Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1901. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid: 5c a Copy.

DE WETT'S CLEVER ESCAPE.

General Bruce Hamilton Went off on a Wild Goose Chase.

BOTHA IS EVIDENTLY WILLING TO SURRENDER UPON CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

London, March 4.—Gen. De Wett lost heavily in men and stores by his incursion into Cape Colony, but he seems to have made a clever escape with the bulk of his command. Apparently Commandant Hertzog crossed the Orange river with him.

General Bruce Hamilton, who was pursuing, heard that General De Wett was surrounded at Philipstown, north west of Colesberg. On arriving there he found that the Boers had not been at Philisptown at all, but had doubled back, and were struggling across the river at Colesberg. Apparently this is another instance of defective intelligence regarding the doings of the Boers.

The 'Daily Telegraph' has a despatch from Colesberg, dated yesterday, which says: 'Our numerous columns are still hunting for De Wett. This place is in a hubbub and troops are marching in different directions to press the pursuit further.'

Colesberg, Cape Colony, March 4.—Fifteen hundred Boers, with whom it is alleged were General De Wett and Mr. Steyn, found a spot at Lilliefontein, near Colesberg bridge, where the Orange river widens and the current is slow, and they all crossed on Thursday, both men and horses by swimming.

DEATH BEFORE CAPTURE

BELIEF PREVALENT THAT DE WETT WILL NEVER BE TAKEN ALIVE.

Bloemfontein, March 4. — Burghers here express the belief that De Wett will never be taken alive, and that if he is not killed in fight, he will commit suicide in the event of finding himself surrounded, as he knows that he is held responsible for the murder of peace envoys and other acts of barbarism. The burghers say that he has not the least regard for anybody, even himself.

It is now stated by Boer prisoners that Andries Wessels, who was reported to have been murdered by De Wett, or on that leader's orders, is still a prisoner. His fate has all along been more uncertain that that of Morgendaal, the other peace envoy.

Mr. Duk, the assistant magistrate, who was made a prisoner at Calvinia, was most brutally treated. A farmer named Vandermerwe, living forty miles out, says that Duk came there with the Boers, riding bareback, and half-starved, and he had even been sjamboked. Vandermerwe offered £100 for Duk's release, and Brand wished to accede, but Theunis said that if he were released, he would betray their friends at Calvinia. This appears to be the reason for his deportation.

Locals who showed undue friendship for the British have all been marked down. The murder of Esau appears to have been the result of local spite. Esau was regarded as the leader of the colored people, and several times offered to form them into a town guard. His fate calls for retribution. He has suffered cruel martyrdom for no worse crime than loyalty to the British. He was first flogged by the landdrost, almost till his vitals were exposed, and was finally shot, after lingering for three weeks.

It is evident that Hertzog and his men are reduced to the lowest form of brigandage, refusing to fight and murdering and ill-treating civilians. The enemy were provided with splendid maps of the colony, showing all routes and byways, and where water was to be found. Those maps had been printed for the Free State Government before the war.

During their stay at Calvinia despatch riders frequently arrived from De Wett. The Boers here were nominally Free State commandos, but in reality they consisted mainly of colonial rebels. Theron, one of their commandants, was said to be a Colesberg man.

Amongst the prisoners detained was the Rev. Mr. Marchant, pastor of Clanwilliam. Affidavits have been filed against the persons principally concerned in the murder of Esau.

PLAGUE IS SPREADING.

Capetown, March 3.—The bubonic plague is spreading here. Five corpses, all of colored persons, have been found since yesterday morning.

Berlin, March 3.—An official notice issued yesterday forbids the importation of soiled linen, bedding, and clothes from Cape Colony and Natal, where the bubonic plague is prevalent. Quarantine has been declared on vessels from South Africa at all Belgian ports.

first page ewvv"4m Kb5q

INVALIDED CANADIANS

ANOTHER BATCH ARRIVES PER SS. 'LUSITANIA.'

Halifax, March 4.—The steamer 'Lusitania' arrived late on Saturday night from Liverpool after a very stormy passage. Last Sunday the steering gear broke and the vessel rolled heavily in the trough of the sea until the damage was repaired. The 'Lusitania' brought the following invalided Canadians: Driver Pakey, R. C. F. A. (who won distinguished service medal), Moosomin; Gunner McNab, R. C. A., Hamilton; Gunner Goodbrand, R. C. F. A., Hamilton; Driver Boyle, R. C. F. A., Dundas; Private Savage, R. C. F. A., Winnipeg; Trooper Larocque, C. M. R.; Trooper Fowler, Strathcona's Horse, Winnipeg; Sergt. McHarg, R. C. R. I., Rossland; Sergt. Hulm, R. C. R. I., Belleville; Trooper Danby, C. M. R., Winnipeg; Trooper Armstrong, C. M. R., St. John; Corp. Coombs, R. C. R. I., St. John; Trooper Tresseder, C. M. R.; Sergt. Taylor, C. M. R., Toronto; Shoesmith George, R. C. R. I., Dawson City; Private Steep, C. P. R.

In addition to the above, there were: Lieut. N. Cosby, Toronto, who went out with the Mounted Rifles, and has accepted a commission in the Middlesex Regiment, and Mr. Pender, of the Imperial Yeomanry. They leave for the West this afternoon by the Maritime express.

POURPARLERS IN PROGRESS

BOTHA WILLING TO SURRENDER ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

The London 'Daily News' of Friday says: 'We learn that Commandant-General Botha offered to surrender on certain conditions, and that pourparlers are still in progress. It is believed that Mrs. Botha brought proposals from her husband to Lord Kitchener.'

The New York 'Tribune' on Thursday published the following from its London correspondent: Although no official information has been issued with regard to the matter, I learn from a good source that Commandant-General Louis Botha has surrendered to the British, thus commemorating Majuba Day in the same manner as Cronje did twelve months ago. Lord Kitchener's plan of campaign has been wonderfully successful, and if the War Office authorities can see their way to confirm the news of this surrender, there will be great rejoicing throughout the British Empire. General De Wett, however, must in any event still be reckoned with, and until he can be persuaded to lay down his arms hostilities must proceed. The favorable news from the Transvaal causes much relief among the supporters of the government. The khaki election was held in good time, owing to the adroitness of Mr. Chamberlain, and the Unionist party is strongly entrenched in power; but it is an awkward thing for Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to be forced to admit that a deficit of at least £50,000,000 must be provided for by parliament, with the war still unfinished. This is the estimate made on the Liberal side without official information, but unless the increases from various sources of revenue are larger than anybody has ventured to forecast, these figures are not likely to be reduced in the budget speech.

The London 'Chronicle's' report that Botha has surrendered is considered significant, because it will be remembered that Botha declined to treat through an intermediary, and said he would apply directly to Lord Kitchener when he wished to surrender. The absence of news about De Wett would seem to suggest that he has again got away, and, as the Orange river is falling, he may be able to make good his escape out of the colony.

Lord Kitchener reports Gen French's successes with such coolness that only the British military experts fully comprehend the significance of the bulletins. The additional captures include war material, horses and cattle. Whether these were made from Botha or Meyer, the Boers could not afford, in their extremity, to lose the ammunition or supplies. Military men in London now assume that the collapse of the Boer arms cannot be deferred many weeks.

COST OF THE WAR.

The total cost of the Boer war has been concealed by various devices, but it will exceed £130,000,000. Prominent Liberals have asserted that the aggregate would be over £140,000,000, if the accounts could be closed at once. For this reason the supporters of the government are not awaiting the budget speech in a spirit of optimism. The effect of that speech will, however, be less discouraging if they can assert that the bottom has been reached, and that the war has ended.

ROBERTS AND CANADIANS

HIS DESPATCH ON THE BELFAST ACTION.

A blue-book, issued by the Imperial Government this month gives the despatches sent home by mail by Lord Roberts from the beginning to the close of his stay in South Africa. These despatches, be it remembered, are not the same as the briefer cablegrams he sent almost daily. The mail despatches are much more extended, constituting practically a skeleton history of the war.

Some passages of the blue book are of special interest to Canadians. Of the final advance of the Royal Canadian Infantry at Paardeberg, Lord Roberts writes, on Feb. 28: 'A gallant deed, creditable to all who took part in it.' Again, on March 31, drawing attention to special recommendations for gallantry, he writes:

'I would like here to mention the distinguished part played by the Royal Canadian Regiment in its advance on the enemy's trenches on Feb. 27, and referred to by me in my despatch of Feb. 28.'

Writing of the relief of Mafeking, Lord Roberts speaks of 'the Canadian Field Battery from Buluwayo, joining Col. Mahon, having pressed on by forced marches, and rendered valuable assistance.'

The despatch of the commander-in-chief of Nov. 15, has the following reference to the fighting near Belfast on which Lieutenant Morrison has given a graphic account. After describing General Smith-Dorrien's move out from Belfast on Nov. 6, and the fighting near Lelienfontein, Lord Roberts continues:

'27. On the following day Smith-Dorrien started to march in an easterly direction. Observing this, several hundred Boers at once galloped back to seize their position of the previous day, but were forestalled by Lieut.-Colonel Evans and the Royal Canadian Dragoons, with a section of the 84th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, who, by going at full speed for two miles, succeeded in seizing the key of the position, and in holding about 300 of the enemy in the bed of the river, while the five-inch guns did good execution among masses of the Boers in the open. As it now became evident that the enemy had received large reinforcements after the engagement of the previous day, Smith-Dorrien directed Lieut.-Colonel Spens, commanding the advanced guard, to secure the high ground near Van Wyck's Vlei, which was done by the 5th Lancers. Colonel Lessard, with the Royal Canadian Dragoons and a section of the Royal Canadian Artillery, under Lieut. Morrison, with great gallantry covered the rear of the force against the enemy's close attack. About 2 p.m. some two hundred Boers suddenly charged our rear-guard, and, without dismounting, fired wildly, coming to within seventy yards of the dismounted Dragoons. Not succeeding in this attempt on our rear-guard, the Boers then threatened us on both flanks in large numbers; our guns, however, were so ably handled that they prevented their coming to close quarters and caused them to retire. Our casualties in this engagement were two killed and twelve wounded. The Boers suffered very heavy losses, amongst the killed being Commandant H. Prinsloo and General Fourie, and amongst the wounded General John Grobelaar.

Lord Roberts attached considerable importance to the Canadians, according to his despatches. In reading the following at the opening of his last despatch from South Africa, one hardly knows whether most to feel proud of the esteem Roberts expresses, or to feel troubled that our troops should have left the Imperial army when still really needed. Lord Roberts writes:

'2. With the occupation of Koomati Poort and the dispersal of Commandant-General Louis Botha's army, the organized resistance of the two republics may be said to have ceased, but there still remained much for the army in South Africa to do before the country could be said to be completely conquered. Certain Boer leaders, notably De Wett, Delarey and others of lesser importance had, and have still to be dealt with, and the guerrilla warfare carried on by them put a stop to.

'3. To meet this state of affairs the army had to be broken up into smaller columns than had hitherto been found advantageous, and the mobility of each column had to be increased. Great difficulty was, however, experienced in carrying out these necessary changes, owing to the time having arrived for the withdrawal of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, the Royal Canadian Regiment, the three batteries of Canadian Artillery, and the greater part of the first contingents furnished by Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, and allowing the members of the several South African corps to return to their homes and employments after having been embodied for twelve months.

'It was impossible to disregard the urgent reasons given by our colonial comrades for not being able to remain longer at the seat of war. They had done admirable service and shown themselves well fitted to take their places by the side of Her Majesty's regular troops, and I witnessed their departure with deep regret, not only on account of their many soldierly qualities, but because it materially impaired the mobility and efficiency of the army in South Africa for the time being, a very critical time, too, until indeed a fresh body of mounted infantry could be formed from the nearest available line battalions, and the several South African local corps could be again recruited up to their original strength.'

The blue book includes a number of special reports to Roberts by his generals of division or other officers. Baden-Powell's report about Mafeking is as unique as many things about him, a curiously-framed document, divided and subdivided in a most mathematical fashion. A report by General Sir Charles Warren on the famous night attack by the Boers at Faber's Spruit, near Douglas, speaks of good work by Lieut.-Col. Sam Hughes, who is also named by Warren among the officers and men 'particularly worthy of mention for the excellent services they performed in their respective spheres during the day.'

BATTLE OF PAARDEBERG

WAR OFFICE PUBLISHES GEN. KELLY-KENNY'S DESPATCH TO LORD ROBERTS.

The British War Office selected the double anniversary of the battle of Majuba Hill and General Cronje's surrender to publish General Kelly-Kenny's despatch to Lord Roberts dealing with the events immediately preceding the surrender at Paardeberg. The despatch contains no news, but it threatens to re-open the discussion regarding the responsibility for the attack on the Boer lines, at Paardeberg, which proved so costly to the British. Only yesterday evening, in the House of Commons, Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, said Gen. Kelly-Kenny had been in command. Presumably he was; but his despatch concludes as follows:

'Lord Kitchener, the chief of staff, was present all the time. In accordance with the instructions conveyed to me in your note of Feb. 17, I recognized his suggestions as conveying to me Your Lordship's orders, and acted thereon.'

LATEST FROM KITCHENER.

GALLANT CAPTURE BY THE VICTORIAN RIFLES.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, from Pretoria, dated March 4, says:

'De Wett was moving on Philipolis (Orange River Colony), but was headed by our troops and is now marching on Fauresmith (about forty miles north of Philipolis.)

'Babington has dug up a Krupp,a pompom and some ammunition at Landfontein.

'Sixteen men of the Victorian Rifles have captured thirty-three Boers and fifty horses at Seacow river.

'General Dartnell has captured a Hotchkiss near Piet Retief.

'Surrenders continue in that district, over fifty men with a commandant came in on March 2.'

DE WETT'S GREAT SPEED.

Colesberg, March 5.—The blame for General De Wett's escape is placed on the system rather than on the commanders pursuing him. It has been impossible to direct operations by telegraph, and the feeling is that great discretion should be allowed commanders in the field.

General De Wett marched five miles a day faster than the swiftest British column. Although the Boers are now demoralized, it is believed that they will quickly recover if they are allowed a few days' rest.

INVALIDED CANADIANS

ANOTHER BATCH SENT HOME FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The following members of the Canadian special service forces have been invalided home from South Africa and discharged:

Second (special service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment—J. F. Dixon, C. M. Roberts, Victoria, B.C.; W. Welsh, Winnipeg, Man.

Canadian Mounted Rifles—R. H. Reynolds, London, Ont.; J. Threadkill, High Bluff, Man.

Strathcona's Horse—T. L. Edmundson, Hamilton, Ont.; W. Gee, Fort Steele, B.C.; C. J. Isbester, Ottawa, Ont.; C. J. Powell, Vancouver, B.C.; C. A. W. Whitehead, Calgary, Alberta.

Corporal J. Moscrop and Private S. Court, 2nd (special service) Battalion, R.C.R., and Private E. Eagleson, R.C.D., who were discharged on Dec. 25 last, to return via England, proceeded to Canada by the same steamer.

AFRICAN COMMISSIONS.

NAMES OF THE MEN WHO HAVE OBTAINED THEM.

The following have been selected for commissions in the South African police force:

For captains—Capt. H. E. Burstall, R. C.A.; Major C. C. Bennett, 6th Rifles; Capt. F. W. L. Moore, 4th Regiment C. A.; Captain W. T. Lawless, G.G.F.G.; Captain T. O. Critchley, 3rd R.C.R.I.; Captain A H. Powell, P.L.D.G.

For lieutenants—Lieut. K. D. B. Ketchum, Strathcona's Horse; Sergt.-Major Reading, R.C.D.; Lieut. J. C. Oland, 63rd Regiment; Lieut. A. B. Irvine, 90th Regiment; W. L. McGiverin, late 2nd R.C.R.I.; C. P. Ermatinger, C.M.R.; D. A. O'Gara, 8th Regiment; J. French, N.W.M.P.; W. D. McCarthy, R.C.R.; Vet. Captain Morgan, 5th Field Battery.

A supplementary list is now in the hands of His Excellency the Governor-General.

RECRUITS FOR BADEN-POWELL'S POLICE.

Winnipeg, March 4.—A special train of nine cars carried away 384 Manitoba and western recruits for Baden-Powell's police yesterday afternoon. Of the party 139 were recruited in Winnipeg; Pincher Creek, 17; Lethbridge, 8; Macleod, 26; Calgary, 61; Regina, 40; Prince Albert, 20; Moosomin, 30; Portage la Prairie, 43. There was an immense crowd at the C.P.R. depot to cheer the recruits as they departed.

SIR ALFRED MILNER.

Sir Alfred Milner started northward from Capetown on Friday to take up his new duties as Governor of the Vaal River and the Orange River colonies.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Stratford, March 4.—A terrible accident occurred on Friday afternoon on the Grand Trunk Railway between Atwood and Listowel. Three men were pushing a hand-car in the midst of a blinding snowstorm which arose suddenly. About one o'clock an engine and snowplough came along the same track and neither engineer nor the men on the handcar detected the danger. The handcar was demolished and William Wilson, foreman, and Samuel Cuthbertson, both of Atwood, were horribly mangled in the collision, and instantly killed. The third man, though hurt, was not seriously injured.

DR. GEORGE DAWSON DEAD.

DIRECTOR OF CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DIES SUDDENLY AT OTTAWA.

Dr. George M. Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., director of the Geological Survey of Canada, died unexpectedly at Ottawa on Saturday evening from acute pneumonia, after an illness of only three days.

George Mercer Dawson was the eldest surviving son of the late Sir William Dawson. He was born at Pictou, N.S., in 1849. During the first part of his life he was an invalid, and was only able to attend a few classes at McGill. In 1869 he entered the Royal School of Mines, London, and had a brilliant career, taking the Duke of Cornwall's scholarship, the Edward Forbes medal and prize, and the first place in his year. Returning to Canada, he was for two years engaged as geologist and botanist to the royal commission then occupied in fixing the international boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, and took the opportunity of writ-

THE LATE DR. GEORGE M. DAWSON.

ing some important papers on scientific problems, including the fluctuations of the great lakes. He was appointed to the Dominion Geological Survey in 1875, becoming assistant director in 1883, and director at the beginning of 1895. He has been exceedingly active in the exploration of the Canadian west, and made a canoe trip of 1,300 miles from the basin of the Liard river to that of Yukon. His surveys in the Yukon territory have been of very great importance since the discovery of the gold deposits there and the subsequent international negotiations as to the boundary. In the Behring Sea arbitration proceedings his investigations of the conditions of seal life were of great service, and won the C. M. G. He received the degree of LL.D. from Queen's University in 1890, and from McGill in 1891. In the latter year the London Geological Society awarded him the Bigsby gold medal, and he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1893 the Canadian Royal Society elected him president, and he has received many other honors from English and American scientific societies, one of the most recent being the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society. His contributions to scientific literature were numerous and important, and many of them are considered the standard works on their subjects. It is said that he will be succeeded by Dr. Robert Bell, assistant director of the Survey.

The funeral took place yesterday from the residence of Lady Dawson, mother of deceased, on University street. A brief service was held at the house by the Rev. F. M. Dewey, pastor of Stanley Street Presbyterian Church.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

SATURDAY'S ELECTION A VICTORY FOR THE PROGRESSIVES.

London, March 4.—Londoners balloted on Saturday for members of the County Council, which is to govern the town for three years. The elections resulted as follows:

Progressives, 82; Moderates, 27; Independent, 1; and uncounted, 8, including the city's four members.

The old council contained 71 Progressives and 47 Moderates.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

NEW ANTI-SAN JOSE SCALE POLICY ANNOUNCED.

Toronto, March 2.—The Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, announced in the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon that a complete change of policy had been decided upon in regard to the efforts to stamp out the San Jose scale. It had been found that the policy of cutting down infected orchards would prove far too costly to be continued. This method had been resorted to too late. To continue it would have meant an expenditure of nearly $500,000, as partial compensation to fruit growers, on many of whom it would have brought practical ruin. When it was inaugurated it was thought that the infection was limited to a few localities. But it was found to have spread over a wide area, and now is known to be affecting about a hundred localities. It was a serious matter for the fruit growers of Ontario and of Canada at large, because the export of infected fruit might cause an agitation in other countries against the importation of Canadian fruit. The new policy of the department was to educate fruit growers how to destroy this pest without cutting down the trees. Experiments indicated that by systematic work this could be accomplished. The Hon. Mr. Dryden said that the most serious danger now was the spread of it in young stock from the nurseries. To prevent this every precaution was being taken by the inspectors, and he was hopeful that it would be prevented.

FOUND WANTING

BRITISH MILITARY SYSTEM CONDEMNED BY LORD WOLSELEY.

London, March 4.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Wolseley, the former comamnder-in-chief of the forces, for two or three hours attacked the military system of Great Britain in a carefully written speech, which, it is understood, he had long meditated and had phrased in consultation with his friends.

'My arguments,' he said, 'are not directed against individuals, but against the military system, which I have honestly tried for five years and have found wanting, and which entails many great dangers not realized by the people of this realm.'

Lord Wolseley said he had worked with the Marquis of Lansdowne, and there had not been a single disagreeable incident. His complaint was that the professional commander-in-chief was robbed of his chief usefulness. He had to hand over the command and the entire management of the army to a civilian secretary of state, assisted by subordinates, with whom he dealt direct.

Up to 1895, he said, the commander-in-chief was responsible to the Secretary of State that the army was thoroughly trained for war. Since 1895 the responsibility had been with the Under Secretary of State, dividing it into four watertight compartments, each under a military head and each advising the Secretary of State without reference to the commander-in-chief.

'My lords, I need scarcely tell you,' concluded Lord Wolseley impressively, 'that our soldiers do not like the War Office nor its civilian rulers. You cannot flout the sentiment of the army without injuring its moral standing.'

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the former war minister, replied to Lord Wolseley immediately. He said he was constrained to say that Lord Wolseley during his term of office had failed to understand his duties. He might at least have warned the government that one army corps was not sufficient to crush the Boers.

The debate will be resumed to-morrow.

AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH

MEMBERS WHO ARE DISLOYAL TO THE EMPIRE.

Vienna, March 2.—The obstructionists again prevented the transaction of business in the Reichsrath yesterday. The dialogue between Herr Silenz, Czech, and Herr Stein, pan-German, was significant of the existing political and parliamentary condition.

Herr Silenz taunted the Germans with squinting towards Germany, whereupon Herro Stein shouted:

'We do not squint; we look. We wish to go over to Germany, as you do to Russia.'

To this Herr Silenz replied: 'That is why the German Emperor recently said he hoped to establish a great northern kingdom on the Elbe.'

Herr Stein retorted: 'The German Emperor is right. I declare openly that we wish to join the German empire.'

Herr Silenz—'Austria has not gained any advantage by her alliance with Germany, but she might profit much by a rapprochement with Russia.'

Herr Stein—'Say openly that you wish to belong to Russia.'

Herr Silenz—'We remain good Austrians.'

Herr Stein—'Anybody remaining a good patriot nowadays in Austria is a fool.'

The ministers listened silently, and the president did not check the speakers. Meanwhile 2,000 unemployed men made a demonstration outside the building, shouting: 'Down with parliament,' 'Down with the Czechs,' 'Down with the Pan-Germans,' 'The men inside are paid and do nothing. We are starving and want work.'

The prime minister is negotiating with the various parties. He confers almost daily with the emperor, who confides to the cabinet that he does not wish to be sacrificed to the obstructionists.

THE CHINESE EMPEROR

HIS MAJESTY TO RETURN TO PEKIN ABOUT THE END OF THE MONTH.

London, March 4.—The Pekin correspondent of the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' telegraphing on March 2, says:—The Emperor will return to Pekin at the end of March. A bodyguard is already assembling at Sianfu. The foreign ministers have demanded the death of twelve additional high officials and the punishment of ninety provincial mandarins.

EAST QUEENS BY-ELECTION.

Ottawa, March 4.—The writ for the holding of a new election in East Queens, Prince Edward Island, was issued on Saturday. The date fixed for nominations is March 13, and for polling March 20. These are the same dates as for the by-election in North Bruce. It is probable that both the former candidates will offer themselves again in the Prince Edward Island contest—Mr. McKinnon for the Liberals, and Mr. Martin for the Conservatives.

THE FAIR MATCHMAKER.

(E. Livingston Prescott, in 'The Young Woman.')

I.

Flocy's name was the result of a wild dash into poetry on the part of her mother. Such excursions of that simple soul only took place when she ushered a new little Lea into this world of infinite possibilities and disappointments. A china figure bought from a pedler, gaily smudged in pink and yellow, with a wide smile, a basket of azure cabbages, and 'The Goddess Flora' in gilt letters on its stand, was Flocy's godmother.

Flocy, even as a baby, was unusually clear in coloring. From the first, also, her tiny features had actually some shape in them. She possessed large blue eyes like her godmother's, with, it must be owned, not a great deal more expression, small pink lips, showing in due course a pearly rim of teeth, the silky flaxen curls of a wax doll.

'My Flower'—the title by which her mother addressed each infant in succession—was, in her case, entirely appropriate.

A boy followed, called Claude Melnotte—a happy inspiration caught from certain flaring posters pasted over Wood End village by a travelling theatrical company. He grew up a dreamy large-eyed child, with a big forehead full of wondering fancies and a sensitive mouth that expressed more than it said. Clutching blindly at every scrap of knowledge that came his way, he lived most of his time in other regions than Wood End. He distanced all local competitors by leaps and bounds, and even when the needs of his family sent him prematurely to work, in big boots and a small smock frock, he contrived to idealize bird-scaring and cow-driving.

On a delicate spring evening, faint-colored and pure-scented, Flocy, now aged eighteen, sat among budding currant bushes in an ancient wicker chair, and considered, absently soothing a large-headed poppy-cheeked infant the while. Flocy had become the only true parent of the family. Poor Mrs. Lea's final effort in that direction had laid her, with a folded bud, whiter than Flocy, on her breast, under the lush grass of the churchyard in the valley. Lea, the father, was not of much account, except to bring a wistful look into his dying wife's eyes as she surveyed the row of little heads beside the bed. He was a small man and a sulky; a laborer who loved not labor. Life's every vicissitude, including his children's faults, he imagined to be directed personally against himself.

'See here!' he would say, 'other lads can do a man's work, and got cheeks like peonies. My Claude—there's a name for the missis to give 'im!—'is 'ead is stuffed full o' fancies, an' 'e's as thin an' yaller as a lath.'

It was this lad whose future occasioned that fine line of consideration on Flocy's forehead. He lay near a hen-coop on the little grass plot, his hands in his hair, his chin propped on his elbows, wrinkling his young brows hard over a thorny volume. He was handsome and intellectual-looking; but what was the good of that—there? Flocy said despairingly. In spite of the heavy burden of five sisters afflicted with various degrees of incompetence or the paternal drawback of temper, Flocy was still flower-like. Her vivid carnation and milky-white, the translucent azure of her eyes, did not suggest violent health, though her figure was softly rounded; and she was derided by mothers of bouncing rustic beauties as 'sickly,' while her hair, of which she had a wondrous torrent, fawn in the shade, and full of exquisite red and gold tints in the sun, was termed by the Wood Enders 'sandy.'

She managed, however, to get through two girls' work, aided, or hindered, by those five tallow-colored sisters, amiably dull.

Maternal to all, the little mother's proud heart secretly dwelt and brooded on Claude. He represented to her poetry, music, the drama—all unknown heights and depths of wonder and delight. His name was a fairy key to unlock sweet and beautiful mysteries. It was a purely unselfish rapture, which made her sometimes, when quite alone, catch her breath, clasp her hands, and open dewey eyes in a mental gasp of admiration at 'the things that boy thought of!' Then would follow a little laugh of proud regret and feigned scorn of the numerous things he forgot. He was really a bit of a genius, but hopelessly unpractical.

Just now Flocy had a matter on hand so big that it presented immense difficulties to a mind narrowed to simple joys and duties, and unused to project itself beyond the immediate time and place. She gasped amid the glowing cloudy visions which were Claude Melnotte's element. A flower, indeed, does not suggest intellect. Yet it was all her own; an ambition vast, if vicarious. She saw a possible outlet for her fairy prince's aspirations, a blinding glimpse of the sunlight of a wider world, as she crooned over the slumbering Rosy: from force of habit she could think better with a child against her breast.

But she was so small and young and the project so mighty, that she felt the need of a confidant, and selected her fourth sister—'Vi'let'—a silent child with her sire's temper. She was digging off the latest ebullition fiercely among the spring onions, and came with her hair in elf locks, and the rusty fragment of a spade trenchantly grasped.

Flocy stretched up to kiss a dirty tear-stained cheek. She was always, Lea said, slobbering them children. Then, with her finger on her lip and a mysterious glance around, still slightly rocking Rosy across her knees, she produced a letter. As she looked up, smoothing the paper with her little red hand, roughened by many motherly labors, her small mouth grew round and her large eyes larger. In a low soft voice, she read sundry ill-spelt lines.

Vi'let expressed herself elliptically in brief grunts, her small eyes wearing the half-fierce, half-plaintive look of a dog that suspects its owner of desertion.

So you see,' Flocy said, running in her little synopsis deprecatingly to forestall objection, 'if that young girl that works in the factory Polly's friend speaks of can get as much as a pound a week when she's laid up—why, so can I, Vi'let. She's a bit weakly, too. Here, down at Markham's'—this was a small general shop where Flocy acted as servant for a few hours daily—'they never give me a penny if I'm sick; only grumble. Oh, I must go!'

Vi'let hung her lip and scowled. 'What'd d'ye want to go away for?'

Flocy replied by an eloquent gesture of the hand that did not hold Rosy, toward Claude. He was the family fetish, and worshipped as such. The five other sisters had been educated by their eldest to bow down to the only brother. Besides, there was a lurking sense that all their hopes of advancement clustered around him.

'If I get all that money,' she explained—the poor wage seemed 'all' to her, after two shillings a week from 'Markham's,'—'and do needlework in the evenings,—Lady Lorimer's maid said she'd give me plenty if I ever came to London—I can put him to school—a real school, not like this little place; and our Toy would soon get an ex—ex—or, a sort of prize that sends them to college, somehow. And if I'm sick—well, all the better,' she added gleefully, 'for then there's that money.'

'Who's going to look after the home?' Vi'let demanded.

'Jinny'll get on all right now. She's such a good girl.'

That night, when the children were all in bed—they were all children to the little mother—Flocy explained matters to Lea. She was not afraid of him; they were on too equal terms. He knew no argument but a blow, and it comes less naturally to such a man to knock about a daughter than a wife. She simply said that an acquaintance of her schoolmate, Polly Elliot, had told her of good work in London, and she was going there. Lea, gasping at a new and showy grievance, vapored and swore, but offered no opposition. Flocy revealed herself fully only to Vi'let; to other she professed a frivolous desire for a change, to see London, etc.

So Flocy went away, duly escorted to the train by the whole troop, kissing hands and waving handkerchiefs frantically from the platform. She was in a tearful flutter of inspiration, with all her mother's heart in her child's eyes, the brightest carnation cheeks, and the sweetest array of dimples. Her very hair seemed to laugh and tremble as she put out her tender face from the window of the third-class carriage, to the last moment. The party trudged home downhearted, with the dismal left behind feeling; always excepting Claude, who, in the spirit, was in London already—in a splendid tomb in Westminster Abbey for choice.

II.

At first everything was gay. Flocy had prudently obtained the address of a respectable lodging close to her work. A wise little body she had read of country girls falling into a snare. It is true the little maid's heart sank dismally at the soot, physical and moral, of the dingy small 'row' behind the factory where her tiny garret was perched, but she wore a woman's armor of proof,—perhaps no man's is ever so perfectly welded,—that love which was her inspiration, her glory.

She saw not the sordid squalor about her, nor heard its evil music; all lay transfigured by the constant sunrise of hope, so that she was beautifully, almost divinely, made deaf and blind to sin and pain. Her vision, day and night, was a thrilling jumble of rows of young heads in college caps, grave professors, prizes, and an indeterminate radiance of learning of which her boy was the centre.

When she first arrived at her lodging she was surprised to see the landlady look her up and down with a sort of discontent. She must be, Flocy thought, 'cross.' In reality, she was far too kind for her part in the conspiracy of tacit silence iron want had forced upon her. Day by day, as Flocy came in and out, Mrs. Rack shot keen glances at the child. Flocy imagined herself suspected of giddiness—a dreadful accusation to her simple mind—and took the modest flower from her hat and the ribbon from the neck of her brown frock. This, too, was but a passing shadow.

Her work, the dipping of either end of countless slips of wood into a certain mysterious compound, was by no means heavy, though there were 'nasty' smells which gave some of the girls headaches. But then, she thought, headaches were natural to girls—she often had them herself, even in the pure country air,—and 'the firm' was 'so kind' in any real cases of sickness. Sometimes, when Saturday came, she trudged to a small open space of grass and flowers that struggled not unsuccessfully against the surrounding grime, and, sitting on a bench, very prim and proper, because she was alone, dreamed her dream.

She knew, vaguely, before she came, of 'danger' in the work, but was no more deterred than is a heaven-born soldier, fighting in a different way. Once or twice Mrs. Rack had slightingly bidden her go home, saying that a pink and white thing such as she had no right in 'the trade'; but she was not daunted. She heard nothing from her fellow-workers, whose ways were not hers, though they were far from ill-natured. Their loud laughter and quick repartee made her shudder; and then, she was a clannish little person, and had no love to spare for those not of her own blood. One, named Bella, who lodged in the same house, would have made friends, but she was of a different sort to Flocy: a girl who laughed loud, cast glances out of bold eyes, and held back that she might mingle with the stream of men and boys coming from another part of the factory.

The two passed one another sometimes on the narrow close-smelling staircase, when Bella had, despite her coarseness, a quick feminine intuition of Flocy's feelings, and resented them by saying words which Flocy, fortunately, did not in the least understand. Occasionally on a Saturday Bella reeled up the stairs, and then Flocy fled, trembling. By and by, Flocy missed her from her seat at the works, and, after her kindly country fashion, asked Mrs. Rack if her neighbor were ill, who snorted curtly—

'She's laid up'

'Is she bad?' Flocy asked.

'Pretty bad. It ain't drink this time, though.'

She flounced away, 'somehow angry,' and Flocy, who was timid where family love was not concerned, said no more. But when Bella did not reappear, her conscience pricked her. Coming home from her small Saturday marketings, she bought a humble nosegay, and, with this and a timid smile much sweeter than her flowers, tripped across to Bella's door and tapped. Her fingers were on the handle, when, to her amazement, Mrs. Rack seized her by the arm and swung her back, interposing a furious red face.

'Get out 'o that, you meddling little hussy!'

'I only want'—Flocy began, holding out her flowers breathlessly.

'Lose me my living, would you? It's doctor's orders she ain't to see no one. An' she don't want you.'

A faint voice from within assented with an oath and Flocy shrank away wounded. She gave her flowers—too great a luxury to keep for herself—to a dirty little mother of nine, nursing a big baby on the doorstep, and then wrote Home—oh, such a big, big H it was, mentally!—and told Them—again a capital—how strange folks were in London.

Mrs. Rack had a male lodger, with a long sallow face, narrow brown eyes,—'wicked-looking eyes,' Flocy thought them,—unkempt hair, and a black pipe always thrust in a corner of a flexible sneering mouth. He was an alarming person altogether, who had no parallel in Wood End, and from whom she shrank when she met him on the landing, passing him with downcast eyes. On his part, he objected to Flocy as a small Pharisee whom he encountered coming from church on a Sunday morning, all fresh and sweet and clean like a daisy, as he yawned himself, unbraced and unshaven, downstairs, to slake his thirst at the nearest 'pub.'

He was one of the ignoble army of literary martyrs who leave humble walks of trade at the golden clarion of Fame. He had talent, but there was nobody to care if he lost or won, or to request him to purify a rather turgid stream of eloquence. He had been brought up by a hard old printer uncle, the pillar of a local hall of unbelief, and eventually kicked out of doors for writing poetry, and had the misfortune to disbelieve in most tender things, as God, and women.

But Flocy was pretty, pathetically so amongst bricks and mud and their accompanying sordid orchestra. What mortal of any imagination could help stopping to look at a primrose that had managed, out of its own innocent confidence in life, to bloom in a city gutter? This little primrose made Tom Brand uneasy. He wanted either to crush it, for awakening in him what he would fain ignore, or to pluck and wear it for a day or two because it was a novelty; or—the thought would sometimes occur, because he was not yet twenty-six—to shield it from the surrounding dirt.

So he began to ogle Flocy when he met her on the stairs; to stare and puff tobacco smoke in her face, and talk at her to Mrs. Rack, who looked grim. He was led on, because at first Flocy did not even see these amenities. When she did, scared and indignant, she primmed her small pink lips into the neatest little pout, and kept her large white lids discreetly over her eyes, or else gazed at rustic blankness at the spot on the sooty wall exactly two feet above his head.

But one evening, having drunk more than usual, to raise his temperature after a hailstorm of returned MSS., he barred her passage, and paid her a compliment. A great lady would have known how to ignore him; but Flocy had her own way of defending herself. She said in a quiet little voice:

'Let me pass, please.'

Brand did not please. He paid her another compliment instead, and backed it with an oath. Then Flocy, loyal to her home above and below, lifted her round eyes to his face, and said succinctly—

'You've no business to speak to a girl like that.' Her accent was homely, but none the less—perhaps the more—impressive.

The man gasped angrily to himself, 'Little Quaker puss!' but found no audible repartee save a weak 'Oh, I haven't, have I?' He stretched an arm, however, from the banisters to the wall, and showed his teeth in a disagreeable and Mephistophelian manner, muttering a string of oaths.

Flocy was roused. She added, though her brave little heart beat fast—'No. Nor to take God's name in vain, neither.'

Brand was so paralyzed by her impudent dignity that for the moment he actually could not relax his hold, but stood staring, with his grimy hand upon the banister.

Quite mistress of the situation, she proceeded majestically, with a slight sob in her voice, 'It isn't the act of a man, let alone a gentleman, to talk to someone that doesn't want it—' She was going to add, 'nor you,' but something in his face stopped her, and tears sprang into her eyes. It flashed across her mind, 'Suppose my boy ever got to be like that, and wanted someone to speak kind to him!'

Then Brand had a new intuition—perhaps because he was an artist, though at present an ignoble one. He squeezed himself suddenly against the wall, flourishing his hat about his head in an aggressive bow. There was a grain of truth, however, under the mockery of respect, and his tone was shamefaced as he mumbled, 'Beg pardon.'

Flocy, losing her dignity, scurried upstairs like a frightened mouse. Yet she, too, did a curious thing; and a more curious one still was that Brand did not misunderstand it. At the top of the stairs she turned, and cast a swift look back. She afterwards said severely to herself, 'What could I have been thinking of!' but was at the time too frightened to do anything but cry.

The acquaintance progressed no further than a solemn bow or a furtive glance from Brand, which made Flocy uncomfortable; but he held his breath, frequently laden with a spirituous flavor, if they came face to face, and endeavored to bear himself with gentlemanly ease.

He was at last gaining some sort of recognition. He had written something telling, if unhappily bad, which he showed with misplaced pride to Mrs. Rack, who sniffed between disapproval and admiration. But she was a woman of some common-sense, and possessed a reserve of rude tenderness. She mused, then said suddenly—

'I'll show that to Miss Lea.'

'You hag! I'll murder you if you do!' It was said in joke, but with an undercurrent of earnest dismay.

'Why d'you write 'em, then, at all' said she.

Brand glared angrily, and snatched the paper from her; but the words stuck and had this singular result: when the next bed good idea struck him, he cast down his pen, swearing at his own folly the while. Shortly afterwards he found himself with a fairly bright vista open before him. He thought of leaving Factory Row, but something kept him there.

About this time Flocy began to have more headaches, and with them came agonizing toothache; unaccountable, because her little teeth were like a string of pearls. She began to notice how one girl and another suffered similarly. She made an innocent remark to this effect, and was amazed when it was received with black looks, and she was severely bidden by the forewoman to hold her tongue. One or two rougher girls screamed with discordant laughter, but most seemed far from enjoying the joke.

The pain grew intolerable. Saving Flocy hunted out a chemist's window, where 'Teeth extracted, 6d. each' figured and went in. She was asked if she would have something on the gum, to dull the pain, but declined on the ground of economy, and heroically permitted two little pearls, each showing a tiny green spot, to be extracted. She paid her shilling and departed, nothing bettered, to return in a day or two and reproach the chemist for 'taking out the wrong ones.'

After a stare, in which, being a grey dispirited man, he recognized what a country flower this was, he retorted by an irrelevant question as to where she worked. She told him. He looked hard at her, shook his head, and remarked that, if she wished to get rid of the pain, she had better leave there and go back to her village. Flocy, who thought him unwarrantably interfering, walked out with a little air of majesty; but she had a vague feeling of discomfort, which made her confide in Mrs. Rack, who, to her surprise, 'flew out' at her with a stern—

'Don't you go there no more! It ain't no good, and maybe you'll get the sack.'

Flocy, in whose nature there was no complaint, obeyed. Soon, her pretty pink cheeks wore a carmine patch, followed by odd bluish-green shadows, and her face swelled a little. The landlady, grim and dry, snapped out, 'Better have the doctor from the works.'

'But I can't pay him, Mrs. Rack.'

Mrs. Rack explained gloomily that there was nothing to pay, and Flocy acceded with joy.

'What kind, kind people the firm are!' she cried.

Mrs. Rack said, more drily than ever, 'Mighty kind—to theirselves!' and gave her the doctor's address.

He prescribed for her unemotionally, though Flocy thought he seemed a trifle uncomfortable. Her simple faith in him was not justified. The 'toothache' developed into an agony like the fangs of a gnawing, tearing, sleepless wild beast. Her eyes took a blank, piteous look of wonder; her cheek was puffed and greyish; she was pretty no more.

The crisis came, after many, many struggles to defer it. She turned faint and sick when starting for work. Mrs. Rack persuaded her, still grimly, to go to bed; and there she had to stay.

She had not much stamina, the doctor complained, when he came and gave palliatives that did not palliate. He also deprecated visitors, which is usual in 'these cases.'

So Flocy lay there all alone in the close shadow of the slanting roof. Pain would not let her rest. Once she asked for the looking-glass, and looked long at herself—her sad, new self, all deformed—and turned aside with big tears, her solitary tribute to vanity. Even that, since it was part of her ideal, was loving and pure. She sobbed quietly to the pillow—

'Now—Claude—Claude—can never, never study 'is 'eroines off me!'

'But she wrote home gay letters of concealment, which sometimes had to be rewritten, because they were blotted with tears of agony, and she put that noble 'sick pay' for which she had bartered her little all into the savings bank, and was patient with the patience of her character and race, except when Mrs. Rack urged her to buy invalid dainties for herself. One day the landlady said:

'My gentleman lodger's doing well now. He ain't nothin' like the radical he was. Goes to the Tabernacle, and got a Bible in 'is room. Said he was sorry to hear you was laid up, too.' Then she drew her hand slowly from behind her back and dumped down a fairy gift—a great bunch of dewy roses—on the patchwork quilt; 'An' 'e sent you them.'

'Ought I to take them?' Flocy faltered, looking up with pain-weighted eyes.

'Take 'em, child? Yes.' Then grumbling something about 'Don't matter what you take, poor lamb!' she vanished abruptly.

A week later, on a hot stirless night, when the sounds of women quarrelling and children playing in the alley below mingled vaguely with her trance of suffering, there was a loud altercation on the landing. She heard Mrs. Rack's accents, and—with alarm and wonder—the voice of Brand. She started up on her elbow as their tones waxed louder.

'And you shan't!' the landlady screamed shrilly. 'It's no good, and you'll take the bread out of my mouth. Ain't I livin' on the firm's property?—though it's the least they can do, when I lost my man along o' them.'

'Haven't you any heart, woman?' cried Brand. 'Out of my way, I say!' He seemed to push her aside.

Flocy beheld his figure defined against the smoky glare of the paraffin lamp in the passage; but even in that dim outline she read somehow a different Tom Brand.

'May I venture to come in?' he said very softly, drawing the door to behind him. Then, on a sudden, he stopped and cried, 'Good heavens! What's that?'

Flocy sadly believed it was her new ugliness which shocked him, but it was not so. This is what he saw—

In the half-lit attic, the white outline of the prostrate figure with crossed hands, looked like a sculptured saint, and about its patient brow, on the left side, shone the pale image of a martyr's halo, all unlike the bright aureole of sunshine shed on Flocy's head through the hawthorn branches at home, which made the children cry out, clapping their hands in glee, 'Look! our Flocy's got a golden crown on!'

Brand started back, feeling his spirit shiver within him. He turned involuntarily to demand of Mrs. Rack, 'What's that—that light?'

She took him by the arm and spoke in a lowered voice of commonplace regret, 'They're all like that when they get real bad with Phosy Jaw. Why, when my poor husband laid in his coffin, you could almost read by it!'

Brand shook her off and came and sat by Flocy, who contrived in the darkness to find a blush, and fixed her large eyes on his face while he explained with tender fury what had happened to her, and how, by the aid of a medical friend, he had puzzled it out:—The long name he gave her toothache she did not understand, nor why she must go to hospital instead of having the doctor from the works; but she agreed trustingly.

Somehow or other, he drew her to confide her plan about Claude to him, and promised faithfully it should be carried out. Then a doctor from the hospital, who was a friend of his, came, and in an hour or two Flocy was carried off in a cab, Mrs. Rack accompanying her, to a big ward, where, in the light and air, the little country rose began gradually to expand again. Here Claude came gloriously to see her, on his way to the 'real' school she had planned for him; for a great literary man whom Brand knew had taken her young genius up.

As she grew better, Brand himself appeared, and brought her that book of his which was making such a sensation, and—which was extremely shocking—made love to her, so that she found a new vision, all her own, now realized.

Even her wedding-day could not make little Flocy selfish. Standing in her bridal white, a single flower rescued from the shameful valley of death, out of whose shadow some of us still hake our homes cheaply light, she looked up appealingly in her bridegroom's face, to plead—

'Don't let's forget, now we're so happy, to try and help some of those other poor girls!'

THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

A useful premium and easily obtained. Send three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or five renewal subscribers at one dollar each, or a club of ten and $8 00. The sender of any of the three foregoing clubs will receive a Post Fountain Pen, one of the best self-filler fountain pens obtainable. The regular price of this pen is three dollars. It is supplied in three styles, Fine, Stub and Medium.

A SPLENDID GIFT.

The Bagster Bible (Long Primer), no better gift. Many of our subscribers are still asking for the Bagster Bible. We have secured an additional supply, and are able to offer them free to subscribers sending a list of four absolutely new subscribers, at one dollar each, or a club of fourteen subscribers and $9.80 cash.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HAVING ONE'S OWN WAY.

(Lina Mitchell, Toronto, in 'Presbyterian Review.')

He walked up and down the shiny surface of the big plate glass mirror, and paused frequently to look at his own beautiful reflection. 'Ah!' said he to himself, 'I'm a handsome fellow, there can be no question of that!' It did not matter that there was no one to hear his remarks. He brushed his head and settled his wings with his long front legs. Then he looked down, saying to himself, 'What a specimen of a bluebottle I will be when I get my growth!'

He took to grooming himself with his hind legs, and was about to make further observations to his admiring reflection, when the young woman who took care of the confectioner's shop swept the surface of the mirror with a feather duster.

Mr. Bluebottle found himself rolling and tumbling across the glass. He came up against the hard gilt frame at last with a bump that took his breath away. Next thing he knew, he was lying on his back on the floor, trying to get his breath and recover his scattered senses.

When he came to himself he made short work of trying to get away from that part of the store. He sniffed fresh air, and flew as fast as he could in the direction whence it came.

Bump! Whack! Ah! This was Mr. Bluebottle's first experience with a screen door. He tried to walk upon its peculiar surface. At first he found this a difficult thing to do. His feet would go through the holes in a manner that was highly puzzling.

When, after long trying, he succeeded in making his way up and down this new and peculiar roadway, he looked down, vain fellow that he was, for his reflection. He was disappointed at finding none. But his attention was required in another quarter.

Young Tom, the confectioner's son, was engaged in a search for something to do. As soon as he espied Mr. Bluebottle he knew that he had found it.

'Goody!' said the bad young Tom, 'I'll catch him and pull the legs off of him, and then the wings.'

Easier said than done, young Tom.

'Come down, here!' said Tom, as he pursued the bluebottle into a corner of the door.

'Buzz! I guess not!' retorted the fly, as he slipped from under Tom's fingers and took refuge at the top of the screen.

'Come out of that now, you!' and Tom mounted a chair, that he might seize his prey.

'Not yet awhile!' buzzed the bluebottle, and he danced tantalizingly about just out of Tom's reach.

'Oh, I won't do a thing to you when I catch you!' gasped Tom, who was now very angry.

But just then a customer pushed the door open and Mr. Bluebottle was caught in a current of air, and carried out of doors almost before he knew it.

Oh, it was good to be out in the fresh, sweet sunshine! Now, if one could find a mirror and see how handsome one looked with one's coat shining in the golden light of the bright day!

Mr. Bluebottle perched upon a post that was used for hitching horses. Walking slowly up the side came another bluebottle fly, one who had seen very bad times, judging by his personal appearance. He had only four legs, one of the front ones and one of the hind ones were missing. Part of his right wing was gone. His body had a mangled unkempt appearance, that gave one a bad impression of him on first sight.

'Ah!' said the newcomer, as he approached our friend, 'how do you do?'

'Very well, indeed, thank you!' replied the handsome bluebottle politely. He had so many advantages over the other, that he felt like being especially pleasant.

'May I inquire your name?'

'Certainly. I am Alec Bluebottle.'

'Ah! I am Jim. Same family name. We ought to be friends.'

Alec Bluebottle had it in his young foolish mind to ask how he could be of service to his new friend. Instead of speaking, he sat and looked curiously at his companion.

'That,' said Jim, as I may now style him, 'was children.' He softly touched the place where the missing leg should have been. 'Beware of them!'

'You needn't tell me about that,' returned Alec, with emphasis; 'I know about them!' In reality he knew about only one.

'This,' and Jim turned his head to see the place where the missing hind leg should have been growing, 'was fly-paper, sticky fly-paper!'

'Sticky fly-paper?' inquired Alex, 'I never saw it.'

'And when you do, keep off it. It is only one chance in a thousand that a fly gets off, once he is caught. If he does, he is pretty certain to have left part of himself upon the paper.'

Alec asked questions about sticky fly-paper, and Jim answered them, until both were certain that Alec could recognize this death-trap if he ever came near it.

'The rest of the trouble,' continued Jim, 'was spider-webs!'

'What are spider-webs?' asked Alec.

Then Jim explained spider-webs scientifically, technically, practically, in every way in which a fly who had had a stern experience, could explain them.

'Well, I am very much obliged to you, very much, indeed,' said Alec. 'The hints you have given me are worth a great deal, and the best way I can thank you is to put your advice into practice!'

A lady drove up and hitched her horse to the post. Her movements sent the two friends flying for their lives in opposite directions. They had not even time to say good-bye.

Now, what do you suppost that foolish Alec did. You will hardly believe me when I tell you that he had only alighted on the edge of a pile of bricks when he began to look about for some sticky fly-paper.

What for? Why to see for himself whether all the things his friend Jim had told him were true. He decided that when he found a sticky fly-paper, he, young, strong, handsome Alec Bluebottle, would alight in the stickiest part of it. Then he would walk right out to the edge, and fly off, none the worse for his adventure. Leave a leg in the sticky stuff? Not he!

Of course, even an industrious bluebottle could fly about a long time out of doors without finding a sticky fly-paper. Wearying of this fruitless search, Mr. Bluebottle turned his attention to searching for a spider-web.

What for? To fly through, of course! A giant fly like him would tear the strongest web from its moorings and teach the wickedest spider that ever lived what flies can do when they like.

To bring a long story to an end, Mr. Bluebottle found the very web he was looking for.

A smart spider housekeeper, of whom you have already heard, saw, entangled in her web, the very dinner she was looking for. She carried it in, dined daintily, and put the remains of her feast in the cupboard.

Soon she went out and mended a dreadfully large hole in the strongest part of her web.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RHEUMATISM.

What pain on beginning to move! What stiffness and lameness of joint! What suffering in cold, moist weather!

Liniments and other outward applications, however much they may relieve, cannot cure. The cause of the disease exists in the blood.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts directly and peculiarly on the blood, removes the cause and permanently cures rheumatism.

'In my family we have taken a great deal of Hood's Sarsaparilla with good effects. My husband was so severely afflicted with rheumatism that he could not turn himself in bed, but since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla he is free from it. He has also taken it for pain in the stomach, and it has given him relief.' Mrs. W. E. Smith, P. O. Box 202, Frankfort, N.Y.

Begin treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla to-day.

LITERARY REVIEW.

RECENT NOVELS.

'The Mantle of Elijah,' by Israel Zangwill, is a recent novel which has attracted a great deal of attention—dealing as it does with English political life and containing many real characters in the disguise of fiction. The 'Elijah' of the story is a cabinet minister, and the problem of his position is set forth in the following extract:

And Allegra's father, too, the Elijah of whose mantle there is no question in this story, was early Victorian. His soul was of the old eternal pattern that seeks the kingdom of God, and is jarred by Ahabs and Jezebels, but his coloring was according to the epoch. He was tinged with Dickens, by Cobden, by Carlyle, by Combe's 'Constitution of Man,' by the Great Exhibition, by the Chartists. If he vibrated to the Continental unrest, if the Rights of Man and the Brotherhood of Nations were in the background of his mind, the foreground was English, practical, concrete, solid. And his first thought was for England—England at peace, clean, contented, sober, happy—a beacon to a weltering Continent. Freedom was no nebulous figure, aureoled with shining rhetoric, blowing her own trumpet, but Free Trade, Free Speech, Free Meals, Free Education. He did not rage against the Church as the enemy, but he did not count on it as a friend. His millennium was earthly, human; his philosophy was sunny, untroubled by Dantesque depths of shadows; his campaign unmartial, constitutional, a frank focussing of the new forces emergent from the slow dissolution of feudalism and the rapid growth of a modern manufacturing world, steam-hatched. Towards such a man the House of Commons had an uneasy hostility. He did not play the game. Whig and Tory, yellow and blue, the immemorial shuffling of Cabinet cards, the tricks and honors—he seemed to live outside them all. He was no clubman in 'the best club in England.' He did not debate for argument's sake, or to upset ministers. He was not bounded by the walls of the Chamber, nor ruled from the Speaker's chair; the House was resentfully conscious it had no final word over his reputation or his influence. He stood for something outside it, something outside himself, something large, vague, turbulent, untried, unplumbed,—the People. The late-minted word, Radical—which, when the Queen came to the throne had only meant an out-and-out Reformer of the Franchise—had taken on a more sinister significance, a brazen resonance of strikes and trades-unions, and the anarchy of Americanism, since Thomas Marjorimont had fallen a-prophesying.

And the paradox was that he was not of the mob himself. His very name of Marjorimont was an index of kinship with the inner gang that had owned and ruled England for centuries, and at whose privileges the dreaded Reform Bills had but nibbled. Fortune did her best to give him the happy life of a rich and nobly connected English gentleman, but he wedded himself to a daughter of the people as well as to democratic principles, and in spite of these leaden drags, had by sheer strength of genius and honesty forced a great industrial measure on a kicking Tory Cabinet, and himself on the next Whig administration, still more reluctant to let in upon itself the on-sweeping flood of Radicalism. But he bore about him the marks of the fight; of the people's long distrust of a Tory sprig, whose very name of Marjorimont, with its pretentious pronunciation as Marchmont, was a lingual tripping-rope, scarcely removed by his formally spelling it Marshmont, as it was most easily pronounced: of the opposition of the middle classes, expressed in the refusal of halls for him to speak in, or even hotel-beds for him to sleep in; of the hatred of his own order for a traitor, acutest in his noble relatives.

At a political meeting at the great manufacturing town of Midstoke, to which Mr. Marchmont had taken his favorite daughter, Allegra, a popular local orator, young and vulgar, but apparently devoted to the cause, comes into the story. He becomes private secretary to the minister, and at length woos and wins Allegra. Great hopes are cherished that he is to wear the political mantle of purity dropped by his master, who becomes an earl. The advancement of self, however, is his only thought, and the sorrowful Allegra has to open her eyes to the mistake she has made.

'He will survive to be Prime Minister,' he said.

'I hope to God not! The country in his hands!'

'It is practically in his hands now—despite his nominally minor post.'

She sighed. 'Yes, he always gets his own way.'

'But does he? Didn't he start to make England a Republic?'

'You know I don't mean that. The way he gets is the way to power. When we married, I thought it was the way to the Kingdom of God on earth.'

His gaze, she fancied, had a compassionate softening. 'You must have had many shocks,' he said, and surely his voice was gentler.

'Ah, how I draped him in illusions——'

'In your father's mantle!'

'Yes, he was to carry on the great tradition.'

'You and he together.'

'I was to work for him, and he for the world. And he has worked only for himself.'

'Then you and he have both worked together—for the same man. Ah, he will end as the Earl of Midstoke. And that will be following your father, after all.'

'Don't laugh at me. When I look back to that Midstoke meeting, and see how far he has diverged—I wonder that I have been able to live with him at all.'

W. J. Gage & Co., $1.50.

'Gwynett of Thornhaugh' is the title of a romance by Frederick W. Hayes, author of 'A Kent Squire,' of which volume it is in some sort a continuation. The scene is laid for the most part in France, in the last days of Louis XIV. and the early days of the regency, in the time when Jacobite intrigue was in the air and when it was an every day occurrence for people in high positions to be taken off by poison. The hero is Mr. Ambrose Gwynett, a Jacobite gentleman of Kent, who had formerly served with the French forces in Spain in defence of Philippe V., grandson of Louis XIV., against the Emperor of Germany, and was supposed to have lost his life. At the period of this story he is living in France under another name, and takes part in many remarkable adventures. The story is a singularly able picture of an important historical period. The author has the unusual power of making his characters, kings, generals, court ladies, sea captains, or whatever they may be, live before the reader. The way in which the 'Pretender' alienated the sympathies and made futile the efforts of all those who attempted to help him to the throne of England is well described. The author, Mr. Hayes, is a well-known musician, and an associate member of the Royal Academy of England. Sixteen full page illustrations, designed by himself, add interest to the book.

F. M. Lupton Publishing Company, New York. W. Briggs, Toronto.

RELIGIOUS WORKS.

Certain lectures given in Renfield church, Glasgow, by the Rev. P. Carnegie Simpson, the pastor, to a public class, which met on Sunday evenings after service, are now published in a volume entitled 'The Fact of Christ.' Mr. Simpson explains that he has treated his subject strictly within certain limits, leaving many aspects purposely untouched. The question is treated as an individual one. Mr. Robert E. Speer says of the book:

It is the best statement of the claims of Christianity of which I know to put in the hands of young men and women who may be sceptical or honestly inquiring. I do not know of any book that equals it in its adaptation to the needs of students. Its message is the core of Christianity. It is what distinguishes it from other religions. The way the thing is put, too, the dignified catchiness of its expressions, and the real solid scholariiness of it are additional points of strength.'.

It is a volume of 188 pages, published by the Revell Co., Toronto, $1.25.

'The Heavenly Inheritance' is a 50-page booklet in paper covers, by Daniel Stewart, Esq., of Hensall, Ont., with an introduction by the Rev. G. M. Milligan, D.D. The author's aim has been to give reasonable and scriptural thoughts regarding heaven and the state and condition of the redeemed. W. Briggs, Toronto.

MODERN CHARITIES.

'Means and Ends' is the title of a discourse by Bernard M. Kaplan, rabbi of McGill College avenue Synagogue, published by request. (Owen Printing House.) It discusses the Jewish criterion of what constitutes morality, charity and religion, and especially objects to undignified proceedings in the name of charity. Our readers may be specially interested in the following condensed extract:

Charity is the crowning glory of religion. It is the noblest expression of the human soul. It is the golden thread which unites all human hearts like so many precious pearls into one necklace that adorns the breast of humanity. Charity, like music, speaks a universal language. To be able to alleviate the sufferings of others is, indeed, a great privilege. To alleviate the sufferings of others is a solemn duty. Suppose, however, that while you give charity, you abuse the recipient. Such charity is not true charity. It is uncharitable charity. It is not charity, but barbarity. The grief that you may cause by unkind words, is greater than the relief. I am afraid that in matters of charity we have retrogressed rather than progressed. I like the Talmudic spirit of charity. Think of the noble Mar Ukba who used to go to the homes of the poor leaving money under the door without even letting the beneficiary know as to who the donor was. The modern methods of raising funds for charity reflect badly upon the spirit of the age. Has sweet charity become so bitter that it has to be sugar-coated in order to become palatable? The painful humor of a charity ball is, I think, obvious enough. We dance, so to speak, to the tragic tune of misery. We hop in merriment on the floor of human distress. These means are not only incongruous but also very expensive. A family buys tickets and orders ball dresses according to the latest fashion. All is for charity sake, of course! And yet, pray, how little of it really goes to the poor? Would it not be more charitable and, certainly, more economical, to contribute to the charitable societies directly. Our forefathers in Ancient Judea gave a tenth of their products and a good deal more without any special inducement. Let us give whatever we can freely and directly without any other inducement' but that of duty towards the poor.

THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

C. Theoret, law bookseller and publisher, publishes a volume entitled 'De l'Habeas Corpus, and Subjiciendum en Matiere Criminelle et Civile,' by Ludovic Brunet, L.L.L., avocat au Barreau de Quebec, Commissaire d'Extradition pour la Province de Quebec, Greffier de la Paix pour la cité et le district de Quebec. This volume will supply a much-felt need, as there has been no Canadian treatise on this important subject. The volume covers one hundred and fifty pages, and gives in the appendix the text of the Canadian, English and American laws of habeas corpus for the purpose of comparative study. The history of the act, which dates back to the time of Charles I., is given as an introduction, and the very full table of contents makes the volume easy of reference.

TWENTIETH CENTURY EDUCATION.

'Education for the Twentieth Century,' by John Millar, B.A., Deputy Minister of Education of Ontario. (W. Briggs Toronto), is reprinted in pamphlet form from the 'Methodist Magazine.' Mr. Millar expresses himself in favor of free high schools, saying that if the country is to make progress all classes should have an opportunity of acquiring that education which will tend to national development. He believes in industrial and manual training. He says, 'The boy or girl who leaves school without a love of good literature is not educated.' He holds that character is more important than knowledge, but unfortunately, he says, character has no value in deciding whether or not a candidate is to pass an examination.

The boy who fails in algebra may be debarred from matriculation, even though his principles are good. On the other hand, one who has not sufficient will power to abstain from the use of cigars may be admitted to the university by barely making one-third of the marks in each subject. . . . . The doors of universities and the professions should be closed to all students who have not acquired those habits which indicate a high type of manhood.

Morality, he says, cannot be taught by a text-book, any more than football or swimming. 'The only way to secure the best ethical teaching in our schools is to secure better teachers.' This will necessitate higher remuneration for teachers. Indeed, he considers that teachers should be better remunerated than lawyers, doctors and bankers, and he concludes his paper with the remark:

Higher qualifications for teachers, and better remuneration for their services, should be the educational watchword of the twentieth century.

IN THE HOSPITALS.

'The Sick and Wounded in South Africa,' by W. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., gives a complete record of all that the author has said or written on the case brought forward by him against the medical arrangements in the South African war, which led to the appointment of a commission to inquire into the state of the army hospitals. Mr. Burdett-Coutts, says with regard to his personal experience: 'At the end of the Turkish war I had had typhoid (enteric) fever, as badly, it was said, as any one ever had it who had lived to tell the tale. Seven weeks in a small Seaman's Hospital in Galata taught me what the ceaseless devotion of doctor and nurse can do with this disease.'

(260 pp. Cassell & Co., New York and London, price 1s 6d.)

'A GREETING TO THE KING.'

The latest patriotic song, 'A Greeting to the King,' words and music by H. H. Godfrey, will doubtless be hailed as a welcome addition to the repertoire of the amateur singer. The words are loyal and full of response to the latest spirit of empire, and the tune is of that inspiriting, martial character which rarely fails to become popular. The music is very easy to sing, being well within range of an ordinary voice, and the air is followed by a chorus that would 'go well' either in a hall or with soldiers on the march. The composer is also the well-known author of 'The Land of the Maple.' 'The Men of the North,' 'Soldiers of Canada' and other pieces. The song is published by Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, 188 Yonge street, Toronto, price 40 cents.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF ANTS.

An interview with Lord Avebury on ants appears in the 'Temple Magazine.' His Lordship, in the course of much interesting information concerning these wonderful little creatures of which he has made so profound a study, says: 'In their modes of fighting different species of ants have their several peculiarities, Some also are much less military than others. They have the power of distinguishing color; they are very sensitive to violet light, and it would almost seem that their sensations of color must be very different from those produced upon us. When we see a community of ants working together in perfect harmony it is impossible not to ask ourselves how far they are mere exquisite automatons, how far they are conscious beings? When we watch an ant hill tenanted by thousands of industrious inhabitants, excavating chambers, forming tunnels, making roads, guarding their home, gathering food, feeding the young, tending their domestic animals—each one fulfilling its duty industriously and without confusion—it is difficult altogether to deny to them the gift of reason, and all our recent observations tend to confirm the opinion that their mental powers differ from those of men not so much in kind as in degree.'

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE UNION.

(Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.')

Two weeks ago the 'Inter-Ocean' published the inside history of the Mason-Slidell affair as given by Thurlow Weed. This was to the effect that Mr. Weed, while in London as a special representative of the Lincoln administration in 1861, received information from Lord Palmerston's sister-in-law and from Lady Russell, wife of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the demand of the British Government on the United States for the surrender of Mason and Slidell had been modified by the Queen. The demand, as written by Lord Palmerston, prime minister, was couched in such language as to provoke war, or to prevent compliance with the demand by Secretary Seward.

The despatch, which was to be sent to the United States by the next steamer, was taken to the Queen by Lord Palmerston. When he returned from the interview the ladies of his household noticed that he was very much perturbed. He threw his despatch-book on his desk, and went out. Lady Palmerston glanced at the book, and saw that the draft of the demand on the United States had been greatly modified, and that the alterations were in the handwriting of the Prince Consort, and made, the ladies divined, at the direction of the Queen.

Lord Palmerston's sister-in-law took a carriage, went at once to Mr. Weed's hotel, informed him that the Queen was friendly to the United States, and asked him to write at once a letter to Secretary Seward saying that the demand which would go forward by the next steamer had been so modified by the Queen as to permit its acceptance by the United States without humiliation. Mr. Weed wrote the letter, sent it post haste to the steamer ready to sail, and that letter of warning was in Mr. Seward's hands some days before the demand itself was received. In this way he was prepared to accept the modified demand in the spirit intended, and Mason and Slidell were surrendered.

Mr. Weed stated on his return to America that the same information was given him by Lady Russell, who, in showing him about the grounds of the Russell residence, took occasion to say to him that the Queen was on the side of the United States, and she knew it, and asked him to act accordingly. These two ladies represented that part of the court circle in sympathy with the United States, and Thurlow Weed believed that they represented the Queen and the Prince Consort.

Abram S. Hewitt, at the meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce three days ago, referred at length to the Weed story. He said that there were other occasions when the Queen showed her gratitude for the reception given to her son, Prince Albert, in the United States. As to one of these Mr. Hewitt stated that he was the only living witness. While in Paris in 1862 on a confidential mission for the Lincoln administration, Mr. Hewitt was sent for by Judge Dayton, American minister to France, and entrusted with a special message to Charles Francis Adams, American minister in London. This message was to the effect that Mr. Dayton had received information from a confidential source that the Emperor Napoleon III. had proposed to the British Government to recognize the Confederacy.

Mr. Hewitt went to London, saw Mr. Adams, and gave him the message. Mr. Adams called on Lord John Russell, British Minister of Foreign Affairs. The reply of Lord Russell to the direct question whether such a message had been received from the Emperor of the French was evasive. Thereupon Mr. Adams requested an audience with the Queen. The usage was that only an ambassador could make such a request, and, as Mr. Adams was only a minister, Lord John Russell hesitated. Mr. Adams then stated that he was going to Windsor, and that he hoped that the Minister of Foreign Affairs would inform the Queen that he was coming.

Whether Lord Russell did so or not, Mr. Adams went to Windsor, saw the Queen, told her why he had come, and said to her: 'If there is any foundation for this information which I have received, I appeal to Your Majesty to prevent so great a wrong, and an action which will result in universal war, for I can assure Your Majesty that the American people are prepared to fight the whole world rather than give up the Union.' To this the Queen replied: 'Mr. Adams, give yourself no concern. My government will not recognize the Confederacy.'

Mr. Hewitt, in his address, explained that he had no doubt there was an official communication, giving this message of the Queen, on file in the State Department, but as he had never heard the incident mentioned he felt that it was his duty to put on record this unimpeachable evidence of the friendship of Queen Victoria for the Union cause during the war.

CANADA, THE PLACE.

Two delegates from Eden Valley, Minnesota, visited our Canadian North-West, especially the Edmonton and Yorkton districts, with a view to recommending it to their friends as a place for settlement. In their report they say that they arrived at Calgary about Dec. 20. Instead of finding winter, such as they had left in Minnesota and Manitoba, the weather was warm and quite equal to that of May in Minnesota. There was no snow, the climate was splendid, and horses, cattle, and sheep were running out, in prime condition, with plenty of feed on the prairie In the neighborhood of Edmonton and Red Deer River, they found a little snow, but nothing to speak of, and the delegates declare that for mixed farming, that this is the finest country they have ever seen. The immense tracts of fertile lands, well-sheltered and abundantly watered, leave nothing to be desired. After leaving Alberta the delegates visited the Yorkton district, and were even better pleased with the country in that place. The splendid samples of grain, and the yield, particularly impressed them; wheat yielding twenty-five bushels, and oats sixty bushels. Roots were also good specimens. The wet season had caused a shortage in hay, but there was abundance of straw, and upon this the stock were thriving.—'Christian Guardian.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A GOOD CAT STORY.

I once had a cat which always sat up at the dinner table with me, and had his napkin round his neck, and his plate, and some fish. He used his paw, of course; but he was very particular, and behaved with extraordinary decorum. When he had finished his fish I sometimes gave him a piece of mine. One day he was not to be found when the dinner bell rang, so we began without him. Just as the plates were being put round for the entree, puss came rushing upstairs, and sprang into his chair with two mice in his mouth. Before he could be stopped he dropped a mouse on to his own plate and then one on to mine. He divided his dinner with me as I divided mine with him.—Glasgow 'Evening Times.'

Differences of opinion regarding the popular internal or external remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—do not, so far as known, exist. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article relieves physical pain, cures lameness, checks a cough, is an excellent remedy for pains and rheumatic complaints, and it has no nauseating or other unpleasant effect when taken internally.

Boy—'Please, sir, may I have the afternoon off? My grandmother is to be buried.'

Employer—'This is the eighth grandmother you have buried since the football season opened.'

Boy—'I know it, sir. I come of a very old family, and my ancestors can't stand the excitement of the game. They're dying off very fast.—'Tit-Bits.'

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

Success is like a load of hay:
One has to climb to get on top,
And then if he attempts to ride
With idle legs hung o'er the side,
There comes a jolt, a clutch, a slide
And down he goes, kerflop!

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Canada only

The seeds in the Steele-Briggs catalogue are for Canada. They will grow in Canada. They are suited to Canada. There are more seeds listed in the Steele-Briggs catalogue than in any other Canadian catalogue. We will send for 15c this big new catalogue and a half packet of our Extra Early Steele-Briggs Whitehead Cauliflower, which, wherever shown, took first prize Both by mail. 15c.
THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd.
TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House

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

2nd Hand PULLEYS, PRESSES, &c

A chance for Machinists, Newspaper Proprietors and Manufacturers. Useful Articles, Machinery, etc., for sale.

IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diameter.	Face.
1	5 in.	3 in.
1	7 in.	6 in.
4	8 in.	3 in.
1	8 in.	6 in.
1	8 in.	4 in.
1	8¾ in.	4½ in.
1	9½ in.	2¾ in.
2	10 in.	4 in.
1	12 in.	6 in.
1	13 in.	12 in.
1	15 in.	3 in.
2	15½ in.	6 in.
1	16 in.	6 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.
1	17 in	7 in.
1	17½ in.	7 in.
1	24 in.	4½ in.
1	24 in.	8½ in.
1	28 in.	14 in.
1 Rope Pulley, 42	in.	2½ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

2 cones ..... 1 in. bore.
2 cones ..... 2 in. bore.

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

No.	Diameter.	Face.
2	5½ in.	2¾ in.
2	8 in.	6½ in.
4	10 in.	6½ in.
1	12 in.	5 in.
1	13 in.	6½ in.
1	13 in.	10 in.
3	15 in.	8 in.
1	15 in.	4 in.
1	15 in.	9 in.

A number of hangers for shafting.

FOR NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.

One Drum Cylinder Press, 46 in. x 32 in.
One Drum Cylinder Press, 50 in. x 32 in.
One Forsyth Folding Machine, 4 folds, sheet 27 x 41.
One Chambers Folding Machine, 5 folds, sheet 30 x 44.
Over 300 metal chases, size, 10½ in x 72½ in.
A quantity of Job Type.
One Lauzie High Speed Engine, 35 H.P., 9 x 14, in first class order.
Address, or apply to THE MANAGER, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

'World Wide' is unique as a publication of the very best articles at the very lowest price.

A POINT OVERLOOKED.

'What we want to do,' said the kind-hearted civilized person, 'is to treat you gently and make you happy.'

'Yes,' answered the barbarian; 'but you insist on forgetting that we can't be really happy unless we are killing off white people.'—Washington 'Star.'

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle, and see if it does not please you.

Stout Old Gentleman (who is very timid)—'Can you see me across the road, policeman?'

Policeman—'See yer across the road, sir? Why, bless yer, I believe I could see yer arf a mile off.'—'Tit-Bits.'

'Johnny,' queried the teacher of the new pupil, 'do you know your alphabet?'

'Yes'm,' answered Johnny.

'Well, then,' continued the teacher, 'what letter comes after A?'

'All the rest of them,' was the triumphant reply.

Great Things From Little Causes Grow.—It takes very little to derange the stomach. The cause may be slight, a cold, something eaten or drunk, anxiety, worry, or some other simple cause. But if precautions be not taken, this simple cause may have most serious consequences. Many a chronically debilitated constitution to-day owes its destruction to simple causes not dealt with in time. Keep the digestive apparatus in healthy condition and all will be well. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are better than any other for the purpose.

DEMONSTRATING IT.

'I wonder why Kaleacre puts all his savings under his pillow every night?'

'Reckon he wants people to know that he has money enough to retire on.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

WHY NOT MAKE MONEY BY USING YOUR BRAINS

Instead of laboring day after day for a mere existence? If you are disposed to try to invent and take a good chance of making money rapidly, you ought to get a few ideas from our new and very instructive book, giving hints and helps how to do it, entitled: 'The Inventor's Help.' A complete exposé of patent laws, containing cost of patents in every country, and how inventors have made money. Full information about inventions and patents, and also pointing out the pitfalls laid for unwary inventors. It will help any one interested in patents and inventions; 120 pages, bound. Sent by mail to any address, securely sealed, on receipt of a ten-cent stamp. Order a copy at once, as this notice may not appear again. Marion & Marion, patent solicitors, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. 2t

STRICTLY BUSINESS.

'Do you believe that Mars is inhabited?' asked the young woman. 'I am sure I haven't the faintest idea,' answered the young man with the close-cut hair and the striped shirt. 'Supposing it is. What's the use? I couldn't get there to sell the people any of our firm's goods.'—Washington 'Star.'

A Pleasant Medicine—There are some pills which have no other purpose evidently than to beget painful internal disturbances in the patient, adding to his troubles and perplexities rather than diminishing them. One might as well swallow some corrosive material. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have not this disagreeable and injurious property. They are easy to take, and not unpleasant to the taste, and their action is mild and soothing. A trial of them will prove this. They offer peace to the dyspeptic.

THE MISER.

McSwatters—'Yes, he's a miser.'

McSwitters—'How do you know?'

McSwatters—'He jumps over his gate instead of opening it, so as to save the wear on the hinges.'

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with the ladies and children.

'Great joke on Jarley.' 'What was that?' 'Went fishing and didn't get anything. Ordered a half dozen bass to be sent to his house, so that his wife would think he caught 'em. When the basket was opened they turned out to be bottled Bass.'

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

Towson—Is your daughter a finished musician? Yorkrode—Not yet, but the neighbors are making threats.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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

The Boys' Page.

[For the Boys' Page.

Y Tylwyth Teg

SOME OLD WELSH BELIEFS.

'Well what in the world have we here?' one can fancy the boys saying as their eye catches the strange-looking combination of letters at the head of this article. 'Y Tylwyth Teg' is merely the Welsh for 'the fair folk,' or as we more generally call them, 'the fairies.'

In matter-of-fact Canada one hears little of 'the fairies,' and any knowledge Canadian boys and girls may have of them seems to be drawn principally from European story books. But in Wales, as well as in Ireland, the mountains, vales and rivers teem with old-world stories of fairies, goblins and giants; and the peasant inhabitants know most of these stories as well as their own names. Even in this so-called enlightened age a considerable amount of faith is put in them. As Friday, March 1, is St. David's Day, or the birthday of the patron saint of Wales, we may appropriately enough give a little space to-day to recounting some Welsh folk lore.

There are numberless Welsh traditions of well-grown children having been led away to live with the Tylwyth Teg. The following well-known tale of Elidurus was written in Latin by Giraldus Cambrensis, a Welshman, who lived in the twelfth century. It is especially interesting as showing the conception the Welsh had of the appearance and character of the fairies. The scene of the tale is the vale of the River Neath, a famous centre of Welsh fairyland.

Elidurus, when a youth of twelve, in order to avoid the severity of his master, ran away from school and hid himself under the hollow bank of a river.

After he had fasted in that place for a few days 'two little men of pigmy stature appeared to him' and said, 'If you will go with us we will lead you into a country full of delights and sports.' Assenting, Elidurus rose up and 'followed his guides through a path at first subterraneous and dark, into a most beautiful country, but obscure and not illuminated with the full light of the sun.' All the days in that country 'were cloudy and the nights extremely dark.' The boy was brought before the king of the strange little people and introduced to him in the presence of his court. Having examined Elidurus for a long time, the king delivered him to his son, that prince being then a boy. The men of this country, though of the smallest stature, were very well proportioned, fair complexioned and wore long hair. 'They had horses and greyhounds adapted to their size. They neither ate flesh nor fish, but lived on milk diet, made up into messes with saffron. As often as they returned from our earth they condemned our ambition, infidelities and inconstancies, and though they had no form of public worship, were, it seems, strict lovers and reverers of truth. The boy frequently returned to our earth, sometimes by the way he had gone, sometimes by others; at first in company and afterwards alone, and made himself known only to his mother, to whom he described what he had seen. Being desired by her to bring her a present of gold with which the country abounded, he stole, whilst at play with the king's son, a golden ball, with which he used to amuse himself, and brought it in haste to his mother—but not unpursued; for, as he entered the house of his father, he stumbled at the threshold.' The ball fell, 'and two pigmies, seizing it, departed, showing the boy every mark of contempt and scorn. Notwithstanding every attempt for the space of a year, he never could again find the track to the subterraneous passage.'

THE MINE FAIRIES.

The mountainous land of Wales is full of mineral wealth and one can readily understand how the miners, ignorant of all science, but with vivid imaginations, came to people the mines and underground regions of Wales with a kind of fairy called 'coblyns,' who pointed out by a peculiar knocking or rapping rich veins of ore. The coblyns are described as being dwarfs about half a yard in height, and very ugly to look upon, but extremely good natured and warm friends of the miner. Their dress is an imitation of the miner's garb, and they carry tiny hammers, picks and lamps. They work busily, loading ore in buckets, flitting about the shafts, turning tiny windlasses and pounding away like madmen—but really accomplishing nothing whatever.

We have an account of them at work in a curious old book published in 1813, under the title of 'A Relation of Apparitions of Spirits in the County of Monmouth and the Principality of Wales,' by the Rev. Edmund Jones. It relates that one William Evans, of Hafodafel, while crossing the Beacon Mountain very early in the morning, passed a fairy coal mine, where fairies were busily at work. Some were cutting the coal, some carrying it to fill sacks, some raising the loads upon the horses' backs, and so on; but all in the completest silence. He thought this a wonderful 'extra natural thing,' and was considerably impressed by it, for well he knew that there really was no coal mine at that place. He was a person of 'undoubted veracity,' and, what is more, 'a great man in the world—above telling an untruth.'

When we stop to think of the conditions surrounding the miner's life we shall not wonder that such beliefs arose. His days were passed in a dark and gloomy region far below the earth's green surface, surrounded by walls on which dim lamps shed a fitful light. There he could easily conjure up faces and forms of coblyns and fairymen generally. When the miners heard the mysterious thumping which they knew was not produced by any human being and when on examining the place where the noise was heard they found there really valuable indications of ore the sturdiest incredulity must have been shaken. In our own day it has been pointed out that the noise which undoubtedly is heard, may be produced by the action of water upon the loose stones in fissures and pot-holes of the mountain limestone, and does actually suggest the presence of metals. Furthermore it was very natural when a miner was struck dead by an invisible power in the depths of the earth that his terror-stricken companions should believe in the presence of a supernatural enemy who had dealt the mysterious blow. In these days men of science call that demon carbonic acid gas.

And again, when the workman was assailed suddenly by what we now call fire-damp which hurled him and his companions right and left upon the dark rocks, scorching, burning and killing, those who survived were not likely to question the existence of the mine fiend.

BELLS HAD MAGIC POWER.

The primitive Welsh had many superstitions in regard to bells. It was an old belief that the sound of brass would break enchantment as well as cause it and it is supposed that the original purpose of the common custom of tolling the bell for the dead was to drive away evil spirits.

The bell of St. Illtyd was greatly venerated in the middle ages. A legend concerning this bell relates that a certain king had stolen it from the church and borne it into England, tied about the neck of one of his horses. For this deed the king was destroyed, but repenting before his death, ordered the bell to be restored to its place in Wales. Without waiting to be driven the horse with the bell about his neck set out for Wales, followed by a whole drove of horses, drawn by the melodious sound of the bell. When they had miraculously crossed the Severn and come to the banks of the River Taf, a clergyman heard the sound of the bell and went out to meet the horse, and they together carried the bell to the gate of St. Illtyd's Church. There the horse bent down and loosed his precious burden from his neck 'and it fell on a stone from which fall a part of it was broken which is to be seen until the present day, in memory of the eminent miracle.'

POWER OF WELLS.

There are many wells in Wales possessed of medicinal properties. In olden times, as can readily be imagined, such properties were ascribed to magical influence or as resulting from the presence of some deity who chose a certain well for habitation. Some wells were held to be sovereign over all possible diseases, mental, moral and physical; others again could cure but one class of disease while others could reverse the lot of the unfortunate of this earth. Since some wells have no medicinal qualities and may even be injurious by reason of receiving drainage, etc., it is equally to be expected that such should have been credited as the abode of malignant spirits, and their waters instead of healing only cursed. Very generally wells became associated with certain saints or, in the case of the bad ones, with certain demons and hence arose a number of legends.

One of the most famous of Welsh wells is St. Winifred's at Holywell, which has certainly since 700 been visited by a constant stream of invalids. Its waters have remarkable healing qualities.

The legend of St. Winifred or Gwenfrewi, as she is called in Welsh, was related by the British monk Elerius in 660 and is in the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum.

Winifred was the daughter of a valiant soldier in North Wales. From her youth she loved a heavenly being and refused earthly men. One day Caradoc a royal prince came to her house tired out with hunting and asked her for drink. But when he saw her beauty he forgot his thirst in his admiration and asked her to marry him. Winifred refused, saying that she already loved another! Caradoc became very angry and said, 'Leave off this foolish, frivolous and trifling mode of speaking and consent to be my wife.' In order to escape him Winifred devised a plan. She pretended she would comply but asked leave to dress herself prettily first. Caradoc agreed, when she promised to be quick.

The girl went through her chamber swiftly into the valley and was on the point of escaping when Caradoc perceived the trick and mounting his horse rode after her. He overtook her at the monastery to which she was fleeing; before she could place her foot within the threshold he struck off her head at one blow. St. Beino coming quickly to the door saw Caradoc standing with his bloody sword in his hand and immediately cursed him as he stood so that the man melted in his sight like wax before a fire. Beino then took the maiden's head (which had been thrown inside the door by the blow which severed it) and fitted it on the neck of the corpse. Winifred thereupon revived with no further harm than a small line on her neck. But the floor upon which her bloody head had fallen cracked open and a fountain sprang up like a torrent at the spot. 'And the stones appear bloody at present as they did at first, and the moss smells as frankincense and it cures divers diseases.'

Correspondence.

STUDY OF INSECT LIFE.

C. R. K.—Do you know of any good guide book on insects and butterflies? If so, what is the price and who are the publishers?

One of the best and most accurate books to put in a beginner's hands is 'Insect Life, an Introduction to Nature Study,' by John Henry Comstock (professor of entomology in Cornell University), published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, price, $1.50, school edition, and $2.50, library edition. It consists of 350 pages, six plates and 296 figures in the text.

The chief object of the book is to serve as a guide for those who wish to acquire a knowledge of insects from a study of insects themselves. The following are the headings of some of the chapters: The parts of an insect; The beginning of a collection and a study of the metamorphoses of insects; The classification of insects: Pond life; Brook life; Orchard life; Forest life; Roadside life. A second part of the book contains chapters on the collection, preservation and labelling of specimens, the taking of notes and the breeding of insects.

A most delightful book on butterflies alone is 'The Butterfly Book,' published by Doubleday & McClure Company, New York, at $3. It is full of excellent colored illustrations of practically all of the butterflies found in North America.

ADVANTAGES OF BEING A COUNTRY BOY.

VIEWS OF SOME EMINENT MEN.

Has the boy who is country born and country bred any advantages over the city boy? Are there any real compensations for the loss of those opportunities of culture and development which are supposed to be peculiar to city life? Has the boy raised on the farm no substantial consolations? Does he enjoy no special and exclusive opportunities which do not fall to the lot of the city boy? This is the subject which has held the attention of the group of distinguished contributors whose views, prepared especially for the 'Christian Herald,' are given below condensed.—

HE FACES REAL LIFE.

DAVID STARR JORDAN, PRESIDENT OF LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY, PALO ALTO, CAL.

The first advantage of a country boy is that he has grown up face to face with realities, and knows that there are such things and how to master them. I value no part of my own education more than what I learned on a farm. Not that I want to do any of those things now, but that the habit of meeting things squarely and doing them was a vital part of my education. The horizon of the farm is narrow, but that is good for a boy. It leads him to see clearly. To get face to face with nature and action, is the purpose of the 'nature study' and 'manual training' which in the city schools imperfectly take the place of farm life and farm work.

Minor advantages of the farm are its health and freedom, the absence of wasteful leisure, and the certainty of mastery over the horse; a thing without which no man should be turned loose in the world as educated. But, first of all, I place the contact with realities and the need of the country boy to meet and master them for himself.

STRONG WILLED AND RELIANT.

BY THE LATE JAMES S. MOUNT, GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

There are prerequisites essential to a useful and successful life. Prominent among these is early training to habits of industry, frugality; economy and temperance. Coupled with these, and of no less importance, are the environments that develop individuality, independence of thought and action, self-reliance, courage, originality, will-power and a strong body. It has been well said 'The man without self-confidence and an iron will, is the plaything of chance, the puppet of his environments, the slave of circumstances. With these he is king, ever master of the situation.' The country pre-eminently offers the best opportunities for this needful training. Remote from the associations of evil and from surroundings that are conducive to dissipation and prodigality, the country boy is less liable to be enticed to sin.

Abraham Lincoln, the ill-clad, unpromising boy of poverty, in the obscurity of the log-cabin, where he climbed to his bed of leaves in the loft by means of wooden pins in the logs, was there learning the great lesson of sympathy for the plain people, and the self-reliance that fitted him in subsequent years to become the trusted leader who piloted the nation through the dark night of peril, and to break the shackles that bound a race in thraldom.

While returning recently with a company of gentlemen from the grave of the mother of Abraham Lincoln, and discussing the advantages of country life to the boy, a prominent business man of Indianapolis said he pitied the boy who did not enjoy the advantages of country life. I would that the country boy could know and appreciate his advantages. Personal experience intensifies my interest in the country boy. Having experienced myself the privations and hard work of the country boy, never having a penny to spend that I did not earn, and but few hours that I could appropriate for that purpose, what I deemed a hardship then, in the light of experience I now view as a blessing, for in this school of economy and patient drudgery I was obtaining the needed education to success. These environments did not abate my enthusiasm, but only tended to increase energy. I was learning self-reliance and will-power, for I knew unaided I must fight the battle of life. Under such tutorage, obstacles became stepping-stones to higher levels.

In conclusion, a word to country boys. Don't grow weary of your lot; a change to the gaiety of the city will be worse for you. Patient toil is the road to true success. Be industrious, be economical, be hopeful; aim high; don't chew or smoke, or drink intoxicants; stand for nobility of character, and you will win honor and success. A student of nature working in harmony with the God of nature.

The farmer's life is the sweetest, the farthest removed from the turmoils of strife, and the nearest to God of any vocation. I rejoice in the anticipation of the restful quiet of my country home when I shall be permitted to lay aside public duties, cares and responsibilities, and return to the home which represents long years of toil and hopeful struggle.

NATURAL LIFE MEANS HEALTH.

BY JESSIE A. FOWLER, SCIENTIST, NEW YORK.

The country boy has a much better chance to make his way in the world if he is brought up surrounded by the country fields, the woody glens and the riverside. He has a chance, and a better chance, than the city boy to develop his lung powers, and his circulation is increased, his sleep is sounder, his opportunities to live a natural life are greater, and he is not surrounded by the same temptations that multiply about the city lad.

He is brought up largely upon eggs, milk, grains, fruit and vegetables, and consequently has a much better physique and a more enduring constitution and more robust health to start the battle of life than the city lad. The latter is surrounded by evening excitement, late hours, social enticements, evening studies and irregular and unsound sleep. The atmosphere is often too hot or too cold for health, and generally less pure than that enjoyed by the country lad. The diet of the city boy is largely made up of highly seasoned and rich food, of meats that are stimulating, of sweets that are clogging to the system, and often stimulants in the form of tea, coffee, and unfortunately beer and wines are added to the list, while in a social way the city lad is allowed to smoke, and sees the example set him by hundreds of other lads, who contract the same habit. Thus, taking him all in all, the country lad has a better start in life than the city lad, although on first examination of the subject one would think that the city lad had more opportunities to develop his intellect. Even if this is the case, he has not such a fine preparation from a physical standpoint as his brother in the country. By using the brain too early in life we simply unfit it for its grand performance of mental duties in after life. There must, therefore, be a proper preparation for the years of intense mental labor that are to follow, hence the physical constitution calls for and demands healthy surroundings to start with.

[For the Boys' Page.

APRIFT ON THE PLAIN.

The old man stood at his cottage door—
Thunder and flash, and wind, and rain,
Growing in fury more and more—
And he thought of his boy far out on the plain,
Driven forth in a puff of petulant hate,
Repented all now, but too late—too late.

'Fool that I was,' the old man cried,
'To drive him forth in the face of a sky
Heavy with storm—and the plain so wide—
And the plain so wide—and the night so nigh—
God of the thunder, and wind, and rain,
Shield the wanderer out on the plain.

'Fetch me my greatcoat—bring forth the grey mare!
Above the roar of the wind and the rain,
I hear a loud cry, like the cry of despair,
Haste, oh, make haste—hark! I hear it again.
'Tis the voice of my boy, I know well its tone—
What? Do I not know the voice of my own?'

He mounts—he is off on a race with the wind;
And the fearful, darting daggers of light,
Sunder the darkness before and behind,
And pierce the plain and blind his sight,
But his heart is dead to all feeling of fear,
He bates not one pace in his wild career.

But whither, ah, whither? for road there is none,
On that wild, wide plain. Ah, yes, 'tis the light
From the altar of love that is guiding him on,
Thro' the fearful dark of the storm-troubled night;
And he shouts to the winds the name of his child,
And the storm-spirits answer in accents wild.

On, on he speeds, till hark! in the air
Rings a voice that is not the voice of the wind;
Now madly he rushes, now here, and now there,
But the place whence it came, ah, will he ne'er find?
A delusion? No, no, hark! it rings out again,
In the spaces of calm in the wind and the rain.

And list! how near, and still nearer the sound
Of the voice that he knows—how his heart throbs with joy.
Yes, yes it is he—he is off at a bound—
In a moment he clasps to his bosom his boy—
God of the thunder, and wind, and rain,
Thou hast shielded the wand'rer out on the plain.

'I knew,' said the boy, 'that the storm must cease,
That the wings of a providence brooded abroad,
And high o'er the storm reigned an infinite peace,
And the reins of the storm are held by God.
And I knew that love for wrath would atone,
And love, aye, would know the voice of his own.'

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

[Our readers will probably find this poem suitable for recitation.]

GUESS WHAT'S IN MY POCKET.

(Suitable for recitation.)

Characters: George and a group of boys.

George (with his hand in his pocket)—

I have something in my pocket,
And I want you all to vote,
What it is that's in the pocket
Of this beautiful new coat.

Frank thought it was an apple;
Willie guessed a painted ball;
Thomas curled his lip and said,
'There's nothing there at all.'

But there is something in my pocket,
So now just think a minute,
And see which one can tell me first
What 'tis that I have in it.

Can't you guess? (First voice)— A biscuit? No.
(Second voice)—An orange? Guess again.
(Third voice)—A pennife? (Fourth voice) Marbles? No, no; no, no; I will have to tell you then.

Now open wide your eyes and ears!
But don't you tell a soul!
Now listen! every one of you:
'Tis nothing—but a hole.
(Runs his finger through a rip in the seam of his pocket.)

Puzzles.

WHEN WILL THEY GET IT?

Seven guests at a restaurant came, the first every day, the second every other day, the third every third day, and so on to the seventh, who came once a week only. The host, in a liberal mood, declared that on the first day all came together he would treat them to a dinner gratis.

How soon, according to the above order of rotation, would they be in a position to claim his promise?

DIAMOND PUZZLE.

1, A consonant; 2, a precious stone; 3, danger; 4, a military officer; 5, a performer of nocturnal music; 6, a marvel; 7, a long spoon; 8, sheltered from the wind; 9, a consonant.

If the words are arranged in the form of a diamond they will read alike horizontally or vertically.

PRESS PUZZLE.

A mighty power is the press,
And felt in all the land;
But many kinds of press there are,
As you will understand,
Besides the ones that bale the hay,
Or crush the juicy grape,
Or send the daily paper out,
The public thought to shape.

One helps the poet to translate his muse;
One gives you many a gloomy fit of blues;
One is the monarch's dearest friend and mate;
One aids the wounded when the surgeon's late;
One guards your lips, and stops the angry word;
One quells the people, by rebellion stirred;
A cruel tyrant uses one, alas!
One gives ideas that do not quickly pass.

WORD PUZZLE.

(By Lindsay McIntyre.)

My first is in red but not in white,
My second is in wrote but not in write.
My third is in brook but not in stream,
My fourth is in see and also in dream.
My fifth is in word but not in deed,
My sixth is in want but not in need.
My seventh is in same but not in name,
My whole is a hero known to fame.

PUZZLES SOLVED.

Answers to the puzzles published in the Boys' Page on Feb. 19 were received from L. E. Thomson, Kenneth McCaskill, Mrs. W. Cameron (Boston).

RENEW! RENEW!

Subscribers are reminded to have their renewal subscription mailed in time and avoid the loss of a single issue. A subscriber having two neighbors or friends join with him can have the three copies of the 'Weekly Witness' one year for only $2.40.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DESIGNS FOR NEEDLEWORK.

We show here two designs stamped on a fine quality of linen, they are intended for small photo frames, size of each is 7 inches wide, 9 inches high, intended to be stretched when finished on a card 6 x 8 inches. Price by mail 8c. each, send stamps. We pay the postage. Order by number.

If you make hooked rugs or mats, send to day for our sheet of designs for mat hookers, it is yours for the asking.

JOHN E. GARRETT, Box 231. w New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

THE NEW HIGH ARM
No. 3

DROP HEAD BALL BEARING SEWING MACHINE.

This Drop Head Sewing Machine is a strictly high grade machine, finished throughout in the best manner possible, possessing all modern improvements, including ball bearings, and its mechanical construction combines simplicity with strength, insuring ease of running and durability.

It makes the double lock-stitch, using two threads, which are locked together in the centre of the goods, forming a stitch which appears the same on both sides.

The Head is handsomely decorated, in gold and bright colors. All the working parts, (screws, plates, etc.) highly polished and nickel plated. The bed plate is let into the wooden table so that the surfaces of both are flush, greatly improving the looks of the machine and facilitating the handling of work.

The Arm is large, strong, and well proportioned with clear space underneath 5¼ by 9 inches, allowing the bulkiest work to be stitched and handled with ease.

The needle is straight, has a large shank, it is impossible to set wrongly or become fast in the bar so that it cannot be readily removed, as it is held with the latest style patent needle clamp.

The Needle Bar is round, made of hardened steel, and finely finished. It runs in hardened steel bushings, packed above and below with felt, which absorbs oil enough to lubricate the part without any danger of its running down and soiling the work.

The Automatic Bobbin Winder is a great improvement, winds a spool of thread, and with no care on the part of the operator except to keep the treadle moving.

The Tension Liberator is of a new design, and enables the operator to remove the work from the machine without danger of breaking or bending the needle.

The Feed is double, extending on both sides of the needle, positive in action, handles the work easily. The term "positive feed" is often used in describing other machines; but in nearly all it will be found that a spring is required to hold the feed bag to its bearing. The feed-motion — patented October 20th, 1891 — is free from this defect. It is so constructed that it can be raised or lowered by a simple adjustment without interfering with the feed dog.

The Cabinet is piano polished; work is of the highest grade and best workmanship throughout.

The following attachments are supplied:—Ruffler, Tucker, Binder, Braider Foot, Under Braider Side Plate, Shirring Side Plate, Four Hemmers of assorted widths, Quilter, Thread Cutter, Foot Hammer and Feller.

The Accessories include twelve Needles, six Bobbins, Oil Can filled with oil, large and small Screw Drivers, Sewing Guide, Guide Screw, Certificates of Warranty, good for five years, and elaborately illustrated Instruction Book.

The advantages of the drop head machine are many. It is neat in appearance, and when closed can be used as a table or writing desk; a great convenience over the old style.

GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for

FORTY DOLLARS' WORTH

of NEW subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates:

—or for Twenty-two Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and fourteen dollars additional.

or for Fourteen Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions, and eighteen dollars additional.

—or for Eight Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and twenty dollars additional.

For sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $29; or including the 'Weekly Witness,' $27.

Transportation to be paid by receiver.

Two-pound Onions

Our Steele-Briggs Giant Prize-taker Onion is the largest, handsomest, finest flavored, best shaped, most superior, yellow globe onion ever introduced. Sometimes it grows 30 to the bushel. Many of them weigh two pounds. We will send a packet of this onion seed and our large new illustrated seed catalogue—the largest in Canada—for 10c. by mail.

THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd. TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House.

SOMETHING ABOUT A LITTLE 'WOOLLY BEAR.'

Have you ever tried keeping a nature note book? During many years of his life Henry D. Thoreau, the great naturalist, kept a journal. The following was taken from one of the notes which he made on Jan. 8, 1857:

'I picked up on the bare ice of the river a furry caterpillar, black at the two ends and red-brown in the middle, rolled into a ball of close rings, like a woodchuck. I pressed it hard between my fingers and found it frozen, put it into my hat, and when I took it out in the evening, it soon began to stir, and at length crawled about, though a portion of it seemed not quite flexible. It took some time for it to thaw. This is the fifth cold day, and it must have been frozen so long.'

Now you are wondering, perhaps, how this little 'woolly bear,' as the caterpillar is often called, came to be out of doors that cold day. It was the larva of an Isabella Tiger moth. This larva, instead of spinning a cocoon in which to rest during the winter as many larvae do, crawls around in search of some cozy nook where it can sleep during the cold weather. You will occasionally find one of these caterpillars, which seems to have been over-particular about its hiding place, and did not find any. In the spring the larva comes out and feeds for a time. Then it makes a blackish-brown cocoon out of its own hair.

THE LATE 'GAT' HOWARD.

AN INTERESTING LOCAL REMINISCENCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Reading in last week's issue your excellent article on the late 'Gat' Howard (whose death will be deeply regretted by every soldier who ever knew him) I was reminded of a laughable incident which occurred during the North-West rebellion, in which this intrepid and eccentric soldier was the central figure. It was the day before the taking of Batoche—the third day of the siege. Our company (C company, 90th Winnipeg Rifles) was supporting Lieut. Howard with his gatling gun, which during this afternoon was being operated from a prominent point between the cemetery and the Catholic church, commanding a diagonal view of the enemy's trenches. As on the two previous days, the command had been quietly passed to retire by companies at dusk, to our camp in the rear. Howard had his gatling slowly pulled back from its conspicuous position, and his horses brought forward and hitched up. As we usually retired very slowly and quietly, to attract as little attention as possible, you can imagine our consternation when 'Gat' Howard suddenly plied the whip to his horses which started on a gallop to the rear as though a hundred Comanche Indians were after them. As we were supposed to be supporting the gun, and go wherever it went, and a soldier's first duty being to obey orders, we started after the rapidly retreating officer on a dead run, trying in vain to catch up. The rebels, hearing the commotion, looked up over their trenches, and saw the gatling gun rapidly disappearing with the brave soldier boys 'supporting' it as fast as

THE LATE 'GAT' HOWARD AND HIS GUN.

their legs could carry them. Immediately the half-breeds were up and after us, shooting as they came. The zip-zipping of the bullets about our ears, cutting through the leaves in the trees and bushes, added wings to our flight, and if ever a squad of soldiers strove to obey orders, we certainly did that evening. We were back at camp and inside the trenches almost before we knew it. I have often wondered if Howard was ever reprimanded for what he laughingly explained to us afterwards as one of his 'little Yankee tricks.'

JOSEPH TEES.

Montreal, Feb. 27, 1901.

EXPERIENCE IN A BOG.

While travelling in Cornwall, in 1891, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould came near being overwhelmed in a bog. He and his companion got lost, and at dusk found themselves in a bog called Redmire. Six bullocks had already been lost there that year. Mr. Baring-Gould's adventure is related in his 'Book of the West.'

'All at once I sank above my waist, and was being sucked farther down. I cried to my companion, but in the darkness he could not see me, and had he seen me could have done nothing for me. The water finally reached my armpits.

'Happily I had a stout bamboo, some six feet long, and I placed this athwart the surface and held it with my arms as far expanded as possible. By jerks I succeeded in gradually lifting myself and throwing my body forward, till finally I was able to cast myself at full length on the surface. The suction had been so great as to tear my leather gaiters off my legs.

'I lay at full length, gasping for nearly a quarter of an hour before I had breath and strength to advance, and then wormed myself along on my breast till I reached dry land. My companion, it turned out, had had a similar experience.'—'Youth's Companion.'

ABOUT YOUR OWN RENEWAL.

We want all our subscribers to have their renewals mailed in good time, in order that each may avoid the loss of a single issue of the 'Witness.' If your renewal of the 'Weekly Witness' for January has been overlooked, please attend to it at once, as the names of subscribers who have not yet renewed will be struck from the list. By having two friends join with a present subscriber at the same time three copies of the 'Weekly Witness' one year, when sent together, can be had for only $2.40.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND FARMER TAITT.

One of the most beautiful of the highly cultivated grounds of England is the 'Prince Albert Farm,' a mile or two from Windsor Castle. It was for many years under the superintendency of Henry Taitt, 'Her Majesty's chief servant,' a sturdy, honest, faithful Scotchman upon whose good sense and fidelity Queen Victoria implicitly relied, and who grew old in her service. The incident which follows comes directly from a relative of the Taitt family.

About fifteen years ago a severe cold, contracted on a journey to Dublin, and aggravated by a return to Windsor before he was well enough to travel, confined him to his room, which he was unable to leave.

Next morning the Queen's carriage was at the farmer's door with a basket of delicacies for him, and the Queen herself stepped out and went directly to him. 'What is the matter, Taitt?' she said. 'What can I do for you?' 'Nothing,' he answered. 'I shall soon be better.' But the Queen saw that it was not so, and went away greatly troubled. She immediately gave her private secretary directions to summon the surgeon-general. The physician reported to the Queen that her old servant had not thirty-six hours to live. She again hastened to the room of the sick man. 'I am comfortable,' he said; 'do not borrow trouble about me.' But she returned: 'I am anxious. You have been a faithful servant. I want to do what I can for you.' Then she took a Bible from her pocket and asked permission to read from it. When she had finished she knelt and in the presence of his son and two daughters prayed.

When she had bidden him good-bye the son and daughter followed her, weeping, to the door. Turning to them in pity, she said: 'Your father will soon be with his old master (Prince Albert) and with the great Master of us all, and let me say for your comfort that as long as I am on the throne of England you may be sure of a home here. The place held by your father will be given to his son.'—A. H. C., in Boston 'Congregationalist.'

A 'BLACK HOLE' MONUMENT.

The government of India has sanctioned the erection of a monument on the site of the historically famous 'Black Hole' of Calcutta. The monument will stand between the pillars of the fine post-office and the block of Writers' Buildings where, a century ago, the civilians who founded our empire in North India lived and learned the Oriental languages. All that is left of the first Fort William, 'in a cube of about eighteen feet' of which 146 British prisoners were confined during a sultry night in a Bengal June, is a row of arches ten feet high, used at present as a workshop with stables. John Zephania Holwell, F.R.S., the chief civil servant who refused to escape leaving his fellows to the mercy of the sleeping Nawab, Suraj-ud-dowla, survived to write the famous narrative of the horror, whence the new monument is to be called Holwell's Monument.—Correspondence of the 'Scotsman.'

Huntsville, Ont., Feb. 12, 1901.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son,

Gentlemen,—I very much admire the arrangement of your 'World Wide,' and enjoy the contents. I look for it more anxiously than I ever did any other paper. I am yours sincerely,

W. CLARKE.

142 King street east, Jan. 28, 1901.

Messr. John Dougall & Son,

I want to thank you for a sample copy of the 'World Wide,' which interested me very much by its wide range of vision into present day events. Yours respectfully, SYDENHAM THOMPSON.

The Manse, Sunny Brae, Pictou Co., N.S. Feb. 5, 1901.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Gentlemen,—I have received a sample copy of 'World Wide,' and am much pleased with it. It will meet the wants of busy men who are anxious to keep up with the thought and progress of the times. It is also a boon to the impecunious, who cannot afford to take in expensive papers and reviews. As a Canadian enterprise it deserves Canadian patronage, and will, I trust, meet with a large measure of success. Enclosed find my subscription. Yours truly,

WM. P. ARCHIBALD.

THE BREWERY OR THE SHOE FACTORY—WHICH?

(Rev. James B. Dunn, D.D., in 'Michigan Advocate.')

Walruff's brewery in Lawrence, Kansas, was a valuable piece of property. Prohibition made it useless for that purpose, and the owner sold the building and left the state. This turned the twelve men he had employed out of that into some other industry. Some people called it 'a business calamity' to lose that brewery and the wages of the twelve men it had employed. But soon the big building was put to use again as a shoe factory, and now, with about the same capital that the brewery had, it employs one hundred sober operatives.

Supposing the brewer's twelve men to have been all sober citizens, let us compare the business record of the brewery and the shoe factory, allowing that the men have the same wages, which we will put at an average of ten dollars a week.

The brewer's men had their $120 a week, or $6,540 a year, to expend in house rent or homes, food, clothing, and household needs. The one hundred shoemakers have $1,000 a week, or $52,000 a year, to expend in the same way. The brewery men rented at most twelve cottages. The factory men must have one hundred cottages or lodgings.

Under the new system the builders, butchers, bakers, grocers, clothiers, etc., of the town have one hundred customers gained in place of the twelve they have lost, besides a large amount of money from other customers that formerly went for beer. More than eight times as much money goes from that factory alone into the tills of the traders and workers of that town as used to go there from the brewery.

The shoes that are turned out harm no one. They serve a useful purpose, preserve health, and give comfort and pleasure. They are among the necessaries of civilized life. There is not an oath, a theft, a wife-beating, a fight, or a crime in a thousand pairs of them.

It was not so with the beer. That hurt, more or less, all who used it. Every barrel had in its curses, blights, diseases, lies, abuse and crimes. It made bad debts, and sooner or later created pauperism, filth and rags wherever it went. It turned good citizens into tramps and thieves, and made a business of seducing and debauching innocent boys and girls.

The brewery needed a jail, police court, poor house, lunatic asylum, and watchmen. Not even twenty shoe factories would ever need any one of these where there is no brewery or grog shop.

From official figures we learn that there are in the United States 1,845 breweries, with 34,800 employees. If converted into factories they would probably give employment to ten times as many persons and would pay annually in wages about $280,000,000 to the $28,000,000 now paid by the breweries.

The liquor traffic restricts industry and brings poverty. Prohibition promotes business and brings prosperity. Which will you have?

HOW GOLD WAS FOUND IN AUSTRALIA.

The discovery of the Australian goldfields was in some instances not altogether without romance, notwithstanding their prosaic surroundings, perhaps in no case more so than in that of West Pilbarra, of which I may quote the story as commonly told. It appears that a discerning youth of tender years picked up a stone to throw at a cow (some say a crow), and noticing that it contained gold, reported the fact to the 'Warden.' This gentleman was so excited at the news that he flashed the intelligence by wire to the then Governor of the colony, informing him that a lad had picked up a stone, to throw at a crow—forgetting to add that he had seen gold in it! The Governor, much surprised, but moved by curiosity, wired back: 'Yes; and what happened to the crow?' (or cow). This elicited explanations which led to the proclamation of the district as a goldfield, and in consequence of the rush that followed in the same year (1888) 3,493 ounces of gold were obtained, valued at £13,273, early attention being drawn to the district by the discovery of several large nuggets, one of which weighed a hundred and forty ounces.—A. G. Charleton, in the 'Engineering Magazine' for February.

BEDS SCARCE IN RUSSIA.

Beds are comparatively scarce in Russia, and many well-to-do houses are still unprovided with them. Peasants sleep on the tops of their ovens; middle-class people and servants roll themselves up in their sheepskins and lie down near stoves; soldiers rest upon wooden cots without bedding and it is only within the last few years that students in schools have been allowed beds.

THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

A useful premium and easily obtained. Send three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or five renewal subscribers at one dollar each, or a club of ten and $8.00. The sender of any of the three foregoing clubs will receive a Post Fountain Pen, one of the best self-filler fountain pens obtainable. The regular price of this pen is three dollars. It is supplied in three styles, Fine, Stub and Medium.

'WITNESS' SEWING MACHINE.

Subscribers desiring a good sewing machine, the 'Witness' offer a reliable drop-head, ball-bearing sewing machine absolutely free for a list of forty new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each. The regular selling price of this machine by agents is from $40 to $50. Those desiring to pay part subscribers and part cash will find several offers in the advertisement. The 'Witness' can recommend this sewing machine very highly.

Talked About.

A medicine that is talked about---that is frequently the theme of general conversation---is a medicine that cures. That is why it is talked about. Commonplace medicines are not discussed; it is merit that compels attention.

No other medicine in the world has been so much much talked about as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Neighbors discuss it at their friendly gatherings. The person who has been benefitted by the use of this medicine recommends it to ailing friends.

You may not have thought of it before, but, if you will recall the fact now, you have doubtless heard "Pink Pills" talked about on scores of occasions---and always in terms of the warmest praise. This is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure.

There is not a nook or corner in the whole civilized world where some sufferer has not been benefitted by the use of this medicine. There is scarcely a place of importance where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not effected remarkable cures. When doctors have said "we can do no more;" frequently after the best hospital treatment has failed, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have restored sufferers to healthy, happy activity.

READ THE PROOF.

Mr. John McDonald, a well known merchant at Cape North, N.S., was for many years a sufferer from spinal trouble, which eventually resulted in paralysis. Mr. McDonald's story is given as follows in his own words:—"Almost thirteen years I caught a bad cold which lodged in my back, producing a terrible pain. Liniments were at first resorted to, but they had no effect, and the trouble became so bad that I could hardly walk. Medical treatment did me no good. I tried six different doctors, but the result was always the same. I spent $30 for an electric belt, but it was simply money wasted. Years went on and I was continually getting worse, until in the spring of 1895 my lower limbs would scarcely support me. In June of that year I went to the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, where I remained for two months under the treatment of the best specialists, but when I returned home I was actually worse than when I entered the hospital. This strongly discouraged me, and I gave up all hope of ever getting better. I continued to grow worse until about the first of January, 1896, when I had become so bad that I could not stand alone, as my legs were like sticks under me. My only means of locomotion was crutches, and my legs dragged after me like useless pieces of timber. I could not raise them one inch from the floor. About the first of the following April, Rev. Mr. McLeod strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had tried so many things without benefit that I did not think the pills could help me, but nevertheless I decided to give them a trial. After using six boxes I could see that there was a slight improvement, and I continued using the pills until I had taken thirty boxes, and by that time new life and vigor had returned to my legs, and I have since been able to attend to my business behind the counter without the aid of crutches or even a stick. Under God's blessing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have restored me to a new measure of health and energy I never expected to again enjoy in this world.

My restoration has caused a great wonderment in this section, and as a result I have sold many gross of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my store, and many of those who have bought them from me tell me they have cured them of their troubles."

But remember you must get the genuine, with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. If in doubt, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

HOME DEPARTMENT

AN ENCOURAGER OF THE CENSUS.

Spring Work---Duties of the Minister's Wife---All Kinds of Gruel---Orange Marmalade.

THE 'FOUR CHILDREN' HOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. Weltodew wandered from room to room of the empty house, their satisfaction increasing with every step.

As they came to the last room the landlord discreetly remained in the hall, giving the couple opportunity for discussing the 'points' of the dwelling.

'Think of it!' ejaculated Mrs. Weltodew, in a cautious whisper, 'closets in every room in the house except the parlor and bathroom and the dining-room; kitchen, and pantry are absolutely flawless. It seems as if I had planned this house myself, it suits me so completely. So, now, my dear, why waste any more time over the matter? The rent is within our means, the location is desirable, and I don't believe the landlord will object to children, since he didn't even ask us if there were any.'

'Yes,' said the husband, 'all you say is true, but still we will carefully read over the lease, which I see he carries in his hands, before we congratulate ourselves on having found just what we want.'

The couple moved into the hall and Mr. Weltodew said:

'The house suits us very well, and, if the conditions of your lease are satisfactory, you may consider it rented.'

The landlord smiled as he extended the lease and said: 'Have you children?'

'Only two,' responded Mrs. Weltodew, quickly, adding, proudly, 'but they are very quiet, and have never been objected to by our former landlords.'

'Quiet,' repeated the landlord; 'then I am sorry for them. I like well-trained children, and pity quiet ones. But, my dear madam, I am very reluctant to tell you that, according to the terms of my lease, it will be impossible for you to rent this house, as you will discover by reference to this clause.'

He indicated with his forefinger a certain paragraph in the printed form which Mr. Weltodew held open and read aloud:

'"Twenty-five dollars a month, repairs and four children, or more." So, you see, I could not possibly deviate from my terms and make a bargain-counter rate to you. Much as I would like to, it would not be fair to my other tenants.'

At this very peculiar statement Mr. and Mrs. Weltodew stared at the landlord in speechless astonishment.

After a pause, he continued with a mournful smile:

'It is evident you are strangers in the city, since you are unacquainted with my singular method of renting my houses. I am called a "monomaniac" and a "crank," but I call myself "an encourager of the census." Since you are so unfortunate as to have but two children, I have a "two-children house" farther uptown at a lower rent—not so good a house as this, of course—that will be vacant to-morrow. You might look at it.'

'No,' said Mrs. Weltodew, 'we don't want to go farther uptown, neither do we want a less commodious house. Your terms are very bewildering. Is it possible you prefer families with children?'

'Madam,' said the landlord, impressively, 'I rent to no others. Childless people must seek other landlords.'

'But how about the wear and tear of your premises where there are children?'

'As you already are aware, tenants agree to leave the houses in as good a condition as they find them, and, if you will look the lease over carefully, you will find there a paragraph which gives me authority to hold the lessee's goods until the house is as she found it.'

'Well,' said Mrs. Weltodew, 'I hope when you die the children will build you a monument.'

'Thank you, ma'am,' said the landlord, modestly. 'I am glad you take that view of it. All my would-be tenants are not so kindly, I assure you. One very wealthy man, who has the ill-luck to have but one child ,tried to rent an elegant six-children house of me yesterday, and was boiling with rage because I refused to let him have it. He wished me all sorts of ill-luck, and hoped that the house would stand forever vacant. Fortunately, however, it was rented in less than an hour—although it will not be vacant until next week—to some people with eight children, which, you know, is an unusual size for an American family. And now, madam, since you take my whim so considerately, I don't mind explaining to you—which I seldom do, by the way—that I once had four beautiful children—but both they and their mother are gone, and this is my only way of getting even with Providence, as it were. I love, too, to see their cheery faces at the window, and to hear them racing to the door when I go to collect the rent. This is, in fact, now the only unsullied pleasure left to me.'

'Well,' said Mrs. Weltodew, with a profound sigh, 'I wish we could rent of you, for I am sure you and our children would be great friends; but I am equally certain that I should not like the two-children house you speak of, so I see no way to accomplish my desire.'

'Unless,' said the landlord, softly, 'you should adopt two homeless children.'

The eyes of the wife and husband met. There were the orphan children of his brother Jim, now being cared for by strangers. He had never asked her to receive them, but she had read his unspoken desire from the first. Her reluctance was overcome on the instant.

'We will take the house,' she said, 'and will furnish the necessary four children, according to the requirements of the lease.'

'Thank you, ma'am,' said the landlord, and his voice took on a new tenderness as he continued: 'I am reminded of a well-to-do maiden lady who came to me some years ago to rent one of my 'one-child' houses. When she heard my terms, she immediately adopted a poor street waif. She is my tenant yet, and the child is growing up beautifully. Well, I trust you may be very happy in this house, madam, and that not one of your four children will ever bring you a sorrow.' And with a radiant smile he drew from his pocket a fountain pen and handed it to Mr. Weltodew.—Clara J. Denton, in the 'Sunday-School Times.'

GRUELS OF WHEAT, RICE AND INDIAN CORN.

By Juliet Corson.

The gruels usually employed in the sick-room are made of flour, oatmeal, Indian meal, and arrowroot. They are here named in their order as nutrients; their special properties are indicated in the directions given below for making them. Gruels made from flour and the farina of wheat rank first, because wheat is the most valuable of all grains on account of the gluten it contains. Oatmeal, or the farina of oats, is very nutritious, and slightly laxative in its effect on the bowels. The objection that its excessive use tends to overheat the system may be met by alternating it with vegetable foods; in combination with milk it forms a perfect nutriment. Groats, or coarsely ground oatmeals, are nutritious, and digestible, and made into porridge with milk, are an excellent food in conditions of general debility. Indian meal is both nutritious and heating, because of the excess of oil which it contains. Like graham meal, its effect is laxative; but its excess of oil makes it a more valuable food in cold weather, and in the colder climates. The fact is also to be noted that the coarser preparations of graham meal or flour are apt to produce excessive intestinal irritation, and thus hasten the elimination of some of the purely nutritious portions of the food before all their nutriment has been imparted to the system. Arrowroot and its kindred starchy preparations of sago and tapioca possess comparatively slight nutritive properties, but are excellent palliative foods, which allay the sensation of hunger, and tide the system over that period of illness when relaxation follows tension, and when rest and a certain sense of repletion are required more than actual stimulation or nutrition. Jellies, and gelatinous soups are admirable adjuncts during this stage of illness.

Flour Water Gruel (a simple food, slightly nutritious; useful in all cases of illness where starchy substances are not objectionable).—Set a pint and a half of water over the fire to boil, adding to it one level teaspoonful of salt; mix one heaping tablespoonful of flour smoothly with half a pint of cold water, pour it into the boiling water, and stir it steadily until it has boiled for five minutes. The gruel may be sweetened, if the patient's condition will permit the use of sugar, the effect of which is slightly laxative.

Farina Water Gruel (a simple food, more nourishing than flour water gruel, because the farina contains more of the nutritious elements of wheat than ordinary flour; useful under similar physical conditions)—Place one pint and a half of water over the fire to boil, adding to it one level teaspoonful of salt; mix two tablespoonfuls of farina smoothly with half a pint of cold water, and stir it into the boiling water. Boil it for ten minutes, stirring it to prevent burning. Sugar may be added, if the patient's condition permits.

Boiled Flour Gruel (a simple food, useful in relaxed conditions of the bowels, especially for children).—Tie one cupful of dry flour in a linen cloth; plunge it into a quart of boiling water and boil it for three hours, replenishing the water if it boils away. Then take the ball of flour from the boiling water, and cool it in the cloth. When it is quite cold remove the cloth, and grate the ball of flour to a powder. To make the gruel place a pint of milk and half a pint of water over the fire to boil, with a level teaspoonful of salt; mix two heaping tablespoonfuls of the grated boiled flour with half a pint of cold milk, and stir the mixture into the boiling milk and water; stir it to prevent burning, and boil it steadily for fifteen minutes. Do not sweeten the gruel without the physician's permission.

Boiled Wheat and Indian Gruel (a simple and nutritious food, useful in slight indispositions of children; a tablespoonful of molasses added to this gruel makes it slightly laxative).—Tie in a linen cloth, three-quarters of a cupful of flour, and one quarter of a cupful of Indian meal, and boil it as directed in the recipe for 'Boiled Four Gruel.' Add to a pint and a half of boiling water two tablespoonfuls of the grated wheat and Indian, mixed with one cupful of cold water, and one teaspoonful of salt; let the gruel boil for fifteen minutes, stirring it occasionally to prevent burning. Its nutritive properties may be increased by adding half a cupful of cream to it after it is cooked.

Flour Porridge (a plain food, useful in place of water gruel when the patient's condition will permit the use of raisins and sugar, which increase the nutriment of the porridge)—Place one quart of water over the fire to boil with one teaspoonful of salt and half a cupful of raisins free from stems; mix two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour with half a pint of cold water, and stir it smoothly into the boiling water; add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and boil the porridge for half an hour, stirring it occasionally to prevent burning.

Milk Porridge (a simple food, more nutritious than water porridge, on account of the milk it contains; useful in diarrhoea and dysentery)—Place one and a half pints over the fire to boil in a saucepan set in a pan of boiling water, or in a milk boiler, to prevent burning; mix two tablespoonfuls of flour smoothly with half a pint of milk and a level teaspoonful of salt, and stir it into the boiling milk. Let the porridge boil for five minutes, stirring occasionally. If it is desirable to increase the nutriment of the porridge, an egg may be beaten smoothly, and mixed into the porridge just after it is removed from the fire.

Ground Rice Gruel (a simple nutrient, useful in alternation with flour water gruel, especially if the bowels are slightly relaxed).—Place a quart of water over the fire to boil, with a teaspoonful of salt, and an inch of stick cinnamon; mix two tablespoonfuls of fine ground rice, or rice-flour, with half a cupful of cold water, and stir it into the boiling water; boil it for half an hour, stirring it occasionally to prevent burning. Then strain the gruel and use it. It may be sweetened if the patient's condition will permit.

Indian Meal Gruel (useful as a laxative food in the morning, after a cathartic has been taken the previous evening).—Place one quart of water over the fire to boil, adding to it a teaspoonful of salt; mix two heaping tablespoonfuls of Indian meal, with half a cupful of cold water, and stir it smoothly into the boiling water; boil the gruel for half an hour, stirring it occasionally to prevent burning; then use it.

Graham Gruel (like Indian meal gruel, is useful the morning after a cathartic has been taken, but its effect is more laxative, especially if the graham contains much bran)—Boil one quart of water with a teaspoonful of salt; stir into it two tablespoonfuls of graham flour, stirring it to insure smoothness; boil the gruel for half an hour, and then use it. The addition of a tablespoonful of molasses increases its laxative effect—'Harper's Bazar.'

A MINISTER'S WIFE'S DUTIES.

The duty of a minister's wife, it might properly be considered, is to keep herself informed concerning the work of the mission boards of her denomination, writes 'A Minister's Wife,' in the 'Ladies' Home Journal.'

The wife of the minister may be a valuable and yet not an overburdened member of the missionary societies if she quietly holds her societies in league with denominational work. No one else can do this so well, because the minister will supply the needed information. On occasions where it is necessary for the church to be represented in the women's councils, it is fitting that the minister's wife should go, if she feels inclined. If she is timid and shrinking, such publicity is torture, and there is no reason why she should force herself to submit to it. She can, in the society suggest, and, if need be, insist upon delegates to do this work.

If she has a wise head and a kind heart she will not do more than is right, and she will do whatever is necessary; but the parish must realize that there are many demands socially, and that her life is to be planned out in accordance with her own ideas of right. She needs her strength, her brightness, her reposeful home. She should give to the church only such service as every other Christian woman ought to give, and no more, for we are saying to-day, with a new and sensible emphasis: 'The church engaged my husband—not me.''

Every minister's wife is deeply interested in the work of the church, but no one should attempt to decide for her how much of that work is her share. The undue binding of burdens upon shoulders wearied with much willing service has caused some of us to raise our voices in protest, if not for ourselves, for the overtaxed bodies and brains of our less fortunately situated sisters. Let a clergyman's wife decide not to be tyrannized over by circumstances. She, more than many, needs to think out her life with care, and come to definite conclusions, by which she is willing to abide. No regulations can be laid down for all alike, for a woman must be herself the judge of her abilities. Let her see to it, however, that she remains uninfluenced by those who would seek to direct her. It may be laid down as part of the remedy that no minister's wife should be at the head of more than one organization, and if her home cares are many she should not attempt even that. If she desires to take a class in Sunday-school she need not be given the worst class of boys, nor the most difficult class of little children.

SPRING WORK.

It is surprising how dingy our houses begin to look as the end of winter approaches. The housekeeper's eye sees here the need of fresh paper, and there the crying out for paint. Carpets which seemed quite fresh a few weeks ago will soon have to be taken up and shaken and replaced upon the floor. Happy is the householder who possesses hard wood floors and rugs and who can thus minimize the labor of the spring house-cleaning. When we think of it, it seems absurd to cover our floors with heavy fabrics which must be nailed down and which can be taken up and cleansed only at a cost of much physical labor and no little pains. Still, carpets have by no means had their day, and there will always be a large contingent who prefer them, upon the whole, to rugs, which have a way of tripping people up, slipping out of place, and which have not somehow the permanent air that a beautifully tacked carpet has.

Part of the spring work of the housekeeper is connected with the remodelling of the wardrobe for another season. It is wise, when one can, to get the burden of the sewing over before the hot weather really comes. The best manager I know has always had the habit of taking a month in the early spring, sitting down with her daughters, and managing the campaign of spring sewing. She organizes her plans and carries them out, then gives the whole four weeks steadily to the summer wardrobe; but when the time is passed, the family are free to think of other things, and as they look at the skirts, shirt waists and aprons and other garments which their hands have fashioned, they have an agreeable sense of work well done.

In the early spring, great care should be taken to see that closets, garret rooms and cellars are entirely clean. The predatory moth and the insidious insect of one kind or another must be routed while still in the embryo stage, or, better still, never allowed to get so much as a foothold in your home. People who are immaculate in their neatness are seldom disturbed by vermin. It is the careless housekeeper whose pantries and closets are run over by marauders of whom the name is legion.—'Intelligencer.'

MAKING MARMALADE.

As this is the time of year when housekeepers are making marmalade, we give several recipes from Cassel's Dictionary of Cooking. A Montreal lady tells us that she saves much labor in shredding the orange rinds by using the coarse grade cutter of the newer meat choppers.

Mamalade, Orange, Easy Way of Making.—Select sound Seville oranges in the month of March or April, and look them well over to see that there are no bruises or blemishes. Put them whole into a large preserving-pan with plenty of water, and stew until soft, not forgetting to change the water two or three times. When tender, pour off the water, peel off the rind, take away the pips, and weigh one pound and a half of lump sugar to every pound of pulp, with a breakfast cupful of the water that the oranges are boiled in. Clear the syrup by boiling it for a few minutes before adding the pulp, cut the rind into thin strips, and when the pulp has simmered ten minutes, add the rind and give another boil for ten minutes. Time to boil the oranges, two hours, or until tender.

Marmalade, Orange, Crated.—Grate the outer rind of twenty oranges and one lemon, scoop out the inside, and carefully remove the seeds; bruise the pulp with about a quarter of a pint of water, through a sieve. Weigh the pulped oranges, and allow a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Boil them together with the grated rind, until it is tender. As the oranges are grated, these gratings should be thrown into water to prevent their becoming a mass, and afterwards added with the rest when ready for boiling. Time, half an hour to boil.

Marmalade, Orange, Scotch.—There are many ways of making this marmalade; but most agree in the proportion of sugar to fruit. We give the simplest and most economical way:—Boil the oranges until they are tender, and can be easily pierced with the head of a pin. When this is done, cut them open, remove the seeds, separate the pulp from the rind, and clear off the coarse flimy parts from the orange, and some of the white inner part of the rind. Shred the rind, the finer the better, and some of it may even be pounded and added with the shreds to the pulp. Clarify the sugar, allowing one pound and a half of sugar to each pound of fruit, and boil fifteen minutes. If a less bitter flavor be liked, grate off a little bit of the outer skin before boiling. Sweet oranges are sometimes used for marmalade, and only a small portion of Seville, or lemon pulp and rind is added to flavor. Time to boil oranges, from three or four hours; marmalade, about fifteen minutes.

Marmalade, Orange, Transparent—Squeeze out all the juice from a dozen oranges, or from twelve China and twelve Seville. Strain, steep the pulp after the juice has been expressed, in a little water, rinse it well in it, and pour the water through a muslin with the rest of the juice. Boil together with a pound and a half of sugar, clarified, to each pint of juice. Skim and boil for about twelve or fifteen minutes. The rind of a Seville orange, rubbed off on a few lumps of sugar, will improve the flavor of marmalade.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

M.S. writes: 'Could anyone tell me of some one wishing for Sunday-school papers and also 'Westminsters' (the Presbyterian paper)? Also if any use can be made of old school books of any kind?' Ans.—We recently informed our readers that Mr. W. Brett, Canyon P.O., Alta, N.W.T., had asked for such literature to distribute among the settlers. Mrs. M. E. Cole, 512 Irving ave., Westmount, Que., on receiving a two-cent stamp to reply will send directions for forwarding papers to Indian children. Similarly Miss Reid, 2710 St. Catherine street, Montreal, will give directions for forwarding literature in connection with the Aberdeen Association for supplying settlers with reading matter.

POEMS WANTED.

Miss Amy E. Campbell, Mulock, Ont., is very desirous of obtaining the ballad Farmer Stobbins as Santa Claus,' by Will Carleton. Perhaps some of our readers can oblige her with it. The poem should be sent to Miss Campbell direct.

'An Old Subscriber' would be glad if she could get the poem containing these lines:

Poor kindness made herself my slave,
Hither or thither came and went;
All that she had poor kindness gave
Till all was spent.

'ALL TOGETHER.'

'A Friend of the 'Witness'' is thanked for her kindness in forwarding the words of above poem. We published it last week.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SENNACHERIB.

(Selina L. wished for the words of this poem, by Lord Byron.)

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold;
And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea,
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee.

Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green,
That host with their banners at sunset was seen;
Like the leaves of the forest when autumn hath blown,
That host on the morrow lay wither'd and strown.

For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast,
And breathed in the face of the foe as he pass'd;
And the eyes of the sleepers wax'd deadly and chill,
And their hearts but once heaved, and forever grew still!

And there lay the steed with his nostril all wide,
But through it there roll'd not the breath of his pride;
And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf,
And cold as the spray of the rock-beating surf.

And there lay the rider distorted and pale,
With the dew on his brow and the rust on his mail;
And the tents were all silent, the banners alone
The lances unlifted, the trumpet unblown.
And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail,
And the idols are broke in the temples of Baal;
And the might of the Gentile, unsmote by the sword,
Hath melted like snow in the glance of the Lord!

CHEESE SANDWICH—COOKING FISH.

The following recipes are given in response to a request from Mrs. E. B., Warkworth:—

Cheese Sandwich—Grate two ounces of cheese and work it well with a pat of butter. Spread on a thin slice of bread, place over it another, and press them gently together. Cut into finger lengths, arrange on a folded napkin or fancy dish-paper, and garnish here and there with fresh parsley. Serve with salad.

Egg-and-Cheese Sandwich—Take yolks of three hard-boiled eggs, one ounce of melted butter, mix and rub to a smooth paste. Grate four ounces of cheese and work into the paste. Season with salt and pepper.

Baked Salmon with Cream Sauce—Take a middle-cut of salmon, butter a large sheet of white paper and wrap the salmon in it, pinning the ends firmly together. Melt four ounces of butter by mixing it with three tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Lay the fish in the paper in a baking pan, pour over the melted butter, cover and place in a moderate oven for an hour, lifting the cover once in a while to see that the paper is not burning. Boil a half pint of cream, thicken with one heaping tablespoonful of corn starch, add one ounce butter, one tablespoonful chopped parsley, season with pepper and salt. Take salmon out of the paper, dish it, pour one-half the sauce over it and the rest into the sauce boat.

A SUGGESTION TO WHITE RIBBONERS.

Editor Home Department,—A possible suggestion for the temperance women of Canada comes from Australia. The W. C. T. U. of Victoria has decided, it appears, to present a drinking fountain to the city of York in commemoration of the visit of the Duke and Duchess. Other temperance bodies will be invited to co-operate. Would it be possible to do this in any of our Canadian cities? In the absence of definite information with regard to the plans of the royal couple I cannot do more than make the vague suggestion, but I think it is worth considering as it might form a useful and significant part of the Canadian welcome.

W. C. T. U.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GIANTS OF THE OLD SENATE

One of a Series of Anecdotal Papers by

EX-SPEAKER

Galusha A. Grow

Embodying his personal recollections and impressions of such men as LINCOLN, SEWARD, CLAY, BAKER, HAMLIN, BENTON, CHASE and STANTON.

Madame Melba Jean De Reszke
Edouard De Reszke Madame Nordica

Each of these four great vocalists will contribute a paper on their early struggles and successes and the interesting phase of a singer's life.

To Appear in Early Numbers of

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
OF PHILADELPHIA

The Saturday Evening Post will be Sent to Any Address Three Months (13 Weeks) on Trial on Receipt of ONLY 25 Cents

☞ We will also send, without charge, a copy of each of the two books: "The Young Man and the World" and "The Making of a Merchant." These books are reprints of the best of the famous series of articles for young men which appeared in the POST, written by such well-known men as ex-President Cleveland; Senator Beveridge; former Senator John J. Ingalls; Marlow N. Higinbotham, of Marshall Field & Co.; Robert C. Ogden, of Wanamaker's, and others.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

A New Sweet Pea

The new Steele-Briggs catalogue shows seventy sweet peas suited to Canada. For 10c we will send it and a packet of our new Bush Sweet Pea, with large watered purple flowers. The Bush Sweet Pea grows upright, and where grown in a row supports itself. The flowers appear on top of the plant. It is hardy and vigorous—just suited to Canada. 10c for both.

The STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd.
TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

In Switzerland the 'Blue Cross league' of teetotalers has enrolled 25,000 members.

Belgium gives an annual governmental grant for temperance teaching in the elementary schools.

The Manchester Women's Temperance Association have declined a bequest of £100 from a brewer.

Commandant Herbert Booth's chief secretary has held an important conference in New Zealand with the North Island Maori chiefs regarding the establishment of Salvation Army technical schools for Maori children.

The brewers of Cincinnati protested against the International Christian Endeavor convention for 1901 coming to that city, but it was invited in spite of their protests, and the Christian people propose to pay the bill themselves.

'Parochial marmalade' is still being manufactured by Miss Watson at King's Langley, Herts. The profits all go to charity. Last year more than 18,000 pounds was sold, and charities (mainly Anglican) received £154. In 1893, when Miss Watson began her remarkable marmalade-making, the charities only got about £2, for the output was only 173 pounds. Every year has seen an increased turnover, and many first-class appliances have been added.

A letter received by the Zorra relatives of Dr. G. L. Mackay, the Formosa missionary, states that the doctor had been, up to the 19th December, in a hospital at Hongkong for treatment for his throat. He expected to remain in the hospital until Feb. 1. His throat trouble followed an attack of the grippe. He is attended in the hospital by his secretary, Koa Kow, whose visit to Canada with the doctor a few years ago will be well remembered. Dr. Mackay's eldest son, George, is attending Victoria College, in Hongkong, preparatory to entering the ministry.

The crusade against the great and growing evil of intemperance in France is taking some interesting forms. For instance, the colonel of the 70th Regiment of the line has organized a sobriety competition among his men. The trial will last three months, and the companies will be classed according to the number of punishments inflicted for drunkenness. The most sober men will be rewarded with leave of absence for a certain number of days. The Bishop of Chalons has organized a vigorous temperance crusade in his diocese, and among other things, has founded a total abstinence league for priests.

A well-known authority on Chinese matters, the Rev. James Johnston, writes a bright and optimistic article in the 'Mission World,' in which he gives sound reasons for believing that the present disturbances in China offer much real encouragement for the future success of missions in that country. He mentions two points which are worth noting, that is, the consciousness among the more intelligent Chinese that both their government and their religion are hopelessly inadequate in the matter of progress, and the growing sense of the powerlessness of the religions of China morally to regenerate the people. Mr. Johnston goes on to say that he thinks, when the country is again opened up, it will be found that the number of believers will

be greater than before in every well-organized mission.

Dr. Newman Hall, who was born at Maidstone on May 22, 1816, still keeps his vigor. He began his course of Merchants' Lectures recently, giving an address on 'Christ's claims to kingship.' Writing recently to Dr. Cuyler, Dr. Newman Hall said: 'I preach on an average four times in every week, and always to large congregations. After every evening sermon I invite all the congregation to remain for a half hour or so of prayer service. Generally a full half of the audience remain. I call for two or three prayers, and request those who desire special prayer for their own souls to raise their hand. Always there are some cases of anxious inquiry; I stop and converse with them, and hand to each one a copy of my little booklet, "Come to Jesus."' Dr. Newman Hall has been a tectotaller for more than sixty years.

Some villagers, living in the diocese of Trieste and Capodistria, finding their diocesan unwilling to grant their request for a parish priest, applied to the Pope, asking, at the same time, for the substitution of Slavonic for Latin in the service of the mass. They also expressed the wish to adopt the United-Greek rite, threatening, in the case of refusal, to go over to the orthodox Greek Church. The Pope granted all their demands. This means permission to have a married priest and to receive the communion in both kinds. The triumphant villagers celebrated their victory by a jubilant feast; and it is thought that their example may be widely imitated before long amongst the Slavonic population of the district. This remarkable surrender on the part of the Vatican, coupled with the recent toleration of married clergy in South America, seems to point to grave uneasiness in the minds of the Catholic hierarchy.—'Christian World.'

Before the King of Portugal left London a deputation of the Evangelical Alliance had an extremely satisfactory interview with him at Buckingham Palace. Shortly after the New Year the criminal judge at Lisbon summoned representatives of the various Protestant congregations, and insisted on them stopping the meetings being held in connection with the E. U. week of prayer on pain of prosecution. Later the meetings of the native Presbyterian congregation and the Y. M. C. A. were actually stopped by the police. The civil governor of Lisbon afterwards gave some sort of assurance that the police would not persist in interrupting services, but the deputation prayed the King to endorse the promise and to extend full liberty of worship to all Christians throughout his dominions. The King, in a most gracious reply, told the deputation that as soon as he received their letter, calling attention to the action of the authorities, he at once ordered them to cease undue interference. It was his distinct wish that religious liberty should be granted to all Protestant Christians throughout his dominions, and it was his determination to enforce this rule. He had now given the necessary orders to ensure this.

The death of the Rev. H. R. Haweis, of St. James's, Marylebone, says the 'Christian Herald,' took place suddenly on Jan. 29. Only so recently as Sunday, Jan. 27, Mr. Haweis preached three sermons on the death of the Queen, and there was nothing in his appearance to show that he was not in his usual health. The end, however, came with tragic suddenness. At nine o'clock on the Tuesday morning he sent a man-servant for some envelopes. When the man returned, Mr. Haweis was lying in an unconscious state on the floor, and he died at one o'clock without having regained consciousness. Born at Egham, Surrey, on April 3, 1838, Mr. Haweis entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1856, took his B. A. in 1859, and his M. A. five years later. All his life he had been a tireless worker, and, apart from the demands made upon him by his congregational work, he found time to do a great deal of lecturing, to write several books, and at one time to edit a monthly magazine and a series of cheap re-issues. There was a touch of adventure in his earthly life, for he took part in the Italian War of Independence in 1860 with Garibaldi. Mr. Haweis held rather broad views on religious questions. He was popular both as a preacher and a lecturer.

THE DEACONESS AND HER WORK IN THE CHURCH.

The name deaconess comes from the Greek word Diakonia, which occurs frequently in the New Testament, and is used in the Gospels to describe the loving service of the women to the Master and his disciples. This word, which was thus consecrated by its association with our Lord, came to be used generally of all service, whether high or humble, rendered to the church. The Revised Version translates diakonos by the word minister, with the exception in which it is used of Phoebe, where it has retained the old translation of 'servant,' though given the alternative of 'deaconess' in the margin.

In our Lord's time the status of women was very low, and it was therefore one of the most notable features of the Christian religion that it assigned to woman a high place in the life and work of the church. This continued through several centuries of the early Christian era. Pliny refers to deaconesses in a letter to Trajan, at the beginning of the second century. When S. Chrysostom was Bishop of Constantinople early in the fourth century we find forty deaconesses attached to the principal church there. The history of these times gives many glimpses of the lives of primitive deaconesses, and it is evident that the order was well known and widely established throughout a great part of the Eastern Church, and in the Apostolic Constitutions her ordination is carefully provided for, conducted on exactly the same lines as the ordination of a deacon. From the seventh to the eleventh century, although the order still existed, very little is known of it. The religious houses established during the period became the centres of education, cared for the poor, and nursed the sick, and the deaconess passed out of sight because no longer needed. The reformation on abolishing these religious houses, cut off the last form of woman's work outside the home circle, and not until the beginning of the nineteenth century was it revived. In 1833, Pastor Fliedner, of Kaiserwerth, inspired by the noble work of Elizabeth Fry, an Englishwoman, who had devoted her life to prison work, determined to establish an institution for trained, earnest, consecrated women to the work of teaching and nursing. The successful movement in Germany attracted the attention of English churchmen and they believed that such an institution, founded on church principles, and following the lines laid down in primitive times, would meet a great need. For years the subject was frequently discussed, but great prejudice existed against it, and no movement was made until 1861, when Elizabeth Ferrard, who had visited Kaiserwerth, became deeply impressed with the need there was for the ministry of deaconesses in the Church of England, and was led to offer herself to the work. She was set apart by Archbishop Tait and founded the first English institution in London. Ten years after several of the bishops drew up a paper containing 'Principles and Rules' for the guidance of the deaconess movement. After this official recogniton of the diaconate of women as an integral part of our church system, ready for service whenever needed, but appointed and directed by the bishops, and serving under the parochial clergy, the institutions multiplied rapidly.

The order was revived in the Episcopal Church of America in 1855, when it started first in the Diocese of Maryland. These first deaconesses lived a community life, and did their work of teaching and nursing under the direct supervision of the bishop. In 1864 a deaconess institution was established in Alabama, which still continues its work; another, established by Bishop Littlejohn in Brooklyn in 1872, has become a sisterhood.

This subject was brought before the general convention again and again, but no definite step was taken until 1889, when a canon was passed authorizing the appointment of deaconesses; and several training schools have since been established.

It is an interesting question, what office was given in the early church to deaconesses, and as far as we can gather from different sources it appears that the work appointed them was just the quiet work which the words 'a succorer of many' imply. This description of Phoebe seems to embrace all those little duties of love and sympathy which particularly belong to woman's sphere. St. Paul speaks of the beloved Persis, who labored much in the Lord. It is a great privilege to serve the Lord, yet it is labor, real work, which requires the giving up of one's own ease and the yielding of self in full consecration.

The canon of 1889 affirms that the duty of women set apart to this office and ministry of the church is to assist the minister in the care of the poor and sick, in the religious training of the young and others, and in the work of moral reformation. It is not required of them that they should be apt to teach or able to rule. Their mission is to serve.

As we look upon the half empty churches in many of our larger towns, we cannot but feel that what we need is not so much more buildings and more services, but more servants of the church, who will go among the people and take the church to them. And this is the mission of the deaconess, which the gifts of her womanhood, strengthened by training and crowned by the church's consecration, especially fit her to fulfil. Seriousness, sincerity, self-denial, trustworthiness, these are what the church requires of her servants. 'Faithful in all things' is the motto of the diaconate.—'Trinity Parish Visitor,' Connecticut.

AFTER THE STORM

BRIGHT PROSPECTS IN CHINA.

(Dr. Griffith John, of the London Missionary Society, in the 'Christian World.')

Our intercourse with the converts on this journey has been sweet and refreshing. We were very glad to see them, and they were overjoyed to see us. We held several services with them at Tsaoshih and elsewhere, which both they and we greatly enjoyed. To see so many of those whom I baptized six or seven years ago, at the beginning of the work in Kingshan and Tienmen, still strong and happy in the faith was a special joy to me. You will be glad to learn that the converts have remained firm all through these months of trial.

These two countries, Kingshan and Tienmen, make a fine sphere of labor. A very good beginning has been made in both already, and the prospect is brighter than ever. It is very bright to-day.

We have been greatly pleased on this journey with the respectful bearing of the people everywhere. It is wonderful how things have quieted down after so great a storm. Three months ago this journey would have been impossible, the danger being too great. Now it is not only possible, but positively enjoyable. I have never made a journey with greater sense of safety, or with more pleasure to myself. Such is China!

All our missionaries in Central China are now at their respective posts, with the exception of Dr. and Mrs. Davenport, who are at home on account of the doctor's health. When I predicted in July last, at the time when the ladies were ordered out of the Yangtse valley, that we should all be back again within four months, I was looked upon by most people as a bit of an enthusiast and somewhat over-sanguine. But, thank God, the forecast has turned out to be exactly correct. We have much cause for praise and thanksgiving.

I am to-day sixty-nine as we reckon age, but seventy as the Chinese reckon. 'What is your honorable age?' That is a question that has been put to me scores of times on this journey. When I tell them that I am seventy they generally look skeptical. They will have it that I am about fifty, certainly not more than sixty. That is comforting enough in its way, but the fact remains that I am an old man, and that the end of the journey is in view. When I look at the younger men around me, and think of the bright future that is before them, I feel as if I could envy their lot, and that it would be delightful to start life afresh. But that cannot be, and it is as well that it should not be. I have seen great changes in China, but there are greater changes coming which I shall not see. But many of my colleagues shall see them, and have much to do with the bringing of them about. To my eye China has never presented so many points of attraction as it does to-day, and the Church in China has never drawn out my heart's deepest and best affections as it does now. Oh! that the churches of Christendom could rise to the height of their privilege and give us the men and means we need in order to conquer this great empire for Christ!

Tienmen, Dec. 14, 1900.

THE BISHOP OF STEPNEY ON MISSIONS.

Every one, says a correspondent of the 'British Weekly,' was delighted with the missionary sermon preached by the Bishop of Stepney in St. Paul's. His congregation was chiefly composed of the boys belonging to schools connected with the city of London. Nearly a thousand young hearers must have been present, their ages varying from seven to eighteen. They crowded the space under the dome, and 'grown-ups' had to content themselves with the outer fringes. Rarely indeed have I heard such an admirable appeal for foreign missions, so eager, so hearty, and so inspiring. It made one ask whether the churches as a whole might not do more to interest the young in the foreign field.

'There is nothing of such pressing importance at the present time,' said the bishop, 'as the progress of foreign missions. We have learned from the war what a great thing the British empire is, and this is the question of the future, "Is our great empire to be Christian or not?"' The bishop said that he himself led 'a glorious life' in East London. 'I cannot understand why every one who possibly can should not wish to be a clergyman. It is such a splendid life, full of interest, full of inspiration, filled from morning to night with happy work.' But an even grander career was that of the missionary, and the preacher confessed that he had sometimes yearned after it. He appealed to the boys before him to pray for missions, to give to missions, and to consider earnestly whether they might not do the Church's work in the dark places of the earth.

A PAIR OF ROYAL ABSTAINERS.

('Daily Express,' Feb. 7.)

It is not generally known that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and Duke Henry of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, who are to be married at The Hague to-day, are total abstainers from intoxicating liquors.

A reigning monarch who is a strict teetotaller is something uncommon even in these days, and all who know anything about Holland and the Dutch will heartily admire the action of Queen Wilhelmina in having succeeded in winning over her court to the cause of total abstinence. By her own conduct—for she has long been a total abstainer—and this action she has set an example to the nation she reigns over for which it can never be too grateful; for, unhappily, there is no gainsaying that intemperance is one of the few and, perhaps, the very worst curses under which many of the Dutch labor.

Naturally, too, the royal example has been followed by many of the most prominent courtiers, so that, since it is the fashion, as it were, not to take alcoholic beverages, it is to be hoped that for that reason alone many of the well-to-do will follow the example set by the court; and thus the reforming influence of the young Queen may filter through from one class to another of her subjects until the very humblest shall be benefited by the good example of the popular young sovereign.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

March 17, 1901.

JESUS AND PILATE.

(Luke xxiii., 13-26.)

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text—I find no fault with this man.—Luke xxiii., 4.

Those who had charge of Jesus hurried Him forward to the Judgment Hall. It was then soon after six o'clock in the morning, of our Friday. As was usual at the great feasts, when there was always danger of turbulent outbreaks among the vast numbers of people who attend them, Pilate had removed his court temporarily from Caesarea to Jerusalem. He probably occupied at that time, 'the Castle of Antonia at the north-west corner of the Temple area.' (Rice.) Although it was so early in the morning, he was already alert to all that was going on.

When the crowd reached his door, in deference to the Jewish fear of ceremonial defilement by entering the house of a Gentile at such a time, he went out to them. On opening the door he was confronted with a great company of people. In it were Jewish priests, learned rabbis, Roman soldiers, Scribes and Pharisees, citizens and strangers, and all were pressing towards him a sad and weary man, whose hands were bound together, but whose face was calm and peaceful. From the character of the crowd and from the early hour, Pilate saw that there was a case before him which demanded his attention. But no one spoke until he himself broke the silence.

'What accusation bring ye against this man?' he asked.

'If He were not a malefactor we should not have delivered Him unto thee,' they answered in a tone of injured dignity, as if the mere fact of their bringing a man to him was sufficient in itself, to prove that the man had committed some crime demanding judgment.

Assuming at once that one whom they considered 'a malefactor' might be, and probably was, only a violator of some of their Jewish prejudices, Pilate said 'Take ye Him and judge Him according to your law.'

But this was not what they wanted, and they saw very clearly that they must have some more definite charge against Jesus than simply that He was 'a malefactor' to secure His crucifixion. So they said frankly, 'It is not lawful for us to put a man to death,' (John xviii., 31, 32), or, in other words, what death they desired Him to die. With great promptness and unanimity they then 'began to accuse Him, saying, We found this fellow perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar, saying that He Himself is Christ, a King.' (v. 2.) Thus they made what they called blasphemy against God, to appear in Pilate's eyes as sedition against Rome.

Although they knew that this charge was entirely false, Pilate did not know it. To him it was a serious indictment, and must have immediate attention. So he 'entered into the Judgment Hall again and called Jesus' (John) in to him.

'Art Thou the King of the Jews?' he at once asked when they were alone.

"Sayest thou this thing of thyself, or did others tell it to thee of Me?' replied Jesus.

'Am I a Jew?' said Pilate. 'Thine own nation, and the chief priests, have delivered Thee unto me; what hast Thou done?'

'My Kingdom,' replied Jesus, 'is not of this world; if My Kingdom were of this world, then would My servants fight that I should not be delivered to the Jews; but now is My Kingdom not from hence.'

'Art Thou a king, then?' (John) said Pilate, in surprise.

'Thou sayest it' (Mark) answered Jesus. 'Thou sayest that I am a king. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Everyone that is of truth, heareth My voice.'

'What is truth?' asked Pilate, and with this question on his lips, 'he went out again unto the Jews.' (John.)

They were waiting for him in anxious expectation, but his only message to them was, 'I find no fault with this Man' (Luke), 'I find in Him no fault at all.' (John.)

Such a result they had not anticipated, and at once 'they were the more fierce, saying, He stirreth up the people, teaching throughout all Jewry, beginning from Galilee to this place.' (Luke.)

This apparently suggested to Pilate to shift the responsibility of the case upon Herod Antipas, the 'tetrarch of Galilee' (Luke iii., 2), who was then in Jerusalem to attend the feast. So he sent Jesus and His accusers to him. By birth he was a Gentile, but by religion a Jew. In his life he was an unprincipled profligate. By his order John the Baptist had been beheaded to please his unlawful wife and her daughter. For a time that deed filled his heart with a superstitious fear, for when he heard of Jesus he was sure that John had risen again from the dead. This feeling, however, passed away, and was succeeded by the cunning of a fox, in vain efforts to put Jesus also to death. But even that desire had now passed away, and he was filled only with a childish curiosity to see 'some miracle done by Him.' (Luke.) So when Jesus stood before him, 'he questioned with Him in many words, but He answered him nothing,' although the chief priest and scribes stood and vehemently accused Him. (Luke.) Judging Him, therefore, to be perfectly harmless, and more an object of ridicule than of punishment, he began to make sport of Him. 'With His men of war' he 'set Him at nought, and mocked Him, and arrayed Him in a gorgeous robe, and sent Him again to Pilate,' saying that he found 'nothing worthy of death' in Him. (Luke.) This courtesy of Pilate, however, healed the breach which had for some time existed between him and Herod, and so it came to pass, that the man who had put John the Baptist to death, and the man who crucified Jesus, became fast friends when they both unqualifiedly declared that Jesus was without fault.

The return of Jesus and His accusers from Herod greatly strengthened Pilate in his conviction that the charge of the chief priests and scribes was entirely unfounded. He therefore called them together again, and frankly stated to them the results he had reached. But willing to please them as far as possible, he proposed to 'chastise,' or in other words, 'scourge' Jesus, 'and release Him.' (Luke.)

Chastening was a punishment authorized by the Mosaic law for certain offences, but it was not to exceed forty stripes. (Deut. xxv., 1-3.) The modern Jews, however, to avoid even the accidental overstepping of merciful bounds, had limited the number to thirty-nine. (II. Cor. xi., 24.)

As practiced by the Romans, however, chastising, or rather scourging as they termed it, was peculiarly severe, and was inflicted only under aggravated circumstances. It was considered so degrading that it could not be lawfully inflicted upon a Roman citizen at all. (Acts xxi., 25, 26.) When applied to those who were to be crucified, it was not ordinarily administered until after sentence had been pronounced, and sometimes the victim died under its infliction before the sentence could be executed. Stripped to the waist, if not altogether, and tied down to a low post, the scourging was applied with cruel force upon the bare, bent back. It was done, Canon Tristram says, 'by a bunch of thongs, with pieces of wire twisted into the end of each strip after the fashion of the Russian knout, which tore the skin and flesh. Every part of the body was beaten.' Other authorities say that the lashes were loaded with bits of lead or bone. Such a scourging Pilate proposed to inflict upon Jesus instead of crucifixion.

Then he proposed to release him, because at that feast—which commemorated the deliverance of Israel from the bondage of Egypt—it had long been an established custom to let some prisoner go free, whomsoever they desired.'

When Pilate made his proposition to chastise Jesus and then release him, at once the chief priests and elders began with renewed vehemence to accuse him. Jesus, however, took no notice of what they said, and made no reply. This greatly surprised Pilate.

'Answerest thou nothing?' he said. 'Behold, how many things they witness against thee!' But Jesus yet answered nothing.' (Mark.) 'He answered him to never a word,' insomuch that the Governor marvelled greatly.' (Matt.)

Then Pilate renewed his proposition to release Jesus. But to this the mob—incited by their leader—would not listen for a moment. With one voice 'they cried out all at once, 'Away with this man, and release unto us Barrabbas.' (Luke.)

For nearly three hours he resisted this demand. Time and again he went into commune with Jesus, and at every interview he was more and more impressed with his innocence. Time and again he came out to the people, and every time was more and more impressed with their unreasonableness. The only answer he could get from them in regard to Jesus was—'Crucify him, crucify him, let him be crucified.' All of his arguments and pleadings were in vain—he could not move them. So 'he took water and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent of the blood of this just person—see ye to it.'

'His blood be on us and on our children,' exclaimed 'all the people.' (Matt.)

Then he 'gave sentence that it should be as they required' (Luke), he 'released Barabbas unto them and delivered Jesus—when he had scourged him—to be crucified.' (Mark.)

If we look at this trial before Pilate simply as the proceedings of an earthly court, it was as supreme a mockery of justice as was that before the Sanhedrin. But, like that, it was not simply the proceedings of an earthly court. It was that, only that there might be a display on earth which men could see of the manifold grace of God. For the real trial was in the heavenly Court. This was merely its shadow. There—before the throne of God himself—his own Son appeared in our place to answer for our rebellions against him. He stood there speechless—overwhelmed with guilt. For 'on him was laid the iniquity of us all.' Before Pilate, and before God, his trial was not a personal one, but an official one. Although personally 'without sin,' yet officially he was counted as the chief of sinners. He was condemned, that sinners might go free.

TOPIC

March 17, 1901.

CHRIST OUR HIGH PRIEST.

(Hebrews vii., 24-28.)

'Seeing then that we have a great high priest, that is passed into the heavens, Jesus, the Son of God, let us hold fast our professions. For we have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin. Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in time of need.' (Heb. iv., 14-16.) 'For there is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus.' (I. Timothy ii., 5.) We are beginning to see something of the boundless supplies, of the amazing wealth of blessing that comes to us through the Lord Jesus Christ as our great High Priest. There is an open way always into the Father's presence. There are no such things as barriers or clouds when you come to him through Jesus Christ. There is perfect acceptance for every one who comes through the Lord Jesus Christ; there is the assurance of welcome on the ground of his perfect atonement and his present intercession. There is certainty of strength to meet every need, there is a joyous confidence of a love that will last out to an eternity, there is guidance for every step of the way, there is acceptance for our poor prayers in all their feebleness.

Sometimes you may hear people say, 'That was a beautiful prayer!' It was not worth anything if the person who prayed did not come in the name of the great high priest. And when someone may say of someone else's prayer, 'What a poor, feeble prayer!' But three or four words uttered in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ can open the windows of heaven and bring down boundless blessings. If a poor little child is in some difficulty, and writes to his father and cries for instant help, the father does not stop to see whether the paper is a good kind of paper, and the pen was a good one; he does not look to see whether it is blotted or not. He says, 'My child wants me, I am off to help him!' So whether they are spoken or written, whether they are extempore or otherwise; if they express what you want, and you pray them in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, remember he is there for the very purpose of handing them in with the incense of his merits, and you are certain to have the answer which he means you to have. Oh! what boundless blessings!

As we speak of the priests, let us not forget that in I. Peter ii., 5-9 and Rev. i., 6, we are called 'a royal priesthood,' and 'kings and priests unto God.' When he washed us from our sins in his own blood, he made us priests unto God—not high priests. God forbid! We have got only one high priest,' who never passes on his high priesthood. He makes us priests, and therefore we are to live washed lives. And we are to wear girdled garments, ready for the Master's use at all times, never to say, 'I am off duty.' There is no such thing for the Christian. Always girded and always ready! That is the Christian's position—to be always girded for his service. And always with the mitre of intercession, and always blood-marked, as the great high priest was—our ears given up to listen to him, our hands yielded for his service, our feet to walk in his ways; so that his word and work and his way are the things to occupy the daily life. If you are really occupied with these, I do not know where there will be much time left for other things.

If we have him for our great high priest, let us not forget that he means us to live as priests, washed, and serving, and unselfish lives, to fill our hands, to consecrate ourselves. The Lord wants the strength of our bodies, and the affection of our hearts, and the possession of our lives. It is an extraordinary thing how that gets left out of Christian minds. Even those who say they love the Lord and trust him, seem to forget other claims that he has upon them. They even say that they give him their wills and lives, whilst they sometimes keep their purses and pockets to themselves. That seemed to the Israelite of old the smallest thing of all; if he had given himself his goods went with the gift. Let us be sure that we are honest in the matter, that we, too, present to him all we have. You know the sacrifice that we are to offer. Present your bodies, and your members, a living sacrifice to him. (Rom. xii., 1; vi., 13.)—Rev. Hubert Brooke, M.A., in 'Keswick Week,' 1900.

Bridgeport, Conn.

Dear Sir,—I like 'World Wide' extremely. It seems to fit in its niche exactly. S. B. ROGERS.

Truro, N.S., Feb. 11, 1901.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal:

Please find post office order for $1.05, one year's subscription to 'World Wide' and the binder which you advertise. 'World Wide' is just what I have been wanting. Other papers of a similar character are too expensive, when so many have to be taken. I would suggest that a small space be devoted to current humor. We all like a little spice in our pudding. Yours truly, (REV.) C. JOST, D.D.

To Get Strong After Grippe

Build the System Up and Revitalize the Nerves by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Every reader of this paper can recall many cases in which the after effects of la grippe have proven fatal. How many people are now complaining of special ailments, or lingering sufferings, or weaknesses which are clearly the result of the debilitating effects of la grippe?

The best plan is to prevent la grippe, if possible, or, once a victim, to apply yourself diligently to obtaining what relief you can. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is wonderfully beneficial, because it allays the inflammation in the throat and bronchial tubes, loosens the cough, heals the lungs, and prevents pneumonia or consumption.

It is a great mistake to suppose that Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is a mere cough remedy. It is far more. It thoroughly cures the cold as well, and seems to take the aches and pains out of the bones. No ordinary cough mixture could ever attain the enormous sale which this medicine now has. For old and young alike, it can be used with perfect safety and with absolute assurance that the effects will be remarkably beneficial.

If weakened and debilitated by the enervating effects of la grippe, there is nothing so suitable for your use as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great nerve restorative and blood purifier. The regular and persistent use of this great food cure is bound to result in the upbuilding of the system, because it contains, in condensed pill form, the most efficient restoratives known to man.

Though only known in Canada for a few years, this famous discovery of Dr. Chase's, the Receipt Book author, has become generally recognized by physicians and people alike as a great strengthener and blood builder. In no case is it more successful than in restoring and re-invigorating a system wasted by la grippe. Whether weakened by overwork, worry or disease, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will renew vigor and vitality. Fifty cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ANTICOSTI.

A LETTER RECEIVED FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The representative of the heirs Langan, who held half share of the island of Anticosti prior to the licitation sale, the legality of which is about to be contested, last week received a despatch from the Secretary of State, in reply to a letter sent last month to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. In the communication to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the Langan representative pointed out the absurdity of urging that because Mr. Menier has paid a mere bagatelle for and taken possession of the island of Anticosti, he cannot be disturbed. He went on to show that under the militia act of Canada the island can be expropriated by the Dominion government for military purposes, adding that no one here desired to dispossess Mr. Menier without compensation. He also pointed out that the provincial government was impotent to move in the matter; the federal government would like to do so if certain of national approval; and therefore urged the home government to bid the Dominion parliament to expropriate the island, place it in a condition of strong and ample defence, both from a naval and military standpoint, and so restore British soil to British possession, expropriating Mr. Menier and repatriating the evicted Fox Bay and other settlers. The Secretary of State wrote as follows, the communication reached here yesterday, supplementary to a despatch from His Excellency the Governor-General, which stated that His Excellency 'has referred your letter to Mr. Chamberlain to the Dominion government': 'Having reference to your letter of the 11th ult., addressed to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, I am directed to inform you that the subject upon which you write is not one in respect of which the imperial government can take action.'

The next move in the matter will, it is said, be made in the House of Commons at Ottawa, where Mr. George Taylor, M.P., has given notice for the production of all letters, papers and other documents relating to the Island of Anticosti. A copy of the letter to Mr. Chamberlain has been forwarded to Mr. George Taylor, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, M.P., Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Senator MacMillan, Mr. Clarke Wallace, M.P., Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., and others, as well as to the Secretary of State for War, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Prime Minister of England, and the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, himself a military expert, who has inspected the Island of Anticosti, and who is convinced of its value for strategic purposes.

The subject of the expropriation of Mr. Menier and the repatriation of the evicted settlers will, it is said, form matter for an early debate on a motion to go into committee of supply, and what is then left unsaid will be supplied in committee of supply. The Methodists of Canada have expressed their willingness to assist in the repatriation of their evicted brethren, not in a matter of racial exaction or sectarian prejudice, but as they think of common justice, in the name of the brotherhood of humanity.

TRY IT FOR A YEAR.

Tell your friends that if they would be well informed they should read the 'Witness' regularly. Just suggest that they 'Try it for a year.' Few give up the 'Witness' after such a trial. Especially is this the case with those who have had experience of the unreliable and actually misinforming qualities of the sensational press.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)	30
" " 10 copies and over to one address, 20c per copy.	

All the above papers sent postpaid to the Dominion, Newfoundland and United States.

For Great Britain add $1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 52c; "Daily Witness" add $3.60.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notices.

Contracts payable monthly.

Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.

REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office Orders can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 or under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.

Express Money Orders are issued up to $2.00 for 5c; $2 to $5, 4c; $5 to $10, 6c.

U. S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions providing they are in perfect condition.

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

WEEKLY CLUB RATES.

The club rates for the Weekly Witness will be as follows:—

3	copies	separately	addressed	$2.40
4	"	"	" "	3.00
10	"	"	" "	7.00

The postage is prepaid by publishers to Canada, United States and Newfoundland. For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for each copy.

PLEASED WITH THE SEWING MACHINE.

Navan, Feb. 14, 1901.

Dear Sirs,—One year ago I received a sewing machine from your office, and I have neglected giving you credit for the very fine machine it has proved itself to be. I have tried it in every way, and am thoroughly well satisfied.

I received it through Mrs. James Hamilton (my mother-in-law), who has been a regular subscriber to the 'Witness' for forty years or over, but on Jan. 10, 1901, she went to her reward, after nearly a year of great suffering.

We are sending in a subscription to the 'Witness.'

MRS. R. C. HAMILTON.

Portal, Feb. 25, 1901.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Gentlemen,—I received the sewing machine in due time, and after trying in all the different kinds of work necessary in a farm house, my wife pronounces it a first-class machine in every respect. As for the 'Witness,' it is the best family paper in the Dominion, and we cannot do without it. JOHN WRIGHT.

WANT HIGHER TARIFF.

Toronto, March 4.—The Market Gardeners' Protective Association held a meeting on Friday afternoon at the Albion Hotel. Mr. J. D. Evans presided. The secretary, Mr. F. F. Reeves, reported that steps are being taken to effect an organization at Ottawa and Hamilton. It was decided to send two delegates to Ottawa to interview the government in regard to an increase in revenue, to protect the home producers in reference to early produce. The association will ask the government to make changes to equalize the Canadian with the United States tariff. The proposed tariff asked for by the association would be: Asparagus, 3 cents per pound; cabbage, 3 cents per head; caulinower, 3 cents per head; vegetables salted for pickling, 1 cent per pound; celery, 25 cents per dozen; beans, green, 50 cents per bushel; cucumbers, green, 20 cents per dozen; onions, 40 cents per bushel of 56 pounds; potatoes, 25 cents per bushel; tomatoes, 5 cents per pound; melons (water), 5 cents each; melons (musk), 3 cents each; spinach, 25 cents per bushel; vegetables not otherwise enumerated, and green corn, 25 per cent.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1901.

It only takes a glance at the map to show that Ontario ought to be two provinces. The western one should be called Huron. At least Superior would be a poor sort of name as describing the province in question and might be more applicable in another century than this one. The province divides naturally at Lake Nipissing. What is west of that would make a very weak province perhaps just now, but it is bound to be so great that, added to Ontario, it would almost disorganize the Dominion. If such a division must come it is well to sow the seed thought now. It is no doubt more than would be reasonable to expect Ontario to commit fission in the general interests of the Dominion, whose bond of union would certainly be stronger if no one member of it was too preponderant. But it would also be to the interest of both parts of that province. So cumbrous an appendage to Ontario was not contemplated when the Dominion was constructed, as any early map of the Dominion will show. The two parts of the province differ entirely in character and it is hardly to be expected that the inhabitants of the highland valleys of the great north-west, when those valleys become populous with mining and other industries, will be satisfied to be governed from so distant and unsympathetic a centre as Toronto. They will at least want the seat of government moved to the Sault, and it is certain that the people of what is now Ontario will not want that.

Dr. Frechette repudiates the annexationist sentiments attributed to him in a telegram from Buffalo as having been uttered to the reporters of that city. The constant greediness of American writers to find some signs of dissatisfaction on the part of Canada with her imperial relations seems to have prompted a conscious or unconscious misrepresentation of what Dr. Frechette said. The latter takes the charitable view and thinks the writer who has thus misstated his remarks must have confounded what he said about the practical annexation that occurs when Canadians emigrate to the United States and the attitude of any Canadian community as a whole. Yet he appears to have said enough on the latter subject to make such a mistake hardly pardonable.

Cardinal Vaughan has publicly called on the faithful of his diocese to make atonement for the sin of the King in taking the coronation oath. Whatever may be said of this method of agitation we agree with him in his expectation that the oath will soon be modified so as not to denounce the abstract tenets of any man's faith. It is right for the people to look to the King for independence of any foreign potentate; but when it comes to imposing a creed on him or on any man or woman by oath, we do not think any good can come of it. In the case of a king, suppose him to have any views on the theological questions involved, are these views likely to be either shaken or confirmed by this formal oath. Does it not, on the other hand, offer a serious temptation to swear as a simple matter of form on the principle expressed by Henry the Fourth of France in his famous saying that Paris was well worth a mass?

The Dominion Parliament did a right thing on Friday in passing all but unanimously, there being only nineteen dissentients, the resolution to petition for the abolition of the denunciation by the Sovereign of England of the theological doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, which are held by so many millions of the loyal subjects of the Queen. The addresses of the Premier and the leader of the Opposition were able and admirable, both in matter and in spirit. It is a great pleasure to read such speeches made in parliament on a religious question from opposite sides of the House, after all the political turmoil which the Dominion has passed through in regard to such questions. All the speeches in favor of the resolution were good in tone and in that respect followed Mr. Costigan's address in introducing his resolution. As to the wisdom and right of the Dominion Parliament to advise in the matter we hold with Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, that a parliament representing any of the King's subjects is under obligation to petition and advise him in regard to all matters which are reasonably calculated to injure the good relations which exist between them as subjects and their Sovereign. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's closing declaration in regard to the loyalty of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Canada is a very noble one.

The time seems to have come when the government should place coal oil on the free list. For years the people of Canada have borne a heavy burden of taxation upon coal oil for the benefit of a few oil well owners and a couple of Canadian refineries. The Standard Oil Company some time ago bought the refineries and thus obtained control of the Canadian production of oil. For the sake of the Canadian owners of the wells the protective duty was, however, maintained. In order to enable the Standard Oil Company to supply oil cheaper to the Maritime Provinces they were authorized by legislation to export oil into Canada by means of tank steamers. Instead, however, of oil being cheapened, it has been made dearer. Refined oil is from two to four cents higher than it was before permission was given to the company to use tank waggons and steamers, which it was claimed would enable the company to reduce the price from one to two cents a gallon. American fuel oil used by Canadian manufacturers has been advanced from four to eight cents a gallon, and benzine from twelve to eighteen cents. The Standard Oil Company has, moreover, repeatedly induced Canadian railway companies to break the law forbidding discrimination in freight rates. In the United States the Standard has a competitor and the price of oil there, and of superior oil to that used in Canada, has always been from about a third to a half lower than in Canada. The people of Canada have been long suffering in this matter. But the evil has grown more and more intolerable. The government ought now to give the people the advantage of untaxed coal oil. The state of the revenue makes the reduction of taxation not only possible but right. There should be no big surpluses, they are a temptation to extravagance.

Lord Kitchener's intelligence department seems to be an improvement on that of Lord Roberts. He seems to have learned all about General Botha's plans for the renewal of an aggressive campaign in the Transvaal and an invasion of Natal. It appears that an Austrian vessel loaded with ammunition and war supplies had been despatched by the Boer agents in Europe, which was to land the supplies either on the coast of Zululand or that of Amatongaland, south of Delagoa Bay. General Botha, being advised of the despatch of this vessel, had gathered up all the available Boer forces in the Lyndenburg and Zoutspanberg districts, with waggons, carts and trek animals and crossing the Delagoa Bay railway was about to join the Boer commandos gathered at Ermelo and Carolina, ready for the invasion of Natal. With them he was to have proceeded south-west through Vryheid and Utrecht to Zululand, and invade Natal in the north-east, after the supplies had been received from the steamer. Lord Kitchener arranged for the concentration of seven columns under General French with the plan of following up the great Boer force and attacking it on its march. Lord Kitchener's arrangements were so well timed that he was able to strike the enemy at Ermelo, before General Botha's force from Zoutspansberg district had joined the main body. General Botha approaching from the north, attacked General Smith-Dorrien, who was the extreme left force of Gen. French's long line, which swept almost the whole region between the Delagoa Bay and Natal railways. A British cruiser was sent to Saint Lucia Bay and along the Zululand and Amatonga coasts, but saw nothing of the Austrian steamship. This is the story told in a series of short despatches to the London 'Times,' accounting for the concentration of General Botha's forces and so many waggons, carts and transport animals at Ermelo, thus enabling Lord Kitchener to strike the heavy blow he has done.

Italy has shown in the result of the recent census that she cannot be classed among the dying nations. It was expected that the returns would show an increase, but the total of thirty-five millions was a surprise, not only to the Italians themselves, but to the outside world. These figures are still more remarkable when the enormous emigration of the last decade is considered. It is, however, in comparison with and in relation to the population of France that the proof of Italian increase and expansion has its most important international bearing. This will be best understood by a comparison of the population of the two countries at the beginning and the end of the last century. In 1800 Italy contained a little over eighteen million people, while France had about twenty-six millions. At the present time France has thirty-nine millions to compare with Italy's thirty-five. In other words, Italy has almost doubled her population in one hundred years, while France has increased hers by half. A still more remarkable fact, and one of the greatest significance, is that Italy has increased her population at an accelerated ratio each decade towards the close of the century, while France showed a constant decline in the corresponding periods. It should also be noted that France has lost nothing by emigration, while the movement from Italy has been larger than from any other country in Europe. There is another striking aspect in the comparison between the two countries. France, with an area of two hundred and four thousand square miles, has a population of one hundred and eighty-nine to the square mile, Italy, with an area of one hundred and eleven thousand square miles, has a population of three hundred and fifteen to the square mile. Of course mere numbers are only an element of superiority. The fact of increasing density of population looks like a proof of comparative easy circumstances. On the other hand, it is claimed that the low rate of increase in France is a sign of thrift. It is also, in a large measure, attributed to the division of the land into small holdings. Yet France has a much larger city population than Italy, Paris alone being as large as seven Italian cities.

An American observer in the Far East points out that, after thousands of years in the most densely populated country in the world, the Chinese have several species of game animals and birds in plenty. They have deer, antelopes, pheasants, ducks, geese, pigeons and innumerable song birds all about their little farms and all over the empire, while the rivers, creeks and canals abound with fish. Contrasting these conditions with what may be seen in America he finds the white man has been a deadly scourge to all living things. This continent, which once was filled with the most beautiful forms of animal and bird life, with rivers, streams and lakes once teeming with fish, has been ruthlessly swept, and only in remote fastnesses can traces be found of the creatures that once glorified the woods and fields. The rivers, streams and lakes, once limpid and full of wholesome life, have become sewers for the refuse of sawmills and factories and the filth of cities. All beauty has departed, and instead of song birds, we have bugs, borers, biters, hoppers, creepers, flyers, till every vegetable and plant the farmer grows has its appropriate insect enemy. This is not an altogether exact statement of the case. It is a well-known fact that animal life in the forest increases with proximity to the resorts of man. The primeval unvisited forest is almost silent of bird voices. There may be some genera which have necessarily receded before civilization; there are others which flourish only among men. As for the insects, no one who can remember fifty years ago but will remember a prevalence of hoppers and creepers and a denudation of foliage which has not been matched since. Some have attributed this change to the importation of a bird which is not at home except where men are. As for fish, the very fact that rivers carry the waste of the land to the sea makes them and the sea prolific of fish. The most productive waters are largely those whose shores are the most thickly inhabited. We do not know, however, that any fish has been discovered that takes kindly to fermented sawdust. Certainly there is much to be gained by devoting attention to the preservation of wild life. In the adjoining states laws have been enacted for their protection. In Canada some little has been done in the same direction. We may be sure that, if we do not preserve our birds and purify our rivers, we must pay a penalty commensurate, as penalties inflicted by nature always are, with the extent of our neglect.

The question as to what are the limits of contraband trade is again up in Congress. A recent cynic has described neutrality laws as permitting men to carry on what commerce they please for sordid gain, but as making it a crime to do anything for love of a cause. There is this much truth in the remark that neutrality laws seek to divide as well as may be between transactions that amount to taking part in a war and such as are purely commercial. Everybody knows what an enormous and lucrative trade has been enjoyed by the United States in selling horses, mules, hay, grain and all kinds of army food supplies to Great Britain for use in South Africa. There are members of Congress who see in these transactions violations of neutrality and active participation by the United States in the war against the Boers. In support of their contention they quote the neutrality treaty of 1871, by which Great Britain and the United States are bound not to permit any belligerent to make use of their ports or waters as bases for naval operations, or for purposes of renewal or augmentation of military supplies, or arms, or the recruiting of men. Congressmen who would put a stop to the purchase by the British of army supplies in the United States quote the action of Great Britain herself in the late war between the United States and Spain, Great Britain having proclaimed the provisions of the neutrality treaty and rigidly enforced them. The question turns on the legal interpretation of the word 'military supplies,' and, in fact, on the meaning of the passage in the treaty the effect of which we have quoted. On this point the solicitor of the Department of State at Washington has given his opinion that a citizen of a neutral country may sell goods that may be held contraband to a belligerent, but the country purchasing them must take chances of the goods being seized. He added that it is not a violation of the laws of neutrality for a citizen of a neutral country to sell contraband goods. The wrong must be, if there is any, in purchasing them and taking them to the seat of war. The House of Representatives has gone the length of adopting a resolution last Tuesday, asking for a return of the number and value of horses and mules purchased by Great Britain and shipped from the United States to South Africa. It has been suggested that the question of legality can be brought before the courts by the arrest of some one of the British officers now engaged in purchasing supplies in different parts of the country. The extent to which the producers and merchants of the United States have benefited is shown by the fact that Great Britain has expended fifteen million dollars in the purchasing of stock and provisions in the United States since the war began.

Mr. George Hees, the chairman of the tariff committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, suggests the negotiation of a preferential tariff arrangement between Australia and Canada. The Commonwealth is bound by the terms of the federation act to establish a uniform tariff for all the states within two years and it is expected that the legislature, at its first session, will pass a tariff law as the campaign on the issue of free trade or protection has begun. The protectionists are in power and their declared policy is the illogical one which the Canadian protectionists first proposed in Canada, namely, a revenue tariff with a measure of protection for home industries, ignoring the fact that so far as a tariff is protective it ceases to be revenue yielding, as protective taxation turns the contributions of the people from the revenue to the pockets of the manufacturers. It seems to be taken for granted in Australia that the government will be sustained in the elections and that a protective tariff will be established. Mr. Hees's suggestion is that the Canadian Government should take advantage of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to Australia to arrange for reciprocal preferential tariff arrangements between the Commonwealth and the Dominion. The Imperial Conference, held at Ottawa, which was attended by several of the premiers of the Australian colonies, passed a resolution in favor of such preference between the colonies of the Empire. If Australians are to have a protectionist tariff it will be to their advantage as well as to ours to have as free commercial intercourse as possible between the two nations; and we do not see that there can be any objection to such an arrangement if it can be agreed upon. We have long had a Canadian commercial agent in Australia and at one time we had a subsidized regular steamship service with it, but so far the results have not been very encouraging. We did not encourage the importation of their mutton, which competed with our own home-bred product, and except the free colony of New South Wales they did not encourage the use of Canadian goods which might take the place of Australian manufactures. Our manufacturers would be willing perhaps to have Australian farm products admitted to Canada free in exchange for the free admission of Canadian manufactures to Australia, and Australian farmers would no doubt welcome our manufactures in return for a free market for their meat, but both manufacturers and farmers are liable to be protectionists where protection gives them a chance to charge their fellow-countrymen more than their product can be got for.

MILITARISM.

We are very much of the opinion of Mr. Killins when he says the powers owe China an apology for the way they have treated her from first to last, and we sympathize entirely with his hatred of militarism and of war. But we cannot agree with him in the view that it is a discredit to Great Britain that she refused to fall in with certain proposals of the peace conference, which were nothing else but hypocritical attacks on herself. We must own that we do not understand war well enough to see how, if people are going to fight, they can do so with their teeth and claws filed off or with boxing gloves on. That would be reducing war to a game, which would be most unholy. The vetoes that, on the score of humanity, are put on destructive methods in war are merely impotent confessions that war is itself inhuman. Russia, which initiated that peace conference, has since it sat, done her best to outdo the Chinese in barbarity, and measured by the largeness as well as systematic heartlessness of her cruelties, would seem to have succeeded. Whatever may be said of the morality of the African war, and of Canada's part in it, we are mistaken if the Boers and the Canadians between them have not done more than a dozen conferences for the overthrow of militarism, by teaching the world that brave men, whose general wits are alert, are worth not only as much but more than machine soldiers in the sort of war that modern weapons have developed. They have shown that a country inhabited by brave men, with their faculties trained, are almost invincible, and that consequently there is no need of wasting the young energies as well as the resources of nations on years spent in demoralizing camp life, learning goose-steps and the habit of leaving all thinking to some young gentleman. Probably the surest way to wipe out armies is for every one to know how to ride and shoot, and to be ready when needed to protect his country. It has been discovered of late years that it is not governments but peoples who want to fight. The governments being more in contact with the other countries, are less one-sided and hasty in their judgments and passions, and, better knowing the consequences, they have a sense of responsibility with regard to them which the people lack. Nations are, however, getting to know each other better, and nothing is more likely to make them realise the responsibilty of war than the certainty that it will be themselves who will have to do the fighting.

THE WORLD SWALLOWERS.

Every share, bond and debenture, mortgage or lien, upon any real property in Canada which is owned by foreigners is a part of the foreign national debt of Canada, no matter what its nature is, and the interest thereon has to be earned by Canadians. There is no difference between shares in the Canadian Pacific Railway held by a foreign capitalist and Canadian Government bonds held by the same capitalist, so far as the source from which the dividend in the one case, or the interest in the other, is drawn. In both cases that source is the earning power of the labor energy of the Canadian people. The difference between the railway share and the government bond is that the railway share represents part ownership of a line of railway and part control thereof, while the government bond is a blanket mortgage on the country, the ownership of which gives the proprietor no power of interference or control. In the case of government bonds, there is no danger of foreign interference so long as the interest is paid. When a defaulting country is irresponsibly squandering its resources and practically defies its creditors, there is likely to be pressure, and, in cases where the defaulting country is weak and that of the creditors strong, even imperative interference. But alien ownership of controlling shares in railways and industrial enterprises introduces direct foreign control and manipulation. Were foreign owners mere individuals it might matter less, but now that they are liable to be enormous capitalistic combinations, able to sway governments, there is reason for apprehension.

The rumored purchase of the iron and steel works at Sydney by a gigantic foreign corporation, which we are glad to see is authoritatively denied in the strongest terms, has at once brought into the range of practical politics the nature of this difference. Here is a great corporation, the earning power of which is based upon its possession of the natural assets of the people of Canada and of Newfoundland, and the privileges given to it by law. It undertook, as an independent company controlled by Canadians, to develop these natural assets in such a way as to add greatly to the prosperity of Canada. If a majority of its shares pass into the hands of a foreign combination, the privileges it secures under Canadian law will now be made use of only to assist in placing this combination in a position to dictate the price of the prime necessity of progress, steel, to this continent. In the early days of English parliamentary government it was not found impossible when a foreign corporation, the Roman Church, threatened to secure the control of too large a share of the soil of England, to devise a system of law which was effective in checking this tendency. The old English laws of mortmain were imperative in the extreme. Under existing conditions, by obtaining a bare majority of the shares of the big corporations that are beginning to absorb the assets of Canada, the 'dead hand,' in the form of foreign corporations, can practically procure possession of this country, and convert its inhabitants into their serfs. In Manitoba and the North-West the federal and provincial governments are hardly more powerful than the corporations. The difference between political parties in the west is becoming the difference between the feudatories of these corporations on the one hand and their serfs on the other, the one set supporting the monopolies and the other opposing them as far as they can.

But, happily, so far the corporations are Canadian, not foreign.

> A tyrant, but our tyrants then,
> Were still, at least, our countrymen.

If they were foreign ones, the people would probably consider their position under them as an intolerable one. That there is nothing to hinder their becoming foreign ones is evidenced by the acknowledgment of the Canadian Pacific that, though it was not true that a foreign combination had secured control of that company, it was quite possible for

one which could command sufficient money to do so. If the Dominion Steel and Iron Company 'deal' now rumored goes through, there is a danger that Cape Breton will in the future be governed not by Canada, but by the Morgan-Rockefeller combination. Their candidates will win at the polls, their representatives fill the government offices, and, if need be, their 'Pinkerton detectives' will dragoon their serfs, as often as is necessary and expedient in the sacred name of liberty, law and order. Japan will not permit one rood of ground to pass into the hands of an alien, nor can a foreigner hold a 'concession' in that country. People who would exceedingly hate to check the inflow of foreign capital are beginning to ask themselves whether to maintain national existence at all some bounds will not need to be set to foreign participation in our industries. The United States is face to face with the problem of dealing with domestic trusts; we in Canada will apparently have to deal with foreign ones, which have and use unscrupulously enormous influence over the governments of their own country. The Americans can, if the worst comes to the worst, deal with their tyrants personally, but if what is happening at Sault Ste. Marie, and has happened in Petrolea, goes on, we will not be able to. The Morgan-Rockefeller combinations in the United States, by practically controlling the transportation and oil and steel producing interests of the country, are as nearly as may be in the position of the 'tyrants,' who of old dominated the Grecian democracies on occasions; but if the same combinations obtain a like mastery over our Canadian producing plants, we shall be in about the position that Sicily was in to Rome or Utica to Carthage, our tyrants will be the citizens of a foreign state, and in a position to influence its government, and its people against Canada if in our own interests we legislated against theirs.

As Canadians are a strong, law-abiding, self-governing nation, and a part of a great empire, there is not much danger in any case that United States men-of-war will be sent to threaten Halifax and Toronto, as recently one appeared off the ports of Venezuela, to enforce the subordination of that country to some American money combination. It is, however, becoming increasingly difficult to keep clear of international trouble. Nations and governments have become almost madly zealous for the commercial and industrial success of their countries, and only the consideration that a great war with a rival would throw them back in the race with other nations seems to prevent them from resorting to force in their quarrels over commercial treaties and spheres of interest. There is an increasing inclination on the part of governments to make the satisfaction of all financial and commercial obligations of either foreign individuals, corporations and nations to their own subjects a mat ter for serious international interference. Turkey and Persia are being 'financed' by nations which expect to establish their sovereignty over them ultimately as a satisfaction of the mortgages which will some day be foreclosed. Egypt has, in effect, forfeited its independence. Nations like China and Korea, on the other hand, which tried to escape complications by shutting out all foreigners, have been coerced into making commercial, financial and industrial concessions. Canada's best course is not at all plain. The danger threatening her seems to arise out of the privileges granted to joint stock companies. Better control of these is certainly necessary. Certainly, the strictest possible control of foreign corporations or combinations or those under the control or direction of foreign directorates should be established and maintained. Foreign capital is necessary to the very rapid development of the rich resources of our sparsely inhabited but vast country, for which we are perhaps unwisely impatient, and it is not easy to see how it can be allowed free scope without giving it dangerous influence and power. Perhaps Canadians will find themselves allied with the people of the United States in a struggle against identical combinations in both countries. And the community of interest established by the combination of financial and commercial and industrial institutions of the two countries, if that is inevitable and is effected by the trusts of this continent, will doubtless have its favorable result for both peoples. The danger is that the Americans who hate their trusts at home will sympathize with their aggressions abroad, just as the French who banished the Jesuits from France allowed their aggressions abroad to be carried on under Jesuit manipulation.

CROW'S NEST COAL AND RAILWAYS.

A very clear understanding of the antagonistic interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the one hand and of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific and its ally, the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, on the other hand, may be obtained by a careful perusal of Mr. Blakemore's interesting article and a study of the map which accompanies it. The present position of the two railways in regard to the Canadian coal mines, and their relative positions after the Great Northern Company is allowed by the Dominion Government to construct the short direct line connecting its main line with the coal areas (indicated by the shaded oblong on the map), are plainly set forth. At present the Great Northern is connected with the Crow's Nest Pass Railway by a short line of 33 miles, shown on the map, from Bonner's Ferry to Creston Junction, by which it obtains coal from the Crow's Nest mines after it has been hauled over the 136 miles of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway by the Canadian Pacific Company. The Great Northern and the Crow's Nest Coal Company want to be independent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and they are united in asking that a charter be granted the Great Northern to construct a direct line from either Jennings or Kalispell, on its main line to Elko (as shown on the map by broken lines), the length of which would be approximately about seventy miles. The smelters of the Great Northern are at Everett, Anaconda, Butte and Helena, and the coke used in them has to go either by way of Spokane or Shelby Junction. By its proposed direct line to Elko the Great Northern would save, as compared with the Canadian Pacific Railway's Creston route, on haulage to Everett only 39 miles, while to the eastern smelting places by Shelby Junction the new route would be 145 miles longer, an actual increase in distance of haulage. The Great Northern Company would, however, by its new line deprive the Canadian Pacific of all the present and future coal traffic with the United States, which by its present position passes over 136 miles of its line between Fernie and Creston Junction. Mr. Blakemore thinks that, though the satisfaction to the Great Northern of depriving its rival of 136 miles of haulage would be considerable, yet it is not sufficient to explain its anxiety and the anxiety of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company to obtain the direct and independent branch from the coal areas to the Great Northern. The real object of the Great Northern and Crow's Nest coal combination is, he thinks, to secure the monopoly of the coal areas which, it appears, are now known to extend considerably south of the area of 250,000 acres which were divided between the Crow's Nest Company, the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific. Investigation has convinced the Great Northern that the coal area does not extend south of the international frontier; hence the dependence of the Great Northern on the Canadian mines, and as the coal areas are found to extend beyond the Crow's Nest Coal Company's limits, the latter is anxious, in combination with the Great Northern, to secure the monopoly by obtaining the newly discovered areas.

Mr. Blakemore's apprehensions as to the real designs of the Great Northern upon the invaluable coal areas of the Crow's Nest Pass region are natural enough, in view of the immense combinations and monopolies which are the great feature of the present industrial development. It is to be hoped that the British Columbia Legislature will be more prudent and more careful of the public interests in its disposal of the remaining coal areas than it has been in the past, for it seems to us that it depends upon that government's administration of the mineral lands of the province, and not upon the refusal of the Dominion Government to grant a railway charter, that the defence of the country against the coal mine monopoly depends. The remaining coal areas might be secured from the British Columbia Government without any reference to the construction of an international railway. A charter for a parallel line from Elko to Creston might be granted to the Great Northern Railway by British Columbia if it were anxious to induce the Great Northern to purchase coal areas and work coal mines.

It does not seem to us, either, that the Canadian Pacific has served Canada so disinterestedly that the Canadian Government is bound or obliged in any way to protect its selfish interests. The Crow's Nest Railway was a splendid bargain for the Canadian Pacific and the Crow's Nest Coal Company at the expense of the Dominion and of British Columbia. Nor do the public interests seem in any way involved in maintaining the monopoly of the Canadian Pacific in the Crow's Nest Pass Railway transportation business. It is not clear to us that the smelting in Canada can be hindered by the supply of the smelters of the United States with coke which must be hauled further and must cost them more ultimately than the coke costs the Canadian smelters. For it is open to the government certainly, and probably to the Canadian Pacific also, if that company's complaints and the complaints of the Canadian smelters against the coal company are well founded, to open and work their coal areas in the Crow's Nest region. The Canadian Pacific Railway and the British Columbia smelters and miners can bring pressure to bear upon the government to break the coal company's monopoly, and their influence, if exerted properly, would be effective. Nor do we see that it is in the public interests of the Dominion that the United States railways, industries or people should be refused supplies of Candian coal. Canadian geological reports are the authority for the fact that there are 250,000 acres of coal lands, with seams aggregating 150 feet in thickness. The estimates of engineers place the quantity of coal within this area at twenty-five thousand millions of tons, which would admit of an output of five millions of tons annually for five thousand years. If, as Mr. Blakemore contends, the Canadian area is much larger than has been reported, then a larger output for a longer period could be calculated upon. If this is true, the deposit is practically inexhaustible. It seems to us that the more coal and coke we can supply to the United States the better it will be both for them and for ourselves. The more coal that is moved the cheaper will be the cost of mining it, and transporting it. The resources of British Columbia are increased by the royalty paid upon the increased output and the taxes of the people by so much lightened. Canadians complain that their exports to the United States do not increase rapidly enough. This is unreasonable if we take every means possible to prevent our products from being exported there. Eastern Canada buys immense quantities of coal from the United States. Why should not western Canada sell immense quantities to the United States if it is in a position to do so? We should like to see Canadian resources developed by Canadian or British capital, but in default of that the Dominion would be wronging itself, as well as the world, by playing the dog in the manger with its natural resources.

THE PAARDEBERG DAYS.

There are two Paardeberg days, and as Canadians were the heroes of both days, the anniversary of each has been naturally and rightly celebrated at different places in Canada. The first was Feb. 18, three days after the relief of Kimberley by General French, whose cavalry brigade, after only a short night's rest in the diamond city dashed back east after Cronje's flying forces and headed them off at the Paardeberg crossing of the Modder river. The Canadian regiment, brigaded with the Gordons, Cornwalls and Shropshires, by forced marches during the previous night arrived with the rest of General Colville's division in the morning and were marched across the river and to the east of Cronje's position in the bed of the river, to bar his escape along the north bank. There the regiment, with the Cornwalls, lay during the day, facing the barricades which the Boers had hastily thrown up. During the afternoon the colonel of the Cornwalls, by some blunder which has never been cleared up, gave the order to charge across the fire zone of eight hundred yards, which separated them from the Boers, and they obeyed. The distance was too great for a charge by unmounted forces, but the Canadians and Cornwalls, spent by long forced marches, gallantly attempted to carry out the order. The Boers, from their cover, poured a merciless fire into them as they advanced and all along the line the men fell, and more and more rapidly as they advanced, and, becoming exhausted, offered a better target for the Boers' deadly marksmanship. To reach the Boer lines was an impossibility, though one man's body was found in their very trench. The men could only lie down under such cover as the almost bare veldt offered. Fortunately, night came and in the dark they gathered up their wounderd and retired. But their losses were severe, and every one at home will remember the shock of the reception of the long list of casualties, numbering eighty-two. A survivor justly says it was a severe baptism of fire for the Canadians. This gallant action was not without its results, as the enemy retired two miles down the river, thus lessening the field held by the Boers. The next day 'the Canadians' splendid conduct was 'the talk of the whole camp,' said the London correspondent of the 'Times.' The second Paardeberg day, Feb. 27, was even more glorious for the Canadians. It was in the early morning of that day that the Canadians, occupying trenches within six hundred yards of the enemy's trenches, gained the consent of Lord Roberts to force a surrender of the Boers by advancing during the darkness to within sixty yards of the enemy and there entrenching themselves in a position which would enable them to command the enemy's trenches. They carried out this operation successfully. As Lord Roberts said, 'the Canadians' advance seems to have clinched the matter,' and Cronje surrendered the same morning. That day was the anniversary of Majuba day, and the Gordons, who were present at Majuba, had the satisfaction of supporting the Canadians in their successful attempt to celebrate the day by 'wiping out the stain of that defeat.' Paardeberg days will never be forgotten in Canada, though their anniversaries may not always be celebrated as those of this year have been. We have not yet raised a national monument to those who fell at Paardeberg and on other battlefields, and who sleep in South Africa. Does the government intend to move this session in the matter?

THE MONUMENT.

We are not quite sure that Lord Strathcona's wish ought to prevail with regard to the proposed testimonial to his great services to Montreal. The proposal that the memorial take the form of a useful institution is just what was to have been expected from the person whom it is desired to honor. Such deprecation of personal glory is most natural on his part. Indeed, nothing else would have been looked for. Moreover, the turning of this volume of enthusiasm into the channel, say, of the contagious diseases hospital, which is the form of beneficence most urgently called for just now, would at first sight seem like an admirable economy of energy and of resource. Yet one realizes without argument that the proposal has the effect of throwing a cold douche on both enterprises. The one is a necessity which every one feels should be met on business principles. The hopelessness of doing anything by way of a general subscription that would compare at all with Lord Strathcona's own benefactions would prove a discouragement. On the other hand, Montreal has a good right to indulge herself in a little public art. We go further and say that the cultivation of public art and beauty is a duty, if not equal to, at least parallel with, that of charity. The service it renders the public, although not so tangible, is of as real a kind as contributions to the public health. It tends to public sanity, and that is the highest kind of health. Strangely enough, in view of our general sterility in public art and the small sympathy it receives, we happen to lay claim to one of the most brilliant sculptors living, one whose works have a strength and a life about them such as is rare in the sculpture of recent centuries in almost any capital. Certainly, in the person whom it is sought to honor there is no lack of picturesque 'statuableness.' Even the more germane combination with it of a soldiers' monument is one that should be entered on with reserve and caution. For one thing, people who have visited many towns of the United States have seen so many soldiers' monuments, nearly all of average tombstone merit and wearisome to all who did not associate them with personal loss, that it would take more than usually noble art to redeem one. There is one in Boston of which even Boston is proud, but its motive was a single soldier who fell at the head of a negro regiment, and its record is an allegory of those human freedom-loving sentiments of which Boston may well be proud to have been the centre. No doubt the noblest of all soldiers' monuments is Thorwaldsen's tremendous lion at Lucerne, but that cannot be repeated or even emulated. What is wanted in a sculpture is simplicity of motive and unity of design. A monument meant in part to commemorate the dead heroes, in part to glorify the living ones, in part, as a testimonial to a lavish benefactor, would be really no monument at all. It would give satisfaction neither to the sculptor nor to the beholder. On the other hand, were an artist given a free hand in a statue to Lord Strathcona, he would naturally flank it with a student and a soldier. It is therefore with regret that we learn of the veto put upon the original purpose of erecting a statue to one who has fairly earned it, and we should have preferred had it been possible not to have embarrassed Lord Strathcona by admitting him to council in the matter.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

The last Canadian general election was fertile in a crop of appeals from the defeated parties. The acts regulating the election of members of parliament appear to be so clearly set forth that there is not much scope for breach of the more important enactments; nor is it easy for the perpetrators of such breaches to escape the consequences. It has happened on several occasions, however, and is a feature not wanting in our own domestic cases that a technical breach has formed the cause of appeal, although the election itself has not been morally affected. Is it, however, thereby invalidated? The one important question at issue in the trial of a recent English petition was whether it invalidates an election to keep a ballot box open after eight p.m. It was admitted that no voting paper had been supplied to an elector after that hour, and on behalf of the sitting member it was not seriously contended that the poll had been kept open for the convenience of electors who had received their papers at the last moment. The court decided that the true dividing line as to the voting was the delivery of the ballot-paper to the voter, and in consequence, that if the voter received his paper before eight p.m. he could mark and deposit it at any time before the ballot-box was actually closed and sealed. The decision is an important one, though it did not affect the result of the case in question seriously. More important, however, was the 'obiter dictum' which the court let fall at the beginning of its judgment. It was the opinion of the court that an election ought not to be held void 'by reason of transgressions of the law committed without any corrupt motive by the returning officer or his subordinates in the conduct of an election, where the court was satisfied that the election was really and in substance conducted under the existing election laws, and that the result was not and could not, have been thereby affected.' That is really a clear statement upon which the courts have practically acted for some years past, and no doubt it is now good law. The moral of it is that no good purpose is served by bringing an election petition unless something like real corruption can be proved against the other side, or else some irregularity sufficient to turn the election.

REVACCINATION.

Glasgow is contending with a very bad outbreak of smallpox. On February 1 there were in the hospital 395 cases, as compared with 324 on January 25. During that week 100 new cases had been admitted, twenty-four deaths had occurred, and five patients had been discharged cured. On February 9 the disease was still extending, as there were over 450 patients in the hospital. The corporation are very anxious that the whole population of the city and the neighborhood shall be revaccinated, and certain members have been urging Dr. Chambers, the superintendent of the hospital at Belvidere, to publish the statistics relating to vaccination and revaccination, and their effect upon the disease, as illustrated by the present outbreak, with a view to convincing the people of the benefits of vaccination and inducing them to seek revaccination. The superintendent is, however, too busy fighting the disease to give the time necessary for the preparation of the tables, but in the meantime reviews of a paper entitled 'Smallpox Hospital Experience of the Protective Influence of Vaccination, by R. L. Thompson, M.B., B.Sc., Visiting Physician, Glasgow Smallpox Hospital,' are being published. During the ten years of Dr. Thompson's experience, from 1889 to 1898, inclusive, in Glasgow's great hospital at Belvidere, 787 cases were treated, of which 709 had been vaccinated at some time and in some fashion; 67 had never been vaccinated, and 21 were classed as 'doubtful.'

Dr. Thompson gives as clearly as possible the death rate in each of these three groups, describes the influence that vaccination had upon the severity of the attack, as illustrated by them, and the period of residence in the hospital which was necessary for the different classes. The comparative mortality is set forth in the folowing table:

Conditions as to Vaccination.	Number of cases.	Deaths.	P.C.
Vaccinated	709	25	3.52
Doubtful	21	6	28.57
Unvaccinated	67	31	46.30

These figures are very convincing, the contrast between percentage of deaths among the certainly vaccinated, less than four in a hundred, and unvaccinated, over 46 in every hundred, being extreme. The comparative severity of the disease in the different cases tells the same story. Of the 709 vaccinated, 95 percent had a mild or 'discreet' attack, 4 percent severe, or confluent eruption, and 1 percent the very fatal form, known as 'haemorrhagic.' Those who recovered from the mild form would not be disfigured, those from the confluent form would be badly disfigured. Then again the vaccinated remained in the hospital on an average 38 days only, as against sixty days for the unvaccinated. The 'Medical News,' which is the official paper of the British Medical Association, remarks here, with rather grim humor: 'This, however, is perhaps hardly fair to anti-vaccination. These figures, we take it, refer only to patients who recovered, and it must be freely admitted that the large number of deaths among the unvaccinated would, if taken along with the recoveries, greatly diminish the average duration of residence in hospital. It is to be hoped that this view of the case may be of some consolation to those who are primarily interested.'

Dr. Thompson relates a curious fact. All nurses, employees, doctors, students or patients suffering from other diseases than smallpox are admitted to the hospital only on evidence that they are 'immune,' that is, having been recently vaccinated, or not having 'taken' after three different attempts with as many different samples of lymph. During the ten years 595 persons were admitted as immune, and of all these only two whose revaccination had not been successful contracted the disease, and they a mild type. In spite of the rule as to immunes only entering the hospital, four persons who had not been vaccinated since infancy succeeded in entering the hospital against orders, and every one of them took the disease. In addition to this hospital evidence of the benefits of revaccination is given in Glasgow in the present outbreak, by the postmen who go their usual rounds throughout all the infected districts, and yet not one has taken the disease. They have each and every one been revaccinated. The 'Medical News' asserts: 'If every inhabitant of Glasgow were to get vaccinated within in the next week, the epidemic would cease in another fortnight, and the nearer an approach is made to universal vaccination, the nearer will be the approach to early and absolute freedom from variola. Such a triumph would be even greater than that which Glasgow recently achieved in the case of bubonic plague.'

PREMIER CANNOT GO

THE HON. MR. MULOCK TO REPRESENT CANADA AT THE OPENING OF THE AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, March 4.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not go to Australia, but the Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster-General, will represent Canada at the opening of the first parliament of the Australian Commonwealth on May 6. This decision was reached at a meeting of the Dominion cabinet on Saturday afternoon. The Premier had been very anxious to accept the invitation to be present at the birth of the parliament of federated Australia, but it was not considered that the business of parliament was well enough advanced to allow of his leaving in time. The Hon. William Mulock, accompanied by his private secretary, will sail from New York for England on the steamer 'Umbria' on Saturday, March 16. From the Old Country he will proceed by the Peninsular and Oriental line to Melbourne, reaching there in time for the opening ceremonies. The Postmaster-General has already secured the passage of the estimates of his department, and has arranged for the Pacific cable measure now before the House, of which he has charge, to come up to-morrow. The cable bill, it is expected, will not provoke much controversy, since both parties are agreed upon the wisdom of the project, and the Postmaster-General hopes to leave for Toronto on Wednesday to arrange a number of matters requiring to be dealt with before his departure. While in Australia the opportunity will be afforded Mr. Mulock of discussing trade matters with the federal executive, including the Pacific cable scheme. He is unable to say how long he will be absent or when he expects to return to Canada.

During Mr. Mulock's absence the Hon. James Sutherland will act as Postmaster-General and Minister of Labor.

THE HON. WM. MULOCK.

WORLD WIDE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1901.

CONTENTS OF NINTH NUMBER.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.
The King's Color——A Description—'Daily News,' London.
Lenten Letter from Cardinal Vaughan — Manchester 'Guardian.'
Chief Justice Marshall—'The Spectator,' London.
Rudyard Kipling on Railway Reform—Extract from 'Fortnightly Review.'
The King's Secretary—Condensed from the New York 'Tribune.'
Some Incidents in the Life of the King—Manchester 'Guardian.'
The New Spanish Crisis—'The Nation,' New York.
Army Reform—Letter to 'Spectator.'
Leadership in a Democracy—New York 'Times.'
Stevenson on Missionaries—'The New Age,' London.
Women and Thieves.
A Plucky Girl's Success—New York 'Tribune.'
The Future of Crete—New York 'Times.'
Letters Published in South Africa:
Piet De Wett to his Brother.
Private letter from an English woman in Cape Colony.
Glossary of Chinese Terms.
SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.
'Horae' of Duc de Berry—'The Nation,' New York.
Earl Roberts and the Small Photographer.
The Social Economics of Ruskin, by J. A. Hobson, in 'Saint George.'
The Late Queen's Art Treasures—Birmingham 'Daily Post.'
Wagner—'The Academy,' London.
CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.
The Stylists—'The Pilot,' London.
Cowper—'Daily News,' London.
Charles Lamb on Tipsiness.
Impossible Poetry—'The Academy,' London.
Woman and Time—'The Pilot,' London.
Woman and the Philosophers—'The Speaker,' London.
English Rhymes for German Children—Extract from 'The April Baby's Book of Tunes,' by the author of 'Elizabeth, and her German Garden.'
Parenthood—'The Spectator,' London.
Through Unknown Years — Westminster 'Budget.'
Stevenson Among the Philistines — Harold Valling—From 'Temple Bar.'
HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.
If We Spoke with Mars?—'The Spectator,' London.
Results of Syrian Stone Lore.
A Remarkable Papyrus—London 'Standard.'
The Oldest Mummy.

For sale at all newsdealers, Two Cents a copy.

Prepaid Annual Subscription.

$1.00, delivered in Montreal and suburbs.
.75, mailed throughout Canada and U.S.
1.00, mailed to Foreign Countries.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

[For the 'Witness.'

ST. DAVID AND THE WELSH.

On Friday last, March 1, all good Welshmen celebrated their national holiday, or St. David's Day. In this country, owing no doubt to the relative disproportion of Welshmen in our midst, one hears very little of St. David, or St. Dewi, as he is popularly called in Wales, But St. David is loved and honored by Welshmen just as St. Patrick is by the Irish and St. Andrew by the Scotch, and his birthday is celebrated by a general suspension of business and the closing of schools and college lectures. Little imitation leeks of white satin, with silk fringe at one end and green ribbon at the other, are worn at the buttonhole by patriotic Welshmen, just as Paddy adorns himself with shamrock on St. Patrick's day. The real leeks are also worn.

WEARING THE LEEK.

Tradition says that in 540 on St. David's birthday, March 1, the Welshmen, under King Cadwallader, won a great victory over their Saxon invaders. The Saxons had assumed the dress of the Welshmen that they might steal on them unsuspected; but St. David ordered the Welsh soldiers to stick leeks in their caps as a distinguishing badge. This they did merely because there was a large field of leeks growing near their camp. Hence arose the custom of wearing the leek in commemoration of the victory and of the saint's birthday. The battle of Poictiers, however, has been named by some as the event in question, and also that of Cressy, where the Welsh archers did good service with the English against a common enemy.

In 'Henry V.' Fluellen, referring to the battle of Poictiers, says:

'If your Majesty is remembered of it the Welshmen did good service in a garden where leeks did grow, wearing leeks in their Monmouth caps, which your Majesty knows to this hour is an honorable badge of the service; and I do believe your Majesty takes no scorn to wear leek upon St. Tavy's Day.'—Henry V., iv., 7.

Of St. David's certain history very little is known. He was a bishop of Menevia, afterwards called St. David's, and he probably died about the year 601. The great reverence early felt for him is shown by the large number of churches dedicated to him in Wales, and in certain parts of Ireland. He was formally canonized by Pope Calixtus in 1120. One legend, while affirming that St. Patrick was a Welshman, says that St. David's birth was predicted by an angel to St. Patrick, who on his return to Britain from Rome, had proposed to take up his abode in a place called Vallis Rosina, apparently near the present town of St. David's. The angel commanded him to undertake the conversion of Ireland, adding that the spot for which he had chosen his dwelling was destined not for him but for one who should be born later. This seeking to connect even so remotely St. Patrick and St. David does not seem unnatural in face of that sympathy the Welsh have always manifested for the Irish in their political aspirations. However, another story in the Iola MSS. accounts for St. Patrick's departure rather differently. According to it 'the Irish about 420 invaded Wales, robbing her of corn and cattle and every other movable property that they could lay their hands on.' Among other things they stole away St. Patrick from the college at Llantwit Major. 'Patrick never returned to Wales, choosing rather to reside in Ireland, having ascertained that the Irish were better people than the Welsh in those times.'

The Welshman and his leek formerly came in for a great deal of ridicule at the hands of the English, who have always been too ready to despise the attributes and customs of their Celtic neighbors, Irish as well as Welsh. One of the quaint 'chap books' of the eighteenth century relates the attempted revenge of 'the much renowned Taffy William Morgan,' who had 'received a Letter sent by word of Mouth from London, which gave him an Account how Despiseable the poor Welshman, alias Britains, were made in England on St. Taffy's day by the Rabbles hanging out of a Bundle of Rags in representation of a Welshman mounted on a red Herring with a Leek in his Hat.' We reproduce the frontispiece of this chap book, together with the doggerel rhyme underneath. The leek is plainly visible in Taffy's hat.

The English-speaking races all through the world should never forget the debt they owe to Wales and the Welsh for the beautiful Arthurian legends and stories which have given the first subjects of composition to their literature. In Monmouthshire, which is truly Welsh, though now severed by act of parliament, stood the cathedral city of Caerleon, where, according to tradition, Arthur was crowned King in 508, and where he set up his dazzling court as told in the Morte d'Arthur. Even before the historic or semi-historic warrior, King Arthur, there existed in Welsh mythology an even grander Arthur, who became the type of romantic chivalry, absorbing at a later period the personality of the real Arthur.

LOVE OF MUSIC.

The air of Wales seems always full of music. Many a time the Saxon tourist in some out of the way region will be astonished to hear most beautiful part singing, as he takes his way over the mountains and his surprise will be all the greater when he presently meets a few laborers or shepherds and realizes that the exquisite harmony has proceeded from them. Every village has its singing band, and the poorest and the meanest can meet regularly with their more fortunate brethren in practicing together those almost divine Welsh songs and chants. In every entertainment music takes a chief part, and you cannot enter an inn where a few are gathered together without the imminent probability that one or more will break forth into song—good set songs, executed with respect for their work by the vocalists and listened to with like respect by the rest of the company. Everyone has heard of the Eisteddfod, which is held annually in almost every Welsh town, when poetry, music and essays are put forth by the strivers in the contest of intellect and culture—solid prizes in money being the reward in these days. The Eisteddfod is among the oldest of British institutions, probably being identical with those contests which Herodotus says the British bards were in the habit of holding. The word means 'a sitting' or 'session,' and in old times was probably a regularly constituted court to license or admit duly qualified candidates to the position of recognized bards.

The Welsh have always been peculiarly endowed with imagination and fancy, so that their land from time immemorial has been the home of romance and folk-lore, and from them, as already said, arose the beautiful Arthurian legends, which held the Europe of the middle ages, one might say, under a spell. The Welsh, too, have manifested strongly that faith which seems a part of the Celtic nature that some particular hero is to return to restore the glories of the nation. So as late as the time of Henry II. the Welsh expected to see Arthur returning from the Isle of Avallon, strong and young and ready to lead his men against the Saxon oppressor.

Tennyson, in his treatment of the story in 'The Passing of Arthur,' makes the King say:

'If indeed I go
(For all my mind is clouded with a doubt)—
To the island valley of Avilion;
Where falls not hail, or rain, or any snow,
Nor ever wind blows loudly; but it lies
Deep meadow'd, happy, fair with orchard lawns
And bowery hollows crown'd with summer sea,
Where I will heal me of my grievous wounds.'

Sir Bedivere replies:

'He passes to be king among the dead,
And after healing of his grievous wound
He comes again.'

The Welsh of to-day are noted for their intense love of culture and education, for their strong religious convictions and, as a whole, for their democratic views in social and political questions. But their deepest passion is for their own beautiful mountainous land.

To have heard a gathering of Welsh men and women sing their glorious National Anthem, 'Land of my Fathers,' is to have heard the strongest human expression of intensest longing, and pulsating love for home and country.

THE LAND OF MY FATHERS.

The following is a rough translation from the Welsh, in which the song is always sung:

'Oh! land of my fathers, the land of the free,
The home of the Telyn (1) so soothing to me,
Thy noble defenders were gallant and brave,
For freedom their heart's life they gave.

Chorus—

Wales, Wales, home, sweet home is Wales,
Till death be passed my love shall last,
My longing, my yearning, for Wales.

Thou Eden of bards and birthplace of song,
The sons of thy mountains are valiant and strong;
The voice of thy streamlets is soft to the ear
Thy hills and thy valleys, how dear.

Tho' slighted and scorn'd by the proud and the strong
The language of Cambria still charms us in song;
The muse survives nor have envious tales,
Yet silenc'd the harp of dear Wales.

(1) Harp.

K. BOURKE-WRIGHT.

WELSH MUSIC IN AMERICA.

It is interesting to learn that the directorate of the Pan-American exhibition in Buffalo is arranging to designate two days as Welsh days at the exhibition as the result of correspondence with prominent Welshmen. They have not been fixed, but it is expected that dates in September will be chosen. The matter is in competent hands and an elaborate programme will be prepared, an important feature of which will be choral competitions in which the most accomplished Welsh vocalists will participate.

The exercises for the Welsh Days will be held in the Temple of Music, one of the largest and most magnificent of the exhibition groups.

THE PLEASANT HISTORY OF TAFFY'S PROGRESS TO LONDON,
Together with the Welshman's Catechism.

Behold in Wheel Barrow I come to Town,
With Wife and Child to pull the Taffies down;
For sweet St. David shall not be Abus'd,
And by the Rabble yearly thus Misus'd.

London, Printed for F. Thorn, near Fleet street.

RAISING CATS FOR PROFIT

(René Bach, in Philadelphia 'Saturday Evening Post.')

The rearing of coon-cats is a coming industry. Coon-cats are worth to-day from five dollars to a hundred dollars apiece, and the supply does not begin ot meet the demand. Exceptional specimens have geen known to fetch two hundred or even three hundred dollars. At the present time all of them come from Maine, simply for the reason that the breed is peculiar as yet to that state. Their popularity is such that the business of breeding them has been rapidly growing during the last few years in that part of the country, and one shipper, not very far from Bar Harbor, exported in 1899 no fewer than three thousand of the animals.

Strange to say, there are comparatively few people south or west of New England who know what a coon-cat is. If you ask that question 'down in Maine,' however, the citizens will seem surprised at your ignorance, and will explain to you, in a condescending way, that the creature in question is half raccoon—the descendant of 'a cross between a 'coon and a common cat.' Coon-cats have been recognized as a distinct breed in Maine for so long that the memory of the oldest inhabitant runs not back to their beginning. You will find several of them in almost any village in that part of the world.

Naturalists, who are ever iconoclastic and rudely destructive of local beliefs in matters of zoology, have a different explanation for the coon-cat. They say that early French settlers in the neighborhood of Montreal and Quebec brought numerous 'Angoras' with them to the American provinces and interbred them with every-day cats.

The result of this cross between the Angora and the common cat, according to the naturalists, is the coon-cat, which, as a variety, appears to have chosen Maine as its favorite home. One does not hear of its nowadays from the region of Montreal and Quebec, though perhaps there may be a few in that part of the country. It is apt to have markings similiar to those of the raccoon, and it was in this way that the theory regarding its derivation originated. At the same time it is far more beautiful than any Angora.

Though exceedingly tame and gentle, the coon-cat has a distinctly fierce look—an aspect of ferocity that is positively funny, in view of the mildness of its temper. Its expression resembles that of a wildcat of the woods, while its eyes are of extraordinary size and always so very wide-open as to give the effect of a stare. Long eyebrows, much-developed moustaches, and elongated tufts of hair projecting from the inside of the ears might indicate an animal that was accustomed to dwell in caves, where feelers take the place of eyesight. The face is much shorter than that of a common cat, the nose being snubbed, and finally, the fur is long—sometimes four or five inches in length.

A Coon Cat.

It is actually true that strangers seeing coon-cats for the first time do not always recognize them as cats at all. The writer has seen a twenty-pound specimen sitting on an apothecary's counter in Portland, Maine. It was striped like a tiger, had long hair, was of fierce appearance, had eyebrows three inches and moustaches four inches long, stared with huge yellow eyes at nothing at all, wagged a short and bushy tail, and was the most amiable and attention-loving creature imaginable.

Such, at its best, is the coon-cat. Of late it has become known outside of New England, and a demand for it has followed. That it is something remarkable in the feline way is sufficiently evidenced by the high prices it commands. There is no reason why the market for coon-cats should depend for its supply wholly upon the State of Maine, inasmuch as they can be raised just as well farther south.

Anybody who will raise these cats in a more southern latitude will have an obvious advantage in the market so far as his own immediate neighborhood is concerned, inasmuch as the cost of expressage will be saved; and an important point to be considered is that the animals do not well stand transportation for long distances. A cat—any kind of cat, big or little—is a very nervous creature. It is, perhaps, the most nervous of all animals. But the coon-cat is by far the most nervous of all cats, and a specimen has been known actually to faint after being carried for an hour in a basket, so that it had to be restored with stimulants, and recovered only after it was supposed to be beyond possibility of revival.

This is why the dealers who ship coon-cats from Maine oblige the consignees to assume all responsibility for safe delivery. In many instances the animals, after a long railway journey, arrive dead, from sheer nervous exhaustion. The people who forward them make special arrangements with the railways for the supply of food and water to the feline passengers, and it is a part of the arrangement that each cat shall be taken out of its box or basket at each feeding time and be comforted incidentally to the feeding.

The best possible home for coon-cats is a barn, with no buildings in its immediate neighborhood. Cats in general—and coon-cats are no exception to the rule—attach themselves not to persons, but to localities; they care nothing for individuals, notwithstanding illusions to the contrary cherished by their owners, but everything for the places which they

An Angora Cat.

have come to associate with comfort and food-supply. Hence, there is no danger that the 'stock' will run away if they are cared for and fed on the premises where they are expected to remain.

Where there is not plenty of space—as is likely to be the case in a city—even a fair-sized back yard will serve for rearing coon-cats on a limited scale; and, when they sell for such large prices, even a small output numerically may be decidedly profitable. A shed, in such a situation, will provide the requisite shelter, protection merely from weather being necessary, and all that remains to be provided is a few half-closed wooden boxes, suitable for 'nests,' lined with rags or hay. For nesting purposes, a coon-cat prefers a box open at one end.

Where the quarters are restricted, plenty of ashes and earth, renewed at frequent intervals, should be supplied. Male cats are most in demand and bring the highest prices.

The chief difficulty in the raising of coon-cats is the matter of temperature. They do not stand warm weather well, and in very hot spells often die.

A pair of coon-cats, or several of them, may easily be obtained direct from Maine by anybody who will take the trouble to procure the address of a dealer in that state. A readier way to get them is to buy them from a fancier, or from one of the big department stores, which may have the desired kind in its bird and cat department. Once secured, they will prove their own advertisement.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIVE DOCTORS FAILED

In a Severe Case of Kidney Disease and Lame Back.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Mr. Anderson, of Waterside, N.B., After Five Medical Men Have Pronounced His Case Absolutely Incurable.

Waterside, N.B., March 1 (Special).—'I have been so often induced to try patent medicines by the reading of the wonderful cures said to have been effected in similar cases, that now when I feel it my duty to write the story of my own cure by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, I am carefully avoiding any comment of my own or any complimentary words. I simply state the absolute facts of my case as follows:—

'I have been treated by five different doctors, and have taken a large amount of patent medicine during the last four years for Kidney Trouble and Lame Back, from which I have been suffering. I was very bad. My life at times seemed a burden. I got no relief until I was persuaded to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I cheerfully give this unsolicited testimonial, that I have received more benefit from six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, than from any and all other sources.'

Mr. Anderson is in earnest. His straightforward statement of facts carries conviction. Lame Back and Kidney Disease do not seem able to exist where this wonderful remedy is used. It has been made very popular in this community by the hearty endorsation of Mr. Anderson, who is a well-known and very highly respected citizen. The success of Dodd's Kidney Pills in cases like those of Mr. Anderson, when the very best medical men have failed, has created a demand which the local druggists have reported as unprecedented.

Send for These

Our big illustrated seed catalogue is just issued. It is the largest Canadian seed catalogue. Every seed in this catalogue is suited to Canada. We will mail it anywhere with a packet of our Steele-Briggs "Graders" pea and "Red Hubbard" squash—two new, good garden novelties, for 10c.

The STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd., TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BELL PIANOS

Give Satisfying Results to the purchaser because they are carefully made from selected stock, ensuring durability.

"Built to Last a Lifetime."

BELL ORGANS

Are regarded Everywhere as the Embodiment of all that is Good in Organ construction.

MADE BY
The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Limited, GUELPH. ONT.
BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON, ENG. SYDNEY, N.S.W.
(Catalogue No. 50, Free.)

UNCLE SAM'S DETECTIVES.

(From 'Ainslee's.')

Uncle Sam's large and well-organized secret service is made up mostly of men who come properly under the head of detectives with police powers, but it has its class of bona fide spotters, whose entire duty it is to ingratiate themselves with persons suspected of having designs to evade the custom house duties and to warn the baggage inspectors at this end of the impending swindle. In cleverness, address and adaptability the secret service spotter is easily at the head of his profession, and even ranks with the trained experts of the European diplomatic corps. It is essential that he should be a man of the world, for he must associate with all kinds of people on equal terms. He has no fixed abode, but lives in European capitals when he is not on shipboard, where he is much of the time. He must never let himself be in the slightest degree suspected. There is always a number of these agents in Paris because of the great American trade there. They live at the fashionable hotels, and live the life apparently of flaneurs and boulevardiers. In all lines of trade that concern dutiable goods they are experts, and no large American purchase in Paris is unknown to them. Their circle of acquaintance is enormous, but nobody knows them for what they are. In one way or another they contrive to make the acquaintance of any person whom they suspect, and unostentatiously but unremittingly trail him. Many a time some man who has made a heavy purchase of diamonds or laces and so disposed them that he felt sure of being able to get through the port undiscovered, has been passed on the dock by a chance acquaintance of the voyage, who, unseen, presses a little note into the hand of the customs inspector. The note tells all that the wily smuggler would wish to keep secret, and his baggage is mercilessly ransacked until the hidden articles are brought to light. He has been followed over by the spotter. Men employed in this line get good pay—as high as $10 a day—but it costs them much to live in the manner in which they must maintain themselves.

Charlotte, Mich.

Dear Sir,—I have received a copy of 'World Wide.' I am delighted with its contents, and with the idea that gave it birth. FRED J. CASS.

London, Ont., Feb. 8, 1901.

Publishers of 'World Wide':

Dear Sirs,—Herewith I send you one dollar. Send me your publication from beginning of year. I hope you are making it of a size which can be bound similar to the ordinary magazine. A carefully-selected publication, on a cheap paper, of binding size, would give us a valuable record worth preservation. Yours,
A. O. JEFFERY.

TEMPERANCE POEMS.

The following poems have been republished by the request of readers:—

RUMSELLER'S ADDRESS TO THE DEVIL.

Dear Sir:
I've opened my large hall, fresh and fine,
And stocked up my cellar with drugs and with wine,
I've rum, gin and brandy, both deadly and strong,
I've games that are pleasant, and music and song;
But I need a good partner my object to aid,
And if you'll take that part, my business is made;
Our objects, tho' different, we best may attain,
By working in union for souls and for gain.
All I want of men is their money, you see,
All else that remains I'll give gladly to thee.
Bring me the industrious, sober and wise,
And the God that they honor, I'll make them despise;
I'll turn them to loafers and beggars for bread,
Ragged, penniless paupers, no home for their head.
Bring me sweet children from the knee of their mother,
And their hopes for the future in darkness I'll smother;
Bring the father and mother, and the discord I'll sow
Shall heap on their children the direst of woe.
Bring me the sailor, warm-hearted and true,
And I'll wreck his fond hopes and send him to you.
Bring me the law-maker, working for state,
And I'll ruin his career, turn honor to hate,
And the law's very name a hissing shall be,
And riot and bloodshed send more souls to thee.
Bring the respectable, moral man,
The moderate temperance man, if you can,
And tho' they don't drink much, their presence, you see,
Will countenance the business and help you and me
Their wealth will be mine, their souls go to you,
And I'll be your partner, most faithful and true,
Respectfully,
RUMSELLER.

LICENSED.

'Licensed to make a strong man weak;
Licensed to lay a wise man low;
Licensed a fond wife's heart to break,
And make the children's tears to flow.

'Licensed to do thy neighbor harm;
Licensed to foster hate and strife;
Licensed to nerve the robber's arm;
Licensed to whet the murd'rous knife.

'Licensed, where peace and quiet dwell
To bring disease and want and woe;
Licensed to make this world a hell,
And fit men for a hell below.'

Our Best Premium.

TO INTRODUCE
WORLD WIDE
QUICKLY

We make to our Subscribers the following remarkable

Special Clubbing Offers.

WEEKLY WITNESS, 20-24 pages, $1.00. and WORLD WIDE, 16 pages, 75c.
Aggregating about 2,000 pages per annum.
Both to one address—Regular price, $1.75 Special price $1.50
Both to two separate addresses—Regular price, $3.50. Special price 2.30
Both to three separate addresses—Regular price, $5.25. Special price 3.00

WEEKLY WITNESS, 20-24 pages, $1.00. WORLD WIDE, 16 pages, 75c. NORTHERN MESSENGER 12 pages, 30c.
Aggregating over 2,500 pages per annum.
All to one address—Regular price, $2.05. Special price $1.80
All to two separate addresses—Regular price, $4.10. Special price 2.70
All to three separate addresses—Regular price, $6.15. Special price 3.90

DAILY WITNESS 10-20 pages, $3.00. and WORLD WIDE 16 pages, 75c.
Aggregating about 5,000 pages per annum.
Both to one address—Regular price, $3.75. Special price $3.25
Both to two addresses—Regular price, $7.50. Special price 5.50
Both to five separate addresses—Regular price, $13.75. Special price 11.25

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREIGHT PAID

For years our catalogues have told their story aptly, but our new lithographed book, which shows a satisfying assortment of Carpets, Wall Paper, Rugs, Art Squares, Draperies, Blankets, Comforts, Framed Pictures and Specialties in Upholstered Furniture—all in their real colors, will be desired by all mail buyers for the realistic manner in which we display our products—this book is free.

We prepay freight on all the above, new samples free and furnish needed fabric without charge.

Our prices are very small, quality considered—Carpets 4c. to $1.17. Wall Paper, upwards from 3 cts. per roll.

We sell everything at 40 to 60 per cent. below retail prices

Our Men's Made-to-Order Clothing Catalogue, with samples attached, shows Suits and Overcoats from $7.85 upwards.

We guarantee to fit and prepay expressage.

Ladies' Dress Goods Catalogue with 60 samples ranging from 12 cts. to $1.50.

We Prepay Transportation

Both catalogues are free.

Our Mammoth 480 page Catalogue of EVERYTHING TO EAT, WEAR AND USE tells about all you buy at every season of the year. With this book in your possession you buy cheaper than the average dealer.

Send 10 cents for this catalogue, as each copy costs us $1.25 to print and mail.

You deduct these 10 cents from your first order of $1.00

Why pay retail prices when you can buy at ours? Which book do you want?

Address exactly this way:

JULIUS HINES & SON

BALTIMORE, MD. U.S.A.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

IS A SURE WINNER.

IT'S EXQUISITE for TOILET & NURSERY

N.B.—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

New "Round" Cabbage

We send a packet of our Steele-Briggs Early Spring Cabbage and our big illustrated seed catalogue for 10c. The catalogue is the largest Canadian seed catalogue. It only contains seeds suited to Canada. Steele-Briggs seeds are all fresh and grow well. The cabbage is extra early. The heads are round and compact. They may be planted closer together than ordinary cabbages. Send 10c for the catalogue and the packet by mail.

THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd

TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House.

GENT'S SET OF LINKS.

Pair of links, rolled plate, warranted by manufacturers ten years, about twice the size of illustration.

GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for one NEW subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar, and twenty-five cents additional. For sale, postpaid, 90 cents.

THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

One of the best premiums ever offered,

New Style. Old Style.

THE ONLY SELF-FILLING, SELF-CLEANING PEN MANUFACTURED.

All that is required of the "Post" is to dip it into the ink bottle, draw out the plunger and the pen is ready for use. It is recommended by leading literary and business men, bankers, politicians, clergymen and writers generally.

There are three styles to select from, Fine, Medium or Stub. The regular price of the Post is three dollars.

Subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' sending a list of three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, the sender will receive a Post Fountain Pen free.

Subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' sending a list of five renewal subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, the sender will receive a Post Fountain Pen free.

A subscriber sending a club of ten subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness,' renewal or otherwise, and $8.00 cash, can secure a Post Fountain Pen free.

Sample copies of the 'Witness' and subscription blanks will be supplied to workers free.

Address—JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

'Witness' Office, MONTREAL.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

King Edward VII. has many titles, but it is not everybody who knows that he is not actually acknowledged as king at all in the Channel Islands, but rules there under the title of the Duke of Normandy.

A burglar, who was captured in Liverpool, after an exciting chase, had collected a quantity of plate ready for removal, and while regaling himself in the larder was scared from the house without his booty through a parrot in the kitchen calling out 'What do you want?'

The privilege of possessing the first new coins of the twentieth century has fallen to the children attending the public schools of the historic city of Rochester. A box, containing 6,000 '1901' pennies, was despatched direct to the mayor of that place by the Master of the Mint.

At a humble dwelling in Edgware-road, London, during the funeral of the Queen, an aged couple, dressed in rusty black, paid five shillings for two seats in the area. 'We cannot see her,' the old man explained, 'but when she passes we may feel her presence for the last time.'

It is said that Lord Roberts is the first man who has ever been entitled to wear both the Garter and the Victoria Cross. He is the first who has ever worn the Cross and has been both a Knight of the Garter and St. Patrick, and the unique distinction may fairly be taken as symbolical of the unique services which he has rendered the empire.

It is curious to notice that the minute guns fired by the fleet in the Solent during the passage of the Queen's coffin from Cowes to Portsmouth were distinctly heard at Boxley Grange, about halfway between Maidstone and Chatham. Boxley Grange is nearly six hundred feet above the sea level, and the distance from thence to the Solent is eighty-five miles.

During the snowstorm in Liverpool some telephone wires fell, and in the descent came in contact with the overhead electric trolley wire. Several pedestrians were caught by the wire; one man was killed by the electric current and ten other people were injured. Immense sparks immediately began to flash in all directions, and two horses were killed.

Outbreaks of foot and mouth disease have been noted recently from farms at St. Nicholas, in the Isle of Thanet, and consequently the Board of Agriculture has issued an order imposing severe restrictions upon stock-owners in the district, as well as a large adjoining area, comprising a large portion of eastern Kent.

According to the Isle of Man 'Times,' the coming census is to be utilized in a special manner, so far as the island is concerned. It is desired to discover to what extent the Manx language is spoken and understood by the real natives. With this purpose in view, every person whose name is to appear upon the census is expected to say whether he or she, as the case may be, speaks the ancient tongue.

A Birmingham editor received the following note from a subscriber, asking that a false notice of his death might be corrected: Sir,—I notis a few errors in your paper of last wensday. I was born at Walsall, not Worksop, and my retirement from bisness in 1899, was not owing to il helth, but to a little truble I had in connection with a horse, and the cois of my death was not smallpox, pleas make corrections, for which I enclose half-a-crown.

A conspicuous object in Park Lane during the passage of the Queen's funeral procession was a very new woman, who insisted on taking photographs from a vantage point in a tree. She wore bloomers, and was thereby enabled to elude the pursuit of a squad of police. Armed with her camera, she waited calmly until a man had affixed a rope to the tree. She swarmed up the rope, ensconced herself on a bough in the company of her camera, pulled up the rope, and defied pursuit.

Important and valuable relics of Nelson having been stolen, the theft of an autograph letter of Oliver Cromwell, together with a fac-simile of the First Charles's death-warrant from Lewes Castle, is now reported. A young man who had been shown over the castle by the custodian obtained permission to return to the museum as he 'had left something behind.' After his departure, however, it was found that a glass case containing the relics had been broken open and the contents abstracted.

Penny telephones are being introduced in Leeds. They are on the American 'party' system, under which ten persons may have a joint line, only one person using it at the same time. A penny is deposited in a slot on each call, and each subscriber is required to guarantee to pay for calls an average of 2d a day. There is also the 'two-party' line system, each subscriber guaranteeing to pay 4d a day. The two systems, which are to come into operation within a few weeks, promise to work well.

At a recent meeting of the London County Council the clerk read a letter from Mr. F. J. Horniman, a member of the council, stating that he had been empowered by his father, who was travelling in the East, to offer as a free gift to London some fifteen acres of freehold land, together with the museum which had just been erected, at a cost of £40,000, together with the art and natural history collections gathered by Mr. Horniman during the past twenty-five years. The gift consists of a large house and some one and a half acres of pleasure grounds, the museum, six residences, occupying five and a half acres, a library of 5,500 volumes of travel, and a biblical library of 700 volumes. The County Council unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Horniman, and referred the offer to the General Purposes Committee, with instructions to take over the property.

SCOTCH.

Over seventy young men from various parts of the Highlands have given in their names at the Cameron depot for the purpose of joining Baden-Powell's constabulary.

The Edinburgh Town Council is evidently resolved that there shall be no Sunday cars in that city, for by a majority of 55 votes to 12 it on Jan. 29 decided against taking a plebiscite on the subject.

Lord Balfour's eldest son and heir, the Master of Burleigh, who bears the historic name of Robert Bruce, comes of age next September. At present the Master is fighting the Boers as a lieutenant in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

The death took place in Glasgow recently of the Rev. John Campbell, Buccleuch Parish Church, Edinburgh. He had been ailing for some time, but preached in his own church on the previous Sunday, and went to Glasgow on the following day for special treatment for facial neuralgia. Born in Canada, Mr. Campbell was educated at Glasgow University. He was ordained thirty-two years ago. His first charge was in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Afterwards he returned to Scotland and was minister in Oatlands Church, under the late Rev. Dr. John McLeod, Govan. From Oatlands he went to Port Glasgow, where he remained three years; 18 years ago he was translated to Buccleuch Parish, Edinburgh. Mr. Campbell was a warm advocate of total abstinence.

IRISH.

Irish streams and lakes are becoming rapidly depleted of salmon and trout. A witness before the Inland Fisheries Commission estimated that on an average it costs £7 10s to take a salmon.

The deaths are announced of two Irish centenarians—one, a man, named Alex. Gordon, at Cookstown, County Tyrone, aged 101 years, and the other, a woman, named O'Doherty at Draperstown, County Derry, aged 107.

The members of the Royal Irish Constabulary who were on duty in Dublin on the day of the arrival of her late Majesty Queen Victoria in April, 1900, have received medals commemorative of the event, which they are to wear on the left breast on all full dress parades. In undress uniform a band of blue ribbon three-eighths of an inch wide is only to be worn. The medals are of about the same size as a five-shilling piece, and each of them has the owner's name and rank stamped on the rim. They are greatly prized by the men to whom they have been issued.

Great complaints are being received from farmers in the County Dublin regarding the ravages of dogs on their sheep. The matter was brought up before the members of the Irish Cattle Traders and Stock Owners' Association, at their last meeting, when it was stated that over a hundred sheep had recently been worried to death by dogs within a radius of a few miles round the city of Dublin. It was resolved to communicate with the inspector-general of constabulary and the chief commissioners of police with a view to trying to put a stop to this intolerable nuisance.

'HIGH' GAME.

POISONS THAT ARE EVOLVED IN VARIOUS STAGES OF ANIMAL FLESH.

The eating of 'high' game is undoubtedly attended with risk and the poisonous effects are probably due to the toxins produced in the earlier stages of the putrefactive process. The advantage, of course, of hanging game is, that the flesh becomes tender and decidedly more digestible than when it is quite fresh. The ripening process, however, may mean the elaboration of the toxins. It has been stated that the production of the characteristic flavors of game is related directly to the amount of sulphuretted hydrogen or sulphar-alcohol set free but it is rather repulsive to think that the delicate flavor of game is dependent upon that invariable product of decomposition of rotten eggs—sulphuretted hydrogen. The smell evolved during the cooking of 'high' game is even more disgusting. Fresh game sometimes gets up mysterious, poisonous symptoms, which have been attributed to the fact of the game having been overhunted and fatigued. Fatigue products, indeed, have been separated from overhunted game, which when injected into a healthy animal have produced poisonous effects. There is no doubt that fatigue products under certain circumstances are also elaborated in the human body, and give rise to a species of self-poisoning, characteristic symptoms of which are headache, stupor, and gastric and intestinal pains. The flesh of over-rotten cattle may prove poisonous from the same cause.

This curious formation of poisonous products in the flesh of animals through a state of terror or exhaustion is a question well worth considering in relation to the wholesomeness of animal foods, and emphasizes the importance of slaying animals intended for food in the most humane way.—London 'Lancet.'

Rev. Principal MACVICAR, D.D.

Presbyterian College, Montreal.

Feb. 9, 1901.

The Editor 'World Wide,' Montreal:

I have read 'World Wide' for several weeks, and cordially recommend it as fitted to be eminently useful in the homes of the Dominion. I wish the publishers all success in this new venture.

D. H. MACVICAR.

WINDOW GARDEN TALKS.

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

'Tis best to have a heart,
Filled with ambition's fire:
To set your mark at the start,
And keep moving it high and higher.
Better to die in the strife—
The hands with labor rife,
Than to glide with the stream, in an idle dream,
And lead a purposeless life.

Better to strive and climb,
And never reach the goal,
Than to drift along with time,
An aimless, worthless soul.
Aye, better to climb and fall,
Or sow, though yield be small,
Than to waste the time day after day,
And never to strive at all.

I read the other day a paragraph in connection with this subject which said: 'It is the slovenliness of men and women that makes their lives so unsatisfactory. They do not sit at the loom with keen eye and deft-fingers, but work listlessly and without care to piece together the broken threads. We are apt to give up work too easily; to take it for granted that a single breakage has ruined the cloth. The people who get on in the world are not daunted by one or a thousand breakages.' And our leader, Frances E. Willard gave a bit of wise advice when she said: 'Keep to your specialty, to the doing of the thing that you accomplish with most satisfaction to yourself, and most of benefit to those about you. Keep to this, whether it be raising turnips or tunes, painting screens, or battle pieces, studying political economy or domestic recipes.'

This is in answer to 'B.D.' who writes for advice as to a mission in life.

THE FLORAL CLUB.

There was a discussion the other night in regard to the school ground adornment, spoken of last week. One person said it was impossible to do much with a country school, set on the roadside, that the children would whittle and destroy the trees and shrubs. I could not understand any reason for this, any more than if they destroyed the best chairs in their home. 'But,' was the answer, 'trees are considered common property.' 'Then,' I said, 'the sooner they are under common protection, the better,' and if one lives in a community where school grounds are not thought of any importance, better move out, if the residents will not be persuaded that it is of any consequence. I asked a teacher who had been successful in interesting the children of her school how she managed so well. She said: 'When I went to that school in September, the lack of paint, and the broken-down condition of the benches and desks, discouraged me so much that I thought I must give it up. One day I asked some of the big boys to bring a couple of spades and dig up the ground about the building, and I would get some bulbs and plant for flowers in spring. They made fun of the idea, but brought the spades, and every recess time we worked out there planning and digging and smoothing the ground. I interested a kind hearted seedsman, and for my dollar invested he sent a supply of hardy tulips, hyacinths, and other sorts. It was a wonder to those children, when they saw the teacher planting 'onions.' During that time I gave little Nature studies, and gave them lessons on leaves, and the different way in which they were growing on the branches. This led to the idea of picking choice colored autumn foliage, which I showed them how to press, and every day fresh branches were brought and placed over my desk by way of decoration.

A little later, to my surprise, a carpenter was set to work for three successive Saturdays, making the benches and desks more comfortable, and then with a new porch, and two coats of paint outside, the schools in offering prizes for plants grown hold. In spring, by the time the 'onions' came up, we had sown seed of hardy, quick-growing annuals, and planted lilacs, and a few other shrubs along the front. Those tulips paid me good interest; never was a dollar better invested. The children found that I cared to make pleasant for them the place where they spent seven hours every day, and they were grateful accordingly. And they were as careful to protect the school property, as they had been before to destroy it.'

The Horticultural Society has attempted a wise and beneficent work in the city schools are offering prizes for plants grown by the scholars, and teachers might help the good work by taking an interest in the plants chosen, and teaching their pupils something of their nature, habits and requirements. For this is the best kind of Nature study, taking, as it does, a practical form.

TREE PLANTING.

There seems to be a mistaken idea that a tree needs only to be set into a hole that fits it to grow and flourish. But, in order to do this, the hole must be six feet in diameter, and three or four feet deep for a large tree. Then there is room to put some rich mould in the centre, on which to set the roots, that should be smoothly trimmed with a sharp knife, and protected from the sun and wind by damp straw, or a piece of matting. The trunks of all trees with smooth bark should be protected from the sun and wind, and a wooden guard is better than nothing, and keeps them secure from injury caused by biting animals. If roots have been spread out evenly in the hole, the tree should not sway, if good, rich loam is filled in closely, and a heavy mulch given. If inclined to sway with the wind, it is better to put in a firm picket, and tie the tree to it with a soft, straw rope.

GRAPE VINE, ETC.

A.H.S. — The Agawam and Delaware should do well in Eastern Ontario, for they ripen in this province, unless there comes a very unfavorable season. The best all-round grape (blue), is Worden, or Concord, either of which have many good qualities. But if a red grape is desired, the Brighton is really best. It is early and sweet; larger than the Delaware, and a good bearer. The Agawam is a fine grape where it does not mildew, and this can only be ascertained by trial. It has one very valuable quality: it is a good keeper, and may be kept in a cool, airy place until January without any extra care. The Duchess is a fine white grape, with bunches like the Delaware, and it, too, is a long keeper. So is also Herbert, a large black grape, that is very tempting in appearance. In regard to the earliest and best potato, we find Beauty of Hebron and Early Rose, good, reliable sorts. A variety called Bovee has been endorsed by market gardeners as earliest.

A letter is sent to this correspondent in answer to other questions, which may be of assistance. Most business firms are willing to send their catalogues of plants and seeds, that are very useful to the amateur gardener.

PRUNING SHRUBS.

'Pruning' asks if this work is done in spring, but in answering, it must be understood that shrubs differ very much in their needs and treatment. Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all varieties into one form would spoil the natural effect. Weigelias, Deutzias, Forsythias, and what we call Syringa or Mock Orange, flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, so that these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but just after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood that will flower the next season. Spireas, Lilacs, Altheas and Honeysuckles, may be trimmed during the winter, or early in spring; the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape, but the best time is after blooming, for all varieties.

EVERGREENS, AND HOW TO PLANT THEM.

J.N., wishes a little further directions in regard to planting evergreens. Ans.—Never set evergreens in a stiff sod. If possible, have the land prepared a year or more ahead. Land should be in such condition, but not freshly manured. If for a shelter belt, it can be worked the same as corn after planting, but the ground must not be cultivated deep enough to disturb the roots. After three years it can be seeded down to grass. If ordering from a nursery, they will most likely send the trees just when the buds are swelling and be sure to plant at once, firming the ground well about the roots, which is one of the most necessary points in tree planting. Do not plant too closely, for if that is done, the trees will not develop into the perfect specimens that we all admire so much in the wintry landscape.

LATANIA BORBONICA AGAIN.

M.F.—If you get the catalogue of any of our Canadian nurserymen and seedsmen you will find the above Palm advertised there, but I am not allowed to give such address in this column. A letter will, however, be sent to this correspondent, containing the information asked, and the plant is always satisfactory if kept clean, shaded and watered.

ORCHIDS.

Some one told me the other day that they had never read anything I had written on the above plants. And one reason is that I am not very familiar with the beautiful strangers, except such as grow wild. Years ago I visited one of the choicest collections in the United States, but I seemed in a foreign country and was glad when we got back to the roses and heliotrope. There are, however, quite a number that do well in a warm dwelling-house, and the Oncidiums or butterfly orchids I have had in bloom simply fastened to a block of wood. Dendrobium nobile once blossomed with me, and is very beautiful, the flowers are white with tints of lilac, a crimson tip with deep maroon blotch in the throat. It is an East Indian, and very popular among this class of plants. They require plenty of heat and sunshine, with a rest in winter, and plenty of water in the growing season. These plants have a strange resemblance to birds, insects and butterflies. They depend on insects for their fertilization, and the flowers produce plenty of honey in curiously contrived nectaries that are for the refreshment of their visitors. In sub-tropical countries they take up their nutriment chiefly from the air by fleshy aerial roots, so that fresh air is very necessary to their growth. Many of them are easily cultivated, but the flowering is uncertain unless their management is understood.

MIGNONETTE AND AZALEA.

Mignon asks if the new varieties of the above flower are superior to Reseda odorata—and if her Azalea will grow better for another winter if set out in the garden in summer. Ans.—For my own part the old fashioned Mignonette appeals to me more than some of the newer varieties, that are larger and richer in color. As for the Azalea let me emphasize this sentence—leave it in the pot. If it has bloomed this past winter, and looks healthy, it will probably grow well now, and must never be allowed to get dry. When the weather is warm make a hole in a somewhat shaded situation, put some coal ashes at the bottom to keep out the worms and set the pot there. Soil composed of peat and sand suits them, but they die if limestone soil touches the roots, and do not need frequent re-potting.

PLANNING.

It is a good thing to try something new in the plant line every year, but not to discard the old till there is sure to be something better to take its place. But there is a delight in watching the development of plants, though it is not well to plant them in a conspicuous position where their failure, if so be, is noticeable and annoying all the season. Nor is it necessary to try high-priced novelties, but in looking over the catalogues there can always be found, something within the limit of the average purse, that is new and interesting. It is worth while to study the habits and natural growth of the plant, too, so that it will not be put in uncongenial surroundings, for there is a great deal in environment with plants as well as people, and the saying, 'the air does not agree,' is as well suited to the garden flowers as to people, who know well how different altitudes affect them. While there is time to give attention to this part of the work it is as well to plan the garden and select seeds. Some people think a mass of color is the principal object, whereas it is harmony of color that is needed, for as in art and music, so in flowers a discord can spoil the most beautiful work. The height and nature of the plants must be studied if we would avoid a jumble of foliage and blossoms struggling amid difficulties. 'Height one foot' should not be planted with 'height three feet' and this difference is given in descriptions of the seeds, now that catalogues are giving such concise cultural directions.

DISEASED LEAF.

Carnation.—There is no doubt it is the dry heat that has kept your plant from growing. Put it in a cool, shady corner of the window and give it plenty of water, sponging the leaves that are large enough and sprinkling it every day. I cannot detect red spider, if it is there the cause is dry air, and it will not remain if subject to a daily bath. Will discuss Japanese Asters next week. They are very pretty, and a letter will be sent telling you where they can be procured in good variety.

THE ONION.

I wonder in this year of colds and their attendant ills, if we realize what a valuable vegetable we have in the onion. For it is a stimulant, expectorant and diuretic, and should be freely used. As one swallow does not make a summer, so one onion will not make a cure, but steady use will result in benefit. There is a prejudice against it on account of its breath, for its fragrance does not 'smell sweet' even if you name it a rose, but it has more value than many drugs, and boiled in milk loses part of its objectionable odor. The late Dudley Warner wrote: "In onion is strength, and a garden without it lacks flavor." He also gave that oft repeated phrase, 'Happy is the family that can eat onions together,' and the prejudice against it he calls 'rather a cowardice in regard to it.' It is so easily cultivated if there is good seed, good land and good hoeing. And at this season of the year it should hold its own among the vegetables—and between our sneezing and coughing we can

'Draw off its satin waistcoat,
Tear its silk skirt apart,
And weeping tears of pleasure
Creep closer to its heart.'

WEEKLY CLUB RATES.

The club rates for the 'Weekly Witness' will be as follows:

3 copies, separately addressed....	$2.40
4 copies, separately addressed....	3.00
10 copies, separately addressed....	7.00

'World Wide' is as much for women as for men.

THE FOUNTAIN PEN.

Everyone who has seen the Post Fountain Pen Premium is delighted with it. One gentleman writes 'No sooner did I put the pen to paper than I exclaimed, What a treat!' The Post Fountain Pen is a self-filler and self-cleaner, a great advantage over ordinary fountain pens. This valuable pen can be had absolutely free by sending a list of only three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or for five renewal subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each. A subscriber sending a club of ten for the 'Weekly Witness,' with $8, secures the Post Fountain Pen. The pen is made in three styles, Fine, Medium and Stub.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Croup, Coughs and Colds

Mothers must have something that is safe and acts promptly. Even a few minutes' delay in a case of Croup often means death.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

should be where it can be had at any minute.

Mothers, have you SHILOH in the house at all times? Do you know just where you can find it if you need it quickly—if your little one is gasping and choking with croup? If you haven't it, get a bottle. It will save your child's life.

"Shiloh always cured my baby of croup, coughs and colds. I would not be without it." MRS. ROBINSON, Fort Erie.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists in Canada and United States at 25c, 50c, $1.00 a bottle. In Great Britain at 1s 2d., 2s 3d., and 4s 6d. A printed guarantee goes with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on Consumption. Sent to you free. S. C. Wells & Co., Toronto.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Radway's Pills

Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable CURE ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

SICK HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, TORPID LIVER, DIZZY FEELINGS, DYSPEPSIA.

One or two of Radway's Pills taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the Liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

OBSERVE

The following symptoms resulting from Disease of the Digestive Organs, Constipation, inward piles, fullness of the blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dizziness on rising suddenly, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, Can.

The Daybreak Aster

The Steele-Briggs Daybreak Aster is new. It has shell-pink, large, round, well-filled, long-stemmed flowers. It blooms early, continuously and freely. We will send a packet of seed and our large, illustrated catalogue for 10c. This is the largest seed catalogue published in Canada. It just shows seeds suited to Canada. Canadian gardeners should buy from it. They get the largest choice of Canadian seeds, and cannot order unsuitable seed from it.

The STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd., TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House.

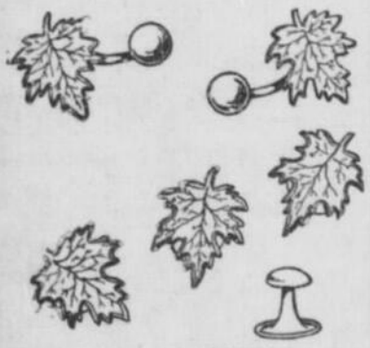
THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

COCOA

BREAKFAST — SUPPER.



MAPLE LEAF

Blouse Sets.

Including One pair of Maple Leaf Cuff Links Three Maple Leaf Front Studs, and One Plain Collar Stud.

Very patriotic, and very dainty. Made entirely of Sterling Silver, decorated with Pure Gold. A lady who has seen these sets gave her opinion that the would bring $5 in city stores. WE can afford to give them to 'Witness' subscribers who will send us two new 'Weekly' subscriptions at $1.00 each; or one new 'Daily' subscription at $3.00.

WHY PEOPLE STAND IN CAR DOORWAYS.

(New York 'Herald.')

While talking to a Broadway cable car conductor the other day about the idiosyncrasies of human nature as he observed it, the subject turned to the question, 'Why will men and women, particularly women, persist in standing near the door, no matter how much room there is up in front?'

'Well, you can search me,' said the conductor. 'People will do it, but we cannot tell why.'

All the seats in the car were occupied, and as more passengers got on every one made it a point to stand in the doorway, and despite the conductor's repeated requests to 'Move up front, please,' no one stirred.

'It makes me awful mad sometimes,' said the conductor, 'but what can you do? Take that fashionable woman there. She is not only standing in the draught and in danger of getting cold, but every time a passenger goes by she is pushed and jostled and her dress disarranged. Yet she won't move a step forward, although there is plenty of room.'

Before Thirty-fourth street was reached there were about three women standing in the doorway and a number of men, and the way they were all crushed when some one passed through was certainly enough to make them move, I imagined, but I was mistaken. They stood their ground like a lot of heroes and wouldn't move an inch, even though their dresses were ruined and their tempers ruffled. Why is this, anyway? Can any one tell? The conductor couldn't, and he said he knew of no one else on the road who could. It is an interesting conundrum.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO WALES

A Reminiscence of Forty-eight Years Ago

WHEN THE QUEEN INSPECTED THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.

The visits of her late Majesty the Queen to her principality of Wales have been fondly treasured in the memories of the inhabitants of that 'gallant little' country.

As Princess Victoria the Queen visited Plasonewydd, in North Wales, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesey, and stayed there several months, during which time she endeared herself to all people with whom she came in contact.

Another visit was made in 1847 in company with Prince Albert, when the royal pair were en route to Scotland.

In October, 1852, Her Majesty paid a special visit to Bangor for the purpose of inspecting the Britannia Tubular Bridge, which spans the Menai Straits, between the island of Anglesey and the mainland of Wales. A deputation was appointed to meet Her Majesty at the railway station, and a form of address to be presented to Her Majesty at the arrival at Bangor, should Her Majesty graciously express her readiness to receive one, was decided upon.

On Wednesday, Oct. 13, the day appointed for the arrival of Her Majesty, the city was in an unwonted state of excitement. The arrival of the Queen's carriages and horses, and of detachments of military and police, increased the animation that prevailed, and high hopes were expressed by all that the morrow would be favorable not only for the exhibition, but to Her Majesty's comfort. These hopes were realized to the utmost satisfaction of all, for Wednesday did indeed prove a right royal and truly 'Queen's Day.' The streets were crowded from an early hour with vehicles containing all the beauty and fashion of the neighborhood, and with multitudes of pedestrians, all interested in upholding the honor of the principality.

At four o'clock a detachment of the Royal 23rd Fusiliers, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Torrens, with bayonets fixed, was marched to the railway station as the guard of honor, preceded by their splendid band and the fine old

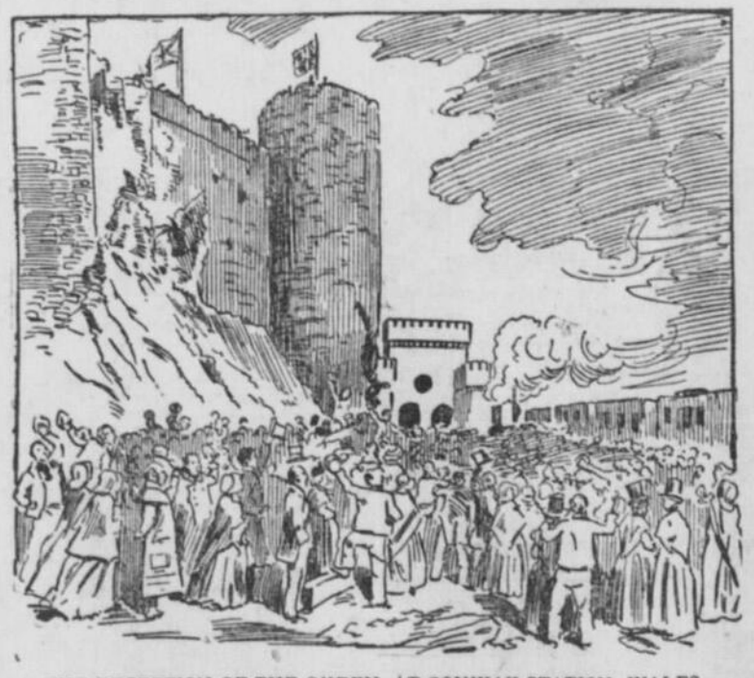
THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.

This bridge is across the Menai Straits between the island of Anglesey and the mainland of Wales.

struck up the National Anthem. Her Majesty was loudly cheered, as was also Prince Albert, and the Queen stood up for some time in the carriage, bowing her acknowledgments. They were accompanied by the two young Princesses and Prince Alfred.

The royal party took up their quarters at the Penrhyn Arms Hotel, which they left the following day in order to visit the Britannia tubular bridge over the Menai Straits. They received from the populace, as they passed through the streets, a repetition of the warm salutations which greeted them on the previous evening. The royal procession went through Upper Bangor, and over the Menai bridge, which was gaily decorated, towards Llanfair station, where it had been arranged they should take their railway carriages for London. The town of Menai Bridge had thus an opportunity offered to testify its loyalty, and the inhabitants were not slow to avail themselves of it, flags being freely displayed in the town and on the steamers and vessels in the straits.

Her Majesty reached Llanfair station at ten o'clock, where she was received by special appointment of the Lord Lieutenant and others. Her Majesty was conducted to her carriage by Captain Hampton Lewis, the guard presented arms, the band played the National Anthem, and the train moved to Britannia bridge. The royal party walked through the tube, and the nature of its construction and capabilities were pointed out by Mr. Stevenson, the celebrated engineer (who afterwards planned the Victoria tubular bridge of Montreal),



THE RECEPTION OF THE QUEEN AT CONWAY STATION, WALES.

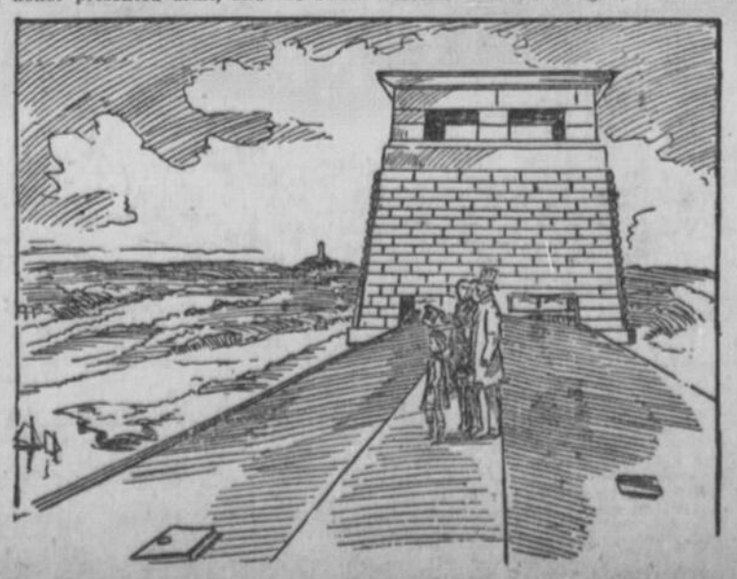
white goat which always goes with them and was presented to them by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. There was also a strong force of the embodied pensioners of the district. These were soon afterwards followed by Her Majesty's and a long train of other carriages. The electric telegraph announced that the royal party arrived at Chester at a quarter past four o'clock, and might be expected at Bangor at six, at which hour the train was seen to emerge from the tunnel, and the intelligence spread like wildfire along the whole line. Her Majesty wore a black silk or satin dress, a light colored barege shawl, and a pink drawn bonnet, with flowers interspersed with green leaves, and looked remarkably well. The Lord Bishop of Bangor and the Dean and Chapter having determined on addressing Her Majesty, they attended at the station, and the address was presented by the Right Rev. Prelate, and graciously received.

On Her Majesty being handed to her carriage in the station yard, the guard of honor presented arms, and the band much to Her Majesty's apparent gratification. They also descended to the shores underneath. The bridge, of course, was covered with flags, and the Royal Standard was hoisted on each entrance.

Her Majesty, amidst the shouts of her subjects, returned to Bangor station at half-past ten o'clock, where the committee were assembled to bid her farewell, and where a great number of fashionables, including Lady Louisa Pennant and a large party of ladies, were waiting. She repeatedly moved to the greetings which she received, looked very animated, and smiled most graciously. Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales were also profuse in their acknowledgments of the enthusiastic cheering that continually greeted them. After a few minutes' delay, the train proceeded on its journey to Windsor, amidst the most fervent wishes of 'God speed to the royal travellers.'

At Conway the railway train halted for a few minutes under the old tower of the castle on the return from Bangor, and the Queen received an address from the corporation of that place.

The Queen also visited Penrhyn Castle in October, 1859, and also in August, 1885.



PRINCE ALBERT, THE PRINCE OF WALES AND MR. STEVENSON UPON THE ROOF OF THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE.

FIELD GUNS IN WAR

A WRITER CLAIMS THAT THE NEW BRITISH FIELD GUN MUST HAVE MORE POWER.

From the very first notes of the South African war came the sharp bark of the Free State artillery. The accuracy of gunners a few weeks previously looked upon as simple farmers astonished the military correspondents at the front. Their effective work had been felt everywhere, up to Elandslaagte. Here there was an excellent chance of comparison. It was admitted that the few guns used by them were excellently served. They were finally overpowered, for there were two British batteries against them, and were captured. Correspondents—Mr. Steevens among them—gave the Free State artillery great credit for marksmanship as well as range. It was heard with consternation that Boer guns were firing upon Ladysmith and the British guns could not reply, as they were outranged. Then came the long-range naval beauties up from Durban in a hurry, with the British bluejackets. People breathed more freely. The London critics stated that the situation was saved at the eleventh hour by the naval guns. Sir George White was able to hold back the tremendous guns of position that the Boers had shown such surprising address in bringing into the field.

The rest of the war told its tale of the ups and downs of the artillery, which was so often in correspondents' letters. When the Boers commenced to use sixty and even ninety pounder shells, the British War Office awakened quickly to the fact, and they sent out a number of guns of five-inch calibre, carrying a fifty-pound shell—guns that had been superseded in the navy and were lying in store. They were mounted on obsolete forty-pounder carriages, and yet were very successful in the war.

A writer in the 'Monthly Review,' who evidently has studied the whole question of the use of light and heavy ordnance in South Africa on both sides, declares that the Boers had comparatively few guns in the field. He says:

'Of modern material (so far as can be ascertained), there were some twenty Krupp field guns, and four 4.7 in. Krupp (not Creusot) howitzers. There were sixteen Creusot 14.33 lbs. field guns, and four Creusot 15-cm. guns (Long Toms), and four 7.5-cm. Maxim-Vickers, two of them taken by the Boers at the time of the Jameson raid. These were all the guns (except the considerable number taken from us and about thirty-five one-pounder pom-poms), of which the two republics could dispose. There were, indeed, seventy-two field guns under order from Creusot, and long overdue; but characteristic delay in deliveries stood us in good stead, and at the outbreak of the war the guns were not forthcoming.'

This writer remarks that it is curious to reflect how few guns the Boers possessed, and derides the correspondents for their stories of the limitless stores of modern guns the Boers had to draw from. He also shows that the French field gun, with a 14.33-pound projectile and range on paper of 8,747 yards, had really a range of only 7,800 yards. It was to this particular make of gun the French press attributed the early Boer success; but the material was not able to stand the fierce strain put upon it, and these guns had to be sent back to Pretoria for repairs one after the other, so that the praise of them soon gave way. The German guns used by the Boers came through the ordeal with flying colors, and the German fuses entirely eclipsed the French. The writer in the 'Review' thus concludes:

'Summarizing matters, we shall probably come to the conclusion that in mobility, our field equipment is equal to that of the great continental powers. * * * That as regards power, our gun is deficient, and that we need a gun that will fire shrapnel up to 6,000 yards and common shell up to 7,000 or 8,000. There is no doubt this will be one of the lessons of the campaign; and additional power will have to be provided, even at the cost of some mobility, but not at the sacrifice of a single round of ammunition. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the atmospheric conditions would generally preclude firing at abnormally long ranges, and that it is only in exceedingly clear air, such as that of South Africa, that it would be possible to correct such distant fire.

HUGUENOTS AND THE QUEEN.

A memorial service for the late Queen and the 330th anniversary of the martyrdom of Cardinal Odet Coligny was held in the Crypt of Canterbury Cathedral on Sunday afternoon, says the 'Kentish Gazette' of Feb. 3. The service was conducted by the pastor (the Rev. J. R. Barnabas), while the headmaster of the Kent College (Mr. F. M. Facer) read the lessons. The service was well attended, and at the commencement the 'Dead March' was played on the harmonium. The hymns were 'O God, our help in ages past,' 'When our heads are bowed with woe,' 'For ever with the Lord,' and 'Peace, perfect peace.' The sermon was preached in English by the Rev. J. Robbins, D.D. (Moderator of Watford), from the thirty-first verse of the thirty-first chapter of Proverbs, 'Give her of the fruit of her hands; and let her own works praise her in the gates.'

In speaking of the Queen's religious life, Dr. Robbins said: 'She was a pure daughter of the Church of England, and when north of the Tweed she attended the service of the Church of which he (the preacher) was a minister. In times of profound grief the Gospel was the Queen's consolation. She loved the Bible, and it was better to her than any amount of wealth. She recognized in the word of God the word of truth. It was an interesting fact that she had Huguenot blood in her veins. She was descended from a family in France of Huguenot faith, who, having to leave the country, like the ancestors of so many of them there that day, went to Germany, and it was in that way that the Queen was connected with the Saxe-Coburg family. She had in her the blood of the martyred church. History would be written of the expansion of the Empire during the Queen's reign, but better than that would be her record as written in heaven.'

The Rev. Mr. Barnabas, pastor, who conducted the service will be remembered by members of the Methodist Conference and others as a diligent worker in French Canadian missions of the Methodist Church in Montreal and elsewhere in the province before he went to Canterbury.

THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

A useful premium and easily obtained. Send three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or five renewal subscribers at one dollar each, or a club of ten and $8.00. The sender of any of the three foregoing clubs will receive a Post Fountain Pen, one of the best self-filler fountain pens obtainable. The regular price of this pen is three dollars. It is supplied in three styles, Fine, Stub and Medium.

Canada's leading educationists, merchants, ministers, public men and thinkers generally all testify to the value and interest of 'World Wide.' Read what some of them say in another column.

BITTEN BY A NEVILLO.

A LIZARD FROM WHOSE POISON ONLY ONE MAN IS KNOWN TO HAVE RECOVERED.

(Brooklyn 'Eagle.')

'I guess I am the only living man that has been bitten by the nevillo, a venomous lizard of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec,' said William W. Cloon, a New Yorker with Central American experiences. 'This lizard is of the gila monster family, and is a horrid looking reptile of a mottled liver color and from six to ten inches long. Its bite is deadly and, as I said, I am the only person known who has lived after being bitten. It was a case of nip and tuck though, and I didn't get over it for two months or more.

'The brute bit me out of pure malice, for I wasn't doing a thing to it. I had a coffee plantation down on the isthmus, several years ago, and just before the hot season began, which was in March, I had as my guest Dr. Fergus Macdonald, of the Smithsonian Institution, who was in that country in the interest of science. While he was with me we received an invitation to visit the great plantation of Dr Pedro Arguilles, one of the most prominent men of that country and we went to his hacienda near Minititlan. The ladies of the family had all gone to Mexico City and as the weather was hot we men loafed around in our pajamas, the upper garment of which is a big-sleeved affair called a camisa.

'One day Dr. Macdonald and I had adjourned to the patio or court of the building and while I lay in the grass talking to him he was busy greasing and putting into shape his guns and revolvers. He was six or eight feet away from me and I was lying with my head propped up on my arm from which the sleeve had slipped, leaving it exposed to the elbow which rested on the grass. Of course neither of us was thinking about reptiles or other dangers right there in the court of the building. Suddenly as I talked the doctor threw his hand up in warning and I knew that whatever it was he saw there was danger in my moving and I must keep still. So I kept as steady as I could, and then I felt something go up my arm toward my head and stop near my wrist.

'I couldn't see what it was, but I knew something about tropical reptiles, and I kept perfectly quiet, while the doctor caught up one of his revolvers and threw a couple of cartridges into it. He aimed across my body and fired, and as I jumped to my feet, a nevillo, at least seven inches long, fell writhing to the ground shot through the head. The bullet had gone on into my arm and come out at the elbow, and I was bleeding. Between the bullet marks, though, were the fang marks where the nevillo had stuck its teeth into my arm, and I told the doctor I thought it had got me. As soon as he saw it he gave me some kind of hypodermic injection in the left leg, the right arm having been bitten, and at once took his knife and slashed me across the fang marks. Into the wounds of my arm he poured a bottle of concentrated ammonia. Almost instantly after I had been bitten I began to grow dizzy and to see what seemed to me to be clouds of light smoke, and when the ammonia struck me I keeled over in a dead faint.

'Five days later I awoke in a mud bath by the riverside, my body twice its normal size, and my tongue sticking out of my mouth. They had carried me there as soon as I fainted, and night and day my guide and his daughter had been watching by me, with fires at night to keep off the animals from the jungle. Every twelve hours my arm was lifted from the mud and cleansed, and on these occasions it was always found to be of a green color. As soon as I returned to consciousness I was carried to the house and put to bed, and there for two weeks I remained, and then went down to the coast and up to the well-known hot springs, where I was treated for two months until every bit of the venom had left my body. During it all I suffered no pain, nor have I ever felt the slightest inconvenience since. What effect the bullet wound in the arm had I don't know. Possibly the blood that came from the bullet wounds saved me. Anyhow something happened that never happened to any other person bitten by a nevillo, or I wouldn't be here to tell the story.'

Mr. Cloon bared his arm for the benefit of the listeners and if an arm ever looked as if it had been through a hard campaign that one did. It was scarred as if burnt with hot irons, and covered from the elbow down with all kinds of peculiarly shaped mottled spots of about the same color as the lizard.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW VITALITY,

weakness, and a lingering cough, which nearly always result from the Grippe, are helped by SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil. It is the natural remedy for those conditions. It will heal the inflammation of the bronchial tubes, give strength and vitality to the sufferers, and restore them to their usual health.

Send for trial bottle free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Canada.

ABOUT BULLIES

WHY THEY ARE TOLERATED IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

(B. Fletcher Robinson, in London 'Daily Mail.')

Why should boys or young men living together under a common discipline tolerate a bully in their midst and refuse to protect his victims?

As far as one can see it is a question of natural law. In the free republics of schools and colleges custom has drawn up a code of laws as inexorable as those of the Medes and Persians. The victims of the bully are breakers of these rules, and as such are unprotected by their companions.

They may work too hard and become regarded in a similar light to that in which the British workman is supposed to look upon an over-zealous comrade; they may refuse to dress up to the customary standard; they may be mean, though possessing money; they may be eccentric in appearance or action. As Mr. Rudyard Kipling has told us in his 'Jungle Book,' there are stringent laws in the pack, and young wolves who infringe them will have a bad time all round. So, too, will young men who do likewise be bullied by their comrades.

Of course, the bully is probably a bit of a brute with little or pity in his composition; but he is usually to be found when wanted.

It is in America and England that we hear most of the bully, for the school and college system gives him a freer hand than is allowed to his like on the Continent. He is rougher, and more dangerous to life and limb; but probably the little ingenious mental tortures which the French schoolboy sometimes has to undergo are almost worse after all.

'HAZING' IN THE UNITED STATES.

We have heard during the last few weeks of a grave case of 'hazing,' as they call it, at a military academy in the United States. The victim was compelled to drink a concoction that seriously injured him, but it was further announced that he had become unpopular through refusing to fight according to the etiquette sanctified by tradition. Exactly; the affair is explained.

If we are to believe a graduate at West Point, where the young Grants and Shermans of the United States are trained, the varieties of torture the unfortunate newcomer is forced to undergo are many. There is, for instance, 'Sammy,' which consists in the offender against some point of etiquette 'eating fourteen slices of bread saturated with molasses.' There is also 'Feet Inspection.'

'The new cadets are directed to retire shortly before the specified hour, and so to repose that their feet may extend several inches beyond the edge of the tent floor. The master of ceremonies, with a lighted candle, then passes each victim, dropping the hot tallow on his feet until he ceases to flinch, whereupon he is declared "qualified."

'"Devilling a sentinel" is properly in vogue when the new cadet is first assigned to guard duty. While walking his allotted beat, at the dead of night, he is approached by crouching figures enshrouded in sheets and carrying missiles and weapons for his discomfort and final capture. They come from all sides.

'Suddenly he feels a rope encircling his body; someone seizes his gun, another his accoutrements, and all steal away, leaving him a terribly frightened but wiser youth. During the remainder of his tour he is constantly aware of the presence of all manner of visionary phenomena, for the rustle of the leaves or the step of the sentinel on the adjoining post prompts him to a hurried survey in all directions.'

In the English military training schools the bully has always been a power. Today, it is true, matters have enormously improved, but what occurred in the times gone by would be almost incredible if it were not so authoritatively set out by Captain F. G. Guggisberg, R.E., in his excellent book on 'The Shop,' as the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich is nicknamed. (Cassell & Co., 12s. 6d. net).

LIFE AT THE 'SHOP.'

At the commencement of the century there were bad times at the 'shop.' The cadets were incorrigibly idle, and bad cases of bullying were common enough. Where discipline grows slack the bully always comes to the fore, as you can read in 'Tom Brown's Schooldays.'

'The fashion of torture,' writes our author, 'was often most ingenious—and sometimes worthy of the most savage races. An incident that occurred in the cadet hospital—of all places!—furnishes a striking illustration of the latter type, a particularly unpleasing cadet placing a red-hot poker against the face of a wretched junior confined to his bed. Cannibalism certainly was not indulged in, although a very fair imitation of the preliminaries existed in a favorite practice—i.e., that of holding some unfortunate youngster, clad in his night-shirt, before a roasting fire.'

Many and various were the forms of torture, some of which in their devilish ingenuity would have done credit to the Inquisition. 'One was called "giving an angle of forty-five degrees," and was carried out as follows: The unfortunate "neux" who had incurred the displeasure of an "old" cadet was made to stand with his head resting against the cupboard of his room, and his feet as far from it as possible, so that when his body was rigid it formed almost an angle of forty-five with the ground. When this adjustment had been made the "old" cadet proceeded to kick away the neux's feet, thereby, of course, giving him a severe fall'—on his back. 'This would sometimes be repeated four or five times.'

SLACK DISCIPLINE.

Consider, too, the slackness of the discipline as obvious from the defaulters' sheets. We hear of men punished for 'Employing a junior cadet on a menial errand, and sending him from one end of the barracks to the other in his night-shirt.' 'Exacting menial service from a young cadet, and beating him to enforce it.' 'Throwing a knife at a cadet, and thereby inflicting serious injury.' 'Hiding under a desk in the classroom, and whistling like a bird.' 'Driving a fly about the enclosure.' (Not the 'common or house' genus!) 'Repeatedly firing a pistol in his quarters.' 'Throwing butter in the hall, and thereby striking Lieutenant —— with a piece in the head.'

The juniors never complained even when enquiries were instituted. It was against the unwritten law, and that was sufficient.

There were rebellions, too, and mutinies among the wild youngsters. In 1861 the mutineers dragged a field gun from the parade, loaded it with a loaf, and fired it at the Governor's house! But the folly and luck of youth were even better exemplified a few years later by a cadet who put a small charge of powder in a thirteen-inch mortar, and fired a spherical shell at a companion who stood prepared to catch it! The shell knocked a hole in a neighboring wall, and the culprits were reprimanded by a popular and humorous governor for 'grossly miscalculating the weight of a charge.'

Of the excellent training now in vogue, the result of reform after reform, Captain Guggisberg has much to say, but we have not space to follow him.

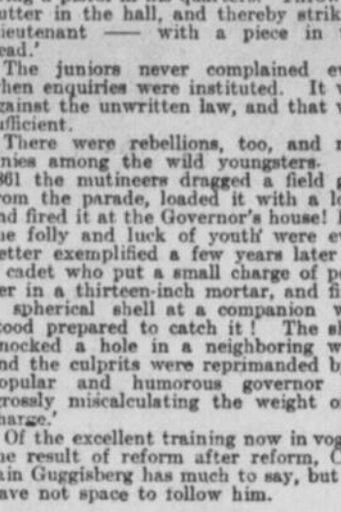
QUEEN ELEANOR'S CROSSES

WILL SIMILAR MEMORIALS BE ERECTED TO QUEEN VICTORIA?

(London 'Daily Mail.')

There is a rumor that one of the many memorials which are sure to spring up on this land as outward testimony to the veneration of the people for their late Queen will take the shape of a revival of the precedent set many hundred years ago by King Edward I. on the death of his wife, Queen Eleanor.

According to current statements, King Edward VII. may actually be asked to bestow his approval on the project, which is said to consist of a scheme to erect



KING EDWARD I.,

Who caused crosses to be erected on every spot where Queen Eleanor's funeral cortège halted.

a magnificent memorial cross at each spot where the funeral cortege rested during the sad procession from Osborne House to Windsor. And it is pointed out that if the scheme were carried to fruition noble pieces of memorial architecture would be erected at Osborne, Cowes, Portsmouth, Victoria, Paddington and Windsor.

The romantic, historical side of the suggestion would be likely to appeal to hundreds of thousands of people, especially if the august approval of the reigning monarch were bestowed upon it, for the project, in a way, would supply a visible link between Edward I. and Edward VII.

Under the circumstances, it may not be uninteresting to recall the few historical facts which have come to light in connection with the Queen Eleanor crosses. A well-known archaeologist, who has studied the question, declares that the great type of the permanent memorial cross was supplied by Edward I.'s devotion to his Queen. Queen Eleanor died at Hardeby, in Nottinghamshire, just 610 years before the passing of Queen Victoria. King Edward was far away in the north at the time, entering upon his Scottish campaign. Stricken with grief, he joined the funeral procession before it started for Westminster. In those days travelling was slow and cumbersome, even for great kings, and it was necessary to fix upon a number of halting places where the funeral cortege could rest. And by the King's command at each spot a noble cross was raised in memory of his Queen.

Authorities differ in regard to the number and exact situation of these crosses, but there were at least twelve, and out of the twelve only three have survived the storms and tumults of 600 years. One cross was erected at Lincoln, where parts of the body removed in the process of

THE ELEANOR CROSS AT WALTHAM.

The Queen's coffin is said to have rested in the Swan hostelry in the background.

embalming, were buried; another, it is believed, was reared at Grantham, and others at Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony, Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham, West Cheap, and the village of Charing, long ago incorporated with the huge metro-

NORTHAMPTON CROSS,

Broken at the top, but otherwise much in the same state as when erected 600 years ago.

polis, but since identified with Queen Eleanor's memory by Charing-cross at the railway station of that name. Contrary to popular opinion, the present Charing cross is not the original monument, but only a copy, London, therefore, cannot claim to have preserved this unique historical relic with the devotion shown at Geddingham, Waltham, and Nottingham, for at Northampton and Geddington, in Northamptonshire, and at Waltham, in Hertfordshire, are the only original crosses that still survive.

Only a few weeks ago the Northampton county council had before them the question of the condition of the two beautiful Queen Eleanor crosses under their jurisdiction. It is hoped that the memorials will not be allowed to decay any further. Geddington cross is said to be in the best state of preservation, wanting only its topmost figure with the actual cross. Northampton is deficient also. In the reign of Queen Anne the authorities erected a new cross at the top totally out of keeping with the rest of the ancient design, and also sundials were placed there as adornments, but happily they were removed.

We give in this page drawings of the three old crosses, in all of which a statue of Queen Eleanor originally appeared. The cross at Waltham, it is interesting to note, does not stand on the exact

GEDDINGTON CROSS.

Of the twelve originally erected in various parts of the land only three still remain, of which this is third.

spot where the funeral car of Queen Eleanor rested. Queen Eleanor's coffin, it is recorded, was carried for one night into the Four Swans Inn. There is still a Four Swans Inn to be seen, its quaint sign bears the date 1260, or thirty years before Queen Eleanor died, but the inn as now existing is of a much later date, though its chimneys and ancient timberwork bear evidence to the great antiquity of the house. Waltham cross itself has undergone two periods of 'restoration.' It stands on the high road near the Waltham Abbey road. It has a stepped basement, and is hexagonal in plan, with a crocketed spirelet and cross at the top.

It is interesting to note that although Queen Eleanor lived so long ago, she is one of the few early Queens of England whose features have, it is believed, in the main been preserved for future generations to gaze at. Her likeness has been handed down the ages by the statues erected to her in the crosses, of which many copies were made before these emblems became seriously decayed. More or less authentic likenesses of the early Kings of England are numerous, but Queens were of less importance in those far-off ages, and though they may have been beautiful, their looks do not seem to have secured permanent faithful representation. If rumor speaks correctly, and similar crosses are eventually erected to Queen Victoria, these architectural emblems should prove to be most notable historical landmarks in future ages.

To obtain permanency and architectural success, however, would doubtless cost a very large sum of money. There does not seem to be any record of the cost of the twelve crosses erected to Queen Eleanor, but the architectural talent bestowed upon them has been the subject of admiration for many ages, and how well the task was done is evidenced by the mere fact that three should still survive after the storm and civil disturbance of the intervening centuries.

QUEEN ELEANOR, WIFE OF EDWARD I.,

In whose memory the crosses were built.

WHEN WISDOM TOLD

THE QUEEN AT A STORMY PERIOD IN ENGLAND.

(Pall Mall 'Budget.')

The popularity that had been bestowed on the monarchy in England by the noble character and strictly constitutional actions of the Queen carried it unharmed through the stormy period in the middle of the nineteenth century, when most of the crowns of Europe were falling from the heads of their wearers in a storm of democratic upheaval. Some apprehension was indeed felt in England also when the Chartist agitation assumed a serious aspect. How the threatened march of the Chartists on London came to nothing is a matter of common knowledge. But the personal popularity of the sovereign with the masses of the nation suffered no eclipse, and her appearances in public were at all times and in all places the signal for public rejoicings. The Queen and Prince Consort were, however, deeply impressed with the evidences of distress both in Ireland and Great Britain. 'With characteristic conscientiousness,' says one of Her Majesty's biographers, they 'did not rest content with the fact that the social peace in England was not endangered. They felt there never would have been even the anticipation of danger, unless there had been much in the condition of the poorer classes which called for redress.' They had not been many days at Osborne before they sent for Lord Ashley (better known to this generation as Lord Shaftesbury), and asked his advice as to what could be done to render more happy the condition of the poor. This was a subject which, as is well known, was to Lord Ashley not merely an occupation, but a passion. His whole life from youth to old age was given to it; almost his last words, at the age of 85, when he knew he was dying, were: 'I cannot bear to leave the world with all the misery in it.' They had a long conversation in the gardens at Osborne. The Prince asked for advice, and how he could best assist towards the common weal. 'Now, sir,' replied Lord Ashley, 'I have to ask Your Royal Highness whether I am to speak out freely, or to observe court form?'

'For God's sake,' said the Prince, 'speak out freely.'

Lord Ashley then advised him to throw himself into movements to promote the social well-being of the masses of the people, and to show in public that he was doing so. On the Prince asking for more detail, Lord Ashley urged him to come and see for himself how the poorest people in London lived; to go into their houses, and he offered himself to conduct the Prince over houses in St. Giles, near Seven Dials. He also urged him to take the chair a month later at the meeting of the Laborers' Friend Society, and (with the little bit of worldly wisdom that guileless people so often pride themselves on) to come in semi-state, with several carriages, four horses, outriders and scarlet liveries. The Prince felt he ought not to consent to all this without asking Lord John Russell's advice, but he gave a conditional consent. Lord John, however, was hostile, and offered strong opposition to the Prince acting on Lord Ashley's advice. However, Lord Ashley stuck to his guns. He admitted that in any strictly political matter the Prince was bound to abide by the advice of the Prime Minister, but on a matter like this he advised the Prince to tell Lord John that 'Your Royal Highness is as good a judge as he is.' Lord Ashley finally prevailed, and the Prince took the chair at the Laborers' Friend meeting on May 18, 1848. The outriders and the scarlet liveries were not omitted, and the Prince made a speech which Sir Theodore Martin says first fairly showed the country what he was, and gave a very important impulse to the manifold movements towards social improvement which were so marked a feature of her reign.

HOW WAR STANDS TO-DAY

THE PRESENT SITUATION AND METHODS OF MEETING IT.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

For the next few weeks the war in South Africa promises to be full of incident and interest. Since October of last year the British troops have virtually been marking time, while preparations for a renewal of the campaign have been going forward. Thus for the space of four months there have been no vigorous aggressive movements. The enemy have regained heart, finding that they were not being pressed, and within this period of delay have scored several distinct successes against the British troops.

On our part there has been, unfortunately, no visible progress to record. Just before Lord Roberts's departure, the British army was reduced by the despatch home of the C.I.V., the Household Cavalry, A Battery of Horse Artillery, many of the colonial, and some of the volunteer companies. The consequences of this weakening of the army at a very critical time have since proved most unfortunate. Indeed, the want of the eight thousand men sent home may have opened the door for the invasion of Cape Colony.

When estimating the force which Lord Kitchener has available for active operations in the field, it should be remembered that he has four thousand miles of railway to guard in the Transvaal, the Orange Colony, Natal and Cape Colony. In Cape Colony not a mile of line can be pronounced safe from interruption, owing to the general disloyalty of the Cape Dutch. In Natal the state of things is much better; but in the Orange Colony and Transvaal it is very bad.

LORD KITCHENER'S AVAILABLE FORCE.

In November last ninety thousand British troops were upon the lines of communication, and out of a total effective strength of combatants which probably did not exceed, if it reached, a hundred and fifty thousand men. Even then, it is doubtful if the garrisons at such points as Pretoria, Johannesburg and Komati Poort were included in the total of men locked up and unavailable, so that we may question if he could dispose of more than twenty or thirty thousand men for active work.

Since November the disturbed area has been enormously extended. To-day it includes the Boer territories, Northern Natal, part of Bechuanaland, and two-thirds of Cape Colony, or say about three hundred and seventy thousand square miles, which is just three times the area of the British Isles. No substantial reinforcements have reached Lord Kitchener since November, and though a force of about thirty thousand men, for the most part raw levies, is now being raised in England and Australia, it cannot take the field much before April.

Three great difficulties confront the British general in his new campaign. First, he has to deal with mounted enemies of the most extraordinary mobility. They can move rapidly to and fro, as each man has two or even three led horses, besides the one he rides; they know the country perfectly; and they can always obtain good information from friends and sympathizers. Up to the last few weeks Lord Kitchener has been extremely weak in mounted men. The total with his army probably did not exceed twenty-five thousand in November, of whom many were badly mounted. Horses have been poured into South Africa during the last month, but good mounted infantry cannot be made at once. The Boers in the field number from fifteen thousand to twenty-five thousand men, who can laugh at our infantry, so that there is actually no great disparity of force. They can move freely, and have no lines of communication, being in their own country.

CRUEL KINDNESS.

Second, the enemy wear no uniform, or, if any uniform, khaki stripped from the British dead and prisoners. This enables them when closely followed to scatter in small parties, throw aside or hide their arms, and pose as peaceful farmers. Further, they are able, when their services are not required with the commandos, to go to their farms and live comfortably, as nearly all have passes. Our absurd and unpardonable leniency to the enemy has resulted in our men having to fight the same adversaries over and over again, it has cost us thousands of precious lives, and will in the long run inflict far more misery and suffering upon the population of the Boer territories than would have been caused by a little judicious sternness at the outset. I can discover no instance in which a burgher who has broken his parole has been shot by us. Apparently, our generals are tied by instructions which regard this, one of the most heinous offences in war, as venial.

Thirdly, the distances are vast and the country is barren. Our troops cannot be certain, like the Boers, of getting food from farmers. They must move with supply trains, which greatly reduce mobility.

There is only one way of bringing such a guerilla war to a close. This is to remove all non-combatants from the disturbed area, as is being done by Lord Kitchener; to collect them in refugee camps, and then to destroy every trace of cultivation away from the area which can be securely guarded. Such methods were applied by the Northern generals in the American civil war with success under much less provocation than we have received. It sounds cruel, but it is really far less inhumane than perpetuating a state of war and wasting hundreds and thousands of lives on both sides.

THE NEW MOVE.

Another step which has been taken by Lord Kitchener is the evacuation of the small isolated posts off the railways. These posts have been in a perpetual state of siege, and have needed constant relief and revictualling, which could only be carried out with success by large columns of men, thus further diminishing the force available for aggressive operations.

Lord Kitchener has now at last been able to take the field with six columns, which are to clear the country between the Natal-Johannesburg and the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay railways. But so far he has not been able to bring the enemy to battle, and it looks as though his forces still lacked the mobility required to overetake the Boers.

At the present time the Boers have three main forces in the field. Near the Delagoa Bay railway is Louis Botha, with somewhere about five thousand men. Hovering round Pretoria and Johannesburg is Delarey with another five thousand. De Wett with three thousand is engaged in invading Cape Colony, and will probably succeed in entering the colony, where there are already about four thousand of the enemy, for the most part in small scattered bands. Elsewhere, distributed about the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, are from four to eight thousand Boers, who direct their whole attention to breaking the railways, attacking convoys, and harassing small British posts. Most of these men, in all probability, live on their farms, and do not attack us unless they are certain of an easy success. Lord Kitchener's new measures should put an effectual stop to their game by depriving them of shelter and food.

RECKONINGS THAT MAY FOLLOW.

In Cape Colony, of course, these measures cannot well be applied. Despite optimistic messages the enemy's strength there seems to be slowly growing, and we have to face the extraordinary fact that though the invasion of the colony began on Dec. 15 or 16, up to the present date the British forces have failed to inflict a single defeat upon the invaders, or, indeed, to get touch of them. We hear of 'cordons' round the invading commandos, but in so vast a county no 'cordon' can be drawn close and strong enough to bar the escape of mounted men, who can move by night.

A serious feature of the later stages of the war is the growing atrocity and inhumanity of the Boer leaders. Botha has not as yet disgraced himself, but De Wett has not only flogged and shot two peace envoys, but has behaved with the grossest barbarity to his British prisoners. 'They that play at bowls must expect rubbers,' and it is certain that such acts will ultimately result in retaliation on the British soldiers' part.

It would have been wise had De Wett been notified that the treatment of the Boer prisoners in our hands would in some degree depend upon his behavior to his captives. His life is already forfeit to the laws of war, and he seems daily to be degenerating more and more into the common brigand. One reason why guerilla war is so sternly punished by Continental generals is because of the knowledge that it always tends to become indistinguishable from murder and robbery, since there is little discipline and coherence in a guerilla force.

We have to deal with the resistance of a stubborn and obstinate enemy. Abundance of mounted men and equal stubbornness on our part are the only means of beating down that resistance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Healthy Feet.

FOOT ELM makes your feet healthy, stops sweating, and cures cold, clammy feet. 25 cents at drug stores, or postage free, from STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT PAIN.

The New Constitutional Treatment Involves No Pain

All ordinary methods of treating cancer and tumor, involve the endurance of a great deal of pain. Operations, plasters, pastes—all mean untold suffering for the unhappy victim, and, worst of all, they do not cure. The new method of treating malignant growths by constitutional medication, whereby the cancer poison in the system is searched out and destroyed, causes no suffering, and, best of all, it cures when painful operations fail. Messrs. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., will be pleased to send to those interested, full particulars, on receipt of two stamps, and will regard correspondence as strictly confidential.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Toronto Gem Lettuce

We will send two packets of Steele-Briggs Toronto Gem Lettuce and our large illustrated seed catalogue for 10c. This lettuce is tender and crisp. The heads are well formed. The leaves are well crimped and curled. It is of delightful flavor. It stands heat well. The catalogue only lists seeds suited to Canada. By buying from it there is a better chance of success than by buying from ordinary catalogues.

THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd TORONTO. Canada's Greatest Seed House

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ***Non-Irritating Cathartic***

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

1834 1901

J. A. MATTHEWSON & CO.

102 McGill Street, Montreal.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Buyers have in this establishment the advantage of lengthened existence, with FRESHNESS of Stock, and ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED.

Orders Carefully Attended To.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EWING'S ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE NOW READY — FREE. Send For One.

We have acquired the business of the W. Evans Seed Co'y., established by the late W. Evans in 1855, and solicit a continuance of the trade of the late firm, at our address. Headquarters for choice recleaned Lower Canada Timothy, and best strains of Farm Root Seeds, Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

William Ewing & Co.,
142 McGill Street, Montreal.

For Perfect Fruit
SPRAY YOUR ORCHARDS
WITH THE
Spramotor

Intelligent and timely Spraying will make your orchard profitable. The Spramotor is the result of careful experiment and is kept right up to date. Met the world in open competition on the invitation of the Ontario Government and won the award.—This should mean something to you. The Spramotor has never been defeated.—All castings solid brass, cylinders made from drawn brass tubes. All parts interchangeable. Saves fifty per cent. in labor. Most economical because solution goes farthest and most effective because it throws anything from a misty spray to a solid stream. Will also whitewash or paint your buildings. Free treatise for your address,

THE SPRAMOTOR CO.,
LONDON, ONT.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

We have a full line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for Spring, 1901, at lowest possible prices.

Headquarters for packing dealers' orders.

Farmers wishing to buy first-class stock absolutely **first hand** and **without paying commission to agents,** should write to us at once for a catalogue and price list.

Don't wait until the last minute, as you will be disappointed. Place orders early and secure the varieties you want.

Correspondence solicited. Mention the 'Witness.'

WINONA NURSERY CO., WINONA, ONT.

FAT? A sure cure for obesity. No starvation diet. No "Free Trial Treatment" fraud. No "Monthly Payment" scheme. $1 pays for everything, including full instructions regarding treatment and prescription for medicines that you can get filled by your own druggist. No further charges. Treatment reduces one pound or more daily no injury to health. Proof of several thousand cures on my books. Recommended by United States Health Report. Prescriptions, instructions, and everything necessary. Sent by mail for $1. If you find the treatment not all that is promised, your dollar will be returned. Address
Mrs. M. Dumar, 15 West 28th St., New York.

Just Suited

The Steele-Briggs seed catalogue is just suited to Canada. It contains seeds that will mature in Canada. All the seeds mentioned in the catalogue are fresh. They will grow. We will send a copy with a packet of our Steele-Briggs "Spanish King" Onion, large, good keeping, for 10c.
THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd.
TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House.

EARN THIS WATCH by selling only 2 doz. beautiful photographs of Her Majesty Queen Victoria at 10c. each. These photos are full cabinet size and are in the very finest style of photographic art. Every person would like to have a good portrait of Her Majesty. This makes our photographs easy to sell. Write and we mail photos. Sell them, return money, and we send postpaid this handsome polished nickel watch, with ornamented edge, hour, minute and second hands and genuine American lever movement. It is accurate and reliable as it will with care last ten years. Write to-day. **The Home Art Co., Box 314 Toronto.**

FREE 3 OPALS showing all the colors of the rainbow, set in a splendidly finished Solid-Gold Alloy Ring, given for selling only 10 beautifully finished full-sized **Cabinet Photographs of the Queen** at 10c. each. Everyone wants a good picture of **Her Majesty.** Write for Photos. Sell them, return the money, and receive this superb Opal Ring in a handsome plush-lined box, postpaid.
THE HOME ART CO., Box 320 Toronto.

FREE CAMERA AND OUTFIT for selling 15 beautiful photographs of Queen Victoria at only 10c. each. These photos are full cabinet size, splendidly finished in the very finest style of photographic art. Everybody wants a picture of the Queen. This Camera takes a picture 2½2 inches. The Outfit consists of 1 box Dry Plates, 1 pkg. Hypo., 1 Printing Frame, 2 Developing Trays, 1 pkg. Developer, 1 pkg. Ruby Paper, 1 pkg. Silver Paper and full Directions. Write and we mail photos. Sell them, return money, and we send Camera and Outfit carefully packed, postpaid. THE HOME ART CO., BOX 319 TORONTO

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

WOMEN AND COUNTRY LIFE.

The New York 'Independent' says:—'We are informed by the agricultural editor on a metropolitan daily that he has at least once a month, a, letter from a lady correspondent, generally a teacher in some city school, asking if in his judgment, she could win a living on a few acres of land by growing vegetables or fruits, or by some other horticultural enterprise. Here is a sample. The writer says: I have laid by some $1,000. I am fagged out with treadmill work. Can I buy a few acres, and manage to earn my bread by cultivating the soil? I am not broken in health, but I am tired with this routine work. I have a liking for gardening, and I was brought up on a farm.'

The discussion of the case here stated is conducted, as it needs to be, with much caution. In general it is replied that a woman with health and grit makes a good farmer—often better than a man. Women are good dairy managers, they keep cleaner stables, healthier cows and the product of their dairies is sure to be of the best quality. At the outset of such an undertaking the hired help difficulty has to be encountered. There are kinds of manual labor to which woman is unequal. She was not made for such tasks. Here and there a woman may be found who is fitted for such work, but generally speaking she must count on having to get hired help for that kind of thing, which makes a great hole in the capital required to run a farm. Many hired men are unwilling to do certain kinds of work which are required to be done on a farm, and which are regarded as belonging to the sphere of woman. Milking, for example. Many hired men here in Canada think it demeaning for a man to milk. It is not so in the United States. There the milking is usually done by men. It is very hard work for a woman to milk, and American farmers are ahead of Canadians in regard to this custom.

Fruit-growing, market-gardening, including the driving of their own waggon, bee-keeping, growing berries, and most of the smaller industries of the farm are well adapted to women, and do not overtax their physical strength. There has been a great change since the days of their grandmothers seventy-five years ago. They helped with the care of the live stock, they took charge of an herb garden, the flower garden, and the vegetable garden. They carded the wool and spun it, they dyed it, and sewed it into garments. They made the soap and candles, and they knitted all the socks, and made all the bedding. They raised the geese and plucked them for the beds and pillows. Then they did the cooking, washing and mending. Three-fourths of the work that used to be counted in as part of the hard work of the farm a hundred years ago has been eliminated. Modern science has made farming much more scientific. It is closely connected with botany, entomology, geology and other branches of knowledge—in fact cannot be carried on without them.

The healthfulness of country life is another important consideration. The wear and tear of city life is undoubtedly great, while the quiet of a rural home is restful to the nerves. And now that town privileges are finding their way to the remotest outlying districts, and rural mail delivery is abolishing farm isolation, country life is beginning to be even socially attractive to women.

The 'Independent' sums up by noting as signs of the times bearing on this subject, first that the sentiment of country love is increasing very steadily; secondly, that it is surprising to see how many women are to be met driving their own waggons into any of our cities with loads of berries in June and July; and finally, that it is remarkable what an enthusiasm country life inspires in those women who having tried it for themselves can speak from experience in regard to the matter. In illustration of this the case of a woman is given who was born and bred in a city, and had passed all her life with little knowledge of meadows and running streams, but who writes as follows from her country home:—

'At last we know something about real happiness. It is this freedom and breadth and sweetness of air; it is the chance to be something without running against somebody else, that delights me. And it grows on us so! We are finding out so much—so many new things! Nature is unconventional. She tells us what geese we were—and are yet for that matter; but we are learning something. When people write to us to know when we shall be back in the city, I answer I will stay in the country all my life, if possible. I cannot explain it to you—you simply don't know what we get, and you don't know what the real world is. Yours is a world of folks and stores; ours is a world of God and nature.'

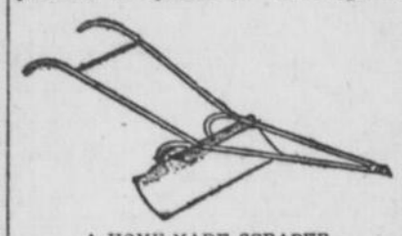
$85.47 PER COW.

Mr. Edgar Silcox, of St. Thomas, has made a splendid average with his fine herd of Jerseys during the past season, and while so much is being said about dairying and stock-raising, it is well now and then to be able to adduce actual examples of success. Mr. Silcox has a herd of 23 pure-bred Jerseys. During the past year his returns from the 23 cows have been 6,371 pounds of butter, which he sold at an average of 24 cents per pound, making a total of $1,529.04; cream, $206.78, a total of $1,735.82, or $75.47 per cow. If to this is added $10 per cow (the amount allowed by the Agricultural College for computations for skim milk), the returns for the past season will foot up $85.47 per cow, while individual cows have produced $100. Part of this butter has been sent to private customers at Toronto and the rest to customers in St. Thomas.

A USEFUL ONE-HORSE SCRAPER.

This handy implement is easily made, at little cost. Its construction is described as follows by a correspondent of the 'New England Homestead':

'Take an old iron frame, double-shovel plough to the blacksmith and have him cut and bend the side piece of the frame which held the rear shovel, so as to bring both shanks even. On the shanks bolt a piece of one-quarter or three-eighths



A HOME-MADE SCRAPER.

inch sheet iron about 18 inches wide and three feet long, bending the iron to fit the shank. If given the same pitch the shovels had, it makes an excellent grader for finishing up roads, opening and filling ditches, etc. If the iron is not procurable, use a hardwood board of suitable size, bevelled at the bottom edge, and bolt on a steel plate, made from the blade of an old cross-cut saw.'

PLANT AN ORCHARD.

Every farmer should have an orchard, large or small. Better a small one than none at all. Ten trees well cared for will give better results than a large orchard left to look after itself. A little care and attention regularly given is what is needed. A single season's neglect will often be apparent for years. Pruning should be done each year as required. Then there will be no need to lop off large limbs which always tax the vitality of a tree. An orchard properly attended to will never need the removal of a limb larger than one's thumb.

The first important point in the management of an orchard is the selection of the site, which should be on a considerable elevation, a northern slope to be preferred to all other aspects. It should be well drained either naturally or by under-draining. The soil should be a good, friable loam. The trees should be carefully selected, not more than two years from the bud or three from the graft. Avoid overgrown trees. A thrifty, healthy young tree will soon overtake those that have grown too rapidly. Planting should be done in early spring before the buds have started. It is a good plan to allow the top to remain without pruning until the buds swell, then thin out the surplus branches and cut back the remaining ones a third to half their length. Dig the holes larger than the size of the roots, and put soil of good quality among them. This should be well rammed down. Always save the richest soil to put on top as a mulch around the tree, but do not let manure come in contact with the roots of a tree when planting it. Never plant when the soil is wet enough to stick to the roots. Keep the roots well shaded when planting. They should be kept in moist straw or damp moss, and taken out as wanted. LINDENBANK.

Elm, Ont., Feb. 21, 1901.

John Dougall & Son, Montreal:

Dear Sirs,—I am renewing my subscription to the 'Weekly Witness.' I would not do without it for twice what is costs. Respectfully,

POSTMISTRESS.

South River, Ont., Feb. 22, 1901.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, publishers 'Witness,' Montreal:

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find $1.00 for the 'Weekly Witness' for 1901. I have taken the 'Witness' for the last fifteen or sixteen years, and I would sooner go without eating than miss the dear old 'Witness.' Wishing you every success, I remain, yours respectfully, etc.,

WM. McQUEEN.

Remember to have the renewal subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' mailed in good time. None better for the home, office, factory. See the special inducements for clubbing offers in another column.

FARM GLEANINGS.

In England there are to be found lands which have been under cultivation for a thousand years and to-day produce crops the like of which we never see. Why? Because the restoration of as much as has been taken has been reduced to a science

Farming properly followed is as sure and good a business as any other. It may be a slow process of acquiring a competence, but it is the most certain and the most independent one. With industry and economy a comfortable living can be made by cultivating the soil, with less labor and risk than by any other honest method known. Stick to the farm.

Following is a tested method of preventing rabbits from eating young apple trees. On butchering day take a pail and catch the blood from hogs and apply with a brush to trees; painting as high up as the rabbits can reach. Do this twice a year and the rabbits will never touch your trees. This we have tried and found to be a sure preventive.

Every cellar should have a swing shelf and a suspended wire safe to secure food from rats, mice, flies, etc. The safe is easily made by nailing four pieces of scantling to the studding of the ceiling and having them reach to within four feet of the floor. Within the scantling put two shelves and a top. Cover the sides with fine wire netting, making one side a door.

Many farmers fail, just because they cannot market their wares. Farmers must be merchants in a way; therefore, study your market as the successful merchant studies his, and learn what your market calls for. My advice to a young man who contemplates being a farmer, is to serve six months at least in a good live grocer grocery store, and it is just as good a school for the young woman who is a farmer's daughter or thinks of being a farmer's wife.

What is required to make a good farmer is brain, muscle energy, pride and experience. Brain enough to advance ideas, muscle and energy enough to carry them out, and the proper pride and experience to back up these attributes. It is a fact that most all sturdy, successful farmers throughout the land have codes and systems of their own formation, system often very unlike their neighbor farmers and yet founded on a good solid basis which turns out good results.

Keep them dry and cool. Therein is the whole unpatented secret for success in keeping onion sets over winter, and bringing through in good condition for spring planting. Unfavorable seasons will sometimes affect the color of them and not give that good ripening which makes the hardest quality of bulb which insures with proper care the best wintering. Again, an unwise handling of them after they are ripened, such as putting them temporarily into barrels or boxes, will cause heat to be developed and the sprouting which always follows. Onions once sprouted are of but little value with the best of after care; the bulb is absorbed by the sprout, withers up and is worthless.

The black knot, as the blight which affects plum trees and generally proves fatal, is termed, is a disease which needs the most heroic measures to save the tree. There has never been found a cure for it. While spraying may prove beneficial—more as a preventive, however, than a cure—there is nothing but the knife that can stop the spreading and consequently the death of the tree. As soon as it appears all the affected parts should be cut away and immediately burned, and the tree carefully watched thereafter for further appearance on the tree itself, of the disease. It may be necessary to sacrifice the best limbs, yes the tree itself, but the disease must be checked or the whole cluster of trees will be ruined. The season when there are no leaves is a good time to attend to this, as the knots can then be easily seen.

A successful farmer is busy the year round and requires a system the same as a well regulated newspaper or any other business requiring systematic work. In a measure he might be compared with the newspaper publisher. In the first place he 'sets his type' by selecting his seeds and caring for his shrubs and plants in the fall so that they will winter over successfully. Then he 'makes ready' through the winter by resetting his fences, building gates, hauling out manure, clearing land, etc., so as to have everything in good shape for spring work, then he does his 'printing' by ploughing, sowing and cultivating his different crops, and then his 'wrapping' and 'mailing,' by harvesting and hauling his stock and grain to market, and 'cleaning his presses' by paying off his bills.

For eighteen years I have kept a man from nine to twelve months every year, writes a successful farmer. Being a school teacher, I was away a part of each week during the school term, but at home through the summer vacation. I always tried to have an understanding with the man I hired before the work began, and among other things, no smoking nor profanity would be allowed on the premises. The Sunday chores would be divided, he having every other Sunday, and I was never particular if he had more than half the Sundays, or quit early some Saturday afternoons. As to wages, I never try to hire lower than my neighbors, but pay going wages for good men. When a horse was occasionally wanted it was not refused. A good bed and room were always provided, and he was treated as I myself would wish to be treated if places were reversed. We quit work at six o'clock, except occasionally at haying and harvest. Holidays were always given, and the man sent to town or to mill sometimes. These last may seem trifles to mention, but it shows confidence and trust, and is always appreciated by the hired man. When manure is to be drawn, and I am at home, we each have our own waggon to load and unload, thus making the work easier for both. I may here say that I never have any difficulty in engaging my man the second season if I care to, and it has frequently been done.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The draft horse, according to the best authorities, should have two pounds of feed daily for each 100 pounds of weight. A 1,600-lb. animal, for instance, should be given 32 pounds of food. Of this, 10 to 18 pounds should be grain, the amount depending upon the severity of the labor.

One very important item in the bill of fare for sheep is clean, fresh water, which they can go and sip at their leisure. They will do this every few minutes while eating and will go quite a long distance for it if they can get it, taking only a sip or two at a time.

Give your breeding ewes enough exercise and turnips, and they will make a balanced feed out of corn, fodder, beans, straw or almost anything they like. If I had no other way of giving them exercise I would drive them around the barn ten or fifteen times a day.

No person likes to be fed on exactly the same food day after day. It palls on the taste and ceases to nourish. A change is beneficial. The same is true with animals. They should have an occasional change of diet and if they show any particular liking for any particular substantial article of food they should be humored.

Animals obtain some salt from their natural foods, but not enough for the most healthful growth. For the best results it is absolutely necessary that all stock be regularly allowed a moderate quantity of salt. Salt may not be the elixir of life as some doctors are now claiming, but it is very essential to the health of animals as well as of mankind.

It is recommended that a calf's digestive system be developed by feeding a good diet of coarse fodder. This will have a tendency to increase the stomach capacity, and in the end increase the cow's capacity for converting considerable amounts of feed into milk and butter. This does not mean, however, that condensed feed should be entirely avoided.

Many people conceive the idea that if they can make their stock 'pull through' the winter, they will be ready to lay on fat the next summer. If cattle come out in the spring, weighing less than they did in the fall, it is not only a waste of all the feed fed through the period until they are brought back to the former weight, but it will take more time and feed to get them to the stage they otherwise would have reached. When an animal is once in good shape, she must have plenty of feed to keep her there, otherwise she will either fail to grow or will draw upon the stored energies of the system. Cows will draw on their stored materials before it is noticed; they will give milk sufficiently and thereby deceive their owner, and before he knows it they are reduced to mere skeletons.

The most common cause of heaves is a deranged state of the stomach resulting from overfeeding on good or bad food, watering horses after being fed, driving the horse too fast soon after feeding, and from musty food of all kinds. The deranged state of the stomach from the above causes acts on the nerves of the lungs, causing contraction of the air cells, hence difficult breathing or heaving. When heaves is once thoroughly established there is no cure, but the animal can be somewhat relieved by careful feeding on good oats, bran and a small allowance of hay. Feed just enough of good food to keep the animal in fair condition and no more. Also give one tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic at a dose twice a day in bran mash for a month; then skip a month and give again, and so on.

When you once halter a colt or horse never let him get away. To secure this result, make beforehand such mechanical arrangements as you know will secure it. First catch your horse or colt as gently as possible but—catch him! Next securely fasten a strong halter or hackamore snug on his head, then with about twenty feet of rope strong enough to hold the dead weight of the colt, tie a bowline snug around his body just back of his forelegs, passing the long end through between his forelegs, and through the halter ring; tie this to a post or manger that he cannot run around or break, and let him pull. To lead him tie the rope securely to a strong, well-broken horse; lead the broken horse and the wild one will be mighty apt to come along. Lead and tie him always with a halter, and never with a rein strap from the bit. Always be kind and gentle with him, but never let him get away from you.

OILING THE HARNESS.

Very few farmers take the proper care of harness. It is a simple matter, and with two washings and oilings a year it may be kept pliable and presentable. There is generally some weather when outdoor work is impracticable, and on such a day or days the harness might be attended to profitably.

To clean harness it should be unbuckled and washed in warm water, and not too strong a soap. Castile soap is preferred by some, but any common soap will do. Any dirt or gummy substance should be scraped away. When the harness is washed, lay it somewhere in the shade to partly dry; never put it in the sun. When nearly dry oil with some good oil. Neat's foot oil is preferred by some, but there are two things against this oil being used exclusively—it makes the leather very soft, too soft, in fact, and it is liked by mice; so if troubled with these use some other oil in combination. Fish oil is excellent and clean. I give below some formulas for preparing different oils for oiling harness:

Neat's foot oil, three quarts; one pint castor oil, two pounds mutton tallow, ten ounces ivory black, two ounces Prussian blue, eight ounces beeswax, four ounces resin, two ounces Burgundy pitch. Mix, boil, and strain. This is a good oil, but is a little more complicated than some others.

One gallon neat's foot oil, one pound beeswax and one pound mutton tallow, lampblack to make a good black.

Liquid blacking and neat's foot oil applied separately, the oil put on after the blacking.

Three parts neat's foot oil, one part fish oil, and lampblack to make good color.

Coal oil and neat's foot oil, applied separately, the coal oil first to soften and clean; the neat's foot oil afterwards.

Hog's lard and lampblack.

Equal parts neat's foot oil and crude castor oil with lampblack.

After the harness has been cleaned, mended and oiled, and the drying is done, then rub all over with a cloth, and the harness will shine like new.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

For scaley legs nothing is better than kerosene. As the scab or scales are caused by an insect, annointing the legs with oil kills them and the legs become smooth and natural.

Nothing will degenerate into scrub stock so quickly as a flock of neglected chickens. The furnishing of pure bred males each year may do much, yet it will not keep up the flock. There must be a selection of hens as well.

We have used all kinds of egg testers. The best one we ever used was the cheapest, which is made of a piece of building paper, 30 by 30 inches, bent into a circle and fastened. Set this down over a good lamp, and make a hole the size of a nickel in the paper just opposite the lamp blaze; darken the room and hold the large end of the egg to the hole.

Success in raising turkeys depends much on the selection of good strong birds for breeding purposes. Last fall, I bought five first-rate hen turkeys of the common black variety of one of my neighbors, and kept my very best young bronze gobbler. In the spring I set 110 eggs, hatched 102 chicks and raised 90 of them. The young turks were given ordinary good care, and when they were sold at 10 cents per pound, live weight, they brought me in $140.

We have been very careful about feeding and caring for our fowls this winter, so at this time we have nothing to fear for right now when we need the eggs for our incubators we are getting them. By the first day of March we shall have several hundred eggs in incubators in our new incubator house. The best egg record so far this winter was made by the Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, the White Plymouth Rocks came next, and then the Single Comb Brown Leghorns, the Barred Rocks bringing up the rear. All have practically the same feeding and care and are housed exactly alike. Each yard has its own scratching shed, and every hen has to work or go hungry.

We have just completed two duck houses for our breeding ducks. These are plain houses, six feet at rear and eight feet in front, by fourteen feet. A large glass door placed low down, and a door with a small trap for ducks to pass through completes these houses. They are plain but substantially built. Each yard of ducks has a pond to swim in at will. We do not intend to permit the young ducks on the water, believing that they will grow faster by being kept off. But breeding ducks we find furnish more fertile eggs though not quite so many when they have access to water where they can swim at will. Our ducks are laying on a ration of one-third cornmeal, two-thirds bran and a small quantity of Darling's meat meal.

For several years past I have not been able to persuade my hens to lay many eggs in the winter. Half of the hens have good, comfortable quarters at the house; the others rough it at the barn. All have been well fed, and particular pains have been taken with the house hens, but notwithstanding this the barn hens have produced nearly all the eggs. Last November the conditions were ideal for the production of eggs, but one or two was all we could get from about forty hens. The latter part of the month we built a shed 10x16 feet, using old boards and covering with tarred roofing paper, at a cost of $2.50. This represented the total cash outlay for the building, as I built it myself. In this shed I put wheat and oats in the straw, and all grain fed was scattered in the straw and the hens were compelled to scratch for their food. The hot mess, composed of scraps of fresh beef trimmed off by the butchers, which cost 40 cents per 100 pounds, beets, turnips, etc., were boiled till tender, and while scalding hot, thickened till crumbly with bran and cornmeal. This was fed in troughs once a day. In about five days there was an increase in the number of eggs. This was at the beginning of a cold snap, but the eggs steadily increased until the number reached 23 per day, and the flock now averages about 18. The barn flock will average about two per day. At least one-third of the hens are from three to four years old. Under the circumstances I think the shed has paid well.

DAIRYING DOTS.

Although the highest scores on butter at the recent New England dairy conventions were awarded to dairy butter, no one should think for a moment that dairy butter as a whole is better than creamery butter. A progressive dairyman with an up-to-date dairy has more complete control over his product than the creameryman and consequently ought and can make a higher grade of butter, but there are comparatively few such dairymen. Their butter is seldom seen in the general market, for it is sold to a private trade at fancy prices. The vast majority of farmers cannot, and would not if they could, make this high quality butter, and the most profitable thing to do is to handle the milk as carefully as possible and let the creamery manufacture it.

Even when a cow is properly cared for and every precaution taken as to feed, water, and shelter, the percentage of fat will jump about in a most uncertain way. Here is a record of the test of a cow that has been well cared for: Morning test, 4.2 percent fat; evening, 4.1. Very good so far, but what of the next milkings? They were 3.7, 3.8, 3.6, 4.8 and 3.4, a difference of 1.4 percent between the last two milkings. Here is another one: 7.0, 5.4, 5.7, 6.1, 5.3, 5.1, and 4.0. The changes in fat content are greater than in the first example and again illustrate the point mentioned above. The herd is no more exception than the single animal. It has its ups and downs, although in less degree, but even then sufficient to make the dairyman suspicious of his test, without cause.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

Port Hope.—The poem from which you quote was written by John G. C. Brainard, an American poet, who was born in Connecticut, Oct. 21, 1796, and died Sept. 26, 1828. His poems were published in 1825. A third edition called 'Literary Remains,' was edited with a biography by John G. Whittier, in 1832. The poem you ask for in full is as follows:

"The thoughts are strange that crowd into the brain,
While I look upward to thee. It would seem
As if God poured thee from His "hollow hand,"
And hung His Bow upon thine awful front,
And spoke in that loud voice, which seemed to him,
Who dwelt in Patmos, for his Saviour's sake,
"The sound of many waters," and had bade
Thy flood to chronicle the ages back,
And notch His centuries in the eternal rocks.
Deep calleth unto deep. And what are we
That hear the question of that voice sublime?
Oh! what are all the notes that ever rung
From war's vain trumpet, by thy thundering side!
Yea, what is all the riot man can make
In his short life, to thy unceasing roar!
And yet, bold babbler, what art thou to Him,
Who drowned a world and heaped the waters far
Above its loftiest mountains?—A light wave
That breaks, and whispers of its Maker's might.'

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.

E.W., Que.—Does the moon affect the weather? If so, how? Ans.—A large number of barometric and other observations have been made to ascertain whether the moon affects the atmosphere as it does the ocean. It seems probable that it does, to some extent, and so must affect the weather, but the kind and the amount of its influence are not yet determined.

EVACUATION OF HAVANA.

Erin, Montreal.—Havana, the capital of Cuba, was evacuated by the Spanish on New Year's Day, 1899, when General Jiminez Castellanos, who succeeded General Blanco as Captain General, and the Spanish military commissioners formally surrendered the government to the United States commissioners, who resigned it into the hands of Major-General John R. Brooke, Military Governor of Cuba.

CELIBACY OF PRIESTS.

Mance Street.—Does the Roman Catholic Church in any part of the world give its priests the right to marry? Ans.— The priests of the Roman Catholic Church in all countries are bound to celibacy. There are, however, a small number of Oriental Churches in communion with the Holy See, holding the same belief and the same principle of authority as the Latin Church, but having their own special rites, discipline, and liturgical language. In the rite as observed by the priests of a small mission in Thrace, marriage is permitted to clerics previous to receiving holy orders, but there is a tendency to abolish the practice. The Melchites, scattered through Syria and parts of Palestine, and Egypt, have a small number of secular married priests throughout the dioceses, but the proportion is insignificant.

BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

Utica, Montana.—1. Is the British Constitution printed in book form? 2. Had her late Majesty Queen Victoria power to proclaim war, or was her action limited by the power of parliament? Ans.—1. The British Constitution is unwritten. It is collected from different statutes, from legal decisions, from observation of the course of conduct of the business of politics; and any part of it may be altered by parliament. 2. The Queen, acting on the advice of her ministers, makes war or peace. The House of Commons may refuse supplies for a war, or either House may express its disapproval by resolutions, condemnatory of the ministerial policy, or by addresses to the Crown, or by in some way making the position of the ministry untenable, but parliament has no direct way of bringing war to an end, unless the sovereign wills it.

JOAN OF ARC.

Jules.—1. Was Joan of Arc condemned by a tribunal composed of bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, as a sorceress, and burned at the stake? Ans.—Joan of Arc, as the unfortunate 'Maid of Orleans' is commonly called, was taken prisoner at Compiègne, on May 24, 1430. She was sold in November to the English, and was by them brought to Rouen and afterwards delivered over for trial by the Inquisition, which public examination lasted six days, and another examination was conducted in the prison. On March 20, she was publicly accused as a heretic and sorceress and being in the end found guilty, she recanted at the stake, and expressed penitence. She was still, however, kept in prison, and being found again in male attire when, as some averred, her own clothes had been concealed, she was judged to have relapsed, was sentenced to death, and burned at the stake in the streets of Rouen, May 30, 1431. The sentence was revoked by the Pope in 1456. Doubts have been raised as to whether it was the 'Maid' who was executed, or some one substituted for her, and several pretended 'Maids' appeared, who, however, were punished as impostors. The fact of her execution seems authenticated. 2. Your question as to St. Peter having been in Rome, etc., has been discussed over and over again by able writers on both sides. We cannot enter into it here.

MONARCHS OF EUROPE.

G.A.J., Montreal.—The sovereigns of European countries asked for, with dates of accession are:—Austria—Emperor Francis Joseph, 1848; also King of Hungary. Belgium—Leopold II., King of the Belgians, 1865. Denmark—Christian IX., 1863. Germany—Emperor William II., 1888, also King of Prussia. Great Britain and Ireland, King Edward VII., Emperor of India. Greece—George, King of the Hellenes, 1863. Italy—Victor Emmanuel, King, 1900. The Netherlands—Queen Wilhelmina, 1890. Portugal—King Carlos, 1889. Russia—Emperor Nicholas II. (Tsar), 1894. Spain—King Alfonso XIII., 1886: Queen Christina, his mother, is regent during his minority. Sweden and Norway—King Oscar II., 1872. Turkey—Abdul Hamid II., Sultan, 1876. The rulers of smaller kingdoms, principalities, and states are:—Bulgaria—Prince Ferdinand, 1887. Bavaria—King Otto (under a regent), 1886. Saxony—King Albert, 1873. Wurtemburg—King William II., 1891. Baden—Grand Duke Frederick, 1856. Hesse—Grand Duke Ernest Louis, 1892. Anhalt—Duke Frederick, 1871. Brunswick—Prince Albrecht, regent, 1885. Mecklenburg-Schwerin—Grand Duke Frederick Francis IV., 1897. Mecklenburg-Strelitz — Grand Duke Frederick William, 1860. Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha. The Duke of Albany, grandson of Queen Victoria, 1900. Till he attains the age of 21, the government is vested in the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe—Langenburg. Montenegro — Prince Nicholas, 1860. Roumania—King Charles, 1881. Servia—King Alexander (Obrenovitch) 1889.

THE TAIPING REBELLION.

J.M.—The Taiping rebellion was iconoclastic, was it not? The British helped to put it down. Had the Taiping rebellion succeeded, would the Chinese have now murdered the missionaries and native Christians, and would the present difficulties between the Chinese and the nations have taken place? Ans.—The leader of the Taiping rebellion, Hung-sen-tsuen, who afterwards styled himself the 'Tien Wang' or 'Heavenly King,' came of a race of 'Hakkas,' considered almost too low to be entitled to enter the civil service of the state. Whether from lack of ability, or prejudice against his class, he failed on the competitive examinations at Canton, again and again. How far disappointment and a desire for revenge influenced him, is not certain, but Hung set up for a reformer, and took action against the government. He announced himself as a destroyer of idolatry, became subject to trances, and was soon the leader of a large band of admiring followers. The missionaries favored him to a great extent, and he made use of their instructions to advance his pretensions to a divine mission. The new creed, as he expounded it, abolished idolatry, adopted the Ten Commandments as its moral code, and the belief in one God. The Christian dogma was, however, only partially comprehended, and was mixed with gross superstition. An attempt to arrest Hung-sen-tsuen in 1850 led him to proclaim his intention to overthrow the Manchu dynasty, and to establish a new one named 'Tai-ping,' or 'Universal Peace,' in its place, with himself as the 'Heavenly King' at its head. The number of his followers increased, and they plundered and massacred wherever they went. To give the story of the rebellion would take too much space. It is impossible to say what would have been the present conditions if it had succeeded. The sympathy of the foreign consuls and officials was at first largely with the Taipings, whom they regarded as a people with aspirations after a purer faith. The missionaries at first believed that the Taipings were opening the way for the spread of Christianity. They were speedily disillusioned. They found that Christian terms were often adopted in the most grotesque and blasphemous way, and covered the grossest superstitions. The idea that the rebels were at least favorable to Christianity prevailed abroad, and when foreign governments, especially England and France, concluded that, both for the sake of civilization and trade, the rebellion should be put down, there were many who sympathized with the Taipings. It is quite probable, however, that if Hung-sen-tsuen had been left to his own way, and had succeeded in establishing a dynasty, the missionaries and native Christians would have been little better off than they were at the hands of the followers of Confucius. Hung was ambitious, and a fanatic who would have brooked no interference with the creed he taught; his self-glorification was one of the chief tenets in the religion prescribed to his followers.

NUMISMATIC.

COINS—STAMPS.

R.W.R., Sweetsburg.—What is the value of the following: (1) An unused half-cent Canada Jubilee stamp; (2) a Columbus half-dollar of the United States dated 1893? Ans. (1) From thirty to seventy-five cents; (2) about sixty-cents. A large number was melted up and re-coined some time ago.

Constant Reader sends a lot of old British stamps, issued between the years 1856 and 1875, and wants to know their value. Ans.—As most of these stamps are not rare and are badly defaced they will not sell for a very high price, say, from fifty cents to one dollar per hundred.

Dame.—What is the value of the following coin: Obv., 'Fredericus III. D.G., Dan. Norv. Vandalorum Gothorum,' a bust of the King; rev., 'Rex. 1665 Dominus Providebit.' A crown with G to the right and K to the left. Ans.—As you do not give the size a definite value cannot be given, probably from fifty cents to two dollars. A coin of Frederick III. of Denmark.

C.J.C., Newington.—Is there any particular value attached to a Newfoundland cent of 1885? There is a story to the effect that there was some mistake about issue and that it was called in. Those in circulation are said to be rare. Is there any truth in the story? Ans.—No. The probable origin of the story is the fact that no Canadian cents were issued in 1885, and that some one knowing this fact offered a large price for one. Later, some one connected this offer with the Newfoundland cent and so the story spread.

Valmond.—What is the value of the coin of which I send a rubbing: Obv., 'Lud, xv. D.G. Er., et Nav. Rex.' bust of Louis XV.; rev, 'Sit Nomen Domini benedictum,' 1728 Arms. Ans.—A French crown. As these coins were rated to circulate in Canada according to the law of 1796 for more than their intrinsic value large numbers were imported, and every now and then two or three specimens are found in old hoards. They are consequently worth little, if anything, more than old silver, except when in extra fine condition.

D.B.—What is the value of the following coins: (1) A Nova Scotia half-cent; (2) United States copper cents of the years 1793, 1797, 1798, 1800, 1803, 1807, 1813, 1814; (3) a silver 25-cent piece of the year 1805. Ans.—(1) Two to five cents; (2) very much depends on the condition of the cents; a poor specimen might be worth only one dollar while an uncirculated one 25 dollars; 1793, 2 to 5 dollars; 1797, 25 cents; 1798, 15 cents; 1800, 50 cents; 1803, 5 cents; 1807, 10 cents, 1813, 20 cents; 1814, 5 cents; (3) 30 cents.

W.J.S.—What is the value of a one-dollar Molsons Bank bill dated 1855? Inscription in French and English, payable in Halifax currency, and signed by Wm. Molson, president, and Wm. Sache, cashier. This is the first issue of the bank. Ans.—The price of this bill depends very much on the estimation of the buyer. It may sell any way from $1.50 to $2.00.

J.M.M.—What is the value of Canada Jubilee stamps; (2) also of an old Canada eight cent stamp, grayish black? Ans.—(1) 1, 2 and 3 cents, from fifty cents to one dollar per hundred used. Halves, sixes and eights sell for a good price; others at a little more than face value unused; (2) from fifty cents to one dollar per hundred.

R.P., Stirton.—What is the value of a gold coin: Obv., a head surrounded by thirteen stars; rev., '¼ Dollar 1870' within a wreath; shape octagonal. Ans.—This is a coin made in California for sale as a bangle. It has no great numismatic value; worth from fifty to seventy-five cents.

E.A.S., Moore's Forks.—What is the country to which the coin, of which I enclose a rubbing, belongs. Date 1824, and has a large 40 on one side and a shield bearing a globe on a cross, surrounded by stars on the other, but the inscription is so worn I cannot make it out. Ans.—A 40 reis piece of Brazil; about twenty reis are equal to one cent.

MEDICAL.

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

RUPTURED.

Reader, is a young man of 22 years, in good health. Has been working on a farm for the last five years. When young, he ruptured himself in some unknown way. Feels a lump in the right groin. Also, about two years ago, did not eat sufficient at meal time to do him till the next meal-time, and was obliged to eat between his meals. For the past six months has not required to eat between times, but is still hungry between meals. Ans.—With regard to the rupture we hardly know how to advise, not knowing all the circumstances of the case. Wearing a suspensory bandage might help you, but we do not think that a truss would be advisable. With regard to the excess of appetite, there may be some defect in the kind of food you are eating. Starchy foods, such as porridge, potatoes, bread, etc., have but little sustaining power. You should take more freely of meat, milk, eggs. There is one disease which should be thought of in this connection, i.e., diabetes. This is however, associated usually with weakness and loss of flesh. If attention to diet does not improve you, you had better have your doctor examine your urine.

CONSTIPATION.

E.J.M., writes: Her baby is fourteen months old, and is troubled with obstinate constipation. Has always been inclined that way. Last summer had cholera infantum, and mother used one-third lime-water with the milk. She has been fed on cow's milk, and has grown well, but has a sort of roughness on the face and behind the ears like eczema. At present, has to have two teaspoonfuls of castoria at night, or an injection every morning, otherwise she suffers very much. The straining has brought on piles a little. Still uses the bottle, as she does not care to feed with the spoon. Ans.—It seems probable that the exclusive use of the cow's milk is the cause of the trouble. You might try adding to the milk one-fourth part of barley water, and very slightly sweetening the milk with ordinary white sugar. Sometimes placing a lump of manna about the size of a walnut in the bottle is efficacious. Manna can be got at any druggist's. The use of a little raw or preserved fruit would be beneficial, such as orange juice, strawberry or raspberry juice, and the like. A further point of importance is to give the baby occasionally drinks of water. Milk is not sufficient of itself to quench the thirst, and a dryness of the bowels is one of the causes of constipation.

NASAL IRRITATION.

Rosebud, is troubled with a watery discharge from the nose which has been present for about five years. It comes on only when working or driving when the weather is cold and windy. It is especially bad in winter. Is not troubled in the house, or when the weather is warm and dry. Otherwise is well and appetite is good. Ans.—You have, no doubt, a slight nasal catarrh, such as many people have from exposure to wet and cold. If you have a free passage of air through the nostrils, which you can test for yourself by closing one nostril with the finger and drawing in the breath through the other, there is no growth or other obstruction, which would be the cause of the condition. If there are polypi or spurs from the bone, which obstruct, these would have to be removed. You might use a spray atomizer with a solution composed of one Seiler's tablet dissolved in a cupful of water. Spray the nose with this thoroughly two or three times daily. After this, use a snuff, composed of equal parts of powdered starch, boracic acid, and bismuth carbonate.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

W.A., is a farmer, 54 years of age, in fairly good health, of temperate habits. Had an attack of lumbago last spring. Since that time has frequently felt slight rheumatic pains in the shoulders and the arms. Ans.—You suggest in your letter that rheumatism is due to an excess of uric acid in the blood. That is, one of the theories advanced to account for rheumatism, but it has not very much to support it. It is by no means certain that acute rheumatism and chronic rheumatism are the same disease. In fact, it is certain that several different affections are classed under the latter term. For the pains, there is nothing much better than the application of heat systematically, and for a long period. A hot water bag, or hot sand or salt, applied to the affected parts every night for some weeks, would no doubt do good. Medicines are not so important. Diet and clothing should be attended to. It is well not to take meat more than once daily. Take vegetables and fresh fruits freely. Bowels ought to move daily. Clothing ought to be warm, and of a kind that will absorb the perspiration. You should always take plenty to eat, and keep up your physical condition as far as possible.

FUNCTIONAL SPASMS OF GULLET.

D.E.L. is a middle-aged woman who has suffered for years from what seems to be a contraction of the gullet at the root of the tongue. It is more or less constantly in evidence, preventing the swallowing of solid food. The food has to be reduced to pulp, and even then, can only be taken with great slowness. At times, even liquids cannot be swallowed. For a few days it keeps getting worse until the effort to swallow anything brings on a feeling of strangulation, accompanied by the regurgitation of stringy mucus. Then the condition gradually goes away, but never entirely. Then it gradually becomes worse again during the next two or three weeks. There is no catarrh, no chest trouble, and no dyspepsia or indigestion. Patient has a good deal of work to do, and is very nervous. Ans.—From your description, the patient is probably suffering from a functional spasm of the gullet, such as is found in people suffering from nervous prostration. Obstruction in the gullet is generally due to contraction of the gullet, such as is produced by swallowing some caustic substance like lye, by a sacculation of the tube, or by some form of growth. As it has lasted so long, is intermittent in character and is unattended by any impediment of health, it is almost certainly nervous. It would be better for her to see her own doctor, and get his advice. Such cases are best treated in an hospital, away from home cares, and apart from friends, and usually get well. Unless she gets complete rest and systematic treatment, she will not improve.

SWOLLEN FACE.

L.B. has had neuralgia for some time which has left face swollen and sore, with a hard lump upon the jaw. Have poulticed it for several days but get no relief. Teeth are all sound. Ans.—If your face is swollen and there is a lump on the jaw you have not neuralgia in the medical sense of the term. There is probably some inflammatory disturbances about the jaw. You do not say which jaw it is. If in the upper it may be due to ulceration at the root of a tooth, in the membrane covering the bone or inflammation in what is known as the antrum, a cavity in the upper jaw below the eye. In any case we would not venture to give any opinion about such a case, but you had far better see your own doctor for the case might require surgical treatment, and ought not to be neglected.

GROWTH IN BREAST.

Mrs. E. L. has been troubled for two years with a small lump in the right breast, and the cords running up under the arm are a little swollen. Sometimes there is a sharp pain running from this lump up under the arm and down the inside of it to the elbow. Lately there has been a dull pain all the time like rheumatism, through the arm, the shoulder, and in the shoulder blades. There is very little strength in the arm, and when she does any work that requires any pressure the arm becomes numb. Has been painting the breast with iodine, and rubbing the other parts with liniment, but without any effect. Ans.—Any growth in the breast is suspicious and ought to be watched, for many which are originally harmless turn to cancer. We think, in any case, that if you have the symptoms you complain of you should have the growth removed by operation. It would be well to consult a surgeon in your nearest large town and go by his advice. Do not delay to get an opinion from some one of large experience, for lives are lost from lack of promptness. Whether the growth you suffer from is cancer or not we have no means of knowing. Painting with iodine will do no good.

CONSTIPATION.

Old Subscriber, P.E.I., is a married man, aged 47, a trader and farmer. A few years ago had 'grippe' or some kind of 'malarial fever.' Since then has had some stomach trouble. Does not suffer much pain, but is very constipated. Has had to take laxative medicines every night for three years. Now finds himself getting weaker. Seems to be nervous, very little tires him; does not sleep well; has floating specks before the eyes. Has had several dizzy spells the last few months, and has drumming noise in the ears. Appetite is variable and is occasionally sick at the stomach. Feels dull and depressed. Ans.—A number of things may be affecting you since the symptoms may be very similar. The noises in the head and the dizzy spells are probably due to some affection of the blood-vessels in the brain. The stomach trouble may be of a similar nature or may be due to disorder of the liver. You had better try the following routine: Your life should be quiet and uneventful. Avoid mental worry and physical toil as much as possible. Live quietly, take plenty of rest and sleep. You may be able to relieve the bowels by dieting and the use of some purgative mineral water. Diet should be plain. Avoid much meat, using butcher's meat only once daily. Take plenty of milk, butter, eggs, fish, poultry, fresh vegetables, stewed and fresh fruits, avoid pastry, cake, soups and warm bread. Every morning on rising, drink a wineglassful of Hunyadi-Janos water. Once a week at bedtime take a five grain blue pill. Moderate exercise is a good thing. Fresh fruit, such as oranges, apples, or the smaller seed fruits should be taken at breakfast.

PAIN IN THE BACK.

An Anxious Mother asks what are the causes of an excruciating pain in the small of the back. Her daughter, aged 24, is a perfect martyr to this trouble and is getting quite nervous about it. Ans.—If the pain is so very severe you had better consult your family doctor. We have no means of knowing what the cause is. We can only tell the names of some of the diseases which do cause pain in the back. Pott's disease of the spine, lumbago, ulcer of stomach, aneurysms, hysteria, angina pectoris, pseudo-angina, tumors in the vertebral canal.

Communications have been received from M. McCreery, E. Fee, 'Ireland,' and others, for which thanks are returned.

AGRICULTURAL

CHAFF FOR MILCH COWS.

Calgary.—Kindly inform me if chaff is good for milch cows. Ans.—Chaff from barley or bearded wheat is liable to hurt the cows' throat, but if chaff is placed in a tub and scalded with boiling water, and left standing until it has time to cool, it makes, with the addition of a little bran or meal, an excellent mash for milch cows.

VETERINARY.

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

SPECIFIC OPHTHALMIA.

New Subscriber, Man.—I have a good workhorse, two years old, which I brought out from Ontario last spring. He has always worked hard and did a lot of heavy drawing in Ontario. Last fall while stacking the crop, one of his eyes got sore and ran water. The lower part of the lash was inflamed and the eye was half closed. It got better, but returned again in a few weeks and got better again, but has continued to run water a little ever since. There seems to be a skin coming in one corner of the eye. Is he going blind? The other eye is all right and the horse is in good condition now but was thin all summer. Please prescribe as I am some distance from a veterinary surgeon. Ans.—The disease is known as specific ophthalmia, or moon blindness. It will continue to recur till blindness results by the formation of a cataract. Treatment is of little avail in advanced stages of the disease. Protect him from sunlight; sponge frequently with cold water; give a drachm of iodide of potassium twice daily for a week, and apply the following to the eye with a camel's-hair pencil or soft feather: Sulphate of zinc, 5 grains; fluid extract of belladonna, 5 drops; distilled water or melted snow, 1 ounce. Mix.

DISEASED UDDER—DEHORNING.

Burnt Land Brook.—1. I have a heifer, four years old this spring. I would like to know the cause of her being so ugly, coming as she does from a herd of very docile cattle. Would like to know how to fasten her, to take her horns off, with a hand-saw; also if it would be safe at this season of the year? 2. The same heifer had a calf last spring and I let my neighbor have the use of her for the summer, and as one fore teat would not milk easily he neglected it, and in consequence it now gives a small discharge of watery milk with sometimes a little white core very soft. I think it must be the lining of some of the milk passages. Now the heifer is farrow. Would it be advisable to keep milking that teat or not. What makes one teat seem distorted up toward the udder, when full of milk? The same heifer is very healthy in every respect. Ans.—Such a diseased udder is very suspicious of tuberculosis; if it be so, the milk would be virulent and dangerous to an animal or person using it. Have her tested by tuberculin. Defer dehorning till you ascertain if she is tuberculous. For dehorning she may be cast, her legs tied and the head held while the horns are sawn off, or her head may be held between stanchions with a halter on. You should secure the assistance of a veterinary surgeon.

No library is complete without 'World Wide.'

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

NOTICE WAS SUFFICIENT.

Montrealer.—Four years ago I rented a house. A notarial lease for three years was drawn, in which I agreed to pay a certain sum per month. At the end of the term I still kept on the house, on the same terms, no new lease or other arrangement having been made. The rent is paid each month. I decided to move this year, and notified th landlord on Feb. 1, to this effect. He claims that I have to stay for another year, as I should have notified him before Feb. 1. Is he right? Ans.—Your notice is sufficient, unless there is a contrary stipulation in the lease, which is tacitly renewed.

TERMINATION OF LEASE.

Proprietor.—A leased a dwelling house for $22 per month in 1898 to B, nothing passing between them, but a simple letter. B has continued to occupy the house since then, paying regularly $22. A has sold the house to C, and B does not want to vacate on May 1, as he claims he should have been notified on or before the third day of February, 1901. Can C eject B, and B get any damages? Ans.—The lease in this case is presumed to be monthly, and B can be ejected on receiving one month's notice.

FATHER AND SON—WAGES.

Constant Reader, Que.—Is a young man, twenty-two years of age, has worked regularly on his father's farm since attaining his majority, expecting that some arrangement as regards pay for work or interest in business, would be granted. 1. Can he collect wages now for time since he reached his twenty-first birthday? 2. What proceedings would be necessary? Ans.—In the absence of an agreement by which the son was to be paid wages, the son could not collect.

DUTIES OF TENANT.

B.W.—A tenant giving his usual three months' notice on Feb. 1, moves at once outside city limits. Can he legally hold the key for the three months, and must intending viewers travel out to him to get key to see property, if they object to go outside city limits. What are the tenant's responsibilities, if there are any? Should he not make arrangements whereby premises may be viewed at certain hours of the day. Is he not surprised to keep fire going, and repair all damages to windows during the period of his tenancy? Ans.—In the absence of a stipulation in the lease, the tenant is not bound to make arrangement whereby the premises may be viewed for the purpose of re-letting. Nor is he bound to keep a fire in the house. He would, however, be liable for all damages which might be caused to the premises by his failure to keep them heated. He is also bound to repair all damage to the windows.

RIGHT TO PUT UP LET SIGN.

Nitram.—Has the landlord a right to tack the 'To Let' on the private door itself, as would be done in case of a scarlet fever placard? Ans.—There is no positive provision of law on this subject, nor do we know of any case where the point has been actually decided. Written leases usually contain a provision that the lessor shall be allowed to affix a 'To Let' sign on the house during the last three months of the lease; this custom has become so general that we have little doubt but that it would be recognized by our courts. As the custom is to place the sign upon the house we do not think that the landlord would have any right to affix it to the door.

(ONTARIO.)

ENFORCED TESTIMONIAL.

Constant Reader, Ont.—A partial fire occurs. Can the insurance company exact from the insured a certificate for publication, conveying the idea that payment was liberal and prompt, and withhold cheque until such an article is signed? Ans.—No.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

H.J.B., Jura, Ont.—A engages to work for B for a year for a certain sum, with board, clothes and necessaries. During that time A becomes ill for over a month, and, as he has no place to go, remains with B. 1. Is B liable for the whole of A's salary at the end of the year? 2. Or, must A put in the lost time? 3. Or, can B deduct from A's salary for the time lost? 4. Can B deduct for his board? Ans.—According to strict law it would seem that your questions must be answered as follows: 1. Yes. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No.

UNFAIR ASSESSMENT.

Tax, N.S.—A, doing business in an incorporated town, is assessed and rated beyond proportion to other taxpayers. If A can show and prove before an appeal court that such is the case, and that inequality exists in the general assessment, can A protest the payment of his tax, and demand a reassessment? If so, what course should he pursue? Ans.—There is certainly a remedy for A's grievance. He ought to appeal in the prescribed way against his own assessment, and also against the assessment of such others as he deems under-assessed.

CASE FOR AN INJUNCTION.

Water Power, Ont. — A owned a mill-privilege and built a dam many years ago; B owned a farm through which the stream ran. Some years ago A raised his dam about one foot, thus flooding a part of B's farm. B protested. A promised, time and again, to either lower the dam or pay damages to B, but never carried his promises out. Now both A and B are dead, and A's heirs not only refuse to lower dam, but have actually raised it another foot. 1. Can B's heirs force A's heirs to lower the last raised foot and can they compel them to lower the first foot, they having had it thus, under protest, more than ten years? Ans.—We think so. It appears to us that they, B's heirs, are legally in a position to bring and maintain an action for the appropriate injunction, and for damages.

PATENT—TRADE MARK.

Constant Reader, C.B.—1. What are the preliminary steps to be taken in order to have a medicine registered in Canada? 2. To whom should I apply and what would be the cost? 3. Would it be necessary to have it patented before it could be registered? Ans.—1 and 2. You ought to write to 'The Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa,' for a copy of the Patent Act, and of the Rules, Regulations and Forms of the Canadian Patent Office, and also to the Minister of Agriculture (Trade Mark and Copyright Branch), Ottawa, for a copy of 'The Trade Mark and Design Act, and of the Rules and Forms respecting registration of Trade Marks. The pamphlets containing the above mentioned Acts, Rules, etc., will give you, very fully, the information and directions you require. 3. Apparently you would find both patenting of article and registration of trade mark desirable.

SECRECY OF VOTING.

R.T., Canada.—I served as a deputy returning officer at last election. There being no curtain between me and the stand where the voter marked his ballot, I happened to glance around as a voter was folding his paper; saw that he had put the cross at left instead of right of candidate's name. I told him he had spoiled his ballot. He showed me; went back to stand, turned rubber end of pencil, rubbed it out, marked it and delivered to me. I put it in the ballot box. How far did I lay myself liable to law? Ans.—The Dominion Elections Act 1900, provides that every one who violates any of the provisions of the section therein (96), respecting secrecy of voting shall be guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding $200, and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labor, in default of payment of such penalty. See the section referred to, also section 51 of the Act. It does not appear to us though, judging, of course, from your statement alone, that your conduct, although perhaps reprehensible, quite amounted to a violation of the provision of such section 96.

RENEW! RENEW!

Subscribers are reminded to have their renewal subscription mailed in time and avoid the loss of a single issue. A subscriber having two neighbors or friends join with him can have the three copies of the 'Weekly Witness' one year for only $2.40.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR BEAUTIFUL

SEED BOOK FREE

OUR NEW CATALOGUE FOR 1901

is pronounced the brightest and best Seed Book of the year. It contains hundreds of illustrations and up-to-date cultural directions. If you want the finest garden in your neighborhood in 1901 you must plant

SIMMERS' SEEDS

Simmers' Seeds lead all, and enjoy a national reputation. You should have our new catalogue before purchasing your supply of flower, vegetable or farm seeds, flowering bulbs, etc. It is free. Write for it to-day. Address

J. A. SIMMERS,
TORONTO, ONT.

Early Celery Seed

For 10c. we will mail you a packet of the Early Steele-Briggs Paris Golden Yellow Celery and the large Steele-Briggs catalogue of seeds. This celery is tender, early, not stringy, and of fine nutty flavor. It branches easily. The catalogue is full of novelties and standard varieties all suited to Canada. It is the largest Canadian seed catalogue. Both the catalogue and the celery seed for 10c.
THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd
TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House.

LIVE STOCK.

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

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.

Full nickel plated bit supplied in straight or jointed mouth.

NATIONAL GALL CURE

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.

For sore teats on cows it gives immediate and certain cure.

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 50 cents.

Money refunded if not found satisfactory.

National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers.

When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS

FOUR HEAVY CROPPERS.

NEW GRAIN SPELTZ.

Claimed to yield 80 to 100 bushels of richer food than Corn, besides giving as much as **4 tons of good hay per acre.** Speltz is best described as a combination of Wheat, Rye and Barley, and **for fattening** Cattle, Poultry, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, etc., is equal to other grains. Heads similar to two-rowed Barley. Is not easily injured by the weather and will produce **enormous crops on poor soil.** (Sow 1½ bushels per acre.) Every farmer should try it. Pound 25c.; 3 lbs. 60c., by mail postpaid. Peck (14 lbs.) 80c.; ½ Bus. (28 lbs.) $1.40; Bushel (56 lbs.) $2.50, by freight at purchaser's expense.

NEW WHEAT AMERICAN BLUE STEM.

The heaviest yielding wheat of the Northwestern States. Free from rust. **Millers pay more** for it than any other sort. Heads bald and **beautiful grain** of a dark amber shade. Every bushel sown this season will be required next year for seed at high prices. Pound 20c.; 3 lbs. 50c., postpaid. By freight, at purchaser's expense — Peck 60c, bushel $2.00; 2 bushels at $1.90.

Cotton Bags, each 18 cents.
Remit cash with order.

WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.

DANISH SUGAR BEET.

The only true seed of this Famous Root—Grown in Denmark—**can be procured** direct from us. **Recommended** by the leading agriculturists of this country as the best Field Root for all purposes. **For Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.** It is a well-known fact that the **famous Danish Bacon** is from pigs fed largely on this Sugar Beet. **Grows well** out of the ground and can be harvested as easily as any Mangel crop. **A wonderful yielder.** Try our **New Danish grown seed, tested for purity and germination.** ½ lb. 20c, lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. $1.50, postpaid.

NEW CORN NORTHERN PROLIFIC.

Ripens in 90 days and yields surprisingly large quantities of Corn on such small cobs. The beautiful rich golden colored grain is of smooth even size from the butt to the tip of ear. Without exception, this is the **most profitable** Corn to plant, whether for grain or for ensilage. Try it, and you will be pleased. Lb. 20c.; 3 lbs. 50c., postpaid. By freight, at purchaser's expense—Peck 50c.; ½ Bus. 90c.; Bus. $1.50.

Cotton Bags, each 18 cents.
Remit cash with order.

WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

SABBATH DESECRATION IN AND OUT OF THE CHURCHES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have carefully read the letter on the above subject from 'A Lover of Music,' which appeared in the 'Witness' of last week. I approve and endorse all of that letter, and would like to ask a few questions and add a few remarks. Is the present style of choirs and solo singers in the churches a necessity? Or are they there as an attraction? Or is it that the spirit of the age requires a novelty? Or is it to draw people to the churches because the simple worship of the Bible and of our forefathers and the sermons are not sufficiently attractive for the purpose?

Who are responsible for the innovation? Is it the minister or is it the laity? It does away with the responsibility of the congregation in the particular portion of the service. Whatever it may be, it tends to draw attention to the choir, and especially to the soloist. I would like to see the congregation take the same interest in the sermon as in the choir. The new style of soloism is of the world and not of the Spirit. St. Paul especially warns God's children to come out and be separate from unbelievers. Do the choir and the soloist sing for God's pay or man's pay? If the latter, then it would appear that St. Paul's injunction is as much needed today as at the time he wrote it. Yet the minister allows it. If not the minister, who then?

The 'going to church' should be with the object, motive and desire of worshipping God, and with the hope of listening to a sermon which will edify all persons and help them in their daily life at home, in business and under all circumstances before God and man, or with the hope of hearing a soul-stirring, soul-awakening sermon which will convince and convict of sin, of a lost condition or state, and of the need of a Saviour, and then to remind the lost that Jesus came to seek the lost, and gave himself as an offering to God, and as the sin-bearer and substitute. He took upon himself the iniquity (the penalty due to us) of us all! This kind of sermon, sir, should be the 'attraction.' The minister, who is a 'man of God,' 'a faithful minister' in and out of the pulpit, should (in the power of the Spirit of God) be the attraction, and not have a counter-attraction of paid singers. What would Jesus say to it all if he were on earth? What does he think of it now? It must grieve his heart and cause him to shed tears in heaven over this particular feature of a deplorable Christendom! A Christendom going down, down, down, instead of onward and upward!

I conclude, sir, by repeating my question. Is this choir attraction necessary to the true worship of God? If so, then why does not the Bible say so, and why a delay of nineteen hundred years?

I would like, sir, to sign my name in full to this letter (as I feel sure my friend, 'A Lover of Music,' would also have preferred so signing), but we are living in a time or age when, unless a man has 'a name,' his sayings and letters are not weighty, and I have

NO NAME.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 26, 1901.

BIBLE WINES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. Geddes, of Nova Scotia, in his letter of Saturday on 'Bible wines,' proceeds as all prohibitionists seem to do on the assumption that wine (fermented juice) must necessarily lead to drunkenness. Had such been the true idea the Bible, we may reverently presume, would have said that 'the drinker' shall not enter the kingdom of heaven, or perhaps 'the wine-drinker.' But not to be captious, we must acknowledge that the word 'drunkard' really refers to all excess of every kind, drunkenness being a species of wilful abandonment of self-control, an unnatural, unhealthy and essentially vicious state of mind and body. Then again, the man who hath committed adultery in his heart is condemned. Why? Manifestly because with the preceding sins it is inconsistent with Christ-like purity and spirituality. It may be said that many likely to fall would be saved if there were no means of getting drunk and thus incurring the penalty. Why then did the Creator himself not take this view? The argument is irresistible that salvation is not the reward of lack of opportunity but of obedience to the commands of God. Sobriety will not save. Truth speaking will not save nor all the virtues of abstinence in the calendar. So we are taught. Nor are they means to salvation, being merely the fruit of obedience to the will of God. It cannot be supposed that there should not be temptation. God tempted his son through Satan. The plea for total abstinence I can understand, but not for prohibition except upon purely social or utilitarian grounds.

TEMPERANCE.

Peterborough.

MILITARISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I appreciate the 'Witness,' and think it by far the best paper I know of, but I think it should work harder and more faithfully against militarism. I think it a great insult and offence to the decent people of our empire that our own British Government should be the first to turn its back on the Peace Conference and refuse its good and righteous offer to arbitrate, thus allowing the war to get started. I think the Christian people of the world owe the people of China a humble apology for the barbarous action of the armies of the so-called Christian nations.

D. E. KILLINS.

Marshville, Ont.

PANDERING TO LIQUORDOM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read in the 'Presbyterian Review' that 'the tactful and genial' premier at Toronto informed the deputation of the Ontario Temperance Alliance that the license law is now more strictly enforced than in past years, 'and the Provincial Secretary has gone the length of dismissing a few inspectors for dilatoriness in the discharge of their duties.' Mr. Ross does not appear to have mentioned—perhaps he did not know—that Mr. Stratton has in his Jehu-like zeal for a good cause gone even further and dismissed a few commissioners for firmness in the discharge of their duty, and for resisting the pressure brought to bear by the local party managers to induce them to do otherwise. Here are the facts: The commissioners of a few years ago refused to grant a license at Dalston, a small village on the Penetanguishene road. After a hard fought struggle, which lasted a year or more, and in which the party managers were arrayed against the temperance people, the latter triumphed, and the effort to obtain this license was abandoned, the applicant removing elsewhere. Meanwhile, the commissioners also decided that two licenses were more than were needed in the village of Hillsdale, a few miles farther up the same road, and one of them was cut off. But this did not suit the party managers at all, so they, failing to cajole or coerce the board into reversing its decision, went to Toronto, under cover of asking for a grant to make a road, obtained a private interview with Mr. Stratton, with the result that two of the commissioners—one of them Mr. Martin, of Hillsdale—were removed, and gentlemen deemed more pliable or less conversant with the facts of the case appointed. In this instance the move was successful, and the second license was restored. But there was also a license in Orillia cut off by the board on the ground that it was not needed by the community or the travelling public. This, too, the managers promised should be restored. But the commissioners declined to ratify that part of what was expected of them. Again the back stairs of the Provincial Secretary's office was in request, with the result that the commissioners were told the department desired them to grant the license which had been applied for and repeatedly refused. The three commissioners promptly responded by resigning. Then an influential deputation, largely Liberals, representing the Protestant churches and the temperance societies of Orillia, went openly to Mr. Stratton and requested that the resignations be not accepted, but that the pressure upon the commissioners to do what they did not believe to be in the true interest of the community be withdrawn. It was manifest that the Provincial Secretary was chagrined at the turn the affair had taken, but he could only comply with this request for the time. That was last year, and when the season that provincial secretaries appoint license commissioners again came round this month, Mr. Stratton and the party managers got their revenge. Two of the commissioners who had refused the eighth license for Orillia were dismissed, and others deemed more complaisant appointed in their stead. As in the Hillside case, when that village ceased to be represented on the board, the coveted license was secured, so now it is hoped that, none of the commissioners being from Orillia, the influence of local public opinion may not be so potent, and the arrangement made by the party managers, manifestly supported by the Provincial Secretary, will be carried into effect if the required signatures to the petition can be obtained. Perhaps some day I may tell you a little of how this locality is left without a coroner curious enough to inquire into cases where the traffic might be injuriously affected, and how applications for more effective machinery to enforce the license law have been met with smiling promises as strong, but not always so enduring, as pie crusts. For the present I have probably encroached unduly upon valuable space.

EAST SIMCOE.

THE GRAVENHURST SANATORIUM

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It was my privilege on Tuesday to accompany Mr. Ambrose Kent, of Toronto, one of the trustees of the National Sanatorium, to Gravenhurst. We arrived at 5.30 in the evening, and soon found a sleigh waiting to take us out to the sanatorium. After a most delightful drive of about two miles, over the deep, dry snow, we wound our way into a beautifully wooded park of some 50 acres on the shore of Lake Muskoka. We were sheltered from the north and north-western winds by rocky ridges and pine forests. Suddenly we found ourselves facing a group of handsome buildings, one large and a number of smaller ones—all frame, but clean, bright and beautiful. So this is the far-famed Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium.

We were driven at once to a building on our left, and somewhat removed from the rest, which I soon learned was called the 'Guest Cottage.' Its appointments were all one could wish. My interest naturally centred in the buildings occupied by patients, which were all visited in good time. I was surprised, and, indeed, pleased, with everything I saw. The main building, in addition to accommodating twenty or more patients, contains the sleeping apartments of the institution help. In it are offices, reception room, music room, dining room, consulting room, etc. Everything was scrupulously clean, not a suggestion of damp or dust anywhere. There are also three large rooms enclosed with glass, in which those who cannot go out of doors may receive the full benefit of the sunshine. Along the front of this building is a broad piazza, on which the sun shines from morning till night; above this is an open balcony of the same width.

The cottages that flank the main building on either side are gems of comfort, convenience and beauty. These are the gifts of benevolent people, who have taken this practical way of showing their appreciation of the work being done. I noticed a large boat-house and a two-story sun pavilion standing close to the shore of the lake.

In nearly all cases the patients occupy separate rooms. The table board is excellent, and everything seems to be conducive to their happiness. Facilities are provided for all kinds of winter and summer outdoor sports. The patients spend from eight to ten hours each day in the open air. In zero weather I saw men reading, napping and playing games on the piazzas, and ladies doing fancy work and writing letters in perfect contentment. The sunlight, open air, rest and medical treatment seem to be yielding wonderful results. One patient told me he had gained twenty-two and a half pounds in four weeks. Dr. DeWitt, of Nova Scotia, who came with a patient to the Sanatorium, said he felt safe here, as he saw no possibility of contagion where only cases in the earlier stages of the disease are admitted. He claimed that these fifty or more patients, gathered from all over the Dominion of Canada, and some from across the sea, were not only saving their own lives for further usefulness, but saving thousands of precious lives from infection. Most of them will return to their homes cured, and will become missionaries of health to their families and friends.

The Sanatorium requires increased accommodation. A supply of good reading books and magazines would meet an increasing need.

Mr. Kent pointed out to me a large property recently acquired, about half a mile nearer Gravenhurst, on which the Sanatorium Association will soon erect a free hospital for consumptives.

The doctors tell us that from one-sixth to one-seventh of all deaths are from tuberculosis. It is astonishing how many diseases spring from it; it yearly claims more victims than smallpox, diphtheria, scarlatina, typhus fever, typhoid fever, yellow fever, cerebro-spinal fever, Asiatic fever, relapsing fever, leprosy, measles and whooping cough combined. In Europe the state, municipalities, manufacturers, insurance companies and private agencies are united in battling with the ravages of this disease. All praise is due to Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and those associated with him, who have started this movement in Canada, and have provided such excellent facilities for the successful conduct of the work.

WALTER JAMES BROWN.

DR. FRECHETTE AND ANNEXATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Owing to different circumstances, the article published in the 'Witness' regarding my so-called annexationist declarations in Buffalo, came to my notice only this morning, and I hope it is not too late for me to send you a word of answer. I do not intend to discuss the merit of the question, as, in fact, there is no ground for the article itself. My answer will refer to mere facts. I assert most emphatically that all I said about annexation to the five newspaper gentlemen who interviewed me in Buffalo can be summed up as follows: There is no such question on the tapis in Canada. Some one may think that future circumstances may lead us, through a diplomatic channel, under the American flag; but these are private opinions. In general, there is no desire among us for a change of allegiance. As to my French-Canadian countrymen, they live free and happy under the British flag; they appreciate the spirit of liberalism shown to them by the large majority of our English fellow-citizens and the King has no more loyal subjects within the limits of the Empire.

In writing that I declared that the French people of Canada were desirous of joining the American Union, the gentleman who represented the Buffalo 'Evening News' must have confused what I said of the French-Canadians living in the United States with what I said of my French-Canadian countrymen of the Province of Quebec.

In fact this whole fuss seems to be based on a mere misunderstanding. Thanks, Mr. Editor, for allowing me to correct.

LOUIS FRECHETTE.

Quebec, Feb. 27, 1901.

MRS. BIRT'S CHILDREN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We are busy outfitting and preparing a band of seventy boys, to sail (D.V.) early in March, for our distributing home, Knowlton, P.Q. They range in age from 15 down to 4 years. There are some groups of brothers with sisters to follow in the next party. They have all passed a searching medical examination, and have been critically examined by the Ontario government agent as to their mental abilities and moral qualities. They have spent some months under teaching in our home, and therefore we can recommend them with confidence. Their parents have mostly been seamen or laborers, who have helped to make Liverpool the great trading port it is to-day, and often sacrificed health or life in the effort. In one band of children admitted we find the following suggestive statistics: The fathers of fourteen children died of chest complaints, having been seamen, riggers, coal heavers, policemen, etc. The fathers of four were killed at their employments; nine were lost at sea; four were injured by falls at sea, one was killed in a foreign port, five had been dock laborers, and died of rheumatism, dropsy, etc.; one had been a soldier. Out of this band twenty-one were children of seamen. We earnestly ask a kindly reception for this interesting party. We desire situations for the elder ones, and homes of adoption for the little ones, where the Christian influence and teaching they have been under will be continued. One or two boys of fifteen have been learning printing and desire to work at that trade, but most are prepared to start at farming, and are looking forward with high hopes of getting on and helping little sisters or widow-mothers in the years to come. These boys soon learn the ways of the Dominion; they delight in country and farm life, and will soon become real Canadians in thought and feeling. We have been proud to hear of some of our boys who went with the Canadian contingents to the war and acted a brave and manly part; some of our girls collected for the patriotic fund. So, friends, make room for a little orphan, and you will be sharers in that blessed promise of the Lord Jesus Christ, 'Whosoever shall receive one such little child in my name, receiveth me.'

Applications, with minister's recommendation, should be sent to me at the distributing home, Knowlton, P.Q. Photographs of little ones can be sent for choice if desired, or friends can call at the home, but should give previous warning in writing to avoid disappointment. There will be no girls with this first party.

(MRS.) LOUISA BIRT.

Sheltering Home, Liverpool, Eng., Feb. 16, 1901.

Clear, forceful, pertinent, interesting writing is the kind that is selected for 'World Wide' by its British and American editors from the best journals published in their respective spheres.

CHESS

Common callers should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Tuesday, March 5, 1901.

PROBLEM NO. 116.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by Mr. T. W. Beakbane, Syracuse, N.Y.

Black—9 Pieces.

White—10 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves. Solution, March 26.

Theme—Interposition. Solutions and criticism invited.

White—K at K B 2, Q at Q Kt sq, R at Q 2, Bs at K 8 and K R 2, Kts at Q Kt 3, and K B 7, Ps at Q B 4, K B 6, and K Kt 5.

Black—K at K 3, Rs at Q R 2, and Q R 3, Bs at Q R sq, and Q R 4, Kt at Q R 5, Ps at Q B 4, K B 6, and K Kt 2.

PROBLEM NO. 117.

(Sui-mate from 'British Chess Magazine.')

Black—6 Pieces.

White—10 Pieces.

White compels Black to mate in three moves. Solution March 26.

This problem has been given in response to those correspondents who have asked for a problem in which Black wins the game.

White—K on K B sq, Q on K Kt sq, Bs on Q B 2, and Q 8, Kt on K B 5, Ps on K B 6, K R 3, Q 2, Q 3, Q Kt 3.

Black—K on K B 6, Q on K B sq, Ps on K B 2, K B 5, Q 5, and Q Kt 5.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

Solution to Problem No. 111, by W. H. Gundry, Exeter. White—K on Q R 8, Q on Q Kt 4, B on Q R sq, Kts on Q B 5 and Q B 7, Rs on K B 7, and K R 5, Ps on K 4 and K B 6—9 pieces. Black—K on Q 3, B on Q sq, Kt on K Kt 4, Ps on K 2, Q 5, Q B 3, and K R 3—7 pieces.

Key Move—Q—Kt 2.

Correct from L.C.W., Acton Vale, who sends seven variations: T. W. Beakbane, Syracuse, 'a fine double sacrifice'; J. W. Walker, Warwick, Ont., 'quite difficult for a beginner'; Geo. Patterson, Winnipeg, 'this is a better problem of fairly average difficulty,' and Tyro, Brandon, Man.

J.W.H., Portsmouth, Ont., sends incorrectly R—K Kt 7, as Key move, with six variations. He overlooks the fact, however, that Black answering 1 K—K 4 would defeat his solution.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Geo. Patterson, Winnipeg.—Your solutions to numbers 108 and 109 were duly acknowledged last week.

J. P. Buchan, Drayton, Ont.—Thanks for good wishes and expressions of appreciation. As regards problem No. 106, you must have mis-read the solution. Black's first move is not K x Kt, followed by another move of King. In the variation given, which is a good specimen, the moves are as follows, after the key move:

Black.	White
1 P—Q Kt 3	2 Q—K 6 ch.
2 K x Kt	3 Q—K 4 mate.

If you refer to the placing of the men you will see that there is no Kt on Q 4 in the problem.

Novice, Montreal.—At present, there are no rules regulating the solution of problems in this column, nor is there any competition. It is probable, however, that a competition, in which all our solvers can join, may be announced within the next two weeks. In Problem No. 109, the Queen sacrifice comes in on White's second move, as per the author's solution, following:

White	Black.
1 K—B 7	1 K—K 5
2 Q—K B 5 ch	2 K x Q
3 Kt—Kt 3 Mate	

JANOWSKI WINS THE FIRST PRIZE.

Monte Carlo, March 1.—In the International Chess Masters' Tournament the results to-day were as follows: Alapin beat Blackburn, and Mason won from Gunsberg; Winawer and Scheve drew. The disposition of the prizes, therefore, were as follows: — Janowski, first; Schlechter, second; Scheve and Tschigorin divided the third and fourth; Alapin, fifth, and Mieses, sixth.

GAME NO. 100.

Janowski was the first prize winner at the Monte Carlo tournament. Although some of the most famous chess masters were absent, the games played were of sufficient interest to command the attention and study of chess lovers. The appended game between Janowski and James Mason is especially deserving of study. It was one of the few games Janowski lost.

Giuoco Piano.

Mason, White.	Janowski, Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 Kt—B 3	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 3	5 P—Q 3
6 B—Q 3	6 B—Kt 3
7 Q—K 2	7 Castles
8 P—K R 3	8 Kt—Q 5
9 Q—Q 2	9 Kt—K 3
10 P—Kt 3	10 P—B 3
11 Kt—K 2	11 Q—B 2
12 P—Kt 4	12 P—Q R 4
13 P—Q R 4	13 Kt—B 4
14 B x Kt	14 B x B
15 Kt—Kt 3	15 B—K 3
16 B—R 2	16 P—Q 4
17 P—Kt 5	17 Kt—Q 2
18 Kt—R 4	18 Q—Kt 3
19 P—Q B 3	19 P—Kt 3
20 R—R 2	20 P—B 3
21 Kt—B 3	21 P—B 4
22 P x Q P	22 P x P
23 P—Q 4	23 P x P
24 Kt x P	24 Kt—K 4
25 Kt (Kt 3)—K 2	25 Kt—B 5
26 B x Kt	26 P x B
27 Castles	27 B—Q 2
28 Q—B 2	28 Q R—K
29 P—K R 4	29 B—Q 3
30 K R—R	30 B—K 5
31 P—R 5	31 Q—Q
32 Q R—Kt	32 R—Kt 5
33 Q—Q 2	33 R x R
34 R x R	34 Q—K 2
35 P x P	35 P x P
36 Kt—B 4	36 B x Kt
37 Q x B	37 R—K
38 R—R	38 B x R 3
39 Q—R 4	39 Q—K 4
40 Kt—B 3	40 Q—Q 3
41 Q x P ch	41 K—Kt 2
42 Q x B	42 R—K 5
43 Q—Q	43 Q—B 2
44 Kt—Q 4	44 P—R 5
45 P—B 3	45 R—K 2
46 Q x R P	46 Q—B 5 ch
47 K—Kt	47 Q x Kt P
48 Q—R 8	48 Resigns

Madoc, Ont.

Messrs. J. Dougall & Son, Montreal:

Sirs,—Enclosed find post-office order for 75 cents for your new magazine, 'World Wide,' from Jan. 1. I have not seen a copy, but feel assured it is good when published by you. My father, and then myself, have taken the 'Witness' since the first issue, or very nearly the first, and think it the best family paper I know of for general reading within the reach in cost of all classes.

Its moral and religious tone is second to no other, with true courage to face all wrongdoing and independent of every party or personal leading, though ready and willing to work with those thought to be in the right.

Yours truly,

J. E. HARRISON.

St. Louis, Mo.

John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal:

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed please find one dollar to renew my subscription to the 'Weekly Witness.' It has been a regular visitor to our home so long that we would feel lost without it. It is a bond of union between us and the homeland we so dearly love, and we hail its weekly visit with delight, for it comes like a message from home to those who are travellers and sojourners in a distant land.

May it long continue in its good work of helping, gladdening and comforting the hearts and homes it reaches.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of a paper which takes such a decided stand for the right. It ought to be in every house in the land.

Trusting that the new year and new century may bring you greater success than ever before. I remain yours, with best wishes, sincerely,

CHRISTINA K. CAMERON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this 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 care 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 the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 334 pages on 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 shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, 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.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Eganville is to have a town and fire hall to cost five thousand dollars.

Brockville ratepayers are voting to-day on a by-law to improve the waterworks plant.

Dr. Bridgeland, M.P.P., has been chosen as the Liberal candidate for the legislature in Muskoka.

The Conservatives of Welland decided on Tuesday not to nominate a legislative candidate till later.

Mr. Charles Baird, of Baird Brothers, manufacturers of furniture, died at Plattsville last week.

News has reached the Ontario Bureau of Mines of the discovery of petroleum in the country north of Madoc.

The Hon. A. S. Hardy, former Premier of Ontario, is confined to his residence with an affection of the throat.

A Zorra pioneer died last week, in the person of Mr. William Adams. He was in the ninetieth year of his age.

Glengarry Liberals do not expect the local elections to be held in a hurry, and will wait till June to choose a candidate.

The Rev. W. E. Knowles was on Thursday inducted into the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, Chatham.

The North Ontario Conservative convention on Saturday unanimously nominated Mr. W. H. Hoyle, M.P.P., as their candidate for the legislature.

P. C. Frank Slater, one of the latest additions to the London police force, has been dismissed for conduct unbecoming an officer.

David McQuade, grand vice-president of the National Association of Marine Engineers, died in Collingwood on Tuesday night.

The Presbyterians of Waterdown intend building a new church this spring. The present church building will be used as a Sunday-school.

Mr. John Burns, secretary of the Ontario Agricultural Society, Whitby, has been elected first vice-president of the Canadian Fairs Association.

The coroner's jury has returned a verdict of wilful and premeditated murder against Sharpe, who shot William Hull a few days ago at Stoney Lake.

At seven o'clock on Wednesday fire was discovered in the roof of Mr. James Durham's house, Welland, which, with most of its contents, was destroyed.

The Orillia Young Conservative Club tendered a complimentary banquet to Mr. W. H. Bennett, the representative of East Simcoe in parliament, on Friday.

The Queen's College hockey team is accused of carrying away from the Dunham House, Cobourg, several wedding presents belonging to the proprietor's wife.

The Ontario land surveyors, after hearing Capt. Bernier, who outlined his Polar expedition, passed a resolution asking the Dominion Government to defray the cost.

The board of the Collegiate Institute of Owen Sound have shown their appreciation of the work done by Mr. R. O. Jolliffe, B.A., by advancing his salary from $1,000 to $1,100.

George Reynolds, of Hintonburg, drank a wineglassful of carbolic acid in a mistake for whiskey, which was his medicine for the grippe. He was badly burned, but will recover.

A faction of North Toronto Conservatives are trying to oust Mr. G. T. Marter, M.P.P., from the legislature. They have asked Mr. Arnoldi to accept nomination for the next election.

Capt. H. J. Cook, of Nepean, has been committed to stand his trial on a charge of 'defamatory libel.' He is accused of paying for the insertion of a false marriage notice in the Ottawa 'Citizen.'

Mr. Henry Corby, M.P. for West Hastings, has gone south for his health. He says that if he resigns his seat he he would rather be succeeded by a local man than by the Hon. George E. Foster.

Dr. Coll. Sinclair, of Aylmer, was on Friday nominated by the Liberals of East Elgin to contest the riding at the next provincial election as their standard-bearer. The convention was the largest ever held in the riding.

The annual convention of the Knights of the Maccabees of the world was held at Berlin last week. It was decided to hold the gathering at Chatham next year. Mr. W. M. McClemont, of Hamilton, was elected commander.

Fire broke out on Wednesday in a shed next to a barn in Woodstock, owned by the Hon. James Sutherland. The barn was ignited from the shed, and almost totally demolished. Three horses were in the barn, but were taken out.

While walking along the railway track on Tuesday afternoon Robert Hill, of Gravenhurst, was struck and instantly killed by the mail train. Hill was returning to town from work, and was overtaken by the train on a sharp curve.

The plant of the Woodstock Electric Light Company became the property of the town of Woodstock on Friday afternoon, when Mayor Mearns and Mr. Morrison the town clerk, put their signatures to a cheque for $12,000, made out in favor of the company.

Mr. Ross, M. P. for South Ontario, headed a delegation on Friday to Mr. Tarte to ask for the improvement, by dredging and otherwise, of Oshawa harbor. The minister promised to look into the matter.

At the meeting of the Brockville Presbytery last week, the Rev. Dr. Warden, of Toronto, was nominated for moderator of the General Assembly, and the Rev. Dr. Herridge, of Ottawa, for moderator of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa.

The writs for the federal election in North Bruce were issued last week. Nomination takes place on March 13 and the election on March 20. Mr. Campbell will again be the Liberal candidate. Mr. James Halliday will be the Conservative candidate.

A banquet was tendered to Mr. W. Gibson, ex-M.P. for Lincoln and Niagara, and former Liberal whip in the House, at the Monument House, Queenston, on Thursday, by the Liberals of Niagara township. Covers were laid for two hundred guests.

William Potterson, the Peterborough student of Queen's University, found with the body of Mrs. Margaret Sheehan in his possession, has been committed for trial on a charge of offering an indignity to a human body.

Gertie Parker, the eleven-year-old daughter of Edward Parker, 111 Bellwoods avenue, was on Thursday morning burned so severely that her death ensued yesterday. The child was toasting a piece of bread at the fire, when a live coal fell on to her nightdress, which instantly caught fire.

All arrangements are being made to open the Welland canal this year on Monday, April 22. This date is several days earlier than last year. Mr. J. L. Weller, superintending engineer, says unless the ice interferes or something unforeseen happens, the canal will open for navigation on that date.

Nicholas Hopkins, aged 78, was found dead in his bed at Brownsville on Friday Mr. Hopkins was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the village and a brother of Benjamin Hopkins, the reeve. He leaves no family.

An official of the Toronto Board of Trade gives the following figures as the value of the output of grain in Ontario during 1900: Fall wheat, $23,000,000; spring wheat, $7,000,000; barley, $17,000,000; oats, $89,000,000; peas, $14,000,000; rye, $2,25,000; total, $152,000,000.

Arrangements are under way for the establishment in Bowmanville of a pork-packing factory, a vegetable evaporator and a furniture factory and the building of a spur line of the Grand Trunk Railway from the present station to the factories, about a mile and a half in length.

Mr. Powell, a mining engineer of London, who was recently shot by bandits in Mexico, is now at Victoria Hospital. An effort was made to locate a bullet that is still in his neck, by the use of the X-ray machine. It was discovered in the muscles of the neck, and so placed that its removal would endanger his life.

Capt. James Moffatt, a well-known vesselman and Port Huron pioneer, is dead, aged 77. In 1851 he started a ferry line between Port Huron and Sarnia, and was connected with the business for more than forty years. He also at one time controlled the Moffatt tug line.

According to probate papers filed on behalf of the executors of the estate of the late William A. Duffield, of London, the value of the estate is nearly $180,000, consisting of real estate valued $7,175, and personal property to the value of $171,186. The estate is divided between the brother and mother of the deceased, the former receiving the larger proportion.

Some residents of Clinton—aged respectively 68, 73, 80, 81, 89, 97 and 101—have passed away, and the 'News Record' attributes their untimely deaths to the recent cold snap. The average age was 84. Canadians contribute to longevity records when 70 is the expectation of life.

The big factory of the Canada Carriage works, at Brockville, narrowly escaped destruction by fire the other day. During the noon hour, while the men were nearly all absent at dinner, the engineer and fireman, who happened to remain, discovered the boiler-room on fire.

Joseph Mickleborough, aged 16, son of Mr. Joseph Mickleborough, the well-known St. Thomas dry goods merchant, died at the hospital, Woodstock, last week. The young man had been attending school in Toronto, and was taken to Woodstock to be operated on, suffering with a very serious ailment.

At the last assizes at Woodstock Mrs. Mary Elston, aged 74, sued John King, aged 75, of Hickson, for breach of promise of marriage, and was awarded $1 damages as compensation, having to pay her own costs. Last week a writ was issued on her behalf against King, claiming $1,000 damages for assault.

Mr. James Pearson, the Delhi farmer, who has been confined in the jail at Woodstock for several weeks awaiting trial on a charge of forgery, was brought before Deputy Judge McKay last week and elected to be tried at once. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in the Kingston penitentiary.

George Abra, a young man employed as apprentice at Mr. John Wright's flour mill, Owen Sound, met with an accident last week by which he lost his right arm. He was working in the garret of the building. While crossing the floor his foot slipped, and he threw out his right arm to save himself. The arm was caught in a set of cog-wheels and literally torn to pieces.

While Mr. R. C. Miller, merchant, of Pembroke, was operating a gasoline machine for producing limelight views it suddenly exploded, shattering his left leg below the knee. Two doctors were at once summoned, who attended to the injured limb. The accident occurred on Thursday evening, and is very serious.

Miss Mary McDonell, of Lochiel, aged 93 years, who had been blind for several years, was amazed the other day to find that her sight had returned to her. She told her relatives and proved to them that she could see quite plainly, but unhappily the blessing of sight had come for a short time only, and it left her as suddenly as it had come. Miss McDonell, despite her great age, is still hale and hearty.

Mr. James Wilson, sr., proprietor of the Monkland oatmeal mills, died here on Thursday, aged 69. Mr. Wilson's export trade in oatmeal was the largest in Canada, and his goods were the best known of the kind in Great Britain, as well as on the continent of Europe and in South America. He was the principal employer of labor in Fergus, and was highly esteemed by his employees. He leaves a widow, four sons and three daughters.

The smallpox centres now number 25, two of which—Cayuga and Orillia—were added on Friday. At Orillia the case is of a traveller lately from Sudbury, which was diagnosed early. All of these later cases are those of people who left the town before it was tied up by the board. The town of Sudbury has protested to the Provincial Board of Health against the establishment of a pest camp at that place. Dr. Bryce says, of course, it will not be situated in the town.

Mr. Ignatius Cockshutt, aged 88, passed away at Brantford on Friday afternoon from pneumonia, surrounded by all the members of his family. Deceased was one of Brantford's most highly esteemed and respected citizens. He had accumulated a competence, and retired from his mercantile business some years ago. He was very liberal to the poor. He has been identified with all of Brantford's enterprises for years, always taking a deep interest in any undertaking that would benefit the city.

James Davis, of Glanworth, was leading a bull up Talbot street, St. Thomas, last week, to the C. P. R. station to ship to the Guelph stock sale, when the animal became infuriated in crossing the London & Port Stanley track, and attacked Mr. Davis, throwing him several times from side to side across the street. The man was carried into Drs. Smith and Curtis's office, while the bull was roped to a telephone pole and choked to death.

The 'Canadian Lumberman' estimates the cut of the Ottawa and Ottawa valley mills for 1900 at 588,000,000 feet, an increase of 56,000,000 feet over the cut of 1899. The big mills in this district produced the following amount in 1900: McLachlin Bros., Arnprior, 70,000,000 feet; St. Anthony Lumber Co., Whitney, 42,000,000 feet; Gillies Bros., Braeside, 30,000,000 feet; Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke, 14,000,000 feet; J. R. & J. Gillies, Arnprior, 3,000,000 feet; A. & P. White Pembroke, 5,000,000 feet.

George Williams, Edward Albert, William Fitzpatrick and Edward Willime, while loading ice on waggons on the Niagara river last week, felt the field of ice breaking away and making for the Falls. All but George Williams left the floe, abandoned the team and reached the shore. He floated on the ice with the team straight for the Falls, and the other three got a tug and went in pursuit. They overtook George and then headed the floe in-shore, rescuing the horses.

At the last meeting of the board of examiners of the Ontario Land Surveyors, at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the following gentlemen passed their examinations, and were granted certificates: Final examination for admission to practice, James Herbert Jackson, city of Windsor; preliminary examination for admission as apprentice, Michael Edward Brian, Windsor; Alexander Hunter Greenlees, London; Richard Stanley Code, Alvinston, Ont.; Charles B. Clark, London township; Charles F. Adams, Brantford.

Evidence was produced in the Toronto Police Court last week against William Lewis, who pleaded not guilty, and elected to be tried by a jury, on a charge of defrauding certain persons by means of advertisements offering, as the magistrate said, 'something for nothing.' A young lady who had seen the advertisement had sent Lewis $2.40, expecting to receive a set of dishes of fifty-six pieces, and instead, since proceedings had been commenced, had received a cream jug, a chain and two dozen pins. Lewis was committed for trial on this charge, and two other charges against him of the same nature stand.

At the meeting of the High Court Canadian Order of Foresters, on Friday, representatives from Galt, Toronto, Ottawa, Owen Sound and Hamilton addressed the delegates in behalf of their respective cities for the next annual meeting, after which the vote was taken, the first ballot resulting as follows: Owen Sound, 99; Toronto, 42; Ottawa, 40; Galt, 16; Hamilton, 11. Second ballot: Owen Sound, 140; Ottawa, 58; Toronto, 32. Owen Sound was then declared the choice of the High Court. Bro. Elliott was re-elected high chief ranger by acclamation.

A letter containing one thousand dollars, mailed at Carleton Place during the past few days, and whose destination was Ottawa, disappeared, and investigation was at once started, with the result that the culprit guilty of taking the money was discovered. His name is H. F. Simpson, of Brockville, who for the past four years has been engaged as mail clerk between Brockville and Ottawa. He has been committed to stand his trial at the Perth assizes. He is well connected, married, and about thirty years of age. He has been released on $5,000 bail, and stoutly denies receiving the missing package, and says that when the matter is cleared up it will prove to be a huge mistake.

A railway crossing over the Richmond road, in Ottawa, used by the Canadian Pacific Railway, was torn up on Thursday by order of Mayor Morris. This is the crossing which was used by the railway company after the city had withdrawn its consent to its use. The company got an interim order from the Railway Committee of the Privy Council permitting it to use the crossing. The city ordered the removal of the tracks, and the company issued an injunction to restrain the city from interfering with the crossing. In the trouble that followed the local superintendent of the C. P. R. was arrested, and the mayor was summoned to court. Both were dismissed. The city opposed the injunction, and won its case in Toronto.

The death occurred on Thursday of the Rev. J. C. Campbell, who for nine years had occupied the position of secretary of the Ottawa Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was 45 years of age, and was respected as a worker and a gentleman throughout the large district, in which he labored. He succumbed to an attack of pneumonia after a short illness. He was ill with the grippe in the first instance, and suffered a relapse by going out before being fully recovered. Mr. Campbell was engaged in the lumber interests of Renfrew county during the early portion of his life. He subsequently entered the Presbyterian ministry, taking his theological course at the Presbyterian College, Montreal. Afterwards, owing to ill health, he removed to California, but later he returned to Canada and labored successfully at Eganville and Russell.

James Madill, of Weston, thinks he is entitled to more of his deceased wife's valuable estate than her wedding ring. The case—Madill vs. Little—will come up at Osgoode Hall in a few days. Mrs. James Madill was formerly a resident of Weston, where she owned many valuable properties. Some years ago her husband became paralyzed, and Mrs. Madill left him and went to the United States. There her wealth increased. Last year she died. Her brother, James Little, of Weston, it is alleged, approached the late Mrs. Madill's husband and informed him that she had died, and that she had made a will leaving all the property to him (Little), but sent her marriage ring to her husband. The plaintiff claims Mrs. Madill left no will, and that therefore a part of the estate falls to the husband. Mrs. Madill was very well connected in Weston and York townships.

The Wabash fast mail, No. 8, which leaves Chatham, east-bound, at 2.40 p.m., had a narrow escape from destruction near Thamesville on Tuesday afternoon. Indeed, were it not for the bravery and presence of mind of the engineer, and the fact that the Wabash bridges are protected by a guard rail, great loss of life might have resulted. The train was in charge of Conductor Downey, and left Chatham on time. As it neared the river bridge, west of Thamesville, the engineer heard something pounding, and looking out of the cab window discovered the engine rod loose. He had a narrow escape from death, as a moment later the long rod crashed into the side of the cab. He reversed his engine and brought the train to a standstill. Much comment was made on the train on the splendid bravery of the engineer. Had he lost his head for an instant the train would have been plunged through the bridge and into the river or down a steep embankment.

QUEBEC.

Mrs. Albert Cadieux, of St. Hyacinthe, thirty-seven years of age, gave birth on Sunday to her eighteenth child.

It is stated that Lieut. Maclean, of the permanent force, St. Johns, Que., formerly of Ottawa, has been appointed Q. M. S. of the Baden-Powell police force contingent.

Mr. James Patton, a former president of the Quebec Ferry Company, and one of Quebec's oldest and most prominent citizens, died last week, aged seventy-six.

J. Horan, doing a retail dry goods business in Quebec under the name of Davidson & Horan, has assigned, with $23,500 of liabilities and $19,425 of assets. Nearly one-half of the liabilities are to Montrealers.

The duty collected at the customs office at the port of Shebrooke for the month of February, 1901, is $14,365.68, as compared with $8,451.70 for the corresponding month last year, or an increase of $5,913.98.

In the Superior Court on Friday Mr. Justice Lemieux gave out a decision in the case of Sweeney vs. Lovell. A motion was made on Monday by the defendant asking the court that proceedings be stayed during the session of the legislature. Mr. Justice Lemieux has refused the motion on the ground that the case was not at that stage of the hearing which would require the attendance of the defendant.

In Scranton, Missouri, a young man named John Knox, supposed to be formerly of Quebec, was lynched a few evenings ago for killing a man named Davie in a quarrel entirely caused by Davie, who had threatened to stab Knox, when the latter in self-defence killed him, and was afterwards lynched by Davie's friends. Knox was well and favorably known in Quebec as a young man of sterling good character, and took an active part in its athletics when here.

A sad coincidence took place in Hull last week in the death of two brothers, Albert and Napoleon Parent. Albert Parent, a clerk in Hull, died on Saturday at the age of thirty-six years. He had only been ill a short time. His brother, Napoleon, who was living in Mishawaka, Indiana, heard a few days ago that his brother was seriously ill, and went to Hull. He arrived there on Monday and died rather suddenly Monday night. His demise is thought to have been brought on through grief over his brother's death.

Quebec City Council has granted the Sons of the Revolution of Massachusetts permission to erect a tablet to the memory of General Richard Montgomery. The tablet will be presented to the corporation of this city, both as a memorial to a brave officer and as an act of international regard. The memorial will be a bronze tablet, with a base-relief portrait of General Montgomery, the tablet to be mounted on a granite standard, and the whole to be placed against the cliff near the spot where General Montgomery fell. The entire expense of this memorial will be borne by the society.

Mr. Harry E. Hill, game warden of Quebec, was sent to Granby last week by the Fish and Game Protection Club of the Province of Quebec to investigate a case of deer hunting out of season. With the assistance of the local warden, evidence was secured against one Stanley Pardy, of South Stukely. He was found guilty, and paid a fine of $40 and costs. The $40 fine was remitted to the club to help on the cause. This case was a brutal one. The deer was run by a hound in the deep snow and shot within a few rods of a house, where it was evidently seeking refuge.

Mr. Hugh Porter died at his home on Thursday in Dunnany, about eight miles north of Lachute, and by his death Argenteuil County loses probably its oldest inhabitant. Mr. Porter was born in the north of Ireland ,on March 17, 1801. Consequently, had he lived until next month he would have been a hundred years old. He came to this country early in the nineteenth century, and settled in Chambly, afterwards removing to his late residence, where he died. Mr. Porter has always been robust and hearty—not knowing what sickness was until his death, which was caused by a severe attack of the grippe.

Sebastien Tremblay, a boy of thirteen, living at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, tried to kill himself on Wednesday afternoon, because he did not want to go to school. He hated all schools, and had run away from all those to which his father, who wanted him to get some education, had sent him. His father often had to accompany him to the school door to be sure that he got there. On Wednesday morning, on being ordered to go to school, he refused, and his father took him there with a whip. On coming home in the afternoon, Sebastien went into the stable and shot himself in the head with a revolver. He was found some hours later, unconscious, and almost dead from loss of blood. His condition is still serious.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

According to advices received by steamship 'Senator' from Skaguay, travel on the ice in the Yukon is exceedingly dangerous. A number of accidents occurred, but none resulted fatally.

Commissioner Perry, of the N. W. M. P., says that his corps supplied for the Boer war 18 officers and 160 non-commissioned officers and men. He says there is no Boer sympathy in the foreign settlements in the North-West.

The C. P. R. means to make the mountain country about Field a summer resort for tourists. Having this end in view, a large frame hotel will be erected there in time for this season's visitors.

Dawson is free from smallpox, but vaccination still continues. Public vaccinators, accompanied by a squad of policemen, are making a house to house visit, and every one who cannot show a certificate is forced to submit to vaccination.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bates, of Victoria, who were nearly suffocated by the fumes from a coal stove, are rather better. They will probably now recover, though all danger is not yet past. In the case of their little boy, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

The Hon. James H. Ross, Territorial Commissioner of Public Works, has resigned his seat in the Regina Assembly, to take Mr. William Ogilvie's position in the Yukon as commissioner. A writ will be issued at once to fill the vacant seat.

The authorities are searching for J. S. Lancaster and Murray McDonald, of Dawson. Lancaster disappeared last August in Seattle. McDonald was last seen by Robert Abrams, formerly a well-known Seattle athlete, on July 4, when the Klondiker stated that he was going to Vancouver, presumably en route to his home in Nova Scotia.

Chief of Police Ingram, of Rossland, has been dismissed by the commissioners, the services of H. J. Raymer, as special officer, being also no longer required. The resignation of John Beaudoin, the city jailer, was also accepted. The chief declares that the dismissal is not due to public reasons, though the commissioners were unanimous as to discharge.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bates, who were asphyxiated in their home in Victoria on Wednesday, are still unconscious, and the doctors at the Jubilee Hospital, where they are being treated, are unable to say whether they will recover. The inquest on their child, who died from the effects of the fumes from the makeshift stove, has been held.

C. M. Hensley and O. Biglen, miners, recovered $600 and $950 damages respectively from the Le Roi Mining Company for injuries sustained in the mine accident last September. Another case arising from another accident in the mine in August last was brought by Alex. Chisholm for partial disablement. He was, however, non-suited on the ground of contributory negligence.

Writs have been issued ordering new elections for Banff, West Calgary and Grenfell, in the North-West Legislature. The writs are returnable on March 22.

A Finnish miner named Latta was on Thursday afternoon crushed and killed by a fall of coal in the extension tunnel, Nanaimo. Death was almost instantaneous, the poor fellow dying ere he could be conveyed out of the mine.

Mrs. Thomas Shirley, wife of the Vancouver deputy sheriff, is still under the doctor's care as a result of her encounter with a burglar a few days ago. She heard some one walking around upstairs, but, thinking it was her husband, paid no attention. Then she saw the man coming downstairs, and the plucky woman endeavored to stop him. A desperate hand to hand encounter took place, during which the lady was struck several times.

For attempting to induce sailors to desert from the British barque 'Dunnstaffnage,' Horace Simms, of Simms & Levy, proprietors of a sailors' boarding house in Port Townsend, and Louis Hansen, have been fined $40 each. The case came up in the Victoria police court on Tuesday afternoon, Constable Dan Campbell having apprehended the men at Esquimalt, there were two acts under which this case might be tried, the Imperial and the Canadian acts.

On Feb. 18 a clash occurred at Skaguay between the military and the civil authorities, which caused considerable excitement. On the night of Feb. 16 a sentry on duty in front of the barracks called out the guard, claiming he had been shot at by a civilian. The guard charged the crowd of by-standers, commanding them to throw up their hands. Among the crowd were McLean and Fraser, two patrolmen, and the colored soldiers seized and took them to the guard house.

John F. Lindsay, millionnaire, has just returned to Moosomin from Australia. Some time ago John Lindsay, of South Australia, a wealthy bachelor rancher, died, leaving an estate valued at $1,000,000. There was no will, but the executors said that a distant relative, living somewhere in America, named Lindsay, was undoubtedly the sole heir, being the only surviving relative of the deceased. This statement was repeated to an agent of the Massey-Harris Company, travelling in New South Wales, and the traveller soon afterwards had forgotten the incident until he casually met John F. Lindsay in passing through Moosomin. The name being the same as that of the dead millionnaire, reminded the traveller of the lost heir story, and he repeated it to Mr. Lindsay. Mr. Lindsay replied that he knew he had a rich uncle somewhere in Australia, and he would take a trip to the Antipodes and investigate. Mr. Lindsay has now returned from Australia with his wife, and after winding up his affairs in the North-West will settle in Australia and carry on the extensive ranching business left him by his deceased relative.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Richibucto and Sackville are the latest towns in the province to move in the direction of incorporation.

It has been officially announced that Mr. George J. Troop, merchant, has been appointed member of the legislative council in the place of the Hon. Mr. Parker, resigned.

George Dixon and Philip and Daniel Townsend were drowned last week while rowing from Battery Island to Louisbourg in an open boat.

The Windsor City Council will petition the Dominion parliament to prohibit the further exportation of natural gas to the United States so far as the Essex county gas supply is concerned.

John Houlihan, a man nearly seventy years of age, met his death by drowning in Lovitt's slip, St. John, on Wednesday afternoon between four and five o'clock. He had been hauling snow and dumping it in the slip.

Felix Constante, an Italian, employed at the coke ovens, Sydney, was arrested on Tuesday night on a charge of shooting Josephine O'Brien. Constante fired three shots at the woman, one taking effect in her arm. A Newfoundlander, who interfered, was also fired at.

R. F. O'Brien, who was a Moncton boy, has been sentenced at Amherst to four years in the penitentiary on four charges of swindling. He said he represented the American Rubber Company, and thus obtained money under false pretences.

Fred. L. Jones, chief preventive officer of the customs department, seized the stock of cigarettes in the shop of N. Cornfoot, corner of Sackville and Granville streets, Halifax, on Monday. Mr. Jones went into the store and bought a package of American cigarettes. The package bore no Canadian revenue stamp.

The joint committee of the Halifax City Council and Board of Trade held a meeting the other night, when a final conclusion was arrived at regarding the subsidy the city council would be recommended to give to a company establishing a shipbuilding plant in Halifax. The amount of the subsidy is $200,000. The Nova Scotia Legislature will also be asked to vote a subsidy for a shipbuilding plant in this province.

A shocking fatality happened at Sand Point, Carleton, St. John, Wednesday morning, in which Solomon Reid, a young man of about twenty-five years of age, was instantly killed by the falling of a bale of pulp. The young fellow, with a number of others, was working on a scow beside the steamer 'Manchester City,' transferring bales of pulp from the scow to the ship.

The thirteenth report of the Halifax School for the Blind, just issued, shows that there was an attendance during 1900 of 117 pupils, 69 boys and 48 girls. The total attendance in 1897 was 102 pupils; in 1898, 106 pupils; and in 1899 112 pupils. Last year's attendance was made up as follows: 34 from New Brunswick, 68 from Nova Scotia, six from Prince Edward Island, eight from Newfoundland, and one from British Guiana.

In the speech from the throne at the New Brunswick Legislature on Thursday, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Mr. McClellan, referred to the wave of prosperity now sweeping over the Dominion, the death of the Queen and the accession of King Edward. He also referred to the establishment of a Maritime Agricultural and Horticultural College, and the introduction of the Torrens system of land registration. Mr. G .T. Robinson, of Moncton, will be Speaker.

At a meeting of the Moncton Board of Trade on Monday the question of bringing the Oaseekeag Stamping Works from Hampton to the railway town was up for consideration, and a good start was made towards a realization of the project. Of $50,000 worth of stock necessary to be subscribed in Moncton to secure the works, $34,000 has been subscribed, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to complete the balance, $16,000.

Some time ago an order was issued by the French Cable Company directing that all their employees should take the oath of allegiance to France. Although most of the operators are English, they complied with the order to retain their positions. The cable runs via St. Pierre, which is the headquarters of about 1,000 French fishermen, who benefit by the bounty from the French government. The late order of the cable company has brought about a very bitter feeling between the French fishermen and those of Newfoundland and Canada.

The village of Ohio, seven miles from Yarmouth, was the scene of a conflagration last Tuesday, which destroyed almost the entire business section. The fire started in the store of N. C. Vickery, general storekeeper. This store was soon entirely consumed, with its contents, and then the fire spread to the north and south, destroying the post office and the shop of Captain Thomas Eldridge, the Champion liniment factory building, used as a storehouse for flour and meal by Captain Eldridge, and the blacksmith shop of Jacob Weston. These buildings were all consumed, with almost their entire contents.

Patrick Elmont, who was employed by Mr. James Reid, M.P., in the lumber woods in Balmoral parish, 15 miles from Dalhousie, was killed last week. Elmont, with other lumbermen, was engaged in building a landing with logs when the pile of logs began to roll, and before the unfortunate man could get clear he was crushed to death. Willing hands went to work taking the logs off the man, and when taken out he was dead. The remains were taken to Dalhousie. Deceased was about 50 years of age and a native of Bonaventure county, Quebec. He went to Dalhousie last year and was united in marriage to Mrs. Splurde, who survives him. She is left with a family of twelve children.

There was a stormy meeting of the creditors of the Maritime Premium Company in St. John on Monday, at which it was announced that the capital of $14,000 had been lost in the business. Assets will only pay 25 cents on the dollar apparently. An ex-manager was charged by an irate stockholder with having made away with funds and goods. The directors were Messrs. F. A. Jones, president; Captain E. C. Elgin, C. F. Kinnear, C. T. Bailey, D. J. McLaughlin and John Russell, jr. F. S. Sharpe, who has been manager since last April, says that the state of affairs now reported existed when he took over the management. The company will probably go into liquidation.

Attorney-General Longley introduced a bill into the Nova Scotia Legislature to make the Trailing Arbutus, commonly called the Mayflower, the official floral emblem of the province of Nova Scotia. The Hon. Mr. Longley explained that his reason for introducing the bill at this time was that an effort was being made in Massachusetts to have the Mayflower as the official flower of that state, and he thought the best way to retain the Mayflower for Nova Scotia was to obtain legislative enactment. He claimed that the Mayflower had for a century been recognized as the floral emblem of the province, and that it would be a lamentable thing if rich and powerful Massachusetts were to steal this little ewe lamb of poor Nova Scotia. The bill will be passed through both houses of the legislature in quick order.

CANADIAN FORESTERS MET.

The High Court of the Canadian Order of Foresters met at Sarnia last week, when the following officers were elected: H.C.R., Bro. R. Elliott, of Ingersoll, Ont.; J.P.C.R., Bro. H. Gomer, of Guelph, Ont.; H.V.C.R., Bro. George Faulkner, Ottawa, Ont.; high secretary, Bro. Thomas White, Brantford, Ont.; high treasurer, Bro. John Neelands, Brantford, Ont.; chairman medical board, Dr. Hugh M. Stanley, of Brantford, Ont.; associated medical board, Dr. R. C. Young, Ridgetown, Ont.; high auditor, Bro. Thomas Gibson, Toronto; high registrar, Bro. D. R. Kennedy, of Montreal; high chaplain, Bro. R. D. Henderson. Members of executive committee—Bros. H. Gomer, Guelph, Ont.; Dr. W. H. Smyth, Montreal; J. A. Stewart, Perth, Ont.; W. Bailie, Dungannon, Ont.; C. Laporte, Montreal.

The next meeting will be held at Owen Sound, in June, 1902.

FELLING AXES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

London, March 4.—The War Office had made a contract with a United States maker to supply 3,000 felling axes for the British troops in South Africa, English firms being unable to make sufficiently prompt delivery.

THE KING'S CORONATION OATH.

The Hon. Mr. Costigan's Resolution Adopted by an Overwhelming Majority.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT ASKS HIS MAJESTY TO ELIMINATE OFFENSIVE PORTION.

Mr. Costigan's resolution with reference to the coronation oath in a slightly amended form passed the House of Commons on Friday for the forwarding to His Majesty of an address praying that the declaration which the sovereign is required to take in denunciation of some of the dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church be changed to remove from it the references which are regarded as offensive by his Roman Catholic subjects. Mr. Costigan's motion had read for the abolition of the declaration in question, but this was altered with his consent to seek merely its amendment. Neither side of the House dealt with it as a party question, but individually the prime minister and the leader of the Opposition gave it their hearty support. The debate was followed with the keenest interest by a pretty large House and by crowded galleries. It might fairly be said that the debate, though centred on a topic which might have stirred up the strongest animosities, was free from any open strife, though as the discussion dragged on in the night an element of bitterness was introduced from which the earlier stages of the discussion had been quite free. The vote stood a hundred and twenty-five yeas to nineteen nays. The latter comprised eighteen Conservatives and one Liberal (Oliver).

Mr. John Costigan in opening said: In rising to move this resolution I feel that I am asuming some responsibility, but I feel at the same time that I am discharging a conscientious duty and that I can appeal to the good sense and the intelligence of the Canadian Parliament to receive and consider this question in the spirit in which it is introduced. I am afraid that outside of parliament a misapprehension exists in the minds of a portion of the people as regards the meaning of this movement and the complaint covered by the resolution which I hold in my hand. The motion which I am speaking to will explain itself. We are entering upon a new century; we are beginning to discharge the duties of a new parliament; we have welcomed home from a foreign and distant land our brave soldiers who went to defend the glory and honor of the British Empire. They fought upon the same battlefield and in the same cause; there was no question as to what altar they worshipped before or what their differences of creed might be. They were brothers in arms, discharging the same duty, fighting the battles of the Empire, maintaining the dignity of the British Crown and gaining fresh laurels for that Empire. Under these circumstances is it too much to expect that with that feeling evinced on so many occasions by the most intelligent and the best people in this country and in the Empire that we may wish to give further force to the sentiments that we are all British subjects and that there is no necessity or cause to divide us.

ACTION EXPLAINED.

I move this resolution because I feel impelled, on behalf of those I represent, to ask this parliament to sympathize with the demand we make that we be relieved from certain expressions connected with the coronation ceremony —not of the coronation oath. We do not complain of the coronation oath. I would not propose to touch it to the extent of the crossing of a 't' or the dotting of an 'i.' The coronation oath may remain intact. It provides for the succession of Protestant sovereigns. Every sovereign who ascends the throne is bound by that to maintain the Protestant religion as established by law. What I am dealing with is not the coronation oath but a declaration beyond it, as useless as the fifth wheel to a coach. If any one will satisfy me that in the carrying out of this request any injury is done or that we are impairing the strength of the Crown, or interfering with the permanence of the succession to the Crown as now arranged, I shall be willing to withdraw my resolution. But surely when I appeal to the good sense of the House and ask them to take the same view of the matter as prominent Protestant writers and public men, they will come to the conclusion that this declaration is entirely unnecessary.

Mr. Costigan then quoted from a speech delivered in the British Parliament in 1867 by Earl Kimberley, and from the 'Guardian,' one of the most prominent Protestant organs published in England, to show that they considered the declaration unreasonable and objectionable.

THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution is as follows:

"That a humble address be presented to His Most Gracious Majesty the King as follows:

'Most Gracious Majesty:

'Your Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in parliament assembled, beg leave most humbly to represent:

'That as a token of the civil and religious liberties and of the equality of rights guaranteed to all British subjects in the Canadian confederation, as well as under the British constitution, a British sovereign should not be called upon to make any declaration offensive to the religious belief of any subjects of the British crown.

'That by virtue of the Act of Settlement of 1689 the British sovereign, on the meeting of the first parliament, or at the coronation, is called upon to make the following declaration:

'"I, by the grace of God King (or Queen) of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever; and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and the sacrament of the mass, as they are now used in the Church Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do make this declaration in each and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

'That such a declaration is most offensive to the dearest convictions of all Roman Catholics.

'That the staunch loyalty of His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Canada, comprising about forty-three per cent of the entire population of this Dominion, and throughout the British possessions, should not be rewarded by their being chosen alone amongst believers of all creeds and branded as idolators by their sovereign.

'That in the opinion of this House the above mentioned Act of Settlement should be amended by abolishing the said declaration and the British sovereign freed forever from the odious obligation of offending the religious principles of any class of his faithful subjects throughout the British empire.'

THE SECONDER.

Dr. A. S. Kendall, of Cape Breton, seconded the resolution, and in his maiden speech in the House created a most favorable impression. He said: I appreciate the distinction of seconding this resolution very much, because I represent a constituency which formerly formed a part of that which in 1822 secured for the first time in the nineteenth century a seat in a British legislature for a Roman Catholic. In that year Mr. Kavanagh, a Roman Catholic, was elected to the legislature of Nova Scotia for Cape Breton. He declined to subscribe to a declaration against transubstantiation and consequently was not permitted to take his seat. His Protestant colleague from Cape Breton took up the battle on his behalf and in consequence the legislature adopted an address to the King with the result that in the year following Mr. Kavanagh was allowed to take his seat without subscribing to the objectionable declaration. The legislature did not stop there. A few years later it adopted an address to the King requesting that His Majesty should dispense with the declaration and test oath against Popery, which his subjects in the colony were then called on to take. In a house of forty representatives, only one of whom was a Roman Catholic, this resolution passed unanimously. The address in question was in substance the resolution now before the House.

May we not hope that three-quarters of a century after that resolution was passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, the glorious nineteenth century which has for its greatest boast that it has dissipated the ignorance of the dark places of the world with the lamp of knowledge, that a similar unanimity may be found to prevail? May we not hope that in this Canadian parliament there is not a man who will not concur in the prayer of this petition? We do not demand for the Catholic citizens a favor; we demand their rights, which have too long been denied them. I am a Protestant of the Protestants, but I would be unworthy of my position in the House if I did not demand for my fellow-citizens of another faith the rights which under similar circumstances I should demand for myself.

THE PREMIER.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF THE RESOLUTION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the next speaker, and expressed himself as follows: 'I am sure there will be no dissenting voice when I say this is a question as to which there can be no party feeling. It is altogether beyond the scope of party controversy. It is not the intention of the government to make it a ministerial question. It is a matter which had better be left altogether to the judgment of every individual member to be acted on according to his conception of what is best for the country and the empire. Personally, I favor the resolution, though if I had drafted it perhaps I should have expressed the prayer in somewhat different language. But even as it is, I favor the motion, and I have no doubt that if it were accepted unanimously by this House it would have a most beneficial effect for the peace and harmony of all creeds and races, not only in this country but throughout the whole British empire.

'It may be asked why this resolution should be introduced here, and it may be said that it is not within our jurisdiction, not within our competence, and that we have no power to effect it in one way or the other, as it is a question altogether within the purview of Great Britain. Such an objection might have had force twenty years ago, but I submit that in this year, 1901, when Canada has attained the development she now has, such an objection has very little, if any, force. We have on more than one occasion affirmed our authority, affirmed our right and privilege to act beyond our legislative sphere and to offer to the Imperial authorities and make our representation on question not within our immediate domain, but which affected British subjects in whole or in part. On three different occasions this House has passed resolutions in favor of home rule for Ireland. Not twenty months ago we passed a resolution of sympathy with the Uitlanders in the Transvaal. As a matter of history at the outset our representations were not accepted with any great favor in England. I have distinct recollection that we were told in polite but frank language that we should confine our deliberations to our own sphere. That was many years ago. Times have changed since then. Of late years, when we have chosen to offer to the Imperial authorities our views on matters affecting, not Canadian but British subjects in whole or in part, I am pleased to say that our representations have been met with favor and with courtesy. When, in 1899, we passed a resolution in regard to affairs in the Transvaal, we received a courteous reply from Her Majesty through the Colonial Secretary. I put it to the sense of justice and fairness on both sides of the House that if a resolution was thus appreciated in England, if we were not only permitted, but, as it were, encouraged, to give an expression of our sympathy in the efforts being made by the Imperial authorities to secure justice to a section of Her Majesty's subjects in a very distant land, why should not our efforts this day be accepted, when they tend to relieve the conscience of at least twelve millions of His Majesty's most loyal subjects? Lord Salisbury, in the House of Commons the other day, referring to the anti-Catholic declaration, is reported to have said that, though he deplored the language of the declaration, it must be remembered that the enactment represented the views of the period when it was adopted.

FEELING IN ENGLAND.

'The passion of parliament now was not so strong but there were undoubtedly parts of the country where the controversy which the declaration represented still flourished, and where the emotions which it produced had not died out. I have no doubt whatever these words of Lord Salisbury are true. There are still numbers of our fellow-countrymen in the old country and in parts of this country in whom these emotions of two centuries still exist. The best reforms are always slow to come. Nobody expects that prejudices will disappear in a day. But if such a resolution as is now before you were adopted by this House, even if it had no other effect than to do away with such prejudices in one mind only of His Majesty's subjects, still I think this resolution would not have been adopted in vain.

'With regard to the legislation in question, which is now almost two centuries old, I have to say no more than has been said by Lord Salisbury. To say the least, it is deplorable. Such legislation would not be adopted now. It is repugnant to the spirit of this age. It is a remnant of those intolerant ages which for many centuries disrupted and desolated Europe. It is a sad commentary on our Christianity that for three centuries two of the leading denominations of Christians, Roman Catholics and Protestants, fought one another with a fury unparalleled; that for three centuries they assailed each other in the most enlightened countries of Europe, wherever one had authority over the other.

'In 1685 Louis the Fourteenth of France revoked the edict of Nantes, which had given the Protestants of France religious toleration. By that act he expelled from his kingdom not less than half a million of the best artisans and mechanics of France. Four years after that, in 1689, the legislation which we now have before us was adopted by the British parliament. The year before had taken place the revolution of 1688, which was caused undoubtedly by the duplicity of King James the Second, whose tyrannous conduct alienated from himself the sympathies of his subjects and inspired them with deep distrust for himself and for the church to which he belonged. In 1689 the law was passed.

QUESTION OF SUCCESSION.

'But before I proceed further, let me make some comments upon Mr. Costigan's motion. The object of this motion does not at all affect the Protestant succession or the supremacy of the Established Church in England or of the Protestant religion. There are two oaths to be taken by the King. In 1686 one of these was prescribed by parliament. In the following year another statute was passed, which extended to the King a statute which had been for some time on the statute book, and which was to apply to the subjects of the King. In 1677 this statute had been passed compelling all members of parliament and all servants of the crown to take the oath referred to in Mr. Costigan's motion. Now, it is a matter of history that this oath, in so far as it applies to the subjects of the King, has been long ago abolished. But it is still enjoined upon the sovereign.

The object of Mr. Costigan's motion is to represent to the Imperial authorities that this oath should be dispensed with by the King, as it has been dispensed with by his subjects. Let this be acted upon and there is nothing which threatens the Protestant supremacy in England. I may be permitted to say as a Roman Catholic subject that this legislation in England is not altogether according to my views but I know too well the temper of my fellow-countrymen the necessity in which they are in England to even offer the slightest objection, and for my part I am quite content to be a subject of the Protestant King of England. (Applause.) All the disabilities which at one time affected Roman Catholics have now been removed from the laws of England; let me call the attention of the House to the severe struggle to achieve that result and against the objection I am free to say of many a man who thought that if Roman Catholics were admitted to civil and political rights perhaps the liberties of England would be endangered. For instance, William Pitt long entertained the hope of giving Roman Catholics emancipation but it is a matter of history that George III. would not agree to it and Pitt died before he carried out this wish of his heart. In 1856 the ministry of Lord Granville, in which was Charles Fox, took up the matter, but the King thought the dignity of the Crown and the liberties of his subjects would be endangered thereby and promptly dismissed his ministers. In 1829, Catholics were emancipated. They were given civil and political rights and were placed on the same footing as their fellow-subjects. George IV., who was then sovereign, hesitated a long time before signing the act. It was only upon the strong remonstrances of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel that he finally gave in.

EFFECTS OF EMANCIPATION.

Now I would ask, is there any man among our fellow countrymen of the Protestant religion, let him be ever so strong in his convictions, who would not say to-day that it was a happy day for England when the Roman Catholics were granted emancipation? Is there a man who would go back to the condition of things that prevailed up to that time? Look at the services which in this country and in this age, since 1829, have been rendered to the crown and people of England by Roman Catholics, and you have the answer. Had the emancipation act not been passed England would not have had the services of her late Chief Justice, who was a Roman Catholic. And if there is one man to-day who has done more than perhaps any other during the last twenty years for the prestige of England in the Orient that man is Lord Cromer, and he is a Roman Catholic.

If you go to the bottom of this legislation in England, there is one thing which the people of England had in their minds in passing all these laws, and that was that they would not have the Pope to rule in England. We need not mince matters; that was the thought in the minds of the English Protestants. Time has dispelled many of the misconceptions as to the power of the Pope, and let me say here, as a Roman Catholic of the twentieth century, that the Pope has no authority or jurisdiction in secular matters. His power and jurisdiction are exclusively in spiritual matters, and we Catholics accept him as the power which has the final authority to pronounce on all controversies as to faith and morals. He has no jurisdiction over secular matters in any shape or form and Catholics do not claim that he has. Then, sir, if these views are well understood, and do prevail, it seems that there can be no reason whatever to maintain this legislation upon the statute books of England.

DECLARATION IS OFFENSIVE.

'I may be asked why should this declaration be removed from the law. Simply because it is offensive, because it is painful to Roman Catholic subjects who honor their King and are loyal to him, who are ready to fight, and, if need be, to die, for his crown—it is painful to them that he should take such an oath against dogmas dear and sacred to them. But whether this motion pass or not, whether if it is passed it is heeded or not in England, whether this oath is maintained or not, in the law, the loyalty of Roman Catholics will not be affected thereby. They will continue to be, as they are to-day, willing and cheerful subjects of His Majesty King Edward, and his successors; but it can be well admitted that the pride and devotion which we all take in this great empire, which was the first refuge of liberty of conscience when liberty of conscience was banished from the rest of the world, would be more enthusiastic if that legislation, the last remnant of persecuting ages, the last vestige of these ages of which I have spoken, were to be blotted out forever, from the statute books of free England.'

MR. BORDEN'S VIEWS

THINKS THE OFFENSIVE PORTION OF THE DECLARATION IS BOUND TO BE EFFACED.

The leader of the Opposition said: 'In view of the discussion which has taken place in the press of the United Kingdom and of what has been said by men eminent in public life in the Mother Country, it seems to me highly probable that without any action on the part of this House the offensive portion of this declaration would probably be eliminated therefrom at a very early date. Therefore I question very much the wisdom of the honorable gentleman who introduced this motion here, because the discussion of matters of this kind among men who have strong opinions either one way or the other is sometimes productive of more harm than good. This is a matter into which party considerations should not enter, and I for one, so long as I have any voice in this country, shall protest against any question of race or creed being introduced into the party politics of Canada. In what I am saying, in what I am about to say, I speak entirely for myself, because every member must vote on this question according to his judgment and his conscience.'

THE QUESTION BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Mr. Borden then reviewed at length the various anti-Catholic statutes enacted in England, after which he proceeded as follows: 'Now the question I first ask myself with regard to this declaration is whether or not, in case it should be amended or abolished, the constitution establishing the Protestant succession to the crown would be in any way in danger? Looking in the first place at the bill of rights, and looking in the next place at the act of settlement, it seems to me that all these securities which are dear to the convictions of a great many people of this country are sufficiently safeguarded without this declaration. It is clear that without this declaration the succession to the crown is by the two statutes I have quoted absolutely secured. Therefore, it seems to me that it is a right thing and a proper thing, so far as this declaration contains matter which is offensive to the religious belief of any British subject, that it should be abolished or amended, and I for one am prepared to state that in this House or before any constituents or upon any public platform in this country.

IF THE CASE WERE REVERSED.

'Now, it is desirable that those of us in this country who are Protestants should look at this declaration from a standpoint which would be presented to us if the Roman Catholic faith were the established faith of this country, and if the twelve million people who are now in the minority were Protestants. Would we not feel a sense of injustice if a king, whom we loyally served, should be obliged on his accession to make a declaration with respect to the Protestant faith which contained matter so offensive as that which is found in this declaration? I ask my honorable friends all over this House who are of the same religious belief as myself to take that into consideration, and to say whether or not they would not feel like making some effort to have an injustice of that kind redressed, and the feelings which would animate us in the case I have supposed are those which animate our Catholic friends throughout Canada. Therefore, although we may question the wisdom of introducing the matter into the House, at this time, nevertheless we can well understand the feelings which animated the honorable gentleman in making this motion, and we can better appreciate the standpoint from which we should regard their action.'

The leader of the Opposition, proceeding, contended that parliament had a right to take such action as proposed, wholly holding that the compact the King makes with his people when he ascends the throne is a compact which he makes as well with the people of the Mother Country. However, he recognized that this particular question was one upon which there might be a legitimate division of opinion in the House. He urged that whatever opinions might be expressed in the debate on the questions should be advanced in a generous and moderate spirit, so as not to arouse any religious animosity. Mr. Borden suggested that Mr. Costigan should change the wording of his resolution, which calls for the abolition of the declaration by substituting the following:—'That in the opinion of the House should be eliminated anything offensive to the religious belief of any subject of His Majesty.' He concluded by expressing the hope that the matter would not arouse any controversy in the House.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

MESSRS. CHARLTON, WALLACE, EMMERSON AND MANY OTHERS HEARD FROM.

Mr. John Charlton expressed the view that the Canadian parliament had a right to express its recommendation on this subject. The time had come to release the sovereign from the duty of subscribing to such an oath, though it should be remembered that there was some justification for embodying it into the coronation declaration after the turmoil of eighty-six years of strife and attempts to override constitutional government. He thought that the withdrawal of the oath would have a good effect in Ireland and among our own French-Canadian fellow-subjects here.

Mr. Clarke Wallace regretted questions of a religious character being brought up in the House. He charged that Mr. Costigan never brought up any matter which had for its object the prosperity and advancement of the country. Dealing with the oath, Mr. Wallace said that the King had already made the declaration complained of, and so no change which was made could affect him. Taking up the arguments advanced by Mr. Charlton, he read from the Westminster Confession of Faith to show that Mr. Charlton was not in accord with all the doctrines of his own church.

Mr. Charlton—The Confession of Faith is now under discussion in your church and I belong to the wing that is in favor of revision.

Mr. Wallace, proceeding, argued that the effect of the striking out of the words complained of from the declaration would be that the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England would have to be revised. 'Just think of it,' he said, 'of John Costigan being the reviser of the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England.'

As the King was also the head of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Clarke Wallace argued that the Confession of Faith, too, would have to be revised. Mr. Wallace asserted that Mr. Costigan would be better employed in revising the wrongs which existed in his own church than in interfering with Protestant churches. He approved of the declaration being abolished in so far as the subjects were concerned, but he did not think the House should interfere as proposed. He said that if the words were abolished in the declaration they would still remain in the churches of which the King was head.

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson, of Westmorland, gave his support to the resolution, believing that every Canadian had the right to ask that there should be eliminated from the coronation ceremonies anything that was calculated to offend any of His Majesty's loyal subjects. He resented Mr. Wallace's remark that all the other Protestant denominations were clustering around the feet of the Church of England. He was a Baptist himself, a denomination which existed long before the Church of England was dreamt of, and was an Orangeman, too, and he thought it was his duty to remind Mr. Wallace that as a member of that order he had to swear that he would give full liberty of conscience to those who might not see eye to eye with him.

Mr. John Haggart left it to be implied that he supported the resolution. He said that Mr. Borden had spoken for the whole Opposition.

Mr. Bourassa, the Hon. Wm. Ross, and Mr. F. D. Monk also supported the motion. Mr. Monk praised the Premier for the tone he had assumed on this subject. He would like the latter part of the address, however, amended so as to meet the amendment rather than the abolition of the declaration in question.

Mr. R. A. Pringle, of Cornwall, expressed views similar to those of Mr. Monk.

Mr. W. F. Maclean believed the sovereign had to abjure the Catholic religion, but it should be done in a way not to offend Catholics.

Mr. Flint (Yarmouth), and Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux supported the resolution; Messrs. W. B. Northrup (East Hastings), Mr. H. Lennox (West Simcoe), Dr. Sproule (East Grey), and Mr. Blaine (Peel) came out flatly against the resolution.

RESOLUTION AMENDED.

At midnight the Premier announced that after a conference with the mover of the resolution, the latter had consented to remodel his motion so that the last clause would read:

'That in the opinion of this House in the declaration referred to in the above mentioned act, the statement should be amended by eliminating therefrom all those expressions which are especially offensive to the religious beliefs of any subjects of the British crown.'

Sir Hibbert Tupper, Messrs. Osler (Toronto), Wade (Annapolis), Fowler (King's, N.B.), Oliver (Alberta), Dr. Douglas (Assiniboia), Clarke (Toronto), and Robinson (West Elgin) continued the debate up to half-past one o'clock. Mr. Osler would vote for the resolution in its amended form. Sir Hibbert Tupper, Mr. Wade, and Dr. Douglas supported the resolution. Messrs. Clarke, Oliver and Robinson opposed it. The vote was then taken on Mr. Costigan's amended motion, the nays being Messrs. Alcorn, Blain, Carscallen, Clarke, Johnston (Cardwell), Kidd, Lavell, Lennox, Oliver, Reid (Grenville), Robinson (Elgin), Roche (Marquette), Sherritt, Sproule, Taylor, Tolton, Wallace, Wilmot and Wilson. Total, 19.

It was a quarter to two o'clock when the result of the count was announced. The vote stood 125 yeas to 19 nays. The address was directed to be sent to His Majesty through the Governor-General.

THE NEW CENSUS.

The government has approved of the instructions to those who will have charge of the taking of the new census. One feature of the new schedules will be the recognition in the classification of a Canadian nationality description of every person whose home is in the country, and who has acquired rights of citizenship. The canvass of the respective districts will begin on Monday, April 1.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

UPROARIOUS SCENE AT TUESDAY'S SITTING.

Last Tuesday's session of the Chamber of Deputies ended with an unroarious scene such as has not been witnessed for many months. Heretofore, the Chamber had discussed the law of associations bill with much moderation, and with an avoidance of inflammatory language, but a word uttered this evening by Baron Xavier Reille, deputy for Castres, provoked a storm which raged in the Chamber for fully half an hour.

Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the bill had been adopted, and the deputies were discussing article 12, which provides that any association composed mainly of foreigners, whose headquarters is abroad, may be dissolved by decree.

Numerous amendments had been submitted to this clause, and Baron Reille moved an amendment with a view to legalizing any association, the management of which should be composed of Frenchmen.

In the course of his speech he quoted from Savary, the member of the National Committee, who stigmatized the condemnation of Louis XVI. as 'assassination.'

Immediately the Radicals and Socialists burst into loud protest.

M. Julien Anterne Simyan, one of the deputies for Macon, shouting, 'You have to thank that "assassination" for the fact that your grandfather became a baron,' alluding to Marshal Soult, Baron Reille's grandfather. Others called upon him to withdraw the word 'assassination.'

Baron Reille remained in the tribune without replying. The Rightists cheered him, and the Leftists hooted him. Members shouted to one another across the floor of the Chamber.

When the uproar had somewhat moderated, Baron Reille, who is a young Conservative, again quoted from Savary. 'The interest you have in vengeance is nothing in comparison with the interests of liberty,' applying the quotation to the anti-Clerical policy of M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

This created renewed tumult, the Rightists cheering Baron Reille, while the Leftists protested, banging the lids of their desks in unison, and producing an ear-splitting din.

Finally M. Deschanel succeeded in putting the amendment to a vote, the Chamber rejecting it by 365 against 170.

NOVA SCOTIA LIQUOR LAW

TEST CASE COMES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court at Ottawa on Monday arguments in the appeal of the town of Truro vs. Archibald were completed, and judgment reserved.

The next case taken up was Brown vs. Jenkins. The action was on a guarantee for the price of goods, mostly intoxicating liquors, which were sold wholesale at Truro, N.S., in the County of Colchester, where it is claimed the Nova Scotia Liquor License act is in force, prohibiting the sale of liquors either wholesale or retail. The defence was that the guarantee was bad, owing to illegal consideration, and the constitutionality of the statute also became involved in the case. The plaintiff recovered a judgment in the trial court which was reversed by the full court. J. J. Ritchie, K.C., and Lovett for appellant; W. B. Ritchie, K.C., for respondent.

After some argument on behalf of the appellant it became apparent that similar questions were involved as have been recently dealt with by the Court of King's Bench for Manitoba in declaring the Manitoba Prohibition act unconstitutional. The court accordingly ordered the hearing to stand over until the opinion of the Privy Council might be obtained on the Manitoba reference.

AN IMPERIAL OPAL

UNITED AUSTRALIA'S OFFERING TO THE KING'S CROWN IS AMONG THE WORLD'S FAMOUS JEWELS.

To the list of famous jewels of the world may be added an imperial opal. This magnificent gem is 250 carats in weight, two inches long and two inches thick. It now lies in a London bank, where it was deposited in 1899 by its owner, a prominent resident of Brisbane, who told the late Premier of Queensland that he intended to present it to the Queen in the name of the commonwealth when the first parliament of United Australia assembled. The gem has been seen by very few persons, as the owner was anxious to keep the secret until, as the Australian gem, it should be placed in the crown regalia. Queen Victoria was partial to opals. The acceptance of the gem now rests with the King. Opals of great value must be of the most exceptional kind. The Emperor of Austria has magnificent opals, for which, it is stated, he has refused £50,000.

JENNER'S DEATH AVENGED

A British expedition of 50 men, after making an eight-day march of 114 miles into the Somali country, to punish them for killing Mr. Jenner, the sub commissioner, was attacked on Feb. 19 at Sannasa, 29 miles from Affmadu, and lost 27 men killed, including Lieut.-Col. Maitland.

The Somalis were beaten off with the loss of 150 men killed. The cattle captured on the march were stampeded and lost. The expedition returned to Affmadu.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A Variety of Subjects Discussed by the Members.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT—AGRICULTURAL LANDS—BINDER TWINE—MONEY LENDERS.

On Tuesday Lieut.-Col. Prior brought to the notice of the House the proposed route by which the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York are to visit Canada, and suggested that steps be taken to get their Royal Highnesses to come from Australia by way of Vancouver. The premier stated that he fully agreed with Col. Prior in his anxiety that the heir apparent should see every province of the Dominion, and that though he could not at present disclose details, correspondence was actually taking place on the subject.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

Mr. John Charlton introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act by providing that sales of agricultural lands should be to actual settlers only, and that no grants of lands should be made to railway or other corporations. The first of these propositions, he went on to say, had been adopted by the Liberal party as one of the planks of its platform as far back as 1879, and had been incorporated in the platform drawn up by the Liberal party convention in 1893. He was aware that it had been lived up to by this government since its accession to power, but thought it desirable that the understanding should be set down on the statute books of the country. The Minister of the Interior was his authority for the statement that already sixty-seven million acres of lands in Manitoba and the Territories was tied up from settlement, an area large enough to form two or three provinces. For instance, there had been given twenty-five million acres to the C. P. R. on its formation in 1881, and money enough to pay for the entire building of the road. To-day the government of Canada, if it had built the road as a national enterprise, could have owned this line without it costing the people of Canada one cent more than they had already paid. Land had been given away in the most reckless fashion, but the people had by this time wakened up to the folly of the policy. The mistake of Canada in this respect had been duplicated by the United States in its younger days, and nothing had more contributed towards the formation of the gigantic railway combines of to-day than this very policy.

HOMESTEAD PATENTS.

Mr. Sifton has introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act, the chief purpose of which is to empower the Minister of the Interior to extend for one year from the date of entry the time within which an immigrant may perfect his entry in order to obtain a patent for his land. A second homesteader can perfect his title by living on his first homestead when the two are in the same vicinity. The requirements for obtaining patent are amended to provide continuous residence on homestead for three years, possession of forty cattle, and stabling therefor on the homestead or near by. Another new clause permits a settler to qualify for a homestead by living three years on adjacent property which he owns. Provision is also made whereby the holder of a lien on a homestead for which patent has been applied, but not granted, may have the patent taken out in the settler's name, the lien remaining a mortgage on the homestead. Finally, the bill reduces to five percent the rate of interest on money due upon land sales.

POST OFFICE ESTIMATES.

The House got into committee of supply between four and five o'clock, and took up the estimates for the Post Office Department. The Postmaster-General was subjected to pretty harsh criticism from the Opposition side of the chamber. The deficit for the year 1899-1900 he gives as $461,661. Messrs. Sproule, Bennett and Wallace asserted that Mr. Mulock had, during the campaign, claimed a surplus for this same year.

The Postmaster-General referred to the reduction in both the domestic and imperial postage rates. Mr. Foster had estimated this would carry with it a loss of $700,000 a year, and Sir Charles Tupper had estimated that the loss would be a millon dollars. At first the deficit was at the rate of $800,000 a year. The year after the deficit was $461,000. Last year the revenue had fallen off, but was again on the increase, and justified the hope that the department would shortly be on a paying basis.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Maclean asked whether the government intended removing or reducing the tax imposed on a portion of the newspaper press. If there was to be newspaper postage it should be made general or let it be wiped out altogether. While country papers escaped altogether a heavy tax was imposed on the papers of Montreal and Toronto. If the departmental revenues were in such splendid shape this newspaper tax should at least be reduced.

Mr. Mulock replied that if Mr. Maclean's amendment was given in detail it would be considered.

The Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, introduced in the House of Commons on Wednesday a bill to provide for the marking and inspection of packages containing fruit for sale. The measure, he explained, followed in the main the lines of a similar bill introduced last session and was brought in as the result of complaints that some Canadian packers and fruit dealers had been packing goods in a way to injure the reputation of our fruits at home and abroad. The bill proposed to establish grades of fruit which could be legibly marked on the outside of the packages, to indicate the quality of the contents. It also made these packages subject to an inspection and established penalties for incorrect marking. The present bill was wider in its scope than that of a year ago. It applied to our domestic as well as to our foreign trade, and it included all closed packages of fruit instead of only pears and apples. It was brought in on the representations offered by the fruit-growers' and shippers' associations of the several provinces, and an effort had been made to bring all these into a harmonious measure, while at the same time interfering as little as may be with trade.

In reply to a question by Dr. Sproule, the minister stated that the inspection would be made wherever the fruit was offered for sale or stored and inspectors would be appointed to see to the enforcement of the new law.

Mr. Henderson asked if the inspection was compulsory of all fruit packages.

The minister answered that it was not compulsory, but permissible. All fruit marked would be subject to the inspection.

FREE TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. Robinson, member for West Elgin, who is one of the independents in the House, proposed a resolution that the present system of free transportation to members of parliament accorded to members by the railway companies should be discontinued and a system substituted free from adverse criticism; that intention or from adverse criticism; that as the railway companies had already received more than adequate compensation for such an arrangement that it should be enacted that all railway companies receiving either franchise or government aid should furnish free transportation to all members, and the mileage indemnity be done away with.

Considerable discussion followed, and the debate was adjourned.

BINDER TWINE.

The debate was then resumed on the motion of Mr. Blaine (Peel) that hereafter all binder twine manufactured by the government should be sold direct to the farmer at a price to cover the actual cost of raw material and manufacture only with one cent per pound added.

Messrs. Hackett (P.E.I.) and Smith (Wentworth) spoke from the Opposition side in strong support of the resolution.

Mr. Roche (Halifax) replied from the Government side and told the House that the wording of the resolution would simply tie the government's hands so that they could not possibly come to the farmers' assistance. By specifying that the government should sell at one cent a pound above the cost of the manufactured article the combine could easily undersell the government and still reap a large profit. He moved that the resolution be amended so as to read 'not more than one cent.'

Mr. Heyd (Brantford) denied the existence of any Canadian combine and said that the argument in favor of this resolution had been filled with misstatements.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Mr. Henderson followed in support of the resolution and gave place to the Solicitor-General, who announced the government's policy on the subject. With regard to the first part of the proposition, that the farmer should have a chance to purchase the twine at one cent a pound in advance of the cost, the government had absolutely no quarrel. This was exactly what the government had been doing since the summer of 1899. But the trouble was they had not been able to dispose of more than one-half of the output at Kingston direct to the farmers. Why was it that the farmers would not buy at Kingston? But since it was so would it not be a foolish thing to enact that the government could not sell under any circumstances to dealers or anybody but a farmer? The Solicitor-General quoted a circular issued by the Plymouth Binder Twine Company last summer, stating that the government twine was selling in the open market all summer for one to two cents a pound less than their (the Plymouth Company's) own. It was as well the people should have the facts in this matter and he proposed going into a few instances as to how the binder twine plant and output had been handled by the late government.

In the first place they had paid two prices for the plant, a statement he was prepared to make good before the public accounts committee. It had been clearly explained by Sir John Thompson on the floor of parliament that the late government did not propose losing any money in the binder twine industry. But there were other points of interest in the policy of the late government in this matter. For one thing, the Conservatives had not sold it to the farmers, but to agents of the combine, year after year, and when this government came into office it took four years to collect the $50,000 owing in 1896 for the Kingston output. The whole policy in the control of this department had been revised since this government came into office. They had collected what was owing the previous administration, and had called tenders for the output in every year, and were now only selling by tender what was not disposed of to the farmers direct.

MR. MONK'S CHALLENGE.

Mr. Monk challenged the statement that the government had advertised for tenders each year. The twine, he said, had gone to party friends.

Mr. Fitzpatrick replied that public tenders had been called in every year but 1898, and that year a circular was addressed to all who had tendered on previous occasions.

Mr. Frank Oliver (Alberta) said the Opposition had pursued in this matter a policy of misrepresentation, falsehood and slander against the government to throw dust in the eyes of the public and to take from the government the credit due for striking the customs duty off binder twine. He moved, in amendment, that up to July 1 of each year the twine should be sold to farmers only, at cost, calculated on the basis of free labor, and after that sold after advertisement for tenders.

Mr. Fraser (Guysborough) advocated selling out the binder twine plant.

Mr. Blaine accepted the amendment proposed by Mr. Oliver, as embodying the principle of his own motion and quite satisfactory.

A vote was taken, which resulted in the passage of the amendment by 156 to 0. The Opposition evidently considered that they had carried the day, but the government claimed that Mr. Oliver's proposition, the one voted on, was exactly the practice now in vogue. That the farmers are to get what they want first, and that the balance of the output is then to be disposed of to the highest bidder.

FOR THE SHYLOCKS.

The House debated two bills introduced by private members, which were nevertheless of much importance. The first was Mr. Madore's bill, regarding money lenders, and the second was a measure proposed by Mr. Clare, of Waterloo, to more effectually enforce the alien labor law of Canada, and to give to the Americans the same treatment that our workmen are receiving at their hands when they cross the border.

Mr. Madore went into an explanation of his measure, speaking in both French and English. In Canada, as in England, there had been, he said, laws passed to prohibit usury, which worked fairly well down to 1850, when it was considered no longer necessary, and was accordingly wiped off the statute books. But as the years went by the money lenders had increased in number, and usury had become as great an evil as ever. England, judging by the bill passed last session, was in very much the same position as ourselves. The bill now before the House was the same in its provisions as the English act.

The main object of the bill was to restrict the interest which could be charged on sums less than $500 to twenty percent. The rate of interest on large loans, in which great risks were involved, and from which great results were expected, would not be affected. The figure he had chosen as the limit was one which, to his mind, would not interfere with the liberties of commerce. The rate chargeable after judgment he proposed to limit to six percent. For all previous loans still due when the act becomes law he would reduce to the maximum interest charge of 20 percent. On all judgments already rendered the rate is to be reduced to the maximum of six percent.

'ONE WHO KNOWS.'

THE GERMAN EMPEROR (meditatively)—Now that I'm a British field marshal, I wonder if I might venture to give them a hint or two on 're-organization'? And I might suggest that their officers should always be in uniform—as mine are.—'Punch.'

DUTY ON COAL OIL.

STRONG DEPUTATION ASKS THE GOVERNMENT TO REMOVE IT.

A very large deputation representative of the interests centred in American coal oil, and supported by representative members of parliament from both political parties, waited on the premier, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Hon. J. I. Tarte and the Hon. W. Paterson on Friday to ask the abolition of customs duty on coal oil. The deputation was introduced by Mr. D. B. Meigs, M. P., Missisquoi, and included also Messrs. Parmelee, Flint, Madore, Bickerdike, Puttee, Christie, Copp, Demers, Rousseau, Tobin, Delisle, Charlemagne, Laurier, Bazinet, Lovell, Lavergne, members of parliament, along with Messrs. A. D. Gall, of the Gall, Schneider Oil Company, Montreal; D. R. Clarkson, of the Sun Oil Refining Company, Hamilton, and Lewis, of the Atlantic Refining Company, Toronto; Andrew Sangster, J. A. Tate, E. S. Stevens, Sherbrooke; E. F. Currie, Bedford, and A. D. Vallerand and Yuell, of Guelph. The deputation strongly urged the cutting off of the present duty, urging that there was no longer any Canadian interest to protect, and that our farmers might as well have the advantage of competition from the American concerns who have kept free from the Standard Oil Company.

MANITOBA LIQUOR LAW

GOVERNMENT ANXIOUS TO AVOID FURTHER LITIGATION.

The provincial government is carefully considering the judgment of the full court of King's Bench on the unconstitutionality of the liquor act passed by the Macdonald government. In view of the decisive character of the judgment, it is a question whether the ministry will consider it in the interests of the province to carry the case to the Privy Council.

The Dominion Alliance on Thursday issued a strong manifesto to its adherents to force the government's hand as much as possible.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE ONTARIO MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

The debate in the legislature on Wednesday did not disclose the intention of the Ontario government with regard to Principal Grant's application for special aid for Queen's University. The attitude of the government, however, appeared to be indicated as somewhat favorable to the Kingston cause. The Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education, spoke for nearly two hours upon the condition of the Provincial University. He called attention to the four annual deficits, which now aggregate $31,600. He said that this was not the most serious deficit, the chief deficiency being that the university had failed to do what was expected of it. This was owing to its lack of suitable equipment for teaching mineralogy and geology. Additional suitable buildings were required for these branches of study, the full importance of which in connection with national industrial progress had not until the last few years been realized: He read a letter from a young Canadian, now a fellow of Chicago University, who stated that he and thirty other Canadians were taking a post-graduate course there because it was impossible for them to complete their studies in Ontario. The Hon. Mr. Harcourt considered post-graduate course study should be established in connection with Toronto University. He argued that the most effective way in which to raise the standard of public education was to begin with the university. This was because the university furnished the teachers for the secondary school staffs, which, in their turn, trained the teachers of the elementary schools. He quoted the example of Germany, which, a hundred years ago, at a time of national humiliation after military disasters, had sought rehabilitation through an improved system of national education. He also quoted the example of France, under similar conditions thirty years ago. Both nations, he asserted, began with giving increased aid to the university or higher branches of the educational system. He said that the post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University, in the United States, was with the same view. The principle was endorsed by a deputation from England, which had investigated the educational system of Germany, owing to the menace which the industrial progress of that nation was to British commerce. Three young men in Toronto had gone recently to a university professor and asked for lectures on naval architecture, but, although this had for several decades been taught at Glasgow and English Universities, Canadians had to go to Boston for such instruction. The material benefit of the study of practical science, costly though the equipment of a university for such tuition might be, paid for itself many times over in its influence upon our industrial development. In the matter of aniline dyes alone the discoveries made in the German university science departments had saved that country millions of dollars.

Mr. Whitney, Opposition leader, asked if this argument meant that the minister favored the grant to Toronto University being raised to the amount asked, namely, $50,000 a year.

Mr. Harcourt gave a non-committal answer.

Mr. Whitney said that the people of Ontario believed that the improvement of the school system should begin with the elementary schools. But the Minister of Education, by his speech, had committed himself to the opposite course, and to the demand of the university being granted. In consequence, according to constitutional usage, it would be incumbent upon that gentleman to resign from the government should his colleagues disagree with him.

Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Ross denied this.

Mr. Harcourt further stated that while the government was agreed that aid should be given, the measure of it could not be definitely stated until after a complete scheme, which is being carefully considered, had been adopted.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET SPEECH RESUMED.

The debate on the budget speech was resumed by the Hon. J. R. Stratton in the legislature on Thursday afternoon. Briefly replying to Col. Matheson's strictures on the financial statement in the matter of railway annuities, the Hon. Mr. Stratton referred to the projected Manitoba railway arrangement. According to Col. Matheson, the Manitoba government would be placing Manitoba in debt to the extent of the obligations to be incurred, viz., $295,000,000. This the speaker considered entirely fallacious. He considered the statement made by the late Sir John Thompson showed that the Ontario money held by the Dominion in the name of the province was a 'come-at-able' asset.

Mr. Whitney had criticized the personnel of the Royal Commission on the financial situation. Mr. Stratton considered Dr. Hoskin, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Kirkland an ideal selection. These gentlemen, he claimed, in their report, verified the figures on which the annual financial statement was based.

Much of the ground gone over by the Premier was again traversed, with some elaboration by the Provincial Secretary. He told the House that the government gave to 'this rich and growing city of Toronto' nearly $30,000 to aid schools and how much had been spent for the Guelph Agricultural College, over $500,000; and the sum spent last year on the farm, $24,665. The leader of the Opposition, if he came into power, proposed establishing half a dozen agricultural schools, 'mongrel concerns.'

Mr. Whitney—I said half a dozen or more if needed.

The Provincial Secretary quoted Mr. Whitney's speech at Niagara during the Welland election, in which the Opposition leader had favored making the power of Niagara Falls as free as air. This Mr. Stratton termed 'a brazen bid,' 'a corrupt bribe of the people of Niagara Falls.'

The speech made by Mr. Whitney a year ago in criticism of the Clergue contracts was revived by Mr. Stratton, who quoted the expenditures of the Clergue syndicate as full justification of the course of the government. Mr. Stratton justified the generous concessions made as inducements for prospective work by the Clergue syndicate after the contracts for such work had been made by the syndicate, on the ground that the contracts had been made upon confidential assurances by the government. This explanation was given amidst some cross-firing between the speaker and the Opposition.

The Speaker called the House to order, and admonished the members against interrupting any member who had the floor.

The Hon. Mr. Stratton expressed confidence in the electorate judging fairly as to the relative purity of the two parties.

YOUNG ONTARIO VOTERS.

Mr. W. H. Hoyle, of North Ontario, Conservative, has introduced a bill into the legislature to qualify young men who are within sixty days of their majority voting being placed on the registered voters' lists.

SCRAP IRON INTERESTS.

A deputation representing a number of the telephone, gas, street car and other companies waited on the Ontario government Tuesday to make an effort to prevent the government giving effect to the assessment commissioners' report to abolish the scrap iron system. The meeting was behind closed doors. A member of the deputation said they did not get their case placed fairly before the commission. Another member called him aside and he then said that he found he must not give any information to the press. Premier Ross stated to the press that the deputation requested him to treat the interview as confidential. Among those present were Messrs. Nicol Kingsmill, Hamilton; C. A. E. Caer, London; W. H. Pearson, Toronto.

CORRUPT PRACTICES

ATTITUDE OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT RESPECTING THE ELECTION SCANDALS.

In the Ontario Legislature last week, in answer to the Hon. Mr. Whitney, Opposition leader, the Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. Gibson) stated that about the time the persons were reported by the judges as guilty of corrupt practices the County Crown Attorney was communicated with and instructed to render all reasonable aid in the prosecution of the persons reported. No further steps had been taken pending the report of the commission of judges recently presented to the House. The case was rendered more difficult because the personation of returning officers did not come within the meaning of personation as defined in the Ontario Personation act.

No prosecutions have been instituted in regard to North Waterloo as the report of the trial judges has only been published since the commencement of the present session of the House. That whatever action may be taken in regard to the alleged irregularities in North Waterloo it is not intended to appoint any commission. Regarding the burned West Elgin ballots, the Hon. Mr. Gibson said that in view of the fact that the judges have found that these documents were inadvertently destroyed no further steps have been taken, nor does there seem any reason for any further steps to be undertaken.

DEVELOPMENT OF ONTARIO.

A COUNTRY CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING A LARGE POPULATION.

(New York 'Post.')

Washington, Feb. 25.—The State Department has received a consular report on the development of northern Ontario. The territory referred to comprises that undeveloped portion of the province lying between the great lakes and Hudson's Bay. It is a vast triangular-shaped tract, having its apex at the foot of Hudson's Bay, while its western side extends along the Albany river to the province of Manitoba; its eastern side forms the boundary line between Ontario and Quebec, and its base rests upon Lake Superior, Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. In area this territory is somewhat larger than the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined.

Those portions of new Ontario which are contiguous to the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway have been laid open to the explorer, who, aided by the network of waterways which nature has provided, can operate easily, and over large areas of territory, with the railways as his base of supplies. The resources of new Ontario in soil, minerals, timber, water powers, and the other raw materials of civilization are extensive and valuable; sufficient to support a hardy and prosperous people, many millions in number.

The climate of northern Ontario is not unlike that of northern Europe, and its soil also is equal to that of many thickly peopled portions of the Old World, while extensive spruce and pine forests, and large deposits of gold, iron, nickel and copper ores may form the basis of large industrial enterprises into whose service many of the water powers which abound there may be brought.

The natural outlet for this vast region is the great lakes, and the most central point is Sault Ste. Marie. From this point a railway to Hudson's Bay, 500 miles north, is already chartered and subsidized, and 150 miles will be completed next year. This project means the opening of the vast territory of new Ontario, and furnishes the first permanent line of communication with the region surrounding Hudson's Bay; and brings the civilized world in touch with the northern forests of the Dominion, which extend from British Columbia and Alaska on the west to Hudson's Bay on the east, and from the north Saskatchewan on the south to the barren lands of the Arctic.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has been gazetted Grand Master of the Order of the Bath. Lord Lister (who was sergeant-surgeon to Queen Victoria), has been gazetted sergeant-surgeon to King Edward.

INTERESTING INNOVATION.

In the Official Navy List there is a interesting innovation. King Edward appears as head of the navy. Until now the navy list has not recognised the existence of the monarch, and the omission was a relic of the old struggles between the crown and parliament.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE

Second List of Officials Whose Punishment is Desired

TWO CHINESE OFFICIALS LOSE THEIR HEADS.

A Pekin despatch says: Chih Siu, formerly grand secretary, and Hsu Cheng Yu, son of the notorious Hsu Tung, were publicly beheaded on Wednesday. The street in which the execution took place was guarded by French, German and American troops. The condemned officials wer taken to the ground in carts, escorted by a company of Japanese infantry. Chih Su met his death in a dignified manner walking from the cart calmly and fearlessly. Hsu Cheng Yu was stupified with opium. They were both dressed in their Chinese official costumes without the insignia of their rank.

A crowd of fully ten thousand persons witnessed the execution of Chih Su and Hsu Cheng Yu, who were beheaded here to-day in accordance with the demand of the powers. The members of the various legations were conspicuously absent, feeling that if they were present they might seem to be gloating over their fallen adversaries. Every power, however, was largely represented by military officials and soldiers, and there was also present a staff from each of the foreign powers. Besides these, many missionaries witnessed the executions.

At the time the execution was being carried out the ministers held a meeting and determined on the part of the majority to draw a curtain over further demands for blood. The United States special commissioner, Mr. Rockhill, sided strongly with those favoring humane methods, who are Sir Ernest Satow and MM. Komura, Cologan and De Giers, respectively British, Japanese, Spanish and Russian ministers. Others believed that China had not been sufficiently punished, and that men should be executed in every city, town and village where foreigners had been killed. It is safe to say, however, that little more bloodshed will be demanded.

Another important point that was brought up at the meeting was that of the legation quarters. Mr. Rockhill impressed the ministers by his remarks regarding the protest of Sir Robert Hart (Chief of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs) against the seizure of his property to increase the area of the legations, saying that the services rendered the powers by the financial representative of China should have prevented the indignities and spoliation inflicted. The feeling is general that Italy should recede from her position and return the property she has taken, and that if it be necessary for her to increase her legation she should take land elsewhere.

Dr. Mumm von Schwartenstein, the German minister, and the Marquis Salbago Raggi, the Italian representative, expressed high appreciation of Sir Robert Hart, and regretted that matters of state made necessary the taking of lands of the customs officials.

Sir Ernest Satow and Mr. Rockhill thought an exception should certainly be made of Sir Robert Hart's personal property, and that the limits of the legation should be defined the same as published.

The native newspapers of Shanghai publish a second list of officials whose punishment is demanded by the powers. It includes Li Chuan Lin, grand councillor and president of the board of rites.

Duke Lan has been arrested and awaits punishment. Prince Tuan has not yet been taken.

Pekin, Feb. 28.—General Gaselee's orders to have 4,000 men ready should the Chinese prove recalcitrant created unnecessary alarm among the ministers of the powers. He was only obeying a former instruction from Count von Waldersee. No one now believes that the expedition to the interior will be made.

The first troops to leave China are the Australians, the Victorian and New South Wales naval contingents leading off. General Chaffee's orders to send the United States troops to the Philippines include all except two companies of infantry, which Major Edgar B. Robertson will probably command. Nothing has been done in the way of preparing quartermasters of the United States Legation Guard.

MORE OFFICIALS TO BE PUNISHED.

Germany will endorse the proposition of Britain and France for the punishment of the guilty provincial officials, and will support the same in the conference of the ministers of the powers in Pekin. This statement is made on the best authority. It is regarded here also as practically certain that the proposition will be adopted unanimously. German officials emphasize the fact that the proposition is non-German, but that Germany is friendly to it.

The report of the suicide of Ying Lien and Chao Shu Chiao is officially confirmed, but the report that Count von Waldersee has ordered a discontinuance of punitive expeditions is not confirmed, although it is regarded as very probable.

The 'Lokal Anzeiger's' special correspondent with Count von Waldersee gives the following particulars regarding the execution of Hih Siu and Hsu Cheng Yu: 'Major Lauenstein represented Count von Waldersee, and the Chinese Government sent the Minister of Justice to witness the execution. After it was over the executioners sewed the heads upon the trunks, and, having placed the bodies in splendid coffins, turned them over to the relatives of the beheaded officials.'

CHINESE INDEMNITY

GERMAN FORCES WILL REMAIN LONG ENOUGH TO GUARANTEE PAYMENT.

The supplementary estimates were presented to the German Bundesrath on Thursday. They ask for an additional 20,682,000 marks on account of China, of which 100,200,000 are for the army and 10,000 are for the navy.

A memorandum of the government says the objects of the expedition are unchanged. The intervention of the powers has produced a slow but steady improvement in the situation in China. Large military undertakings are no longer necessary, but small expeditions are operating to restore order. It is not permissible at present to reduce the German forces, owing to the military pressure which may be necessary in the further negotiations relating to the indemnities. For that reason the maintenance of the expedition is provided until Jan. 31, 1902, though probably part or the whole of the force will be withdrawn before then. The sum of 100,000 marks is provided to acquire more ground around the German legation.

CHINESE REPULSED.

The British War Office has received the following from Count von Waldersee, dated Pekin, Feb. 26: A patrol of eight Germans repulsed an attack by 100 Chinese Imperial troops at Suling Pass, killing twenty.'

SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR'S SUCCESSOR.

It is announced that Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge has been selected to succeed Sir Edward Seymour as commander-in-chief of the China station.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

MR. DILLON OUT WITH MORE NONSENSE ABOUT BRITISH SOLDIERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

During the course of a statement in the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, mentioned the fact that the supplementary estimates for this year would be very heavy, including over a mililon pounds for the navy and three million pounds for the army.

On the resumption of the debate on the address in reply to the King's speech at the opening of parliament, Mr. John Dillon, in proposing an amendment objecting to house-burning and the reconcontrado camps for women and children in South Africa, said: 'Not since the days of the Romans had an army made a habit of capturing women and children as the British soldiers in South Africa were doing.' It 'was cruel and cowardly to put Boer women on half rations because their husbands had not surrendered, as was the undenied practice in the reconcentrado camps.' This plan of starving women and children, he said, had been adopted by the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick.

Mr. Dillon then went over the record of the war, referring to the house-burnings, etc., averring that in treachery and cruelty the balance was against the British. He congratulated the Boers on having a different record.

Mr. Brodrick replied that the British conduct was humane. It was not true that the country had been devastated deliberately and by wholesale. Farm houses had been burned for cause, and portions of the country had been devastated, because it had been fought over five or six times. In some cases the Boers deserted their houses, and the Kaffirs burned them. The secretary, during his remarks, reaffirmed that the government had not the slightest intention of giving way in the question of independence.

Mr. Dillon's amendment was rejected by 91 to 243 votes.

The reply to the King's speech was adopted by 297 to 78 votes.

The British House of Commons on Thursday, after a lengthy debate, passed the second reading of the bill restricting the work of miners to eight hours daily, by 212 to 199 votes. The bill is a private measure. The opponents of restriction of hours of labor insisted that such an action would enormously enhance the price of coal. Sir Alfred Hickman (Con.) said the country during the past year had had an object lesson of the effect on trade of dear coal. The British Government had to buy bridges in America for Uganda, Egypt and Burmah. The railways bought rails in America, and even coal had to be imported into this country. In the United States miners produced fifty percent more coal than they did in England, not because they were more skinlful, but because they worked ten hours a day.

GREAT TRUST DISCUSSED IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Feb. 28.—Replying to Sir Howard Vincent (Conservative), the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, said that he was aware the exports of the United States in iron and steel amounted last year to $145,000,000, over double the value of similar exports in 1897. He altogether demurred, however, at the statement that the greater proportion was not required in America, and was sent to the United Kingdom. As a matter of fact, for the year ending June 13, 1899, the proportion was under $20,000,000, out of a total of $106,000,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer added that Sir Howard Vincent, in asking the government to take steps to secure such fiscal treatment for these and other competing foreign manufactured imports amounting to $500,000,000 as shall establish an equality of foreign goods with British goods in British markets and place upon the foreigner a portion of the pecuniary burden of the Boer war, merely expressed an opinion with which he did not agree.

Sir Howard Vincent also asked a question about the new United States Steel Corporation and the president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Gerald Balfour, replied that he understood such a combination was in course of formation, but he was not inclined to adopt Sir Howard Vincent's statement that the main object of the combine was to destroy the iron and steel industry of Great Britain. He did not think any action on the part of the government could be usefully taken.

Lord Cranborne also informed Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett (Conservative) that the government had carefully considered how it could best assure the retention in office of the Yangtse viceroys, whose services during the recent troubles were fully appreciated, and who had been assured there was no danger of their removal.

THE CUDAHY KIDNAPPING CASE.

A special despatch to the Chicago 'Post' from Omaha, Neb., says: 'Edward A. Cudahy has received a letter from the men who kidnapped his son, offering to return $20,000 of the ransom money on condition that all detectives be withdrawn, and that no attempt be made to prosecute the abductors, should their identity be discovered. It is understood the letter was mailed at Council Bluffs.'

CANADIAN RIFLE CLUBS.

PROPOSAL DISCUSSED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was held at Ottawa on Wednesday, the Hon. Col. Gibson presiding. His Excellency was present, with the Minister of Militia, Major-General O'Grady Haly and a host of leading military men of the Dominion, including Colonels Otter, Hughes, Drury and Evans, Majors Taylor and Dennison. A loyal address to the King was passed, after which the meeting voted thanks to all who contributed to the success of the last annual rifle meeting. The Governor-General, responding to an address of welcome, laid stress on the desirability of fostering proficiency in individual rifle firing and hoped the government would be able to make the rifle ranges throughout the Dominion what they should be for practice with the long-range rifle. The Minister of Militia was thanked for all he had done to assist riflemen.

The minister, in replying, endorsed what had been said as to ranges and good shooting, and dwelt on the importance of judging distance and firing at moving objects. In the latter connection steps were being taken at Rockliffe range. The regulations for the proposed rifle clubs would shortly be published. The clubs would have a minimum membership of 40, and would receive government rifles and a certain amount of ammunition, and members would be required to serve the country if called upon.

General O'Grady-Haly, in replying to a vote of greeting, explained the objects of the proposed musketry school, and expressed the opinion that Canadian and British soldiers alike required improved rifle instruction.

Col. Otter was called upon, and dwelt on the benefit that would result from more attention to rifle shooting, and strongly advocated the instruction of the cadet corps in the use of the rifle. The president, vice-president and officers of the association were re-elected.

The council of the D. R. A. met on Wednesday, when plans for the year's work were laid out. Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Henshaw, of Montreal, was elected president in place of Lieut.-Col. Massey, and Lieut.-Col. Tilton was appointed chairman of the executive. Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Mackay was made a member of council in place of Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel E. Goff Penny, for the Province of Quebec.

The men who are to compose the Bisley team will be communicated with immediately. These are the twenty who have achieved the highest aggregate. Some may not be able to go. The committee who have the nominating of the command consists of the president of the association, president of council, and chairman of executive, Lieut.-Colonels Gibson, Henshaw and Tilton. The last named officer, it is understood, will be the one chosen. It was decided to go back to the old rule of not allowing men to go to Bisley twice in five years.

The officers elected by the association were as follows: President, Lieut.-Col. Gibson; vice-presidents, Lieut.-Col. Sam Hughes, Lieut.-Col. R. R. Dobell, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. E. P. Beer, Lieut.-Col. Hugh J. Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Prior, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Longworth.

The action of the council in the incorporation of the association was, on motion of Lieut.-Col. Tilton, approved, and the constitution was adopted and confirmed.

A NEW TARGET.

Lieut.-Col. Peters, D.O.C., of Montreal, brought up with him a target of his own device, which he is submitting to the officials in the Militia Department, as a convenient one for use by regiments for rifle practice. He intends to have an iron facing put upon the wall of the armories at Montreal, and have one evening each week devoted to rifle shooting for the city regiments. The target is a portable one, and can be put up anywhere against a wall or hill. A wire or cord attachment does away with the necessity for a marker, so that a rifleman may go and practice by himself, if necessary.

NORTHERN PACIFIC DEAL

MR. ROBLIN EXPLAINS ITS PROVISIONS MORE FULLY.

At a representative meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade on Tuesday the Hon. Mr. Roblin and his colleagues attended by invitation. Mr. Roblin explained that the only arrangement suggested by Mr. Millen was as follows:

The Northern Pacific Company would set apart their lines in Manitoba on condition that the government build a line to Duluth, a partnership between the government and the company thus being formed. The government could control rates over these lines, and the Northern Pacific was willing to share both in the losses and the profits. To this plan the objection was the international one, the Manitoba government could not build a line into the United States. This, said Mr. Roblin, was the only other offer made by the Northern Pacific.

Dealing with the agreement with the Canadian Northern, in answer to a question from Mr. J. H. Brock, Mr. Roblin admitted that the Canadian Northern had made a previous offer giving definite fixed liability. Bonds were to be guaranteed by the government in proportion to the reduction of rates procured. For instance, as soon as a reduction of two cents in the present freight rate for wheat and 20 percent on other rates was granted by the company, guaranteed bonds for $10,000 were to be issued, and on each further reduction of one cent guaranteed bonds for $50,000 were to be issued, until where the present rate is 15 cents and under, it has been reduced to 10 cents, and where it is 19 cents or over, the rate has been reduced to 14 cents. This offer was refused, because no reduction was provided for below ten cents, the government's aim being to obtain entire rather than partial control.

In answer to further criticism, Mr. Roblin explained that the provincial act ratifying the Canadian Northern agreement would give the province the right to charge against the company any deficit there may be from operating the lines until the wheat freight rate has been reduced below 10 cents, taking Winnipeg as a basis, and until all other freight rates within the province and on incoming and outgoing freight have been reduced to 15 percent below the tariff rates in force on the C.P.R. on the 11th day of February last.

This announcement was received with marked relief by those who had thought that the province was assuming by the contract as published too great a burden. The effect of this addition to the contract will be that any outlay the province may be called upon to make will be capitalized and charged against the railway lines until the province obtains the ten cent wheat rate. It is only then that the liability of the province to pay without recourse will arise.

Mr. Roblin also made the declaration that he was willing to make the contract conditional upon obtaining validating legislation from the Dominion government. Finally, a committee of the Board of Trade was appointed to confer with the government and report its opinion and any amendments desirable. This committee, composed of Messrs, Elliott, Ashdown, Drewry, Bole, Ryley, G. F. Galt and A. McDonald, will meet the government to-day.

MAJOR CROZIER DEAD

CAPTURED SITTING BULL SINGLE-HANDED.

A Belleville despatch says: Major L. N. Crozier, formerly superintendent of the North-West Mounted Police, and of late years a judge at Guthrie, Oklahoma, died there on Monday, at the age of 55

THE LATE MAJOR CROZIER.

years. Deceased had a most distinguished career. It was he who single-handed, captured Sitting Bull, the Indian chief. He fought in the battle at Duck Lake, in the North-West rebellion of 1885. He is survived by his mother, and his brother, Mr. J. A. G. Crozier, of the Crown Lands Department, Toronto.

THE WHITE PLAGUE

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS AT WORK.

A special meeting of the Canadian Association for the prevention of Tuberculosis met on Wednesday afternoon in the office of the Governor-General. Important changes were made in connection with the organization. At the preliminary gathering, a few days ago, a council was formed composed of a large membership, with representation from all the provinces. It was decided yesterday that this would be too unwieldy and expensive for the practical adminstrative work, and an executive was formed, with a majority of the members resident in Ottawa. The executive will be composed of His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir James Grant, Dr. Barrick, Toronto; Dr. Powell, Prof. Robertson, Messrs. W. C. Edwards, M.P., George H. Perley, E. B. Eddy, C. Berkeley Powell, M.P.P., A. W. Fleck, Dr. Neilson, Dr. Montizambert and J. M. Courtney, of Ottawa; R. L. Borden, M. P., Halifax; Dr. Roddick, M.P., Montreal; the Hon. Sydney Fisher and the Hon. R. R. Dobell.

The executive will have charge of the financing, and it is understood that the Dominion government will be asked for a grant.

It was decided to ask H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall to become honorary patron, and the following to become honorary vice-presidents: Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Charles Tupper, Lord Strathcona and the commissioner of the Yukon.

A congress to discuss the tuberculosis question will be held in New York on May 15, at which representatives will be present from every state in the union. Sir James Grant was invited to attend and accept the position of vice-president representing Canada, and has written accepting the honor.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

THE GOVERNMENT HAS NOT GOT THE HOUSE DOWN TO BUSINESS YET.

The Quebec Legislature promises to get down to business this week. So far nothing has been done except the passing of the address in reply to the speech from the throne. An hour a day was the limit for the House to be in session last week. The government has received petitions almost innumerable, and courteously received many deputations, including one from the Provincial Board of Arts and Manufactures asking for an increase of the grant for free night schools. The president, Mr. Gauthier, submitted a statement showing that the number of pupils attending these schools was as follows on Feb. 25 inst.: Montreal, 1,789; Quebec, 145; Levis, 256; Sherbrooke, 48; St. Hyacinthe, 44; Three Rivers, 30, and Sorel, 24. Their per capita cost was $2.78 in Montreal, $2.42 in Quebec, $2.73 in Levis, $2.60 in Sherbrooke, $2.28 in Sorel, $2.27 in St. Hyacinthe and $2.12 in Three Rivers. The government grant at present amounted to $13,000, which was insufficient, and the deputation asked that it be increased to $18,000. The ministers promised early consideration.

THAT NEW STAR.

IT IS IN THE CONSTELLATION OF PERSEUS.

(From Philadelphia 'Ledger,' Feb. 25.)

Last evening probably was the first occasion on which the sky has been sufficiently clear to observe the new star since its discovery several days ago. It has already acquired the brilliancy of a star of the first magnitude, and in this respect possibly exceeds any new star that has been observed within the last five hundred years, with but two exceptions.

The accredited discoverer, Dr. T. D. Anderson, an amateur astronomer of Edinburgh, Scotland, has the distinction also of having been the first to observe the new star that appeared in the constellation of Auriga, Jan. 30, 1892. That one, however, when first seen was but of the fifth magnitude, and within three months decreased to invisibility.

As seen last evening through the eight-inch equatorial of the Philadelphia observatory by Professor Snyder and others it did not telescopically have the same appearance as the stars of the first magnitude—Rigel and Capella.

CAUSE OF SO-CALLED NEW STARS.

The light variation of these new stars seems to be very analogous to the so-called long period variables. Perhaps the best explanation yet stated of a possible cause of such remarkable change in brilliancy, says Professor Snyder, is that the stars in question are double stars or double nebulae, and that their nearest approach to each other produces immense tidal effects which develop excessive luminous energy that may be partly electrical in character.

Another theory is the well known one of Lockyer of the active collision of two meteoric groups.

The new star, says Professor Snyder, could not have come at a better time in the history of astronomy, inasmuch as the observatories are better prepared spectroscopically to study its changes than ever before. It is, he says, the spectroscopic changes through which it will pass that will probably furnish the key to the difficult problem of the new stars.

WHEN FIRST DISCOVERED.

The study of variable stars was initiated perhaps by the remarkable discovery of a new star Nov. 11, 1572, in the constellation of Cassiopeia by Tycho Brahe. This star surpassed Sirius and Jupiter in brilliancy. Another brilliant new star was discovered by a pupil of Kepler Oct. 10, 1604, in the constellation of Serpentarius. It was of a brilliant white color and in luminosity surpassed Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. Altogether there have been about ten new stars discovered in the last half-century. A notable new star was T. Coronae, discovered in 1866, which was the subject of a great deal of spectroscopic study by Huggins and others.

Some readers also may remember the new star discovered Aug. 31, which appeared in the nebula of Andromeda.

In addition to the visual new stars a considerable number of new stars have been discovered photographically by observers at Harvard College, and this has led to the conclusion that the rapid changes in the brilliancy of stars is far from being as rare a class of phenomena as visual observations would seem to suggest.

Prof. McLeod, of the McGill Observatory, says that owing to the cloudy weather he was not able to see the star until Tuesday. It was then of the third magnitude. There was nothing unusual about its appearance, and no one unacquainted with the stars would have noticed that there was an extra one. It will be almost directly overhead at five o'clock in the afternoon, and may be seen (weather permitting) until about ten o'clock in the evening.

MRS. NATION BACK IN JAIL.

Mrs. Carrie Nation was in charge of the Peoria (Ills.) 'Journal' on Tuesday. Her contributions to the paper consisted of eight columns of editorials and an account of her crusade against 'joints.'

Mrs. Nation says in her leading editorial: 'I have never hurt a hair on the heads of my bad brothers, the saloonkeepers, and hope for pity's sake none of them ever will get in the way of my hatchet, for it gets dreadfully reckless when it flies around smashing that which murders men.'

No attempt was made by Mrs. Nation to handle the advertising columns, and whiskey advertisements filled several pages.

Mrs. Carrie Nation returned to Topeka early on Thursday from Peoria, where she went to edit a newspaper for a day. Upon her arrival there she went at once to the county jail and gave herself over to the custody of the sheriff. The $2,000 bond which Mrs. Nation was required to give before she left the city was cancelled. Her trial will come up at the April term of the District Court.

W. M. EVARTS DEAD

ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS LAWYERS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSES AWAY.

Ex-Senator William M. Evarts died at his home on Second avenue, New York, at 9.10 o'clock on Friday morning, having succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, which, on Tuesday, supervened to render even more critical his recent enfeebled condition. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and thence came to New York as a student in the office of Daniel Lord. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and attained in a comparatively short time an enviable position. As time went on, his reputation increased, his cases became more important, his clients more numerous. By the time he was fifty years of age he was recognized as standing almost, if not quite, at the head of his profession.

Early in the life of the Republican party he joined its ranks, and in 1860 he was chairman of the New York delegation to the national convention at Chicago. He was selected to present to the convention the name of Seward, which he did amid 'tumultuous cheering'; and he was the first to move, when Seward was defeated, that the nomination of Abraham Lincoln be made unanimous. In 1861 he was a candidate against Horace Greeley for the United States Senatorship, to succeed Mr. Seward, but they were both beaten by Ira Harris.

In 1881 he entered the United States Senate, his term expiring in 1891, when he was past the age of seventy-three, and with its termination his activities—public and private—came practically to an end. His eye-sight had been failing for some time, and he did not again take up professional work. His last public appearance was on Feb. 15, 1895, when upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, he was the honored guest of those who had so long recognized him as the leader of their profession. His name will live in history, not as the senator or the secretary of state, but as the great lawyer whose singular fortune it was to be concerned in the successful conduct of the three most memorable litigations of his generation—the impeachment of President Johnson, the Geneva arbitration, and the contests before the Electoral Commission.

THE LATE MRS. GORDONSMITH.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Gordonsmith, wife of the Rev. C. E. Gordonsmith, F.S.Sc., of Montreal, took place at Pakenham, Ont., on Wednesday afternoon. The peculiarly sad circumstances of the death, which occurred suddenly at Levis, Que., where Mr. and Mrs. Gordonsmith went after their marriage two weeks ago, aroused much sympathy, and the remains were followed to their last resting place by a large number of friends of the family. A touching service was held in the Presbyterian Church, Pakenham, conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Young, and the Rev. Mr. Quartermine, Episcopal clergyman, of Renfrew. The interment took place in the family plot in Pakenham cemetery.

Previous to the removal of the body from Levis, a service was held in the Presbyterian Church there, of which Mr. Gordonsmith had temporary charge. The edifice was suitably draped and the service was conducted by the Rev. A. T. Love, of Quebec.

The cause of death was heart failure during a severe attack of grippe. Mrs. Gordonsmith, who was forty-one years of age, was a daughter of the late Mr. James Curtis, of Northcote, Ont.

A PROVINCIAL SALE.

THE FIRST OF THE LIVE STOCK EXPERIMENTS AT GUELPH.

The first provincial live stock sale was opened in Guelph on Thursday by the Hon. John Dryden. The sale, which is held practically under the supervision of the Ontario Government, is one of two sales to be held in the Province of Ontario, the other one being at Ottawa next Thursday. The object is to encourage the raising of high-class stock in the province, and also to attract buyers from outside places, both in the Dominion and the United States, and so provide a ready market for Ontario stock. Fully a thousand people attended on Thursday, and buyers were present from all parts of Canada, among those present being the following members of the Ontario Legislature: Col. Murtrie, T. L. Pardo, Daniel Burk, J. W. Holmes, R. L. Joynt, J. S. Gallagher, Captain Robson, W. H. Taylor, Colonel Leys, Nelson Monteith, James Tucker, J. H. Douglas and T. C. Carpenter.

The majority of the stock disposed of were shorthorn bulls, and while the prices obtained could not be considered high, good breeders were of the opinion that, quality considered, the values were fair average ones. A portion of the stock would not grade first-class. The highest price obtained was for the shorthorn bull, Lord Robert, bred and sold by Alex. Moore, of Greenwood. The price realized was $315, paid by Mr. W. N. Dyment, of Barrie. Not more than twenty animals brought over a hundred dollars, and an average range was from sixty-five to seventy-five dollars.

FRENCH SHORE DISPUTE

NEWFOUNDLAND LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS VERY OUTSPOKEN.

The Newfoundland Legislative Council passed the French shore modus vivendi bill on Wednesday, after very spirited speeches defining the attitude of the various members. Messrs. Baird, Browning and Blandford declared that this was the last time they would support the measure, and that even now they did so because of a patriotic desire to assist the empire during the continuance of war in South Africa. All three asserted that upon the expiration of the term of the bill, at the end of the present year, they would throw upon the British government the onus of further legislation.

'The imperial government may then pass a coercion bill if it dares,' exclaimed one of the councillors. 'Newfoundland has sacrificed her rights long enough.'

These outspoken sentiments were warmly endorsed, and represent the feeling of virtually the whole council.

The special session of the legislature was prorogued on Thursday after Gov. McCallum had assented to the French shore modus vivendi bill. In the speech from the throne the governor thanked both Houses for their patriotic and unanimous response to the request of the Imperial Government for a renewal of the measure, and expressed a hope for a successful outcome of the controversy. He concluded with an announcement of his departure next week to assume the governorship of Natal.

THE 'RIO DE JANEIRO.'

THE CORONER'S JURY'S VERDICT ON THE CATASTROPHE.

The coroner's jury held an inquest in San Francisco on Wednesday over the eleven bodies recovered from the wreck of the steamer 'Dio De Janeiro,' returning their verdict last night. The jury charges Captain Ward, who was drowned, and the pilot, Captain Jordan, with criminal negligence. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is censured for having had a Chinese crew on the steamer. The second officer, Mr. Graham Coughlin, is commended for heroic conduct in saving lives.

MONTREAL HAPPENINGS.

The chief of police of Maisonneuve, an eastern suburb, stopped a prize fight on Friday night.

Mr. H. W. Reyner has resigned his position as organist of the Church of St. James the Apostle.

The City Council has ordered the payment of claims against the city amounting to $3,945.82 in consequence of the bursting of the water main on Bleury street.

The Court of Review has confirmed the award of $500 damages to a girl named Gibbons, who lost several fingers by an accident at Skelton's shirt factory.

Christopher J. Carter, of 19 Vallée street, has been killed in action in South Africa. He was squadron sergeant-major in Kitchener's Horse.

Jeffrey Bros., agricultural implement factory, at Petite Cote, was destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $10,000.

J. Sullivan, of 15 Centre street, while at work in the G. T. R. yards on Saturday morning, had his leg broken. He was struck by an engine.

The March term of the Court of King's Bench was opened on Friday, Mr. Justice Wurtele presiding. There are few cases of general interest.

An old journalist, Ferdinand Morrissette, was found in a garret, dying from cold and hunger. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital, and died shortly afterwards.

A medical student, W. H. Carey, died last week from injuries received by falling down the stone steps at McGill University. He was quite wealthy, and the body has been sent to his home, Manchester, England.

A deputation from the governors of the Verdun Hospital for the Insane asked the Provincial Government on Saturday for $65,000 for the erection of a new wing for female patients. Consideration was promised.

The canonical decree erecting the new Catholic parish of St. Leo I., at Westmount, is published in the last issue of the 'Quebec Official Gazette,' and under the law this publication gives the new parish the same status as if the erection had been recognized for civil purposes in virtue of Article 3391 of the Revised Statutes of Quebec.

The lasters in the Ames-Holden Company's shoe factory went out on Tuesday. The company refuses to pay the union scale on the new lasting machines. The company say the positions of most of the men have already been filled. The strike will not be serious unless the other men are called out.

Frederick Hale, 24 years old, residing with his father at 404 Seigneurs street, died of heart failure while engaged in a game of hockey in the Victoria Rink on Saturday night. The hockey match was between teams from St. Andrew's Lodge and the Temple Club, and young Hale was one of the players of the St. Andrew's team. Death is attributed to heart failure.

The jury trial of McManus vs. the Street Railway Company for $1,000 damages done to a man, horse and waggon, was concluded on Saturday before Mr. Justice Doherty. The trial lasted two days. The jury, after being out three hours, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $150.

Mr. W. H. Cary, a second year medical students at McGill, died Wednesday from the results of an accident which occurred a day or two before. He was running down the stairs to the basement, in the Medical building, when he was seen to fall forwards to the bottom, landing on his head. He was taken to the General Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured, and he died Wednesday. Coroner McMahon decided that the death was evidently accidental.

In the case of Mrs. Kelly, who came to the city from Ottawa a few days ago, for the purpose of finding out if the body of the suicide at the Springfield Hotel was that of her husband, has positively identified the body, and has in her possession a photograph of her husband, which exactly resembles the corpse. It will be remembered that at the time of the inquest the body was claimed by a Mrs. Lafrance as that of her husband. Mrs. Lafrance still claims the body, so Mrs. Kelly has gone to Ottawa to get sufficient money to bring the matter before the courts.

A child named Wilfrid Dion died at 21a St. Elizabeth street, on Wednesday, from an overdose of morphine. He had scarlet fever, and to quiet him, the parents gave some medicine containing morphine, which had been prescribed in another case. The child died from the morphine, and, after a thorough disinfection, an inquest was held at the morgue on Thursday. The jury decided on a verdict of excusable homicide, with a rider to the effect that no medicine should ever be given which had been prescribed for another person.

Onesime Fontaine, a carter employed by Mr. Joseph Dubois to cart snow, was drowned in the river on Monday afternoon. He had dumped his load of snow off the wharf, near the Longueuil crossing, and was clearing off the snow that had fallen on the wharf behind the sleigh, when the horse suddenly backed a step, and knocked him into the river. Other carters tried to reach him with their shovels, but did not succeed, and he soon disappeared. He was 58 years old, and lived with his wife and daughter at 2 Patterson lane. This is not the first time such an accident has happened. A carter named Phidime Picotte fell in recently under similar circumstances, but was fished out with a shovel by another carter, Joseph Girard.

News was received on Saturday from Mr. Ethier, City Attorney, who is representing the city in various cases before the Privy Council, that favorable judgments have been obtained in two cases There were Cadieux vs. the city, and Belanger and others vs. the city. Many thousand dollars are involved. The Cadieux case arose out of experts' fees for expropriation. It was pretended by the city that the fees demanded were exorbitant. The other case mentioned refers to the widening of Beaudry street. Belanger and others refused to pay the amounts demanded in assessments. The Privy Council has decided that it cannot reopen the case, and again the city wins.

There passed away on Tuesday afternoon, after an illness of six months' duration, Agnes, the eldest daughter of Captain Donald Taylor, of the Allan Line. The late Miss Taylor was devoted to her profession of nursing, and her name was the first on the list of applications for entrance to the training school of the Royal Victoria Hospital, her badge being distinguished by bearing the number 'One.' Miss Taylor graduated in 1896, and then took a post-graduate course in Boston. She was advancing very rapidly in her profession when she was struck down by the disease which was to prove fatal, holding at that time the position of assistant superintendent of King's County Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.

A serious accident happened on Tuesday in the chemical laboratory of the medical building at McGill. The first year students were engaged in preparing ordinary ether in test-tubes, by heating a mixture of sulphuric acid and alcohol. The ether fumes come off only between certain temperatures, and the students have to smell their test-tubes to see if the reaction is going on properly. One of the students, not being satisfied with the smell of his test-tube, asked a fellow-student Mr. David Shaw, of Cove Head, P.E.I., to smell it. Mr. Shaw did so, when suddenly the stuff frothed up and spurted over his face, getting into his eyes. Dr. Ruttan immediately applied bicarbonate of soda, and took him in a sleigh to Dr. Buller, who did what he could for him, and had him taken to a private ward in the Royal Victoria Hospital. It was at first feared that he would lose both eyes, but now it is believed that one will completely be saved, and the other at least partially.

Mystery surrounded the death of Mrs. George Maynard, of No. 2 Desjardins avenue, until after the government doctors had made an autopsy. Then it was found that she had died of fright after having been bitten by dogs. On Thursday night her husband, returning home late, intoxicated, found her lying on the kitchen floor. He was too senseless to make any examination and threw himself on the bed into a heavy sleep. In the morning when he awakened a terrible sight met his eye. The whole place was bespattered with blood and his wife's dead body had been horribly mutilated. When the authorities were notified it appeared that murder had been done, and the husband was detained as a witness for the coroner's inquest. The inquest was held on Saturday, and the physicians gave it as their opinion that the woman had died of fright after being bitten by dogs. Six dogs were kept in the little flat and a sister of Mrs. Maynard testified that, not infrequently, when the deceased was drinking, the animals were not fed for eight or ten days at a time. The jury returned the following verdict;

'We, the jury, find that Marie Adeline Pratt came to her death by a nervous shock or through fear caused by the bites of dogs, and that she was intoxicated at the time of her death.'

Foreman Mercier and Juror Thibault dissented from the foregoing finding and recommended 'that the police continue their researches.'

A very serious accident occurred at the big pumping station of the Montreal Waterworks on Thursday. The big Columbian Exhibition pump, which, after supplying the World's Fair grounds at Chicago with water, was purchased for the Montreal Water Works, was working away as usual when all at once the big, high-pressure cylinder cracked. The steam was at once shut off and the reserve engine set to work. The disabled pump had a capacity of ten millions of gallons a day, but the other two steam pumps, one with a capacity of eleven millions of gallons, and the other with one of nine millions, are quite capable of keeping the city supplied with water. Just at present the pumps operated by the turbines, which are alone almost sufficient to keep the city supplied with water during high water in the spring and summer, are out of service owing to the low water in the river and to the further reduction of the head by the heavy ice. It is expected that in two or three weeks the turbines will be working again and that the pressure will be taken off the pumps at present in service.

The most interesting feature of the meetings of the Diocesan Woman's Auxiliary, held in Montreal last week, was the presence of Ichimura Hide, a Japanese young lady from Toronto. This young lady's name being transposed and translated means Miss Excellent-Market-Village. From her address it was learned that she was the only daughter of a Japanese merchant. Before the establishment of the present monarchical government he was an influential officer of the old system. Her father, grasping the importance of western education, decided to give her the best possible education. He wanted her to study the sciences, but her mother wanted her to learn the accomplishments of ladies. She was first sent to a missionary school to learn English. After three years she became a Christian, which made her parents angry. She was taken from the missionary school and sent to Yokohama, where she graduated. There were some girls in Japan who learned to play the piano and to paint, but could not cook or make their own clothes. The Japanese did not like that, and the western teachers had since added domestic branches to their curriculum. She graduated in 1894 and taught school for two years afterwards. There are no bachelors nor spinsters in Japan, and in due time her parents wished her to marry. Obedience to parents being one of the most important laws of her people, she would have had to get married if she went home, so she decided to continue teaching instead, which she did until she came to Canada last spring. She is now taking a divinity and literature course at Trinity College, Toronto.

THE KING RETURNS

King Edward arrived in London on Sunday night from the continent.

It is asserted that the King and Queen Alexandra, will go to Denmark about the middle of March, and remain there for a fortnight, that they will then visit the Duchess of Anhalt-Bernbourg at Ballenstedt, and that afterward they will visit the Dowager Empress Frederick and the Court of Hesse-Darmstadt, returning to England towards the end of April.

PRESIDENT INAUGURATED

Mr. McKinley Enters His Second Term of Office

ADDRESS WAS BRIEF.

Washington, March 4.—William McKinley, of Ohio, to-day was inducted into the Presidential office for a second term, being the eighth in the line of Presidents thus honored. Simultaneously, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, became vice-president of the United States. The ceremony that marked this second assumption by President McKinley of the cares of state was most impressive and full of suggestion of the development of the Republic during the past four years. On the whole the weather redeemed the pledge of the weather bureau that the day would be a glorious one, the temperature being mild and broad stretches of blue sky appeared as the sun forced its way through the clouds.

Every Presidential inauguration in recent years has had its parade, always creditable in size and variety and usually having some distinctive feature. That which followed President McKinley to-day on his return from the capitol to the White House and passed in review there before him was different from all its predecessors in the majestic predominance of the military feature. The civil contingent was quite up to the average in point of numbers; yet by actual count made by the marshals the men in soldierly uniforms outnumbered the civilians in line by more than three to one.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

The nations of the world, great and small, paid their tribute to the president in attendance at the ceremonies at the capital and in reviewing the great parade.

The American navy was represented in the ceremonies more numerously than ever before. Half a dozen warships, more than have assembled in the Potomac since the days of the civil war, contributed through sailors and marines one of the most unique and enjoyable features of the day marching over a thousand strong along the streets.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. M'KINLEY REVIEWS THE HISTORY OF THE PAST FOUR YEARS, AND LOOKS HOPEFULLY FORWARD.

President McKinley in his spech referred to the inaugural ceremony four years ago and the anxiety with regard to currency and credit, none of which exists now. Continuing, he spoke of the necessity of further enlarging the United States foreign markets by broader commercial relations. For this purpose reciprocal trade arrangements with other nations should in a liberal spirit be carefully cultivated and promoted.

Then followed a brief reference to the Cuban war and the obligations it imposed upon the United States. 'We are now at peace with the world,' said he, 'and it is my fervent prayer that if differences arise between us and other powers they may be settled by peaceful arbitration, and that hereafter we may be spared the horrors of war.'

'We face at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purpose of this government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good. Ever since the evacuation of the island by the army of Spain, the executive, with all practicable speed, has been assisting its people in the successive steps necessary to the establishment of a free and independent government prepared to assume and perform the obligations of international law which now rest upon the United States under the treaty of Paris. The convention elected by the people to frame a constitution is afformation of which the full co-operation of the people has been already invited, and when established, will encourage the people to administer them.

'The most liberal terms of amnesty have already been communicated with the insurgents, and the way is still open for those who have raised their arms against the government for honorable submission to its authority. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants recognize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guaranty of order and security for life, property, freedom of conscience and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break the peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed nor used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloodshed and there be ushered in the reign of peace, to be made permanent by a government of liberty under law.

proaching the completion of its labors. The transfer of American control to the new government is of such great importance, involving an obligation resulting from our intervention and the treaty of peace, that I am glad to be advised by the recent act of Congress of the policy which the legislative branch of the government deems essential to the best interests of Cuba and the United States.

The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantee of permanence. We became sponsors for the pacification of the island, and we remain accountable to the Cubans no less than to our own country and people for the reconstruction of Cuba as a free commonwealth on abiding foundations of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall 'be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure.'

'While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on the sixth of February, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the Congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine Islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants, and establish the authority of the United States through the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. I shall continue the efforts already begun until order shall be restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions permit, establish local governments, in the

SENATE SAT ON SUNDAY.

Washington, March 4.—The bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the St. Louis Exhibition has been agreed to by the Senate, and sent to the President for his signature. The bills appropriating $250,000 to the Charleston, S.C., exhibition, and loaning $500,000 to the Buffalo exhibition failed of passage.

From 10.30 last night the Senate remained in continuous session, and worked to clear up the necessary legislation which had to reach the President for his signature before adjournment.

The President has signed all the appropriation bills except the river and harbor bill, which failed to pass the conference stage. The St. Louis exhibition bill was also signed.

The House of Representatives has adjourned sine die.

A VETERAN'S DEATH.

Dr. S. Payne, of Detroit, at one time a practitioner of this city, died on Saturday. He was a veteran of 1866, having been hospital sergeant of the detachment stationed at Windsor and Sandwich. Many old-time comrades will hear of his death with sincere regret. Dr. Payne practiced in London for 37 years, coming here when the present city was a village. He was one of the organizers, in 1877, of the London Medical Association, and at one time held the commission of surgeon to the Seventh Battalion. A widow and five sons survive him, William, Charles, Herbert, Harold and Frank, all of whom were born in this city, but now reside in Detroit.—London (Ont.) 'Advertiser,' Feb. 26.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

COMMONLY MISTAKEN FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Why Ordinary Doctors and Patent Remedies Fail.

When catarrh has been allowed to run along for any length of time, there is a dropping in the back part of the throat. The poisoned mucous is hawked up and spit out during the day time. But at night, during sleep, it is swallowed into the stomach, thus poisoning the mucous lining of that organ, and producing symptoms so very like indigestion or dyspepsia that the doctor usually takes it for such ,and treats it with the usual routine of pepsin, pancrestin acids, alkalis, soda, etc. The result, of course, is a failure, never any better than temporary relief being produced. The following are the symptoms of catarrh of the stomach:

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

Do you belch up gas?
Is your tongue coated?
Are your bowels irregular?
Do you suffer from nausea?
Are you drowsy after meals?
Is your flesh soft and flabby?
Do you suffer with headache?
Do you feel bloated after eating?
Have you rumbling in your bowels?
Have you palpitation of the heart?
Do you feel languid in the morning?
Do you have pain just after eating?
Have you pain in pit of stomach?
Do you have chilly and then hot flushes?
Do you have a desire for improper food?
Is there a sour or a sweet taste in the mouth?
Is there a gnawing sensation in the stomach?
Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?
Do you feel faint when stomach is empty?
Do you see specks floating before your eyes?
Have you feeling of emptiness in morning?
Have you a burning in back part of throat, called heartburn?

If you have some of the above symptoms, mark them, and send them to the Doctor. He will tell you what to do to be PERMANENTLY CURED, and what the proper treatment would cost. He makes no charge for diagnosis or advice. Address, DR. SPROULE, B.A., (English Catarrh Specialist, Graduate Dublin University, formerly Surgeon Royal British Naval Service), 7 to 13 Doane street, Boston.

NOTES OF THE NEWS.

The Pope has postponed the March consistory to the week after Easter.

There was a free fight on Wednesday between Pan-Germans and Czechs on the floor of the Reichsrath.

Herr Bueb, a member of the Reichstag, has been sentenced to three months in jail on the charge of lese majeste.

The Vienna correspondent of the 'Leader' says Prince Karl of Croy committed suicide because he was jilted by a peasant girl.

A fire in a residence situated in the poor quarter of Birmingham, England, resulted in six men and women being incinerated and four persons being dangerously burned.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York have accepted the invitation of the government of Natal to visit Durban on August 12.

Sir Cavendish Boyle on Friday was gazetted Governor of Newfoundland, in succession to Sir Henry McCallum, appointed governor of Natal.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has presented $32,500 to the Iron and Steel Institute for the foundation of the Andrew Carnegie research scholarship.

The strike of the Marseilles dock laborers is assuming considerabe importance. Vessels are unable to discharge their cargoes, and trade is becoming paralyzed or is being diverted to Genoa and Barcelona.

The 'Eclair,' of Paris, states that a serious rebellion has broken out in the French Ivory coast colony. A French force which was sent to reconnoitre was driven back with loss.

A mass was celebrated on Friday in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph, on the Avenue Hoche, Paris, to implore heaven's blessing on the reign of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra.

It is stated that the Cheshire salt manufacturers are negotiating a combination with a view to regulating the price of the output between the salt union and outside firms. They are also seeking an understanding with American traders for mutual benefit.

Ottomar Beiruath, aged thirty-five, formerly a lieutenant in the Russian army, is confined in the insane ward of Belleveue Hospital, New York. Some years ago while transporting political prisoners to Siberia a young woman escaped. To save her from a pack of wolves Beiruath ordered her shot. The cries of the unfortunate woman rang in his ears until they drove him insane.

As the result of a family quarrel John Hemmerling, 45 years old, a car starter in the employ of the Cleveland City Railway Company, was shot and killed by his wife on Tuesday at their home. Hemmerling was lying in bed asleep when the deed was committed. Mrs. Hemmerling is in jail.

The Iowa State Board of Health has issued 10,000 circulars, which will be distributed throughout the state to arouse public sentiment to the necessity of establishing an institution in that state for the isolation and treatment of tuberculosis. More than 3,000 people in Iowa die from this disease each year.

Mrs. Helen Gardner, the young woman who appeared at the outdoor poor department last Wednesday, and told Superintendent Blair that she had come to New York from Montreal, having been married there to W. R. Gardner, a broker, and that she had been deserted by him soon after they registered at a hotel here, has been sent back to Montreal at the expense of the poor department.

Dr. Tanner, the hero of so many exciting and amusing scenes in parliament singe 1885, is dying of tubercular phthisis at his London lodgings. His constitution is completely worn out. Despite orders of his doctors he insisted on attending parliament on the opening days and he has been confined to his bed ever since. He said quite cheerfully: 'I might live six months if I took care of myself, but I have never done that, and it is not worth while beginning now.'

Messrs. Ralph Smith and A. W. Puttee, members of parliament, have arranged with Mr. Blair to have all the grievances and labor disputes among the employees of the Intercolonial represented through a committee appointed by the Federated Trades and Labor Council. In this way organized labor will be recognized by the minister, the department and the management of the government road.

John Knox, a white man, was lynched at Scranton, Pa., on Tuesday, for the murder of Tom Davis. The mob was made up of about a hundred men. They were fully armed. They caught and bound the sheriff and his deputies and battered down the jail door, soon seeing the prisoner. After Knox was hanged a fusillade was fired into his body. Knox made no protest on the way from the jail, simply repeating the words, 'I did not mean to do it.' He was addicted to drink, and killed Davis while drunk.

Until the Emperor of Germany was made a Field Marshal, no one but King Edward VII. himself was both a Field Marshal of the English army and an admiral of the English fleet. The number of British Field Marshals is now nine. They are: The King, the German Emperor, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley, Sir Lintorn Simmons, Sir Frederick Haines and Sir Neville Chamberlain. The admirals of the fleet are: The King, the German Emperor, Sir Henry Keppel, the Earl of Clanwilliam, Sir Algernon Lyons, Sir Frederick Richards and Sir Nowell Salmon.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Daily Express' says that Karpovich, the student who recently shot the Russian Minister of Public Instruction, M. Bogolepoff, belongs to a Nihilist society, and was chosen by ballot to kill him.

Mrs. Rose Wurzor, a widow, in a fit of insanity, drowned her six children, aged from four to twelve years, at Uniontown, Wash., last week. She threw them into a well 30 feet deep, containing two feet of water, then jumped in herself and held the heads of the children beneath the surface until all were drowned. Mrs. Wurzor was found alive in the well with her six murdered children by the neighbors, who pulled her out with a rope.

Pekin, March 4.—The Italian troops are rapidly destroying the Summer Palace. On Saturday they burned an important temple in the centre of the Panorama.

SPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The past week in sporting circles has been an interesting one for Montreal athletic organizations. In the hockey line, both the Montreal intermediate and junior teams won their respective games against the Montagnards and St. Lambert's, thus entitling them to play off with the Quebec Crescents and Buckingham's for the intermediate and junior Canadian hockey championships respectively.

Two senior games were played on Wednesday night, Feb. 27; the Shamrocks defeated the Victorias, while on Saturday night last the Quebec aggregation went down before the Victorias. The last match concluded the senior hockey schedule for the present season.

Two international hockey matches are to be played in Montreal next Friday and Saturday evenings between the New York seven and the Motnreal and Victoria hockey teams.

In curling, several rinks of Caledonia curlers journeyed to Utica on Friday, and in two well contested games, broke even with the American rinks.

On Saturday the St. Lawrence curling club won the district medal by defeating the Quebec Victorias in an interesting game by eight points.

Several snowshoe clubs held their annual dinners and races, and the past week has been a lively one from a sporting point of view.

Peterboro Colts are junior O.H.A. champions. Playing six men to the full team of the Stratford Midgets they put up such a sturdy defence that the westerners could not pull down the long lead the Colts assumed in the first game, when the score was 12-6. Last Friday's score at Stratford was 7-0 in favor of the Midgets. Smith, one of the Peterborough forwards, was ill, and the Stratford captain was not sportsman enough to equalize the forces.

DOMINION ALLIANCE

Annual Meeting of the Quebec Branch Held in the Y.M.C.A.

THE PROPOSAL FOR AN AMENDED SCOTT ACT WARMLY ENDORSED.

The annual meeting of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance was held in the Y. M. C. A. class room on Friday, Major E. L. Bond, the president, presiding.

Among those present were Messrs. J. R. Dougall, president of the Dominion Alliance; F. S. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance; the Rev. P. S. McKillop, secretary of the Quebec branch, the Revs. D. S. Hamilton, W. A. Wilson, G. G. Huxtable, W. Henderson, J. R. Hodgson, Rural Dean Saunders, Messrs. J. H. Cayford, treasurer; Dr. Bazin, John H. Carson, John A. Nicholls, W. W. Smith, Mrs. Radford, Mrs. McLachlan, Mrs. McQuaid, Mrs. Massiah, Mrs. Bradford and others.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. W. Henderson, of Farnham, after which the president presented his annual address.

WORK OF A YEAR.

The work of the Alliance during the past year had been chiefly directed along the broader issues of temperance. The president urged upon the Alliance the necessity of coming into closer touch with the voting units of the province, controlling elections. He reviewed the position of affairs in Montreal during the late Dominion election and explained his position and action on that occasion. He had been asked whether it was right for a prohibitionist to interest himself actively in an endeavor to have the liquor that is offered for sale properly inspected and kept free from adulteration. He held that so long as the liquor traffic is authorized by the government so long it must be an important duty to aid any movement that must naturally reduce the evil effects arising from the use of adulterated liquor. The only active prohibition movement now before the Alliance was the attempt that is being made to defeat the Dunkin act in the County of Richmond

The finances of the Alliance had greatly improved under the system of the Rev Dr. McKillop, the travelling secretary. The president concluded his address by announcing that business considerations compelled him to ask that his name be not put in nomination for re-election.

The Rev. Mr. Henderson referred to military canteens. These had been outlawed in the United States and he thought the temperance sentiment was as strong on this point here as there. He had recently visited some of the military schools and found canteens open on the premises. He thought the legislature would favorably receive a representation properly presented on this important issue. This question was referred to the committee on legislation.

Mr. Craig, of Compton, surprised his hearers by announcing that beer waggons were licensed and allowed to peddle liquor in parts of that county which were under prohibitory law. For twenty dollars a man could get a county peddling license and deliver liquor from door to door anywhere. Much of the liquor came in from Coaticooke.

Mr. Henderson, of Farnham, complained that there were four bottling establishments that delivered liquor in a similar manner in his town and vicinity.

Mr. Cleveland, of Compton, corroborated these statements and said he believed the peddling of liquor in this way was legalized by the Quebec Government and that it did more harm than taverns. Dr. Bazin said that on his representations to the late Hon. Mr. Marchand one such license had been cancelled and the man's money had been refunded. Mr. Nicholls said that he had been informed that if the money was tendered by an applicant the government could not refuse the license. It had been called a 'nickel-in-the-slot' machine; you put in you money and take out a license.

Major Bond intimated that the present session of the Quebec Legislature would probably take some action regarding the license act. He expected that either the price of licenses would be raised or the number permitted would be increased. The government was in need of more revenue. He would oppose the extension of the number for Montreal which was now four hundred. This matter was referred to the committee on legislation.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The secretary in his report which followed said that not only a year but a century had terminated since the last meeting of the Alliance. Many noble lives had ended, amongst others our gracious Queen. During the past year, too, five thousand Canadians had perished through strong drink—a number equalling the British slain on the Boer battle field in the same length of time; and an equal number of our precious boys had embarked on the shipwrecking voyage of drunkenness. He advised the encouragement of temperance hotels and moved heartiest sympathy with the valient defenders of the Dunkin act in the County of Richmond and that the sum of $25 be forwarded forthwith from the treasury. This report was referred to the committee on political action and general affairs.

Mr. Cayford, treasurer, read his report, which showed the receipts for the year to have been $2,041.49, and a small balance remaining in the general account. This report, like the previous one, was referred to the general committee.

Reverting again to general subjects, the Rev. Mr. Henderson spoke of the shameful violation of the law in respect to Sunday liquor selling in many parts of the province. In the part he came from the front door was practically open and gaming was carried on as well, without fear of the authorities. Some inspectors were pro-liquor men and would not fulfil their duties.

At the afternoon session reports of county delegates were continued where they ended in the morning. The first important business presented was the report of the committee on political action and general business, of which Mr. J. R. Dougall was chairman. It recommended that the question in the secretary's report of educating the youth of the country, and the issue of a periodical, be referred to the executive. It likewise recommended that all possible encouragement be given to the establishment of temperance hotels throughout the county, and that, in view of the combined liquor interest in Richmond county and the gallant fight that county has always made, each county be asked to testify its sympathy with the valiant defence of the Dunkin Act in Richmond county by contributions to the defence fund, and that an appropriation be made from the treasury for the same purpose.

The report was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

The report of the committee on legislation, which followed, was submitted by Rural Dean Sanders. This committee commended the proposal of the Dominion Parliament 'to enlarge and extend the scope of the Canada Temperance Act, and would recommend that it be extended to apply to provinces, to groups of counties and cities; also, that such amendments be inserted in the act as will secure its effective enforcement.'

'2. This Alliance is of the opinion that the sale of intoxicants in military schools now permitted by the Canadian military regulations should be abolished, thus eliminating a needless and hurtful source of temptation to the recruits in training for military service.

'3. Your committee recommends that this Provincial Alliance draw the attention of the Citizens' League and the Lord's Day Alliance to the growing disregard for the Lord's Day, as seen in the practice of Sunday games and excursions and in the opening of stores for traffic, especially in fruit, candy and tobacco.

'4. Your committe recommend that the government be strongly urged to amend the law so as to provide that no wholesale licenses be issued in any municipality where a prohibitory by-law is in force.

'5. Your committee recommend that the law in regard to bottlers' licenses be amended so as to prevent the peddling of liquor from house to house; that this Alliance complain to the government against the practice of parties holding bottlers' licenses peddling liquors in the municipalities where prohibitory by-laws are now in force. Your committee recommend this Alliance to again urge upon the government the separation of the liquor traffic form any other business.

'6. Your commitee recommend that this Alliance place on record its appreciation of the law restricting the number of hotels and restaurants in the city of Montreal to 400, and would strongly urge that no increase be made in the number.'

SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

While the report on political action was before the meeting, Mr. John A. Nicholls cited some interesting facts regarding the fight in Richmond county, where another big contest is pending. The liquor party, he said, have about twenty canvassers in the county, who are getting from two to four dollars a day each for working against the Dunkin Act. The liquor men have subscribed a fund of $5,000 to carry on the fight. Most of this money comes from outside the county, a good deal of it from Ontario, the leading brewers throughout the country being the principal contributors. The temperance campaign fund was very small, most of the money received having come from the W. C. T. U., and it was totally inadequate. The fight was against fearful odds. A strong appeal was made to the Alliance, and through it to the prohibitionists of the Dominion, for financial assistance. With reasonable support they hoped to keep the flag flying, as they had done for the greater part of the past twenty-five years.

The action of the Alliance in departing somewhat nominally at least, from the platform of total prohibition, and supporting the scheme for an amended Scott Act, was a new departure, but it was considered the only practical plan before the country at the present time, and promised the results they had ultimately in view.

On all sides the view was expressed that temperance people had made a serious mistake when they allowed the Scott Act to become a dead letter.

Mr. J. R. Dougall considered this question the most important one before the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Huxtable urged that all temperance organizations should press upon the government definite and effective amendments to the Scott Act.

Mr. F. S. Spence said they wanted what they could get, much or little, and anything was worth working for. Dominion prohibition was not in immediate sight, but they would get it yet. Provincial legislation looked nearer. Some provinces had it already. He thought the Scott Act was repealed in Ontario because it was successful and not ineffective. He questioned the wisdom of the provision for special inspectors to enforce this law. It made the regular officers feel free from acting in respect to it. The act should be in force for a term of five full years before it could be repealed, and he thought that if properly constructed and carried out the public would never return to the license system.

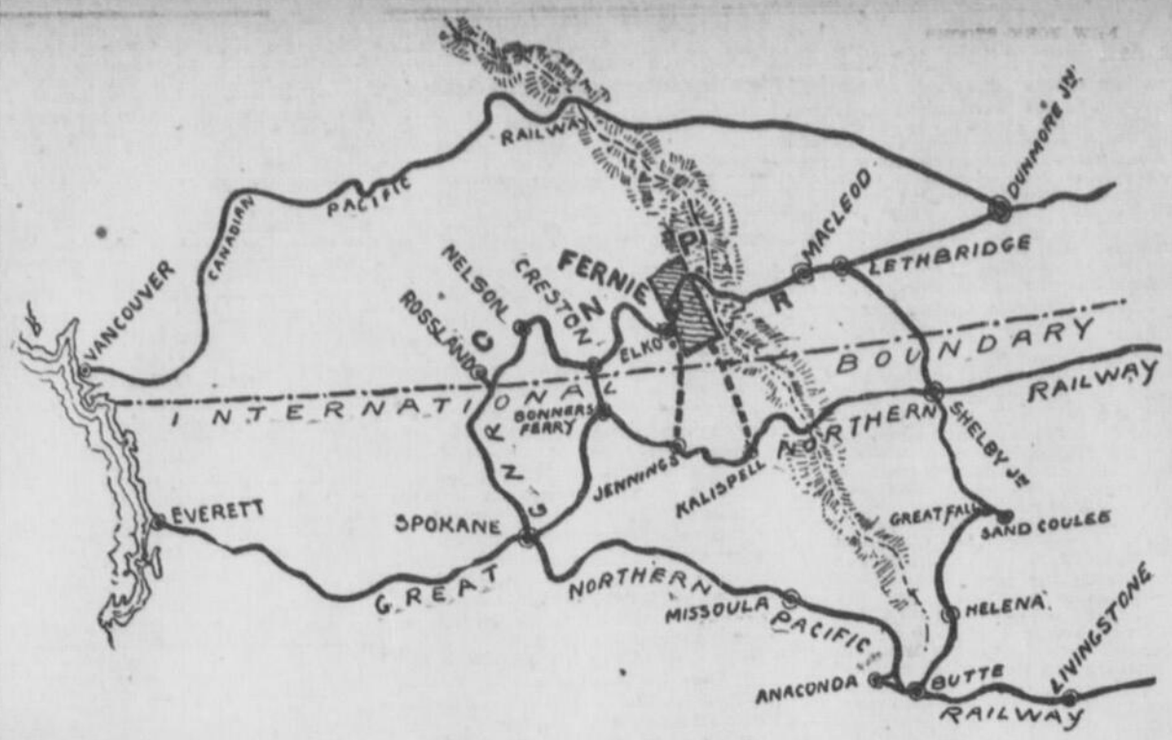
NEW OFFICERS.

The report of the nominating committee, presented by Mr. J. H. Carson, was as follows:

Hon. president—Mr. J. R. Dougall.
President—Mr. S. J. Carter.
Treasurer—Mr. J. H. Cayford.
Vice-presidents—Bishop Bond, Major E. L. Bond, Mrs. S. J. Craig (Compton), Mr. J. H. Carson, Dr. Christie, M.P. (Lachute), Canon Dixon, Miss Dougall, Mr. E. A. Dyer (Sutton), the Rev. James Fleck, Mrs. S. W. Foster (Knowlton), Mrs. J. G. Geggie, the Rev. E. M. Hill, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, Mr. W. L. Shurtliff, Mr. J. P. Brimmer (East Farnham), Mr. W. H. Lambly (Inverness), the Rev. J. McKillican, Mr. James Miller (Ulverton), Mr. O. M. Moulton (Coaticook), the Rev. D. W. Morison (Ormstown), Mr. A. H. Moore (Magog), Mr. Walter Paul, Mrs. Rugg (Stanstead), Mr. Julius Scriver (Hemmingford), Mrs. J. G. Sanderson (Danville), the Rev. Dr. T. G. Williams, Mr. G. M. Webster, Mr. W. G. McLaren, M. P. (Huntingdon).

The report was adopted, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the retiring president and the secretary, the Rev. Dr. McKillip, for their very able services.

There was a meeting of the general committee in one of the association parlors last evening. Mr. S. J. Carter, the new provincal president, presided. Many of the subjects considered in the afternoon session were further discussed in detail. It was resolved finally that the executive of the Dominion Alliance should take steps to obtain information from all parts of the Dominion as to the most desirable provisions to be submitted to the government in amendment to the Scott Act, and to present the same at a time which they might consider most advisable.



THE RIVAL RAILWAYS AND THE CROW'S NEST COAL AREAS.

The above map shows the Crow's Nest Pass coal area, which is shaded. The area was officially reported to be 250,000 acres; it is now reported of greater extent. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Dunmore Junction to Vancouver and the Crow's Nest Pass line from Dunmore west to Kootenay Landing through the coal area is shown. The main lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific south of the international boundary, with their branches from Spokane to Rossland, and from Bonner's Ferry, are also shown. The possible routes of the direct branch which the Great Northern Company is seeking permission from Canada to construct from either Jennings or Kalispell, on the main line, north to the coal area at Elko, are also indicated by broken lines. Everett, Anaconda, Butte, Helena and Great Falls, the points on the Great Northern Railway system at which its smelters are at work, are also marked. Sand Coulee and Livingstone, where the Great Northern coal mines are situated, are shown.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY'S DESIGN

UPON THE CROW'S NEST COAL AREAS.

There are two phases of this important question which have not been dealt with in any of the numerous articles which have appeared in the public press, but which have a most important bearing on the formation of a correct judgment in respect of the applications for railway charters, of which statutory notice has been given. For practical purposes it would be sufficient to confine this enquiry to considering the application for a charter to build a railway, either from Jennings or Kalispell, upon the Great Northern to Elko, or some point near upon the Crow's Nest Railway, because this is the key to the whole question. It must also be premised that the onus of proof in support of such application rests with those who seek the charter. Let us ask, first, who would be the gainers if the railway should be built? and then, who would be the losers? Only two parties so far as we can see would derive any substantial advantage, the Crow's Nest Coal Company and the Great Northern Railway Company, and this is the fact, whether their interests in the matter are amalgamated or not. The advantage to the coal company would be a short connection with the Great Northern and the securing of probably the whole of its western trade for coal and coke.

The consumption of this corporation is very large, and they operate mines at Rock Springs, Sandcoulee and Livingstone, the aggregate production of which has been nearly a million tons a year. None of this coal, however, is of first rate quality, that at Livingstone is probably the best, and after washing makes a second or third class coke, but the raw coal produced in the Sandcoulee district, which has been used almost exclusively for steam-getting on the railway, is a very inferior article, containing as much as twenty percent to twenty-five percent of ash, and on the steep grades of the western lines, especially when climbing the Rockies, has been found a most expensive and ineffective fuel. Already the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company has supplied a limited quantity of raw coal to the Great Northern for steam purposes, and the contract for eight hundred tons a day, recently concluded, is intended to supplement this.

As far as coke is concerned, that produced at Fernie is so far superior to any other western coke that it must dominate the trade as soon as production is sufficiently advanced, and whether the new line is built or not can make no difference to this fact. Lest, however, it may be argued that insufficient railway accommodation stands in the way of a full development of the Crow's Nest areas, a reference to the map at the head of this article will show that such is not the case. It has apparently been overlooked that a branch of the Great Northern known as the Kootenay Valley Railway has already been constructed from Bonner's Ferry to Creston Junction, and forms a direct connection between the Great Northern and the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. The length of this loop is only thirty-three miles. If in connection with this fact we bear in mind that all the smelters in the adjoining territory south of the line are to be found either at Great Falls, Helena, Butte or Anaconda, to the east, or at Everett to the west, we shall see that for all practical purposes the present railway connections are adequate. Suppose the coke is required to be sent to Everett it must in any case pass through Spokane. Now, the actual mileage from Fernie to Spokane, by way of Creston Junction and Bonner's Ferry, is 278 miles. The distance by the proposed new route would be 239 miles, a difference only of thirty-nine miles, but in other respects there is a very material difference, which in the public interest should not be lost sight of, and that is that whereas by the former route Canadian railways would share in the haulage to the extent of 136 miles, in the latter case they would not get a cent because the Great Northern would pick up the coke at the point of production and take it all the way; if on the other hand the coke were required, as the bulk of it would be, for the eastern smelters, the natural route, and that by which it has to go at present, is through Lethbridge and Shelby Junction to Great Falls. The distance by this route is 341 miles, by the proposed new route the mileage would be 486, an increase of 145 miles; but again with this material difference, whereas, by the Lethbridge route Canadian railways secure a haul of 245 miles, by the proposed new route they would get nothing. Without making too much of the interests of Canadian railway companies it is surely not unreasonable to assume that the country also is interested in securing for railways, that have been built up by large contributions of public money, a reasonable share of the traffic which is naturally produced in the territory through which they pass, at any rate so long as this can be done without cramping other legitimate interests. That the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company is not dependent upon the construction of this new branch for a considerable share of American trade is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that they have already been able to make contracts both for coal and coke. It certainly would not be any benefit to British Columbia generally to afford special facilities at a sacrifice to the interest of the Dominion and of other Canadian corporations simply to enable a foreign company to secure at the lowest possible cost supplies of coal and coke, and this would be the only result of granting the charter asked for. Incidentally it must not be forgotten that the case already put forward by the British Columbia mine owners and smelters is a strong one and is accentuated by the fact here brought out that the giving to the Great Northern direct access to our coke supplies would mean furnishing the American Smelting & Refining Company, which is controlled by the same capitalists, with the means of still further reducing the cost of smelting south of the line to the detriment of smelting in British Columbia, and in this connection the attitude of this corporation towards British Columbia smelters cannot be lost sight of, as it has already resulted in closing the American market to our lead ores, and in compelling the producers of galena to seek a European market with the expense of a long railway haul from the Kootenays to Montreal and a corresponding reduction in their profit. Clearly then the mine owners and smelters of British Columbia and indirectly all the communities springing up in the province which depend chiefly upon these industries, would be disadvantaged if the proposed charter were granted.

There is, however, another aspect of the question which has not been touched upon at all, probably because it is not generally understood. When one comes to consider that the Great Northern already possesses a railway connection which would only be shortened to the extent of thirty-nine miles by the proposed new connection it sets one thinking whether the gaining of such a comparatively limited advantage would be worth all the trouble which it is likely to cost, and we may at once decide upon a negative reply. Whilst any increased facility of transportation is worth having, especially if it deprives a competing railway of 136 miles of haulage, and adds that to one's own mileage earnings, it is evident that the astute president of the Great Northern is after far more than this, and looking at all the circumstances of the case it is only reasonable to conclude that it is not so much railway communication as coal areas that he is looking for. For many years it has been known that the Crow's Nest Pass coal areas extend southerly through the North Kootenay Pass, and for some unascertained distance into what is known as the Wigwam country, and the Great Northern Railway Company has had engineers and prospecters at work trying to find the extension of this coal field south of the line. They have not been successful, and among the best judges it is now concluded that the termination of the coal measures in this direction is well within Canadian territory. But, whilst this is so it is now pretty well understood that the coal extends further than the limits of the reserve of 250,000 acres, granted to the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. The conclusion is obvious and is certainly no straining of the probabilities of the situation, namely that the coal company, which was among the first to determine this fact, relying upon the same political 'pull' which enabled it five years ago to secure control of a property which was then supposed to 'corner' all the available coal areas, are now seeking to place their newly found allies in possession of the areas which lie outside their domain to the exclusion of Canadians, who do not enjoy the good fortune to be identified with their interests. In other words, finding that what they hoped was a monopoly is not really so they are seeking by this method to remedy the defect. This scheme is an admirable one from the standpoint of the coal company, and the Great Northern, and the more so because it is entirely independent of the concession of 50,000 acres to the government, because the latter is to come out of the 250,000 acres actually held by the coal company, and if, as they claim, this 50,000 acres is not to be leased, sold or worked except in default of their ability to furnish the necessary coal required for consumption in Canada at a price not exceeding two dollars per ton, it would only remain for them to live up to their charter, and the 50,000 acres would be practically locked up in perpetuity and would leave them and the Great Northern Company in absolute control of the supplies.

This is undoubtedly the true inwardness of the situation and the moral is easily drawn. It is that whilst the application for the railway charter should be considered entirely upon its merits as a transportation question and as affecting the mining and smelting industries of the province, the obvious intention of the move should lead the government at once to make their selection of the 50,000 acres to which they are entitled, and to see that these areas are secured in exact accordance with the wording of the charter, which specifies that they should be 'of equal value, as coal lands, with the residue of the coal lands.' It should also be made clear, as indeed it is from the wording of the clause referred to, that the government is under no compulsion whatever to lock up these areas and simply to keep them as a card up their sleeves, but that they have absolute freedom to deal with them at any time as they may see fit in the interests of the country, and are perfectly at liberty to allow them to be developed just as and when they like.

WILLIAM BLAKEMORE.

SPANISH RIOTS

STORY OF THE TROUBLE WHICH OCCASIONED THEM.

In Madrid on Tuesday an application, based upon papers signed by Senorita Ubao, on the advice of her lawyers the day the High Court directed that she should be turned over to her mother by the convent authorities, was presented to the court, asking sanction for her transference to another residence than her mother's in order to allow her full liberty of action. The application was refused. Senora Ubao, already ill, became dangerously so on learning of the application.

Some time ago the High Court of Spain reversed the judgment of the two lower courts, and ordered the restitution of Senora Ubao's daughter, who had been, according to the mother's claims, induced under pressure from her Jesuit confessor, to abandon her home during the mother's illness, and to enter a convent.

Senora Ubao asserted that the Jesuit sent the girl letters clandestinely exhorting her to take the veil and contended that she had proof that her daughter was under the veritable domination of the priest. In a letter to her betrothed, a young and fervent Catholic, the daughter wrote: 'My confessor assures me that he cannot save my soul with you, notwithstanding our mutual love, and I must go to him, who calls me to God.'

The action of the Jesuit in question, together with similar alleged successes in inducing girls to take the veil, secured for him the popular nickname of 'Father Fishhook,' and the interest excited by the case was largely instrumental in giving occasion for the anti-clerical disturbances.

Madrid, Feb. 28.—Senorita Ubao, the young girl who was lately restored to her mother by the authorities of the Jesuit convent, which she had been induced to enter, had an affectionate meeting last evening with her mother and brother, after which she wrote her lawyer, instructing him to abandon all legal proceedings in the case. She declares the sisters of the convent assured her that her brother intended to take her to Russia and abandon her there; also that he intended to burn the convent.

DOMINION CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The Dominion of Canada customs revenue for the month of February amounts to $2,825,633, an increase over the same month last year of $150,999.

DEATH OF CANON ANDERSON

HE WAS FORMERLY RECTOR OF SOREL — HIS WORK IN THE SYNOD.

On Sunday evening the death occurred at his residence, 372 Mountain street, of the Rev. William Anderson, M.A., Rector of Sorel, and Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, after a somewhat protracted illness, at the advanced age of ninety years.

Canon Anderson's whole life may be said to have been given to Sorel, he having been appointed rector of that parish in the early days of his ministry. At that time Sorel was a rather important place, being quite a military centre, and having a large Protestant population. Of late years, through old age, he was compelled to retire from active work, and the duties of the ministry were attended to by a curate.

Canon Anderson has outlived all his contemporaries, with the exception of His Lordship Bishop Bond and the Rev. Canon Ellegood.

THE LATE CANON ANDERSON.

Throughout his long career he has enjoyed the highest confidence and esteem both of the clergy and the people of the diocese and all others who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The funeral will take place to Christ Church Cathedral at 2.30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The Lord Bishop will officiate and all the clergy of the city and district who can possibly attend will do so.

'TOM' YOUNG DEAD

FAMOUS NIAGARA FRONTIER POLICEMAN FALLS A VICTIM TO CANCER OF THE STOMACH.

T. H. Young, chief of the Ontario police force of the Niagara frontier, died at 3 o'clock on Thursday at his residence at the Centre Niagara Falls, of cancer of the stomach after two years' illness. The veteran officer, who had been chief of the force for the past thirteen years, was well and favorably known and his reputation as a police detective had a continental fame. The password of crooks coming into Canada by the frontier was, 'Watch the big Canadian, Tom Young. He will nail you, sure.' And many a crook he placed behind the bars.

AGUINALDO AGAIN HEARD FROM.

An organ of the Filipino insurgents, published at Madrid, Spain, contains a proclamation issued by Aguinaldo, under date of Nov. 20, 1900, which sets forth that inasmuch as 'the invaders give as a pretext for their cruelty and for the present war, that we are an undisciplined and ungovernable people,' etc., Aguinaldo making use of 'the extreme powers granted him by the constitutions orders and commands,' among other things, 'that all people who commit murder, violate women, commit acts of brigandage, as well as all traitors, shall be summarily shot.'

It is also prescribed that all priests shall yield allegiance to the Philippine authorities (secretly if necessary), and that all persons who commune with alien priests, together with all prisoners shall be severely punished. All priests who fail to yield obedience to the Philippine authorities are proscribed as 'enemies and treated accordingly.' Mgr. Cappelle, who went to the Philipines from the United States, is declared by the proclamation an 'inimical prelate from the moment he adorned his palace with the American flag,' and he, as well as all priests, governors and prelates, who are not Filipinos, are denominated 'enemies,' with all that the term implies.

A CANADIAN EXILE DEAD.

From Mr. R. D. Sutherland, of Dunedin, New Zealand, we learn of the sad death of Mr. John McKibbin, of Lyndhurst, Dandynong, Victoria, Australia. Mr. McKibbin was a native of Fitzroy, Ont., and there must be still a few who remember his parents, who lived at Fitzroy and Pakenham, on the banks of the Mississippi river. When about 20 years of age John and his brother Adam, together with a cousin named John Forsythe, left Canada for California. They only stayed there a short time, however, and the year 1854 found them in Victoria,, where they met Mr. Sutherland at the gold fields. Subsequently the two McKibbin brothers settled down on a farm about thirty-two miles from Melbourne, where they have done wonderfully well. In October last, however, Mr. John McKibbin came to a sad and tragic end in his seventy-first year. He went out early one morning to attend to some work on the farm, when he was attacked by a bull. What actually happened will never be known, but he was found shortly afterwards in an unconscious condition, terribly gored by the animal's horns. The old man breathed his last just as assistance arrived. Mr. John McKibbin never married, though his brother, Adam, who is still living, is surrounded by a numerous family.

COMMERCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

WITNESS OFFICE, March 4, 1901.

The course of trade on the local stock exchange this week has been remarkably similar to that of last week, the only difference being the scale on which business has been done. It has been a strong bull markt all through, and has again culminated in a strong forward movement on the part of the two combine stocks—Electric and Gas. As will be seen by a glance at the table below, these took a big jump at this morning's session and with very little loss will now in all probability await another favorable moment, and yet another, until those interested consider they have attained their end. On the whole, however, trading has been very narrow, only a few stocks being affected by the strength of the market.

MORNING BOARD.

The sales on the morning board were as follows:

Royal Electric—25 at 223, 175 at 224, 250 at 225, 100 at 225¾, 25 at 224½, 25 at 225; 75 at 224¾, 25 at 225, 25 at 225¼, 400 at 226, 50 at 226½.

Gas—15 at 233½, 20 at 234, 45 at 235, 75 at 236, 20 at 235, 50 at 236½, 25 at 236¾, 50 at 237¼, 135 at 238¼, 275 at 239, 50 at 238¼, 150 at 238½.

Toronto Rails—300 at 111, 100 at 110⅞, 300 at 111, 25 at 111.

Richelieu—60 at 112¼, 25 at 113.

Stret Railway—7 at 262.

Montreal Cotton—50 at 145.

Twin City—50 at 71½, 100 at 71⅝, 75 at 71½, 25 at 71 1-8, 50 at 71¼, 50 at 71⅛, 100 at 71¾, 250 at 72.

Dom. Coal—200 at 40, 100 at 40¾, 475 at 40 100 at 41.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Pacific—75 at 91, 75 at 90⅞.

Toronto Ry.—125 at 110½, 25 at 110¼, 300 at 110, 85 at 110, 70 at 109¾.

Twin City—25 at 72, 150 at 72½, 25 at 73⅛, 125 at 72⅝, 150 at 72¼.

Rich. & Ont.—125 at 113.

Gas—80 at 237, 45 at 238, 125 at 235, 6 at 235⅛, 50 at 233, 204 at 230, 725 at 230.

Electric x-d.—225 at 225, 50 at 225, 50 at 223, 225 at 222, 150 at 221, 250 at 220.

Dom. Coal Com.—200 at 39⅛.

Bell Tel.—35 at 171½, 2 at 172.

Reported for the 'Witness' by G. R. Marler, Lanker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame st.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-64	1-32 prem	⅛ to ¼ prem
Sterling, 60 days	8⅞	8 15-16	9¼ to 9⅜
Sterling, Demand	9⅝	9 11-16	9¾ to 9⅞
Sterling Cable	9 13-16	9⅞	10
Paris Chèques	5.16⅞		

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by MacDougall Bros. Brokers. Montreal, March 2, 1901.

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid
Canadian Pacific Railway	91¼	91
Duluth Com	6	5
Do. Preferred	16	15
Montreal Street Railway Co	266½	266
Montreal Street Railway New	263½	261
Toronto Street Railway	110⅝	110¼
Halifax Electric Ry	94	90
St. John Elec. Ry	117½	112
Twin City	71	70⅛
pfd	....	....
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co	113	113¼
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. new	....	....
Commercial Cable Co	167½	167
Montreal Telegraph	172½	171
Bell Telephone Co	175	170
Montreal Gas Co	236	235
Royal Electric Co ...xd	224	223
" " N.S	....	....
Halifax Heat & Light	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co	150	140
Dominion Cotton	90	89½
Colored Cotton Co	79	77
Merchants "	130	125
Montmorency Cotton	....	....
War Eagle	38	.35
Republic Mg. Co	9 .40	.39
Payne Mining Co	.44	.40
Montreal & London	4½	....
Auer Light Co	....	....
" " Bonds	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	....	109
Loan & Mortgage Co	....	....
Virtue Mining Bc	35	25
North Star xd	86	....
Dom. Coal	40	39¼
" " pfd	111	110¼
Intercolonial Coal	100	....
" " pfd	100	....
Flemington Coke & Coal Co	261	....
Bank of Montreal	....	....
Ontario Bank	....	124
Molsons Bank	200	195
Bank of B. N. A	....	126
Merchants Bank	....	....
Royal	180	175
Nova Scotia Bank	235	230
Bank of Toronto	....	....
Eastern Townships	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Co	116	114¼
National Salt Com	45	43
Commerce Bank	....	150
Imperial Bank	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	....	....
Bank of Ottawa	....	....
Union Bank	....	....
Quebec Bank	120	....
National Bank	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Com. Cable Coup Bonds	105	102
" " " Reg'd	105	102
People's Ht. & Lt.	60	30
Halifax Elec. Ry. Bonds	105	100
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	100	98
Dom. Coal Bonds	....	110¼
Laurentide Pulp Bonds	105	104
Bell Telephone Bonds	113	110½
Montmorency Cotton Bonds	110	105
" " pfd	....	....
National Salt Bonds	76	74

FINANCIAL NOTES.

London, March 4, 4 p.m. — Consols for money at 97 1-8; do., for the account, at 97⅛.

Atchison, 57¾; C.P.R., 93¼; St. Paul, at 156⅝; Illinois Central, 133¾; Louisville, at 95 1-8; U.P. pref., 86¼; N.Y.C., 147¼; and Erie, 28⅝; Penna., 76⅝; Reading, 15⅝; Erie first preferred, 66½; N.P. pref., 89⅛; G. T.R., 7 1-8; Anaconda, 9⅜; Rand mines, 4¼. Bar silver quiet, 28 1-8d per oz. Money, 3½ to 4 p.c.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 9-16 to ⅝ percent; do., 3 months bills, 3½ to ⅝ p.c.

New York, March 4—Noon—Money on call nominal at 2 p.c. Prime mercantile paper at 3¾ to 4¼ percent. Sterling exchange steady at 4.87¼ to 4.87½ for demand, and 4.84 1-8 to 4.84¼ for 60 days. Posted rates, 4.85 to 4.85½ and 4.88½. Commercial bills, 4.83½ to 4.84. Silver certificates, 61¼ to 63. Bar silver, 61. Mexican dollars, 49. Government bonds steady.

CHICAGO MARKETS

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday:—

	Saturday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—					
Mch.	73⅞	73⅞	74⅛	73⅝	73⅝
May	75⅝	75½	75⅝	75¼	75⅝
Corn—					
Mch.	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
May	41⅛	41	41⅝	41	41⅛
Oats—					
Mch.	24⅝	....	....	....	24½
May	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25½
Pork—					
Mch.	13.95	....	....	....	14.95
May	14.12	14.10	14.17	14.10	14.15
Lard—					
Mch.	7.40	....	....	....	7.40
May	7.47	7.45	7.47	7.45	7.45
Short ribs—					
Mch.	7.00	....	....	....	7.00
May	7.05	7.05	7.07	7.05	7.07

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, March 4.—Wall Street.—The tone of the trading was quiet at the opening with the exception of some of the specialities. Gains were the rule, the principal steel stocks leading the advance. National Steel preferred, American Hoop and Federal Steel pfd., rose from 1 to 1½. The smelting stocks broke badly, the common dropping 2⅜ and the preferred 2⅞. Sugar ran off a point and Brooklyn Transit was heavy.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Very little if any change is to be noted in any line on the market. Grain is still awaiting the quickening touch of spring, and to a less extent so is flour. Meals and feeds continue active with none too plentiful a supply. Provisions are very slow, with the exception of dressed hogs which have become rather active during the past week. The hay trade is still being affected by the huge drain caused by the Imperial purchases for South Africa, and prices are firm. Eggs and poultry, and in fact most farm products, are fairly active. Butter is looking for buyers to-day and is consequently rather easier in tone, though prices are as yet unchanged. Cheese is still a riddle that few if any can rad, but the tendency is decidedly downwards.

GRAIN—There is no change to be reported in the grain situation. Cables are still weak and orders scarce. Prices are about the same.

We quote as follows—Oats, ex-store, at 31½c to 32c; west freights, 23½c; peas, west freights, at 62½c; barley, No. 2, east freights at 43c; rye, 49c, east freight; buckwheat, east freight, 51c; wheat, red and white, 68c; spring wheat, 68½c.

FLOUR — There continues to be a fair jobbing demand for flour, and prices are steady.

We quote as follows—Manitoba patents, $4.50; strong bakers, $4.05 to $4.20; and straight rollers, $3.30 to $3.45; in bags, at $1.60 to $1.70; winter patents, $3.75 to $4.25.

ROLLED OATS — The market continues active. Prices are firm.

We quote as follow: $3.35 to $3.40 per barrel, and $1.65 to $1.67½ in bags.

FEED — There is a steady demand for feed, and prices are unchanged.

We quote as follows: Manitoba bran, $17, in bags; shorts, $18; Ontario bran, $16.50 to $17.00 in bulk; shorts, $17.50 to $18 per ton.

HAY—The continued heavy demand for export, coupled with shortness of supplies, causes the market to continue very firm in tone. Prices are consequently firm to higher.

We quote as follows—No. 1, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $9.50 to $10; clover, $8 to $8.25 per ton in car lots on track.

BEANS — A good jobbing trade is being done in beans and prices are firm.

We quote $1.55 to $1.65.

PROVISIONS—The dressed hog market is fairly active. In other lines, there is no improvement to report and prices are unchanged.

Dressed hogs are quoted at $8.50 to $9, according to weight and size of order; bacon, 14c to 15c; hams, 12½c to 14c; heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, at $20 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, 10½c to 11¼c per lb.; compound refined, 7¼c to 8c per lb.

DRESSED MEATS — The demand for dressed meats is active, especially lamb, and veal, which is now coming in more freely, finds a ready sale.

We quote: Hindquarters beef, 5c to 8c; forequarters, 3c to 5c; lambs, 6½c to 7c; mutton, 4½c to 5½c; veal, 4c to 8c per lb.

POULTRY—The market is steady with little or no change in values.

We quote as follows: Turkeys, 8c to 9c; chickens, 8c to 9c; fowls, 5c to 7c; geese, 8c to 7c; ducks, 8c to 9c per lb.

EGGS—The market remains unchanged, with a fair local trade and no export demand.

We quote: Fall and fresh stock, 19c to 22c, according to size of order; Montreal limed, 15½c to 16c; western limed, 14c to 15c; cold storage, 13c to 15c.

BUTTER — The situation in butter is practically unchanged, and prices are steady.

We quote: Choice creamery, 22c to 22½c; rolled dairy, 18c to 18½c.

CHEESE—There is no change to report in the cheese market. There are some reports of sales at higher prices, but it is doubtful to what extent the reports are authentic. Prices may still be taken to range 9½c and 10c.

HONEY— Business is very slow, only the best grades find a ready sale.

We quote the following prices to-day:—White clover, comb, 13c to 14½c, and white extracted, 8½c to 10c; buckwheat, in comb, 10c to 12c, and extracted, 7c to 8c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—There is very little doing, and prices are almost nominal.

We quote the following prices: Syrup, at 70c to 75c in large tins, and 50c to 60c per small tin, and 6½c to 7c per lb., in wood; sugar, 7c to 8c.

POTATOES — The trade in potatoes is fairly active and prices are steady.

Prices are firm at 45c to 47½c per bag in quantities.

ASHES—There is little doing, but values continue steady. We quote firsts, $5 to $5.10 and seconds, $4.65 to $4.70 per 100 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Feb. 28.

There were about 550 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves and 30 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers seemed to be out in full force, but trade was slow with prices tending downward, especially for the rough and half-fatted stock, which were rather plentiful. The best cattle on the market sold at about 4½c per lb., but they were nothing extra, and Mr. G. Martel said that he would rather pay 5c per lb. for really choice animals, than pay 4½c per lb. for the best cattle on the market to-day. Pretty good cattle sold at from 3½c to 4¼c and the rough common stock at from 2½c to 3¼c per lb. Calves sold at from $2.50 for small 'bobs' up to $14 for a prime six-weeks old veal. Sheep sold at about 3½c per lb., and yearling lambs at from 4¼c to 5c per lb. Mr. Girard bought three spring lambs a few days ago at a little over $6 each. Fat hogs are very plentiful and lower in price, selling at about 6¾c per lb. for good straight lots, weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—March 4.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 25 calves and 20 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The weather was delightful and the butchers turned out strong, but trade in cattle was slow and the prices had a downward tendency all round. Mr. George Nicholson bought four of the best cattle at 4½c per lb.; pretty good animals sold at from 3½c to 4¼c, and the common rough stock at from 2¼c to 3½c per lb. There is still a very active demand and high prices paid for anything moderately good in the veal line. Nearly all the good calves were bought up before reaching the market. Sales here to-day were at from $2.50 to $7 each. Sheep sell at about 3½c per lb. and yearling lambs at from 4¼ to 5c do. There were about 500 fat hogs at the stockyards this morning and they sold at from 6¾c to 7c per lb. weighed off the cars.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—March 1.

There was a large attendance of both farmers and market gardeners at the markets to-day, and they were met by an eager throng of housekeepers, grocers, and hucksters, who were ready to pay good prices for nearly all kinds of seasonable stuff. Dressed hogs were rather scarce and unprecedentedly high prices were being asked for choice small carcases. A farmer who had come forty-five miles, from Iberville, with a load of beef quarters and dressed hogs, was asking 9½c per lb. for choice carcases that would weigh about 70 lbs. Beef carcases continue plentiful, and oats were much more plentiful than usual, there being a number of double sleigh loads which had come from twenty-five to forty-five miles. Oats sold at 65c to 72c per bag; buckwheat, 90c to $1.00 do.; potatoes, 45c to 55c do.; onions, $1.10 per bag or from $2.75 to $3 per barrel; carrots, 90c to $1 do.; beets, $1.10 to $1.25 do.; parsnips, $1.20 to $1.40 do.; cabbages, $1 to $1.25 do.; celery, 25c to 50c per dozen; rhubarg, 75c per doz.; bunches; dressed hogs, 8¾c to 9¼c per lb.; beef hindquarters, 5½c to 6½c do.; do., forequarters, 4c to 5c do.. Mr. Bickerdike is selling first-class beef from Toronto at about 6c per lb. by the side. Turkeys sell at 10c to 12c per lb.; geese, 8c do.; ducks and chickens, 9c to 12c do.; tub butter, 20c to 23c per lb.; print butter, 22c to 26c do.; fresh laid eggs, in baskets, 25c to 35c per doz.; apples, $3 to $5 per barrel; Jamaica oranges, $4 do.; Valencia oranges, $4.25 per case; lemons, $2 to $2.50 per box; bananas, $1.25 to $2.50 per bunch; hay, $7 to $9 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.; straw, $3 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. A habitant who said that he had come thirty-six miles to the market had three barrels of small pickled cucumbers on a rather primitive sleigh. He was asking $6 per barrel for them, and had sold one barrel for $5.75.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of to-day says of Montreal trade:

At Montreal there are signs of a freer movement in lines of heavy merchandise, which have ruled quiet during the winter months, and fair shipments of heavy metals, hardware, paints, glass, oils, etc., are ordered for March, to be increased when spring freight rates come into effect on April 1. Wholesalers in dry goods report continued good business, and the spring millinery openings fixed for March 5, are expected to attract a large attendance of country buyers. Country roads are again in good condition, and grocery orders show improvement. The spring demand for cements has not yet set in; British and German makers in this line are quoting higher prices for spring shipments. The linseed oil market shows quite a break, and western dealers have reduced quotations eight cents a gallon, but local prices have only declined four cents. Turpentine is advanced three cents. Barb wire is lower, car lots being now quoted at $2.70. General collections are reported satisfactory for the season, and the failure list for the district is not large, eight insolvencies being reported for the week. The money market has undergone no special change, and the call rate continues at 4½ to 5 percent.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

The only change in the local market is the appearance of more sellers or would-be sellers and an increasing scarcity of buyers. Previous buyers are fighting shy of more wheat at present prices, evidently showing apprehension of a lowering tendency in the markets. There has been no increase in business which continues on a restricted scale owing to small movement from country points. Prices are unaltered except on tough wheat which has declined about 2c. We quote as follows:—1 hard, 83½c; 2 hard, 78c; 3 hard, 67¾c; 3 northern, 64c; tough, 3 hard, 63c; and tough 3 northern, 60c, all in store, Fort William, immediate delivery.—'The Commercial,' Feb. 22.

MINING EXCHANGE.

Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker. Canada Life Building, Montreal.

MORNING BOARD

Novelty—1,000 at 1.
Virtue—2,000 at 27.
Mont.-London—500 at 4.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Novelty—2,000 at 1.
Mont.-London—400 at 4.
Oregon—500 at 10.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, Ont., March 4.—Sales:
Golden Star—2,000 at 2⅜; 2,000 at 2⅝.
White Bear—(b. 30 days), 2,000 at 4¾.
W.D.H. Reef—2,000 at 1¾; 4,500 at 1¾.
W.D. Granby—5,000 at 46.
Total: 13,500.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 4—Close—Wheat, spot, No. 1 California, firm, 6s 2½d; No. 2 red western winter, dull, 5s 11¾d; No. 1 northern spring dull, 6s 2½d; futures steady; May, 5s 11¾d; July, 6 1-8d.

Corn, spot quiet; American mixed, new, 3s 9¼d; American mixed, old, 3s 11½d; futures quiet; March, 3s 9¼d; May, 2s 9½d; July, 2s 9½d.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

	Mar. 4, '01	Feb. 26, 1900
Visible supply		
U.S. and Canada	57,234,000	57,536,000
On passage to U.K.	28,960,000	28,264,000
On passage to Continent	8,160,000	8,640,000
Total	94,354,000	94,440,000

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Since the beginning of the year business has kept up well. There have been no special changes in value. Chloral hydrate and cocaine are easier. During January quinine declined some eight cents per oz., but now just as we are going to press, it has commenced to move up again and is quoted to-day two cents per ounce higher. Cocaine will likely advance. Many orders are being taken for spring delivery for camphor, napthaline balls, hellebore, Paris green, insect powder, as present prices are considered favorable.—'Canadian Druggist,' February.

GOOSE WHEAT AND MACARONI.

A New York paper under the caption 'New Kind of Wheat,' says that Montana is going to raise the cereal for making macaroni, and that a lot of seed for that purpose is on the way from Russia. The goose wheat grown in Ontario is the best in the world for the manufacture of macaroni, as exporters to Canada and New York, well know. The Montana people should have sent to Canada for their seed, which, by the way, was not obtained by our farmers from Russia, at least not directly. The goose wheat now grown in Ontario was produced from the grains found in the crop or gullet of a wild goose, hence its name.—Toronto 'Globe.'

FAILURES IN CANADA.

Business disasters in the Dominion of Canada during the month of February were exceptionally small in amount of liabilities, and the number was less than in December or September, while but slightly larger than in other recent months. Owing to the fact that a wholesale grocery firm in Vancouver failed too late in January to secure accurate figures of liabilities for use in that month's statement, the February total is swelled by $325,000 not properly belonging there. But, even including this default, which is the only one for over $100,000, the total is only $1,049,563, against $904,831 in December, about $850,000 each in October and November, and $2,535,247 in September. February failures numbered 125, or exactly the same as in January. In manufacturing there were but 21 defaults for $90,092, and in trading 102 for $843,571, while in other commercial lines there were five failures for $125,900. If the one large trading failure be placed in the January statement, the total for that month is increased to $943,071, and the February aggregate reduced to $724,563, which is the best showing since last July. Exactly half of the manufacturing branches reported no failures, and four others only one each. Even after transferring the one large failure to the January statement, it appears that the total liabilities of trading concerns was $508,571, or about the monthly average for the last half of 1900. Defaults was most numerous in general stores —of which 31 were unable to pay $146,113 indebtedness. No failures were reported in jewellery or hats, but all other classes of traders experienced more or less disaster. An encouraging feature of the month was the entire absence of banking defaults.

UNIFORM FRUIT PACKAGES.

An important committee meeting recently of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario was held here to discuss the question of uniform packages.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. That, in the opinion of this committee, legislation should be enacted prescribing certain standard sizes of fruit baskets for use in the home markets, and that all baskets used of other sizes be branded indelibly with the minimum capacity in quarts.

2. That this committee would recommend the following standard sizes of baskets:—No. 1, capacity 15 or more imperial quarts; No. 2, capacity 11 imperial quarts, with a depth of 5¾ in.; No. 3, capacity 6 2-3 imperial quarts, with a depth of 4⅝ inches; No. 4, capacity 2 2-5 imperial quarts, with a depth of 4 inches; No. 5, berry box, one Winchester quart; No. 6, berry box, one Winchester pint.

3. That the branding of sizes of baskets or berry boxes be compulsory in the case of imported fruit, as well as that of Canadian grown.

4. That the bill regulating the size of the apple barrel should be made effective on June 1, 1902.

L. WOOLVERTON.

Grimsby, Feb. 25, 1901.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

Edinburgh, Feb. 18.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says:—The number of fat cattle on offer this week has been under the average. An active demand has been experienced, and prices slightly improved. Sheep have been shown in small number, and they have also met a good inquiry, and prices firm. Ewes have been more scarce, and this class decidedly dearer. A few fat lambs on offer averaged about two guineas apiece. Fat calves and pigs selling at high prices. A fair supply of store sheep which met a good inquiry at full prices, and nearly all sold. For the time of year a fair number of store cattle on offer, but generally of a secondary description; these, however, got well sold out at prices quite equal to recent markets. Best class of milch cows very dear at from 10s to 22s a head over last week. Quotations:—Top price best beef, 8s 3d to fully 8s 6d per stone. Mutton from 8d to quite 8¾d per lb.

London, Feb. 18.—Beast supply, compared with last Monday, showed increase of 200. Trade for both prime and second quality extremely low at last week's quotations. Butchering cows and bulls met steady demand at firm rates. Arrivals—24 Scotch, 131 Irish, 681 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 524 midland, home and western counties, 40 Devon. Rather larger supply in sheep market including fair proportion lambs which were most difficult to cash at any price; wedder sheep sold slowly at 2d per 8 lbs. less money; ewes being wanted maintained late rates. Fat pigs offered sold slowly at late rates. Beasts, 2s 4d to 4s 8d; sheep, 3s 4d to 5s 10d; pigs, 2s 6d to 4s 6d; lambs, 5s 10d to 7s per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,400; sheep and lambs, 8,480; calves, 5; pigs, 30.

Salford, Feb. 20.—At market yesterday:—Cattle, 2,824; trade very slow for all classes, and prices drooping. Sheep, 7,389; demand unsatisfactory and prices down. Calves, 166; trade dull. Quotations:—Cattle, 5d to 6½d; sheep, 6d to 9d; calves, 5d to 9d per lb.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.—Beasts, 1,159; sheep, 5,217. Best beast, 6¼d to 6½d; second, 5¾d to 6d; third, 4¾d to 5½d. Best Scotch sheep, 8¾d; other sorts 7¾d to 8¼d. A decrease of 344 beasts and an increase of 1,632 sheep. Slow demand for all classes at about late rates.

BUTTER.

Manchester, Feb. 20.—There was an improved demand for Danish, Swedish, Finnish and Hamburg yesterday, mainly due to the arrivals being over 900 casks less than the previous week, which materially assisted in clearing surplus stocks. The market closed steady with a clearance of choicest at about last week's rates. A steady sale for colonial. Quotations: Finest Danish and Swedish, 114s to 116s; finest colonial, 106s to 108s.

Cork, Feb. 19.—Seconds, 96s; thirds, 93s. Fine mild, 103s.

Limerick, Feb. 20.—Choicest pure Irish centrifugal creamery butter was officially quoted by the Price Committee at Limerick yesterday at 112s to 118s to dairies.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, March 1.—Market showed very little change from yesterday. Still too many unfinished cattle offering and dealers are not looking for that class. The run all round was moderate, 56 loads—591 cattle, 1,826 hogs, 711 sheep and lambs and a few calves.

Export Cattle—Situation was unchanged. Prices held steady with moderate demand.

Butchers' cattle—Too man yrough and unfinished cattle still depress the trade and keep first class stock at easy prices.

Stockers and Feeders—Light offerings sold as quoted in table.

Export cattle, choice, per cwt.	$4.50	to	$5.00
Export cattle, medium, per cwt	4.00	to	4.50
Butchers' cattle, picked	4.00	to	4.25
Butchers' cattle, choice	3.85	to	4.00
Butchers' cattle, good	3.25	to	3.80
Butchers' cattle, medium	2.50	to	3.15
Butchers' common, per cwt.	2.00	to	2.50

Bulls—A few first class fat bulls sold at high as $4.50 per cwt., but the average top price was $4.25 per cwt. Feeding and stock bulls were unchanged.

Sheep—Were dull and easier at $3 to $3.30 per cwt. for export ewes and $2.50 to $2.75 for bucks.

Lambs—Were a shade easier at $4.25 to $4.65 per cwt., for choice and $3.50 to $4 for poorer quality.

Hogs—Large offerings sold at unchanged prices of $6.87½ per cwt. for selects of 160 to 200 lbs., natural weight, and $6.50 per cwt., for fats and lights.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, March 1.—Beeves, receipts, 2,544; market dull; medium and common steers, 10c lower; top grades steady; bulls and cows unchanged; steers, $4.20 to $5.35; oxen and stags, $3.75 to $4.50; bulls, $2.25 to $4.30; cows, $1.90 to $4; fat heifers, $4.50; stockers, $3.15. Cables lower; live cattle at Liverpool, 10½c to 11½c; at London, 11¾c to 12c; sheep, 12½c to 13½c; lambs, 14½c; refrigerator beef, 8½c to 9¾c per lb. Exports, none. Calves, receipts, 117; veals steady at $4 to $7.50; barnyard calves nominal. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 7,562; sheep steady to strong; lambs slow and 25c to 35c off; sheep, $3.50 to $4.25; lambs, $5 to $7.12½; one car, $8.15. Hogs, receipts, 1,611; all for slaughterers except 19; steady at $5.75 to $6.

East Buffalo, March 1.—Cattle in fair position, steady; demand moderate. Calves, fair demand; choice to extra, $7 to $7.35; good to choice, $6.50 to $7. Sheep and lambs, offerings, 20 loads; market opened with sales at $5.65 to $5.70; but on the close the basis was easier; lambs, choice to extra, $5.60 to $5.65; good to choice, $5.30 to $5.50; common to fair, $4.25 to $5; sheep, choice to extra, $4.50 to $4.75; good to choice, $4.25 to $4.50; common to fair, $2.75 to $3.75; close dull, with several loads left over. Hogs, light offerings and active demand, with the basis at $5.75 to $5.80 for mixed. Yorkers and pigs, the offerings continued to arrive until the close, when the total was 35 loads, and declined to $5.65 on mixed and medium to $5.70 on Yorkers and pigs; roughs, $5 to $5.25; stags, $4 to $4.50.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

London, Ont., March 2.—Wheat, 66c to 66½c; oats, 29c to 29½c; peas, 54c to 56c; corn, 42c to 44½c; rye, 39c to 56c; barley, 36c to 38c; beans, $1.15 to $1.25 per bushel; buckwheat, 46½c to 45½c; cloverseed (red), $5.25 to $6.25; timothy seed, $2.25 to $2.50. Hay ranges from $8 to $9 per ton. The offerings during the week have been above the average, and the demand active for best grades.

Dairy Produce—The deliveries of butter and eggs to-day were larger than for some time past. Butter was steady and firm at 20c to 22c for best rolls and 18c to 20c for crocks. Eggs ranged from 17c to 19c for fresh laid, and 15c to 17c for basket lots The presumption is that with milder weather, the offerings will be greatly augmented, and the prices will gradually decrease.

Poultry—The supply was very good, and an active demand for good fowl kept prices well up. Turkeys sold all the way from 9c to 12c per lb, the latter figure being paid for some fine hen turkeys of convenient sizes. From 9c to 11c was the general run, and a large number weredisposed of at the medium figure.

Dressed Hogs — The deliveries to-day to-day were not as numerous as on many previous days. All that offered were sold at figures ranging from $8 to $8.50 per cwt, $8.35 being most generally paid. Quite a lot of fat cattle were weighed at the scales this forenoon, all of which were destined for shipment to the British market, and averaged from 1,250 to 1,375 pounds. The Messrs. McIntyre and Coughlin were the purchasers, and the prices paid ranged from $4.50 to$4.75. Hides and tallow were nominally unchanged in prices, and last month's rates will be maintained during March. Quite a few transactions were reported in both products to-day.

Guelph, Ont., March 2.—Flour, $1.90 to $2.15; red wheat, 62c to 64c; goose wheat, 60c; bran, $13; middlings, $16; barley, 40c to 41c; rye, 45c to 47c; peas, 62c to 70c; oats, 28c to 29c; potatoes, per bag, 30c to 35c; dressed hogs, $8.50 to $8.70; live hogs, $6.25 to $6.75; sheepskins, 75c to $1; hides, $5.50 to $6.50; hay, $8 to $9; butter, 18c to 20c; eggs, 18c to 19c; chickens, per pair, 50c to 70c; turkeys, per lb., 10c to 11c.

Ingersoll, Ont., March 4.—White wheat, 64c to 65c per bushel; red fall wheat, 64c to 65c per bushel; spring wheat, 64c to 65c per bushel; barley, 38c to 40c per bushel; peas, 55c to 60c per bushel; oats, 28c to 29c per bushel; corn, 38c to 40c per bushel; bran, $14 to $15 per ton; shorts, $15 to $16 per ton; potatoes, 45c to 60c per bag; onions, 90c to 95c per bushel; live hogs, $6.25 to $6.50 per cwt.; flour, $1.65 to $1.95 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 23c per lb.; creamery, 25c to 27c per lb.; eggs, 17c to 18c per dozen; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $7 to $8 per cwt.

Ottawa, March 2.—The attendance of farmers on By Ward market this morning was fairly large, and there was a plentiful supply of all classes of produce. Prices in nearly every line of produce were unaltered. The offerings of vegetables were limited, and prices were well maintained. As regards eggs the receipts are becoming more plentiful and prices were a little easier. The supply of butter is larger, and prices remain unaltered at 20c to 22c for prints and rolls, and 19c to 20c for tub. A number of loads of grain were offered to-day, most of which were oats, but prices remained steady at 30c to 31c bushel. There is a good demand for choice poultry, and any offerings of this kind, if of a good quality, are soon bought up at the highest figures quoted. Dressed hogs sold readily again this morning at from $8.25 to $8.50 per cwt. Hay, $8 to $10 per ton; straw, $4 to $5 a load; oats, 30c to 31c per bushel; barley, 40c to 45c per bushel; peas, 60c to 65c per bushel; buckwheat, 40c to 45c per bushel; potatoes, 45c to 50c per bag; onions, 65c to 80c per bag; beets, 50c per bag; parsnips, 50c a bag; celery, 40c a dozen; cabbage, 35c to 40c a dozen; turnips, 30c a bag; beef, hinds, 5c to 6c per lb.; beef, fronts, 4c to 5c per lb.; pork, light, $8.50 to $8.65 per cwt.; pork, heavy, 8c to 8¼c per lb.; turkeys, 10c to 12c per lb.; geese, 60c to 75c each; ducks, 50c to 65c each; chickens, 75c to 85c a pair; butter, print, 21c to 22c per lb.; butter, tubs, 19c to 20c per lb.; eggs, fresh, 20c to 23c per dozen.

WEEK IN ONTARIO

ATTEMPT OF THE ROSS GOVERNMENT TO SOLVE THE UNIVERSITY PROBLEM.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Toronto, March 2.—The outer edge of the provincial university question has been touched in a lengthy speech by the Minister of Education this week in the legislature. The burning question, the mere mention of which elicited fervid, emphatic protests by the provost of Trinity College, and the president of the Methodist General Conference, was barely alluded to, and the allusion was almost too faint to be observable. That issue is the question of dividing provincial aid between the federated provincial university and Queen's University, Kingston; or of making it the policy of the government to establish one great provincial university at Toronto.

The question has been precipitated by the principal of Queen's College appealing for a provincial grant on the ground of the needs of Eastern Ontario, and that though of Presbyterian traditions Queen's is non-sectarian in practice. The Rev. Dr. Carman declares that the appeal revives what was supposed to have been the dead issue of state and sectarian colleges. The Hethodist body have taken the ground that by abandoning their college at Cobourg to build a college here and go into the university federation it was with the purpose of patriotically uniting in the effort to establish a university adequate to the requirements of the province. The Hon. Mr. Harcourt agreed to deal with the question on Wednesday afternoon and devoted nearly the whole of the sitting to a discussion of the needs of Ontario for 'at least one great university,' but whether his argument was destined to pave the way for a partial compliance with the appeal from Queen's, or for the purpose of discouraging it, the most attentive listener could not clearly divine. It might have been also to draw out the Opposition, and indeed in the cross-firing which followed between Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Whitney the Opposition leader was asked to define his policy on the cognate subject of granting the full amount asked for by Toronto University.

But this political fencing was without profit, either to participants or the public. The only light, if it was not a shadow cast, was the statement that a careful scheme regarding the whole question of university grants was being prepared and would, it was expected, be presented in a few weeks. As the government is anxious for the session to close before Easter the proposition to be placed before the House is scarcely likely to be one to provoke prolonged controversy. From that standpoint it does not seem probable that the desires of the friends of Queen's will be gratified this session.

The Minister of Education spoke earnestly of the importance of the addition to the provincial university of the various laboratory buildings, such as McGill College possesses, so that the young men of Ontario might be enabled practically to complete their studies of modern branches of science within the borders of their native province. The rapid development of Ontario's mineral and other resources, evidently in the mind of the Hon. Mr. Harcourt, justified generous expenditures for that purpose. Mr. Whitney considered that the Minister of Education went so far that unless the government complied fully with what the university authorities asked it would be imperative for him to resign his position as a member of the cabinet. This idea was laughed at by the ministry. The government's plan for university development will necessarily be of first importance as compared with any legislation now forecast. It is to be regretted, if political exigencies retard its presentation until the dying hours of the session.

The license bill, of which the Provincial Secretary gave notice, some weeks ago, will, it is again stated, be confined to codification changes. Friends of the temperance cause await its publication with some indifference, as it is not expected, in view of Premier Ross's protestations, to be openly retrograde. Representatives of the traffic are desirous for its appearance as it is thought by them that simplification of procedure will make it better for the trade, although whether such proves to be the case time alone will demonstrate. The Manitoba judgment has contributed to lessen the immediate ardor of the temperance bodies who hope, without any too much confidence in their tone, that the Manitoba Government will enter an appeal. This condition is manifestly to the advantage of the Ross Government which is nothing if not opportunist, and to the opportunists a delay is always grateful. The two Presbyterian weeklies, the 'Westminster' and the 'Review,' have been giving

FLOWER SEEDS

AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

10 PACKETS FOR 12 CENTS.

All new fresh seeds, guaranteed to please you or the amount paid refunded and the seeds given as a present.

Pansy—40 col's and markings.	Phlox—20 colors.
Verbena—18 colors.	Pinks—10 colors
Petunia—10 colors.	Asters—12 colors.
Balsam—8 colors.	Sweet Peas—20 colors.
Mignonette, Sweet.	Sweet Alyssum.

SMITH SISTERS, SWANSEA, ONT.

The result of the parliamentary by-election in Maidstone, England, on Friday, to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr. John Barker, Liberal, owing to the bribery of voters at the recent general election, was the return of the Liberal candidate, Sir Francis Evans, who received 2,375 votes, against 2,162 for his Conservative opponent, Mr. Thomas Milvain.

OUR MAIL BAG.

Lancaster, Ont., Feb. 28, 1901.

Dear Sirs,—We cannot do without the Witness. If it should cease to be published Canada would change its character for the worse inside of ten years.

Yours sincerely,
(Rev.) J. U. TANNER.

Ovid Centre, N.Y.

Gentlemen,—I would like to express my appreciation of your 'Daily Witness.' I am glad that it is possible in these days of yellow journalism that a clean paper can be well sustained. Your editorial sections are always carefully read by me, and I feel much indebted to you for your clear and clean statements. I could not have followed the events of the war which the Boers forced upon the British, and should have been ignorant of many other things but for your reliable journal. Our local weeklies do not give us reliable information concerning the parties opposed to the faction each represents, and therefore, as a natural consequence, cannot be relied on concerning many outside matters. May the Lord bless you for your fearlessness and faithfulness, and keep your journal up to its present high-toned position. With many thanks. Yours very truly,
(Rev.) J. M. MARKWICK.

Bear Creek, Manitoba, Feb. 21, 1901.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Gentlemen,—It is only right that worth should be recognized and merit commended, hence I take occasion to express my appreciation of your valuable and trustworthy paper. Its circulation may not be as wide as some other Canadian papers, but its influence is certainly the most potent. It seems to be your aim and endeavor to give to the public a periodical of high class before extending your circulation by padding your pages with all kinds of irrelevant and catchy miscellaneous matter. I appreciate especially your able, fair and comprehensive editorials.

Enclosed please find one dollar for renewal of my subscription for the ensuing year. Yours truly,
THOMAS KIRKPATRICK,
Presbyterian Missionary.

ITCHING LIMBS

And all Forms of Itching, Scaly Humours are Instantly Relieved and Speedily Cured by

Cuticura

Complete Treatment, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin, scalp, and blood humours, when all else fails.

Millions of People Use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp, and stopping of falling hair, for softening and whitening the hands, for baby itchings and rashes, in baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in washes for ulcerative weaknesses, for many sanative antiseptic purposes which suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold by druggists throughout the world. British Depot: 27 to 32 Charterhouse Sq., London. POTTER D. & C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

CONNON.—At London, Ont., on Feb. 16, 1901, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Connon. 26

HYDE—At 49 Papineau square, on Feb. 25, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hyde, a daughter.

McINTYRE.—At Kilgonan, Manitoba, on Feb. 25, 1901, the wife of the Rev. D. McIntyre, of Rolla, North Dakota, of a daughter. 28

METCHETTE.—On Feb. 26, 1901, at 808a Notre Dame street, to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Metchette, a son. 2

SLEMEN.—At Cote St. Paul, on March 1, 1901, the wife of Robert Slemen, of a son.

THOMPSON—At 'Elm Grove,' Belle Riviere, Que., on March 3, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Thompson, a daughter.

WELLS — In this city, on Feb. 27, 1901, at 214a St. Antoine street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wells.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—NICHOLS.—On Feb. 20, 1901, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. F. De Long, Mr. Norman P. Allen to Miss Mary E. Nichols, all of Lombardy, Ont. 28

BAXTER — MORRISON — On Feb. 27, 1901, at the home of Mr. James Morrison, father of the bride, Allan's Corners, Que., by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., George W. Baxter, of Howick, Que., to Florence L. Morrison.

CARSAR—GOODBODY.—On Feb. 23, 1901, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Prof. Warriner, C. O. Carsar to Florence M. A. Goodbody, both of this city. 26

GOLDING—LOCKLIN.—On Feb. 27, 1901, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Alice May, daughter of Joseph Locklin, to Frederick Golding, all of Ottawa. 28

JONES—BURKE.—On Feb. 27, 1901, at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, Rome, N.Y., by the Rev. J. L. Dowson, Owen B. Jones to Jennie Burk, both of Rome, N.Y. 2

KEHOE—MILLER—At Grace Episcopal Church, Lockport, New York, on Feb. 27, 1901, by the Rev. Wm. Faber, Mr. Geo. T. Kehoe, of Lockport, to Jessie S., daughter of the late Thomas Miller, of Millerton, N.B., Canada.

LAMPORT—WOOD.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Feb. 20, 1901, by the Rev. Philip Mosher, rector of St. Peter's Church, William A. Lamport, of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, barrister-at-law, to Alice B., only daughter of J. W. Wood, Esq., Niagara Falls, N.Y. 28

McFARLANE—BURR.—At Buffalo, N.Y., on Feb. 26, 1901, in St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Regester, Dr. W. S. McFarlane to Miss Effie Burr, both of Kingston, Ont. 2

McLEOD — MORRISON — At the residence of the bride's father on Nov. 13, 1900, by the Rev. M. McLeod, Dan. J. McLeod, to Margaret A. Morrison, both of Framboise. 27

McSHANE — BIGELOW — On Thursday evening, Feb. 21, 1901, at the Methodist parsonage, Beebe Plain, Que., by the Rev. C. W. Finch, B.A., B.D., Mr. George Albert McShane and Miss Maude Emaline, daughter of Mr. Henry Bigelow, all of Beebe Plain.

SKIRROW — LUGSDIN — On Feb. 25, 1901, at Prince Albert, Sask., by the Rev. Colin G. Young, Frederick Leeming Skirrow, of Prince Albert, to Ella Marion Lugsdin, of Toronto.

STEWART—JAMIESON.—At the Presbyterian parsonage, Bound Brook, New Jersey, by the Rev. T. E. Davis, Thomas Stewart, of Bound Brook, and Lizzie Jamieson, of Caplin River, Quebec. 26

WILSON — CAVANAGH—On Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1901, at Piccadilly, Hinchinbrooke, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, James Wilson, to Annie Elizabeth Cavanagh, daughter of Alonzo Cavanagh, all of Bagot, Renfrew, Ont.

DIED.

ANDERSON—In this city, on the evening of March 3, 1901, the Rev. William Anderson, Rector of Sorel and Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, in his 91st year.

ARMSTRONG.—At his home, Clarendon Front, at noon, on Feb. 12, 1901, James C. Armstrong, youngest son of the late Francis Armstrong, in the 61st year of his age. 28

ARNOLD—At his residence, Dundee Centre, Que., on Feb. 22, 1901, James Arnold, aged 73 years.

BAKER—In this city, on Feb. 28, 1901, John Joseph Baker, in the 61st year of his age.

'Asleep in Jesus.'

BEATON.—At her home in Langly Prairie, B.C., Mrs. Christina Beaton, wife of Neil Beaton, in her 83rd year. 26

BESHA.—In Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 27, 1901, John Besha, aged seventy-four years.

BODDY—At De Ramsey, Que., on Feb. 25, 1901, Grace Eliza Anhe, eldest daughter of Lewis Boddy, aged 22 years.

BURNS.—At Quebec, on Feb. 22, 1901, Michael Thomas, son of Thomas Burns, aged two months. 26

BOWEN—At the home of his parents, Hammond avenue, Carman, Man., on Feb. 22, 1901, Karl Roy, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bowen, aged 18 years and 9 months.

COCHRANE.—At Bloomfield, King's Co., N.B., on Feb. 22, 1901, Laura M., wife of W. G. Cochrane, and daughter of the Rev. Danford Colpitts, in her 35th year, leaving a husband and three children. 28

COCKSHUTT.—At the 'Cedars,' Brantford, Ont., of pneumonia, on Friday, March 1, 1901, Ignatius Cockshutt, born August 24, 1812. 2

Colonial House DEPARTMENTAL STORE Montreal.

About the end of this month we will issue

A HANDSOME CATALOGUE

of about 350 pages, profusely illustrated, giving descriptions and prices of the goods we offer for sale, which will be mailed

Free

to any address on application. . . . .

Our facilities for doing a mail order business are unexcelled. We carry a very comprehensive stock, and will do everything in our power, by sending samples etc., to give customers the most complete satisfaction.

A Trial Respectfully Solicited.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.

CODD—At Minneapolis, Minn., on Feb. 23, 1901, Lucy, aged 32 years, wife of Chas. Codd, C.E., second daughter of the late James Staveley, formerly of Quebec.

CONNON.—At London, Ont., on Feb. 21, 1901, Dorothy, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Connon. 26

CRAWFORD — At her late residence, in Cobourg, Ont., on Feb. 26, 1901, Nancy, relict of the late Angus Crawford, Esq., in the 81st year of her age.

CROZIER.—Suddenly, at Guthrie, Oklahoma, on Feb. 25, 1901, Major L. N. F. Crozier, late Assistant Commissioner North-West Mounted Police. 28

CUMMINGS.—In Berlin, Ont., on Feb. 20, 1901, William Cummings, aged 74 years. He was born in Scotland, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. 26

DIXON—On Campbell road, Halifax, N.S., Feb. 18, 1901, Charlotte Belcher Dixon, aged 15, daughter of the Rev. E. Dixon.

ELLIOTT.—Hugh Brooks, only son of the Rev. Jas. A. Elliott, rector of Cowansville, died on Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1901, aged 8 months. 28

ELLIOTT—On Feb. 25, 1901, at 71 Princess street, Hamilton, Ont., Ann Wark, beloved wife of Simon Elliott, aged 75.

GRACE—At the Montreal General Hospital, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1901, Emily, second daughter of the late Robt. Lumsden, beloved wife of the late George Grace.

HADLEY.—At Montreal, on Feb. 14, 1901, suddenly of la grippe, Christy Hadley, youngest daughter of Robert Hadley, Howick, aged 28 years, 1 month and 14 days. 26

HALE—In this city, on March 2, 1901, Frederick Hale, aged 24 years and 4 months, beloved son of Thomas Hale.

HAYCOCK—On Feb. 24, 1901, at Cardinal, Ont., Katherine Georgina, wife of P. H. Haycock, Esq., C.E., and daughter of the late James Smart, Esq., of Port Hope, in her 47th year.

INGLIS—At Inglis Falls, near Owen Sound, Ont., on Feb. 24, 1901, Peter Inglis, in his 88th year.

LAVALL—At No. 84 Oak avenue, Hamilton, Ont., on Feb. 26, 1901, Mary T., (Dolly), eldest daughter of John and Victoria Lavall.

LEE.—At his residence, No. 554 Demontigny street, Isaac Lee, late Supt. Victoria skating rink, aged 81 years. Born in Co. Cavan, Ireland.
English papers please copy. 26

LEFEBVRE—On Feb. 25, 1901, at the residence of his son-in-law, J. A. Cummings, 349 Bathurst street, Toronto, M. X. Lefebvre, late of Montreal.

LEGG — Entered into rest at his son's residence, Middleton, N.S., on Feb. 19, 1901, in the 94th year of his age, Samuel Legg, an old and respected resident of Halifax. 27

LITTLE—Entered into rest, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 27, 1901, Robert J. Little, of Inverness, Que., third son of Henry Little, aged 35 years, 7 months, and 18 days.
'Safe in the arms of Jesus.'

MARTEL — At Quebec, on Feb. 25, 1901, at the age of 73 years and 6 months, Emilie Legare, widow of the late J. B. Martel, Esq., secretary of the Quebec Harbor Commission. 27

MARTEN—Doctor H. Oake Marten, on Feb. 25, 1901, of pneumonia, at his residence, 629 Lansdowne avenue, Toronto.

McKIBBIN—Killed by a pet bull, at Lyndhurst, Dandynong, Victoria, Australia, on Oct. 20, 1900, John McKibbin, aged 71 years, a native of Fitzroy, Canada.

McPHERSON—At Bognor, Ont., on Feb. 23, 1901, after a brief illness, Margaret Edwards, beloved wife of John A. McPherson, carriage builder, in her 48th year. 27

MILLER.—In this city, on March 1, 1901, Jean Roberta, dearly beloved daughter of W. J. and Roberta Miller. 2

MILLS.—On Feb. 26, 1901, at his residence, at Coteau St. Pierre, near Montreal West, Alexander Mills, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

IF YOU WANT CHOICE RE-CLEANED CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED

Write for Samples to

GEORGE KEITH,
Seed Merchant,
Established 1866. TORONTO.

Catalogue of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds sent on application.

MORRIS — At Trinity, Nfld., on Feb. 6, 1901, Frances Lydia, the daughter of Nathaniel and the late Harriet Mary Morris.

MORRISON — In this city, on March 1, 1901, Isabella Cameron, beloved wife of Andrew Morrison.

NOBLE.—At 212 Grafton street, Halifax, N.S., on Feb. 21, 1901, Mary, wife of Harry Noble, R.A., and beloved daughter of Richard and Charlotte Oakley, aged 22.

NUTTING — Suddenly, at Fernie, B.C., on Feb. 27, 1901, Arthur K. Nutting, brother of James P. Nutting, of Ottawa.

O'GARA.—At the Mercy Hospital, Springfield, Mass., on Feb. 24, 1901, Rev. John P. O'Gara, eldest son of the late Martin O'Gara, of Ottawa, aged 35 years. 26

PATTON.—On Feb. 26, 1901, at his residence, 47 Esplanade, Quebec, in his seventy-sixth year, James Patton, jr., son of the late James Patton, of London, England. 28

REAY.—At Russeltown, Que., on Feb. 27, 1901, Annie Jane Montgomery, beloved wife of Adam J. Reay, aged 71 years.
New York, New Jersey and Philadelphia papers please copy. 28

REED—In London, Ont., on Feb. 26, 1901, at family residence, 20 Regina street, John J. Reed, in his 71st year.

RICHARDSON.—At Phoenix, Arizona, on Feb. 27, 1901, Alfred Richardson, M.D., son of Thos. Richardson, South March, Ont., in his 31st year. 2

SMART — In this city, on March 4, 1901, at the residence of his father, 160 Roslyn avenue, Douglas Erskine, second and beloved son of Robert Smart, jr., aged six years, six months and twenty-eight days.

SMITH — On Feb. 23, 1901, Helen, beloved daughter of the late James Blachford Smith, at the age of twenty-six years and nine months.
'Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep.' She was beloved by every one who knew her.

STAVELEY — At Seattle, Wash., on Jan. 28, 1901, Edward W., aged 35 years, only son of the late James Staveley, formerly of Quebec.

STRUTHERS—In Goderich, Ont., on Feb. 23, 1901, Mrs. Jane Struthers, relict of the late Gavin Struthers, aged 78 years and 9 days.

SUTHERLAND — In Woodstock, Ont., on Feb. 27, 1901, Christian Sutherland, aged 20 years and 4 months.

TAYLOR.—On Feb. 25, 1901, William, eldest son of John Taylor, in his 25th year.

TAYLOR—In this city, on Feb. 26, 1901, Agnes, eldest and dearly beloved daughter of Donald Taylor.

TYHURST.—At the Aldington Hospital, Durban, Natal, South Africa, in December, 1900, George Frederick Tyhurst, of Lamberhurst, Kent, England, aged 24 years and 7 months, brother of Ernest Tyhurst, Regina Assa., N.W.T.
London (Eng.) papers please copy. 28

WAGNER — On Feb. 25, 1901, on College avenue, Winnipeg, Man., William Wagner, Dominion land surveyor, aged 79.

WESTOVER—At Frelighsburg, Que., on Feb. 28, 1901, Ida L. Lawrence, wife of Asa Westover, jr., aged 33 years.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

HOME STUDY

Applies to our Special Courses given By Mail in Bookkeeping and Business Forms, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting and Correspondence will produce good results for any ambitious young man or woman who wishes to qualify for a better position in life.

The Cost is but a trifle, and our circulars will give you full particulars. Write for them.

Correspondence Department,
Central Business College, Toronto
W. H. SHAW, Principal.

STUDY at home our courses of Study in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Penmanship and Typewriting, and so prepare for a better position and better salary. Write for particulars. Dominion Correspondence School, Guelph, Ont

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.
STRATFORD, ONT.

A strictly High Grade School.

Send for Catalogue.

W. J. ELLIOTT,
Principal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

THE EFFECT of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' on a DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, and FEVERISH CONDITION is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto, and Victoria, B.C.

Cancer, Cancer.

Dr. Percy's Anti-Cancer

Is very highly recommended for the Relief and Cure of Cancer, Tumors, Scrofula and Diseases of the Skin. Sufferers are invited to give it a trial. For sale by

T. A. HARTE, Druggist,
1780 Notre Dame St.

Country orders promptly filled.

EVERY MAN
HIS OWN COBBLER

The Home Repairing Outfit. A complete set of tools for Boot, Shoe, Rubber, Harness and Tinware Repairing. 44 articles packed in a neat strong box; weight, 18 lbs. Every family needs one. They sell like hot cakes. Price for the complete outfit, $1.75.

R. DONALDSON & SONS
30 Foundling St., Montreal. Dept. W

COMSTOCK Mining Shares offer a first-class chance for making money. They are now low (5 to 10 cents each) and you have all the advance before you. Those who invested early in other Lardeau shares made money and so can you. Write me for particulars.
A. E. WELUH, London, Ont.

WINDMILLS.

Does the POWER question bother you? Get a

CANADIAN STEEL AIRMOTOR

It will take the Power out of the Wind, and put it just where you want it.

Grinds Pulps, Cuts Straw, Pumps Water, &c., &c.

Send for catalogue of

Windmills, Pumps, Water Basins and Tanks, Grinders, &c.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Limited
TORONTO.

PRIZE STORIES.
An Intimation to Writers.

Valuable cash prizes are offered for short stories for "THE KING'S OWN" (continuing the "Children's Record"), to reach the Editor not later than May 15, 1901.

For list of prizes and terms of competition and sample copies, address,

Rev. R. DOUGLAS FRASER,
Editor, "THE KING'S OWN," Toronto.

CUTLER'S CARBOLATE OF IODINE POCKET INHALER.

A guaranteed cure for Catarrh, Consumption and Hay Fever. All druggists, $1.00.

W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A
Proprietors.

PILES Instant relief; final cure in a few days and never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. Remedy mailed free. Address, C. J. Mason, Jamaica, New York, U.S.A.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE,

For Sale and Want Advertising.

ONE CENT A WORD.

Advertisements of this nature will be inserted in condensed form in the 'Weekly Witness' at the extremely low rate of one cent a word each insertion.

It can be safely estimated that the 'Weekly Witness' is read by

150,000

people weekly, the majority of whom are farmers. An advertisement in its columns will, therefore, come under the notice of a large number of most desirable people, and cannot fail to be effective. The 'Witness' has enjoyed the respect and confidence of its readers for the past half century to an extent not equalled by any of its contemporaries, and this fact greatly enhances its values to the advertiser.

'Farms For Sale' and 'Want' advertisements, are especially acceptable.

Address,
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY and Blackberry Plants; choice varieties. Send for list. N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

BIG STRAWBERRIES AND ABUNDANCE of them. If you plant Williams, Haverland, Warfield, Ruby, Van Deman, Clyde, Glen Mary, Jessie and Brandywine, the leading and best varieties in America. Price, post-paid, 25 plants, 30c; 100 plants, 80c. By express, not prepaid, 400 plants, $2.00; 1,000 plants, $3.50. Your choice, different varieties, everything labelled. Special—50 Haverland, 50 Warfield, 25 Williams, and 25 Ruby (150 plants) post-paid for only $1.00. N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

FARMS AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE, FINE 90 ACRE CLEARED Farm, in Norfolk County, Ont. Railway station, post office, good school, cheese factory, flour and oatmeal mills all within half mile. Simcoe (county town), three miles; Port Dover, on Lake Erie, four miles. Apply to THOS. R. NELLES, Simcoe, Ont.

FARMS FOR Sale—TWO IMPROVED ½ Sec Farms; good buildings, stock, implements, seed, feed, household furniture; in reach of schools, churches, market; plenty good water; 300 acres under cultivation on each. For particulars, apply to the owner, A. N. MULLETT, Hartney, Manitoba.

Eggs and Poultry

EGGS FOR HATCHING — CORNISH INDIAN Games, Light Brahmas, Black Leghorns, Houdans, Rose Comb, Black and Single Comb White Minorcas. Thoroughbred stock. Z. SEELY, Iroquis, Ont.

INCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY Supplies. Catalogue free. A. J. MORGAN, London.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, No. 57327; also 3 pairs Pea Fowls. WM. B. SCOTT, Milford, Ont.

GUERNSEYS.

This is the dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous, and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Several fine young bulls for sale at very reasonable prices. A few heifers can be spared.

Address SYDNEY FISHER,
Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.

Wanted.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS—WANTED, in every school district throughout Canada, to get up clubs for the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger.' Send for sample copies and circular. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

WANTED, BOUND VOLUMES OF THE 'Witness' of any period. Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Situations Vacant.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO INTRODUCE 'World Wide.' Good commissions to begin with, and a salary after capacity is proved. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

WANTED, SALESMEN FOR OUR Patent Automatic Sprayer. Entirely new; best thing on the market. Liberal margins. Write for circulars and terms. CAVERS BROS., Galt, Ont.

Entertainments Given.

R. McGLAUGHLIN, ELOCUTIONIST AND Humorist, open for concert engagements. Lessons given in advanced elocution. 344 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal.

Books, &c.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL NUMBER OF 'Black and White,' the most beautiful work of art issued so far for the money on this subject. Price 50 cents. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

$12.00 WORTH OF BOOKS, Periodicals and Pamphlets for $1.00, by express. Part of a Montreal bookseller's bankrupt stock, and other books bought at auction. Each lot will contain 5 numbers of the 'Navy and Army Illustrated' (as long as they last), worth 20c each. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.

9 NO POPERY BOOKS for $1.00, Postpaid, in Canada, and $1.10 postpaid to Newfoundland and United States: 'Life of King William III.' 25c; 'Age of Reason,' 25c; Paul Bert's 'Jesuit Morals,' 10c; 'Wandering Jew,' 25c; 'Rise and Fall of Priestcraft,' 10c; 'Irish Republic' (a satire), 10c; 'Romanism in Canada and in Education,' by Drs. MacVicar and King, 10c; 'Secret Instructions of the Jesuits; 25c; 'Jesuit Morals,' a discussion between Father Jones and Prof. Scrimger, 25c; total, $1.65. All for $1.00, postpaid. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the Witness.'