

Early applications of Bordeaux and Paris Green are necessary for the control of the beetles as well as the fungus.

The Potato Stalk-Borer (Trichobaris 3-notata) which committed such serious ravages in Pelee Island last year, appeared again this year, but in diminished numbers.

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tophthora infestans). The death of the stalk by the fungus may aid in killing the stalk-borer, since the larvae may be prevented from reaching maturity.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO ORCHARD TREES.

In spite of the unfavorable wet season, the San Jose scale increased in large numbers in the infested sections.

The example of Saltfleet Township is to be commended when it passed a by-law whereby inspectors were appointed to make a careful examination of the orchards for San Jose scale.

The Codling Moth (Carpocapsa pomonella), so far as my own observations extend, was not so injurious this year as last.

A correspondent from South Grey reports that the Codling Moth was very injurious.

In my last year's Notes on the Injurious Insects of the year, I called attention to the worthlessness of the Haseltine Moth Trap-lantern.

Recently another device for Codling worms has been put on the market. It is known as the Expansive Tree Protector.

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ALWAYS GROW RENNIE'S—THE BEST SEED CANADA PRODUCES—NONE BETTER. NEW POTATO—EARLIEST SIX WEEKS. TANKARD CREAM (SUGAR BEET). RENNIE'S PRIZE SWEDE. ANY 10 PACKETS 25c. TAKE YOUR CHOICE. BY MAIL POSTPAID. DANISH SUGAR BEET. GIANT SUGAR MANGEL. GIANT GLOXINIAS. SAND VETCH. PERFECTION MANGEL. SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS IN SEALED PACKAGES—NEVER IN BULK. OR DIRECT FROM WM. RENNIE, TORONTO, ADELAIDE AND JARVIS STREETS.

THE CREAM SEPARATOR QUESTION IN A NUT SHELL. All good cream separators employ centrifugal force in separating the cream from the milk, the bowl being made to revolve in the neighborhood of 1,500 times per minute.

BERRY PLANTS. STRAWBERRIES—Fifty popular varieties of HIGH GRADE PLANTS at bottom prices. RASPBERRIES—Miller, Cuthbert, Turner, Loudon, Kansas, Hilborn, 600 to 800 per 100; \$5 to \$6 per 1,000.

NOTES AND NOTICES. Catarrh Can be Cured.—Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages.

To Cure a Cold in a Day.—Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature on every box. 25c.

THE SUGAR BUSH

Captain Lee says, in speaking of his sugar bush: 'I find that one acre of good bush will bring in more clear profit than any other two acres on the farm. I have kept accounts of every sugar season since I started, and can show the books now.'

Mr. Lee's bush lies a few miles back from Stony Creek, on the ridge forming the watershed between Lakes Erie and Ontario, known locally as the mountain. To secure these results he uses the most improved appliances. The trees are tapped with metal spouts, and tin pails are hung upon the spouts by means of a hole punched just under the wire sufficiently large to slip over the spout. This permits the emptying of the pail by turning it either to the right or left, without removing it from the spout. Covers are used, which are reversible, and are painted red on one side and blue on the other. The person gathering the sap reverses the covers as he empties the pails, and this marks all the pails that have been visited, so that a glance about the bush tells which pails have been emptied. The sap is gathered at short intervals, without waiting until the pails are full, in a gathering pail constructed especially for this purpose, and is emptied into a gathering tank fastened upon a sled, which is driven about the bush as required. From the gathering tank, the sap is strained through a cotton cloth into a metal storage tank placed just outside the sugar house. This tank should never be placed wholly within the boiling room, as the heat from the evaporator will sour the sap, especially on warm days at the close of the season.

A modern sectional evaporator is used for boiling the sap. The storage tank is connected with the automatic regulator by one-inch rubber hose. The regulator is so adjusted that the sap will cover the corrugations about one quarter inch, which will carry the sap about three-quarters of an inch deep in the finishing pans. The sap is transferred from pan to pan by siphons and is clarified in its course, as the scum and sediment is left behind. The syrup will appear in the last pan near the chimney. A thermometer is kept in this pan, and as soon as it reaches 220 degrees, which is the density at which syrup of standard density boils, the syrup is drawn off. It will then weigh thirteen pounds to the Imperial gallon, and when sealed will keep and retain its flavor. It is important to make the syrup of exactly this weight, because if it is thinner it will sour, and if thicker, it will crystallize at the bottom of the cans. For this reason Mr. Lee, although an experienced sugarmaker, does not consider it safe to depend on the old test of allowing the syrup to 'sprout' from the edge of a scoop or dipper, but absolute accuracy.

As the syrup leaves the evaporator it is strained through a piece of felt in the shape of a bag. This straining removes every particle of lime, and the syrup is left perfectly clear. It is then ready to be canned, and is placed in neat one-gallon cans, which are immediately sealed, care being taken to exclude every particle of air. These cans are neatly labelled, and the syrup is sold at from \$1.20 to \$1.35 per gallon without the can; that is, the cans are charged for if not returned. The variation in prices is according to the quantity and quality taken by one person. In spite of all care used, the last runs of sap produce a slightly darker and stronger syrup than the first runs. These prices are not exceptional, as other sugarmakers who have adopted improved methods and sell direct to the consumers can testify.

SUGAR-MAKING

The process of manufacture has more to do with the making of a high grade quality of maple sugar or syrups than situation, climate, etc.

The sediment can best be removed by frequent skimming while boiling and then by straining the syrup through felt. Felt strainers can be secured of supply houses that will remove a large part of the malate of lime.

The right density of sugar for caking or making in bricks is 242, for small cakes 244, and for stirred or granulated sugar 246 degrees.

Always fill cans with cold syrup. Never use a round can. Set cans a little tipping from the cap hole, but not tight. Then set the cap level and press the sides to exclude any air in the can and to force a little syrup out about the cap. While in this condition screw the cap down and tighten with wrench.

Put covers on all sap buckets; keep everything as clean as possible; tap the trees in a healthy spot; gather sap up slowly; boil quickly and to standard syrup, in small quantities; use clean strainer at the bottom with every batch removing the top one.

Syrup should be cooked down to eleven pounds per gallon at first boiling. At that point, when hot, it will test 30 degrees by hydrometer and 218 or 219 degrees by accurate thermometer. At that point the malate of lime, so called, will be mostly precipitated and will settle in a few hours if syrup tubs are small and hold only two or three gallons. Good quality tub and pail sugar will grain at 232 degrees, but to hold its flavor should be cooked to 238 degrees; small cakes to 240, and large to 244.

I usually get the two first runs of sap ahead of my neighbors by getting all ready to tap before the sap weather comes, says a successful maker. I believe in being ready for anything that I know is coming. I make, on an average, three and a half pounds of sugar per tree, by tapping any time in March when sap will run, gathering often and allowing no waste. I keep everything clean as possible, strain the sap and evaporate it with a heater and pan.

Advertisements.

INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K. D. C. RESTORES THE STOMACH AND TONES THE WHOLE SYSTEM TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES THE WHOLE SYSTEM

Keep a depth of about one inch in the pan, letting it run into the heater all the time, and take it out of the pan as fast as it becomes syrup. I strain the syrup while hot through a felt strainer, which takes out the nitre, then boil it down to honey or sugar. I can sell the first honey made for ten cents a pound here in town. After it comes in more freely I have to take less, until it gets down to 75 cents per gallon, when I make the syrup into sugar, which varies from five cents to ten cents per pound. Last year, in May, I sold for nine cents, after that it went down to six cents, and is about all sold out in this locality. It is now on the rise and I predict a short crop and high prices this year.

Nitre being heavier than syrup, forms on the bottom of the pans and causes much trouble. The rapid boiling over the whole surface tends to check precipitation and no serious trouble is experienced. Some evaporators are so constructed that the pans are interchangeable. These are a great help, as by moving pans, on which the formation most is, further ahead in the arch, if it can be boiled off. Some use diluted muriatic acid for cleaning pans, one part acid to two of water. This has to be applied carefully, for if any acid gets into the sap the syrup is spoiled. It is a good plan to keep the bottom of the pans scraped frequently with a wooden paddle, moving the interchangeable pans along frequently and cleaning them daily. If a running brook of pure water is near the sugar house the can can be cleaned by running the water through it a few hours. Large, old sheet iron pans without partitions are liable to contain large quantities of nitre unless the boiling is kept up rapidly, and the cleaning of large flat pans in the middle of the sugar flow is done at great loss of time.

There seems to be quite a difference of opinion as to whether sap deteriorates by keeping any length of time. A correspondent expresses the opinion that the sooner it can be boiled to standard syrup the better. To save labor the tank should be raised sufficiently high to allow sap to run continuously through the self-feeder to the evaporator, and there is no danger of spoiling either flavor or color by the hottest fire, providing the evaporating surface is in proportion to the heating surface, and the sap is kept as shallow as may be with safety. He prefers that it should be kept at boiling point until it reaches the stage of standard syrup. To do this he uses a small pan, two feet by four feet on a separate arch, and after getting the sap down to about thirty degrees, by the saccharometer, holds it at about that point by adding the sweetest sap from the back end of the evaporator, from time to time, as needed, until he gets from six to eight gallons of standard syrup in the small pan. After getting syrup boiled to this point the pan is removed completely from the arch, in order to stop further boiling. It is then passed directly through not less than four thicknesses of woollen blanket strainer, which he finds practically removes all the nitre. Felt strainers are good, but a blanket strainer is cheaper and easier to clean, when large quantities of nitre or malate of lime are present. Some resort to settling to remove all sediment, but he thinks it a waste of time, as strainers do the business well.

FRENCH-CANADIAN CATTLE

Prior to the entry of the French-Canadian cattle in the dairy tests at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, this breed had not been brought to the attention of the public to any extent. Doubtless few are yet aware that there is in existence a registry of such a breed.

Dr. J. A. Couture, D.V.S., of Quebec, secretary of the French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association, has published a pamphlet, in which he gives the history of the breed and the claims made for these favorites of Lower Canada.

He says the French settlers who first came to Canada were natives of Brittany and Normandy, France. The first cattle in Quebec, in 1620, or thereabouts, were brought, no doubt, from those two districts. No importations of other breeds worth mentioning are reported in the history of the province until about 1800, or a little before. Between 1770 and 1850, a few herds of English cattle, mostly Ayrshires and Shorthorns, were brought into the province, but they were bought by wealthy Englishmen, residing near Montreal and Quebec, where they are still to be found.

They found but little favor with the French inhabitants in the poorer region, and the remote parts along the Laurentides and the lower part of the St. Lawrence, both north and south, as they were loth to cross their hardy little cows with the larger breeds, fearing that they could not feed sufficiently to keep the larger animals alive, to say nothing of profit during the seven months of the winter. Thus they have been kept nearly distinct for over 250 years, and in-and-in breeding has been resorted to, to fix in a sure manner the characteristics of the breed. Thus they have much of the appearance of the Brittany cattle of today.

It may be noted that the French-Canadian, the Jersey, Guernsey, Kerry and Brittany cows are all supposed to come from the same origin, and the Brittany is usually allowed to be the older stock, the different breeds being modified by climate, care and perhaps individual characteristics of animals bred from, until they vary from the 500-pound Kerry to the Guernsey almost as large as the Shorthorn.

The three qualities claimed for the French-Canadian are hardiness, frugality and richness of milk. As in the early days of the colonies, cattle had but little shelter, they became inured to the cold climate, and the native bred stock has become adapted to it. They are greedy feeders, accepting the poorest of food, even living on poor straw,

but they can enjoy better food, and give a profit in return. As they are small, the cows averaging about 70 pounds each, they do not require large amounts of food. In form they are something like the Jersey, but in color most often a solid black, or black with brown stripe on the back and around the muzzle, or brown with black points-brown brindle, or even yellowish. The bulls must be black, with or without the yellow stripe, as the desire is to get a uniformly black color as quickly as possible. They are very good-tempered, and while not giving as much milk in a day as a Holstein or Ayrshire, they give a good amount daily from calf to calf, often exceeding heavier milkers in the yearly product. For such small cows they have large udders and teats well apart.

Dr. Couture gives a few instances of their yields. A farmer of St. Denis, Que., who had twenty-four cows of this breed from May 12, 1892, to May 12, 1893, sold 63,193 pounds of milk to the cheese factory for \$531.19; made 1,616 pounds of butter at home, worth \$323.20; used at home 9,125 gallons of milk at 12 cents a gallon, \$109.50; fattened three calves on milk, \$12, and brought up six others on milk, worth \$18. This was an income of \$993.89, or \$41.41 per cow. They ate 4,480 bundles of hay, worth \$268.80, 2,240 bundles of straw, \$67.20; 4,850 pounds of bran, \$40.32, and pasture was called \$5 per head, \$120; a total expense of \$496.32, or \$20.68 per head, and a profit of \$320.73 per head. Note that they had half as much straw as hay, no ensilage, no grain but the bran, no oil cake, and yet gave a profit greater than the cost of food.

What the cow can do under better feed Dr. Couture tells in the performance of a cow, four years old, that calved on August 28, 1892. She was milked to July 15, 1893, when due to calve again Aug. 31. In this 318 days she gave 11,310 pounds of milk, or an average of 35 pounds a day. She weighed about 675 pounds. Her daily food, being kept in the stable all the time, was ten pounds of hay, five pounds of straw, twenty pounds of ensilage, two pounds of bran and two pounds cotton seed meal. This cow was bought when two years old for \$15.

The average percentage of whole herds by the Babcock test is 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 percent butter fat, sometimes running to 7 or 7 1/2 percent, in extraordinary cases, seldom going below 4 percent, though some have gone as low as 3 1/2 percent. Speaking of the matter in this part of the country, we say: Percentage of fat from Jersey herds, 4 1/2 to 6 percent; from Ayrshire, 2 1/2 to 4 percent; from French-Canadian cows, 4 to 5 1/2 percent. The above is the average percentage of the three breeds from a large number of tests in the various butter and cheese factories in this part of the country.

Dr. Couture gives records of several herds in which tests of each cow show lowest 4.35 percent, and highest 6.40 percent, and a herd of these cows in Portlandville, N.Y., of which four gave respectively 9.6, 8.6, 8.2 and 8.2 percent butter fat. This herd took three medals and \$325 in prizes at the Atlanta Exposition.

The registry was begun in 1886, and as they could not go back to the old country for a pedigree, the rules for admission required pure bred stock-getters, if well formed and possessing good milking qualities. They are admitted only after a strict examination. Consequently it will not be sufficient to merely show a fine bull to insure its being registered, but the antecedents of the animal, its origin and qualities must be established to the satisfaction of the commission. It must be the offspring of sires and dams already registered.

In order to be admitted as original stock, bulls must be at least twelve months old and heifers two years old. However, such admission as regards the latter is allowed only provisionally, and they are finally admitted upon a new examination, made after the first calving, in order to ascertain their milking qualities. Every animal having well defined characteristic marks of a breed different from the Canadian breed is excluded.

When the Foundation Herd Book was closed on Dec. 31, 1896, there had been registered 5,307 females and 922 bulls, all on their merits after careful examination. Since that date none are admitted but animals born of registered stock.

UTILITY IN BREEDS

The evolution of the breeds is one very noticeable to the old breeder, but it is interesting and well for the industry to note that the improvement is almost always along the lines of greater utility. Taking the Shorthorn for example, says a writer in the 'Farmers' Review,' and a short time ago the type was very different from what it is now.

We can remember when the Shorthorn cow of the Booth blood was an immense beast with extra wide hooks and broad back. There was a general appearance of coarseness about the body and the skin and general look of the meat on the live animal was less choice than that prevailing today. The Scottish breeders were the first to make any radical attempt to change the type, and they did so largely from the fact that pedigree had become a fad and large prices had to be paid for bulls which even at the price were not all that could be desired as butchers' types. The last remark is the explanation of about all that has been accomplished in the improvement of modern cattle. It was seen that the prevailing type was not good to kill. The live animal did not dress when dead within a good many pounds of the net to

Advertisements.

SEEDS. FLOWERS. YOUR OWN CHOICE. 20 PACKETS FOR 25 CENTS.

Table listing various seeds and flowers with prices per packet.

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Address all Orders, SMITH SISTERS, SEEDS AND BULBS, SWANSEA, ONT.

gross desired and the practical feeders of the north commenced to seek bulls that would beget what they considered a better type. The first step was to get an animal nearer the ground and more blocky in type than the old Booth sort, and even more blocky than the Bates, which was even in those early days nearer the modern type than the Booth. There was a desire to find cattle that would also mature earlier, and these had to be different from the immense steers that were turned off in the early days at from four to five years of age. Pedigree was soon accorded of less importance than previously, and the beast itself became the criterion of value rather than the line of blood represented in its pedigree. As one old man said: 'I want to see the pedigree carried upon the critter's back.' He meant that he wanted to see plenty of beef in the best places, and for a lack of this profitable meat all the pedigrees in the herd book could never make up. This should be the chief point in judging a beef steer to-day. Not pedigree, not color, not beauty of head and expression of face, but meat well distributed and the evidences of a carcass that will be sure to dress a high percentage of net to gross. Such carcasses are furnished by the compact 'big little' steers provided they are fed in a manner to form flesh rather than fat alone. It is a comparatively easy matter to fill up an animal with bulk, but to get lots of choice meat is another question, and the best judge is the man who can determine what lies below the skin at the various parts of the body. The hand is the best means of determining these matters, and an early acquaintance with this work should be sought by every man who hopes to become a proficient judge.

The only way this business can be properly learned is to handle animals about to be killed and makes notes of the estimates formed and then watch the results on the block. This is good work for the feeder and will, when learned thoroughly, prove of inestimable value when it comes to the marketing, for mere weight is not the only consideration in the mind of the buyer who puts the price upon the animal. He looks within, so to speak, and is able to tell with wonderful accuracy the percent the animal will dress out, and this gives him an advantage in buying for his firm. It is not enough to be able to 'size up' a beast as a beautiful or smooth animal, but to be able to say what it will weigh, what it will dress, what quality of beef it will furnish; these are matters of more moment, and they are acquired by the keen student.

We are acquainted with some old hands at the business who are well qualified to judge beef animals with their eyes shut or blindfolded. In fact, we know of men who learned the business in this manner, it being thought better by their teachers for them to trust the hands rather than the eyes. Learn to handle the flesh so as to decide where it is the thickest, where the covering is deficient, where the body is covered with choice meat or where covered with mere blubber. Watch a calf from weaning time until time to kill, and note its development, and it will teach many lessons that come in handy later in judging of the progress of a bunch of feeders.

POULTRY FOR PROFIT

By cross breed is meant a cross between two pure breeds, as Leghorn males with Rock hens; by scrub is meant a mixture of anything and a little of all, writes a lady poultry raiser in the 'Wisconsin Agriculturist.' Against the latter most all poultry growers will agree, although there are exceptional cases where a flock of scrub fowls is better than none. If one is situated so they can obtain the first cross between two good pure breeds each year, they are probably the most profitable from a market view. If breeds are judiciously crossed, there is no doubt but that they are better layers, eggs prove of high percent of fertility, and the chicks are very hardy, but the obtaining of the first cross each year will prove to be very expensive and troublesome, and unless the first cross is procured each year it will be but a short time until the flock will be no better than scrubs.

So on the whole, a flock of pure breeds is the most profitable sort of poultry to keep, if one gets good fowls. It is true there is quite a difference in breeds, as to their practical worth; but there is more difference in the individual fowls of a breed, and most yet in the caretaker.

A worthless set of pure breeds, no matter how long their pedigree, nor how many prizes they have taken, is of less profit than the same number of scrub fowls, because the amount invested is so much less in the latter flock than it is in the former; but as many good breeds as there are now and as many good flocks of each breed to choose from,

NOT ONE MACHINE HAS BEEN RETURNED.



\$17.50

there is no need of any one getting a worthless flock if they will read and investigate a little. It is useless to say anything here as to the greater value of different breeds, when what end one means to work for is not known, but decide what particular part of the market is meant to be worked for, then select the breed you most fancy, that is best suited to the particular end in view. One would have a poor opinion of a farmer who, intending to raise corn, will prepare the field as for potatoes, then at seeding time plant potatoes instead of corn. Really there is little difference between such a farmer and a poultry man who, aiming to furnish a certain market with broilers, will stock his yards with Leghorns, Minorcas or Bantams; or one who aims to supply a certain market with white eggs, will stock his yards with a flock that habitually lay brown shelled eggs. Each must study the conditions peculiar to the market to be furnished or catered to, then strive to supply those peculiar conditions.

To try to force something on the market the market doesn't want will result in nothing but disaster to yourself. One thing is certain, the market will never object to nice, clean, fresh eggs, nor to fat fowls, whether for broilers, roasters or fries. The advantages of pure bred poultry are many. They are more pleasing to the eye, and this is the least of their merits. They are more tractable and gentle; a flock will have appetites, natures and dispositions more alike, hence there will be little if any quarrelling, the flock will be comparatively satisfied in confinement; the eggs will be more nearly uniform in size, color and weight; the marketable chicks will be uniform in looks and weight if marketed at the same age.

MANITOBA AGRICULTURE.

THE LOW AVERAGE SHOWN WAS THE RESULT OF THE FAILURE OF GRAIN CROPS IN CENTRAL YEAR.

Ottawa, March 11.—A census bulletin on the agriculture of Manitoba goes to show that the total gross value of farm products for the census year is \$16,815,964 for crops (69.96 percent), and \$7,221,883 for animal products (30.04 percent), making an aggregate of \$24,037,847, or \$755.62 in the year for an average farm, which is 16.07 percent of the investment. This low average is a result of the failure of grain crops in the census year. Agricultural values have been taken for the first time in this census. They show for farms and lots in the province a total for land and buildings of \$113,283,257; for implements and machinery, \$12,169,819; for live stock, \$25,902,201, and for the crops and animal products of the census year, \$24,451,255. For farms alone the value of land and buildings is \$113,257,859; of implements and machinery, \$11,907,777; of live stock, \$24,302,329, and of crops and animal products, \$24,037,847. Compared with the former census the acreage in wheat shows an increase of 119 percent; oats, 124 percent; barley, 147 percent, and potatoes, 64 percent.

Advertisements.

STARTLING RECORD OF CANCER CASES, Which have been Cured by the New Treatment without the need of Surgical Interference.

The record of cures the new constitutional treatment for cancers and tumors is making is little short of marvelous. Persons whom operations and plasters have failed to benefit have been completely restored to health. There can no longer be any doubt of the efficacy of this remedy. Investigation will convince the most skeptical of its merits. For full particulars of treatment and history of cases cured, send 2 stamps to STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Farmers' Sons Wanted

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

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

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.

NATIONAL GALL CURE. Full nickel plated bit supplied in straight or jointed mouth.

Is the only speedy and sure cure for GALLS, SORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SCRATCHES, MUD SCALDS, ETC. National Gall Cure is wonderful in its effect, no other preparation in the world can equal it, and it does its work while the horse is working.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER. On receipt of 50 cents we will send two full sized boxes of National Gall Cure, which are sold at 25 cents each, and a full nickel plated bit as shown in above illustration for 40 cents.

English Embrocation Co'y. 276 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Spavin, Curb Splint. Care These Distresses Also Ringbone, Hard or soft shins, etc.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for 'his book to such an extent that though we have been offering it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the cure of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information. This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the proper remedies. The different remedies employed in all diseases, are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shape of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature. It is printed in neat, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals. No farmer or breeder should be without this valuable book. Given only to 'Witness' subscribers for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00. For sale, postpaid, at 75 cents.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEAD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—You, and I presume most eastern people, do not seem to understand the grounds upon which the people of British Columbia base their claim for an increase in the tariff on lead. The contention of the mine owners, and the miners also, for the latter are as strong in their demands as the former, is that, if a Canadian tariff is to exist at all, it should be equitable, and not one-sided.

The people here are compelled by the Canadian tariff to buy most of what they eat and wear, and, in fact, most of what they use in any shape or form, in eastern Canada, when, if no tariff existed, they could buy all they need in the United States at much lower prices.

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Political economy is by no means an exact science. It deals with human beings and with inanimate things, but it deals with human beings as if they were mere automata, that may be relied upon to work with the regularity of clock-work and always under certain conditions perform the same acts.

Among the influences which are helping to bind the Canadian provinces into a homogeneous whole, the tariff is one of the strongest. Its existence is certainly helping to make Canada an undivided nation.

You, sir, in your editorial chair in Montreal, are face to face with a theory, but the people here are face to face with a condition, and it was ex-President Cleveland's firm belief, based on long experience, that when a condition and a theory clashed, the condition ought to take precedence, and the theory ought to take the background.

The mines cannot be kept open here unless eastern Canadians will buy the lead they need in this province. The high tariff of the United States prevents the mine owners here from sending their lead across the line at a profit.

be possible to keep the mines open with lead at the present prices. The miners cannot work for lower wages as things are, but they can work for lower wages if the tariff be abolished, as they will be able to buy clothing, provisions, furniture, and everything else they need, in the United States at much lower prices than they now pay.

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some institutions which they wish to preserve by remaining a distinct nation. Among these are responsible government, the appointment of judges for life, national divorce laws of a stringent character, the Canadian Sabbath, and criminal laws valid throughout the whole country.

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out aloud, laymen and clerics both. God speed the day of union. 'Long though the task may be, Cometh the end, God 'tis that belpeth me, His is the work, and His New strength will lend.'

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Advertisements. It is an ill wind that blows no one good but all winds are hard on the man with weak lungs, they mean colds for him, and these colds have a way of hanging on. Shiloh's Consumption Cure has made its reputation by its thousands of absolute cures of chronic coughs and old colds that have hung on for months.

JOHN SIMPSON. Ainsworth, B.C., Feb. 23, 1903.

THE NORTH YORK SCANDAL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your usual fairness will, I feel sure, permit me to correct a misstatement in an article in your yesterday's issue, headed 'Prohibition crisis.'

The inference to be gathered from the article is that Mr. Munns withdrew from the North York contest because of some assurances given him by Mr. Davis.

The reason he withdrew was because the 'little game' was exposed, and he was utterly discredited, and in all that vast concourse of people he was unable to get any person to move and second his nomination, and he was relegated to that obscurity from which he came.

'Single-Taxer' triumphantly asks: Did Lincoln compensate the southern slaveholders? No, because the slaves in the South were freed as a war measure and if this war was, as is not improbable, brought on because the majority of the northern abolitionists, to their eternal disgrace, did not entertain the compensation of the southern slaveholders, then the United States has paid and is paying dearly for the bad morals of the abolitionists.

NORTH YORK BOY. Montreal, March 10, 1903.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—You are to be congratulated upon the fruits of your December editorial, as evidenced in your correspondence re 'Church union.'

The writer has heard discourse upon discourse, pounded out with fervid heat, upon the eternal pre-eminence of his own particular 'ism,' until he has wondered how it were possible for him to 'love his neighbor as himself,' if his neighbor happened to be of another 'ism.'

Political economy is by no means an exact science. It deals with human beings and with inanimate things, but it deals with human beings as if they were mere automata, that may be relied upon to work with the regularity of clock-work and always under certain conditions perform the same acts.

Among the influences which are helping to bind the Canadian provinces into a homogeneous whole, the tariff is one of the strongest. Its existence is certainly helping to make Canada an undivided nation.

You, sir, in your editorial chair in Montreal, are face to face with a theory, but the people here are face to face with a condition, and it was ex-President Cleveland's firm belief, based on long experience, that when a condition and a theory clashed, the condition ought to take precedence, and the theory ought to take the background.

The mines cannot be kept open here unless eastern Canadians will buy the lead they need in this province. The high tariff of the United States prevents the mine owners here from sending their lead across the line at a profit.

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THE MONTREAL BIBLE SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society met on March 5. Dr. Alexander Johnston, vice-principal of McGill University, presided.

The report submitted by Mr. Carson, general agent, showed that the revenue at the Bible House since sales and free contributions in the city and from country branches and colporteurs was \$1,120.44, an increase of \$182.07 over the corresponding month of last year.

The Rev. Thomas Bennett, district secretary, reported having visited 26 branches and held 29 meetings during the month. He found the depositories well kept and the year's sales and settlements satisfactory.

Colporteurs Daigneau, McCullough and Clement reported a fair average of distribution of Scriptures during February. Reports were received from the delegates who attended the conference held recently to prepare for the suitable observance of the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The following minute with reference to the late Principal MacVicar, first vice-president of the society, was adopted, and a copy ordered to be sent to the bereaved family.

The Montreal branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society desires to put upon record its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the late Rev. D. MacVicar, D.D., LL.D., principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, in the great work for which it exists.

FANNY CROSBY

Miss Fanny Crosby, the blind writer of 'Safe in the arms of Jesus,' 'Even me,' and many other hymns familiar in every home, spent Sunday, March 1, in Rochester, N.Y., and on Sunday evening addressed an audience of 2,500 people.

She is a very old lady, probably considerably over 80 years, it is said, but one would never guess this from her appearance. She is active, and bright, converses delightfully, and her voice filled every part of the immense auditorium.

In the afternoon Miss Crosby addressed over a thousand men at the Y. M. C. A., and on Monday she spoke to the members of the Methodist Ministerial Association. She was asked to read the last poem that she had written.

'My last poem,' said Miss Crosby, 'I wrote after the death of a very dear friend, one whom I loved very much. It is entitled "Submission." This poem, as the author repeated it, follows:

Not always on the mountain The sweetest flowers we find, But sometimes in the valley, With cypress branches twined, We see their buds unfolding, Their blossoms bending low, A hallowed fragrance breathing Where Marah's waters flow.

It is perhaps known to few that Miss Crosby does not always write under her own name. She spoke of this, and gave some of the pseudonyms. She has used, she says, about a hundred of these. Among them are those that follow: Henrietta Blain, Myra Judson, Robert Burns, Charles Burns, Alice Monteith, James M. Black, Lyman Cuyler, Frank Gould, Ella Dale, Jennie Garnett, Sallie Smith, Sallie Martin, Sam Martin, Ryan Sterling, Victoria Sterling, Julia Sterling, Carrie M. Wilson and Maud Marion.

Advertisements. THE CHAMPION BUTTERMAKER of All the Annual Winter Conventions USES U.S. SEPARATORS. At the Annual Meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's Association, at Rutland, January 6-8, 1903, there were 150 entries of butter, and that of Mr. J. F. McLam, Supt. of the Green Mountain Creamery, West Topsham, received the highest score and won 98 1/2 POINTS.



Tuesday, March 17, 1903.

PROBLEM NO. 602.

(By H. W. Barry.)

Cordially inscribed to 'Witness' solvers.

Black, 9 pieces.

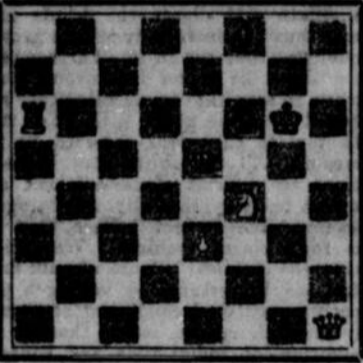


White, 9 pieces. White to play and mate in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 603.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by F. A. Knapp, Prescott Ont.)

Black, 4 pieces.



White, 5 pieces. White to play and mate in TWO moves.

Problem No. 604. By H. W. Barry, Boston. Published in Brooklyn 'Eagle'...

White to play and mate in two. Solutions published April 4, must reach editor March 28.

SOLUTION SAND COMMENTS. No. 602. Meyer. Three moves. Key: K-R Kt sq; if K-Q 4, R-R sq; others, Kt-B 3 ch.

(also 604, 605); H. W. Barry—'Delightful! The P at K 5 hides the idea, for which it is very necessary.' The idea of course is the double check allowed to Black. T. C. Robinson.

THE 'WITNESS' VS. THE 'PATRIE' (Game A). White: The 'Witness', Black: The 'Patrie'.

(Game B). White: The 'Patrie', Black: The 'Witness'.

NOTES AND NEWS. A championship tourney is being organized at Johannesburg. Mr. F. J. Lee has been made secretary and valuable prizes are offered.

The 'Criterion' restaurant has opened a splendidly equipped room for chess players. Tables, men, papers, smoking-room, tape machine and many other attractions are provided.

Dawson City is organizing a chess club. The secretary appears to be Reginald P. Wilson. We cannot promise to play a correspondence match with Dawson yet.

Will Lasker be on the American cable team this year, and will Marshall be on the English team? Another question: Why does Teichmann not play for England in these matches?

It is to the advantage of chess, as compared with some sports, that its rules do not demand modification because the game gets too easy for some players.

The last match ended in a victory for the Montreal Club, over Westmount, by 6 to 2, and thus the old club retained the championship, though by only a small majority, we believe the smallest on record in the encounters. The score of the Westmount match was as follows:

Montreal. Westmount. Mr. Short . . . 0 Mr. Benn . . . 0 Mr. Falconer . . . 0 Mr. McArthur . . . 1 Mr. Anstey . . . 1 Mr. Pratt . . . 0 Mr. Stowe . . . 1 Mr. Fuller . . . 6 Mr. Davies . . . 1 Mr. Walters . . . 6 Mr. Cameron . . . 1 Mr. Hardie . . . 0 Mr. Kurrie . . . 1 Mr. Monarrat . . . 0 Mr. Black . . . 0 Mr. Kirkham . . . 1

The result was not in doubt for long though the fight between Messrs. Falconer and McArthur was somewhat prolonged. The other games were all over early in the evening. By defeating Mr. Fuller, Mr. E.

L. Stowe secured the handsome set of chess men given by Mr. John Lewis for the best individual score in these matches, with the excellent record of four straight wins. Altogether 22 players took part in the league contests; the individual scores of those who played in 3 or 4 matches are given below.

Table with columns: Montreal, Westmount, Won, Lost, Dwn, Score. Lists player names and their performance statistics.

All three clubs are now busy with their championship tourneys. We regret that local games this week are crowded out by Monte Carlo games of more than usual interest.

Games 615 and 616 were played at adjoining tables at the same time. Albin when playing Tarrasch overlooked mate in two; Tarrasch eventually won.

GAME NO. 614 (Queen's Gambit Declined).

Chess game notation for Game No. 614, showing moves for Pillsbury and Marshall.

White: Pillsbury, Black: Marshall.

Chess game notation for Game No. 615, showing moves for Taubenhans and Ruy Lopez.

White: Taubenhans, Black: Ruy Lopez.

Chess game notation for Game No. 616, showing moves for Maroczy and Schlechter.

White: Maroczy, Black: Schlechter.

GAME NO. 617. (Queen's Pawn Opening). Schlechter vs. Dr. Tarrasch.

Chess game notation for Game No. 617, showing moves for Schlechter and Tarrasch.

Notes by Editor of 'Times and Mirror': (1) We are surprised at the doctor adopting a 'bizarr' opening against such a formidable opponent. (2) The game now resembles a Philidor's defence. (3) Tarrasch is the leading living exponent of the Steinilian system. (4) Now see how 'the drawing master' can play a King's side attack. (5) A fine inspiration. (6) A cursory examination will show Black's game to be a hopeless one after White's next move, Kt P x B P.

GAME NO. 618. (Vienna Opening). Mieses vs. Taubenhans.

Chess game notation for Game No. 618, showing moves for Mieses and Taubenhans.

White: Mieses, Black: Taubenhans.

Chess game notation for Game No. 615, showing moves for Ruy Lopez and Taubenhans.

White: Ruy Lopez, Black: Taubenhans.

Chess game notation for Game No. 616, showing moves for Maroczy and Schlechter.

White: Maroczy, Black: Schlechter.

Chess game notation for Game No. 617, showing moves for Schlechter and Tarrasch.

White: Schlechter, Black: Dr. Tarrasch.

Chess game notation for Game No. 618, showing moves for Mieses and Taubenhans.

White: Mieses, Black: Taubenhans.

Chess game notation for Game No. 615, showing moves for Ruy Lopez and Taubenhans.

White: Ruy Lopez, Black: Taubenhans.

Chess game notation for Game No. 616, showing moves for Maroczy and Schlechter.

White: Maroczy, Black: Schlechter.

Chess game notation for Game No. 617, showing moves for Schlechter and Tarrasch.

White: Schlechter, Black: Dr. Tarrasch.

Chess game notation for Game No. 618, showing moves for Mieses and Taubenhans.

White: Mieses, Black: Taubenhans.

grown at any time while in its young state, in a soil that is too rich, and care must be taken that the plants are not kept too wet. Last season was a very moist one in your locality, and they grew all to leaves, but there is no reason why the plants from seed should not blossom. The nearer you get to the experiment, and sometimes produce a novelty. Yours will likely bloom this spring. Keep some of them in pots all summer.

SCILLA MUTANS. Blue Bell Bulbs.—It is a pity you did not dig the bulbs last autumn, at which time they should have been planted for spring blooming. What to do with them now is not an easy thing to decide, but if I owned them I would put them in a box of sandy loam, and set it out of doors on the north side, so as to catch any cold weather that may be coming.

When the weather gets warm it may be broken at the sides, and plunged into the ground in a moist corner. The Scilla Mutans, as you will know, is called the Wood Hyacinth. It likes shade and dampness, and the nearer you can get to the cool moisture of its native home, the most likely it will be to grow. Our hot, dry summers are not always agreeable to plants that are accustomed to a cooler temperature, with regular moisture.

DRIED FLOWERS. J.G.M.—There are blotters used for the purpose of drying flowers. If you have none, use blotting paper and Manila, and transfer the flowers to your book after they are perfectly dry. In pressing the daisy and similar flowers it is necessary to see that the open flower is laid very smoothly on the paper, the petals extended, and a heavy weight placed over the blotter to keep it in place, and to exclude the light, which if allowed while drying, causes the colors to fade quickly.

SCHOOL GARDENING. A scholar writes to ask an opinion regarding school gardens, and as it is a subject that should be dear to the heart of every reformatory it may be as well to pause a moment and think what it really means. At present there is a heavier tax levied upon all improvements, instead of a bonus being given, as it should be, for planting trees and adorning homes and schoolyards. It is not much encouragement for a man to beautify his surroundings, to make his grounds attractive, only to find that the assessors are sure to levy on him a higher tax.

Perhaps this may account for the barren appearance of many school yards, and the indifference displayed to the place where the children spend most of their working hours, five days in the week. Of course, much depends on the teacher, and if the school has an interest in the schoolers the first day of spring may find the big boy shouldering spade and digging fork, and the rest ready to remove stones and fill holes.

There will be a quantity of rubbish to be dug in, no doubt, and the ground must be carefully raked. There are plenty of flower lovers in every neighborhood who will gladly give slips and seeds, while some of the shrubs and roses that grow easily, can be propagated and planted out. The lilac, the snowball, a spruce, and some of the gay hollyhocks will be ready to greet teacher and pupils in September. If there has been care taken all summer to take turns in tending the school grounds, in planting, it is best to keep the ground close to the school, and leave the centre open.

Let there be shrubs along the fences that divide from the neighboring lot, and in the front of them have the annuals or perennials. Plant vines to cover unsightly outbuildings, if nothing better, let it be Ampelopsis or Virginia Creeper. But be careful not to take the very poisonous ivy that grows wild, and has a resemblance to it, only it has three leaflets, while the Virginia Creeper has five. Look at it as if you wanted to make a fine picture for the passer-by to find restful to the eyes, and at the same time have flowers for the school teacher and scholars to enjoy.

Next autumn if each scholar takes a small bit of money, and all club together, you can purchase some gay tulip and crocus bulbs that will be very wonderful when they first appear, and at this time of year they begin to poke their leaves up through the earth, and it will be real fun at recess to go out and watch them grow from day to day.

There is a world of pleasure in a school garden, especially if parents are willing to help, and the best advice to this correspondent is, just try it and see. SAND VETCH. Farmer.—It is probable that the Sand Vetch will prosper in your latitude, and be a useful fodder. It grows well on barren land, and when the soil is rich is said to yield wonderful crops. It does best when sown with rye, as it needs support, and can be grown in spring with oats if to be used as a fodder crop.

It is very nutritious, and relished by cattle of all kinds. For a stock farm, where clover is not a success, it may be recommended with safety. So about 70 pounds to the acre. PASSION FLOWER. Elsie T.—The passion flower is natives of South America; they are handsome vines and worthy of a trial, but not hardy. It is true, as you ask, that the early missionaries fancied these flowers symbolized our Saviour's passion; at least, they said the fringes were an emblem of the crown of thorns; the large anthers fixed by their middle, as hammers, and the five styles, with long headed stigmas, represented the nails. If kept all winter in a cool room, the passion flower can be planted in the garden in spring, and will generally blossom quite freely.

BISMARCK APPLE. E.M.D. asks if it all true that is claimed in some of the catalogues for the Bismarck apple. Ans.—It is a dwarf apple tree, fruiting often the second year from the graft, and the tree in this garden had apples on when only two feet high. The fruit is large, and is a light green, with crimson on the side that is exposed to the light. It has been considered such a curiosity that it is sometimes grown in a tub, and when in blossom, is quite a pleasure to the eye, and is a large quantity of bloom. It is worth trying, even as a curiosity.

DO YOU WANT A FOUNTAIN PEN? What is more useful than a really good fountain pen? If properly cared for it is always ready for use and will do just as good work in the farm house as in the office, in the backwoods as in the city. The publishers of the 'Weekly Witness' have made arrangements by which a first-class fountain pen may be obtained by readers at a very low price, one dollar and a half, with fourteen-krat gold pen. It may be obtained free by sending two new subscriptions at one dollar each, or three renewals at one dollar each, or ten renewals at eighty cents each.

Advertisements.

GERANIUMS FROM SEED. Mrs. A. E. S.—The trouble with your seedlings appears to be that the soil is too rich for the young plants. Professor Bailey, who is considered our highest authority in horticulture, says plainly in his new 'Cyclopedia': 'The geranium should never be

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AN ONTARIO BOMBHELL.

(Continued from Page 1.)

sition' of the government fair and legitimate. The committee of Privileges and Elections, to whom Mr. Whitney wished the investigation to be brought, was, to his mind, a failure. The judgment of the tribunal would be accepted as satisfactory by the people of the province. Mr. Whitney had strongly opposed the three-week adjournment clause but Mr. Gibson did not think the members would fall in with the plan of attending the investigation in a morning and then 'slamwanging' in the afternoon in the House. Mr. Gibson scored Mr. Whitney for displaying what he termed 'obstinate pertinacity' when calmness and deliberation were in order. He had been shown a good example of this by Mr. Ross himself. Mr. Gibson said he had been out of the country at the time of the alleged misdoings. But he knew that Mr. Gagey in his election campaign, had announced that he had 'no use for the leader of the Opposition.' Mr. Gagey here said that what Mr. Gibson said was 'absolutely untrue.' Mr. Gibson answered that he must have been very maligned by the press then. He thought any fair-minded member of the House would agree with him when he said the proposed three-week adjournment was a reasonable thing to do. Mr. Whitney spent ninety-nine-hundredths of his time denouncing the government plans in the House. The tendency of modern times, he claimed, was toward a tribunal of a reasonable nature, but the Committee of Privileges was practically obsolete and soon would be so. When the verdict of the tribunal was known it would be brought before the House. 'We are not obliged to adopt the views of the judges. If they are wrong we can do as we deem right.' He called attention to the fact that Mr. Whitney claimed that outside of Mr. Stratton three other ministers of the government were involved in the affair. 'Even if it is true that we are also involved there is nothing to be ashamed of. I and my colleagues are quite prepared to go before a fair and impartial tribunal of two of the foremost judges of the province and are ready to, if need be, accept the consequences. I am not a fighting member of the government, but only take part in the debates either when some question I am connected with comes before the House or when, as in this instance, I am compelled by my conscience to make a position clear, as there are many other of our supporters able to lead the battle. I am surprised that any objections should be raised to the Premier's motion. I second the motion.'

Mr. Donald Sutherland said the loyal citizens of Ontario were astonished that such a thing should be brought up in the House as the charges made by Mr. Gagey. Before the motion was passed it would be well to make sure that no similar case was to be laid before the House. He admired the courage of Mr. Gagey, and had been placed in a similar position. Some dastardly acts have been committed within the past few years and he desired to make some things known that had taken place recently. Into them both the Liberals and Conservatives of South Oxford will demand a thorough investigation to be made. He was personally approached by prominent Liberals there and told that the government had a lot of damaging information in regard to his election, and that he would be unseated. No less than three prominent Liberals approached him, making him offers and saying that he could make a good thing out of it. At the trial, the very scum of the constituency were brought together to swear that he had committed bribery. Some of these perjurers had spent terms in the county jail, the Toronto prison and the Kingston penitentiary. At this point it was six o'clock and the House was adjourned till this afternoon.

All the members of the government were in their seats. Mr. J. R. Stratton appeared quite unconcerned. Mr. Ross sat with his head turned away, as if indifferent to the impeachment being made against him by Mr. Whitney.

MR. ROSS'S DISCLAIMER. Toronto, March 15.—The Hon. Mr. Ross's exact disclaimer is: 'I want to say to the country that unless our character will stand clear of reproach, above suspicion, vindicated of all such insinuations and charges as have been brought against us by the hon. member for Manitoulin, then we do not want any longer to govern this country.' The proposed commission will consist of two of the following judges: Boyd, Moss, Meredith and Falconbridge. Sir Oliver Mowat was officially informed by the government of the Gamey charges immediately after the special cabinet council on Wednesday afternoon.

Toronto, March 15.—It is said at this hour (one o'clock) that the debate in the legislature will wax furious again this afternoon, and that a division on the Ross motion of a transfer of investigation to a commission of judges is not yet in sight. Conservatives object to a royal commission because, while it can require witnesses to attend, unlike a committee of the legislature, it cannot compel them to answer any questions the answer to which may render them liable to prosecution.

Professor Goldwin Smith says the Gamey charges should be dealt with by a partial parliamentary committee, the same as in the case of Charles Bykert, by the Dominion Parliament. He considers the proposed commission is to limit the inquiry to personal charges against Mr. Stratton and to shield the rest of the government.

THE CHARGES DISCUSSED. Toronto, March 14.—The astounding charge was made on the floor of the Legislature during the resumption of the debate on the scandal charges, that the government had offered a member the Speakership of the House as the price of his betrayal of his party. The proceedings seem destined to bring all the best traditions of free government in this province crumbling to the ground. A striking feature is that the Conservatives are quoting Alex. MacKenzie, Edward Blake, and Sir Richard Cartwright, and also the words and roles of the Hon. G. W. Ross in their

contention that the independence of Parliament demands the investigation of the charges against the ministry by a parliamentary committee. The government speakers are resting their case upon a series of Conservative precedents, with the exception of the Ontario Bribery Case, which was, however, first threshed out in committee on Privileges and Elections. Previous to the resumption of the debate, Mr. Ross desired an agreement with Mr. Whitney for the division to take place on Tuesday, on the resolution for an investigation. The leader of the Opposition declined to make a positive agreement. Mr. Whitney gave notice of these questions for Monday, and they have special significance in connection with the present serious political crisis:—

'Has the Attorney-General any information as to when judgment may be expected in the East Middlesex election case?'

'What was the date of the trial in the East Middlesex case?'

'What was the date of the trial in the Sault Ste. Marie case, and what was the date of the judgment in the Sault Ste. Marie case?'

Mr. Ross gave notice that he would move, in due course, an adjournment of the House until Monday, April 6.

The debate was again witnessed by great crowds, making the galleries almost suffocating. The throng of visitors acted like a mob in fighting for places to stand. They surged into and packed the press gallery and ante-room, and caused an accident to a press gallery page. The boy was crushed against the balustrade and held screaming with agony for a considerable time before he could be extricated. The members of the press gallery, in consequence of the crowding, appointed a deputation last night to the government to secure clear access to their gallery. While less dramatic than the previous day, the debate was of a nature to hold the closest interest of the assemblage.

Mr. D. Sutherland, South Oxford, in resuming his address, quoted from a Toronto paper Mr. Ross's statement of Thursday: 'If these charges be true we do not wish to govern the province any longer; we want to govern it as honest men with our honor unimpaired, or not at all.' Mr. Sutherland said, 'I could think that the honorable member was sincere when he made that statement.' The Premier at Newmarket had said, 'We mean to fight, but what had been the weapons of the government in South Oxford? They were, bribery, intimidation and perjury. The government had tried hard to blacken his reputation. They brought ninety-nine charges against him, and ninety of these were afterwards dropped at the trial. If the government are honest, why do they keep in their employ scoundrels such as James Vance, who not so long ago embezzled \$3,000 out of \$5,000 placed in his trust when he was treasurer of a High School in the province. This man the Hon. J. R. Stratton recently interviewed in connection with a deal. You can trace the trail of the vampire that is sapping the country. It can assuredly be traced to Toronto. The majority of the electors of South Oxford of both leanings were heartily ashamed of the disgrace brought upon the grand old county.'

Mr. Jackson, the counsel for the government in the South Oxford election trial, approached Mr. Chambers, a hard-boiled agent and a friend of Mr. Sutherland, and privately told him that the amount of money was of no consequence if damaging information could be got. Mr. Chambers wanted to know if it must be true. Mr. Jackson said it did not matter so long as they got it. Mr. Chambers then asked for a large amount. Mr. Jackson mentioned \$500 then, and \$1,500 later, but on communicating with Mr. Ross he received the reply that unless he could absolutely guarantee information that would unseat the Conservative the money would not be forthcoming.

Mr. Sutherland regretted, as a member of the House, that such things should take place. He trusted a thorough investigation would take place and quickly. He was told a counter-charge was to be made against him of a similar nature. If such is the case it will no doubt be soon heard.

THE SPEAKERSHIP A BRIBE.

Dr. J. O. Reams, North Essex, Conservative, made a bright, short, but startling speech. He said that in the Dominion Government affair of 1901 the accused members were willing to be tried by their fellow members, fellow Canadians, and fellowmen. The members of the government were shirking their duty. In the past some corruptionists had been strictly punished, one had been exiled (?) to England and was receiving a good salary. He felt jealous of Mr. Gamey and Mr. Sutherland. He had not been offered money to come under the white banner of purity. He had been approached, though. He was told he was a good and a capable sort of fellow, and was offered the Speakership chair if he would come over. 'You may talk of tangible considerations, but I consider that the first plum.' (Great Opposition applause.)

Mr. H. J. Pettypiece, East Lambton, Liberal, replied. He charged the Opposition with being more anxious to gain a party advantage than to clear the fair name of the province. He said if the Opposition wished they could have the tribunal enlarged to any proportions they saw fit.

Mr. J. W. St. John, Conservative member for West York, had the floor at the adjournment. Mr. St. John will be the first speaker for the Opposition in the continuation of the debate on Monday afternoon.

THE 'GLOBE' ON THE CRISIS. Toronto, March 14.—The 'Globe' says in a leader this morning:—'They know that at least one member of the Legislature of Ontario is a traitor who should have no place among honest men, but whether that one be the member for Manitoulin or the Provincial Secretary they decline to say on any man's sworn and unexamined evidence.'

MR. WHITNEY'S PROPHECY. Mr. Whitney makes this prophecy of the outcome of the Gamey charges:—'There will be no division on Monday. We cannot tell what time the division

may come. At any rate the Opposition will fight to the last ditch against the proposition of the government.'

ORANGE GRAND LODGE

MR. JOHN HEWITT SUBMITS A RESOLUTION RE THE GAMEY AFFAIR.

Wingham, March 12.—The Gamey case caused the one exciting incident in the Grand Orange Lodge this afternoon, when Mr. John Hewitt submitted the following resolution:—'That the Orange Grand Lodge in annual session assembled as citizens of this province of Ontario, have heard with most profound regret of the alleged scandal made yesterday on the floor of the Legislature; that as citizens of this province we regret to have noticed the rapid decadence of the political morals of our people, and that we demand that the most searching enquiry be made into this climax of political debauchery and that the guilty parties receive the punishment that their gross juggling with the will of the people so richly deserves.'

FAMINE FUND.

- Already acknowledged... \$417 97
W. P. H. ... 1 00
A. B. Montreal ... 3 00
Henry McDonald ... 1 00
J. M. F. ... 1 00
E. J. Blaquier ... 20 00
H. A. F. ... 50
A. M. Boosey ... 1 50
R. N. Walsh ... 5 00
James Tate ... 1 00
Mrs. James McNaughton ... 1 00
Two Sympathizers, Wilmet ... 2 00
John Matheson ... 5 00
Mr. and Mrs. James W. Bowes ... 2 00
James Anderson ... 1 00
Small Offering ... 1 00
A. Friend, Montreal ... 50
G. K. R. ... 3 00
In His Name, Apple Hill ... 1 00
Robt. Murray ... 1 00
Mrs. A. Dunlop, sr. ... 2 00
Huntingdon Local C. E. Union per W. F. Stephen ... 6 00
Leeburn C. E. Society, per A. F. Lawson ... 8 00
A. Friend, Blackville, N.B. ... 1 00
F. Sharman ... 5 00
B. C. D. Stayer ... 1 00
Mr. and Mrs. Searle ... 2 00
C. Johansson ... 1 00
Jacob Stewart ... 2 00
Three families in Stells, Ont., per W. McMaster ... 2 50
Samuel Burwash ... 1 00
Mrs. J. McMurtree ... 2 00
Lorne A. ... 1 00
Misses B. ... 2 00
James Murray ... 1 00
Per G. H. Hale, Orillia 'Packet' For Finland Famine Fund, no name ... 1 00
Total ... \$511 28
Mr. G. H. Hale of the Orillia 'Packet,' acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:—
Already acknowledged ... \$ 69 75
Senator and Mrs. Gowan, Barrie ... 20 00
In His Name, Liverpool, N.S. ... 2 00
Sympathy, Doe Lake ... 2 00
Total ... \$ 93 75

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Guards' Scandal Gives Rise to a Stormy Debate.

MR. BRODRICK WARMLY DEFENDS THE WAR OFFICE AND LORD ROBERTS.

London, March 11.—There were unusually stormy scenes in the House of Commons to-night on the discussion of the case of Lieut.-Col. Kinloch, of the Grenadier Guards, who was placed on half pay for permitting the hazing of junior officers in his regiment.

Mr. Pirie, Liberal, moved to give officers dismissed from the army the option of demanding a court-martial. Col. Kinloch's brother-in-law, Mr. William Bromley-Davenport, Lord Hugh Cecil, and other Tories violently attacked the War Office, accusing Lord Roberts of being improperly influenced. Several such remarks as the foregoing were withdrawn on Mr. Brodrick's demand. The Nationalist members yelled and shouted with delight, especially when Mr. Winston Churchill attempted to speak.

Mr. Brodrick, in a wrathful speech, defended Lord Roberts and the War Office, and denied that aristocratic pressure had been used to procure Col. Kinloch's dismissal, and in stormy sentences he asserted that pressure was exercised on the other side, and that titled people had threatened every prominent member of the War Office. Mr. Brodrick characterized this pressure as terrorism.

An incident in the debate was the refusal on Mr. Brodrick's part to submit the papers on the subject to the House. He was violently assailed by Lord Hugh Cecil, and then promised to give the papers. Finally, Mr. Pirie's motion was rejected.

MOTION DEFEATED. London, March 11.—The House of Commons, in committee of the whole, to-day continued the debate on the army estimates, and rejected, by a vote of 245 to 154, the amendment made yesterday to reduce the army establishment of 235,761 men of all ranks by 27,000 men. Eighteen ministerialists voted with the minority. The bulk of the Nationalists abstained from voting.

OLD COUNTRY FRIENDS.

Do our subscribers all know that the postage on papers to Great Britain and Ireland has been so greatly reduced that we can now send any of our publications, postage paid, at the same rates as obtain in Canada.

'Daily Witness,' post paid, \$3 a year. 'Weekly Witness,' post paid, \$1 a year. 'World Wide,' post paid, \$1 a year. 'Northern Messenger,' post paid, 30c yr.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The Provisions of a New Code of Regulations Issued at Washington.

IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN ANIMALS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A CERTIFICATE.

Washington, March 12.—The Department of Agriculture to-day announced a new code of regulations for the suppression and extirpation of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals in the United States. The regulations revoke those of April 15, 1887. The new regulations require all persons owning, managing, or transporting animals, to exercise reasonable diligence to ascertain that the animals are not affected with any contagious or infectious disease, not exposed by contact with other animals so affected or by being in pens or vehicles contaminated by diseased animals before such persons offer them to public stock yards or on public highways or lines of inter-state traffic.

All persons having charge of affected or exposed animals are required to keep them confined and away from other animals, and no person controlling premises where vehicles were diseased or exposed animals have been shall allow them to be occupied by healthy animals until the danger of infection is removed.

Any state or territory or the District of Columbia where there exists a contagious or infectious disease among animals is to be considered an infected locality.

The movement of suspected animals into or through an infected locality will be governed by these regulations and any subsequent orders of the Secretary of Agriculture, and vehicles used for their transportation must be cleaned, and disinfected according to the secretary's orders.

The shipment or removal of hay, straw, forage, or other similar material, or of any meats, hides, or other animal products from an infected locality may be prohibited when deemed necessary, and shall be disposed of to guard against the spread of contagion.

Shipments of live stock and products may be stopped in transit for inspection, and disposed of if found liable to disseminate the contagion.

No animals susceptible to a contagious or infectious disease, or the products of such animals, or hay, and similar material originating in or passing through a foreign country where such a disease exists will be admitted into the United States when their importation would endanger the live stock industry of the United States. Such importations will be governed by the orders of the secretary of agriculture.

The regulations also provide for the quarantining of limited portions of any state or territory and for compensation to owners of animals slaughtered. Violation of these regulations or other similar orders of the secretary of agriculture is made punishable by a fine of \$100 to \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

The importation of Canadian animals must be accompanied by a certificate of a Canadian official veterinarian, stating that such animals are free from any contagious or infectious disease, and have not been exposed to any for three months preceding the date of shipment. The railway agent at point of origin must certify that the cars carrying them were properly cleaned and disinfected. The Canadian animals cannot be unloaded until they reach the exhibition grounds.

FIVE PERSONS PERISH

DESTRUCTION OF A ROAD HOUSE NEAR DAWSON.

Vancouver, B.C., March 10.—In the fire which destroyed the Aurora Road House, 55 miles below Dawson City, on Bunker Creek, Klondike, Thursday night, Charles Burnside, the proprietor, with his wife and two children, Beatrice and George, perished. Thomas Baird, a young miner, from St. Mary's, Ont., a cousin of Prof. Baird, of Manitoba College, sharing in their awful fate.

William Rice, of Claim 44, discovered the fire, but too late for rescue efforts to avail. The remains of the fire victims, with the charred body of a dog, were recovered in the morning by Corporal Ryan, and a coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by suffocation. The bodies of Burnside and Baird had been partially clothed, and the original theories of the police suggested foul play, but later opinion favors pure accident.

All the charred bodies were given burial at Hunter. The Burnside family came from Portland, Oregon, where Mrs. Burnside's three sisters are in the St. Vincent's Hospital, the one as Sister Superior, and the other two as nuns. Another sister is a nun at Yakima, and a brother is in the Seattle Police Department.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE

BUSINESS SESSION AND MASS MEETING AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, March 13.—A business session of the Provincial Convention of the Lord's Day Alliance was held yesterday afternoon, and a mass meeting in the evening in the parlor of the Quebec Y. M. C. A., the outsiders present being the Rev. J. A. Gordon, of Montreal, provincial secretary; the Rev. E. R. Roy, president of the East Angus branch, and the Rev. J. G. Shearer, general secretary for Canada. After the reading and adoption of the annual report, the election of officers was held. The Rev. J. Edgar Hill was elected president; Bishop Carmichael, Messrs. Thomas Davidson, W. A. Marsh and S. Finley, and the Rev. Prof. Warriner, vice-presidents; the Rev. J. A. Gordon, secretary, and Mr. A. M. Crombie, treasurer.

The following resolutions were adopted:—'That we deeply lament recent tendencies, because of greed and selfishness, to make inroads upon the integrity of the weekly rest-day, by which large numbers

Advertisements. Fine Work Given Free. Book For All Without Charge. A splendid new book—a work that will be of tremendous, incalculable value to all who receive it—has just been issued at a cost of over \$5,000 by a distinguished specialist, a man famous in Europe and America for his noble scientific and humane work. Regardless of the great expense of publishing this work, its author will give away 15,000 copies, absolutely free of charge. The work could easily have made his fortune, had he placed it on sale. Casting away all thought of gain, he gladly offers it to the public as a free gift, because he knows it will mean life itself to all who read its pages.

For years its author, Dr. Sproule, B.A., great philanthropist of North America, labored night and day to discover a perfect, permanent cure for Catarrh. He sacrificed time, energy and money to gain his end. Step by step he worked his way along new paths, outstripping his rivals on two continents. At last his efforts were crowned with success! He had discovered what all other searchers had long despaired of finding—an easy, perfect, permanent cure for Catarrh. With no thought of rest from his arduous labors, he wrote this wonderful work on the cure of Catarrh. With no thought of the wealth it could easily win him, he now offers it free to all who ask for it.

SEND FOR THE BOOK AT ONCE

Do not delay as the edition is going rapidly. The demand for the book is enormous. Everybody wants it. Already grateful letters are coming back from those who have received it. It is doing all and more than Dr. Sproule in his sympathy and wholeheartedness had planned for it. If you or any of your family need it, send for it today. It is offered willingly—freely—gladly—that you may avail yourself of its wonderful aid—its certain relief. Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and forward to Dr. Sproule, B. A., (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service) 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston, Mass., and you will receive this valuable book free of all charge.

of working people on railways, in factories, shops, etc., are robbed of their right to rest and their opportunity to join in the public worship of God, and declare anew our determination to do all possible towards protecting them in this their rights and privileges. This was moved by the Rev. Mr. Shearer, who delivered a powerful address in support on the 'battle for the Sabbath in Canada.'

That this convention expresses its accord with the uniform faith of Christian people on the divine authority of the law of the Sabbath written alike in the Bible and in nature, its conviction of the inestimable value of the Lord's Day to humanity for rest of body and mind, but especially for the needs of the higher moral and religious nature of men, and resolves to do all in its power to maintain its sanctity and promote its due observance.

This was moved by the Rev. Mr. Gordon, who also spoke strongly in his support, as did also Mr. Thomas Davidson, in proposing: 'That we express our gratification at what we have heard of the growth and strength of the Alliance throughout Canada, of its many victories in defence of the Lord's Day, and of the large measure of support it is receiving from all churches and of co-operation from the organized labor people. It was finally decided to hold the next provincial convention at Sherbrooke on Feb. 11, 1904.'

MARTINEAU SENTENCED

MILITIA DEPARTMENT CLERK GETS SEVEN YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Ottawa, March 11.—Abondeus Martineau was sentenced this morning to seven years' penitentiary for his forgeries on the government. He has made restitution of all securities remaining in his possession, amounting to about fifteen thousand dollars, and escaped a heavier penalty on that account. In imposing sentence Mr. O'Keefe, the police magistrate, said the prisoner was drawn into theft by no excitement. He had deliberately set about his scheme of fraud and was proven a dangerous man to the community. The sentence was seven years on each of three charges of forgery and four years on each of three charges of uttering, but, as they all run concurrently, the total amounts to only seven years, which, with good conduct remission, will let Martineau out in five years and ten months. The government loses sixty thousand dollars by Martineau's operations, unless it is possible to recover a portion of the amount by process of law from the banks.

DO NOT GUARANTEE ADVERTISING.

'Would you kindly let me know through your valuable paper if you consider the offer made by the ———, to be a genuine offer. 'OLD SUBSCRIBER.'

The publishers cannot guarantee advertising. They do, however, exercise extraordinary precautions to protect their readers from advertisers whose intention is inimical to their interests, either morally, physically or financially. The publishers sacrifice many thousand dollars annually in keeping out such advertising.

It must be remembered, however, that it is not always possible to know in advance the intentions of an advertiser, or the value of his wares. It must also be remembered that what is one man's meat is another man's poison, and what gives great satisfaction to one, displeases another. It is a good rule to remember that the greater the chance of gain and the greater the chance of loss go hand in hand, and that it is never wise to take chances with more than one can afford to lose. Hence, the more speculative investments should be left to those who have something and to spare. After every precaution is exercised by the publishers, it still remains to the individual reader to use his own good judgment based on such investigations as he may think fit to make.

A GIFT BIBLE. Bagster's Long Primer Bible, one of the most desirable for teachers and students, may be obtained free by 'Weekly Witness' readers. The offer on page 8 gives full details.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS. Toronto, March 10.—The Presbyterian Home Mission Committee this morning



*Page(s) manquante(s)
ou non-numérisée(s)*

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THE FAST LINE

The Government's Actions Following Closely on the C.P.R. Purchase Look Preconceived.

MR. BARR COMPLAINS OF FARMER DELEGATES FROM MANITOBA DISCRIMINATING AGAINST THE TERRITORIES.

(Special cable to the 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram')

London, March 10.—The action of the Canadian Government asking for tenders for a fast Atlantic line, following so closely upon the Canadian Pacific Railway's purchase of the Beaver line, leads many to think that the whole thing has been cut and dried for the C. P. R. tender to be accepted.

The closing of the Canadian government office at Belfast is considered by many to be a bad move, as Canada gets the best class of emigrants from the North of Ireland.

The Rev. Mr. Barr, who raised the big party of English people to settle in Western Canada, complains that the Canadian farmer delegates boom Manitoba to the detriment of the North-West Territories.

KITSON'S REMARKS.

Reporters at the Canada Club Dinner Were Asked to Cover Them up.

(Special Cable to the 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram')

London, March 10.—I hear that the reporters present at the Canada Club dinner last week were asked not to give prominence to the speech by Col. Kitson, formerly commandant of the Royal Military College, at Kingston, many thinking that some of his remarks were foolish.

AT PARIS

A Canadian Chamber of Commerce Established Yesterday.

(Special Cable to the 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram')

London, March 10.—A Canadian Chamber of Commerce was established yesterday at Paris.

GENERAL PLUMER.

He Declares That Colonial Troops Must Have Regular Officers to be Effective

(Special Cable to the 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram')

London, March 12.—General Plumer, famous during the Boer war, in giving evidence before the War Commission, said that in order to get full value out of the colonial troops it was imperative to have regular officers.

GLASGOW TO GREAT LAKES

REPORT THAT THE ALLANS ARE ADVERTISING A DIRECT SERVICE TO FORT WILLIAM.

(Special cable to the 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram')

London, March 13.—The Allans, of Montreal, advertise a direct steamship service between Glasgow and Fort William, via the great lakes.

MR. DEVLIN TAKES HIS SEAT.

Mr. Charles R. Devlin, the new M. P. for Galway, Ireland, took his seat in the British House of Commons to-day.

THE GAMEY DISCLOSURES.

The newspapers publish the cablegrams about the Gamey disclosures in the Ontario Legislature, but do not make any editorial comment.

TWENTY KNOTTERS FOR C. P. R.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who is here at present, says that if the C. P. R. gets the mail contract it will build twenty-knotters for the service between Great Britain and Canada.

THE DUTCH ANTI-STRIKE BILL MAY BE MODIFIED.

The Hague, March 13.—There is the highest authority for stating that the government is seeking a solution of the crisis over the threatened strike of employees of the state railways by modifying the contracts with the railways, so as to permit the government to interfere and arbitrate any dispute with the employees.

ployees. This will result in the modification of the anti-strike bill and the withdrawal of the clauses making it a criminal offence for state railway employees to go on strike. If such action is impossible by the end of March, the matter will be taken up again after Easter. Popular opinion is very strongly opposed to the criminal clauses of the bill, and this has caused a modification of the attitude of the government.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN

'Britain's Empire Statesman' Lands at Southampton.

A MAGNIFICENT GREETING ACCORDED THE DISTINGUISHED PARTY ON THE 'NORMAN.'

London, March 14.—'Southampton welcomes home Britain's empire statesman' in huge letters, surrounded and intertwined with Union Jacks and Stars and Stripes, was the motto that first greeted Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. Chamberlain on landing at Southampton this morning from South Africa.

The travellers had a magnificent greeting. The quays were elaborately decorated, the ships were dressed in rainbow fashion, and rounds of cheering and the blowing of whistles and sirens greeted the liner 'Norman' as she passed up Southampton water with Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, accompanied by Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, standing on the promenade deck. So soon as the steamer was warped to her dock Mr. Chamberlain's family went on board the 'Norman.' They were shortly afterwards followed by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, who welcomed the travellers. The Mayor's daughter then handed a bouquet to Mrs. Chamberlain and a procession was formed, with the Mayor and Mrs. Chamberlain leading and Mr. Chamberlain and the Mayor's daughter coming after them, the party walking through cheering crowds to the reception hall. Mr. Chamberlain was bronzed, but he looked very thin and appeared to have aged considerably. The Colonial Secretary showed evident pleasure at the heartiness of the welcome. The party then entered carriages and drove through the thronged and decorated streets to Hartley Hall, the scene of so many previous functions connected with the South African war. There an address of welcome was presented to Mr. Chamberlain, who in the course of his reply, warned the country not to over-estimate the results he had actually achieved. He was hopeful and even confident that the Dutch of South Africa would hereafter loyally take their place as members of the Empire to which they now belonged, but it could not be expected that the long record of vacillation and weakness which led to the war would be wiped out in the twinkling of an eye.

Subsequently, Mr. Chamberlain and his party took a train for London, where a large crowd awaited their arrival. Mr. Balfour (the Premier) and practically the whole cabinet were present at Waterloo railway station to meet Mr. Chamberlain. The greetings which he received were everywhere most cordial.

Mrs. Chamberlain came in for a share of the welcome. Special cheers were given for her and in the greeting of the deputation from Birmingham, which went out to meet the 'Norman' in the Solent, she was specially mentioned. Referring to this in the course of his reply to the Birmingham delegates, Mr. Chamberlain said: 'I thank you very much for including, as indeed you should, the name of my wife. It is indeed her companionship that has been of the greatest assistance to me. I hardly know how I could have got through the great task I undertook but for her co-operation.'

London, March 16.—Mr. Chamberlain's re-entry into the House of Commons to-day was signalized by an unusually cordial reception from the Conservatives and Unionists, while the Liberals and Nationalists maintained a significant silence. Volleys of cheers from the government supporters greeted the Secretary of the Colonies as he entered the Commons, and lasted several minutes. Mr. Chamberlain looked much worn, but obviously was in the best of spirits as he rose to inform a questioner that he was afraid it would be difficult to collect and publish all his South African speeches. He was ashamed to say he had made about seventy, and he had not had time to read them, much less collect them.

A COUNTER DEMONSTRATION. There was a vociferous Liberal counter demonstration when Mr. Crooks, the new Liberal member for Woolwich, who recently won that district for the Opposition, took his seat.

AMNESTY.

THE KING ACCORDS PARDON TO ALL PERSONS ACCUSED OF TREASON IN THE LATE WAR.

Pietermaritzburg, March 13.—A proclamation has been issued by Colonel Sir Edward McCallum, governor of Natal, announcing that the King has pardoned all persons accused of treason and other offences arising from the Boer war, who have not been tried. His Majesty has also pardoned all the committers of such acts. The special treason court has been dissolved.

SOMALILAND EXPEDITION

A SHARP ENGAGEMENT WITH THE MAD MULLAH'S FORCES NEAR BOHOTLE.

London, March 15.—A section of the British Somaliland expedition has had sharp encounters with the enemy in the neighborhood of Bohotle, killing a score and wounding and capturing several. In one instance the British surprised and rushed a zebra, and the defenders used spear and poisoned arrows.

WHITTAKER WRIGHT

Famous Company Promoter Arrested in New York

HE POINTS TO THE LATE LORD DUFFERIN AS ONE OF THE GLOBE COMPANY, AND IS VIRTUOUSLY INDIGNANT.

New York, March 15.—J. Whittaker Wright, the London promoter, accused of fraud in connection with various financial corporations, was arrested here today at the request of the London police upon his arrival on the French line steamer 'La Lorraine.' With Wright was a young woman, who was on the passenger list as Miss F. Browne, and whom Wright represented to be his niece. Wright was at once turned over to the United States authorities and taken to Ludlow street jail.

Wright was traced to Paris by the bank notes which he cashed there at the offices of the French steamship line and elsewhere. When he left his country seat at Godalming, he travelled by way of Southampton and Havre to Paris, taking pains to conceal his movements by the re-direction of his baggage, and other means. This procedure was apparently quite successful, for it was only yesterday morning that the detectives got the clue as to his movements through the number of bank notes he had cashed, after they had been vainly watching for days the principal British ports. This clue was easily followed up owing to Wright's marked personal appearance. Miss Browne joined him at Havre, on the eve of sailing. It is reported that she has a large sum of money in her possession.

WRIGHT INDIGNANT. Mr. Wright, in the course of a conversation with a reporter of the New York 'Herald,' said: 'I cannot express to you my amazement at my arrest. It is an outrage, and all those who are responsible for it will be made to suffer to the full extent of the law. The entire charge against me is technical, and in this country no one would ever think of making it.'

'If I had believed it possible that such a charge would be made, I would not, of course, have left home, but after having devoted the last two years to assisting the official liquidator of the Globe Company, and the crown officer having made the statement in parliament that it was not possible to press any charge against me, I felt free to take a two months' trip to British Columbia to inspect certain mining properties there, to visit California, where I have some interests, and to return home by way of Australia, where I have interests of various kinds. It is now more than two years since the Globe Company failed. There was a public inquiry more than a year ago, after which it was declared that my hands were clean of any crime or intent to do wrong, but that nothing but errors of judgment could be advanced against either myself or the other directors of the company.'

The men associated with me were above suspicion. Among the directors besides myself, who was managing director, were the late Lord Dufferin, formerly Governor-General of Canada; Lord Loch, formerly high commissioner in South Africa; Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, General Somerset Calthorpe, and Mr. Robert E. Lemson. They would naturally have had nothing to do with a company that was not as free from taint of suspicion as their own names, and there never was any reason for any of them to be ashamed of their connection with me. They lost a great deal of money, as we all did, but that is the risk one has to take in such business affairs. They, as well as myself, are as innocent of fraud as are the official prosecutors of the Crown.'

LIVED LIKE A GRANDEE. The financial crash of the companies floated by Whittaker Wright came in December, 1900. There were eleven of these, including the parent company, entitled the London and Globe Finance Corporation, with a total capitalization of \$60,675,000. Wright was the managing director. Few millionaires lived in the same princely style as Whittaker Wright. In Park Lane, London, he had a miniature palace, in the drawing room of which was a copy of the famous Cabinet Du Roi of Louis XV. It took three years to complete and cost many thousands of pounds. At Godalming he owned a country seat, in beautifying which six hundred workmen were engaged. It contains costly fountains and stately brought from Italy. Wright's stables alone cost a small fortune. They have upholstered oak and leather settees, and polished gun metal fittings, while valuable paintings and bas-reliefs adorn the stalls. His private yacht was fitted up with similar luxuriousness, and at one time he was credited with the intention of constructing a racing yacht to beat Sir Thomas Lipton's 'Shamrock.'

LORD DUFFERIN'S CONNECTION. One of the victims of the crash was the late Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, formerly Governor-General of Canada and British ambassador at Paris. He consented to be chairman of the London and Globe and had 25,000 shares in the different companies. When the crash came Lord Dufferin was severely censured for his connection with the Wright Companies, but in a frank speech to the stockholders of the London and Globe Corporation, he declared his position, and won the sympathy of the country. His wealth, at one time large, was believed to have been swallowed up in these companies.

Much American money was lost in the failure of the Wright Companies. A fund of \$25,000 was raised recently to initiate the prosecution of Wright. Arnold White, the author, at a meeting, said the reason the prosecution was not undertaken by the government was not the directors of the London and Globe were sheltering themselves behind members of the Royal Family. He added that he understood a Royal Duke had invested his money in the concern, and he believed 'that hangers-on at court' were using the name of the King and others for the purpose of hiding their own nefarious deeds. Other speakers at this meeting declared that the stockholders of the London and Globe were victims of one of the most terrible, heartless and gigantic swindles of the present age.

On March 10 action was taken against Wright, and a warrant for his arrest was issued. When the police officer went to his home, he was informed that Wright had gone to the Continent on account of his health. The same afternoon the Irish Nationalist, Mr. Swift MacNeill, asked the Home Secretary in the House of Commons what steps were being taken to prevent Wright's escaping from justice, and later the Home Secretary announced that the government intended to bring Wright to justice.

EXTRADITION WAIVED. New York, March 16.—Whittaker Wright will waive extradition and return to England.

A PECULIAR STORY. London, March 16.—Mr. John Flower, chairman of the shareholders' committee which instigated the prosecution of Whittaker Wright, the director of the London and Globe Finance Corporation, who was arrested yesterday on his arrival at New York from Cherbourg says: 'I see Wright is quoted as saying he has a powerful protector in an exalted quarter. That statement is not new to us. It is the keynote of the whole case. Prior to the failure of the London and Globe, certain persons maintain, Wright had in his possession letters from leading members of the British royal family showing they were mixed up in his transactions. We have no documentary proof of this. Wright himself probably is the only man in the world who could prove it. If he has such letters they ought now to be in the possession of the New York police, as we suppose they searched his effects, and Wright is not likely to let such a powerful weapon of defence out of his personal keeping. Within a few weeks the chief issue in the Wright case will be the question of the complicity or otherwise of the most exalted personages in the empire in Wright's financial and other schemes. We do not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining his extradition, but if what Wright's friends maintain turns out to be true, his genuine prosecution will become an extremely delicate matter. We believe, however, that the lawyers at present engaged will sift the matter to the bottom regardless of any considerations.'

Referring to the interview with Wright published in the New York 'Herald' today, Mr. Flower said: 'I quite sympathize with Wright when he says the failure of the London and Globe was due to the treachery of others. There is no doubt of that. But it must be remembered that for three months prior to the failure, which Wright says was directly due to treachery, the London and Globe had not a cent in its locker, yet it was doing over half a million pounds sterling in speculation at every settlement. The government's decision that the directors as a body could not be proceeded against does not prevent Wright, as the prime factor in the rotten conditions which existed before the failure, being made to take the responsibility.'

Attorney-General Finlay said in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Crown will pay the cost of the extradition of Wright, and the payment by the Crown of the whole expenses of the proceedings will be considered, but his prosecution will be left in the hands of the official receiver of the London and Globe Corporation.

THE GAMEY CHARGES.

MR. WHITNEY RETURNS THE DOCUMENTS TO THE MEMBER FOR MANITOULIN.

(See Pages 1 and 19.)

Toronto, March 17.—At yesterday afternoon's session Mr. Whitney returned the documents in the Stratton case given him by Mr. Gamey, who at once left the Parliament Buildings with them. It was said he had gone to consult a solicitor. Mr. Ross at once made a motion that they be deposited with the Clerk of the House, but it was not pressed. In the course of the debate Mr. St. John said Mr. Stratton should have resigned and the latter replied that on the day the charges were made he had placed his resignation in the hands of the Premier, by whom no action had been taken.

ANOTHER SENATOR

MR. W. C. EDWARDS, M.P., GOES TO THE RED CHAMBER.

Ottawa, March 17.—Mr. W. C. Edwards, M. P. for Russell, was appointed to the Senate yesterday afternoon in succession to the late Senator Clewof, of this city. Mr. Edwards has been in the House of Commons since 1897, and is an avowed free trader.

CANADA'S ESTIMATES

AN EXPENDITURE OF FIFTY SEVEN MILLIONS ANTICIPATED.

Ottawa, March 17.—The estimates for the fiscal year 1904 were brought down yesterday. They provide for an expenditure of \$50,680,224 on consolidated fund, and of \$6,428,750 on capital account, a total of \$57,108,974.

THE BRITISH NAVY

ESTIMATES UNPARALLELED IN PEACE OR WAR BROUGHT DOWN.

London, March 17.—The Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Arnold-Foster, introduced the navy estimates for 1903-4, providing for an expenditure of \$179,184,205, in the House of Commons yesterday. In the course of an explanatory statement the secretary remarked that the estimates were unparalleled in peace or war, and as a private citizen he could not help regretting that the great competition and rivalry in the matter of naval armaments continued to make this enormous and unproductive expenditure necessary.

DR. GORDON IS ILL.

Kingston, Ont., March 16.—Principal Gordon, of Queen's, is suffering from a slight attack of bronchitis, and will be confined to his room for a few days.

OBITUARY.

DEAN BRADLEY DEAD

THE SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE DEAN STANLEY AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY PASSES AWAY.

London, March 12.—The Very Rev. George G. Bradley, D.D., LL.D., Dean of the Order of the Bath, and Dean of Westminster Abbey, from 1881 to 1902, died to-day. He was born in 1821.

The Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, D.D., LL.D., was one of the sons of the Rev. Charles Bradley, who was for many years vicar of Glasbury, in the County of Brecon, and incumbent of St. James's Episcopal Chapel at Clapham, Surrey. He was born in 1821, and educated under Dr. Arnold at Rugby, from which school he was elected to an open scholarship at University College, Oxford, where he was a favorite pupil of Dean Stanley, who, at that time was tutor. He took his bachelor's degree in Easter Term, 1844, as a first class in classical honors, and in 1845, obtained the chancellor's prize for a Latin essay, his subject being 'The Equestrian Order in the Roman Republic.' Having been elected to a fellowship in 1844, he proceeded M.A. in 1847. Mr. Bradley was one of the assistant masters of Rugby School for some years, under Dr. Tait, and his successor, Dr. Goulburn, and was elected in 1858 to the headmastership of Marlborough College, on the prebend of his predecessor, Dr. Cotton, to the bishopric of Calcutta. Mr. Bradley was ordained deacon in 1856 by the Bishop of London, and priest in the same year by the Bishop of Salisbury. In December, 1870, he was elected to the mastership of University College, Oxford, in the place of the late Dr. Plumtre. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews, Feb. 25, 1873. He was appointed examining chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1874; was select preacher at Oxford, 1874-75; held the post of honorary chaplain to the Queen 1874-75; and of chaplain in ordinary, 1876-81. In October, 1880, he was nominated a member of the Oxford University Commission, in the place of Lord Selborne, resigned. He obtained a canonry in Worcester Cathedral in February, 1881; and in August the same year he was appointed by the Crown to the Deanery of Westminster, in succession to the late Dean Stanley.

THE LATE REV. A. B. GIVEN

REMAINS ARE LAID TO REST WITH AN IMPRESSIVE SERVICE AT LACHUTE.

The Rev. Alex. Boyd Given, incumbent of Lachute, who died on Wednesday afternoon, was laid to rest on Friday afternoon at Lachute. He was only forty-five years of age, but had suffered for years from Bright's disease.

Born and brought up in Ireland he received his theological training at St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, England, under Dr. Saumarez Smith, the present Archbishop of Sydney. Mr. Given was ordained deacon by Archbishop Bond at Shawville, in August, 1883, and was priest in old St. Stephen's, Montreal, in the same prelate in October, 1884. He was incumbent of West Shefford for a while, and took part in building the present parish church.

His second charge was Quyon, where he labored faithfully for five years. After a short stay at Portage du Fort he went to Lachute early in 1892, and remained there till his death. During his incumbency he was the means of building St. Aidan's Church, Louisa Lake. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss DeLisle, of Quyon. A good preacher, a loyal Churchman, an earnest worker, a warm friend, his early demise is a great loss to the English Church and especially to his parishioners and fellow-workers, by whom he was justly esteemed for his many excellent qualities of head and heart. The funeral service was conducted in St. Simon's Church, Lachute, by the Rev. Rural Dean Sanders, the Rev. E. J. Overing, of Buckingham; the Rev. A. E. Mount, of St. Andrew's, and the Rev. W. F. Fitzgerald, of Grenville. The A. O. U. W., of which Mr. Given had been a member, was well represented, and a large congregation filled the beautiful little building.

'NYM CRYNKLE' DEAD

BRILLIANT NEWSPAPER WRITER PASSES AWAY.

Nyack, N.Y., March 10.—Andrew C. Wheeler, better known as 'Nym Crynkle,' a well known newspaper writer, died at his home at Monsey, Rockland County, to-day.

Mr. Wheeler was perhaps the ablest and best informed musical and dramatic critic in America. His style was brilliant and at all times interesting, and his eagerly looked for contributions to the Saturday editions of several of the great dailies will be missed by thousands of readers in the United States and Canada.

A PRINCESS'S DEATH.

Berlin, March 13.—Princess Bernard of Saxe-Weimar died suddenly on Wednesday near Hanover. She was seized with convulsions while driving with her husband and expired two hours later in a wayside cottage. The princess was of obscure origin and was born at Lubeck. It was for her that Bernard, the second son of the late Prince Herman of Saxe-Weimar renounced his name and royal rank about two years ago and received for himself and his male descendants the name and rank of Count von Grayenburg. The deceased princess was, before she married Prince Bernard, the widow of the Marquis Lucchessi, an Italian.

Kingston, Ont., March 10.—At the ripe old age of eighty-one years, there occurred on Sunday morning at the House of Providence, the death of Mr. John McNaughton. He was born in Montreal, and came to Kingston about forty years ago, hence in the tailoring business. An active

business man, he gave generously to the needy, was a good citizen, and leaves behind a record that any one might be proud of.

Brantford, Ont., March 9.—The death is announced of the Rev. W. E. Leonard, retired Presbyterian minister, aged 72. He was ordained to the ministry in 1859, and had been stationed at Renfrow, Garden Hill and Fenelon Falls. On account of ill-health he had to retire from active service, and had resided here for some years. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

Windsor, Ont., March 9.—Mrs. Ellen Laing, aged 78, widow of the late Alfred Laing, of the Customs Department, died yesterday afternoon. She was born in Dublin, and came to Canada with her father, the late Captain John Harley, of the 51st Imperial Regiment, while she was still a young girl. Captain F. H. Laing, of the Essex Regiment, is a son.

Toronto, March 12.—Mr. W. F. Fogg, a prominent North York politician, who contested the constituency against Sir Wm. Mulock some years ago, was found dead from asphyxiation at the Albion Hotel this morning.

Honolulu, March 11.—Prince Albert Kakuimoku Kuniulakia is dead from consumption. The Prince was the last descendant of Kamehameha the Great, and in line for the Hawaiian throne.

Halifax, March 12.—The death occurred at Halifax on Saturday morning last of Mrs. Margaret Howe, widow of William Howe, Judge of Probate. The deceased was 94 years of age, and was a most estimable lady. She was a native of Northumberland, England. Her maiden name was Nixon, and she was a niece of Judge Sawyer, of the Supreme Court. The deceased leaves two sons and two daughters to mourn their loss. The sons are Douglas Howe, deputy registrar of the Probate Court of this city, and Frank Howe, of Providence, R.I. The daughters are Mrs. James Pennington and Mrs. Wm. Holloway, of New York. The deceased's husband was pre-deceased her nearly twenty years. She was a nephew of the Hon. Joseph Howe. The first wife of Sir Ambrose Shea, late governor of the Bahamas, and Mrs. Andrew Milroy, W. S. of St. John's, Newfoundland, were sisters of Mrs. Howe.

Brockville, Ont., March 12.—Dr. Giles of Athens, one of the oldest practitioners of this section, died on Saturday morning this afternoon in the Brockville General Hospital, where he had been removed for treatment a week ago. He graduated as an M.D. at Queen's in 1861, and since then has practiced his profession at Gananoque, Brockville, and at Athens, spending most of his life at Athens, where he was born 69 years ago. He married Miss Caroline Teskey, of Appleton, Lanark County, who, with four children, survive. In politics he was a strong Conservative, and in 1876 was elected by acclamation to represent South Leeds in the local Legislature, filling the unexpired term caused by the resignation of H. S. McDonald, on his appointment to the office of judge of the counties of Leeds and Grenville. In military matters he was also prominent, holding a commission as captain in the militia. In religion he was an Anglican. He was a member of the Canadian Order of St. John, and had been medical attendant at the House of Industry, Athens, since its institution up to the time of his death.

Chicago, March 12.—Frithjof Smith-Hald, the distinguished Norwegian painter, who has been in Chicago for the past month exhibiting a collection of his paintings, is dead from pneumonia.

Halifax, N.S., March 13.—Death occurred here to-day, after a brief illness, of Roland Meach, manager of the British American Book and Tract Society. He was a highly esteemed citizen. A widow and six children survive.

New Orleans, La., March 14.—Mr. Richard S. Charles, for nearly half a century treasurer of the Illinois Central Railway, is dead.

Paris, March 14.—M. Legouve, the dramatist and member of the French Academy, died suddenly this morning.

New York, March 14.—Watson E. Case, one of the original members of the Union League Club, and a former partner in the dry goods importing firm of Messrs. Lee Case & Company, now Lee, Tweedy & Co., is dead from pneumonia.

Lancaster, Ont., March 14.—Word was received here on Friday of the sudden death at Winnipeg on Thursday, of Mr. D. M. Arthur, son of Mr. D. M. Arthur, of Bainsville (Elgin). Duncan McArthur was identified with his brother, Mr. J. D. McArthur, of Winnipeg, in lumbering and railway construction. His wife, who survives him, is a daughter of Mr. Malcolm Condie, of Bainsville, Ont.

IRELAND'S HOPES

The Redmonds Speak on Land Question at Liverpool and Manchester

London, March 15.—Several Irish members of Parliament addressed demonstrations at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and Dundee, on the better prospects for an Irish land settlement.

Mr. John Redmond, speaking at Liverpool, said the government's Irish Land Purchase Bill offered a great hope of a settlement. The policy of coercion, he added, had changed to a policy of conciliation, but in view of the past disappointments the Irish party was not too sanguine. If it was worth while to spend millions of pounds on the acquisition of two Dutch republics, it was much more important to spend the few hundred thousand pounds in conciliating Ireland.

Mr. William Redmond, in a speech at Manchester, declared that the landlords had surrendered to the National party.

BRITISH ESTIMATES

EXPENDITURE WILL EXCEED THE REVENUE BY NEARLY \$7,500,000.

London, March 14.—Among the civil service estimates for 1903-04, issued this morning, appears the sum of \$150,000 as a grant in aid of the expenses of the royal commission for the St. Louis Exhibition. A note appended explains that any further contributions decided upon will be provided for in the estimates of subsequent years. To-day's final batch of civil service estimates brings the total estimated expenditure for that branch of the public service up to \$225,391,265. With the army and navy estimates and the service of the national debt the total expenditure for the year will approximate \$767,500,000, which is nearly \$7,500,000 in excess of the revenue to be expected from the existing sources.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO. The Rev. John Young has resigned the pastorate of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Hamilton.

The Ogilvie Milling Company is calling for tenders for the erection of a flour mill and elevator at Fort William.

The Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Palmer, Mass., has accepted a call to the Congregational church, Brantford.

Matthew Duggan attempted a 'hold-up' in a Hamilton hotel three weeks ago, has been sentenced to five years in the Kingston penitentiary.

At a meeting of the Kingston Presbytery the Rev. Dr. Milligan, Toronto, was nominated for the position of Moderator of the General Assembly.

The jury in the case of Mr. J. E. Smith, found dead in the streets of Wingham, returned an open verdict, being unable to determine whether a crime had been committed or not.

The Rev. T. J. Mansell and Mrs. Mansell, of Brockville, have been bereaved of their only daughter, Edesse, who succumbed last week to an attack of scarlet fever.

Mr. W. W. Pegg, formerly reeve of Newmarket, was found dead in his room at the Albion Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday morning. The gas jet was turned full on. It is believed to have been an accident.

A. Shambleau, ex-treasurer of Kent county, arrested in connection with a \$18,000 shortage in his accounts, has been released. Half the amount has been repaid and the costs of the case have been paid by his friends.

Alexander H. Clarke, of Collingwood, pleaded guilty to a charge of causing the death of his two-year-old child by negligence. As it was the first conviction under a clause of the Criminal Code which distinguishes special negligence from manslaughter, he was allowed to go under suspended sentence.

Mr. John Stewart, of Roxborough, who died on Feb. 3, in his will, after mentioning several bequests to religious and charitable institutions, directs that the balance, some \$34,000, be applied to the founding of a home for the aged and indigent Protestants of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry counties.

The Macnab Street Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, has decided to accept the proposition of the pastor to pay an assistant \$800 a year out of his own stipend, and that the assistant should not have any claim on the congregation at the expiration of his term, the end of 1904. Mr. R. J. Wilson, of Brantford, a graduate of Toronto University, was chosen as assistant.

The combination sale of registered Shorthorn cattle at the Ottawa Exhibition Grounds on Wednesday last, showed that this breed is much in demand by local stockmen. Out of forty-one head sold, twenty-five were bought by farmers within a few miles radius of Ottawa. Only two or three animals will leave the Ottawa Valley. The prices realized were satisfactory, although lower than at the sale in February, when the average was \$111 a head. The average on Wednesday was \$98. The sale ring was in charge of Messrs. F. W. Hodson and George Jackson, of Fort Perry, the veteran live stock auctioneer, wielded the hammer. The stock was contributed by the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; Messrs. John Bright, Myrtle, Charles Calder, Brooklin; William Ormiston, Jr., Columbus; James Leask, Greenbank; L. Burnett, Greenbank; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, and S. F. Johnston, Ashburn.

QUEBEC.

An influential deputation from Riviere du Loup went to Ottawa last week to ask for a new deep-water wharf. The cost is estimated at \$200,000.

Mr. Napoleon Charbonneau, K.C., who sat in parliament in 1895 as M. 2, for Jacques Cartier, has been appointed judge of the Superior Court for the district of Richelieu.

Mr. Edouard de Lisle, 70 years of age, fell dead on the street at Sutton last week. He had been working at Messrs. Olmstead & Buright's saw-mill, and was on his way home when death intervened.

Theophile Belanger has been committed for trial on a charge of having murdered Antoine Seguin at St. Eustache. The judge presiding at the preliminary enquete rendered his decision in regard to Abbe Cousineau's refusal to state whether Belanger was confessed by him or not. The Court maintained the priest's contention.

A cashbox containing \$180 was stolen from the bureau drawer in a room where Cleophas Laurin, hotelkeeper, of Oka, and his wife were asleep. Mrs. Laurin awakened her husband, saying she heard someone in the house and Laurin got down the stairs in time to see the thief escaping through a window, but could not catch him. The drawer was locked and the robber had to take the key from a pocket of the trousers which hung on the doorknob.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES. The convent, school and public hall at St. Alphonse were destroyed by fire last week, with heavy loss.

While coupling cars at Cranbrooke, B. C., Daniel Niely, of Lethbridge, was crushed to death last week.

A C. P. R. brakeman, J. King, 30 years of age, slipped from a freight train at Douglas on Monday evening and was instantly killed.

Mr. Justice Dugas, who has been in Montreal on vacation, is now on his return to Dawson. The new commissioner of the Yukon, Mr. Congdon, is also on the way west.

A despatch from Victoria says that the extension mines near Nanaimo are to be closed on April 1, and that a thousand men will thus be thrown out of employment.

Mr. L. W. Paisley, secretary of the Dairywomen's Live Stock Association, who spent some days in Okanagan district, made an energetic canvass of the farmers, and succeeded in securing orders for about two cars of pure bred and graded stock, including bulls, rams, pigs and heifers, which he will select in Ontario and bring out some time in April.

The Rev. R. W. Craw has been inducted as Presbyterian minister at Vernon. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. C. W. Whyte, the Rev. T. Muir and the

Rev. D. Campbell. Mr. Whyte preached the sermon, Mr. Muir addressed the new minister, and Mr. Campbell, clerk of the Presbytery, after formally inducting Mr. Craw, addressed the congregation. Mr. James Ryan, of the Cranbrook Hotel, adopted a novel scheme for thawing out his underground water pipes. He had Mr. Ewert, superintendent of the Electric Light Company fix up a strong electric current, which was connected with the pipe. Inside of thirty minutes after connections were made the water was flowing freely. This was probably the first time the scheme was ever tried in British Columbia.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The New Brunswick Legislature is called to meet on Thursday, March 20. The candy factory of Messrs. Ganong Brothers, St. Stephen, was damaged by fire on Saturday to the extent of \$75,000.

The Rev. B. B. Colpitts having resigned as Scott Act inspector for Woodstock, Chief of Police Gibson has been appointed to the vacancy.

At Glassville, Carleton county, on Sunday week, the new Presbyterian church was dedicated. Eight ministers were present.

The 'Stanley' and the 'Minto' are still in the ice. Instructions have been sent from Ottawa to Charlottetown to send a hundred men to cut the vessels out.

Prohibitionists from all parts of Nova Scotia met at Halifax on Wednesday and passed a strong resolution demanding prohibition as far as the constitution will admit. The resolution will be presented to the government.

Major Gourlay, M.P., has been declaring in Ottawa that three Canadians should be on the Alaskan boundary commission. He does not like British public men, and says 'the breed is played out.'

The Rev. E. B. Hooper, rector of St. George's Church, Moncton, has been granted two or three months' leave of absence on account of ill health, and will go to California. The Rev. J. DeWolfe Cowie, Sussex, will probably supply during Mr. Hooper's absence.

Mr. T. J. Dillon, of St. John, has been at Albert for some days in the interests of a proposed cheese and butter factory.

Mr. Dillon has the promise of milk of 140 cows, about 60 short of the required number, and will build if a suitable site can be secured.

Mr. Thomas W. Todd, A.M., has been unanimously elected to the principalship of Cedar Valley Seminary, Osaage, Ia., the oldest and one of the best endowed academies west of the Mississippi. Mr. Todd graduated from Acadia in 1895. He is the grandson of the Rev. Thomas Todd, and the son of the Rev. F. S. Todd, of Woodstock.

One million dollars capital has been subscribed for a new industry in Nova Scotia which will be of the greatest importance to the province. Oil has been discovered in large quantities in Westmoreland County, and a company has been formed of which the Hon. Mr. Emmerson is a prominent member, for the purpose of exploiting the product.

Mr. J. A. Johnson, postmaster of Dalhousie, is under arrest charged with sending poisoned candies through the mails. The candies were received by George Chiverton at Rat Portage, who had stated that he had been an accomplice of Johnson in the mysterious robbery of \$500 from the Dalhousie post-office in August last.

The Provincial Government was asked on Friday afternoon to assist the project of holding a horse show in this city in August next. The proposition was put before the government by Mr. F. E. Caine, of St. Andrews, and Mr. J. H. Frink. They asked the government to grant them assistance to the amount of \$500 or guarantee them against loss up to that sum. It is the intention to give about \$1,000 in prizes. If all goes as planned, a big display of horses from all over the Maritime Provinces is expected.

It has been in the air for some time past, that there was a project on foot to start a new industry at Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, which would involve a capital of about two million dollars. This was to be the establishment of a modern steel and iron plant at this point, which is the centre at once of interest and material and work out a big project, which, from the favorable conditions which were discussed, would seem to augur well for financial success. Last week there was a meeting at Montreal, at which Mr. Logan, M.P., was present, and is regarded as of some importance in this connection.

NOTES OF THE NEWS. Nearly three thousand trees were levelled in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in the recent gale.

A sailing fleet of twenty-two vessels, with 3,500 men, sailed from Newfoundland ports last week.

On Tuesday last the Pope received the Duke of Norfolk and a delegation of British Roman Catholics, who presented an address of congratulation.

A revised list of the deaths from the explosion of oil in the tank-car collision at Olean, N.Y., places the number at fifteen.

Fourteen hundred Greeks left their native land for the United States last week. Thousands more are arranging to emigrate.

Investigation has shown that the traffic in young girls taken from Japan to the United States for immoral purposes has increased terribly.

A committee has been formed in London for the purpose of carrying out Sir Gilbert Parker's idea of an allied colonial universities' dinner in June next.

Townsville, North Queensland, has been visited by a cyclone which killed many people and injured many more. A hospital collapsed and churches, schools dwellings were destroyed.

A crusade against overcrowding and dirt is in progress in Calcutta. Eurasians, Mohammedans, Hindus, Burmese and Chinese form the society, known as the Socialistic League.

It is again rumored that Mr. Wannamaker, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Siegel & Cooper, of Chicago, will establish retail businesses in London, on the American plan.

The British post-office authorities have agreed to connect the Marconi wireless

telegraph station at Poldhu, Cornwall, with the nearest regular telegraph station, but will not receive at the various offices throughout the United Kingdom wireless messages.

The election of a successor to Lord Charles Bessford as member of parliament for the Woolwich division of London resulted in a majority of 3,229 votes for the Labor candidate, Mr. William Cooke, over Mr. Geoffrey Drage, the Unionist candidate.

The Chinese Eastern Railway has inaugurated steamship services from Dally, Manchuria, to Shanghai, and from Dally to Nagasaki, for the conveyance of passengers. The journey from Paris to Shanghai or to Nagasaki can now be accomplished in eight days.

A Vienna despatch says that the distress in Dalmatia is so severe that people in parts of that province are reported to be subsisting on the bark of trees and on wild herbs. A committee has been formed in Vienna to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers and the Croatian Archaeological Society has started excavating at the Dalmatian village of Plavno, where interesting discoveries are expected, the immediate object being to provide work for the famine stricken inhabitants of the commune of Knin.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The Duke of Newcastle spent a few days in Montreal last week.

Miss Margery McLelland, a talented young entertainer, is in the city, and will before leaving give a lecture-recital on the poet Burns.

A party composed of members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, Etonians, Harronians and their friends, will visit Canada this summer.

Jules Raboche, a coachman employed by the Arlington Private Cab Service, committed suicide in the stables on Sunday. He blew his brains out with a revolver.

Mr. Tarte at the St. Patrick's Society dinner, in Toronto, on Saturday night, said that he had under consideration the offer of a seat in the Imperial House of Commons.

The Montreal Business Men's League is arranging a Canadian home week to take place between St. Jean Baptiste Day, June 24, and the United States Independence Day, July 4.

The widening of St. Lawrence street, from Sherbrooke street to Pine avenue, Notre Dame street east, Amherst street, St. Antoine from Craig to Windsor streets, is to be proceeded with this summer.

The police last week raided a gambling den on Cathcart street and seized some expensive apparatus. James Maybury, who said he was the keeper of the place, pleaded guilty and was fined one hundred dollars.

The Ogilvie Milling Company is to build a \$20,000 addition to the elevator of the grist mill this summer. A new operating theatre to cost \$20,000 is to be built in connection with the Royal Victoria Hospital.

In Westmount Town Hall last week medals were presented, by the town, to fourteen returned South African veterans. Thirty-four residents of this suburb were khaki at various stages of the war, and they have all received medals from the municipality.

George Margolins, the Montreal merchant who absconded and was arrested in Chicago for obtaining goods under false pretences, is fighting extradition. At first he consented to return voluntarily but a detective sent for him came back alone.

The mild weather which has prevailed since March came in, has given every indication of an early spring. Two or three shoves have already taken place, and it looks as though local navigation will open early. The first ocean passenger boat is expected in the harbor about April 25.

A deputation of the Federated Trades and Labor Council went to Quebec last week to ask for legislation abolishing the yearly lease system. They asked that the law be amended so that dwellings might be rented by the month, and that tenants could leave on giving six months' notice or by paying a month's rent.

There is possibility of a big labor struggle on the Montreal wharves at the opening of navigation. The difficulty will be between the ship laborers and the contracting stevedores. The men are demanding that ten hours shall constitute a day's work, and 20 cents an hour for day and 30 cents an hour for night work, with double price for Sunday.

Louis Cartier, a lumberman, was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital on Wednesday with his feet so badly frost-bitten that they had to be amputated. He was working in the bush near Ste. Agathe, three weeks ago, and, straying from the camp, got his feet badly frozen. He came to Montreal, but neglected having anything done for them until they got too bad to recover.

On Wednesday last two bags containing registered letters collected west of Port Arthur, after their arrival in Montreal fell off the open mail wagon in which they were being conveyed to the post-office. The postal authorities did not know they had been found until the morning, when a driver for the Dominion Express Company, named Reed, had picked them up on the street, returned them intact.

Ernest Dawson, of Dover, England, was found dead on Wednesday afternoon in his bed in a boarding house at 200 St. Paul street. He came there for the first time in the morning, told them he was a night watchman, and wanted a bed, and left orders to be called at 4 p.m. When called, he was dead. A bottle of medicine from the General Hospital was found in the room, and his death was evidently due to disease.

The Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, who is in town at present, states that the government holds in great importance the question of transportation, which is one of the most urgent before the country at the present time. The determination of the government is to appoint a commission which shall thoroughly go into the needs of the Dominion in this particular. Of course, the gentlemen composing that commission would be nominated by the government. Mr. Prefontaine would not give a hint as to the names which might be in the mind of the government, but he had no doubt that men like Sir William Van Horne would be willing to serve upon such a body. The most experienced men in

the country would be those the government would be desirous of seeing appointed to the position.

The immigration season has opened with a boom. About a thousand English immigrants have passed through the city on their way to the North-West during the past few days. These were chiefly young men (a few of whom were married), who came out second-class. They had plenty of baggage, and, according to the immigration officials, a goodish bit of money. Speaking to one of the young men the latter remarked that English people were now commencing to realize what the Dominion of Canada meant. Formerly, it was a cold, northern country, which made a big showing on the map, but which, to the practical man, seemed vague and distant and not too friendly. There had been a wonderful propaganda carried on during the past five years, both by the Federal Government and the C. P. R., and the fruit was now appearing. This lot of fine young fellows was only an earnest of what was to follow.

An invention which may prove of the greatest importance to Montreal was exhibited at McGill the other day, by the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Hon. Mr. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, and Col. Anderson, engineer of the Militia Department. The invention, which is the work of Mr. R. B. Owens, E.E., M.Sc., M.A.I.E.E., professor of electrical engineering at McGill, is a device for making the St. Lawrence channel navigable by day or night, in storm, calm or fog. It consists of a cable, to be laid along the middle of the channel, and an apparatus by which the pilot of the ship can tell whether he is just over it or to either side, and how far. An alternating current of above five kilowatts is run through the cable, and on the ship is an apparatus consisting of a coil of wire and a telephone receiver. When the coil is placed so that its axis points directly at the cable, there is no sound in the telephone, but as soon as it points off at all the instrument begins to buzz. The operator, by moving the coil, can easily find the exact direction of the cable, and knowing the depth of the channel, calculate how far away it is. In this way it would be possible for a ship to steam swiftly and safely from Belle Isle to Montreal, though the fog might be so dense that the pilot could not see the bow of the ship. The cable would not be expensive to lay, and would be very cheaply maintained, while the instrument for each ship would not, it is said, cost ten dollars.

THE FEDERAL TREASURY.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ISSUED.

Ottawa, March 12.—The report of the Auditor-General is issued to-day. It is in two volumes and contains a mass of correspondence between the deputies of the various departments and this unbending guardian of the public treasury. Mr. McDougall is evidently on the lookout day and night to see that money is laid out in strict accordance with the desires of parliament. There is not the least touch of sentiment about this man when he sits in his office and fulfils the duty for which he was appointed. He has a habit of chopping right to the line whether it be friend or stranger that is concerned. The Auditor-General was a Liberal member of parliament in his younger days. He was the terror of evil-doers in the days of Conservative rule, but his vigilance has not slackened in the least since his old party came back to office again. If anything he is stricter than ever to show parliament his utter impartiality.

It has been said that Mr. McDougall's reports are too long, that they are far too bulky, and that they cost too much money. A year or two ago he commended them to the more careful scrutiny of the House. In the present report he says that the audit costs only a hundred dollars for every hundred thousand dollars of expenditure and that includes the expense of printing as well.

Mr. McDougall washes his hands of any responsibility for the recent defalcations in the Militia Department. He does not discuss the matter at length, but merely tells parliament that the letter of credit system in vogue between him and the departments is not at fault. He is satisfied that the recurrence of a like fraud is preventable.

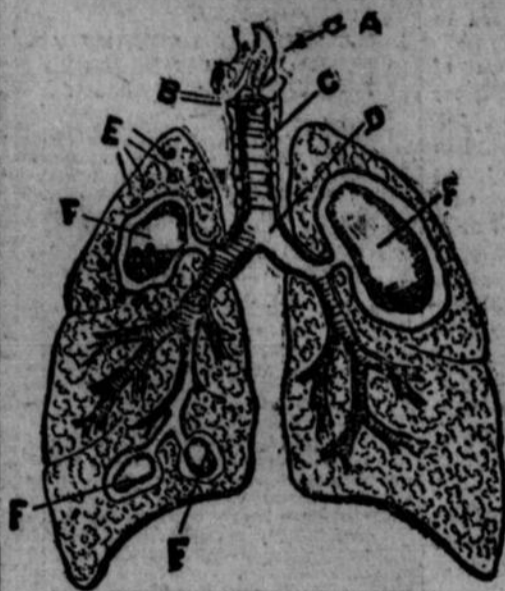
The Auditor-General remarks that, as the public is showing a keen interest just now in the question of railway subsidies, he has a suggestion to prevent possible frauds on the public exchequer. Under the existing law every mile of railway constructed brings from the government a minimum subsidy of \$3,200, with one dollar additional for each two dollars spent above \$15,000 per mile until a maximum subsidy of \$6,400 is reached. The government has only two engineers employed east of Manitoba to see that no more than the proper subsidy is allowed on construction work. These officials have not time to pick up more than a general knowledge of the cost of works whilst the railway companies have every inducement to work up large bills of cost and every opportunity of doing so because it is difficult for the government to test the accuracy of their figures. He has had before him since early last summer a large claim for an additional subsidy and Mr. McDougall advises parliament to establish a fixed sum for each mile of railway, the sum to vary for each road and to be fixed on the recommendation of the government engineers after careful enquiry.

Whatever may be done in connection with abolishing the provisions of the Civil Service Act as to examinations Mr. McDougall prays that such restrictions be retained in appointments to the accountant's branches of the various departments, unless the country will go further and adopt the competitive system for appointments to the public service.

In closing his introductory report the Auditor-General advises the government and parliament that to secure the appointment of good men to the public service adequate salaries must be paid. The fact that men accept appointment at inadequate salaries is evidence that they are unfit for the work.

There is, as usual, a long list of Treasury Board overrulings where the Audi-

COUGHS THAT KILL Bronchial Trouble Brings Consumption



This shows how Bronchial Trouble brings Consumption. The bronchial tubes, which are the result of unchecked bronchial trouble.

If you have a bronchial cough, start to cure it NOW. Don't neglect it any longer. He warned in time, bronchial trouble is almost Consumption. Unless you check it, it's bound to become Consumption. It's a terribly deceptive—terribly dangerous ailment, for all it seems nothing but an irritating cough. That tickling in your throat; that persistent annoying hacking; that frequent raising of phlegm—mean serious inflammation in your bronchial tubes. They lead directly to the lungs. If your bronchial trouble goes on, the germ must enter the lungs—they can't help it. After that—it's too late. Don't be deceived by the idea "twill wear off." Don't be deluded by patent medicine advertisements. Don't be discouraged by physicians who tell you a bronchial cough is incurable. It's true enough that the ordinary doctor can't cure it. A trouble so deep-seated—so little understood, can be cured only by a specialist—by one who has the thorough knowledge—too tremendous experience, gained in treating thousands of such cases. Let me cure your bronchial cough. I can do it. I have cured countless cases—serious ones, where all other treatments had failed. My treatment is an experiment—it's absolutely sure. Reader, are you sceptical? Write at once and learn what I can do for you. For eighteen years I've been studying, doctoring, and CURING bronchial trouble. My method is different from all others. It's founded on my own scientific discoveries. I've spent a lifetime in perfecting it. 'Twill cost you nothing to find out about it. I will gladly give you

Following are Some of the Common Symptoms of Bronchial Trouble. FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE

Do you raise phlegm? Do you cough at night? Do you take cold easily? Do you get all stuffed up? Do you have a hacking cough? Do you have pain in the chest? Is it hard to breathe sometimes? Is it hard to get your throat clear? Do you sometimes cough until you gag? Do you spit up phlegm in the morning? Does your cough seem to wear you out? Are you never in a quiet of damp weather? Is there a rasping feeling in the throat? Do you cough at times till you almost choke? Is there a tickling deep down in your throat? Answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B.A., Head and Throat Specialist, 7 to 13 Doane street, Boston. He will give you, absolutely reliable advice in regard to the cure of your trouble. I will study your case carefully and send you the most valuable information. Let me show you what I'll do for you entirely without charge. You can place perfect confidence in whatever I say. If I find your trouble incurable I'll tell you so plainly. In all my years of practice I've made it a point, of honor never to take a case that's beyond help. Real Consumption cannot be cured. Bronchial trouble, PROPERLY TREATED, can. Take it in hand now before it's too late. Don't lose any time—write to-day.

NAME ADDRESS

tor-General's objections to expenditures were held by the ministers to be unwarranted. Some of them are on matters of minor consequence. Others involve larger interests.

If members of His Majesty's loyal Opposition in parliament intend scrutinizing this report for 'denials,' 'jobs' and 'steals' they will have to set out on their hunt forthwith. But somehow or other the Conservative Opposition has never made the use of the book that the Brits did in the old days. Mr. Borden and his associates have never come to love the work as Mr. McDougall loved it seven years ago. The Opposition wofully lacks in information as to what the various services of the country ought to cost. That was one reason why some of them wanted Mr. Foster back in the House.

The Auditor-General would tell them, if they asked him for advice, 'Gentlemen, read my report.'

CANADIAN-BRITISH TRADE. INTERESTING REPORT ISSUED BY LORD STRATHCONA.

Ottawa, March 12.—An interesting report was received at the Trade and Commerce Department yesterday, which is in the nature of a review of our last year's trade with the United Kingdom. It comes from the Canadian High Commissioner in London, Lord Strathcona. He says that 4,350 Canadians registered at his office in the year 1902, whilst ten thousand persons called for information regarding the Dominion. Canada's export of cattle to the United Kingdom in the twelve months shows an increase of 5,400 head, whilst the United States export of cattle to Britain in the same period shows a decline. The Canadian cattle were of a better quality than in former years and healthier than the British herds. His Lordship has no hope of the removal of Canadian cattle to Britain. There is an improved opening for the sale of meat in Britain, which Canadians should not ignore. The chilled meat trade from the United States last year was equal to 342,000 head of cattle.

Canada is now the second largest shipper of wheat and flour to the United Kingdom. In spite of this, though, our shipments of wheat last season were not more than ten percent of Britain's total purchases from abroad. Canadian grain is well spoken of, and promises a splendid trade in the future.

There is no means in sight of getting over the present discrimination we suffer at Germany's hands in the high duty we have to pay on grain until negotiations can be opened up with Germany by which Canadian imports may be placed on a better footing than they now enjoy.

The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has promised Lord Strathcona that in the pur-

chase of cattle and supplies for re-stocking the Boer farms Canada will not be overlooked.

The sale of Canadian butter in Britain has more than doubled in the last three years, and now amounts to \$6,736,000 annually. But as the Mother Country buys \$102,000,000 of this product alone from abroad it can be seen that there is plenty of room for a larger export from the Canadian creameries.

Canada sold to the United Kingdom last season 67.2 percent of her cheese imports, or, in other words, \$21,500,000 worth of this product. The Canadian cheese was of the best quality on record.

Regarding wood pulp and paper, the High Commissioner writes: The wood pulp importations from Canada seem to be increasing. The feeling prevails that an effort should be made by Canada to prevent the exportation of the raw material and to encourage the industry in Canada, the matter being largely in the hands of Canada, as competition from other sources is decreasing from year to year.

TELEPHONE CASE. CRIMINAL ACTION AGAINST THE BELL COMPANY AT TORONTO.

Toronto, March 12.—Judge Morgan to-day gave permission to Mr. Dewart, Crown attorney, to prefer an indictment before the grand jury of the General Sessions against the Bell Telephone Company. The indictment will be laid under section 820 of the Criminal Code, and is the outcome of the refusal of the C. P. R. to allow the installation of the new telephone line at their station at Locust Hill. The permission was granted on the application of persons who are interested in the construction of the independent telephone line in East York.

OLD COUNTRY FRIENDS.

Do our subscribers all know that the postage on papers to Great Britain and Ireland has been so greatly reduced that we can now send any of our publications, postage paid, at the same rates as obtain in Canada. 'Daily Witness,' post paid, \$3 a year. 'Weekly Witness,' post paid, \$1 a year. 'World Wide,' post paid, \$1 a year. 'Northern Messenger,' post paid, 30c yr.

A SEWING MACHINE FREE.

Is there an up-to-date sewing machine in your home? If not, do you want one? The publishers of the 'Witness' will give one as a premium for forty dollars worth of subscriptions, at full rates, to any of the 'Witness' publications. It has given splendid satisfaction wherever used and will be a boon to any over-worked housewife.

FINANCIAL LOCAL STOCKS.

PROFIT TAKING PUTS STOP TO RAPID DECLINE—POWER A STRONG FEATURE.

All the talk of the Street to-day is of steel, and the slump in the common stock of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company.

As to the cause of the movement there can be little doubt. Intrinsicly the stock is worth just as much—or a little—as a week ago, but the bears have long marked it for their prey.

Kindred stocks have also shared to some extent in the depression. Steel preferred is down 17 points, compared with last Monday.

Morning Board. C.P.R.—100 at 127 1/2, 75 at 127 1/2, 50 at 127 1/2, 25 at 127 1/2, 10 at 127 1/2, 5 at 127 1/2.

Dom. Iron—100 at 34 1/2, 75 at 34 1/2, 50 at 34 1/2, 25 at 34 1/2, 10 at 34 1/2, 5 at 34 1/2.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes entries for Pacific, Detroit, Toledo, Montreal Power, etc.

THE MONEY MARKET. London, March 16, 4 p.m.—Consols for money at 1/17-1/18; do., for the account, at 1/16.

NEW YORK STOCKS WALL STREET STAGNANT AT GENERAL DECLINE.

New York, March 16.—Wall Street—London led the way this morning in a decline in prices which was quite uniform at the opening here throughout the day.

At Ottawa there is a very good movement in wholesale trade for this time of year. Country payments on maturing paper this month have been good.

COMMERCIAL. Montreal Wholesale Prices. The local grain market still continues very quiet both for foreign and local.

GRAIN—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 70c; No. 1 northern, 71 1/2c; March delivery, 70c.

THE FRUIT MARKET. Messrs. John Caldwell & Co. report as follows:—We quote f.o.b. Montreal the following prices, subject to change.

Table with columns for fruit names and prices. Includes entries for Apples, Oranges, Lemons, etc.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW. Trade has, perhaps, been a little less active at Montreal, and it is doubtless owing to the fact that the roads are beginning to break up in some parts of the country.

There is a good deal of activity displayed in wholesale trade circles at Toronto; still, although the spring conditions are making their mark in the country, the breaking up of the roads and annual tendance of farmers at country market centres, and the consequent falling off in the demand at some retail centres.

At Ottawa there is a very good movement in wholesale trade for this time of year. Country payments on maturing paper this month have been good.

ONTARIO MARKETS. Guelph, Ont., March 14.—Wheat, 1.00 to 1.15; red wheat, 60c to 67c; goose wheat, 60c to 62c.

There were brought to the East End Abattoir for sale yesterday and to-day calves, 40 milk cows and 30 sheep and lambs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, March 12. There were brought to the East End Abattoir for sale yesterday and to-day calves, 40 milk cows and 30 sheep and lambs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, March 12. There were brought to the East End Abattoir for sale yesterday and to-day calves, 40 milk cows and 30 sheep and lambs.

There is a fair demand, and the market is steady at 4 1/2c mixed, and 4 1/4c for low west. American steady at 5 1/2c for No. 3 mixed, and 5 1/4c for No. 2 yellow.

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Advertisement for 'A GOOD BUY' and 'A LATE INCOME'. Features a large circular graphic with '300% PROFIT' and 'REMEMBER the last seven days of March close the Sale at 25 cents.'

Elim—There has been a moderate consumption, and first class Rock Elm is low in stock; values have advanced. Ash—The demand is very limited; stocks are sufficient.

Table titled 'MANITOBA WHEAT CROP'. Lists various wheat grades and their corresponding prices.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET. Toronto, March 13.—Trade at the Toronto cattle market continued slow to-day, especially in export cattle.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS. New York, March 13.—Beaves, receipts, 3,007; slow; steers generally 10c lower; medium and common cows, 15c to 25c lower.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE

AN INCREASE OF NEARLY TWENTY EIGHT MILLIONS OVER THE EIGHT MONTHS OF LAST YEAR.

Ottawa, March 11.—The aggregate foreign trade of the Dominion for the eight months of the current fiscal year to the end of February, shows an increase of \$27,808,956 over the corresponding period of 1907. The imports for consumption were \$139,199,618, and the exports of domestic produce only \$182,064,622. The returns for eight months are as follows:—

Table with columns for 1902 and 1903. Rows include Imports (Durable goods, Free goods, Wool and bullion), Exports (Canadian produce, Minerals, Fish, Forest produce, Animals and their produce, Agricultural produce, Manufactures, Miscellaneous).

The foreign produce reported in the last eight months was \$8,290,831, as against \$10,823,377 in the year before. For the month of February alone the imports for consumption were \$16,095,770, as against \$13,557,162 in the same month last year. The exports of Canadian produce were \$11,441,957, as against \$8,362,727.

THE MAIL BAG.

Bay View, March 2, 1903. Dear Sirs,—I received my Bible all right, on Feb. 28, and was very much pleased with it. It is a very nice premium for so little work. With many thanks for it, I remain, yours very truly, LAURA M. ADAMS.

Covey Hill, Feb. 16, 1903. Gentlemen,—I received the Fountain Pen you were so kind as to send me, for which I tender you my thanks. It is a beauty. SAM'L CHURCHILL.

Harriston, March 13, 1903. Dear Sirs,—I received the Fountain Pen all right, and it is a good one. Many thanks to you for it. Since I took up the club I have got seven Bibles, gave one to each of my girls, took one to Edinburgh, and have two for myself. Many thanks and God speed your valuable paper, the 'Witness.' From your sincere well-wisher, JAMES STEWART.

The Manse, Hilton, Man., March 4, 1903. Dear Sirs,—I enclose herewith postal note, my renewal of 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.' They are both welcome weekly visitors to our home, all enjoying the timely leaders and articles. I have been asked to lend them to others more than once for reliable information on various themes. They are good, wholesome, instructive, and cannot fail to elevate the minds of those who regularly peruse them. Yours sincerely, (REV.) J. L. KING.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 50c. Prepaid. The announcement of funeral or death notices, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 per line extra—prepaid.

SHINDLER—McGILL.—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Mackay, Lockwood, on March 11, 1903, Mr. William Joseph Shindler, Lockwood, to Emma, third daughter of Mr. David McGill, Ashfield.

TOBIAS—NICOLSON.—On March 10, 1903, at St. Mark's Church, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. Canon Sutherland, M.A., Lillian Gabrielle, second daughter of Captain J. Nicolson, and granddaughter of the late Andrew Nicolson, of Kingston, Jamaica, to F. E. Tobias, of Hamilton.

TUNSTED—SMITH.—At Knox Church, Vaughan, Ont., on March 11, 1903, by the Rev. Mr. McKinnon, of Woodbridge, Geo. H. Tunsted, of Toronto, to Emma E., daughter of John Smith, Esq., of Elder Mills, Ont.

WILBUR—JOHNSON.—In Brantford, Ont., on March 7, 1903, by the Rev. H. R. Miles, Julius A. Wilbur, of Wardsboro, Vt., to Jessie M. Johnson, of Montreal.

ALDERSON.—At the residence of his granddaughter, Mrs. J. A. Monteith, Lower Lachine Road, Verdun, on March 14, 1903, George Alderson, in his 83rd year.

ALEXANDER.—At Lanton Hill Farm, St. Louis Station, on Feb. 21, 1903, James Colin Stanley, aged 3 years and nine days, only and dearly beloved son of John and Janet Alexander.

ALEXANDER.—Suddenly, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, on Saturday, March 7, 1903, Dr. Robert Alexander, dentist, son of Robert and Helen Alexander, Galt, Ontario.

ARMSTRONG.—On Feb. 25, 1903, at the residence of the Hon. J. C. Enright, son-in-law, Windsor, Vt., Mrs. Matilda Alger Varney Armstrong, aged 70 years.

ASHE.—At 14 North street, Toronto, on March 10, 1903, Charlotte Eyre, aged 85, wife of W. H. Ashe.

BAKER.—At Woodroffe, Binscarth, Manitoba, on March 5, 1903, Marion Johanna Baker, the widow of the late Godfrey Phipps Baker, of Ottawa, in her 71st year.



Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, Superior Court, No. 3128. Notice is hereby given that Dame Carrie Viola Westgate of the Town of Westmount, in the District of Montreal, has, this day, instituted an action for separation of property from her husband, Charles L. Walters, Chemist, of the same place. Montreal, 10th February, 1903. HUTCHINSON, OUGHTRED & PLACE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that James Sinclair McDougall, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, being the holder and owner of Patent number 25,213, granted under Seal of the Patent Office, dated June 24, 1892, for 'New and useful improvements in sound arresters for steam jet smoke preventers,' will apply to the Parliament of Canada, during the next session, for an Act to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to receive the partial fee and revive the said patent. JAMES SINCLAIR McDOUGALL. By DAVIDSON & RITCHIE, his Attorneys. Montreal, February 19, 1903.

KIRKPATRICK.—On March 8, 1903, Ann Kirkpatrick, aged 84 years, relict of the late Wm. Kirkpatrick, at the residence of her son, George J. Kirkpatrick, 77 Queen street east, Toronto.

LEE.—At Parys, South Africa, of enteric, on Friday, March 6, 1903, Sylvia Blanch, in the twenty-first year of her age, beloved daughter of Ralph and Lizzie Lee, of Cranfield, Manitoba, and granddaughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Lindvall, D.D.

LECH.—At the family residence, Elyon Villa, on March 1, 1903, at the age of 78 years, William Lech, Esq., one of the oldest residents of Peterborough, Ont., father of Mrs. F. G. Gnaedinger and Mrs. E. F. Walter, of Montreal.

LOCHHEAD.—At Brantford, Ont., on March 7, 1903, the Rev. Wm. Lochhead, in his 72nd year.

MACLENNAN.—At his residence, Rockland, Ontario, on Feb. 27, 1903, John MacleNNAN, aged 75 years.

MCCAUGHEY.—Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late James S. McCaughey, died at the residence of her mother, 155 Lussignat street, Montreal, on March 11, 1903.

DON'T KICK YOURSELF. Don't put an ill-fitting and inferior ready woven roll fence, thinking to save a few hours and then KICK YOURSELF for years to come because it's shabby and an eyesore; while your neighbor across the way is building neat, strong and durable Fence for about HALF THE MONEY, with a London Fence Machine, and doing it nearly as quickly. START RIGHT. Buy a LONDON. Build your Fence from London Coiled Steel Spring Wire, with London tin tags, and you can depend on it for satisfaction. If there is no agency in your town write us for a catalogue.

LONDON FENCE MACHINE CO., Limited, CLEVELAND, Ohio. LONDON, Ont.

Seeds THAT SUCCEED. The Seed House of J. A. SIMMERS has had nearly 50 years' experience with seeds, and the results of this are placed at the service of farmers, gardeners or amateurs in a finely illustrated catalogue issued FREE. No user of seeds, professional or amateur, can afford to be without the valuable information contained in this catalogue. SEND FOR IT.

J. A. SIMMERS Seeds, Bulbs, Plants TORONTO, ONT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC COLONIST SPECIAL TRAINS TO THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST. For Settlers and their effects will leave Carleton, Ont., at 8:00 p.m. every Tuesday evening during MARCH and APRIL.

REFORD AGENCIES, DONALDSON LINE. Glasgow Weekly Service. From ST. JOHN, N.S. SS. SALACIA..... March 14 SS. ALCIDES..... March 21 SS. CONCORDIA..... March 28

THOMSON LINE. London Weekly Service. From PORTLAND N.S. SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air) March 19 SS. CRYSTON (cold storage and cool air) March 25 SS. KILDON..... April 4

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Biliaryness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Febrile Cold, and Fevers of all kinds. ITS EFFECT IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNPARALLELED ONE.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. THREE REQUESTS to all business positions with our students or graduates at SIXTY DOLLARS per month, comes to us during the last week in January. Dozens of other places were supplied during the month at salaries varying from \$5 to \$8 per week. That is why we have plenty of room at all times for new members. Write for Catalogue. Enter at any time. No vacation. CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE Yonge and Gerrard streets, Toronto. W. H. SHAW, Principal.

MONEY-MAKING EDUCATION! CENTRAL Business College, STRATFORD, ONT. Training young men and women for business life and placing them in good, paying positions every year. This is the school that possesses a great reputation for first-class work. Write for catalogue. Students admitted at any time. W. S. HAZITT, Principal.

Business Education By Mail. Can't very well attend college? No need, though, to be deprived of a business education. We can teach you Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Typewriting, etc., successfully by mail. Study during your spare time, receiving instruction by correspondence from our expert, practical teachers. The cost is remarkably low. Send for our Catalogue. It gives full particulars as to rates, courses, and methods, and in an interesting manner points the way to a practical preparation for a successful business or stenographic career. The Willis Correspondence Institute, 149 Gloucester Street, Ottawa, Canada.

The Illinois Training School for Nurses 504 Honore St., Chicago. This school, founded in 1880, is one of the oldest and most successful institutions of its kind in the United States. Its graduates number 85, and over 100 of them are filling important positions in other schools and hospitals. The use of two hospitals furnishes students unequalled advantages for gaining practical and experimental knowledge. The course of training is very thorough, and comprises instruction in: 1. Practical work in the hospital wards. 2. Theoretical work in classes and lectures. 3. Lessons in cooking. 4. Training-school administration.

EWING'S SELECTED SEEDS. Please send us your address and we will mail you by return our ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE. In which is enumerated all the best varieties of Farm, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Garden and Lawn Tools, Spraying Apparatus, Artificial Manures, &c. No house in the U.S. has a higher reputation, or can serve you better, in regard to quality of seeds, illustrated assortment, or price. We solicit your order.

WILLIAM EWING & CO., Seed Merchants, MONTREAL. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that John Pierce Brannen, formerly of Brasher Falls, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its present session, for the passing of an Act to authorize the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, to admit him to the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics in this Province, after examination.

THOMSON LINE. London Weekly Service. From PORTLAND N.S. SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air) March 19 SS. CRYSTON (cold storage and cool air) March 25 SS. KILDON..... April 4

The Chatham Red Bird INCUBATOR. Make poultry raising a business. It pays! Keep the hens laying. The Red Bird will heat 20 setting hens for hatching. 3 Sets. Write for Catalogue. St. George's Falls, Ont.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Biliaryness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Febrile Cold, and Fevers of all kinds. ITS EFFECT IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNPARALLELED ONE.

Eggs and Poultry. EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1.00 PER 15, from White Wyandotte, Black Minorcas and Barred Plymouth Rocks, W.M. DICKSON, Winchester, Ont.

BARRIED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS for setting from prize-winning strain; \$3 for fifteen. PLYMOUTH ROCK POULTRY YARDS, London, Ont.

FOR SALE—BROWN LEGHORNS, Black Minorcas, Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, choicest fancy and utility strains. Write for free circular, JOHN FETTIT, Fruitland, Ont.

GRIT, OYSTER SHELLS, AND ALL kinds of poultry supplies. Catalogue free. MORGAN'S INCUBATOR WORKS, London.

Farm and Other Lands. FOR SALE, FARMS, 50 ACRES EXCELLENT fruit or farm land, on the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Electric Railway, 2 1/2 miles from Niagara Falls, 3 miles from St. Catharines, 15 acres in orchards, vineyard, garden and lawn; remainder in high state of cultivation. Good buildings, convenient markets, schools, and churches. Prices, \$5,000. 18 acres, good fruit for farm land, 1/2 mile from above, 3/4 mile virgin willow recently cleared; no buildings. Price, \$1,000. Terms easy; owner wishes to retire. Apply to H. L. HUTT, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

FOR SALE, 160 ACRES, BORDERING on Star Lake, Ont., 1 1/2 mile from market; good house and barn. For particulars address Mrs. JOHN FORBES, 187 Laval avenue, Montreal.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. A Bargain; sixteen miles from Toronto; Brick House, new frame barn, with stone basement. For particulars, apply Box 159, Gravenhurst.

Live Stock. GUERNSEY AND AYRSHIRE BULLS, 18 months and under; heifers, all ages; deep milking strain; satisfactory milk record; prices reasonable; order early. ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, Danville, Que.

FOR SALE—THREE CHOICE YOUNG Bulls, 5, 12 and 15 months old, of excellent quality and choice breeding, at reasonable prices. Inspection invited. Address JOHN ROSS, Box 177, Mount Forest, Ont.

Trees, Plants, Seeds, &c. FOR SALE—LIBERTY OATS AND Manufacturer barley. Have tested leading varieties oats for ten years, and find Liberty best; they are very large, plump white oats, plenty straw, stand well, not liable to rust, 10 bushels and over 50 bushel, smaller lots 25c. Barley, 40c, 10 bushels or over, smaller lots 50c. Bags 17c. THOMAS TEASDALE, Concord, Ont.

SPELTRY SEED, 75c PER BUSHEL (40 lbs.); bags free with six bushel lots. Address, A. SMITH, Kippen, Ont.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, HIGH GRADE, low prices, best varieties. Catalogue, free. R. CRYSLER, St. George, Ont.

UNCLE JIM—THIS IS THE NAME OF A Strawberry that brought \$1.50 per bushel over other sorts in Chicago. Commander, the four ounce berry, Challenge, Hero, Marie, Sample and fifty other leading varieties of strawberries and raspberries. Illustrated catalogue free. N. B. MALLOY, Blenheim, Ont.

Books, &c. TOLSTOY'S MASTERPIECE, "THE ROOT OF THE EVIL," price 5c, postpaid 6c. This book goes to the root of our social, religious and political troubles. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

Situations Vacant. WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for small family. Good wages to capable persons. References required. 103 Somerville avenue, Westmount.

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