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## MANITOBA BOUNDARIES.

### Sir Wilfrid Laurier Repudiates Charge of Collusion With Mgr. Sbaretti.

### WARM DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS---STATEMENT BY THE PAPAL DELEGATE.

Ottawa, April 4.—The Prime Minister laid papers on the table of the House of Commons yesterday with regard to Manitoba's application for an extension of her present boundaries. The return shows that the memorial of the Manitoba Government was received at Ottawa on Jan. 20. On Feb. 13, Sir Wilfrid Laurier wrote the Hon. Dr. McFadden, of the Manitoba Government, stating that he would be glad to receive a delegation from that province to discuss the subject.

On Feb. 16 a copy of the memorial was mailed to the Hon. Mr. Whitney at the request of the Ontario Premier. On March 2, the latter wrote to Ottawa that the province of Ontario was entitled to a large portion of the same territory for which Manitoba was applying and should be heard with regard to any division of Keewatin that was proposed. Sir Wilfrid acknowledged in a letter to the Ontario Premier on March 4 that the division of Keewatin was a matter in which Ontario might fairly claim an interest.

On March 21 an order-in-council was approved at Ottawa in reply to the Manitoba Government's memorial. Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues in this order recite a minute of the Privy Council of 1884 in which Sir John A. Macdonald and his advisers refused to give Manitoba any more territory westward. The order admitted this government's sympathy with Manitoba's desire for increased area. The conditions, however, had changed since 1881, when Manitoba's limits were extended. At that time there was no obstacle to a removal of the provincial boundary two hundred miles further westward. But of recent years Saskatchewan had become thickly populated and the people who had gone in were unanimously and determinedly opposed to being handed over to the jurisdiction of Manitoba. The Territorial Legislature had considered the proposal also, and was opposed thereto.

These objections made it impossible for the government to grant Manitoba an extension westward. These considerations did not apply, though, to the question of an extension northward, and it was for this reason that the north-eastern portion of the present provisional district of Saskatchewan was not included in the province of that name. Manitoba's desire for an outlet on Hudson's Bay was reasonable and would be considered when the North-West Autonomy legislation had passed parliament. In connection with the disposal of this territory other provinces, however, might claim an interest. As soon as the Autonomy Bills, therefore, had been put through parliament, Manitoba's request for more land to the northward would be taken up with the object of coming to a speedy conclusion. The Federal ministers trusted this arrangement would be satisfactory to Manitoba, 'whose welfare and development the present ministry desires to promote in every way compatible with their obligations towards the other provinces of the Dominion.'

MANITOBA'S REPLY.

Ottawa, April 6.—The reply of the Manitoba cabinet to the federal order-in-council regarding the extension of its boundaries was laid on the table of the House yesterday. It is dated Saturday last, and shows that the government of Manitoba reaffirms the position taken by it on behalf of the province ,and strongly protests against the delay in action suggested by the Dominion. The provincial ministers further observe that the territory, westerly and northerly, now asked for is entirely comprised within the area acquired from the Imperial Government after the surrender of the Hudson's Bay Company's rights, and did not, therefore, form part of old Canada. They dispute the right of any of the old provinces to have their territory added to therefrom at the expense of Manitoba or their right of consultation as to its disposition. Reference is made to Sir Wilfrid's remarks on the introduction of the North-West autonomy legislation, in which the Premier said that Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec must also be consulted before this unorganized territory northward to Hudson's Bay was disposed of. The order proceeds:

'The government of Manitoba cannot accede to the statement that these provinces have any right to decide on the merits of the claim set up by the Province of Manitoba for the following, amongst other reasons: The territory did not form part of old Canada; Quebec and Ontario now border on that part of Hudson's Bay called James's Bay, and the proposed province of Saskatchewan is now being created largely out of territory which Manitoba has claimed since 1884, and which was withheld because Manitoba was then supposed to go easterly to the 90th meridian.

'The Province of Manitoba considers that there would be equally as much ground for this province being called into conference with the Province of Quebec on the disposition of Ungava as for Quebec or Ontario being called into conference with us on the disposition of the territory now being asked for by the Province of Manitoba.

'The executive further observes that in 1881, when Manitoba's boundaries were enlarged, it was the fixed determination of the government of Canada to give to the Province of Manitoba an area somewhat similar to the eastern provinces, approximately 150,000 square miles, the easterly boundary presumably being the 90th meridian.

'And the executive further observe that in 1882 the Province of Manitoba further urged the extension of its boundaries, and at the time of the minute of council referred to, dated April 1, 1884, the eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba had not bene determined, and Manitoba had not had its territory lessened by the Boundary Award, and in the opinion of the executive the minute, instead of affording justification to the now proposed action of the Dominion Government, constitutes, in addition to the other strong claims advanced by Manitba for extension, a strong argument for the immediate granting of Manitoba's request.

'The Province of Manitoba, through its people and government, have contributed largely to the development and advancement of the territory now asked for, and the settlement of people which has taken place has been with the full knowledge of the claims of Manitoba for extension of its territory, and the government cannot too strongly protest against the injustice being done to Manitoba in this respect and the inequality in territory is openly manifest to anyone. The disposition of the territory is a matter entirely within the competence of the government of Canada, who can determine the territories to be added, and we must respectfully press for the decision of the government of Canada thereon.

'The government of Manitoba can see no good reason, justifying the proposed conference, and reserves to itself and the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba all and every constitutional action should the injustice and inequality be not speedily remedied.

'The government of Manitoba, in conclusion, sincerely regret that in their judgment the circumstances compel them to use the strong and urgent language contained in this reply.'

### RECAPITULATION.

A STATEMENT BY MR. ROGERS.

Winnipeg, Man., April 4.—The following statement was issued by the Hon. Robert Rogers to-day in regard to the Sbaretti interference with Manitoba boundaries:

'On Feb. 13 we received a formal invitation by telegraph from Sir Wilfrid to come to Ottawa as soon as convenient. We left on Feb. 14, and arrived on the afternoon of Feb. 16, when we received a letter from Sir Wilfrid at the Russell House, saying that he would be pleased to meet us at his office at midday on Friday, Feb. 17.

'During that interview we presented the claims of the province as urgently and strongly as possible. In reply, Sir Wilfrid said that if we would be good enough to remain in Ottawa for three or four days he would again send for us, and would then be in a position to give us an answer.

LETTER FROM SBARETTI.

'In three days' time, on Feb. 20, a letter was received from His Excellency, Mgr. Sbaretti, asking for a conference. This invitation was accepted, and His Excellency then presented the following memorandum, remarking that if we would place this on the statute book of our province that it would greatly facilitate an early settlement of our mission, the fixing of our boundaries, which would be extended to the shores of Hudson's Bay. His Excellency further added that our failure to act in the past had prejudiced our claim for extension westward.

'The following is a copy of His Excellency's memorandum, containing the proposed amendments to the Manitoba School Act:

AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

'"Add to section 125:

'"And when in any city or town there shall be 30 or more Roman Catholic children, and also 30 or more non-Roman Catholic children, or in any village more than 15 of each of such classes, the trustees shall, if requested by a petition of parents or guardians of such number of such classes, provide separate accommodation for each of such classes and employ for them respectively Roman Catholic and non-Roman Catholic teachers.

'"Add to section 48 (B): And when in any district there shall be 15 or more Roman Catholic children and 15 or more non-Roman Catholic children, the trustees shall, if required by a petition of parents or guardians of such number of either of such classes, provide separate accommodation for each of such classes and employ for them respectively Roman Catholic and non-Roman Catholic teachers."'

MR. ROGERS CONTINUES.

'Notwithstanding Sir Wilfrid's invitation and our interview, followed by his promise, of which he was reminded by our letter, strange to say that up to this very hour we have had no reply to ours of Feb. 23. What more natural conclusion can be arrived at than that Sir Wilfrid is simply killing time and making pretexts in order that the polite instruction of His Excellency Monsignor Sbaretti could be acted upon by Manitoba.

'In this way, of course, Sir Wilfrid thinks he can secure a political advantage for his friends in this province. This is a palpable political trick which he is quite capable of undertaking with the view to force the local government to do something which would be resented by the people, and by this means he hopes to reinstate his Liberal friends in power here.

'I, for one, promise to take no chances in allowing Sir Wilfrid or any person else to take advantage of us by any underhanded scheme of this sort.

'All I ask is that every citizen of the province should have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote as a protest against continued delay.

'I deny the right of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mgr. Sbaretti to undertake to mix up the matter of separate schools with that of the extension of our boundaries, and I am sure that in so doing they do not reflect the wishes of either Roman Catholics or Protestants in the province. It ill-becomes the 'Globe' to make this charge against the government of Manitoba, when the only persons affected are Sir Wilfrid Laurier and His Excellency Mgr. Sbaretti.

APPOINTMENT OF MERRY DEL VAL.

'We have no desire in Manitoba for double-dealing about this or any other question. This, however, appears to be a favorite course of Sir Wilfrid. For example, in 1896, he signed an official statement declaring himself to be entitled to credit for the final settlement of the Manitoba school question, while immediately following we find from the correspondence brought down in the Parliament of Canada the following extract from a letter to Cardinal Rampolla, which he has never denied: "It is desirable if not necessary, that the mission of Mgr. Merry del Val should be renewed or rather continued and that he should be present in the midst of us for a more or less prolonged time as the accredited representative of the Holy See."

'It will be remembered that Mgr. Merry del Val was appointed papal delegate by His Holiness the Pope on the petition of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and forty odd members of parliament, and he was presented to His Holiness by Mr. Fitzpatrick, and further urged by the Canadian legal representative in London, England. Mr. Charles Russell, who was afterwards instructed to go to Rome as Sir Wilfrid's representative, and who, on Nov. 26, 1897 addressed the following to His Excellency Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of State to the Pope:

LETTER TO RAMPOLLA.

'"I have just arrived at Rome once more at the urgent request of the Catholic members of the Government and Parliament of Canada.

'"My instructions enjoin me to again renew to Your Eminence the desire which I had already the honor to express to you that His Holiness will be pleased to nominate a permanent delegate to Canada, a representative of His Holiness, who would reside on the spot, but would be outside all local interests."'

'So that by this plain arrangement a delegate was appointed, who was regarded as necessary on account of differences of opinion which existed at that time between Sir Wilfrid and certain of his following as to his official signed statement, declaring he was a party to the final settlement of the Manitoba school question.

'Here again we have the hand of Sir Wilfrid engaged in double dealing in this matter, as is evidenced by his assurance to Cardinal Rampolla through Mr. Russell, the Canadian legal representative who wrote to His Eminence as follows in presenting Sir Wilfrid's side of the case at Rome:

'"We do not solicit His Holiness to sanction as perfect the concessions obtained but that in his wisdom, he will be pleased to regard them as a beginning of justice."'

'Now, this to my mind, is conclusive that Sir Wilfrid, in combination with Mgr. Sbaretti had hoped by their present course to carry out the promise given through their accredited representative, Mr. Charles Russell, in this underhand way.

'In view of the foregoing I am sure that Sir Wilfrid Laurier owes it to the people of this province to at once give a reason why we are not entitled to immediate consideration and action other than the flimsy excuse which he has already created in his invitation to Mr. Whitney to advance a claim to some portion of Keewatin, which did not form part of Old Canada.

'It is certainly idle for any person to assume that Monsigneur Sbaretti, occupying the position he does, would presume to make the suggestion of terms and conditions which he did without the full knowledge and consent of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. And on the other hand Sir Wilfrid's attitude carries with it evidence of a full knowledge of arrangement, as is evident by his creation of excuses for delay, as well as his failure to give reason or cause for same and further by his unfairness in bringing down one side of the case and attempting to secure a prejudgment from the people without their having Manitoba's reply to his minute of council of March 21, which was received by this government on March 28, and replied to on March 31.'

'Can you give your reply for publication?' Mr. Rogers was asked.

'No, because it can only be made public through the usual channel, that of being laid upon the table of the House, and Sir Wilfrid is at perfect liberty and should do this at once'

### DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT.

#### Premier Gives Flat Denial to Mr. Rogers's Story.

Ottawa, April 6.—The alleged interference of the papal delegate, Mgr. Sbaretti, in Manitoba's claim for an extension of her boundaries, led to an exceedingly warm debate in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier made it clear that if His Excellency was guilty of interfering in the matter, as the Hon. Robert Rogers, of the Manitoba Government, alleged, he had no authority from the federal cabinet for his conduct. Neither Sir Wilfrid nor any of his colleagues had proposed to Monsignor that Manitoba must restore separate schools in Manitoba before the province got the increased territory it was after. The Premier gave a positive denial to Mr. Rogers's version of the conference that took place between representatives of the Manitoba Government and the federal ministers in Ottawa on Feb. 17.

The Opposition leader spoke briefly, and on the whole in a very moderate tone. Mr. W. F. Maclean, of South York, who followed, made a fiery address, in which he attacked the papal delegate, and urged his recall for interference in Canadian public affairs.

Mr. Bourassa, of Labelle, resented several remarks that fell from Mr. Maclean, and accused the Conservative party of raising the 'No Pope, no French domination' cry in Ontario. He asked Ontario people not to be led away by these violent appeals to prejudice.

SIR WILFRID CONTINUES.

Sir Wilfrid availed himself of the very first opportunity that offered itself to lay upon the table of the House the reply of the Manitoba cabinet, dated on Friday last, to the federal order-in-council respecting Manitoba's request for extension of its present boundaries. The document reached Ottawa too late to be included in the return on the same subject which was tabled on Monday afternoon. It will be printed at once for distribution.

The Premier went on to say that he desired to call attention to a statement published by the Hon. Robert Rogers, of the Manitoba Government, concerning the action taken by the federal cabinet upon Manitoba's claim for increased territory. 'I may say at once,' exclaimed the leader of the House, 'that it is my duty to give this statement a direct, absolute and categorical denial.' In order that there might be no misunderstanding, Sir Wilfrid read Mr. Rogers's statement to the house accusing him (Sir Wilfrid) of having played a sharp trick on Manitoba on the boundary question, and declaring that Mgr. Sbaretti, the papal delegate, claiming to speak on behalf of the Federal Government, told Mr. Rogers and his colleague, Mr. Campbell, in an interview that separate schools must be restored to the Catholics of Manitoba before they could get the extension of their boundaries.

'In so far,' said the Premier, 'as there is a charge in this document that there was an understanding between Mgr. Sbaretti and myself to have the school question considered in connection with the extension of the Manitoba boundaries, there is not a shadow nor a tittle of truth therein. I assert that if Mr. Rogers states that Mgr. Sbaretti, with my knowledge and consent, suggested the terms and conditions to which Mr. Rogers refers, he states what is not in accordance with the truth. If such terms and conditions were suggested it was wholly without my knowledge, and I never heard of it until last Saturday, when it was brought to my knowledge by a telegram from the Toronto 'Globe.'

'There was no warrant for Mr. Rogers's complaint about the non-inclusion in Monday's parliamentary return of the Manitoba Government's reply of Saturday last to the federal order-in-council on the boundary question. As a matter of fact, the reply did not reach Ottawa until after the other papers on the subject had been given to the House.'

Sir Wilfrid went on to say that neither he nor any of his colleagues had any part in bringing about the recent interview that took place between Messrs. Rogers and Campbell and the papal delegate. Perhaps Mgr. Sbaretti knew the gentlemen already, and invited them to the conference. At all events, the federal cabinet knew nothing about what took place at the meeting.

According to Mr. Rogers the papal delegate had observed that Manitoba's failure to give the Roman Catholics their rights in school matters had already prejudiced their claim for more territory westward.

Sir Wilfrid remarked that he did not understand how Monsignor, or anybody else, could make such a statement. The Manitoba Legislature might have passed resolutions asking for more territory, but so far as he (Sir Wilfrid) could gather, the claim had never been carried to Ottawa until January of this year.

SIR WILFRID'S VERSION OF CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

Sir Wilfrid then gave his version of what passed at the conference with the Manitoba ministers on Feb. 17. At the outset he wished to say that the proposal for a conference on this subject came in the first place from Winnipeg, not from Ottawa. According to Mr. Rogers, 'Sir Wilfrid said if we would be good enough to remain in Ottawa three or four days he would again send for us and would then be in a position to give us an answer.'

'As to the latter statement,' remarked Sir Wilfrid, 'my memory is not in accord with that of Mr. Rogers. Mr. Rogers had met a committee of the Privy Council and presented Manitoba's claim to an extension of her boundaries, westward, eastward and northward—westward to give it a portion of the districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan; eastward and northward towards Hudson's Bay. The Federal ministers had promptly replied that the people in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan did not want annexation with Manitoba. Therefore, that phase of the question could not be considered. The same claim had been made of Sir John A. Macdonald's government in 1884 and denied.

As to the proposed extension northward the Federal authorities thought there might be no objection to giving Manitoba the corner of Saskatchewan that lay to the north of Manitoba. That question could be settled later on.

Sir William Mulock, however, had raised a decided objection against giving Manitoba the territory north and eastward to Hudson's Bay before Ontario had an opportunity to state her views in this connection. He has no recollection of asking Mr. Rogers and Mr. Campbell to wait a few days in Ottawa for a final answer to their request. They were told on the 17th that their plea would be laid before the Federal Cabinet. The government's policy was stated when the Autonomy Bills were laid before the House. That policy was settled without the least interference from anyone. The province of Manitoba was told that as soon as the autonomy legislation was through parliament the Federal Cabinet would deal with their request for an extension of their boundaries to Hudson's Bay. That was the position in which the matter now stood.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers, in his statement to the press, had alluded to a letter he wrote to him (Sir Wilfrid) on Feb. 23. That letter, however, if written, had never reached its destination.

The Premier denied that he had been guilty of any double-dealing on the Manitoba school question. Mr. Rogers had alluded to his having signed in 1896 an official statement declaring himself to be entitled to credit for the final settlement of the Manitoba school question. He (Sir Wilfrid) had never seen any such statement in 1896.

In conclusion, the Premier said that he purposely made this plain statement of facts and had no further comment to add.

SIR WM. MULOCK GIVES HIS VERSION.

Sir William Mulock supplemented the Premier's statement by reaffirming the objection he had taken at the conference on Feb. 17 to Manitoba getting all the unorganized territory north and east to Hudson's Bay. His own idea was that a fair division would be to give Ontario a deep water port, say, at the mouth of the Nelson river, and Manitoba another deep water port at, say, the mouth of the Churchill. As a representative from Ontario he was not prepared to admit that his province had no claim to any portion of this district. There was no deep water port on James's Bay and Ontario was just as much entitled to reach Hudson's Bay further north, as the sister province of Manitoba.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER ASKS MORE INFORMATION.

The leader of the Opposition thought the Premier was rather behind time in making the statement he had made this afternoon. Why had Sir Wilfrid seen fit to ignore practically the same charge about clerical interference when it was made by Mr. Maclean in the House some weeks ago? The 'Soleil,' of Quebec, and the 'North-West Review' had warned Manitoba some time since that it would remain small so long as it continued to deny the rights of the Roman Catholic minority to their separate schools.

As to the alleged course followed by Mgr. Sbaretti he had nothing to say. The papal delegate was responsible only to his ecclesiastical superiors. The only persons in any way responsible to parliament were the ministers of the Crown. Sir Wilfrid might well have gone considerably farther in his statement to the House than he had seen fit to do The Premier had denied having any negotiations with the papal delegate respecting the restoration of separate school rights in Manitoba. But it was current

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## THE KING IN PARIS.

### Notable Manifestation in French Cordiality.

GENERALLY INTERPRETED AS AN OFFSET TO THE KAISER'S ACTION TOWARDS MOROCCO.

London, April 6.—The King started this morning to join the Queen at Marseilles by way of Paris, where he will meet President Loubet. The Marquis of Salisbury accompanied His Majesty as minister in attendance.

Not much attention is paid here to the suggestions from some quarters on the Continent that the King's visit to France may be preliminary to an Anglo-French alliance. Although His Majesty's trip to the Mediterranean was arranged some time ago, no steps were taken to secure a meeting with M. Loubet till after the Emperor William's visit to Tangier. The meeting, therefore, is accepted here as in some measure intended to emphasize Anglo-French solidarity.

Paris, April 6.—King Edward and President Loubet reached Paris at 6.40 p.m.

The meeting between the King and the President at Pierrefitte railway station, outside of Paris, was most cordial.

Paris, April 6.—The arrival of King Edward in Paris to-day was the occasion for a notable manifestation of Anglo-French cordiality, which is being interpreted as a conspicuous response to Germany's action toward Morocco, although the King remained but a short time. He was met outside the city by President Loubet, who held a private conversation with His Majesty, lasting nearly an hour. A semi-official outgiving recites that the meeting had far less reserve than that between King Edward and President Loubet last year, and that it was marked by the freedom of the confidence exchanged. Beyond this private conversation the King confined himself to the usual public expressions of good will. He spoke at the station of the pleasure a visit to France gave him.

President Loubet joined the royal party at Pierreitte station, where, surrounded by distinguished officials of both governments, the two rulers exchanged greetings. The King conducted President Loubet to his private car, where conversation continued until the Lyons railway station was reached. Outside the station the crowd was held back by cordons of police. During the half hour at the station the King continued to talk with President Loubet, and held an extended conference with the British ambassador to France, Sir Francis Levison Berti.

The King left Paris at 7.10 o'clock for Marseilles, where he will join Queen Alexandra on board the royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert.'

The semi-official communication relative to the meeting of King Edward and President Loubet says:

'It is natural to suppose the conversation between the King and the President led to exchange of views upon all diplomatic questions of the day; but as neither has divulged the confidences it is necessary to receive with reserve the more or less ingenuous versions which will be placed in circulation. Judging, however, from external appearances, one cannot but remark that the meeting today was marked not only by less reserve than that of last year, but notably by the greater freedom of the confidences exchanged.'

The public and press, however, herald the meeting as significant. The 'Journal des Debats' says: 'It is a new affirmation of the Anglo-French entente, which will be followed by naval demonstration by British and French squadrons.'

This, says the 'Debats,' is the response to the attitude Germany has taken towards France, and the paper adds:

'It will be imprudent if statesmen at Berlin fail to observe this particularly conspicuous reaffirmation of the Anglo-French entente.'

The 'Temps' also says that the interview emphasizes the endurance of the Anglo-French entente.

The effect of the visit appears to be to strengthen the determination to proceed with France's policy in Morocco in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-French agreement, as the visit is construed as a timely expression from the signatories of that agreement.

THE KING AT MARSEILLES.

Marseilles, April 7.—King Edward's journey from Paris to Marseilles, and his arrival here were without incident. He greeted Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal Family on the Royal yacht. The British Sovereigns will depart for a cruise to-morrow.

### THE QUEEN

Genoa April 3.—The Queen of England, who has been a visitor at the Portuguese court, and is now cruising in the Mediterranean, arrived here on the Royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert' from Gibraltar. She is slightly indisposed.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

London, April 4.—It is understood that the operation performed on the Prince of Wales yesterday was merely the lancing of an abscess.

## MANITOBA BOUNDARIES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

talk throughout the country that they had consulted with Mgr. Sbaretti concerning the educational clause in the autonomy bills. Sir Wilfrid might well have satisfied the public in that regard while he was on a kindred subject. In conclusion, Mr. Borden expressed dissatisfaction with the meagreness of the Premier's explanations and intimated that the subject would no doubt be reverted to later on

### MR. STAPLES DISCUSSES THE ROGERS LETTER.

Mr. W. D. Staples, Conservative, of Macdonald, Manitoba, declared that of his personal knowledge the Hon. Robert Rogers's letter to Sir Wilfrid, of Feb. 23, had been given to a House of Commons messenger named Beaulieu to deliver at Sir Wilfrid's residence. He had no doubt, therefore, the letter was duly delivered. The messenger had himself stated that he took the letter to its destination.

Sir Wilfrid interposed that he really did not suppose any one would accuse him of making an inaccurate statement on such a subject. If this particular missive had been taken to his house it certainly must have gone astray because it had never reached his eyes.

### W. F. MACLEAN ATTACKS PAPAL DELEGATE.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, of South York, declared that whatever the Premier might say it was undoubtedly true that little Manitoba was being punished for her school legislation, and that but for this she might have had the extension of her boundaries that she sought. The Premier had not denied that this Archbishop of Ephesus, the papal delegate to Canada, had issued a command to the Manitoba Government that it should stultify itself by restoring separate schools in that province. In fact that much had been proven. According to the Hon. Mr. Rogers this invitation (from the papal delegate) was accepted and His Excellency presented the following memorandum, remarking that if we would place it on the statute-book of our province it would greatly facilitate an early settlement of our mission, the fixing of our boundaries which would be extended to the shores of Hudson's Bay. His Excellency further stated that our failure to act in the past had prejudiced our claims to extension westward.'

'Now,' asked the member for South York, 'is that true or is it not? The people of Canada want to know to-day if that statement was really made. There has been no denial of it here to-day. The Prime Minister says he cannot deny it, but the people of Canada want to know this before the autonomy bills pass the[illegible]se. There has been no denial another statement of Mr. Rog- this office of papal delegate to was created by the Right Hon- gentleman opposite (Sir Wilfrid). ll known to the country that we ve this papal delegate here at the request of honorable gentlemen opposite.

Sir William Mulock—The honorable gentleman is mis-stating the facts, if he means by 'honorable gentlemen opposite' the government.

Mr. Maclean—The Minister of Justice, as Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, and the Right Honorable Premier, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with forty of their colleagues made representations to the Holy See to send this delegate to Canada. That statement is not denied.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—The honorable gentleman can read the petition itself. This petition of the Catholic members was read in the House.

Mr. Maclean—I know, and it proves my statement

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—No.

Mr. Maclean—The legal agent, moreover, of the Canadian Government in London, Mr Charles Russell, was sent as a missionary to Rome to have the papal delegate's appointment confirmed. In a letter which has already been given to the House on a former occasion, Mr. Russell said: 'I have just arrived at Rome once more at the urgent request of the Catholics of the government and of the Parliament of Canada to renew to Your Eminence the desire which I had already the honor to express to you, that His Holiness would be pleased to nominate a permanent delegate to Canada as representative of His Holiness, who would reside on the spot, but would be outside all local interests. We do not solicit His Holines to sanction as perfect the concessions obtained, but that in his wisdom he will be pleased to regard them as a beginning of justice.'

'Now,' said Mr. Maclean, 'that is a very important statement. The beginning of justice took place in 1896. The completion of justice is to take place in 1905, when the west is to be fettered in regard to her school freedom. Does not the Premier consider that he is responsible for the papal delegate's conduct in Canada just as much as though he were a member of his own administration or one of his own civil service?'

This query was greeted with cries of 'Oh' from the government side and with laughter.

Sir William Mulock—He is not here at the government's request.

Mr. Maclean answered that in Russia the Procurator-General of the Holy Synod occupied a prominent position in the national councils. It looked as though the Papal Delegate occupied a similar position in Canada. Anyway, Mgr. Sbaretti had not seen fit to deny the statements attributed to him by Mr. Rogers, and unless he did deny the report it would be taken as true. There is a political crisis on in this country, and it was idle for the government to attempt to ignore the fact. They were afraid to fill the present cabinet vacancies. They were acting in every sense as men would act who had done wrong and feared public censure.

### MR. MACLEAN CREATES A LIVELY PASSAGE.

'It is well,' continued Mr. Maclean, 'to bear in mind that there are two faiths in this country. There is the Roman Catholic faith and there is the Protestant faith, and faith ought to be kept between them. How did this autonomy legislation come before parliament? The Premier, the Minister of Justice and the Secretary of State, three co-religonists, drew up the measure.'

This declaration led to quite an uproar on the Liberal side of the chamber, in which Sir William Mulock called 'Order' and the Hon. L. P. Brodeur 'Shame.'

Mr. Maclean—'Sir William Mulock and the Hon. William Paterson, who are supposed to represent Ontario opinion, so far as I know, were not present when the bills were drawn up. The Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Sifton, other Protestants, were not consulted. By a process of stealth it was got past them, and the fact remains that the legislation was actually introduced by three members of the government, and I am saying nothing against their religion when I remark that they happened to be all of the one faith, and that they did not consult with their colleagues before the autonomy bills were introduced.'

Sir William Mulock—'That is quite untrue.'

The Hon. Sydney Fisher—'Absolutely untrue.'

Mr. Maclean—'Well, it has not been denied.'

Mr. Fisher—'It is denied now.'

Sir William Mulock—'It has been denied over and over again by the Premier.'

Mr. Maclean—'It has been admitted that the Minister of the Interior knew nothing about it, and the Finance Minister says he knew nothing about it, and they have both said in the House that practically the bill was introduced by stealth.'

Mr. Fisher—'Not so.'

Sir William Mulock—'They have not.'

Mr. Maclean—'I will leave it to the honorable gentlemen to explain.'

Sir William Mulock—'You need not lie about it.'

Mr. Maclean—'Another thing: by stealth it was taken past the members from the west, by stealth it was taken past the delegates of the Territorial Government, by stealth it was taken past the Liberal caucus, so that, as far as we know, the bill got to the House under the circumstances I have already mentioned.

'There is evidence now in this country that the Premier is paying his political debts at the expense of the civil and educational rights of the people of this country.'

This brought the Speaker to his feet. Mr. Maclean was warned that this was an imputation he had no right to make.

Liberal members called for a withdrawal, which Mr. Maclean, after some fencing, was compelled to do.

Col. Sam. Hughes called out at this stage to his colleague not to 'let him bluff you.'

This raised a fresh storm, and the Speaker rose, with indignation written in every line of his face. 'Order,' called the chair, 'or I will be obliged to name you.' As Col. Hughes did not résume his seat, Mr. Speaker told him with considerable heat to 'sit down.'

The Speaker was advised from the government side to 'Expel him.'

The Hon. Mr. Sutherland did not wish, however, to go to such an extreme. He merely declared that he was in the judgment of the House when he called Col. Hughes to order for accusing the chair of bluffing him.

Col. Hughes—'I take the full responsibility in this House for what I have said. I say that the member for South York ought not to be bluffed by any authority in this House.'

'Order,' thundered the Speaker once more, 'or I will be obliged to name you.'

'Do all the naming you like,' came the reply like a shot.

### SPEAKS OF SOLID QUEBEC.

When things had cooled down a little, Mr. Maclean went on to say that 'the government of this country to-day is due to a combination between a solid Quebec and a corporation interest which is centred at Ottawa. What happened here the other night in regard to the municipal rights of the city of Ottawa is one instance of it.'

The member for South York got no further before he was greeted with cries of 'Oh!' and 'Nonsense.'

He went on to say that 'the municipal rights of Ontario were in question the other night, and out of the vote of 80 against them, 40 votes came from the Province of Quebec. This proposal to fetter the West with regard to their educational authority comes from a solid Quebec also. The people of the North-West are here asking for educational freedom, and I don't believe they will get three votes from Quebec.'

Hon. Mr. Belcourt—Why don't you march on Quebec right off?

Mr. Maclean—Quebec is going out of its way to fetter and manacle the people of the West and deprive them of their constitutional rights. Manitoba has been denied an extension of her boundaries at the instigation of Quebec.

This last sally brought calls of 'Prove it,' from the Liberal side.

'I will prove it,' answered Mr. Maclean, 'in this way, that an almost solid Quebec will vote for this iniquitous proposition regarding the autonomy of the North-West.'

Mr. Turriff, Liberal, of East Assiniboia, interposed that it was the people of the West itself that objected to the extension of Manitoba further westward, the people concerned.

Mr. Maclean, in conclusion, told the House that the autonomy bill should never be allowed to pass the committee stage so long as he, with some others, was here to oppose it. Meetings would be held on the subject from one end of Canada to the other. He challenged Sir William Mulock to meet him on the stump in North York to discuss it before the electors of that constituency. If Mr. Archie Campbell dare resign his seat in West York he (Mr. Maclean) would oppose him in Centre Toronto.

### SUGGESTS MGR SBARETTI'S RECALL.

As for the Papal Delegate, Mgr. Sbaretti, he would remind that gentleman of what President Cleveland did with the British ambassador, who was trapped into making a statement he should not have made. In his opinion similar treatment should be meted out to Mgr. Sbaretti for having interfered with the government of Canada. It had been said years ago in England that 'No Italian priest should toll or tithe in this Dominion,' and the same thing should be repeated in Canada to-day.

### MR. MILLER, OF GREY.

Mr. Maclean gave way to Mr. Miller, Liberal, of South Grey, who said that the address of the member for South York reminded him of a line in Shakespeare—'Get thee glass eyes and like a scurvy politician seem to see the things thou dost not.'

Mr. Maclean objected to the reference on the score that it was offensive, and Mr. Miller was called on to withdraw.

### MR. HENRI BOURASSA, OF LABELLE.

Mr. Henri Bourassa, Liberal, of Labelle, thought from this afternoon's exhibition that the Opposition was determined to deny the right of free speech in the Canadian parliament. For one thing, no man in Russia would think of making such an onslaught on the Pope as the House had just listened to. He wished to remind parliament that well nigh every civilized government in the wide world carried on direct official relations with the Vatican—Great Britain, Protestant Germany, and the United States, among the number, for it must not be forgotten that His Holiness was the highest moral authority in the universe. The Conservative cry was 'No Pope, no French domination,' a cry that belonged to the by-gone ages. It might be that Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader, would be charged with having sanctioned such a policy.

The leader of the Opposition promptly asserted that if such a charge were made it could never be substantiated. He had never uttered an expression on which such a charge could be founded.

Mr. Bourassa returned that nevertheless Mr. Borden had not courage enough to stand against such a policy. By not withstanding the nefarious current of opinion in his party he was an accessory to the guilt of his followers.

### ONTARIO PROTESTANTS BEING MISLED.

Ontario people ought not to be led away by the wild appeals that were being made to them. For his own part he believed in the end that cooler counsels would prevail. He was ready to face Mr. Maclean on any platform in Ontario, and believed he would be assured of a fair hearing. It was on record that Great Britain had negotiated with the Pope in order to get a better understanding with the people of Ireland, and even the Orangemen of Ulster had not objected. It should be borne in mind that although the Pope no longer possessed temporal power he possessed a moral government over 300,000,000 souls, including 10,000,000 souls in Britain and 2,000,000 in Canada. The appeal to His Holiness in 1896 by certain Canadians was made to him as the head of their church, over a difference between the clergy and the laity in this country. In appealing to Rome they had been guilty of no misconduct.

'Honorable gentlemen opposite are always talking about the priest-ridden people of Quebec, about the clerical domination under which the Dominion rests,' declared Mr. Bourassa. 'But, Sir, do you know that we never stood from our clergy the kind of sermons and political interference that has been going on for the last month in Ontario. For what reason did we ask the Pope to send an ablegate out here? Exactly to prevent what is going on now in the province of Ontario.'

The arch-defenders of British citizenship and Protestantism never raised their voices against the papal ablegates that came to Canada previous to 1896, said Mr. Bourassa, because in those days the people of Quebec and the majority of the Catholic people kept them in the fats of office. He was sorry that a question of national feeling and religious principle should now be brought to the level of a thirst for office. He ridiculed the Conservative party because, as he said, having found that the fiscal policy had no influence, that the country had no confidence in them, and that they now thought there were enough people in this country to believe the old tales of two or three centuries ago about the gunpowder plot and the Guy Fawkes conspiracy which to-day the poorest schoolmaster in England would be ashamed to mention except as a legend which existed in the times of credulity in that country. He held it to be an insult that these things should be resurrected against the Quebec hierarchy by the 'News,' the 'Mail' and the 'World.'

Mr. Maclean and the 'World,' by its cartoons, was putting a great slur on the province of Ontario. 'If any constituency in Ontario should be open,' vociferated Mr. Bourassa, 'I will be prepared to enter it and unless Mr. Maclean and Colonel Hughes, with his man Turpin and the seventeen men who took General de Villiers and let him skip off the next day, unless these two men would come together, I could not be prevented from speaking in Ontario, standing for the rights of my people and saying that it is just as legitmate for the Catholics to have here a representative of the highest spiritual authority as it is legitimate for the government of any civilized country to have an ablegate to look after the interests of the Church.'

Mr. Bourassa wondered at people complaining of Mgr. Sbaretti's presence in this country while they tolerated a consul-general of the United States to look after the affairs of American citizens in Canada.

### THE HON. PETER WHITE REPLIES TO MR. BOURASSA.

Mr. Peter White, of North Renfrew, replied to the member for Labelle. He regretted exceedingly that Mr. Bourassa, who claimed to have taken the floor to raise the debate to a higher level, had made such an inflammatory appeal. Mr. White had no objection to a papal ablegate coming to Canada to supervise the affairs of the Church of which he is so distinguished a dignitary, but if, as alleged, Mgr. Sbaretti had interfered in the matter that did not belong to the domain of the Church of Rome at all, the House had a right to demand explanations. If, too, that were the fact, the papal ablegate should not remain in this country a single hour beyond the time that it would take those gentlemen who brought him here to communicate with Rome and have him recalled. (Hear, hear.) It ill became any supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, added the ex-Speaker, to make the charge against Mr. Borden of lack of backbone in view of the fact that after the two Autonomy Bills were introduced in the House the Prime Minister had been obliged to change and modify them in their most essential detail in order to appease the discontent of his own followers.

### DR. SPROULE AND THE PAPAL DELEGATE.

Dr. Sproule complained against the language Mr. Bourassa had employed, and went on to say that no one could find any fault if the papal delegate confined his operations in this country to settling disputes within the Church. This, however, was an occasion that called for an asesrtion of the principle of complete separation between Church and state. As he read the case Mgr. Sbaretti had interfered with the rights of the state and it was the duty of the Protestant Cabinet ministers to look into the question. The circumstances justified him in saying that Manitoba's boundaries had not been extended because of the interference of this papal delegate.

Colonel Sam. Hughes explained that his interruption earlier in the debate, which had aroused the ire of the Speaker was addressed rather to the Liberal side of the House. His words had been:—'Don't let them bluff you.'

### WHAT BROUGHT MGR. SBARETTI TO CANADA.

On the orders of the day being called on Thursday Mr. Borden said: 'Since the discussion of yesterday a statement has been made by Monsignor Sbaretti. Let me say that I do not know anything of the circumstances under which the delegate was in the first place brought to this country beyond what has been stated by the gentlemen on the other side of the House, who have personal knowledge of the matter. The apostolic delegate came in 1897, not at the instance of the bishops of the Canadian Catholic Church, but at the instance of forty Liberal members of parliament. He came because there was a misunderstanding between the clergy and the laity of the Church over the Manitoba school question. It is evident the delegate came to the country on account of a political question, that his functions have to some extent at least been political, and perhaps more political than ecclesiastical.

'Sir Wilfrid laid stress upon the fact that no communication had come from the Manitoba executive on the boundary question until last January. He was not unaware of the resolution of the Manitoba Legislature, however, and knew in September when he announced that autonomy would be granted, that the Manitoba bondary question would be to the fore. It has been to the fore ever since and during the last two months especially.

'The North-West Review' had said: 'Manitoba must be content to remain small and mean so long as it maintains a small and mean school policy.' Let me say in passing that that 'small and mean policy' was hailed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in a speech in this House in 1897, as 'the happy solution of a very difficult question and one which he pronounced to be perfectly satisfactory to the people of his own province.' The 'Soleil' has declared itself under the direct and personal control of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that statement had never been denied. On April 4 the 'Soleil' declared that Manitoba is being punished for its sins. Those are significant words coming from the journal which claims to be under the control and direction of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and which is said at the moment of these editorial utterances to have been under the direction of the Minister of Justice.

'The Manitoba delegates reached Ottawa on Feb. 16 to discuss the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba. They met the Prime Minister and some of his associates and, according to their own statement, they were told by Sir Wilfrid that if they would remain for a few days he would send for them again and perhaps give them an answer. They remained until the twenty-third, and were not sent for again, but received a letter from Mgr. Sbaretti. I make no criticism upon His Excellency for extending them that invitation; I make no criticism upon them for courtesy in accepting it. At that time legislation in regard to the schools of the Territories was about to be brought down—it had been brought down.

'I do not know to what extent consultation had been had with the delegate in regard to the terms of this legislation. The statement has been made in the press and across the floor of the House that His Excellency had been consulted. I am not at present making any criticism about that. I mention it to lead to what follows, because it is difficult to believe that if the matters mentioned by the press had been discussed the schools and the Manitoba boundaries were ignored in those discussions.

'The interview between the Manitoba ministers and the delegate took place. Last night His Excellency gave out a statement concerning it.'

The Conservative leader quoted the statement and afterward remarked that Liberals cheered when he read the statement that 'Catholics in any territory which might be annexed to Manitoba would naturally object to losing the right they had to separate schools and to be subject to the educational conditions which existed in Manitoba.' 'I am amazed,' he said, 'that they should cheer for the other day Mr. Sifton thanked the Prime Minister, without whose aid, he said, the Catholics of Manitoba could not have been deprived of those rights. Sir Wilfrid has declared that to be a happy solution of a difficult situation; but, gentlemen opposite cheer the statement I have just read. Their attitude is a little incomprehensible.

### MONSIGNOR'S INTERVIEW WITH HON. COLIN CAMPBELL.

'What did His Excellency say? He is an able and accomplished man, brought up in one of the best schools of diplomacy in the world; a diplomat; a man who would make no suggestions to Messrs. Campbell and Rogers which he did not feel he was able to carry out. He said that from the point of view of the Manitoba Government 'some action on these lines would be politically expedient.' Mark you, 'politically expedient,' to facilitate the accomplishment of his object inasmuch as Catholics in any territory which might be annexed to Manitoba would naturally object to losing the right they had to separate schools, and be subjected to the educational conditions of Manitoba.' These were the conditions which the right honorable gentleman himself in 1896 stated were absolutely satisfactory to himself and to the people of Quebec. 'Politically expedient.' What does that mean? It would be 'politically expedient' for Manitoba, which desired an extension of its boundaries, to make amendments to its school laws. The Dominion Government had power to extend the boundaries. That was the only power. His Excellency thoroughly believed that he had power to suggest to Messrs. Campbell and Rogers that if they acceded to his demand there would be the extension of the boundaries they desired. I do not know whether he received any authority, and I do not know whether we will get any information on the subject. I do know that a certain document in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was brought down after all the correspondence had been presented to parliament and the Minister of Finance based an argument upon it. There is no direct statement in His Excellency's communication that he did not have the authority which he assumed on that occasion. If there was a supposed authority how does the action of the members of the government contrast with their action in 1896 when their cry was 'Hands off Manitoba!'

### HOLDS GOVERNMENT TO ACCOUNT.

'I am not concerned as to whether or not His Excellency should be recalled. As I said yesterday, he is not responsible to us in any sense. He is responsible only to his superior. But the government of this country is responsible to us, and if there has been any suggestion of this kind by, or on behalf of the government of this country, or by or on behalf of any man in it, then I say the country will demand the dismissal and retirement of any member of this government who has ventured to confer upon the papal delegate any authority of that kind. He is not responsible to us, but the members of the administration are. This was not an ecclesiastical matter; it was a political matter. There should be some further explanation made to the House to-day.'

### PREMIER ACCUSED MR. BORDEN OF DISCOURTESY.

The Prime Minister was greeted as he rose to reply with a round of applause from the large Liberal following present in the House. He said:

'In the exchange of courtesies that usually prevail between the two sides of this House it has been customary up to this time for my honorable friend, when he intended bringing up some important question, to give some intimation of his intention. My honorable friend, for some reason of his own, has not seen fit to do so on this occasion.'

Mr. Borden—'I received no intimation of the Right Honorable gentleman's extended remarks yesterday.'

Sir Wilfrid—'Because I made yesterday a statement which concerned myself personally. Nor do I think that when a member is attacked in the press he is called on to give any notice of his intention to offer an explanation, particularly when the matter is in no way controversial.

'I must say that I have had time to read in but a cursory way the statement which has been furnished to the papers by Mgr. Sbaretti. We have to-day a new phase of this question, and I am glad to hear my honorable friend say so, because it is a confirmation of the statement which I offered on the floor of this House yesterday. In Mr. Rogers's interview, Mgr. Sbaretti was credited with saying that if Manitoba had restored separate schools to the minority in that province it would have facilitated the extension of their boundaries westward. I could hardly believe that His Excellency used such language, because then and there Mr. Rogers would have answered to the Apostolic Delegate that Manitoba had never made any demand to Ottawa for an extension of its boundaries prior to January last. Now to-day we have the confirmation of my opinion that Monsignor never used these words to Mr. Rogers, for the very good reason that he never saw that gentleman.

### ROGERS'S VIEW MISREPRESENTED FACTS.

'There are many things in that interview published by Mr. Rogers which turn out to be not altogether according to the facts. You have the impression given by this interview that Monsignor sent for Mr. Rogers and his colleague to discuss with them the extension of Manitoba's boundaries. Is that according to the facts? No, sir, we find to-day that Mgr. Sbaretti never knew Mr. Rogers, but the invitation was extended to Mr. Campbell alone, whom he knew and treated as a friend. It is a very different thing to have an official interview and a conversation between the delegate of a government and a private interview and conversation between His Excellency and a gentleman who happened to be in Ottawa at the time, and who was a member of the government of Manitoba. There are many things alleged which I might comment upon in this interview.

'It is quite evident from the explanation of His Excellency that the interview was not a public one; it was merely a friendly conversation between two gentlemen, who had previously met to discuss a question which they had formerly discussed.

'Mr. Borden has attempted to create the impression that the government of Canada was actuated by a sinister motive with regard to Manitoba, and that we refused to extend their boundaries because we wished to punish the province for having abolished separate schools. To establish his point he quotes the 'Soleil,' for which he holds me responsible. Why does he not hold me responsible for the attitude of the 'Globe'? If I am not responsible for the attitude of the 'Globe,' why should I be responsible for the 'Soleil'?

### BORDEN CONVEYED FALSE IMPRESSION.

'Mr. Borden has endeavored to convey the idea that there has been an understanding—he did not use the word conspiracy, but he intended to convey the idea, if he meant anything at all—that there had been a conspiracy between the government of Canada, and in particular myself and the Minister of Justice, and Mgr. Sbaretti, to do certain things; that is to say, that the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba should depend on the restoration of separate schools in that province. We have only to take the facts in chronological order to show how unfounded, how devoid of even the shadow of foundation, such an assertion as that is. What are the facts? Manitoba asked in January for a conference. It was held in February. The reply was given four days later on the floor of parliament refusing the extension of Manitoba's boundaries. This was when the autonomy bills were introduced. Two days later the conference between Mgr. Sbaretti and Mr. Campbell took place. When that conference took place the decision of the government was already known. The policy of the government had been determined, and could not be affected by anything that took place at that conference. Mr. Borden wants to know whether there was any question between the government and Mgr. Sbaretti as to the extension of the boundaries. He has just read it, and he finds that Mgr. Sbaretti says explicitly that the government had nothing to do with his action. What Mgr. Sbaretti says is that if the people in the Territories were to get separate schools they would have no objections to going into Manitoba. There you have the whole meaning of this matter of "political expediency." The people of the North-West who were affected would then have no objection to being taken into Manitoba.

'What do Mr. Borden and his friends mean when they suggest that there is something behind the scenes? They seek to prove their case by the words of the apostolic delegate, and I give them his words, making clear his own meaning. That is all there is in the matter. Yet in the face of a statement so obvious as this you have the leader of a great party doing his best to show that there was something sinister on the part of the Government of Canada in this matter.

### PREMIER THROWS DOWN CHALLENGE.

'A few minutes ago Mr. Borden said we would fight this question out elsewhere. I accept that challenge without any qualification. We will fight out this question in this House; we will fight it out elsewhere. We will fight it out on the charge that gentlemen opposite have brought to the attention of the House. I have no fear of the result. This is not the first time in the thirty years of my experience that I have seen the Tory party playing this part of endeavoring to arouse the prejudices of the people. We shall meet again upon this question here and shall discuss this question elsewhere. In the meantime I accept the challenge of my honorable friend that we are responsible to the people and that responsibility we shall not decline.'

The main points in Sir Wilfrid's spirited reply were greeted with tremendous applause from the Liberal members. His closing sentences called forth round after round of applause that was most inspiring.

### FOSTER CONDEMNS SBARETTI'S INTERFERENCE.

Mr. Foster deprecated the heat with which the leader of the government had spoken on this occasion. His speech was an effort to make a little cheap political capital at the expense of the Conservative leader. Had it come to this pass in Canada that high representatives of the Church must be visited by the Premier of Canada and consulted before the latter dare submit proposed legislation before parliament? Sir Wil-

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frid Laurier had not denied that he had visited the papal delegate before submitting his North-West autonomy legislation to the House. He had not denied it because he could not do so. Was it right, however, for the Prime Minister to have consulted Mgr. Sbaretti about the educational feature of the autonomy bills when he was giving two important members of his own cabinet, Messrs. Sifton and Fielding, the go-by on this same question? With all the dramatic force at his command the ex-Finance Minister laid down the proposition that the people of Canada will not tolerate even the semblance of any alliance between the Church and state in this country. They were bred of stock that had fought to keep Church and State apart, and would stand by that doctrine in this country. The apostolic delegate had not been brought to this country to minister to the spiritual consolation of those who were responsible for his coming. He never would have set foot in Canada but for the existence of deep-seated trouble in the Liberal camp. The bishops and clergy of the Roman Catholic Church of Canada had never asked to have Mgr. Merry del Val sent to this country. He was secured by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's agents in order to pull the Liberal party out of difficulties.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier knew that when the compromise arrangement of the Manitoba Government was granted upon the separate school question it was the utmost that Manitoba could give. Why, then, had Sir Wilfrid Laurier, writing to Cardinal Rampolla in Rome, commended the compromise of the Manitoba Government as 'the beginning of justice.' Surely the Liberal leader was paying for the policy he used in 1896.

### CHARGES PREMIER WITH COWARDICE.

In his appeal to Rome, however, he had said: 'Send me your highest Church dignitary and by residence in Canada he can bring tireless pressure to bear in times of party stress and provincial trouble, and in time his efforts will blossom into the perfect fultilment of a restored separate school system in Manitoba.' But when the papal delegate had reached the very point of his mission that brought him here the Liberal leader deserted and disowned him in his hour of need. Was there ever such cowardice? Into what by-ways had the Liberal chieftain not been forced as the result of his misdeeds?

Mr. Foster concluded by expressing his personal respect for the apostolic delegate, Mgr. Sbaretti. He had no disrespect for that gentleman.

The Liberal side jeered this remark.

'Someone,' said Mr. Foster, 'will call this address of mine an incendiary speech.'

'Hear, hear!' came the echo from his opponents.

### LEIGHTON McCARTHY ATTACKS FOSTER'S RECORD.

Mr. Leighton McCarthy, Liberal, of North Simcoe, wondered how long Mr. Foster would stand by the principles he had enunciated this afternoon. The ex-Finance Minister had changed his spots before now. He had lived under the yoke of the Quebec hierarchy from 1892 to 1896. Therefore, his sincerity in the present occasion was not above question.

Mr. Foster—'I am sending the yoke across to the honorable gentleman. He wears it very gracefully.'

Continuing, Mr. McCarthy declared that Mr. Foster belonged in days past to the Tupper Government that tried to force separate schools on Manitoba.

Mr. Foster denied the charge of coercion against the Tupper Government, and twitted Mr. McCarthy with being all alone among the Liberals in his opposition to the educational clause of the North-West autonomy legislation.

Mr. McCarthy—'It is not the first time a McCarthy has stood all alone in this House.'

In conclusion the member for North Simcoe reminded Mr. Foster that he and his fellow-Conservatives had hounded the late Dalton McCarthy for his championship of Protestant rights.

### MR. FISHER DEPLORES RELIGIOUS CRY.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher explained that the educational clause of the autonomy legislation was a compromise, not, perhaps, acceptable to the extremists either Catholic or Protestant, but acceptable to the common sense of the great mass of Canadians. The Opposition were feeding on rumors; they had not much else to feed upon. They had been beaten over and over again when the policies of the two countries were compared. The apostolic delegate had not been sent to Canada for political purposes, but to stop political interference on the part of the clergy in the interests of the Conservative party. If ever there was a man who had not showed the white feather in the face of duty it was the Prime Minister. For the Hon. Mr. Foster to bring a charge of cowardice against Sir Wilfrid Laurier was to jump from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Dr. Sproule—'That is not parliamentary language.'

The minister answered that if it was unparliamentary he would withdraw, but at all events the government were not afraid to meet the issue raised by the Opposition on this occasion.

Dr. Sproule—'Why don't you put up a candidate in Centre Toronto?'

Mr. Fisher—'Because we don't want you and your friends raising fanatical and religious prejudices.'

### MR. MACLEAN ATTACKS THE PAPAL DELEGATE.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, Conservative, of South York, declared that the papal delegate was an appendage of the Grit machine, who was sent to this country also to discipline the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the man who had fired the flame of public indignation throughout Canada by introducing at the request of a solid Quebec delegation to coerce the North-West in educational matters.

Mr. Jacques Bureau—What evidence have you for the statement that it was introduced at the instance of a solid Quebec?

Mr. Maclean—Because it will be supported by a solid Quebec in this House.

Mr. Bourassa—By a solid Nova Scotia also.

Mr. Maclean repeated the charge that the Prime Minister and Secretary of State were holding constant interviews with the papal delegate in regard to the school clause of the North-West autonomy bills, whilst neglecting to seek the advice of their own colleagues and of the delegates from the Territorial government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other forty immortals who had the apostolic delegate sent out to this country were responsible for Monsignor's interference in politics. That interference was already confessed, and as a result rumor said that he was to be recalled to Rome. 'I don't approve,' said Mr. Maclean, 'of this delegate being imported to act the part of a big policeman among the Quebec clergy. I believe the bishops of Quebec are able to regulate their own affairs.'

Mr. Fitzpatrick—He has let the cat out of the bag.

The proposal, concluded Mr. Maclean, is to establish a connection between church and state in the new provinces. But the school clause must be stricken out of these North-West bills or they will never be allowed to pass parliament.

Mr. Macdonald, Liberal, of Pictou, remarked that Mr. Maclean was busy again to-day fanning the flame of religious discord. There was a day when the Conservatives claimed to be the national party of Canada. To-day, however, they talked as though Ontario was the only province in the Canadian confederation.

The truth about the papal delegate's meeting with Manitoba's Attorney-General in February was that the Manitoba government had been negotiating with Archbishop Langevin and with the papal delegate for a year past concerning the restoration of separate schools in Manitoba. The Dominion had no part in the initiation of these deliberations.

### ROGERS INTERVIEW WAS IDLE HEARSAY.

Mr. Rogers's whole story about Mgr. Sbaretti's alleged interference in Manitoba affairs was the idlest kind of hear say. The truth was now known. Mr. Rogers never even met the papal delegate. The conference was with the Hon. Colin Campbell, Manitoba's Attorney-General, and not with his 'buccanier' colleague. Mr. Macdonald attacked Mr. Foster on the score of inconsistency, and in common parlance 'roasted' the ex-Finance Minister as a political outcast.

### DR. SPROULE TAKES A HAND.

Dr. Sproule accused the Minister of Justice of having drawn up the school clauses that the Papal Ablegate submitted to the Hon. Mr. Campbell at their recent interview in Ottawa.

The Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick denied the statement positively. 'I never saw those clauses,' he exclaimed, 'and never knew anything of them directly or indirectly until I saw them in the newspaper.'

### MR. BORDEN'S INTERVIEW WITH ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN.

The Hon. Mr. Paterson, the Minister of Customs, came next. He poked fun at Mr. Borden for having consorted with men who occupied themselves conferring with the Papal Delegate.

'If this clause submitted by Mgr. Sbaretti was such an encroachment on church and state, why did these Manitoba ministers listen to it? Why did they not rise and say, "Sir, you insult me! The idea of daring to propose in this country what you have done."'

This sally on Mr. Paterson's part was greeted with laughter from the House.

'Six weeks, though,' he continued, 'their indignation was bottled up before we heard a word about it.'

Turning to Dr. Sproule, the Orange leader, Mr. Paterson reminded that gentleman of the rumor that when Mr. Borden toured the west in 1902 Dr. Sproule left the party at Winnipeg and came back home because his party leader paid a visit to Archbishop Langevin.

Dr. Sproule indignantly retorted that there was not a word of truth in the assertion.

Mr. Paterson—'Then the honorable member did not come back home before the others?'

Dr. Sproule—'If it is a matter to know, business of importance at home compelled me to come home.'

Mr. Paterson—'Oh, then, there was some truth in the story,' and the House laughed.

'Not at all,' answered the Doctor.

'Did Mr. Borden wait on Archbishop Langevin?'

'That reminds me of a story,' returned Dr. Sproule, but the story was lost in the uproar that arose.

Mr. Paterson—'Then he has no reason to suspect that his leader did such a horrid thing as to visit the archbishop?'

'I would not regard it as a horrid thing if he did visit him,' answered Dr. Sproule, and the question dropped.

The Minister of Customs repeated the accusation that the Conservative party was engaged in an attempt to stir up public passion for their own political advantage.

The leader of the Opposition repudiated the charge.

### MR. FITZPATRICK GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said that the reason of the second day of the debate was to get rid of the Papal Delegate, who had brought political peace to the Province of Quebec. As to the interview with the Delegate, it was private between two gentlemen. The Papal Delegate was a gentleman, and Mr. Campbell desired to be called a gentleman. But it was Mr. Rogers who violated this confidence, a man who was not present. Mr. Roblin had yet to be heard from. More would be heard of it. As far as he (Mr. Fitzpatrick) was concerned, he was in favor of retaining the Papal Delegate.

Mr. Bergeron made a long speech, in which he went over a good many old election troubles in the Province of Quebec. He thought it was a humiliation for the bishops to have a papal delegate here.

In reply to Mr. Armand Lavergne, Mr. Bergeron said that he had no difficulty with his bishop, and therefore did not require the presence of a papal delegate.

Mr. Talbot and Mr. Ingram followed, and the House adjourned at two a.m.

## MR. ROGERS AGAIN.

### Accuses Sir Wilfrid of Failing Memory in Regard to Memorandum.

### REFERS TO HOUSE RECORDS OF DEMANDS OF THE PROVINCE IN 1901 REGARDING BOUNDARIES.

Winnipeg, April 6.—The publication of various official documents of the Dominion and Provincial governments and the official statement of the papal delegate, together with the perusal of the debates in the House of the last two or three days, published in the daily papers here, has created regrettable expressions of sectarian and racial opinion. The people of Winnipeg and the West, are reluctantly forming into opposite religious camps, the boundary and the school question, together and singly, being the subject of universal acrid debate.

The Hon. Robert Rogers, when seen in regard to Sir Wilfrid's denial of any knowledge of the memorandum presented to Mr. Campbell by Mgr. Sbaretti, said in reply:—

'I don't think anyone expected Sir Wilfrid from his place in the House to acknowledge that he was guilty of assisting Mgr. Sbaretti in making the demand which he did. However, Mgr. Sbaretti acknowledges the correctness of my statement and does not attempt to deny the statement that the failure of this government to act on this matter at an earlier date prejudiced our claim for extension of boundaries westward.

'Regarding Sir Wilfrid, I am more surprised at his statement where he says:—

'"Well, sir, I cannot conceive how a papal ablegate, or anyone else, could have stated that the failure of the province of Manitoba to amend the School Act prevented the extension of its boundaries westward, and that if such had been done it would have facilitated this extension. I cannot conceive how it is possible that such a statement of opinion should have been made, considering the fact that since the month of July, 1896, when we came into office, up to the month of January, 1905, we never received any communication from the government of Manitoba asking for the extension of the boundaries of that province."'

'As to the correctness of this statement, it will only be necessary for Sir Wilfrid or any person else, to turn up the journals of the House for 1901, where they will find a record of the demand made unanimously by the Legislature of this province for the extension of our boundaries.

'I am again sorry that Sir Wilfrid's memory appears to fail him in respect to his distinct statement that we were to remain in Ottawa for three or four days, when he hoped to be in a position to give us an answer. These were certainly his last words to Mr. Campbell and myself when leaving his room.

'However, the part of his statement which surprises me most of all is that in which he refers to Sir William Mulock, and which is followed by a statement from the Postmaster-General himself. The facts are that when Mr. Campbell and myself arrived at the outer office of Sir Wilfrid, at the time appointed for our interview, we there met Sir William Mulock, who was in close conference with Senator Choquette, Mr. Fitzpatrick almost immediately entered the same office and invited Mr. Campbell and myself to enter the office of Sir Wilfrid. After doing so, I at once proceeded with the presentation of our claims, to which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fitzpatrick listened, Sir William Mulock not being present. When I had finished, Mr. Fitzpatrick made some remark in respect to that portion of the territory referred to by Mr. Laurier in Saskatchewan, north of Manitoba, and walked over to the map. He was followed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Campbell and myself. At this moment Sir William Mulock and Senator Choquette entered the room, when Mr. Fitzpatrick, pointing to the map, remarked in a jocular manner:

'"Sir William, these gentlemen want all this territory immediately north of Ontario."

'Sir William Mulock looked at the map for a moment, turned round, made some jocular remark, and immediately shook hands with Mr. Campbell and myself and apologized for the fact that he had a most important meeting to attend and was unable to take part in the discussion, and at once left the room, and never, in any form, manner, or fashion, opened his mouth by way of seriously discussing the matter. Therefore, I say that it is no little wonder that the greatest surprise to me of all is to read the statements made by Sir Wilfrid and Sir William Mulock in this regard.

'I notice in Sir Wilfrid's statement that he appears to have some difficulty in explaining his failure to answer the letter which we addressed to him on the 23rd of February. In one place he goes so far as to say that he did not receive it, then he proceeds to explain that it is not of much consequence, in so far as the matter under discussion is concerned, and for that reason he did not bring the letter down with the rest of the correspondence. In this I leave the public to draw its own conclusions, as to the correctness of Sir Wilfrid's statement, especially in view of the clear and distinct statement of Mr. Staples in actually naming the messenger in the House who delivered the letter at Sir Wilfrid's residence.

'Sir Wilfrid goes on to make the point apparently to his satisfaction that the policy of his government in respect to the extension of our boundaries was fixed when he made his speech on Feb. 21. This is the very statement which, to my mind, absolutely proves beyond successful contradiction the statement which I made that Sir Wilfrid and his government are answerable to the charge of being a party to the policy of penalizing the province of Manitoba on account of our school law. It is a strange coincidence that the very day upon which we had our interview with Sir Wilfrid, Sir William Mulock spent his time in the outside room with Senator Choquette, who, I see by the press, purchased a few days afterward Mr. Fitzpatrick's interest in the 'Soleil' newspaper, which is the acknowledged personal organ of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and no person denies the personal friendship which exists between Sir Wilfrid and Senator Choquette, as is evidenced by the fact that Sir Wilfrid was obliged to turn down Mr. Parent, late premier of Quebec, in order to satisfy his friend, Senator Choquette. This very 'Soleil' paper, on the very day that we were having our interview with Sir Wilfrid, makes bold to publish the following statement: "The North-West has its separate schools, Manitoba has abolished them; every good act has its reward, every bad act its punishment; Manitoba will remain lowest with this pretentious law." Sir Wilfrid has had this statement of his personal organ presented to him upon the floor of the House, but has failed up to the present moment to meet the point raised.

'Now, after all, the whole question in a nutshell, is simply this, as far as I am concerned, and what I claimed in my interview the other day, Sir Wilfrid must either acknowledge the action between himself and Mgr. Sbaretti in this matter, or give sufficient reasons why he delays in granting the request of a unanimous province for the extension of her boundaries. Let it be clearly and distinctly understood that Sir Wilfrid has full power and authority in his own hands to extend the boundaries of Manitoba when he likes, how he likes, and to what extent he wishes. Therefore, I repeat his failure to consider our just and unanimous demands imposed upon him the bounden obligations to give us, at least, a reason why he refuses. He does not deny my statement that he has been fishing for an excuse for delay, starting out as he did with the idea of holding a conference between Quebec and the other provinces. He does not attempt to deny that he was the first to suggest to the Ontario Government to make a claim for the territory north of their province; and now, on this claim as an excuse he rests his cause for delay.

'I certainly regret exceedingly to have to again note that Sir Wilfrid's memory is very much at fault, when he makes the statement that he told us that our claims for the western extension had been considered by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1884. The first time I heard Sir Wilfrid make this statement was on the floor of the House in delivering his speech on the Autonomy Bill, and he is evidently confusing the two occasions, while he never mentioned this at our interview, and far be it from me to make any statement in respect to Sir Wilfrid or any person else that I do not regard as being honestly borne out by facts.

'What I want is the recognition of Manitoba's just claims at the hands of the Dominion Government, and I deny the right of Mgr. Sbaretti, in the same spirit that I would deny the Archbishop of Canterbury or any person he might name as his representative to Canada, the right of providing any means for delay in granting us justice.

'Sir Wilfrid's memory again appears to be at fault when he claims to not understand me when I say that he signed an official statement in 1896 in respect to a settlement of the Manitoba school question, and in order to refresh his memory upon that famous document, I will ask you to publish the recommendation to council, submitted by J. D. Cameron, passed by Thomas Greenway, and signed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Clifford Sifton, as a final settlement of the Manitoba school question:

'"That the order-in-council No. 5560 G, dated Nov. 12, 1896, be rescinded, and that annexed memorandum having been agreed to by and on behalf of the governments of the Dominion of Canada and of Manitoba, be hereby ratified and approved as a final settlement of the questions between said governments with reference to the exercise of the appellate jurisdiction under the appeal taken to Governor-General-in-Council against the Public Schools Act of 1890.

'"That this order-in-council take effect from and after the date when an order is passed by the Governor-General-in-Council, ratifying and approving said annexed memorandum.

'"Respectfully submitted,

'"J. D. CAMERON,

'"Attorney-General.

'"Council Chamber, Nov. 25, 1896."'

'Again Sir Wilfrid's memory got him into trouble, when he makes the following statement:

'In fact, the government of Canada never had any correspondence with Cardinal Rampolla, and never brought down any correspondence, because there was not any to bring down.

'I never used the language credited to me as above by Sir Wilfrid; what I said was as follows:

'"For example, in 1896 he signed an official statement declaring himself to be entitled to the credit of the final settlement of the Manitoba school question, while immediately following we find from the correspondence brought down in the parliament of Canada the following extract from a letter to Cardinal Rampolla, which he has never denied."

'Let me refresh Sir Wilfrid's memory by asking him to refer to page 7,125 of 'Hansard,' of June 6, 1898, and he will find the following question by Mr. McDougall respecting letter, authorship of which he refused to deny.

'Mr. McDougall asked: "Has the Right Hon. First Minister addressed a letter or any communication to His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla, at Rome, with a statement contained therein to the following effect:

(Here is quoted a letter dated Ottawa, Oct. 30, 1897, to the effect of requesting Cardinal Rampolla to renew or continue mission of Mgr. Merry del Val in Canada.)

'Sir Wilfrid further says in his statement that he and several other members were having some difficulties in regard to some church matters, and appealed to the authorities of the church for a settlement. Sir Wilfrid said: "We did this, not as a government, but simply as men belonging to the Catholic Church."

'Again does the record go to show that Sir Wilfrid's memory in this is still at fault, for if he will turn to page 5,355 of 'Hansard,' May 11, 1898, he will find the copy of the appeal to which he refers, and from which it is clear at the outset that it is not as Sir Wilfrid states, "prepared as a document of members belonging to the Roman Catholic Church."

'Let the part of the document referred to speak for itself: "Most Holy Father, we, the undersigned members of the Senate and members of the House of Commons of Canada, representing therein the Liberal party, present ourselves before your Holiness as respectful and devoted children of the Holy Church, etc., etc."

'Further, as to Sir Wilfrid's statement that it was "not as a government, but simply as members belonging to the Roman Catholic Church."

'Let me again refer Sir Wilfrid to page 5,358 of 'Hansard,' May 11, 1898, and he will there find the quoted signatures to this document in part as follows:

'"The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada.

'"The Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works.

'"The Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General.

'"The Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, minister of cabinet."

'An examination of these official records and facts goes most clearly to show that, unfortunately for Sir Wilfrid, his memory is failing very fast; and far be it from me to suggest that Sir Wilfrid would make any statement that he did not believe to be true, and certainly in his failing memory he is entitled to the sympathy of people who have taken the trouble to follow this controversy.'

## MR. CAMPBELL SPEAKS

The Hon. Colin Campbell, Attorney-General of Manitoba, gave the following interview to a representative of the Montreal 'Gazette' in Winnipeg last night. Mr. Campbell said:

'I regret to notice that evidently Sir Wilfrid's memory is failing him. I was in Toronto when Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his speech on the autonomy bills.'

'What about his promise to meet you in three or four days and give you an answer?'

'I remember that very distinctly. It was when we were leaving, and he requested that we should remain for three or four days, and he would give us an answer. Mr. Rogers remained in Ottawa and I went to Toronto, and returned especially for the purpose of keeping the appointment, and when the incident was fresh in our minds, we sent a letter on Feb. 23, in which we repeated the promise that Sir Wilfrid had given us on Feb. 17, and, in further confirmation of this, I had intended returning immediately to Winnipeg to attend a specially important meeting that I had arranged for before leaving, and on Feb. 17 I wired Prof. Hart, secretary of the Manitoba College Board, that I was unable to return, owing to the further interview to be held with Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

'Sir Wilfrid says that I did not take much part in the discussion of Feb. 17. In this I think he is likewise mistaken, as I took a considerable part; I framed and moved a resolution of the legislature on which the memorial was based, and was very much interested in its consideration. When we met Sir Wilfrid, he asked who should speak first, and I suggested Mr. Rogers. Mr. Rogers left me to deal with the northern and eastern portion of the claim. Sir Wilfrid intimated that it was his intention to add all the territory lying immediately north of Manitoba, now embraced in the Territories of Saskatchewan and Athabaska, into the new Province of Saskatchewan, in accordance with his agreement, with the North-West representatives. I pointed out to him that if the territory lying immediately north of Manitoba, that is, at the heads of Lake Winnipeg and Lake Winnipegosis, was embraced within the Province of Saskatchewan, the Dominion would be powerless to give it to Manitoba, as no part of the provincial territory could be taken away from the province without legislative action of the province itself. Mr. Fitzpatrick agreed to this, and I felt that we had secured an important concession from Sir Wilfrid in this respect, that he would not include that territory in the new Province of Saskatchewan.

'Upon the discussion of the territory added from the district of Keewatin, both Mr. Rogers and myself were very much astonished when Sir Wilfrid made the suggestion of calling in Quebec and Ontario, and I asked Sir Wilfrid if the Government of Ontario had ever advanced any claim, or suggested that they had any claim on the district of Keewatin, to which he replied that they had not.

'Mr. Fitzpatrick and Sir William Mulock were present during this part of the interview, both being never present together, except for a few minutes. Sir William Mulock was apparently very busily engaged with Senator Choquette, who came into the room and spoke to him, and in reality Sir William took no part in the discussion. When he came in Mr. Fitzpatrick jokingly said to him:

'"Sir William, come and look at the territory Manitoba wants," and pointed out our claims in reference to Keewatin. Mr. Fitzpatrick asked him if he had any objections, and he suggested that possibly Ontario might be interested, but he candidly never made, to my knowledge, the statement he is reported to have made, nor did Sir William make, in our presence, the claims or statements that Sir Wilfrid mentions. He almost immediately, after coming in, excused himself from further attendance, as he had another meeting, and shook hands with us and left the room. Mr. Fitzpatrick continued for a very short time, and he, too, left.

'Sir Wiltrid is also mistaken in his statement that he referred to the minute of the council of Sir John Macdonald's Government in 1884. That minute was not discussed. Sir Wiltrid referred to the fact that he was well aware that Manitoba had been claiming this territory for many years, and referred to the resolutions that we had passed during the past three or four years in the House, and expressed himself as having been fully cognizant thereof.'

'Have you anything to say as far as Mgr. Sbaretti is concerned?' asked your correspondent.

'I think all the essential facts have been brought out. I never met him prior to meeting him in Ottawa, nor did I ever have any communication with him. His Excellency is under misapprehension in thinking he met me before. The communication and memorandum, which I received from him, I duly delivered and communicated, as he requested me to do, to my colleagues. I do not see that there is any conflict in the statement made by His Excellency, and that of my colleague, Mr. Rogers.

'The request of His Excellency was certainly to be conveyed to my colleagues and could not be considered in any way as private. The letter of invitation is as follows:—

'"Apostolic Delegation, Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 2, 1905.

'"Hon. Mr. Campbell, Attorney-General of Manitoba, Russell House, Ottawa, Ont.:

'"Honorable Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency, Mgr. Sbaretti, apostolic delegate to Canada, to write to you to say that he would be pleased to see you before you return to Manitoba, if you could find it convenient to come to the delegation. You will kindly let me know if you can come and when you will be pleased to do so.

'"I am yours, very truly,

'"ALFRED A. SIDNOTT,

'"Secretary,

'"Canal Driveway, 2 North Bank street."'

## MGR. SBARETTI

Ottawa, April 6.—Monsignor Sbaretti has handed out for publication the following statement:—

'I think it my duty to declare that the press report of a conference with the Manitoba delegates is not altogether exact, and that it is given in such a way as to make a false impression on the minds of the people.

'These are the facts: Taking occasion of the presence in Ottawa of the Hon. Mr. Campbell, the Attorney-General of Manitoba, whom I had met in a friendly way more than a year ago, I invited him to come to see me. I never met the Hon. Mr. Rogers, nor did I have any communication with him. On the evening before his departure for the west, Feb 23, Mr. Campbell came. I asked him if something could not be done to improve the conditions of the Catholics of his province with respect to education. I pointed out that in the cities of Winnipeg and Brandon, for instance, the Catholics were paying double taxes. I urged my request on the ground of fairness and justice, and, referring to his mission to Ottawa, I remarked that from the point of view of the Manitoba Government, some action on these lines would be politically expedient, and that to facilitate the accomplishment of his object, inasmuch as Catholics in any territory which might be annexed to Manitoba would naturally object to losing the right they had to separate schools and to be subjected to the educational conditions which existed in Manitoba. Mr. Campbell then asked me what would be my desire in this respect. I then gave him the memorandum which has already appeared in the press.

'This is the sum and substance of my interview with Mr. Campbell. The Federal Government had absolutely no knowledge of it. It was a private conversation and simply intended to express a suggestion and a desire that the condition of the Catholics in the respect I have mentioned, would be improved. Any other assumption or interpretation is altogether unfounded. I think my right of speaking to Mr. Campbell in a private way and in my own responsibility cannot be disputed.

(Continued on Page 4.)

## OUR MAIL BAG.

Whiteside, N. C.

Dear Sir,—'World Wide' was sent to me as a Xmas. gift. We so enjoyed it and appreciate it I felt we could not live without it now, so send my subscription for this year.

B. GRIMSHARE.

Sapperton, B.C.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed find one dollar, renewal for the 'Weekly Witness.' We admire the fine moral standard of your paper, and your politics are after my own choice.

Yours respectfully,

A. C. MORRISON.

Ottawa, Ont.

I have been a regular reader of 'World Wide' for the past few years, and would strongly recommend it to all those who, while not having the time or oportunity to see the leading papers of the great cities of the world, still wish to know more of current events than can be found in any one local newspaper. I never miss reading a number.

J. C. TROTTER.

Ottawa, Ont.

I consider 'World Wide' a liberal education in itself. I have been a subscriber from its initial number and can assert that no periodical comes into my house with a greater welcome.

GEO. L. ORME.

Cornwall, Ont., March 9, 1905.

Dr. MacNish herewith encloses payment for the 'Daily Witness' for another year. He has much pleasure in offering his congratulations on the excellent manner in which the 'Witness' is conducted.

# NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY.

DR. W. T. ROCHE,
OF MARQUETTE.

Ottawa, April 5.—Dr. W. T. Roche, of Marquette, resuming the debate on the autonomy legislation, dealt at the outset with Manitoba's request for an extension of her present boundaries. He acknowledged that Sir John Macdonald's government had rejected a similar demand twenty-one years ago. But, he added, it should be remembered that it was then thought Manitoba extended eastward to the great lakes, and that it had already an area of 154,000 square miles, whereas the boundary award later on showed that it had only an area of 73,000 square miles. The Manitoba of to-day was much smaller than the Manitoba that Sir John Macdonald refused to enlarge. For his own part, Dr. Roche said he thought the best policy would have been to move Manitoba's boundary westward to the 105th meridian, and then create a single province out of what remained between that and the Rocky Mountains. This would have given five provinces of about equal area across the continent. British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. There was no good reason in his judgment why the Province of Manitoba should not be given the outlet she sought to Hudson's Bay.

He condemned the federal government for not giving Saskatchewan and Alberta the control of the unsold portion of the public domain within their respective borders. It was claimed, said Dr. Roche, that the Dominion owned these lands. But if that was correct why was the Dominion acknowledging the title of the province thereto by paying them a sum in lieu of the lands themselves?

The member for Marquette expressed his disapproval of the educational clause of the autonomy legislation. It was evident that the Hon. Clifford Sifton had only accepted it to prevent the Liberal party from going to smash. Public opinion, however, was against the government on this subject as one can see by the open expressions of even prominent Liberals upon the autonomy bills. The educational clause, in its original form was no less objectionable than that which was now before the House.

MR. D. D. MACKENZIE,
OF CAPE BRETON.

Mr. D. D. Mackenzie, Cape Breton, claimed that the Federal Government was well advised in retaining the public lands of the new provinces in its control as Sir John A. Macdonald had done when he was providing for the establishment of the Province of Manitoba. The immigration problem was one of the most important with which Canadian public men were called on to grapple and it was desirable therefore that there should be one immigration policy for the whole country, which would be impossible if each province in the west was free to do what she liked with the public lands. Mr. Mackenzie stated that he believed that there should be religious instruction in the schools so that every child would be taught the great fundamental principles of the Christian faith; and if this were only possible under a system of separate schools then let the country have that system.

MR. PERLEY, OF
ARGENTEUIL.

The last speaker of the sitting was Mr. Perley, Conservative, of Argenteuil. Although he would like to see the children attend common schools; if that was found impracticable then the feelings of different classes of the community must be considered. He represented a county whose population was divided in matter of race and creed but not one of his constituents had either spoken to him or written in regard to the stand he should take upon the bill before the House. He could not see that the question in any way involved provincial rights, but it was a matter of interpretation of the constitution. Perhaps if the bills had not been introduced with such there would have been less agitation against them. The amended school clause he thought fair and reasonable.

The debate was adjourned at 11.45, on motion of Mr. Lavergne of Montmagny, and the sitting of the day came to a close.

MR. ARMAND LAVERGNE,
OF MONTMAGNY.

The youthful member for Montmagny confined his address, as most of the other members had already done, to the educational clause of the autonomy question. The claim, he urged, of the North-West minority to separate schools was based upon the elementary principles of justice. Why should members of parliament, who had no children of their own, interfere with the manner of education which Roman Catholic parents saw fit to provide for their families?

Dr. Sproule—'How many children have you?'

'Oh, I'm a French-Canadian. I'll be all right,' was Mr. Lavergne's cheerful reply.

Mr. Lavergne laid down the proposition that the child belonged to the parent, who alone had the right to say how he should be educated. It was no part of the state's business to interfere in this matter. In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba the banishment of religious training from the schools had already been accompanied by a decline in the morality of the people.

The young member for Montmagny referred to Dr. Sproule, Conservative member for East Grey, as the 'yellow Pope,' and quoted expressions from the 'Orange Sentinel' directed against the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Sproule answered that he had not a cent of interest in the 'Orange Sentinel.'

Mr. Lavergne—'Do you, as head of the Loyal Orange Order, repudiate the statements which appear in the 'Orange Sentinel'?'

Dr. Sproule—'Does the honorable member repudiate the statements of the Toronto 'Globe' on the autonomy bills?'

Mr. Lavergne—'I do fully. Does he repudiate the 'Orange Sentinel'?'

Dr. Sproule—'I am not backing the 'Sentinel' for what it said.'

Continuing, Mr. Lavergne found fault with Conseravtive speakers for constantly referring to the French-Canadians as a conquered people. As a matter of fact, Quebec was a partner in the Canadian confederation, not a slave. Let the English-speaking portion of the Dominion show more justice and tolerance to their fellow-citizens of French origin, and they would get along better with one another.

COL. SAM. HUGHES
OPPOSES THE BILL.

Col. Sam. Hughes congratulated Mr. Lavergne upon the moderate tone of his speech. He indignantly denied, however, that the English-speaking portion of Canada was making any attack on the rights of the French-Canadians. Britons had always been the champions of tolerance and liberty, and a large share of the freedom enjoyed by the French people was won for them by an English monarch, William, Prince of Orange. To-day were it proposed to lay hands on the liberties of the French-Canadians, Dr. Sproule would marshall his boys of the Loyal Orange lodges and go to their relief. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bureau (Three Rivers)—'Thanks, we'll sleep easy now.'

Colonel Hughes declared that for his own part he could not see any fault in a church looking for all it could get from weak-kneed politicians. The church was just as ready in its demands as private corporations. But let Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues beware, for it was the government that the electorate would hold to account for any misdoings, not the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

EVEN CATHOLICS DO NOT
WANT SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Proceeding, the Colonel contended that a large proportion of the Roman Catholics were not in sympathy with separate schools at all. The Minister of Justice had insisted in the House not long ago that parliament could not disregard the religious convictions on the educational question of an element that comprised forty-one percent of the population. In support of his argument he quoted the opinion of several leading Roman Catholics in the United States opposing separate schools and upholding the superiority of the national system. Not only laymen but even church dignitaries had expressed their concurrence in this view. One of the authorities to whom he alluded was Bishop Spalding. Another was the Rev. Father Jeremiah Crowley, of Chicago. The latter had written a book in which he contended that separate schools were an injury to the Church and detrimental to the progress of the people.

Mr. J. G. Hughes (Prince Edward Island), denied that Father Crowley was entitled to speak for the Roman Catholic Church. He was a silenced priest.

Colonel Hughes answered that there was nothing against Father Crowley's reputation as a churchman or a citizen.

In the concluding portion of his remarks he attacked the Hon. W. S. Fielding for having swallowed the autonomy legislation. If the Finance Minister had stood by his guns against the autonomy proposals the latter could never have been forced on the House. With the Hon. Mr. Sifton's assistance he could have compelled the other ministers to have modified the bills. But Mr. Fielding had lacked the courage of his convictions. Both he and the Hon. Mr. Paterson, the Minister of Customs, had swallowed their principles to hold office.

MR. TURRIFF VOICES
NORTH-WEST SENTIMENT.

Mr. Turriff agreed with what Dr. Roche had said on Monday, that it would have been better to have had but two instead of three prairie provinces—Manitoba, with her boundary extended considerably further westward, and one province between that and the Rocky Mountains. Such an arrangement, however, was unfortunately impossible to-day. It would have been accomplished if Sir John A. Macdonald had granted Manitoba's plea for extension in 1884. To-day there was no power on earth which could coerce the eastern portion of the North-West Territories into becoming part of Manitoba. The people did not want to be saddled with a portion of the large public debt which Manitoba had already run up. The latter wanted extension northward and to this request he, as a North-West member, could see no objection provided nothing was done to prevent the new province of Saskatchewan from getting an outlet on Hudson's Bay also.

Coming to the educational clause of the Autonomy Bills, Mr. Turriff remarked that too much talk was being indulged in on this question by those who were little acquainted with the facts. If the editors and Protestant ministers of the east understood the school system of the Territories they would be as well satisfied with it as the people of the North-West themselves. The present agitation was being carried on for purely political purposes. A Conservative member had remarked in the lobby the other day, 'You follows came into office on the school question in 1896, and are going out on it now.'

Mr. Turriff accepted the educational arrangement proposed and declared that the attempt to work up an agitation on this question in the North-West would prove a signal failure. The only objection to the present bill came from the Conservative party, which hoped to make the North-West school question a means of bringing it back into office. As a resident for many years in the North-West he wished to say that the school system in the Territories to-day was absolutely satisfactory to 95 percent of the whole population. Personally, he did not believe in separate schools, but he was willing to concede something to the views of others who did not agree with him on this subject. He had been born and brought up in the province of Quebec, surrounded by Roman Catholics, from whom, however, he had always experienced the greatest tolerance. What warrant would any government have for abolishing the rights now enjoyed by the minority in the North-West. Even Mr. Haultain, the Premier, had said that he believed that the present school system in that country should be retained. In point of fact, it was no separate school system at all that was being fastened on the two new provinces, but a system of public schools.

Mr. Uriah Wilson, Conservative, of Lennox-Addington, moved the adjournment of the debate.

MR. WILSON
CONTINUES DEBATE.

Shortly before six o'clock Mr. Wilson, Conservative, of Lennox-Addington, resumed the debate on the Autonomy Bills. He and Dr. Barr, Conservative, of Dufferin, criticised the educational clause of the government proposals and urged that the new provinces should be left free to adjust their own educational affairs from first to last.

Dr. Beland, Liberal, of Beauce, upheld the government in protecting the minority rights of his co-religionists in the Territories and laid stress that the provision in the British North America Act for the protection of religious minorities was put in that measure chiefly through the influence of Sir A. T. Galt for the protection of the Protestants.

SIDE ISSUE OF ROGERS-
SBARETTI CONTROVERSY.

Ottawa, April 8.—Before the autonomy debate was resumed in the Commons yesterday, Dr. Roche, of Marquette, alluded to one of the phases of the parliamentary debate arising out of the Rogers-Sbaretti matter. His point was that in the session of 1901 he (Dr. Roche) had presented to parliament a petition of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba asking an extension of its boundaries. Therefore, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not warranted in the statement he had made on Wednesday that no action had been taken by Manitoba to bring its views on this subject to the attention of the Dominion government until January, 1905.

Sir Wilfrid answered that what he had said was that the Manitoba government had not followed up any of its resolutions on the subject by 'executive action.' To merely present a petition to parliament was certainly not 'executive action.'

LEIGHTON McCARTHY
OPPOSES AUTONOMY BILLS.

Mr. Leighton McCarthy, Liberal, of North Simcoe, was not able, he said, to accept the educational clause even in its new form, and had felt called on, therefore, to oppose the compromise. On the other hand, however, he was not able to accept the stand that the Conservative leader had felt called on to assume upon this question in declaring merely that the constitution should take its course.' If Mr. Borden was ready to recast his amendment so as to provide that Alberta and Saskatchewan should unconditionally have the exclusive right to legislate in regard to educational matters, he (Mr. McCarthy) would give him his support. The leader of the Opposition, however, was afraid to take any definite stand upon this important question. His amendment in its present form was a pure sham, because even if it passed the courts would fix separate schools on Saskatchewan and Alberta for all time to come, under section 93 of the British North America Act.

The member for North Simcoe recalled the record of his uncle, the late Dalton McCarthy, upon the North-West school question in the early 'nineties.' Mr. McCarthy had actively opposed separate schools in the Territories, and had warned parliament that if the system was allowed to continue till the Territories were organized into provinces separate schools would then be saddled on that country for all time to come. Sir John Thompson was on record, however, as having declared at that time that when provinces were created in the North-West it would be open to a free parliament to decide what constitution they should receive. The debates of parliament showed that Sir John A. Macdonald read the late Dalton McCarthy out of the Conservative party because he held the very views on the educational question that Mr. Borden has expressed in the present debate.

Mr. McCarthy paid his respects to the Hon. George E. Foster, whom he accused of 'hypocricy and apostacy' on the school question.

For his own part he believed in national schools for all classes of the population, but denied that in holding this opinion he was open to any charge of bigotry.

OTHER
SPEAKERS.

Mr. Houghton Lennox (Conservative), said that the best part of the hon. gentleman's family were like potatoes, under ground. He (Mr. Lennox), gave a strong support to the amendment of Mr. Borden.

Mr. Turgeon (Gloucester, N.B.), delivered a patriotic speech, pointing to what French-Canadians had done for Canada, and emphasizing the desirability of pursuing such a course as made for the unity of the Canadian people. He defended the rights of the minority, which were being preserved by the present bill.

Mr. Talbot (Strathcona, N.W.T.), made a practical and well informed speech. He was not a believer in separate schools, but the North-West system was practically national. The government had sole control of the secular education of the people. After being for twenty-five years a teacher in Ontario and the West he would say that the North-West system was superior to any in the world, and that was what was provided for in the bill.

KNOX CHURCH, TORONTO.

Toronto, April 4.—Knox Church has selected a site for a new edifice, near Knox College.

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

G. T. R. PURCHASE
OF C. A. R.

Ottawa, April 4.—In the House yesterday afternoon, when the Grand Trunk Railway bill to confirm that company's purchase of the Canada Atlantic system was called in committee of the whole, the Prime Minister announced that the government intends introducing a bill to secure the Intercolonial running rights over the Canada Atlantic. The government, he added, thought it better to do this by special legislation than by amendment to the private bill now before the House.

The leader of the Opposition and his supporter, Mr. W. F. Maclean, thought that before the present bills were adopted the House was entitled to a fuller statement concerning the proposed Intercolonial running rights. He would like, for instance, to know the terms and conditions on which this privilege was to be granted. The House was entitled also to know what arrangement would be made to connect between the present terminus of the government road at Montreal and the Canada Atlantic line at Coteau, a distance of some thirty odd miles.

The Premier was not in a position to give the desired information in the absence of his colleague, the Minister of Railways, and for this reason the bill stood over for the present, and will be called again on Wednesday evening.

THIRD READING
FOR QUEBEC BILLS.

Bills to incorporate the Crown Casualty Company and to extend for one year the time within which the Drummond and Richmond Fire Insurance Company may take out its federal license were given third reading.

I. C. R. TRAINS
OVER C. A. R.

When the Canada Atlantic and Grand Trunk bills were called the Minister of Railways announced that the government will introduce special legislation to enable it to take running rights over the Canada Atlantic line from Coteau to Parry Sound, and also over the Grand Trunk line between Coteau and Montreal, on terms to be fixed by the Railway Commission. The tolls on the Intercolonial Railway traffic from Montreal west to Parry Sound would also be subject to the control of the Railway Commission. The Board, however, would have no more control over the I. C. R. east of Montreal than it possesses to-day. The right to use terminals and also to construct its own terminals at Parry Sound will also be given to the I. C. R.

Mr. Maclean asked if it was the intention to have the I. C. R. compete with the other railways and accept freight at Georgian Bay ports.

To this Mr. Emmerson replied that the I. C. R. would have running rights and control its own trains, subject to the order and direction of the Railway Commission.

Mr. Maclean wanted to know if it were the policy of the government to go into the transportation business by means of the I. C. R., and accept freight at the Georgian Bay terminals of the Canada Atlantic.

The Hon. Mr. Emmerson—'It will be the government's policy to use this portion of the line, together with the present system, taking freight from the Great Lakes to the Canadian seaboard at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John and possibly Sydney.'

'Is it the government's policy to take similar rights for the Canadian Northern over the Canada Atlantic portion of the G. T. R.?' persisted Mr. Maclean.

'This bill,' answered the minister, 'has nothing to do with the Canadian Northern.'

At this point Mr. R. L. Borden rose to ask :'What are the terms upon which the government proposes to acquire running rights?'

Mr. Emmerson—'The compensation is to be fixed by the Railway Commission. The tariff from Parry Sound to Montreal will be subject to the Railway Commission, but it is not proposed to place the present system of the Intercolonial under the Commission's control.' The minister added that it was not intended to run I. C. R. trains right through from Parry Sound to Halifax and St. John. The through rates would not be subject to the Commission's control, but would be regulated as the I. C. R. rates are to-day. The Railway Commission was given control of the rates between Parry Sound and Montreal only because that portion of the line came into competition with other companies operating over the same system.

## THE SENATE

THE HON. M. MACDONALD DRAWS ATTENTION TO AN ALLEGED STATEMENT OF MR. MORSE.

In the Senate Mr. Macdonald of British Columbia, called attention to the statement attributed to Mr. F. W. Morse, of the G. T. P., on the Pacific coast, that the new transcontinental line would not be begun on the Pacific coast unless the province voted it a subsidy.

Mr. Templeman, minister without portfolio in the Federal Cabinet, declared that last year Mr. Hays had written him a letter which he then considered, and which he still considered, as binding the company to commence at the coast at the same time as at the eastern end. He only knew of Mr. Morse's attempts to obtain a heavy subsidy of the British Columbia people from the newspapers. He read Mr. Hays's letter, stating that construction would and must be commenced at the Pacific coast as soon as possible. He had heard independently of Mr. Hays's information that the line would be definitely commenced at the Pacific coast at a very early date. There was nothing to authorize Mr. Morse demanding one dollar or one acre of land from the province, nor did he think a line, which had to be built in seven years, could extort any money.

Mr. Macdonald (B.C.) acknowledged that Mr. Hays's letter was more satisfactory than he had at first thought. Now Mr. Hays could demand explanation from Mr. Morse.

THE CATTLE
EMBARGO.

The following resolution was adopted upon motion of the Hon. James McMullen:—

'That the Senate of Canada desires to call the attention of the Imperial Government to the fact that Canadian herds are now and have been for many years past, free from those particular diseases against which the embargo has been imposed.

'That this has been repeatedly admited by the Imperial authorities themselves.

'That under these circumstances the continued prohibition of the importation of Canadian cattle on the pretext that there is danger of the spread of those particular diseases among the British herds is an unjust imputation on the condition of Canadian cattle, and the Senate of Canada respectfully suggests that the Imperial Act based thereon should be repealed. And that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the honorable the president of the Board of Agriculture and to the honorable the Premier of England.'

The following bills were read a third time and passed :—

Respecting the Century Life Insurance Company. To incorporate the Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company. Respecting the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada. To incorporate the Annuity Company of Canada.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

To incorporate the Lebonk & Thunder Bay Railway Company;

Respecting the Macleod, Cardston & Montana Railway Company;

Respecting the Bay of Quinte Railway Company;

Respecting the Montery Electric Gas Company;

Respecting the Brockville, Westport & Northwestern Railway Company;

To incorporate the Calgary & Battleford Railway Company; and,

To incorporate the Moose Jaw & Edmonton Railway Company.

The government bill to provide a minimum standard size for apple boxes for export was read a third time.

The government bill to punish those who handle cereal seeds that contain also the seed of noxious weeds received second reading after quite a lengthy debate in which the measure was criticized on the same score as in the Lower House, that is, that it would be impossible to carry its provisions into effect without inflicting serious injustice upon those who engage in this line of business.

## RAILWAY COMMISSION

JUDGMENT IN COMPLAINT OF CATTLE DEALERS AGAINST G. T. R. AND C. P. R.

Ottawa, April 7.—The Railway Commission has given judgment upon the complaint of the Farmers' Association of Canada and the Dominion Cattle Dealers' Association against the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways, charging that discriminatory and excessive rates are charged for the transportation of cattle, in carloads, from stations on the respondent companies' lines to St. John and Portland, for export. At present the companies have a flat rate for export cattle shipments gathered anywhere in Ontario. In other words, the rate is the same whether the shipment originates at Morrisburg or at points in the western peninsula, five hundred miles further from the seaboard.

The commissioners' order fixes a scale of charges that runs from nineteen cents a hundred from points in the extreme eastern portion to twenty-six cents in the extreme west.

With regard to the rate on shipments to Montreal from Ontario points, the companies are ordered to submit for the approval of the Board within ten days, sketch maps showing the different rate groups, scaling down from twenty-three and a half cents from group No. 1, and twenty-five cents from group No. 9, through reasonably graduated groups to fifteen cents from Toronto, the rate from the Niagara district not to exceed the rate from Brantford, the present rates not to be exceeded, and having regard to section 252, sub-section 3, of the Railway Act, 1903. That the rates of the Canadian Pacific Railway not specified be the same as those of the Grand Trunk Railway Company from the same common points, and from contiguous and corresponding rate groups.

## MANITOBA BOUNDARIES.

(Continued from Page 3.)

## PRESS COMMENT

WINNIPEG
'FREE PRESS.'

Winnipeg, April 7.—Under the heading: 'Manitoba's Shame,' the 'Free Press' says to-day: 'The deep-laid, elaborate dishonesty of the manifesto, with which Mr. Rogers, acting as the Manitoba government's spokesman, startled the Dominion on Tuesday, has been convincingly exposed before the country. The position in which this province is thus placed is a humiliating one. Manitoba stands before the rest of the Dominion as a province with the administration of her public affairs in the hands of a set of men who as a government, do not scruple to resort to fraud and false representations. The Rogers manifesto was as deliberate an attempt to dupe and gull the public as was ever played by a card-sharp and thimble-rigger at a fair. It is cause for shame to Manitoba that her government should be guilty of a deed so disgraceful.

'As for the statement which Mgr. Sbaretti has issued, it is no concern of the 'Free Press' to undertake to decide as to discrepancies between the papal delegate and Mr. Colin H. Campbell. The delegate's statement is the more likely to be true, and it is decidedly the more likely to be believed as against the assertions of Mr. Campbell, who is quite capable of deliberate misrepresentation. There is one point, however, which must be mentioned on account of its having immediately become the subject of special public attention. The Rogers manifesto was deliberately worded so as to convey the impression to the public mind that the interview between Attorney-General Campbell and Mgr. Sbaretti took place on Monday, Feb. 20, the day before Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced the autonomy legislation. The interview actually took place on Thursday, Feb. 23, two days after Sir Wilfrid had declared to parliament and the country the policy of the Dominion government as to the boundaries.'

VIEWS OF
THE 'GLOBE.'

Toronto, April 5.—The 'Globe,' editorially this morning says: 'The uppermost feeling of all patriotic men has been to conduct the discussions arising out of the North-West bills in such a way as to add no unnecessary fuel to the sectarian fires with which in this Dominion we are perhaps too familiar. Many of those most strongly opposed to the school clauses of the bills have shown a commendable desire not to offend their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens in the course of the discussion. It is a matter for profound regret, therefore, that a gentleman in Mgr. Sbaretti's position should have been guilty of conduct that must tend to increase the public excitement and intensify the irritations and heartburnings that are already altogether too much in evidence. Roman Catholics will make a great mistake if they impute the resentment which will undoubtedly be exhibited over this incident to bigotry or any allied feeling. Thousands of the broadest-minded and most tolerant men in this Dominion will condemn the conduct of which Mgr. Sbaretti is accused, and which he tacitly acknowledges by refusing to deny. The spectacle of the representatives of a free province being threatened by one who is not even a citizen of Canada, and whose interference in matters of state is a violation of sound and established maxims of government, should be intolerable to every one who values the peace and liberty of his country. There should be no sectional lines separating one citizen from another on this ground.'

JACQUES CARTIER
CLUB'S PART.

The 'Canada' publishes a communication signed 'A Conservative of St. James division,' declaring that the Jacques Cartier Club and its leaders had nothing to do, as a body, with the petitions sent throughout the province concerning the school question. The writer says that this petition affair was decided at a small meeting held at the Windsor Hotel, when Mr. Rufus Pope is supposed to have provided funds to cover the expense, the only object being to embarrass Sir Wilfrid Laurier by raising the race and creed cry. The correspondent also mentions the rumor that the same clique is responsible for the opposition to Mr. Gouin.

The 'Canada' is of opinion that the 'coups d'etat' alleged to be contemplated by Mr. Roblin in Manitoba, and Mr. Haultain in the Territories, are mere bluff, and anyhow, it says, the two conspirators may find an obstacle in the person of the two Lieutenant-Governors, Sir Daniel McMillan and the Hon. Mr. A. E. Forget, who will certainly not allow the spirit of the constitution to be so openly violated, and who would be justified, under the circumstances, in refusing to dissolve both legislatures. Such a refusal would make it incumbent upon the two Prime Ministers to tender their resignations, and with that resignation the Governors would have the right to call others to form a cabinet. Who would be gainer in such an event?'

WHAT MR. TARTE SAYS.

In his Ottawa letter to the 'Patrie,' the Hon. Mr. Tarte says that those newspapers and public men who speak in the name of the English Conservatives and denounce the hierarchy, are unjust and ungrateful, since the Catholic clergy have, in almost every instance, given their support to the leaders of that party. Moreover, one would require to be very simple to imagine that at present the Catholic clergy are unanimous in their appreciation of the Prime Minister's conduct, and Mr. Tarte says he knows personally that there are in their ranks men who believe that it would have been better for Sir Wilfrid to give up power rather than make the least concession. Anyhow, the present attitude of the Catholic clergy, in the face of the undeserved provocations and insults given them, deserves the respect and admiration of the country at large. Referring then to the Sbaretti incident, the ex-minister says that he must await the declarations of Mr. Roblin before pronouncing himself on the subject, but he cannot see what fault was committed by Mgr. Sbaretti, if he induced the Manitoba cabinet to do justice to the minority.

The letter concludes as follows:—'I am in a position to assert that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in no way connected, either remotely or directly, with the exchange of views that took place between His Excellency the delegate and the Conservative cabinet of Manitoba. The clearest thing out of this whole matter is that Mr. Roblin has decided to appeal to the people, and that the 'No Popery' cry seems to him to be an excellent rallying one under the circumstances.'

## MAXIM GORKY.

### The Russian Author Indicted for Writing a Treasonable Document

HE DECLARED THAT ST. PETERSBURG MASSACRES WERE PREMEDITATED.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—The indictment of Maxim Gorky, who is styled therein 'an artisan of Nizhni Novgorod, Alexis Maximoff Peschkoff,' contains the text of a document found in the St. Petersburg residence of M. Kendrine, an advocate, and the authorship of which Gorky is alleged to have admitted. This document styles the shooting of the workmen premeditated massacre and accuses Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, (who at the time was Minister of the Interior), of wilful and unprovoked murder. It continues:—'Emperor Nicholas was informed of the character of the workmen's movement and of the peaceful intentions of his late subjects, the innocent victims killed by the soldiers; but, notwithstanding this knowledge, he allowed them to be massacred. We, therefore, accuse him also of having caused the killing of people, who in nowise provoked such measures.'

The document details the events of Sunday, Jan. 22, the day on which the troops fired on the workmen in St. Petersburg, and points out the absence of a revolutionary character in the demonstration. It relates that the day previous to the disturbance, the signatories of the document went to M. Muravieff, the Minister of Justice, to request him not to order out the troops and to enable the workmen to speak freely with the Emperor. These men were informed by the secretary of the minister that it was no affair of the Minister of Justice. Afterwards, the document says, they went to the president of the committee of M. de Witte, minister, to whom they expressed the fear that blood would be shed. M. de Witte replied that M. Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Minister of the Interior, was more accurately informed as to the state of affairs, but that the Emperor Nicholas certainly had been made acquainted with the situation. M. de Witte added that personally he was impotent to do anything. He telephoned to Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, asking the Minister of the Interior if he would receive the deputation; but Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky refused to do so. The document concludes:

'We declare that such an order of things cannot longer be tolerated, and call on all citizens of Russia to enter into an immediate and relentless universal struggle with the autocracy.'

The indictment sets forth that Gorky admitted in writing that he composed the document referred to, also with a view to sending it to all St. Petersburg newspapers, hoping that at least one of them would publish it. After describing Gorky's discussion with the workmen, the indictment says:

'He went on the evening of Jan. 21 to the offices of the 'Journal Nashdni,' where it was decided to appoint a deputation to wait on Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky to beg him, as a minister, and as a man, to take all possible measures to prevent a conflict between the workmen and the police and troops. The deputation included Gorky, whose account of its reception, according to his own avowal, was written at his own initiative, and without informing his colleagues, who only became acquainted with its contents later.

The indictment accuses Gorky of appealing to the people through the document to overturn the existing social regime, and says that the fact that the document was not circulated was due to circumstances outside Gorky's control.

The trial of Gorky will be behind closed doors.

STRIKE IN SHIPYARDS.

Astrakhan, European Russia, April 8.—The workmen in the large shipyards here have struck. The shipwrights throughout the Volga region are extremely discontented and a general strike is almost certain when navigation opens.

WORKMEN BOYCOTT VODKA AND TOBACCO.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—The Polish workmen and revolutionists have found a new way of trying to embarrass the government by organizing a boycott of vodka and tobacco for the double purpose of saving the money of the poor and reducing the revenue of the state.

THE REVOLT OF THE CHURCH.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—The revolt against the tyranny of the Church administration is attracting intense attention. The clergy are now speaking their sentiments quite as openly on religion as are the Liberals in the political field. The intimate connection between the movements for the regeneration of the Church and the reorganization of the state is set forth in a strong letter printed this morning and ascribed to 'A high ecclesiastic,' in which the writer says:

'The Church as a living idea is inextricably bound up with Russian life, and when the Russian public realized that they could not any longer exist without breaking the shackles of the bureaucracy the Church awoke from two hundred years of lethargy and its first murmur was that it was the universal right of every thinking Russian to do his task with freedom.'

The letter further declares that for years the clergy were held so closely in the vise to obedience not to an idea but to the dictates of one man who virtually said, 'I am the Church,' that they had become automators to register his decrees and now with the prospect of liberty before them they are hardly capable of raising their voice. In the cities, it is added, there have been many instances where the Church has been used as a political machine to stir up hatred and strife between the various classes of the population referring especially to the recent incitement of the ignorant against the intelligent. The writer hails the day when the Church, freed from state control, will devote itself to religion and not to politics.'

DISMISSAL RAISES STORM.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—The dismissal of Rimsky Korsakoff from the staff of the Conservatory on account of his attitude during the students' strike is evoking a storm of adverse criticism, the press and all circles of society commenting on the course adopted towards one of the greatest masters of Russian music after Tschaikowsky. He was dismissed by the business management of the Conservatory committee, which did not consult the advisory committee of the Academy or Imperial Musical Society, the members of which are resigning in protest.

It is computed that the stoppage of work in the universities has cost the government $750,000 in tuition fees, which otherwise would go toward paying the salaries of the faculties.

## THE WAR.

### LINEVITCH'S INTENTIONS

HE WILL MAKE A STAND FURTHER SOUTH THAN WAS EXPECTED.

London, April 6.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Times' says there is good reason to believe that General Linevitch intends to make a stand much further south than has been supposed. He has sent fifty thousand troops to hold Kirin, and with the remaining two hundred and fifty thousand of his army is entrenched at Swantsanhei, half way between Mukden and Swangehentzse. He is astride the railway, his troops forming a crescent, with the horns pointing north. The Russians are devastating the country in order to impede the Japanese advance. It is reported that the Japanese are marching on Tsi tsi har.

Official circles in St. Petersburg are unreservedly warlike, but a great majority of the Russians continue to oppose the war. The peace sentiment is particularly strong in Moscow and the provinces.

TOTAL LOSSES AT MUKDEN.

Harbin, April 5.—Complete returns received at headquarters give the total Russian losses in killed, wounded and prisoners, at the battle of Mukden as 107,000

### THE JAPANESE ADVANCE

FEARED IN RUSSIA THAT LINEVITCH MUST WITHDRAW.

London, April 7.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the 'Times' telegraphs:—'The latest official information leads to the belief that the Japanese are advancing in crescent formation, Oku on the left, Nodzu on the centre, and Kuroki and Kamamura on the right, and with a total strength of 475,000. It is feared that Linevitch will be compelled to withdraw.

THE JAPANESE DISPERSED.

St. Petersburg, April 6.—A despatch to the War Office from Chief of Staff Karkevitch, dated to-day, says that a Russian-Corean detachment attacked a Japanese force of infantry about five miles from Kiltchjiou (Kilju), and that the Japanese were dislodged from two positions and dispersed by the Russian fire and Cossack attack.

The despatch adds that Japanese detachments have appeared on the Mandarin road between Changtufu and Maimaikali on the Russian front.

THE ROUT AT MUKDEN.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—(12.47 a.m.)—Invalided Russians who left Mukden on March 26, report that the Hun River bridge had not then been restored. The Japanese, in removoing Russian wounded from Mukden, carried them as far as the river in bamboo litters, and entrained them on the farther side.

The returned soldiers describe the confusion in the evacuation of Mukden and the fighting on narrow streets and at the gates, where Japanese and Chinese ambushed the last detachment, and where General Galefeldt was wounded and captured.

The losses of the Japanese, according to foreigners accompanying them, was nearly 100,000, the eighth division, for instance, losing over 7,000, yet being not considered one of the heavy sufferers. The greatest losses were in the troops operating against General Linevitch, where the struggle was much longer and of more intensity than elsewhere. The Japanese placed the number of guns captured during the retreat at twenty-six, and also captured thousands of abandoned rifles and immense quantities of boxed rifle ammunition. According to Chinese, the Japanese are now re-arming their reserves with Russian rifles.

The Japanese army is healthy, excellently clothed and well shod, and its morale is excellent, according to these soldiers.

Japanese officers admitted that they concentrated every last effort to win the battle, and threw their entire reserves into the fighting line, leaving their rear communications entirely unprotected. They realized that had the Russians thrown a heavy force even of cavalry in the rear the position would have been critical, but they counted rightly on Russian inertia, and were confident of victory.

### THE APPROACHING FLEETS

THE RUSSIANS AGAIN SIGHTED.

Singapore, Straits Settlements, April 10.—The latest information in regard to the Russian squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Enquist, which passed here on Saturday afternoon, was brought here to-day by the British steamer 'Gregory Apcar.' The latter yesterday sighted the Russian ships twenty miles northeast of Manki, one of the islands of the Anambas group, about a hundred and fifty miles north-north-east of Singapore. The Russians were at anchor when the 'Gregory Apcar' passed them.

Information has also been received here to the effect that four warships apparently Japanese, were off Cape St. James, near Saigon, April 7.

AMERICAN VIGILANCE.

Manilla, April 10.—The United States cruiser 'Raleigh,' the torpedo boat destroyers 'Barry' and 'Chauncey,' and the supply ship 'General Alvado,' have been dispatched to patrol the west coast of Palawan Island to enforce neutrality. Three other destroyers are preparing to sail.

## ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

AMENDMENT TO LIQUOR ACT.

Toronto, April 4.—The legislature held a short session yesterday afternoon. Mr. James Torrance, Conservative, North Perth, introduced a bill to amend the Municipal Act. This bill proposes that side streets shall pay for the improvements on main streets.

Dr. S. Jessop, Conseravtive, Lincoln, introduced a bill to amend the act respecting conveyances to trustees for burial grounds.

One of the minor amendments which Mr. Hanna intimated would be made to the Liquor License Act this session will provide against the sale of liquor to persons under 21 years of age, under any circumstances. The present law allows sale to such persons who have a note from parents, guardians or masters, asking that liquor be sold to them.

STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

Dr. T. S. T. Smellie, Conservative, Lake of the Woods and Fort William, introduced a bill to regulate stationary engineers. This bill proposes that all stationary engineers shall have an examination and receive a certificate if qualified. Stationary engineers claim that under the present law they are on the same footing as common laborers, and that their wages are too low in proportion to the responsibilities they assume Manufacturers are said to be strongly oppposed to the proposed measure, because it would enable the engineers to organize and also raise this class of wages.

TEMISCAMINGUE RAILWAY MATTER.

In reply to a question put by Mr. F. G. MacDiarmid, Conservative, West Elgin, the Premier stated that no reply had been received by the government from the Dominion Government, to the memorial which passed this House on March 8, 1904, relating to a grant, by way of subsidy towards the building of the Temiscamingue Railway. As far as can be discovered the late government also failed to receive an answer.

Mr. Harcourt asked if the government was in a position to announce its policy as to that portion of the Temiscamingue Railway which is now in operation, and if it was its intention to operate it, or whether it would be leased

Dr. Reaume, Minister of Public Works, stated that the government was not yet ready to make an announcement in regard to this question.

## RAT PORTAGE NO MORE

TOWN CHANGES ITS NAME TO KEENORA TO-DAY.

Rat Portage, Ont., April 8.—On and after Monday the name of this town will be Keenora, the town council last night having unanimously decided upon and authorized the change of name.

## MR. ROCKFELLER'S GIFT

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION ACCEPTS ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION.

Boston, April 8.—The American Baptist Missionary Union, whose headquarters are in this city, has received from Mr. John D. Rockefeller a contribution of a hundred thousand dollars, and has accepted and acknowledged the donation. For several years, Mr. Rockefeller has made an annual gift to the Union and the contribution just acknowledged represents Mr. Rockefeller's annual offering.

## CANADA'S FINANCES

EXPENDITURE FOR PAST NINE MONTHS $6,000,000 OVER SAME PERIOD OF PRECEDING YEAR.

Ottawa, April 8.—A statement of the national finances for the nine months of the current fiscal year up to the end of March shows that the revenue is holding its own as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding twelve months. The expenditure, on the other hand, shows an increase amounting to six million dollars.

The nine months' receipts total $51,430,768, and the expenditure on consolidated fund $38,720,365. The capital expenditure reached $8,395,029. The customs collections are $30,488,277, an increase of $240,575. The excise revenue is $9,314,492, a decrease of $448,912. The post-office revenue is $3,710,185, an increase of $222,669. The revenue from public works and railways is $5,470,725, an increase of $349,735. Receipts from all other sources were $2,447,084, a decrease of $237,066. The capital outlay shows an apparent increase of nearly two million dollars over the corresponding months of the preceding year. It is explained, however, that this is due to the passage of a large accumulation of accounts which have been held up in the Audit Department.

## MR. FRANK OLIVER APPOINTED.

### Succeeds Mr. Clifford Sifton as Minister of the Interior.

BY-ELECTION AT EDMONTON WILL TEST THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Ottawa, April 10.—The portfolio of the Interior in the Laurier administration, which has been vacant since the Hon. Clifford Sifton's resignation a little over a month ago, was filled on Saturday by the appointment of Mr. Frank Oliver, of Edmonton, who, after taking the oath of office before His Excellency, left at once for the west to secure the endorsation of his constituents. The by-election will incidentally afford the Conservative party the opportunity it has been courting to test the public sentiment of the North-West upon the educational feature of the government's North-West autonomy legislation. Nominations will take place probably on April 25, and polling, if any is required, a week later.

The announcement came as something of a surprise, because, although it was known that the Premier was anxious to avoid any excessive delay in the matter, a good many thought he would rather



MR. FRANK OLIVER,

Minister of the Interior.

wait for public passion to cool somewhat on the vexed school question before opening a western constituency. Sir Wilfrid, however, has given the House another indication of the determination that is concealed underneath his gracious exterior. The Opposition has been openly proclaiming that the government was afraid to allow the west an opportunity of expressing itself on the school question. Sir Wilfrid has accepted the challenge, and the country at large will very shortly have a chance to see how the school matter is really viewed by the people directly concerned. There is a considerable Catholic vote in the Edmonton district, but the constituency is a large one, containing upwards of eight thousand voters, whose view will give a satisfactory index to the opinion of the North-West as a whole. Mr. Oliver's return is as near certainty as one could say in advance of any political contest. He was returned in the general election last fall by a plurality of over three thousand, the largest majority in that contest. He is acquainted with the field better than any man the Conservatives could put up to oppose him. Moreover, the government has purposely fixed the voting for an early date, which leaves but little time for campaigning. The report on Saturday, however, was that Mr. Borden's party had determined to give battle to the new minister and to throw all the energy they can into the fight.

Voting will take place on practically the same lists as were used in the recent general election. Under the North-West Territories Act, however, the enumerators are authorized to bring their lists absolutely up to date by striking off the names of any voters who have died, and adding any who have acquired the right to vote since last fall. There are eighty-four polls altogether in the constituency. The one awkward difficulty the authorities have to face in bringing the election on at once is that, owing to a stand taken by the Auditor-General, scarcely any of the enumerators, interpreters, deputy returning officers or clerks have yet been settled with in full for the services they rendered in November last. They are naturally dissatisfied with this long delay, and in many cases would refuse to act again unless they were settled with for what is already due them. In many districts it would be difficult to secure other experienced men to replace them should the men who served in November decline to act. There has been bitter complaint from other western constituencies against the Auditor-General for holding up election accounts, for Edmonton is not the only district where the deputy returning officers, etc., are still waiting for their money.

Should the Opposition follow up its present disposition by bringing out a man against Mr. Oliver it is safe to say that the autonomy debate in parliament will practically mark time till after the vote has been recorded.

The government feels that the by-election will clear the air on the school dispute as nothing else could possibly have done. Should the vote go as Sir Wilfrid confidently expects, and his new minister be returned by a majority like that he commanded in November last, it ought assuredly to have the effect of allaying the fierce strife that has been worked up over the school question in the east. If the people of the North-West are satisfied with the terms on which autonomy is to be granted, them, what further concern have the sister provinces?

The new Minister of the Interior is fifty-one years of age, and has been intimately associated with public affairs for the last twenty-one years. Before coming to the Federal Parliament, nine years ago, he had enjoyed the honor of a seat in the Territorial Assembly back to 1883. He is a native born Canadian, having spent his early years in Peel county, Ontario. Early in his career he went to the North-West, and for more than two decades has edited and published the Edmonton 'Bulletin.' He is a man of original thought and a forceful speaker. Mr. Oliver entered parliament as an independent, and has given evidence of that characteristic upon more than one division in the House of Commons. He voted against the government, for instance, upon the Mackenzie-Mann Yukon Railway contract. In 1900 and again in 1904 Mr. Oliver ran as a straight Liberal. He is a man of absolutely clean reputation, and in thorough accord with the spirit and the aspirations of western Canada.

VIEWED AT EDMONTON.

Edmonton, April 10.—The news of the appointment of Edmonton's member to the vacant portfolio of the Interior was posted early on Saturday night, and spread rapidly. It was received with pleasure and gratification. Telegrams of congratulation were forwarded to the new minister, and suggestions came from many that public demonstrations be held on Mr. Oliver's return to the city. The news was unexpected here, the general impression being that Mr. Sifton would re-enter the cabinet, and that Mr. Oliver, if he could be induced to leave Dominion politics, might take the leadership of the Alberta Liberals and guide the new province through the initial stages of its journey. The Liberals are naturally jubilant that the leader under whom they have won so often and so decisively has been called to the highest council of the nation. The old timers are pleased that one who has struggled with them in the old days has climbed well up the ladder, while Conservatives express appreciation freely of the honor done the city and district.

## THE GOUIN GOVERNMENT.

NEW PREMIER OUTLINES POLICY TO BE PURSUED.

Mr. Gouin, the new Premier of Quebec, addressing a meeting of his constituents in Montreal, on Wednesday evening, said the Liberal party had been in power for eight years, and had fulfilled all its promises to the letter. The programme of the new government would be an amplification of that of 1897, and their motto would be that of the regretted Mr. Marchand in 1897:—'Equilibrium between receipts and expenses.' It would be their duty to increase the revenue so as to give greater impulse to public instruction and colonization, and to the development of the agricultural, mining, and forestry industries. How to raise the increased revenue was the difficulty and one way out of the difficulty, he thought, would be to place a slight tax on each operation of the Stock Exchange. Such a tax was practicable, and seemed to meet with popular favor. He referred in glowing terms to the immense riches of the province, and said it was the intention of the new government to use every modern method to render forest development permanent. He advocated the subsidizing of schools, and spoke upon the improvements of country roads, remarking that the government were disposed to help the Good Roads' Association. The present system of colonization would be continued, and colonization railways would be subsidized. It was the intention of the government to pass a law as soon as possible giving workingmen full protection in cases of accident, and the government was also prepared to give full protection upon the question of municipal autonomy.

## NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE

AMONG THE BILLS PASSED WAS ONE CONSOLIDATING THE MACKENZIE-MANN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Ifalifax, April 8.—The Provincial Legislature was prorogued yesterday, after an eight weeks' session. Some 195 bills were passed, the most important of which was one consolidating the Mackenzie & Mann railway system; empowering the Halifax & Southwestern Railway to acquire the Halifax & Yarmouth Railway and Victoria Beach Railway, the province advancing $13,500 a mile for the former and $10,000 a mile for the latter. Both roads are completed and when the section between Liverpool and Barrington is built Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann will have a trunk line from Halifax to Yarmouth, along the south shore of Nova Scotia. The government also received power from the legislature to grant a subsidy of five thousand dollars per mile to the Cape Breton Railway Company to enable them to complete a line from St. Peters to Louisbourg, thirty-five miles.

## THE 'PARISIAN' FLOATED.

ALLAN LINER WILL AT ONCE BE PLACED IN DRY DOCK.

Halifax, N.S., April 4.—The R.M.S. 'Parisian' was floated at 9 o'clock last night, and will be put in dry dock immediately.

## RESTRICTIONS AGAINST JAPANESE IMMIGRATION

### A Measure Passed in British Columbia House Creates Bad Impression

MR. NOSSE WILL PRESS FOR DISALLOWANCE BY GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL.

Ottawa, April 10.—A private message from Victoria on Saturday night stated that the British Columbia Government on Saturday, on the eve of prorogation, railroaded through the House of Assembly measures imposing restrictions regarding immigration of Japanese, and forbidding their employment on public works in the province. The bills thus introduced on the last day of the session were put through all their stages at the one sitting.

This unfriendly act of the British Columbia Government, untimely as it is, has created a rather painful impression here. Mr. Nosse, consul-general, when asked about the matter, said he had received advices of the passage of the legislation and intended to press for prompt disallowance by the Governor-in-Council.

## ALASKA BOUNDARY.

### News From Washington That Disputed Portion has been Settled

CANADA GAINS SOMEWHAT IN AWARD, BUT REGION IS ONE OF PERPETUAL SNOW.

Washington, April 10.—It has only recently become known that negotiations have been in progress for some months for the settlement of that part of the Alaskan boundary which was not accurately determined by the London tribunal in the late fall of 1903. With this information comes the announcement that the course of the whole boundary has been definitely determined and agreed to by the governments of the United States and Great Britain. It may be remembered that the charts prepared under survey failed to give any data for a stretch of territory towards the southern end of the boundary, covering a distance of more than one hundred miles between the mountain peaks known as Kate's Needle and Devil's Thumb. In due course commissioners on the part of the United States and Great Britain were selected under the terms of the London award to place the Alaska boundary line and to erect visible monuments.

It now appears that the commissioners appointed under the award recently made their report, and that an exchange of notes between the United States and Great Britain has effected the acceptance of the terms of this report by the two governments. By the terms of this agreement the United States gains probably less than Canada gains, but the findings of fact have turned out just about as was expected by the British commissioners at the time of the tribunal's meeting in London over a year and a half ago. The territory in question is supposed to be almost valueless, for it is practically inaccessible. The whole region is mountainous and broken, and nearly all of it is covered with almost perpetual snow.

## 'AMERICAN INVASION'

SIXTY THOUSAND EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED STATES EXPECTED IN THE WEST THIS SEASON.

Ottawa, April 10.—The emigration to Western Canada from the United States this season will probably reach sixty thousand, that is to say, an increase of fifty percent over last year. This is the estimate of Mr. William J. White, inspector of United States agencies of Canadian Immigration Department, who has just returned from a trip through to the Pacific coast. From the state of Nebraska alone Canada received during March 268 men, 73 women and 97 children togtther with eighty carloads of personal effects and cash capital of $431,000. From other states come the reports of an equally encouraging nature, showing a large increase in the flow of northward settlers of the very best class.

## STRIKE AT WESTVILLE

OVER THREE HUNDRED MINERS OF ACADIA COAL COMPANY GO OUT.

Halifax, April 8.—More than three hundred miners of the Acadia Coal Company at Westville, Pictou County, are out on strike and nothing has been done at the collieries for two or three days. The trouble is chiefly friction with Mr. Thomas Blackwood, underground manager, who is said to be opposed to the union. A miner had been discharged from the works and the men considered it a wrongful dismissal, and went on strike. It looks as if the strike would be prolonged.

## LORD STRATHCONA

Lord Strathcona leaves to-day for New York, sailing for England on Wednesday.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. M. Baxter, editor of the 'Christian Herald,' London (6 Tudor street, Salisbury square, E.C.), would be glad to communicate with the writer of the letter which appeared in the 'Witness' of Feb. 4, concerning a vision of the Russo-Japanese war.

# LETTERS FROM READERS.

## WHAT DO HIGHER CRITICS TEACH?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The question submitted by Mr. Ridout is that stated above. After persistent efforts to cast suspicion on a large class of teachers it is of no avail to disavow personalities. Certain specific teachings were attributed to higher critics and when I deny that our professors or clergy teach these things he is content to say that we all know how prevalent criticism is. Just so, and this is the reason why I resent reckless misrepresentation. Being many, let us know them.

Your correspondent claims to expound them. I asked him to name three critical books which he had read. Unless he had read to that extent he had no justification for claiming to know his subject. He is asked for three authors of higher critical works of recognized standing as representive men. In reply, he offers Sir Robert Anderson, Mr. C. E. Stuart and Mr. J. W. Grant. Now, this may do to deceive your readers, but I must point out that no one of these gentlemen is a critic at all. Neither knows anything of criticism save as the Turk knows the Armenian Christian. Sir R. Anderson has recognized standing—as the chief detective of the London police. The others have never won distinction as students of Biblical problems. So the bluff fails Mr. Ridout stands exposed—one more example of failure to verify your references, attacking men of whom he knows nothing. When he was recently attacked in a similar unscrupulous, if less open, manner, I was as prompt to defend him as now to defend those he misrepresents. But it is scandalous to retail gross misrepresentations of men simply on the testimony of their avowed enemies, and then to whitewash the process by saying that the Bible declares that in the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established. Just so, but they must be eye-witnesses, not retailers of gossip. In this case eye-witnesses will deny Mr. Ridout's hearsays.

Having shown that all Mr. Ridout's evidence is retailed gossip, I now propose to convict him of falsifying such evidence as he had. He claimed to give a summary of the evidence; we shall see that he perverted it in every instance in question. To prevent misunderstanding let me say that there is no suggestion of intentional falsehood—only that our friend, in his zeal, does not stop to understand or to see that two is not the same as three. Thus, when Mr. Ridout wishes to involve me in his aspersions of 'higher critics' he represents me as 'relegating Daniel to its own age.' Of course, I relegated nothing, but urged that the book gained in value when 'related' to the age for which it was given. Only distorted imagination could see the one in the other.

From Mr. Ridout's charges I selected three as peculiarly grave. Others are quite minor. To these three I keep. Mr. Ridout was asked to produce three representative critics who affirmed each of these things. The result is suggestive of much psychological ingenuity.

1. 'As to Moses—that he did not give the law.' Mr. Ridout said that this is the critics' teaching. He is challenged for authority and gives a garbled extract ripped away from its explanatory surroundings. Prof. G. R. Smith is made to say, 'We are uncertain whether any written law has reached us from Moses himself.' Now, I am not going to discuss when and where the law was written. The question was, did Moses give the law? Our friend declares that the critics deny it. No particle of evidence is offered in support. If Mr. Ridout knew the question at issue he would not confuse two different matters. The giving of law in ancient days is one thing, the present written form is quite another.

Quite possibly even law written by Moses might be preserved in documents written and edited by others. But that was not the question. Against Mr. Ridout's silence I put three voices of outstanding critics who affirm what Mr. Ridout says they deny. Bishop Ryle (Canon of the Old Testament) affirms the activity of Moses as the origin of the law. Canon Driver ('Law,' Hasting's Dict., Vol. III., p. 63), to whom Mr. Ridout dares to refer us, distinctly affirms that one of the earliest references to law shows us the decisions of Moses received as the statutes of God. Prof. Harper ('Deuteronomy,' p. 66-69), says: 'The universal hesitation to remove the Decalogue from the foundations of Israel's history although its presence there is so great an embarrassment to them, lets us see how strong the case for the Mosaic origin is, and assures us that the evidence is all in favor of this view.' Such is the testimony of a radical critic, and if Mr. Ridout will read his chapters on criticism and the law he may gain new light. Doubtless, some individuals have felt the embarrassing difficulties to which Dr. Harper refers. Doubtless some question whether Moses wrote the record of his own death and burial. Doubtless someone else on the west side of Jordan speaks of Moses giving the law by speeches 'beyond Jordan.' Seeing that Moses never went over the Jordan this is hardly his work. But nothing in this questions that Moses gave the law. All whom I have quoted affirm the opposite of what Mr. Ridout attributes to them; in other words, our friend in his summary falsified his evidence through failure to understand the matter of which he wrote.

2. 'As to Jonah, that the whole story is a fabrication.' I asked Mr. R. for three critics who declare this. He has not given one. Here is the evidence he cites. Dr. Driver (reference not given): 'It cannot have been written till long after the time of Jonah.' What has that to do with the question? Freeman's 'History of the Norman Conquest' is the most accurate we have, but it was written eight hundred years after the event. But let us see what Driver actually does say ('Literature Old Testament,' p. 303, 5th ed.): 'The structure of the narrative shows that the didactic purpose of the book is the author's chief aim. He introduces just those details that have a bearing upon this, while omitting others which, had his interest been in the history as such, might naturally have been mentioned. And this is the writer who, according to Mr. R., declares the 'whole story a fabrication.' Who is doing the fabricating? Another group of detached words is given from G. R. Smith, who speaks of the story as a sermon in the from of a parable.' But our Lord's revelation was a 'sermon in the form of parable.' Is that to declare it a fabrication? But let us find what Smith really does teach instead of Mr. R's second-hand garbling. Does he deny a history back of the parabolic use? 'Not at all. True, he finds the narrative used as Driver says, but hear this ('The Book of the Twelve,' G. R. Smith, vol. II., p. 505): May there not have been, though we are ignorant of it, some connection between Nineveh and the labors of Elisha's successor (Jonah)? . . . May not Jonah, almost the contemporary of Amos, have denounced Nineveh in the same way?' Yet this scholar who seeks out the historic basis for the prophetic narrative is declared to teach that the 'whole story is a fabrication.' Quite clearly again Mr. R. has falsified his evidence.

3. 'As to Daniel, that his book is no prophecy, but a forgery.' Mr. Ridout affirmed that the critics teach this. Here is his evidence. Dean Farrar is quoted: 'The book of Daniel is not the work of a prophet in the exile.' Now, I know not how the late dean would like being classed as a higher critic, but in this case he simply denies that a prophet of the exile wrote the story of Daniel. I have not Farrar's volume at hand, but I think you may find in its first pages the statement that the right of Daniel to a place in the canon is undisputed, and that there is scarcely a more profitable book in the Old Testament. The book nowhere says when it was written. Mr. R. refers us to Dan. ii., 11, but the words there found are part of a remonstrance by the Chaldeans against a king's unreasonableness. But Farrar neither denies that the book is prophetic nor declares it a forgery. Another quotation is alleged from Prof. Driver (whom, apparently, Mr. Ridout has not read), declaring that the language in which the book is written did not exist in Palestine before the time of Alexander the Great. But that is simply fixing the date of its writing, not discussing its prophetic value or authorship. I have looked up the passage which Mr. R. appears to quote, but find no particle of foundation for Mr. R's statement that the book is declared to be a forgery, not a prophecy. But Mr. R. would say the book purports to have been written earlier. So much the worse for the book if it pretends to have been written two centuries before the particular language existed in which it is written. But does the book so claim? As I have shown, the suggestion is without any foundation. God left the book to tell its own story, and the higher critics here, as everywhere, stand for reverence to the inspired word against the capricious traditions of men who would wrest the Scriptures to sectarian purpose. The book of Daniel makes no claim to be written by any particular person, any more than the 'Song of Hiawatha,' because it preserves sayings of Hiawatha, claims to be the composition of that gentleman. No one critic therefore is found who says what Mr. Ridout declares them as a whole to say. His summary again falsified the facts.

If the other items of the alleged summary are compared carefuly with the alleged quotations similar discrepancies will be found in nearly every instance. But when Mr. R. affirms in closing that all critics have this in common—the denial of Christ's absolute and perfect knowledge of the Old Testament scriptures—he says that which is recklessly, conspicuously and atrociously false. I know large numbers of critics who never dream of hinting, much less asserting, that Jesus did not know his Bible. I know no single scholar who asserts that which Mr. R. declares to be common to all critics. But to keep up appearances, Mr. R. refers us to the ultra-orthodox Prof. Curtis, in Hastings's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' vol. III., p. 601. If Mr. R. had ever read his author he would not have done so. Let me quote the article in question on the Old Testament: 'Christ never repudiates its revelation and authority. He puts his emphatic seal upon the Old Testament, saying (according to John x., 35, unless our Lord is here arguing ad hominem) that its word cannot be broken, that not one jot or tittle of the law shall pass away till all be fulfilled.' Yet this is the article and author whom, on the strength of a garbled and misleading quotation, Mr. R. dubs as 'blasphemous.'

Now, sir, in taking farewell of our friend, let me advise him not to write or talk about men whom he does not know or books which he has not read. His imposing array of quotations were from authors with which he is not familiar, which explains, without excusing, his misrepresentations. I shall be happy to lend him any of the authors I have quoted, for all are writings with which I am quite familiar. The conclusions, tentative or confirmed, of modern criticism and the methods which it employs may be fairly debated on their merits and much good ensues. But no good whatever is accomplished by wild appeals to prejudice supported by gross misrepresentation of the authors discussed. Above all, let it be remembered that some view of history which is quite incompatible with a narrow, mechanical Christianity may be both compatible with and helpful to a saner and more spiritual conception of God. What the former naturally views with alarm would be fatal to its particular set of formulas; but offers only enrichment and inspiration to those whose life is not limited by those formulas. If Mr. R. and others can see God and Christ only in a certain system of phrases and statements, let them there reverence God. But let them learn the fundamental law of Hebrew worship that whatever enables men more intensely to realize God's saving presence will be used by God to enrica their life (Exod. xx., 24). So, in spite of the unfairness of mistaken zeal, our friends find a real blessing from God in the Bible, which they reverence. Others of us reverence it not less, but more, because we have found in it a still more vivifying assurance of God's redeeming activity. Worship in your own symbol, but force that symbol on no one who finds God more helpfully in another way. The Bible is quite safe, and its wealth of meaning becomes only more patent when the blasting of the enterprising critic and the patient, microscopic search of the quiet, timid student are both brought to bear upon it. Inspiration as an experience has with many of us made arguments for inspiration as a theory quite superfluous. Having felt the inspiration of the old stories, with their spiritual interpretation of life, it seems needless to remind ourselves that we ought to think of the books as inspired;

ERNEST THOMAS.

Lachute, Que., April 4, 1905.

we cannot do otherwise.

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Sir,—I have been thinking that if the Americans are as shrewd as they are said to be they will lose no time in packing the United States Senate with such men as Mr. Hobbs. If, when the appointment of commissioners on the Alaska boundary question was before that august body, a sufficient number of such men had been available the Senate would not have allowed such a golden opportunity slip, not only of annexing Canada, but all creation—and any outlying territories which may yet be discovered, or created. Now, I think a very short, plain statement of the case will convince you that this language is not too strong. Mr. Hobbs began by objecting to sayings of men in the Bible, speaking of the 'real Bible' whilst omitting these sayings, which have been such a blessing to and salvation of thousands. He says in his letter in the 'Witness' of March 21: 'There are many places in the Bible where it is difficult for the closest student to determine whose words he is reading; and this is known to all schools of thought.'

If that is the case (I hope Mr. Hobbs will pardon the 'if'), and as we have no copy of Mr. Hobbs's 'real Bible,' then, in our blindness we have been wrong in our custom of thinking that our own old Bible settled all questions. But now Mr. Hobbs has only to apply the dictum of his infallible latter-day sages to any passage, and lo! we are helplessly dangling in space, without as much as the face of a slippery rock to hold on. I hope I may be pardoned if I demur just a little to arguing on that basis; and until I get a copy of the 'real Bible,' endorsed by Mr. Hobbs, I promise never to mention his name in the 'Witness' again. In all probability we shall never come in contact again until the day of judgment. I have no idea whether he believes there will ever be such a day or not.

But although the word of God needs no defence from me nor from immeasurably abler pens than mine, yet, if I see a passage of the pure word of God (which no handling can defile) in the 'Witness' or anywhere else, that does not hinder one, if the spirit of God will enable me, to attempt to throw some light upon it which may comfort or help some one. In the first chapter of Romans we find placed in the middle of the list of the vilest sins—'Who changed the truth of God into a lie and worshipped and served the creature more than the creator.' True, a great many of the men who are guilty of the sin mentioned in that verse in our day lead moral and respectable lives, but that is due to the permeating influence of the word of God in the world around them, so that they dare not do otherwise. But if they do not like their company here let them turn for comfort to the book of Revelation and see in what company the false prophet, all liars, and he that maketh a lie is placed. Surely they will admit that it agrees with Romans and whatever they may think of the last clause of the above quotation. I know that if I set up my own judgment and the judgment of my fellow-men against the word of God, I dare not plead not guilty.

Now, with your permission, I would like to refer briefly to a passage to which objection was taken in a letter in the 'Witness' a few weeks ago, and which I do not think received the notice it deserved, viz., that to be a disciple of Christ a man must hate his father and mother. Just a blessed truth that perhaps we have as much reason to thank God for as any other. When the Saviour wanted to impress upon us the depth of the love he requires of us, is there any mystery about it if he speaks of the love which he has commanded, fostered and encouraged in us for our earthly friends as hate compared to the love we should bear toward him. And, bless his holy name, he has shed abroad by his holy spirit just such love in the hearts of thousands. The columns of the 'Witness' would not hold half of the examples we could name. Read what Paul suffered, and this he counted nothing as compared with the love of Christ. Who loved his father and wife and children with a deeper and purer love than David Livingstone? And was not that love but hate as compared to the love he bore the Saviour, so abundantly shown in the hardships, persecutions and privations endured in the Master's service. That love has been manifested not only in the hearts of great teachers and leaders, but hundreds of heathen and Jews who have been won to the Saviour by the influence of his blessed word have borne the bitterest curses and persecutions from their own families, and yet they have never ceased to love them, and striven to bring them to the Saviour. Nor is this all. When the God of Love would show his love to our sinful and ruined race what was it but comparative hate that he manifested to his well beloved son when he sent him into this world, where he endured such shame and reproach and agony until he exclaimed in the bitterness of a breaking heart. 'My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?' And and yet men will sit in their comfortable homes and sneer at this passage of God's word. When they are so largely indebted to men of just that spirit for all the blessings of civilization which we enjoy. Some people seem to think that God has only one attribute—love; but if they would consider that he is just as infinite in his justice and truth they could easier reconcile what seems to them to be conflicting passages in the Bible. We read in the first chapter of St. John's Gospel that 'grace and truth came by Jesus Christ,' and that he was 'full of grace and truth, so that by his grace he could take little children in his arms and bless them. And to those who despised and rejected that grace he could say by his truth 'Yours is the damnation of hell.' It was just that rejection of his grace by the Babylonians that made the Holy Spirit able to inspire his servant to write the eighth and ninth verses of the thirteenth psalm. The Babylonians had the advantage of having some of the greatest prophets and most faithful of God's servants among them, even in the highest places in the Kingdom, and had seen his mighty works, and yet the Babylonians worshipped their idols and kept God's people in bondage, till their kingdom was taken from them and given to a nation who set God's people free. Now, however, the ancient people may have misapplied this passage, and no doubt there were people in those days just as ready to misapply God's word as there are now. But we have nothing to do with that. For centuries back it would have been the greatest thing in the world for the higher critics to have gone and exterminated the children of the daughters of Babylon, for in exact fulfilment of prophesy these children were dragons, satyrs, owls and doleful creatures whom if they could have exterminated they could have proudly pointed to the prophesy and challenged any one to find them there. But now we can well afford to do without them, for no doubt the excavators have frightened most of them away; but in their place they have dug up many evidences of the truth of parts of Gods word which the higher critics had denied; but that does not stop them, for they have got wonderful perseverance, whether it be what theologians call the final perseverance of the saints, I know not, but it's good stuff any way. That is not all we have to do with Babylon. On account of God's grace being rejected by them, and their abuse of his word and his people they become a type of that class of people for all ages and if the higher critics would study the fate of the mystical Babylon, as foretold in the Book of Revelation, and then go to the prophesy of Jeremiah and look for discrepancies, it might be a profitable exercise for them.

And now, if I have been permitted to take any little Babylonian by the heels and dash it against the rock of truth, so that the columns of the 'Witness' will be fertilized by its brains so as to bear some fruit to the honor of God's word, I will be a happy man indeed. Space will not permit me to notice any more particular passages to which objection has been taken, but I will just briefly refer to what we are accustomed to call the miracles. No doubt some of the people who object to miracles are great men. But we have read of people who made a god like unto themselves. And if that is what they are aiming at how modest a people they must be, for they have made to themselves a miserable little god. Just think if he had been able to work miracles (which is to say the least very doubtful), if he had been a wise god, would he have done it and so bring upon himself the sneers and scorn of these wise men, who are striving so hard and suffering such contempt for the building up of his kingdom. I have used the words 'we' and 'they' in writing this letter, and so have written of classes, not of individuals, and have had no thought of anything personal, even in my heart, after what we might call the introduction. I close with the good advice, 'If the cap does not fit do not put it on.'

L. McBAIN.

Desboro, Ont.

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## THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I hope the following comments on the school question will be of sufficient interest to your readers to justify a place in your paper. There is one phase of the question often overlooked, i. e., that it is the duty of the Canadian government, either nationally or provincially, to see that the children of the country are given an education which will fit them to be citizens of the coming great Dominion. That is to say, that such education shall not by any mischance be left to the hands of those who are incompetent properly to educate the children. History shows that if the education of Presbyterian children are left to that church that an intelligent and earnest effort would be made by her to do her duty in turning out children fitted to battle with life. The same holds good with respect to other Protestant denominations, for they have all been tried in the balance and not found wanting. But while we can concede that such an education is doubtless excellent, we cannot admit that it would be well for the children of Canada to have such a system. It would help to separate the people into many camps, instead of, as in the case of the public schools, moulding all Canadians into one people, free from sectarian bigotry.

In the case of the Roman Catholic Church, however, the matter is entirely different. All history shows that she is incapable of giving children a sound, businesslike education, or that she is entirely opposed to education as we understand the word. Wherever there is ignorance in Europe and America it is in Catholic countries, and the line of demarcation even runs in Europe by states and counties. Less than one percent of the recruits of Germany and Scandinavia are illiterate, while in France it is nearly fourteen. No wonder that that republic has kicked the religious educators out bag and baggage, men and women, whose incompetence has been a byword for generations. Like causes produce like results. The same church rules Catholics in Canada as in France, with this difference, that in the Dominion she is surrounded by Protestants and cuts her educational cloth accordingly. It is only in Protestant countries that such schools as she has in Canada and the United States can be found. They are conspicuous by their absence in Spain and Portugal. Ignorant habitants are not uncommon, but the same cannot be said of the people of the other provinces.

Apologists for the church in Europe and America lay the blame on the civil government, though all civil governments are educating with might and main. It seems to me that Catholics must admit that either their church is opposed to popular education as we understand the word (which we all know to be true), or, that being in favor of it, she has been too weak morally and intellectually during all these centuries to impress her character upon the people and government, of Spain, for example. Either horn of the dilemma is unpleasant.

Even if the Catholic people as a whole were in favor of church education that would be no reason for its adoption by any government, any more than we permit parents to decide not to send their children to school at all. But the people are not in favor of such schools. Rather are they bitterly opposed to them as recent history in France shows us.

In the United States there are no mass meetings, no uprisings of the people to demand a share of the school funds. Such agitation is carried on by the hierarchy, and not by the people. The Church, press and pulpit thunder for money, but there it ends. Indeed, attendance at the parochial schools is obtained in hundreds of thousands of instances only by the threat of church terrors held over the heads of recalcitrant Catholics. The better class of Romanists here and in Canada will not patronize such schools. They know better, realizing that their children with such an equipment cannot compete with Protestant children.

One more point: Should such a bill be carried, it is obviously unfair that the taxes be divided upon basis of noses. Catholics have larger families, as a rule, than Protestants and as an acknowledged fact, pay only a small fraction of the general taxation. To give forty percent of the population forty percent of the taxes when they only pay twenty, should be obviously unfair to even a Romanist.

Canada will make a fearful mistake if she saddles any more separate schools upon any portion of her soil. We need public schools in order to turn into Canadians the many thousands of aliens now flocking to the North-West. We must set our foot down upon aliens in race and religion having schools and languages of their own. One school for one people should be our motto.

ANOTHER CANADIAN.

St. Paul, Minn.

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Sir,—It seems that the monotony of parliamentary life at Ottawa has been disturbed lately by a spanking breeze from prairie land. It is generally believed that an electric storm has a purifying effect upon the atmosphere. May it not be possible that this strong North-Wester will have a purifying effect upon the political atmosphere at Ottawa? One sure thing is that the public has been well instructed in the different educational systems in operation in Canada. Enough is not said or done for the promotion of education in our Dominion and Provincial Legislatures. We need occasionally to be reminded of our duty with regard to the education of our children. Many important facts were brought to light by the animated discussion (in pulpit, press and platform) on the far-famed Autonomy Bill. Its first presentation before parliament, clothed in its ambiguous dress, saves us from thinking of our brilliant Premier as an infallible politician.

It is evident that all those who took part in the discussion did not attend or were not taught in national schools, if they had, they would not show such aversion to them as some of them have done. As long as we will have sectarian schools we will have sectarian parliaments, and what else could we expect. We may by public proclamation advise our citizens to cultivate national sentiment, but as long as we foster sectarian schools in our midst, we are only pulling down with one hand what we build with the other.

It seems as if the vexed school question will never be settled in Canada until the two system now in vogue fall in love with each other, and apply to parliament to say, by authority, 'Ye two shall be one flesh.' This has already been done in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. After years of experience together, taught under the same roof, these provinces are, I feel sure, prepared to say to their sisters, 'go ye and do likewise.' The separate schools in Canada remind me of a story that is told of a bachelor who lived alone on a farm. His next door neighbor was a widow living on another farm. In the course of time they had a misunderstanding about the line fence. The bachelor appealed to his pastor for advice. His pastor at once advised him to marry the widow and then all disputes would be settled. He took the advice and all difficulties between himself and the widow were removed permanently. So the union of the two systems of education in Canada wil be the final settlement of the question.

Just as surely as Italy, in 1870, and France, recently, were compelled to take full charge of the educating and nationalizing of their citizens, so surely will all the provinces of Canada be compelled to do the same with regard to their citizens.

We are told that the schools embraced in the Autonomy Bill will have a uniform curriculum, uniform text-books, teachers with uniform qualifications, and will confine themselves to purely secular education each day till half-past three each afternoon. From half-past three till four o'clock religion may be taught. The Lord's Prayer may be recited if the trustees so desire, at the opening of the school each day. This is actually a public or national school system, which must be adhered to by any school expecting public aid.

What then is gained by a minority school? I can only imagine three minor privileges which could possibly be obtained by a minority school, and I can easily imagine several disadvantages in connection with such schools.

The advantages are, first, a minority school could engage a teacher of their own creed; secondly, they could have their children separate from the majority school; thirdly, they could teach religion during six half hours a week instead of three half hours in a mixed school. It is evident to any one of common intelligence that these advantages are not worth very much. They could all be boiled down to one, viz.: the religious one. For why should not a Protestant minority mix with the Catholic majority, unless the latter would have the smallpox, and vice versa? And as for the minority having a teacher of their own creed, it is so common with us to have a Catholic teacher where there is not one Catholic scholar and vice versa, that no remark is made on it.

The only real benefit which a minority can have in the North-West Provinces is the opportunity of teaching a sectarian religion for six half hours per week instead of three half hours in a mixed school.

It is to obtain this small benefit that war was declared against the one public school system, and that this fierce educational battle was fought? Is the game worth the powder? Is it not against the very principles of teaching, to have two mixed schools when one graded school could be secured even at less cost?

Would it not be unnecessary and unwise to support from public funds two schools when one would do the same work? Are not the provinces in Canada, where all denominations enjoy equal rights and liberties in public schools, producing good scholars, good citizens, good Catholics and good Protestants. I think our Premier would need a microscope to discover a minority in some of our provinces to-day, who would accept separate schools if they were offered to them. Those provinces enjoying national schools are satisfied and even proud of them, and should they not. We hope that the time is coming when a national school system will be finally established in all the sections of this vast Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Then, and not till then, we will expect one national sentiment and one national parliament. If the North-West Provinces will be created with the unnecessary and disagreeable burden of minority schools we hope that either the Senate of Canada or the Privy Council of England will have pity on them and relieve them of their encumbrance.

(REV.) A. McMILLAN.

West Bay, C.B., March 28, 1905.

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Sir,—As the question of separate schools is just now engaging the attention of our Dominion Government, and of the public mind, permit an old farmer to offer a few remarks. Separate schools can do nothing, have done nothing, but create uneasiness, bitter feelings, and jealousies between Catholic and Protestant. Then, why should religion be introduced at all into the public schools, and not into the many other institutions which to-day are fostered by the Dominion Government? Again, why should we not leave all religious teaching and training to the care of the home the Church and the Sunday-school? Then, again, a very large number of teachers look on these opening exercises as a useless and fruitless loss of time, while, but little heed is given to it by the young hopefuls.

To our mind, and to many others, Catholic and Protestant, this whole thing is worse than a farce, or, a miserable piece of priestcraft, and the sooner we get rid of it the better for all concerned. Sectarianism should be strictly prohibited in all institutions affecting the public at large. Then again, taking a monetary view of the question, what a hardship is imposed on a district sparsely settled, having two schools to support while the settlers are not well able to support one. Then, separate schools force an undue discrimination by trustees in engaging a teacher. Do away with them, and when they are dead Catholic and Protestant will shake hands over their funeral.

ALEX. McMORRAN.

Paisley, Ont.

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## QUEBEC PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The very interesting facts and figures from the report of the superintendent of public schools of Quebec, published in the 'Weekly Witness' of March 21, is enough to rejoice the heart of every French-Canadian. Just think, nearly 330,000 scholars, with over 10,000 teachers! What a great light shines on Quebec! What an educated people must be its happy inhabitants if those figures reflect the truth! But on the following page of the same 'Witness' I find a very discouraging letter from Mr. L. N. Demers, throwing cold water on the flames of my excited patriotism. Now, which is right? The report of Mr. Demers? Let us see.

Some sixty years ago Dr. Jean Baptiste Meilleur, just returned from a sojourn in the United States, thought of nothing better for his compatriots than to establish in Lower Canada such a system of schools as he had admired among the Yankees. During many months he fought courageously to succeed, but in vain. The priests were against him; all of a sudden his opponents turned face about. He was made the first superintendent of education in 1845, which position he held for eleven years. Did he have any satisfaction? Not much. Public money was spent on the system, teachers were made of young girls, with shamefully low salaries; these girls could read and write a little, teach prayers and the church catechism, not much arithmetic, no geography, so that ignorance had a better chance of thriving than before. How is that, I hear you say? Well, it's this way. Before the establishment of government schools, about every village had a private school, with a male teacher, who would charge each pupil so much a month for tuition. A girls' school, by a female teacher, would be run in another part of the village, and I can assure those who never attended them that most of them were good schools, from which more educated young people were turned out than with the present schools. I don't mean to accuse the system of to-day. It is the bishops and the priests who have the whole management of it. They are the ones to blame. The lay members of the

school commissioners of the province are nothing but figureheads, and that is why the Hon. Mr. Masson, unable to stand it longer, resigned as commissioner some years ago.

And now I ask, how is it that so many French-Canadians are still unable to read? In spite of what the priests and French newspapers in the United States do to encourage our countrymen to get naturalized and be able to vote, a great many can not do it on account of their not being able to read either French or English. The young generation goes to the American schools after having attended the convent school long enough for their admittance to their first communion, and later on, when they are of age, the young men get naturalized, and, if worthy of trust, succeed in getting good positions in the factories, while those who attended the young girl teachers' schools or convents in Quebec, and who almost invariably answer, 'J'sais pas lire,' are put on the hardest work and get the lowest wages.

The French-Canadians are not indifferent about education. Some make great sacrifices to get at least one of their sons educated, and have gone so far as to sell out their farms for the purpose. They understand quite well the disadvantage under which they stand for lack of education. A good many do not agree with the clergy, who tell them from their pulpits, as I have heard them say some years ago, that there is no need of being educated to hold the plough. The thing is common schools are an abomination to the priests. They do not want the French to become one with other nationalities, and they will always do all in their power to keep the Catholics separate from the Protestants in the schools, or anywhere else, whether it be in Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta or any other province. They know that as soon as their flocks get education and mix with Protestants, they cease to be submissive, they become more independent, they act less like children, they are soon unmanageable, and cannot so easily be led by the nose. That being often the case, it must be prevented by all means. To say that in Canada there must be no more English, Scotch, Irish or French, but only Canadian, is very fine talk, but the French priests do not believe in it, and will, if possible, never allow its accomplishment.

I am sorry, Mr. Editor, to be flatly contradicting your silver-tongued correspondent, 'Canadian,' of Ottawa but as long as I find so many of my countrymen, when questioned, still answering, as of yore, 'J'sais pas lire'—I can't read—I will be forced to the sad conclusion that the system of common schools as conducted in the Province of Quebec is a big farce, and I hope that more French-Canadians like Mr. L. N. Demers will have the courage to tell the truth on that burning question, till the whole province is ablaze, and the system of common schools be put under the direction of honest, educated laymen, men who are true patriots, having at heart the prosperity of our countrymen.

AN OLD FRENCH-CANADIAN.

## THE NEW PROVINCES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Ample opportunity for a thorough understanding of the system of rules that will in future govern the new provinces has been given the people by the press, and it is not at all surprising to find Conservative papers hypercritical concerning every clause in the bill that could possibly be made into political capital for another election, but when some of the Church papers come to their aid and by undue fault-finding, petitions and altogether biased representation of the case, strive under the guise of religious activity to create in their readers a disposition to oppose without sufficient cause a government measure it is time to discuss the wisdom of such action. 'Clerical tyranny,' 'The glove thrown down,' and 'Protestants driven from Quebec,' were some of the titles displayed in the editorial pages of the Toronto 'Christian Guardian,' above titles being misleading to a majority of Canadians, who have yet to learn that the Quebec hierarchy have done aught but answer to the appeal of the Jacques Cartier Club, a leading Conservative organization, which, with a view to embarrassing the government, asked Catholic clergy to circulate petitions praying for the integrity of the unamended educational clauses in the Autonomy Bill, and must learn also that Protestant farmers are flitting from Quebec in any greater numbers or from any different causes than are claimed by those leaving other of the eastern provinces for cheaper land or more lucrative positions in the west.

Under the heading of 'Provincial Rights vs. Clerical Tyranny,' we read the words 'It is sought to confuse it with other issues and to cover it up with arguments on these issues as specious as they are disingenuous, and as illogical as they are essentially unfair.' Surely those lines were copied from a party paper strongly opposed to any bill under government consideration, whether good or ill, as there has been no attempt to conceal the importance of the educational clauses, the Premier naming them the most important parts of the bill governing the new provinces.

As regards the next important clause criticized by the 'Christian Guardian,' that of Dominion control of provincial Crown Lands, I would add they are receiving the same treatment which has proved satisfactory in Manitoba, and while the people of the Territories may be 'capable of managing their own affairs,' their capability does not rest in their being 'the very pick of the peoples of the older provinces, and that there is a higher average of intellectual vigor and industrial enterprise to be found in them than in any of the other provinces,' for the facts, as given, are that Saskatchewan and Alberta are largely settled by Mormons, Doukhobors and Galicians, along with people of average intelligence from Great Britain, the United States and Eastern Canada. The amended clauses leave the educational law as it was given by an English-speaking Protestant in 1875. The separate schools are subject to the same inspection and public control as the public school. The same text books are used, and no grants are allowed them unless all requirements imposed by the state on public schools are complied with. Religious instruction is given only after 3.30 in the afternoon. These are the separate schools of the west. The possibility of them growing more sectarian rests with the provincial government. But in the older provinces the probability of becoming intolerant of any other faith than our own and prejudiced against legislation, that, although just, might gratify the adherents of that faith has been increased by what are supposed to be morally instructive papers appealing to their readers in a way to inflame party feeling and religious strife in communities where harmony has hitherto existed.

N. B.

Elgin, Ont.

## PITY THE WANDERING SHEEP.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Although no Roman Catholic has hitherto taken part in the discussion now going on in your columns in reference to the Bible and the so-called 'higher critics,' some of them at least are following it with considerable interest. It is to be hoped that this confusion of tongues which has gone on spreading since Luther's unfortunate schism, will induce some of the wandering sheep to return to the only true Church. Mr. Redout says rightly that the testimony of Christ must be considered final in reference to the Holy Scriptures. But, how does he know what that testimony is? The Father's new will and testament was given by the Son to the Holy Mother Church and not to rebellious, self-willed daughters who have voluntarily ostracised themselves from their father's and mother's house. Since the invention of printing, many forged copies of this will and testament have been circulated; but the only genuine one is that which has the 'Fisherman's Seal' upon it. 'Thou art Peter, and upon this Rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.' How can Protestants, with as many private judgments as there are individuals, presume to claim the promises which was only made to the flock which would stay in the only true fold? The Holy Catholic Church does not depend on paper and ink and careless and mistaken printers and translators. She has the continual guidance of the Holy Ghost speaking through an infallible, living Church. Besides, Mr. Redout, the old will and testament, which was only intended for the Jews, was cancelled by the 'new,' which was given for Jews and Gentiles alike. The Jews, in refusing to partake of the provisions of the New Will and Testament, have dispossessed themselves of the inheritance. The study of cancelled wills and documents may be very interesting; but it is not nearly so profitable as the honest endeavor to live up to the revised statutes. May God in his infinite mercy lead his poor, wandering and benighted children into the perfect light and peace of our blessed Lord and Saviour and his Church.

N. McNEIL.

Montreal, April 4.

## YOUNG LIBERALS' POSITION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A Protestant cardinal principle, viz., the right of private judgment, has been exercised by the highest commoner in the land—our Roman Catholic Premier. His judgment on the 1867, 1870, 1875 and 1892 statutes is that there is such a thing in this Dominion as 'minority rights,' as well as provincial rights. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, patriot and statesman, by his schools legislation, has undertaken to throw upon his opponents the onus of interfering with 'minority rights.' By all means let them do so. Let them hasten away their case to the Privy Council and let us have an authoritative decision. And permit me to say as an Ontario Protestant, that even should the Privy Council decide that our gifted and broad-minded Premier is wrong in his interpretation of the constitution, he will still continue to command my loyal support. I will forgive even a premier for making an honest mistake. But I much doubt if the Privy Council will ever adjudge Sir Wilfrid wrong on this schools issue. Congratulate Quebeckers for me, for tolerance.

H. DICKENSON.
President Young Men's Liberal Club.
Toronto.

## A CRUEL OMISSION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Let me draw your attention to the fact that in your issue of Feb. 23, in a map of the Dominion, which you print, you leave out one of the provinces of Canada,—and this, not at all owing to the limitations of your map, but through inadvertence or carelessness. I should perhaps have pointed out the error sooner had your paper come earlier into my hands; but through the total breakdown of the mail service two months of newspapers have been piling up on the Nova Scotian side of Northumberland Strait, and only reached their destination within a week past. The Dominion government seems to treat very lightly our claims for daily mail, passenger and freight service, and to regard it as a very small matter that for two full months of the year there was not an opportunity for a single pound of freight to pass from this Island or come to it. Canada may be importing butter from England by the thousand pounds and selling it at thirty-five cents a pound; and even if an unlimited quantity of it be here, there is not, or has not been this winter, means of sending a single pound of it across the Straits. And yet one of the terms of confederation was that daily communication should be maintained by the Dominion government. It looks almost as if the modern god of 'bigness' had captivated the affections of the 'Witness' editor as well as of the government. And because Prince Edward Island is small it is not worth inserting in a map of Canada which sets forth two new and great provinces. And the irony seems the greater that the Magdalen Islands are given their place! And yet, Mr. Editor, Prince Edward Island is the most thickly settled province of Canada. It has a population of fifty-two persons to the square mile. Nova Scotia comes next with twenty-two, and then New Brunswick, with 12, Ontario with ten, and Quebec with less than five. Prince Edward Island, too, as a whole, is exceedingly prosperous, notwithstanding the great handicaps under which its people have to work.

It is because I value your paper so highly, and because its reputation for fairness and uprightness is so well established, that I venture to draw your attention to what I consider a serious omission on your part.

R. G. STRATHIE.
Summerside, P.E.I., March 29, 1905.

## MONEY FOR MISSIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been reading with much interest what has appeared in the public press regarding the acceptance, or not, of a hundred thousand dollars offered by Mr. John D. Rockefeller to the Congregational Church for missionary purposes. There seems to be a strong feeling springing up against accepting the gift, the reason being that it is money accumulated through oppressive, if not dishonest, methods. I have also heard it said that money made in the liquor traffic, etc., should not be accepted for religious purposes. I used to think so myself but some time ago I was led to believe that I was wrong. The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, and God's holy word says that the silver and the gold and the cattle on a thousand hills are his; and although evil men use it for their own purposes, and lovers of money accumulate it in vast sums, yet it is the Lord's money as much as if it was in the hands of his own people, and therefore, I contend that it should be accepted and due care taken to use it to the best advantage for God's glory and the uplifting of fallen humanity.

Another reason: the world is now wonderfully opened for missionary work and the great need is money to send willing workers with the gospel message to the millions who have never heard of Jesus and his great salvation. I have often wondered why wealthy men; millionnaires, have not seen it to be their duty to contribute generously for mission work, and now that one is moved to make this large offer, it would, in my opinion, be very wrong to refuse to accept it. It should be understood that all such gifts will be gladly and thankfully accepted, and thus turn money into channels where it can be used for God's honor and glory.

A LOVER OF MISSIONS.
Butte, Mont., April 1, 1905.

## BIBLE SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Bible House on Thursday afternoon. Circumstances combined to make the attendance much smaller than usual. The Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D., vice-president, was in the chair. The various reports showed a decided advance upon the corresponding period of last year. It is surely a hopeful sign that the circulation of the Scriptures in our province and the contributons of our people in aid of this great work, are steadily advancing. An application for a grant of Scriptures for the use of the Montreal Jewish Mission was very cordially made. The treasurer reported the disposal of investments to the extent of about five thousand dollars, proceeds to be sent to the Parent Society in aid of the Centennial Fund. A communication was read calling the first meeting of the General Board of the Federated Auxiliaries of Canada, to be held in Toronto on Wednesday, April 26, at 10 a.m. The Rev. Principal Shaw, the Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, and the Rev. F. M. Dewey were appointed to represent the Montreal auxiliaries on that Board. The Rev. Principal Shaw and Mr. W. F. Lighthall were appointed a committee to prepare a suitable minute with reference to the death of Mr. J. A. Mathewson. Mr. Mathewson was appointed a member of the general committee of this Auxiliary in 1861, and an honorary life member in 1894. He was the only gentleman who was given the distinction of honorary life membership.

# BRITISH NEWS.

## ENGLISH.

Sir Henry Irving is at Torquay. He will remain for two or three weeks.

Sir John Llewellyn states that two effects of the Welsh revival have been the decline of drunkenness and the paying of old debts.

Welsh temperance reformers are pressing their demand that no member of parliament who is a barrister shall take liquor briefs.

The proposal to establish a permanent French centre in London in Aldwych has been decisively rejected by the London County Council.

The funds of Queen Anne's Bounty, which represents capital belonging to upwards of 6,000 benefices, now amounts to nearly £7,000,000.

An orchid without flowers, which was sent to England by a collector and named after Mr. Chamberlain, has produced screw-shaped blossoms.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science will assemble at Capetown on Aug. 15, on the invitation of the South African colonies.

Some remarkable old pictures have been found at an old Solihull farmhouse. They are mostly family portraits, some dating back to the sixteenth century.

The death is announced from Gloucester of the Hon. Maria Elizabeth Rice, a kinswoman of King Arthur. The deceased lady was in her ninety-first year.

An appeal for fifty thousand pounds for the Liberal war chest has resulted in contributions amounting to £33,654 with which to fight the next general elections.

In all seas, both home and foreign, Great Britain claims to be saluted first, and this honor is rendered by every nation as the tribute to her sovereignty of the waves.

In the annual report of recruiting it is stated that the chief cause for the rejection of young men who offered themselves as recruits for the army was defective teeth.

'Alltud Eivion' the oldest bard in Wales, has died suddenly, at the age of ninety-two. He was a manufacturing druggist and chemist by profession, and his real name was Robert Isaac Jones.

Mrs. Alice W. Edwards, of Newman street, Oxford street, who was buried recently at East Finchley, was described as 'the heaviest woman in London.' She weighed thirty-five stone.

New streets in Barrow are to be named Melampus street, Euryalus street, Dominion street, Back Powerful street, and Back King Alfred street, after the locally-built battleships of those names.

The monument to Bishop Hooper, which stands on the scene of his martyrdom in Gloucester, has been restored by public subscription. The unveiling ceremony was performed by the mayor.

A Victoria Cross, awarded to Lieut. Alfred Kirke French, of the 53rd Regiment, for conspicuous bravery at the taking of the Secundra Bagh, Lucknow, was sold for £45 at a London auction room the other day.

For a three-page letter written by the late Queen Victoria in reference to the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, ten guineas was given at Sotheby's and seven letters from the Prince Consort fetched fourteen pounds.

At Sandown, Isle of Wight, recently, the death occurred of Mrs. Tilley Hayden, who had been a preacher for over sixty years. Deceased was a contemporary of the celebrated Billy Bray in the early revival days in Cornwall.

On the day prior to their wedding at Wisbech, two lovers quarrelled as to whether they should go to church for the ceremony in a carriage. The bride said yes, the bridegroom no; and as neither would give way there was no wedding.

Finding the Burgess Hill Council offices full of gas, officials sent for a gasfitter, who struck a match. A terrific explosion occurred, and the young man lost his eyebrows, but fortunately nobody was seriously injured.

At King's Lynn three watches, sent by the German Emperor, were recently presented to John Slater, G. W. Bailey and J. Holden, the crew of the smack 'Victor,' which rescued a German lad from drowning in the Wash last July.

The invasion of the Manchester colliery district by pit-brow lasses is an accomplished fact. A staff of young women has been started as surface workers at Messrs. Fletcher's Outwood Collieries at Ringley. Other colliery owners are also about to engage women.

The historic mansion of Bertholey one of the oldest Welsh border castles, situated on the River Usk, has been destroyed by fire. It was a massive four-storied building, covered with large masses of ivy.

Sussex has lost its only lady councillor because of the failure of Miss Edith Payne, of Cuckfield, to send in her nomination paper for re-election this year. She mistook the date. During her three years of office Miss Payne showed herself a most capable representative.

During well-sinking operations at Rose Brookhills, a village near Melton Mowbray, a seam of coal several inches in thickness was discovered. It is believed to be a diminishing vein of a thicker seam in the hills. The coal which was about 30 feet from the surface, is of good quality.

At an inquest held at Willesden on the body of an infant named Felicite Schwing, who died from bronchitis, Dr. Grant stated that he had never seen such a freak before. Every organ in the child's body was transposed, even the stomach being reversed.

Arrangements have been made by the Postmaster-General whereby postal orders issued in the United Kingdom, at the existing rates of poundage, will be payable at post-offices in British Guiana, the Falkland Islands, and Lagos. British postal orders will also be obtainable in those colonies for payment in the United Kingdom.

Earl Percy, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had a remakable escape while motoring at Sandhurst. His car fell over a steep embankment and crashed into a carrier's cart. Earl Percy escaped with a shaking, and the chauffeur sustained a few bruises. The car was not much injured, and the journey was continued.

A fine bed of coal, six feet thick, and extending, it is believed, under the whole of the Ryhope Company's royalty, has been discovered at the Ryhope Colliery, near Sunderland. It is said to be one of the most important discoveries of recent years in the Durham coalfields, and it is expected that it will give employment to a large number of additional miners.

'Milk Fair' is not to disappear altogether from St. James's Park. By desire of the King, the two aged sisters who had been removed from their time-honored spot in the park are to be granted a new station for a refreshment stall near the Horse Guards, but they will not be allowed to keep cows on the spot, as heretofore, nor will they be permitted to regard the concession as a freehold.

It is understod that as a result of the Atlantic shipping conference first saloon rates will be advanced in amounts ranging from £1 to £2 10s, and that second cabin rates will be advanced £1. The rates are now up to the level at which they stood before the struggle between the German lines and the Cunard, and in some instances even slightly higher.

Brigadier-General Eyre M. S. Crabbe, C.B., chief staff officer to General Sir John French, died suddenly at the Aldershot Headquarters Office. General Crabbe served in the Egyptian war in 1882, and in the Nile Expedition two years later. He also served in South Africa from 1899 to 1902, and was twice severely wounded. For his services in South Africa he was mentioned in despatches, received his C.B., and medal with five clasps, as well as the King's medal with two clasps.

In summer time the air used for ventilating the House of Commons, in London, passes through blocks of ice. In winter it is heated. In fog the outer air passes through layers of cotton wool six inches thick. During forty-eight hours of fog the cotton wool on one occasion was as black as the back of a chimney. Thanks to these precautions, the House has been absolutely free from mist and the atmosphere is in normal condition while a dense fog prevails outside.

A strange instance of fate's cruel irony has occurred in connection with the supposed loss of the Grimsby trawler 'Satyrion,' with her crew of eleven hands. Three months ago the vessel left for the Icelandic fishing ground, but has not since been heard of. The chief engineer was a poor but well-connected man named Rutten, and shortly after the trawler left Grimsby on her last voyage a message came for Rutten telling him not to go to sea, as the death of an uncle had left him the possessor of £8,000—a fortune, it is feared, he will never return to enjoy.

Lord Hugh Cecil's latest scheme for reforming the Church of England embodies two leading proposals. The one provides that the ecclesiastical affairs of every parish shall be managed by an elected council, and offers facilities for the council to lay complaints against their parish clergyman. The other part of the bill deals with the parson's tenure of his living. Instead of being, as now, appointed for life, he is in future to hold his benefice for no longer than ten years. If the Bishop should wish to reappoint him, he may do so. A parson who has not been re-appointed, if the ascertained reason be that he is mentally or bodily incapacitated, may apply for a pension. But the pension—if any—will come out of the benefice.

The death of Mr. Richard Moss, a former member of parliament for Winchester, has revived an amusing story. Many years ago Mr. Moss became president of a local dog show which resulted in a financial failure through bad weather and lack of public interest. On learning that there was a debit balance, Mr. Moss presented the committee with a cheque for the amount. In their gratitude they decided upon entertaining him at a dinner, and the price of the tickets was fixed at thirty shillings. When the hungry company assembled they found that Mr. Moss was not present and enquiries showed that one item of the elaborate preparations had been overlooked—the issue of an invitation to the intended guest of the evening! The dinner was eaten, but it was a case of 'Hamlet' without the Prince.

## SCOTCH.

Durable brick, formed of chipped granite and clay, is a recent Scottish invention.

Lord Overtoun has presented Rutherglen with twelve acres of ground for an extension of the public park.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, lately at the head of the Scottish command, will shortly obtain promotion to the rank of general in the British army.

At a sale of antique furniture at Leslie House, Fife, a four-poster bed with frieze top, in which Charles II. slept, and in which the late Countess of Rothes was born and died, brought 14 guineas.

An effort is being made to induce the authorities of Aberdeen University to relax the stringent regulations imposed last year for the curbing of the boisterous enthusiasm of the students at the graduation ceremonies.

Negotiations have been concluded at Gosport for the erection of motor car works in Alexandria, Dumbartonshire, to cover an area of 20 acres. Another 30 acres will be devoted to the erection of workmen's dwellings. The works will give employment to over 1,000 persons.

Three hundred and sixty thousand and four pounds was the total amount of the rate levied in Edinburgh last year, and up to the closing of the last report the collectors had succeeded in gathering in £339,544 of this. Some kind of a compliment to the skill of the collectors seems to be called for.

The proposal to institute an electric car service between Edinburgh and Dalkeith is taking quite a formal character. Notice is given of the intention of applying for the parliamentary powers necessary for the carrying out of the scheme.

The Free Church have laid claims to the United Free Gaelic Church, Greenock, and to the church at Kilmallie, Inverness-shire, and on March 22 petitions were lodged in the Bill Chamber against the United Free Church retaining possession of these buildings. Answers were ordered to be given in ten days.

A lady student in Aberdeen comes out in first place in the bursary competition promoted by the Franco-Scottish Society. One of the conditions of the bursary is that the holder shall study French for at least three months in a French University. In this way it is expected that the entente cordiale will be encouraged.

At a meeting of the Scottish Association for the Medical Education of Women, held in Edinburgh, it was stated that fifteen years ago they had only nine students. The number last year was 136.

A striking portrait in oils of the late Major-General Sir Hector Macdonald has found a place in Dundee Victoria Art Galleries. The portrait is a three-quarter length. Dressed in the Highland uniform of a captain, the hero is shown bareheaded, with his sword hilt under his left arm, his hands clasped easily over the scabbard.

The representatives of Presbyterian churches in Scotland have agreed to ask the committees connected with their respective churches to recommend May 21, 1905, as a suitable day for the commemoration of John Knox within their congregations. They also recommend that some special celebration should take place during the sittings of the general assemblies this year.

The Scottish Women's Protestant Union is getting up an appreciative volume on John Knox's work in establishing Presbyterianism in Scotland, and intends to send a copy to each Divinity student in the colleges of the Presbyterian churches of Scotland, as a memorial of the quarter-centenary of the birth of the Reformer. From a return furnished by the several professors 329 copies will be required.

The district of Galloway, in the south of Scotland, comprising the counties of Wigtown and Kirkcudbrigit, where the retords of stature give an average height of five feet ten and a half inches, without shoes, has the tallest people in Great Britain, which the northernmost or Border counties of England have a decided superiority over the rest of England and Wales. With respect to the British Isles, the order of superiority in stature is: Scotland, 68.71 inches; Ireland, 67.90 inches; England, 67.35 inches, and Wales, 66.66 inches. The shortest stature is found in Wales, the Welsh Border counties, and the south-west of England. The midland and eastern counties, occupied by people of more purely Saxon descent, are of medium size.

The late Marquis of Bute obtained four beavers from Canada in 1874, and placed them in a large enclosure 'well watered and wooded' near to the town of Rothesay. These not succeeding, he secured seven others in 1875. These succeeded so well that by the year 1878 the number had increased to sixteen. The habits of these wonderful creatures were carefully observed and noted. Although captives in the Isle of Bute, they proved themselves to be both skillful engineers and masons. But they were very destructive. In ten years the colony had felled no less than 187 large forest trees, and destroyed a great quantity of small bushes. Doubtless some of the colony still remain, but the experiment was an expensive one to His Lordship.

The hitherto unpublished Carlyle manuscripts have turned up at Hawick. One of them, dated Aug. 18, 1843, is from Thomas Carlyle's mother to her brother, and was written by the Chelsea sage, who happened to be on a visit to his mother at Scotsbrig. It is specially interesting to the people of Hawick from the fact that reference is made to 'union dress, a woven spencer, and drawers all in one, which women wear in winter time.' This is believed the first mention of what is now popularly known as 'combinations,' a marked feature of the Hawick hosiery trade. The other letter is from Dr. J. A. Carlyle, translator of 'Dante,' a brother of Thomas Carlyle, acknowledging a parcel and 'dresses' received by his mother, presumably the 'union dresses' referred to in the first letter.

St. Bride's Church, Douglas, which promises to become the bone of contention between Presbyterians and Episcopalians in consequence of the dedication of an altar in the Mortuary Chapel by the Bishop of Glasgow at the request of the Earl of Home, is one of the oldest buildings in Lanarkshire, and one of the most interesting in our country. Dating from the twelfth century, it was originally built in the form of a cross, and its chrious little spire contains a celebrated curfew bell, which has been regularly rung each night for centuries. St. Bride's Church, it is interesting to note, was the ancient burying-place of the celebrated Douglas family, to whose patron saint it was dedicated. The church naturally contains many interesting relics of this noble house, but probably the one which will appeal to Scotsmen most is the casket in which is enclosed the heart of the good Sir James Douglas, the bosom companion of King Robert the Bruce. Up till twenty-five years ago, St. Bride's Church was in a somewhat ruinous condition, but was restored about that time through the offices of the present Earl of Home.

## IRISH.

The young Marquis of Conyngham is the largest land-owner in Ireland, as he owns more than a hundred and seventy thousand acres.

The War Office has declined to allow the Irish Guards' Band to visit cities of the United States in connection with their summer visit to Canada.

The Barrels Lightship has now been replaced in its position near the Barrels Rocks, two miles south of Carnsore Point, on the coast of Wexford.

Mr. John Redmond, speaking at Holborn Town Hall, denied Lord Rosebery's statement that he had changed his attitude with regard to Home Rule. He never asked for a repeal of the Union.

The latest thing in Imperial Federation is Cardinal Moran's proposed Home Rule fund of £20,000 to be contributed from the colonies in aid of Mr. Redmond's Irish Parliamentary Party.

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### GREATER PITTSBURG BILL.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 4.—The greater Pittsburg bill, which provides for the consolidation of Pittsburg and Allegheny, passed the House of Representatives finally to-day.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

# The Witness.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1905.

In affirming once more, the other day, the undesirability of Home Rule for Ireland, Lord Rosebery pointed to the dual kingdoms of Norway and Sweden and Austria-Hungary as 'shocking examples.' The continual misunderstandings between those pairs of twins are certainly no encouragement to bestow on Ireland legislative independence. For example, unless expressly provided against, one of the first things that an Irish parliament would do would be to institute a protective tariff. That would inevitably induce a conflict between the crown and the Irish parliamentary majority. In fact, if precedent goes for anything, the same sort of bickerings, heart-burnings, and threats of separation, would go on under that system as now, with more scope for their operation. Hungary is held to Austria, and Norway to Sweden, largely by respect for a revered sovereign. One of the sovereigns has laid down the sceptre and the other must do so soon, and in neither case is the prospect bright. Home rulers would need to evolve a plan by which they would convince the realm that the result would be different in their case. The change if it comes at all must be on terms of a federation with supreme power remaining unquestioned in the hands of the federal parliament.

The source of the troubles in Crete is chronic and will never be settled till the island is annexed to Greece, to which it naturally belongs. The choice of Prince George of Greece as High Commissioner, to administer the affairs of the island under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, was a sort of admission that the interests of Greece came nearest, but it was not altogether a fortunate one. His defects of character and lack of administrative ability, mentioned at the time of his selection by the powers, have produced, as expected, a state of affairs that again necessitates the presence of foreign troops to preserve order and prevent Christians and Mussulmans from slaughtering each other. The worst of this feud is that both are Greeks, those who have embraced Moslemism being more vindictively fanatical than the Turks themselves. The saying 'When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug-of-war,' was never more true than it is to-day in Crete. The insurgents now in rebellion demand annexation to Greece, the nondescript government of Prince George, they declare, has become impracticable and intolerable. The powers have shown little wisdom in dealing with Crete. Through their mutual jealousies they have kept the island in a continual state of ferment. But it is plain that no people can be successfully governed under a system of divided allegiance.

The far too sanguine talk about peace between Russia and Japan has ceased. The statement put forward on behalf of Russia that she would not cede territory nor pay an indemnity, required no answer from Japan. But Baron Hayashi, when interviewed on the subject, made the Japanese view of the situation quite clear, by saying that his government will insist upon both an indemnity for the cost of the war, and a cession of territory as security against future encroachments. He pointed out that these were the only questions for negotiation, as Japan has already accomplished by arms most of what she demanded before going to war. The campaign will, therefore, proceed till the Russians are driven out of Harbin and Vladivostok, by which time the war party at St. Petersburg will probably see the necessity for making peace. This is a war which cannot be concluded till the possibility of its renewal is made a remote contingency. As Baron Hayashi said, the longer this campaign lasts the less likely is there to be another war. The amount of indemnity has been estimated at eight hundred million dollars. Russian officials indignantly scout the idea of paying any such money, and say they prefer to continue the war and spend these millions on their army and navy, instead of giving Japan the means to make her position impregnable. This reasoning can only be overcome by a more thorough and complete defeat of the Russian army. The complete expulsion of the Russians by force of arms from Manchuria seems distant, for General Linevitch can retire fighting to the Alpine mountains west of Harbin, and from that base continue the war indefinitely, provided Russia could stand the financial strain, and her population endure the tremendous drains of men and its industrial and economical consequences.

The by-election at Brighton is perhaps the most smashing blow that the government has yet received, although there has been no election since the Chamberlain movement began—and there have been a great many—that has not been a blow. Brighton has been a Conservative stronghold for nearly a quarter of a century. It is the quintessence of snobbish villadom. At the last general election in 1900 two Conservatives were elected by overwhelming majorities over John Kensit, an independent candidate. The Liberal organization did not think it worth while to offer opposition. At that election Gerald Loder obtained 7,858 votes, his colleague B. C. Vernon-Wentworth obtained 6,626 votes, while John Kensit obtained only 4,693 votes. Yet at the election the other day, when Gerald Loder asked to be re-elected upon his appointment to an office under the government, he only got 7,302 votes, while Villiers, his Liberal opponent, got 8,209. And this in aristocratic Brighton, the 'queen of watering places,' the 'London by the Sea.' No wonder that the news caused the Opposition members in the House to make a demonstration of joy; no wonder that the ministerial side of the House sunk into a deeper gloom. No one could mistake the uncompromising meaning of the message. It was another notice, and a most peremptory one, for the government to quit. The longer Mr. Balfour delays dissolution, the more tired the country is showing itself to be of his administration.

Imagine a gathering of doctors being a seditious body, yet it seems that the Russian Government was not without reason when it was afraid to let the doctors gather in convention to discuss the threatened cholera epidemic. No one is more interested in an infectious disease than the doctors, who cannot run away from it and isolate themselves, and good need had they, even in self-defence, to consider what is to be done about the impending scourge. But scarce did they assemble before it came out that it was the government that was the country's enemy in this as in everything else. Virulent epidemics are frequent in Russia. Dirt diseases carry off thousands every year—some years hundreds of thousands who stupidly defy every rule of sanitation. The assembled doctors complain that they are punished by the officials and held up by them to popular obloquy when they urge sanitary measures, and then when the disease comes the blame of it is thrown upon them. To get an idea of the difficulties under which the medical profession labors in Russia we must try to imagine Dr. Roddick and Sir William Hingston thrown into jail and then exiled to Ungava for daring to call upon officials of the government to adopt measures for the prevention of the spread of epidemics. But in Russia the preservation of the autocracy and the safety of the bureaucracy are paramount over all other considerations, and, as the officials who have these two great objects in their special care are ignorant, corrupt and wholly impervious to reason, it is no wonder that epidemics are of annual occurrence and the condition of the masses miserable in the extreme. Whole provinces are just now almost destitute of medical practitioners, these having been sent to the army in Manchuria, and there being an apparent certainty of an outbreak of cholera as soon as summer sets in, it would seem that no horror of affliction will be wanting in the condition of the unhappy people of Russia. Yet the war will continue, the prisons will become more and more crowded, and priests will continue to incite the peasantry against the educated class and Cossack knouts will do the rest.

M. de Lobel, a Frenchman, is now in the United States endeavoring to promote the scheme of a railway to connect New York with Paris by way of Siberia and Alaska. He seems to be in earnest, for he says the plan is not in its infancy by any means, and that in France and Russia the road is all but established. It has been named the Trans-Alaska-Siberia Railway; the plans for its construction have been completed and approved by the government of France. It will be built, M. de Lobel says, almost exclusively by French capital. He evidently counts on French fondness for investment in distant visionary enterprises, and no doubt believes that a railway from Paris to New York will be as attractive an investment as the Panama canal or loans to Russia. However that may be, M. de Lobel has, if he may be believed, overcome all obstacles, except the three slight ones of getting the consent of the United States to the neutralization of Behring Straits, tunnelling under that stretch of water and building and connecting his road with the railway systems of Europe and America. That Russia is backing the scheme he proves by showing that he has come to America as commissioner of the Russian Government to negotiate for the neutralization of the Straits and deal with the governments of the United States and Canada for right of way. Whether the scheme would ever become a paying concern does not appear to trouble M. de Lobel. He admits that, with the road in full running order, it would take over three weeks, perhaps a month, to travel from New York to Paris by his world-girdling route through the most desolate regions of the earth, while the two cities are now only about a week's journey apart, with all the comforts and pleasures of a short sea trip. The cost of the road, he says, will be only one hundred and fifty million dollars, and the money will be ready when the United States consents to the neutralization of Behring Strait. The tunnel across the Strait would only need to be from sixty to eighty miles long through what, from the nature of the shores, would suggest to be a rocky and jagged bottom. After this, the man who proposed a railway to the moon will not seem so crazy as he used to be considered.

The Speaker of the House of Commons seems inclined to hold a very tight rein upon vivid speakers, perhaps in a way to increase the restiveness of the creature he is driving. When he threatened to name a certain orator, Mr. Foster asked cynically, what would happen then. In British usage the naming of a member has always had a tremendous moral and disciplinary force, and it is a recourse which a parliament cannot afford to abnegate or to sneer at. The threat, however, should never be raised unless the circumstances render a very extreme discipline needful, as in case the Speaker's authority is further defied it would be necessary to remove the offender from the House. It is probably good for the Conservative party that they have Mr. Maclean and Col. Hughes to outdo them in wild talk, as no one holds the party responsible for their words, and they so out-Herod Herod, that other talk seems moderate and well considered.

Commenting on President Roosevelt's claim in his inaugural address, that his government has undertaken the formidable experiment of administering the affairs of a continent, the 'Tiempo,' of the City of Mexico, makes some unsympathizing observations. Other nations and empires govern vast territories and people of many races, but to administer the affairs of a continent appears to be a task reserved for the genius of the United States. Taking a survey of what Americans are doing, the 'Tiempo' finds that they are masters in Panama; in Venezuela they are policemen by virtue of appointment by The Hague Tribunal; in Cuba they are guardians; and in San Domingo they are to be actual administrators, until such time as they become something more. In regard to Mexico they are only troublesome and dangerous neighbors; in Salvador, scourges; in Costa Rica, bad neighbors; in Guatemala and Nicaragua, they are protectors; in Ecuador they put on the airs of filibusters; in Colombia they are declared enemies, and in the rest of South America they have been politely shown the door. As for the European colonies in America, these are administered by a different sort of people, by real personalities. The 'Tiempo' concludes this review of the continent with the view that President Roosevelt's claim is baseless, and that Americans are far from being the administrators he pretends they are.

Continental quidnuncs never cease to see great moves evolving on the chessboard of Europe. By their daily forecasts, sometimes regardless of probabilities, they get ten times as much play out of the game as those who are satisfied to watch the facts as they occur. Every movement of a monarch affords room for endless speculation. The King chats about the weather with President Loubet and there is a new understanding between England and France. He talks with the British ambassador about how he wears his beard and the cardiste is certain that great things are afoot. It is on record that Sir Edward Monson, when he went to France, profited greatly by the royal suggestion to submit himself to a competent barber. Prince Henry of Prussia takes his wife to see her distressed sister, the Czarina, and lo, he is the bearer of portentous proposals from the Kaiser to the Czar, by which the former would arrange a peace upon the basis of a triple alliance between Germany, Russia and Japan, a story whose only warrant is the Kaiser's love of startling the world. It is probable that Germany and Russia have been drawing closer to each other as France and Russia have been drifting apart. Russia has been disappointed at the strictness, certainly not over-strained, with which France has observed her duties as a neutral and at her failure to raise a loan in Paris. Germany, on the other hand, has been ostentatious in her friendliness for Russia, while the rapprochement between Great Britain and France is as distasteful to Germany as it is to Russia. The inclusion of Japan in the newly suggested triple alliance is an apparent absurdity. There is no power with which the two aggressive despotisms have less in common than Japan. The two former, having predatory designs on China, might hunt in couples, but Japan, which has adopted a sort of yellow Monroe doctrine, could have no allowance for either in those quarters. A more natural and logical grouping of the powers would be Great Britain, France and Japan, on the one side, with Russia and Germany on the other. But all such speculations are dreams.

St. Petersburg is thankful for small mercies these days, when the Admiralty and other clubs find cause for great rejoicing in the fact that Admiral Rojestvensky has succeeded in passing through the Straits of Malacca without being attacked by the Japanese fleet. The Russian Admiral is given great credit for having performed a notable naval stratagem in misleading and eluding Admiral Togo, so as to get through the Straits and into the China Sea without a fight. The description of the Russian ships, with their trailing wreaths of seaweed and decks laden with coal heaps, their slow rate of speed and dense, enveloping clouds of soft coal smoke, lead to the conclusion that it cannot be long before the Japanese will close in upon them. The most terrific naval battle since the advent of ironclads and heavy sea ordnance may now be expected as likely to occur within a week or ten days. While the presence of Japanese cruisers and torpedo boats in the straits south of Singapore is well known, the position of Admiral Togo with his main force of battleships and cruisers is unknown. It is generally believed that he is somewhere off the island of Formosa in the track which the Russians must take on their way to Vladivostok. The most dangerous and difficult part of the voyage is still before them, and these difficulties and dangers will increase as they advance towards their destination. The despatches say Admiral Rojestvensky is likely to push right on towards Vladivostok, and not put in at Saigon, in French Cochin China. This seems his most probable intention, for, should he turn aside at Saigon, his journey would be almost certain to end there. He would be under the same disadvantage that the Spanish admiral was at Santiago, of having to go out of harbor to fight against a fleet having choice of position on the open sea. The condition of his ships, fouled and hampered by the sea-growths of six months in tropical waters, also points to the direct continuance of his course, unless something occurs that will make a stop at Saigon a necessity. The Russians seem almost to assume that the Vladivostok squadron—the remains of that which so often and so successfully dodged the fleet of Kamimura in the Sea of Japan last year—will be able to effect a junction or combination with Rojestvensky's squadron on the high seas before the fight. This is, of course, possible, and would considerably alter the conditions of the collision with Togo; but it seems to have at best only half a chance of doing this, and the alternative is perilous.

### BE CALM.

If it were the deliberate intention of certain newspapers and politicians in the writings and speeches they are making upon the separate school question to bring about a religious and racial war, and shatter Confederation, they would not proceed very differently from what they are doing to-day. We are made up of two people, each with conscientious convictions on a burning question upon which it is necessary to bring us to substantial agreement. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Cabinet, in the preparation of the Autonomy Bills for Saskatchewan and Alberta, introduced clauses relating to the separate schools. They did this because they felt themselves bound by constitutional precedent to secure the continuity of the minority rights existing in the Territories. That the minority claims were of a sort to be respected had been the opinion of parliament when the Territories were erected in 1875, when it was not certain on which side the majority might be. Many hold that under the British North America Act parliament has no right to impose school legislation on these provinces. That act clearly sets forth that the provinces shall control their own schools, but it also as plainly says that where separate schools were established prior to Confederation, or where they should be afterwards established at any time, they should never thereafter be abolished. How this affects the present situation is a question of law that might surely be discussed without passion. Did the separate school legislation imposed upon the Territories in 1875 bind them to separate schools for all time, or have they the right when they are erected into provinces to begin de novo and do what they like about it, or does it become the duty of parliament to decide the matter now? If the constitution (as we believe it does) lays on parliament the duty of deciding on what terms any new province shall enter Confederation, it would still be the duty of legislators to consider what was the teaching of constitutional precedent, and to see to it that so far as possible the new provinces shall be under no more and no less constitutional limitation than the other provinces. If parliament, in its present course, should transcend its powers the provinces would have recourse to the courts.

The clauses at first drafted went beyond the legislation of 1875, though we have been assured that the government had no such intention. There was a split in the cabinet upon this point, Mr. Sifton resigned, and the result has been a compromise, which continues the school conditions as they have developed under local legislation. In the Territories separate schools can now only be established where they can live up to all the requirements placed upon the public schools. The difference between the public schools and the separate schools in the Territories, is that in the separate school denominational religious instruction is imparted for half an hour at the close of the afternoon session. Surely all this could be discussed by sane men calmly. It ill becomes the Conservative party to act in this unpatriotic way, considering that in 1896 they were eager to force remedial legislation upon Manitoba. Mr. Foster led a cabinet revolt on the ground that his leader, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, though committed to remedial legislation, was too half-hearted about it. Mr. Foster now cynically admits that it was a vote-catching proposition. They thought they could sweep Quebec by the aid of the Roman Catholic clergy, some of whom were telling their flocks that it was a sin to vote for the Liberals. Mr. Foster was then wearing the 'yoke' of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, but as they did not deliver the goods and the Quebec sweep went all the other way, he tells us that he 'has sent it back.' He has not only sent back his yoke, but turned his back upon himself. The people on the whole take Mr. Foster's present zeal for Protestant votes calmly. There is no doubt that the separate school is against all the patriotic convictions of the whole Protestant population, who regard it as the greatest possible obstruction in the way of nation building. In permitting any other system they are sacrificing this strong conviction to the equally strong and equally conscientious convictions of their fellow countrymen. The Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), in an address at the Young Men's Christian Association, informs us a strong committee formed in Winnipeg, of which he was chairman, after considering the question of arousing the country in resentment of the separate school clauses, determined, for the sake of peace and national unity, to refrain from stirring up strife. Though the sentiment against the clauses was unanimous and intense, they counted it better, wiser and more noble to make the sacrifice and stay the words which would cause bitterness.

### THE ROGERS ROW.

The statements issued last week by the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works of Manitoba, concerning the alleged part Mgr. Sbaretti, the papal delegate, has played in the separate school question and the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba is a serious one. The Hon. Mr. Rogers affirmed that he and Mr. Campbell, the Attorney-General of Manitoba, went to Ottawa on the invitation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, following an interview, asked them to remain there several days, after which he would send for them again. Mr. Rogers affirms that on the fourth day they received a letter from Mgr. Sbaretti, asking them for a conference. They responded and were presented by the papal delegate with a memorandum, with the remark that, if they would place it on the statute books of the province, it would greatly facilitate an early settlement of their mission, the fixing of the boundaries of Manitoba, which would be extended to the shores of Hudson's Bay. Mr. Rogers further categorically affirmed that Mgr. Sbaretti added that Manitoba's failure to act in the past in the separate school matter had prejudiced her claim for extension westward. The memorandum said to have been submitted by Mgr. Sbaretti, as published, would provide, if accepted, real separate schools in any town or city where there should be thirty or more Roman Catholic children, and in any village where there should be fifteen Roman Catholic children. Following

this, on Feb. 23, Mr. Rogers says that he and his colleagues wrote a letter to Sir Wilfrid reminding him of their presence and of the promised interview, to which, he says, they received no reply. Mr. Rogers charges Sir Wilfrid with purposely killing time and making pretexts, in order that 'the polite 'instruction of His Excellency Mgr. 'Sbaretti could be acted upon in Mani- 'toba,' and that it is 'a palpable politi- 'cal trick which he is quite capable of un- 'dertaking.'

The animus of Mr. Rogers was shown in this preposterous allegation, and in the silliness of the charge that Sir Wilfrid in such a way could secure a political advantage for his friends in Manitoba, Nothing could be more obvious than that such a course would simply ruin Sir Wilfrid's party in Manitoba, and to allege that Sir Wilfrid took it, and for that purpose could appeal only to the most hopelessly prejudiced. So obviously is the very imputation ruinous to the Liberals that Mr. Rogers proposes to take advantage of the feeling he is arousing to snatch a new lease of power. Mr. Rogers, however, goes further than the Sbaretti incident in his efforts to prove Sir Wilfrid's duplicity, and recalls that the first papal delegate to Canada, and those who have followed him, were appointed at the request of Sir Wilfrid to act as a buffer between him and certain of his followers—by implication, the Roman Catholic clergy and those over whom they have influence. Mr. Rogers quotes Mr. Russell, the Canadian legal representative at Rome, as presenting Sir Wilfrid's action on the Manitoba school question in these words: 'We do not so- 'licit His Holiness to sanction as perfect 'the concessions obtained, but that, in 'his wisdom, he will be pleased to re- 'gard them as the beginning of justice.' Mr. Rogers deliberately asserts that 'this 'to my mind is conclusive that Sir Wil- 'frid, in combination with Mgr. Sbar- 'etti, had hoped by their present course 'to carry out the promise given through 'their accredited representative, Mr. 'Charles Russell, in this underhand way.' There certainly was no duplicity about the Merry del Val proceeding. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a Liberal statesman. He was anxious to get a question on which the two ends of the country could not agree settled in a way which was necessarily not that dictated by either side. For this reason he was being spoken against as a bad Catholic by priests and bishops of his church. It was the most natural thing in the world that he and his Roman Catholic colleagues should wish to have the presence of a competent court of appeal against these impracticables. The visit of Mgr. Merry del Val did good, as did that of Mgr. Conroy, Bishop of Armagh, when the programmist politicians attempted to introduce their preposterous ultramontane programme into this country. Making all allowance, however, for an obvious attempt to carry a province in a storm of race and creed antipathy, it is plain that Mr. Rogers made a most serious indictment against Sir Wilfrid and Mgr. Sbaretti.

## A BUBBLE BURSTS.

The Premier took the first opportunity, as was to be looked for by every one who gave him credit for sanity as a statesman, to flatly deny, as far as he and the government are concerned, all the statements and imputations of Mr. Rogers, of Manitoba. He never had any sort of dealings with the papal delegate in the matter in hand. Mgr. Sbaretti, for his part, has denied ever having seen Mr. Rogers, and describes his interview with Mr. Rogers's co-delegate in a way that entirely exonerates the government, so that the whole wild story upon which Mr. Rogers hoped to creep into a new lease of power on a wave of popular passion, and possibly over the head of his chief, Mr. Roblin, falls to the ground. The Premier said that there had never been any discourtesy toward Manitoba or unreasonable delay with regard to its claims, which dated no further back than January, and was only postponed, in view, as we said at the time, of the necessity of determining a boundary between Manitoba and Ontario, and the need of hearing all parties. It seems that Sir William Mulock, in the interests of Ontario, made the astounding proposition that Ontario should include the mouth of the Nelson. We are told by a French paper that there will be no political crisis in Manitoba, because the Lieutenant-Governor will not grant a dissolution, and it applies the same rule to the Territories, as though a general election was also threatened there. There is very questionable propriety in thus setting up governors against their ministers, especially where the governors are of a different political complexion from their advisers. It is the ministers who are responsible to the people, and not the governors, and the circumstances should be very grave indeed where the latter refuse to follow the advice of the former. The statement that Mr. Forget, being himself a believer in separate schools, would refuse a dissolution on that ground, is simply disgraceful, and shows the paper that thus accused that functionary to have no acquaintance with the constitution.

There were those who demanded that Mgr. Sbaretti, for his interference in the Manitoba educational question, ought to be dismissed by the government. This, we think, is taking unconstitutional and very mischievous ground. It is attributing to this foreign clergyman a standing in the country which the country cannot tolerate for a moment. Mgr. Sbaretti may have a certain standing among the people of his own faith. As an arbitrator and adjudicator among them he is in a position, like his predecessors, to do much good; but the country knows him not. He is to the country simply a foreign gentleman interested in our affairs and possessing a certain influence which will be greater or less, according to his wisdom. As such, he is free to say to anybody whatever he likes and to make any proposals he chooses, and those to whom he makes these may value them just as they please. If he makes himself a busybody Mr. Maclean, Colonel Hughes, and Dr. Sproule, and all the newspapers can tell him that he is not wanted and he can take that admonition or not, as he chooses. We certainly think that, if the statement made by Mr. Rogers had been true, with its natural implication that he had claimed to be in the counsels of the government, Mgr. Sbaretti's wisest course, in the interest of all he holds dear, would have been to pack his trunk. Had the story of Mr. Rogers been accepted it would have been quite in order for those members of the government who invited the papal delegate to the country to have advised him to depart. But the delegate has absolutely no standing with the government at all. Had the Premier been such a fool as to have negotiations with him as to the government's policy and to use him as a negotiator we should certainly have had good cause to question the Premier's right to a longer lease of power. In fact, no questions would have been needed; he would have found his occupation gone, for neither French nor English Canadians want any such intervention.

## THE SBARETTI INCIDENT.

Mr. Rogers and Mr. Campbell, of Winnipeg, in separate statements, have returned to the attack, and have contradicted Sir Wilfrid Laurier on a considerable variety of points. They accuse him of failing memory, and it seems obvious that with regard to some details memory has failed on one side or the other. The brains of the Manitoba men are not loaded with a thousand matters such as Sir Wilfrid's has to hold. They had just their one matter to attend to. Moreover, they had days to prepare their statement, while Sir Wilfrid had only a few distracted hours. Speaking of memory, Mr. Rogers seems to have been under the curious misapprehension when he prepared and published his statement that he was present at the interview with Mgr. Sbaretti, which he describes. 'We,' he says all through it, meaning himself and Mr. Campbell. As a matter of fact, he was not present at all. He was not even invited to the conference. Mgr. Sbaretti and Mr. Campbell conferred alone. That is now acknowledged by Mr. Campbell, so that even Mr. Rogers is troubled with a little of human fallibility. Some of the discrepancies between the parties are of little, if any, consequence. Mgr. Sbaretti sent for Mr. Campbell under the impression that he had met him several years before. It appears that he was mistaken. Lots of people make similar mistakes, and also the similar mistake of greeting strangers, believing them to be acquaintances. Sir Wilfrid said in the House that the government received no communication from Manitoba asking for an extension of territory before January of this year. Mr. Rogers says that such a demand was made in 1901 by the legislature of Manitoba. We find here no evidence of defective memory unless that resolution was officially brought before the Dominion Government. There is conflict, too, between the parties as to what Sir William Mulock said and did or did not say and do; and while Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not remember asking Messrs. Rogers and Campbell to stay in Ottawa three or four days, both these gentlemen say that he did.

Mr. Rogers says that he and his colleague sent Sir Wilfrid an important letter on February 23. Sir Wilfrid says that he did not receive it. That is possible, although it was unfortunate. Everybody has lost a letter who has done much correspondence. Mr. Rogers tries to connect Sir Wilfrid with newspaper expressions of opinion, with which Sir Wilfrid has said he has nothing to do. Those who believe Sir Wilfrid will not believe Mr. Rogers and vice versa. Mr. Rogers makes a point of saying that if the government and Mgr. Sbaretti were not jointly responsible for the delay in granting the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba Sir Wilfrid is bound to 'give sufficient 'reasons why he delays in granting 'the request of a unanimous province.' Mr. Rogers here assumes an attitude very common among provincial politicians, that of placing the demands of their province before all other matters whatsoever. Manitoba has no absolute right to an extension of her boundaries, and, if she had, it remains to be considered just what extension is desirable. Sir Wilfrid favored the extension of Manitoba, but showed plainly enough that it involved matters that could not be settled in a twinkling. Surely Mr. Rogers must admit that the delay in turning attention to those details is easily explained by stress of business at Ottawa. His ascribing the refusal of the western extension of Manitoba to Mgr. Sbaretti when he knows the people of that region refused to be added to Manitoba, shows the spirit of his whole assault. There are several other matters in which defect of memory on the part of Sir Wilfrid is alleged, concerning which he may be inclined to make a statement. They do not, however, affect the main question. It has to be kept in mind all through that Mr. Rogers's one object in making his charges is to prove that the government and the papal delegate acted together in trying to force a system of separate schools upon Manitoba. It is Mr. Rogers's deliberate charge that had the province accepted the amendments to the school legislation of the province as proposed by Mgr. Sbaretti the boundaries of the province would have been extended by the government quickly and willingly; but that, as Mgr. Sbaretti's proposals were not accepted, the extension was obstructed, and in part refused. Sir Wilfrid Laurier denies in the most unqualified manner that Mgr. Sbaretti had anything at all to do with the government's separate school and Manitoba boundary extension policy. This is the vital consideration in this controversy.

## FRANCE IN MOROCCO.

By the speech which he made on the Moroccan situation in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Delcassé has given another proof that his tenure of office as Minister of Foreign Affairs in successive cabinets has been owing to his eminent fitness for that difficult position. For wisdom and prudence of expression that speech is in striking contrast to the bumptious and aggressive deliverance of the Kaiser at Tangier. It was the calm, judicious, sensible reply of a strong minister, sure of the justice and strength of his position, to the petulant explosion of a monarch who is always striking an attitude before the world with his hand on his sword. It was also a rebuke which, if the Emperor is capable of understanding and appreciating it, should admonish him that between nations, as between gentlemen, the advantage always lies with him who keeps his temper and observes the amenities. In defining the attitude of France in regard to Morocco M. Delcassé showed, though he did not explicitly say so, that the intimacy of frontier relations naturally established French paramountcy in Morocco, even if there had never been any agreement with Great Britain. The weakness of the Sultan's government, his appeals for French assistance, and the turbulent condition of the country are arguments in support of the right of France to take a leading part in regulating the affairs of Morocco, in comparison with which the trade interests of Germany are of secondary importance, even were those interests threatened, which is not the case. Of less practical importance is the Kaiser's claim that the Sultan is an independent sovereign with whom he, as another independent sovereign, has a right to deal. When a first class foreign power has to stoop to the indignity of negotiating with a brigand, who defied the authority of the Sultan, the independent sovereignty of that potentate is proved to be more of a fiction than a reality. Without French support the Sultan would soon cease to have any authority, a fact which gives point to M. Delcassé's statement that the policy of France is to have the precarious authority of the Sultan fortified and extended, so that the condition of the population may be ameliorated by security, while respect is shown to its customs and beliefs.

## PROVINCIAL BOOKKEEPING.

It is often the case when a general manager of a bank succeeds another for the newcomer to pull his predecessor's figures to pieces, to discount his estimate of the bank's assets, and, perhaps, make some changes in the style of bookkeeping. It is the understanding that the Whitney government is to act according to a similar method with regard to the public accounts, and will show a deficit in place of Mr. Ross's so-called surplus. Mr. Ross's government kept the accounts of Ontario in the same way as the accounts of the other provinces are kept, and counted as revenue for the last fiscal year $2,650,782, which was received mostly from the sale of the province's lands. In our province and other provinces the same kind of thing is done, and it is obviously bad bookkeeping. For the fiscal year 1904, the public accounts of Ontario showed receipts of $6,128,358, and expenditures of $5,267,453, which left a nominal balance of $860,905. But if the sale of the province's lands had been treated as capital, as it should have been, and not been charged to revenue, then there would have been shown a considerable deficit. It is understood that Mr. Matheson, the new treasurer of Ontario, will in future treat the money obtained from the sale of provincial lands as capital, which he will invest and use only the interest for current expenditure. That is an example that Quebec cannot too soon follow. In the keeping of the Dominion accounts there is also much room for reform. As Mr. Foster has said, the line drawn between Consolidated Fund and expenditures and those from capital is not in all cases a consistent or logical one. In this he condemns the practice under his own administration along with that of others. He quotes the cases of an item of fifteen thousand dollars for dredging the Timiskaming being charged to capital while the whole general dredging work of Canada is charged to Consolidated Fund; and that while general railway subsidies are a charge on Consolidated Fund, special railway grants, such as those to the Canadian Pacific main line and Crow's Nest Pass are provided for out of capital. He concludes: 'The terms surplus 'and deficit are technical terms and 'do not as to the first show that in the 'year's total transactions there has been 'anything to the credit of the country, 'nor as to the second that the sum in- 'dicated as deficit is the total amount to 'go to the debit of the country for the 'year's transactions.' Judged, indeed, by the standard of proper bookkeeping our public accounts, both provincial and federal, are kept in a slipshod fashion. If Mr. Whitney's government by inaugurating the important reform of entering the sale of provincial lands as capital induces the other provinces to do likewise that will be a notable improvement.

## MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN CHICAGO.

The question on which the mayoralty elections in Chicago turned on Tuesday was that of municipal ownership of the street railways, and, by implication, of other utilities. That the public demanded this was fully acknowledged by both parties in the form of the campaign they put up. The Democrats set up Judge Dunne, with immediate expropriation or, as the equivalent phrase in the United States is, condemnation, of the whole plants as his cry. The Republicans, who are, there as elsewhere, largely in the hands of the moneyed interests, and whose newspaper organs are largely known as the trust press, selected as their candidate Mr. John Maynard Harlan, who has long been respected as a public-spirited man, who actually contested the mayoralty seven years ago as the champion of public ownership. His platform had, however, an ambiguous look about it. He would renew all the present franchises till the date of the last one, which would respite them all for thirteen years, and would then take possession on terms which the people could dictate. He made a great deal of being unwilling, like his opponent, to conclude any arrangement without submitting it in concrete form to the people to see whether, when they really saw what it would cost them, it was what they wanted. He also said that Judge Dunne's method would land the city in long years of litigation. Judge Dunne's attitude had the clearer ring. He said the city had twice, on a referendum vote, declared in favor of municipal ownership. He made the most of the fact that within the last six months Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan paid twenty-five million dollars for a two-third interest in the South Side Street Railway system, covering about one-third of the territory within the city. An expert appraisement of the South Side system values it at about twelve million dollars, so that Mr. Morgan appears to have paid twenty-five million for property worth only eight million, the remainder being water. According to law the city will not be required to pay for watered stock, only for the market value of the material property and for a few unexpired franchise rights.

There were other candidates, Mr. Collins, a socialist, on whom the Republican managers greatly relied to deflect from Judge Dunne the votes which would be caught by the cry of capitalistic despotism, and a prohibition candidate, Mr. Stewart. The result has been a tremendous triumph for immediate municipal ownership as represented by Judge Dunne. The Republicans, according to the despatch which appears in our columns today, and which is evidently of Republican inspiration, attributes this result, in part, to socialism having rallied to the Democratic candidate, and, in part, to the fact that Mr. Harlan's former assaults on the schemers of his own party had bereft him of their active support. These are mere explanations of the miscalculation of the Republicans. Everybody knows that the election was simply a revolt against that monster popularly spoken of as the trusts, and well represented in Chicago by enormously profitable and enormously watered public franchises. Judge Dunne got the biggest vote ever polled by a mayoralty candidate—161,659. Mr. Harlan got 137,411 votes. The Republicans had a majority of 60,000 in the last political election. The Socialist, Collins, got 20,323 votes. The Prohibitionists, like the Socialists, were too much interested in the general issue to spend their votes on doctrinaire candidates. They had also an issue with Mr. Harlan for a past act in which he was opposed to them. They polled only 2,980 votes. Chicago has often given the time to the rest of the Union in matters political, and it looks a little as though public ownership was going to be the question of the near future. In view of the extremely bad and frequently corrupt management that is sure to result, the change is not to be regarded with complete satisfaction. The expectation of perfection is not the cause of the demand, but resentment at the way in which private corporations have filched franchises of fabulous worth from the public, and then combined to work them as monopolies against the public interest, just as our Street Railway is doing when it moves heaven and earth to prevent other traction systems from entering our city. There is one advantage in public ownership, namely, that the people will by its failures be trained to feel their responsibility in public matters.

## JAPAN'S FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

The splendid success of the Japanese loan in London, New York and here in Montreal is the best proof that could be given of the high position Japan has attained in the estimation of the world. It was the first time she ventured to float a loan in the money markets of the west, and the fact that it was subscribed for about ten times over within an hour or two places her in the first rank among national securities. The dismal failure of the Russian Government in its attempts to obtain a foreign loan at the same time shows in the clearest possible manner how the world of finance regards the war situation and its probable results. It is a practical acceptance of the fact that Russia is beaten, for money is not very sentimental. The delusion of Russia's financial strength, like that of her military invincibility, has been dispelled. Her lack of credit is not due to the smallness of her resources but to the precariousness with which the government controls them. The business world, taking a business view, has condemned the government of Russia and its methods. Mr. Lucien Wolf, writing in the London 'Times,' has shown that Russia, as a trading concern, is mismanaged by corrupt and incompetent officials, at a loss of two hundred and fifty million roubles yearly. This deficit has to be made good from the gold reserve, which is replenished by fresh borrowings. Thus it has been discovered that Russian financing consists in floating frequent loans to make up for recurring deficits in the national income. This Mr. Wolf describes as marching straight towards insolvency. Every year her national balance sheet shows her deeper in debt, with nothing to show for the expenditure. As for her vaunted vast gold reserve, his facts and arguments make it appear like a Humbert safe on a gigantic scale, the millions it is said to contain being borrowings used in this way to further deceive the creditors. In a pitiless dissection of Russian financial methods, Dr. Dillon lays bare the system of legerdemain by which the credit of the government has been maintained. He shows how it is a part of that system to subsidize foreign newspapers to boom Russian credit and comment on the strong points in Russian finance. He further asserts that French bankers still spend, or till very recently spent, part of the commission they received from Russia in convincing the press of the excellence of Russian loans. This sort of confidence game on so huge a scale was bound to collapse some time. That collapse has now come.

## REVIVALS.

The religious movement in South Wales loses none of its force, and has now spread with equal spontaneousness to the northern end of the principality. The quality which distinguishes this Welsh revival is that it is nowhere got up, but catches like fire in dry leaves, often with scarce a spark to ignite it. Evan Roberts eschews meetings that are got up. He does not 'feel led' to them. Everywhere there is for the time being a moral as well as a spiritual revival. The bar-rooms and police courts are empty. Very different are the meetings held by two Americans—Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander—in the Albert Hall in London. There, as in the case of Moody's meetings, every resource of complete organization is brought into use. But the result is similar; great crowds confessing faith and renouncing all that shall hinder them in an absolute devotion of themselves to the cause of God. It is a revival of righteousness. Different again is the character of the work of Dr. Dawson, the London pastor who was invited to do awakening work in the United States. There is sometimes supposed to be a certain antagonism between culture and evangelism. Mr. Dawson pleads very strongly against an idea so ruinous to both. He himself is a man of the broadest culture and of the most 'liberal' or advanced theology, and yet everyone who hears him recognizes the cry for souls which characterized the message of Wesley, of Xavier, and of Paul.

History teaches us that during the years that precede great revivals new applications of religious truth come into view, and higher ideals of morality are put forward. Then when the altar is ready and the sacrifice prepared, the fire descends. To-day much that was unquestioned by our forefathers is seen to be incompatible with Christianity. We are trying to abolish war, to stamp out the liquor traffic, and to destroy the twin evils of destitution and luxury. The intention is right, and the means used are good, but the motive force is yet to come. One of the most impressive chapters of Mr. Dawson's book, 'The Evangelistic Note,' is that relating to his experience in Brighton and afterwards in London. In these places midnight congregations were gathered from streets and from low resorts, the whole neighborhood was moved, and many unfortunates and wastrels were led into the kingdom. There has been too much aloofness on the part of the Church, whose scheme is to make people fit for its fellowship before gathering them in. We have our mission halls and such places in the lower parts of the cities, and they are doing a great work. What is needed more than anything else, however, is the acknowledgment of brotherhood in the personal touch. To get the big catch of fish it is necessary, as of old, to 'launch out into the deep.' The bread of life has been given to the Church that she may break it to the multitude. Only by getting into fellowship with the lowest can she get into fellowship with Him who came, and ever comes, to seek and to fraternize with the lost.

## FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE HARVESTING MACHINE CO.

The Farmers' Co-operative Harvesting Machine Company, Limited, has complained to us in regard to a recent article. That article was based upon information said to have been given to a Toronto newspaper by an ex-official of the company, whose statements the company attributes to his failure to persuade it to continue him in its employ.

The company denies the accuracy of the statements made in regard to its financial position and states that all its transaction have been on a cash basis and that it has no liabilities to creditors, its plant, material, etc., all having been paid for in cash.

We learn that the presidency of the company has not at any time been vacant, and that there has at all times been entire harmony among the members of the board and all officers of the company, with the sole exception of the disagreement with the ex-official referred to. At the annual meeting on March 8 the management was endorsed and continued in office by the shareholders by a unaimous standing vote.

Explanations have been made to us which go to show that the statements published in Toronto were one-sided, and that, therefore, they conveyed a false view of the facts.

## 'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.'

City Government—By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L., in the 'Independent,' New York.
The Changed Equilibrium in Europe—The Springfield 'Republican.'
Some Political Effects of the Russian Collapse—The 'Spectator,' London.
What Japanese Ladies are Doing—Extracts from an Article by the Marchioness Oyama, in 'Collier's Weekly.'
Newfoundland Retaliates—The 'Sun,' New York.
Strange Accident in New York—The Providence 'Journal.'
Morality Half and Whole—The 'Outlook,' New York.
Eleven Yachts to Race—Emperor's Prize Attracts British, German and American Yachtsmen—The 'Sun,' New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Garcia Centenary—World-Wide Tributes—The 'Morning Post,' London.
Elgar on Music—The Manchester 'Guardian.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

April—Poem, by William Watson.
Evening Rain—Poem, by John Vance Cheney, in the 'Atlantic Monthly.'
The First Plowing—Poem, by Charles G. D. Roberts, in the 'Youth's Companion.'
The Literature of House-moving—'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.
The Child Who Died at Seventy—The 'Sun,' New York.
Letters of John Ruskin to Charles Eliot Norton—The 'Spectator,' London.
On Short Cuts—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
Charles Wagner's Appeal—The Springfield 'Republican.'
The Rowfant Library Bought—The New York 'Evening Post.'
The Rowfant Books—The New York 'Evening Post.'
Christ's Appeal to the Heroic Note—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, in the Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

A Shortened School Day—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
Supt. Maxwell Considers Reduction in Hours Unwise—The 'Times,' New York.
The Heavens in April—By Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American.'
An Iron Mountain—The 'Leisure Hour.'
Science Notes.

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## MOROCCAN SITUATION.

### Policy of Germany Outlined to the United States

WILL SAFEGUARD TRADE INTERESTS OF ALL COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES.

Washington, D.C., April 5.—Germany to-day clearly outlined to the United States her Moroccan policy. Acting under instructions from Berlin, Baron von Speck Sterburg, the German ambassador, called at the War Department, and left with Mr. Taft, secretary, a memorandum to this effect:

Germany stands for the open door in Morocco as in the Far East, and for the preservation of the status quo, and for the safeguarding of the commercial and trade interests not only of Germany, but of all trading nations of the world.

Mr. Taft, without committing the American government on the subject, thanked the ambassador, and promptly forwarded the memorandum to President Roosevelt.

Germany makes no mention of France in the memorandum, nor does she request any expression of views by the United States.

This information has been conveyed to the United States because of the sensational reports abroad about Germany's attitude.

THE VIEW IN BERLIN.

Berlin, April 5.—The aim of German policy in Morocco is defined again in an official statement published in to-night's 'Nord Deutsche Allegemein Zeitung.'

In answer to the Paris 'Temps's' description of the Kaiser's position as a 'fait nouveau,' the 'Zeitung' says that Germany is striving for the economic equality of all the nations represented in Morocco, in accordance with the spirit of the Madrid national convention of 1880. France, on the other hand, the 'Zeitung' says, claims to occupy an exceptional position, which it is doubtful could be reconciled with the theory of the open door.

The contradiction between the sovereignty of the Sultan and the independence of Morocco on the one hand and the French claim of control of internal administration of Morocco on the other, is still unexplained. The 'Zeitung' denies that Germany ever gave a mandate to France to deal with Morocco on behalf of all the European powers. The above may be taken as Germany's most recent official version. It is learned that Germany has never had any, and has no intention now, of demanding coal or other territorial rights in Morocco.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

London, April 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the 'Standard' says that there is reason to believe that Germany wishes to convoke an international conference to consider the Moroccan question.

THE KAISER AT NAPLES.

Naples, Italy, April 5.—The Emperor William arrived here to-day on board the Hamburg-American line steamer 'Hamburg,' amidst the booming of cannon and ringing hurrahs from thousands gathered about the harbor. The Duke of Aosta went on board the 'Hamburg' to welcome the Emperor in the name of King Victor Emmanuel, informing the Emperor that the King will come to Naples to-morrow to see him.

## AN EARTHQUAKE

### Many Natives Killed at Lahore and Mussooree

THE SHOCKS WERE RECORDED AT METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

Lahore, Punjab, India, April 5.—Seventy natives were killed and many were injured when the native quarter of Lahore was demolished by yesterday's earthquake.

The Mohammedans here are parading the streets wailing and praying for deliverance from further visitations. Reports from various points indicate that the earthquakes caused very widespread disaster. The towns of Amritsar, Jullundur, Ferosepore, Multai, and Rawal Pindi, as well as Mussooree were badly shaken and damaged, and great damage and loss of life are reported from Kashmir, Dalhousi, Dehradun, Patrala and Malerkotla.

The telegraph service is disorganized and news is coming in slowly.

NATIVES KILLED AT MUSSOOREE.

Calcutta, April 5.—Eight natives were killed during the earthquake at Mussooree, north-west provinces, yesterday, and great damage was done to buildings, both public and private. Many houses were completely demolished. The fissures in the roads have been closed and repairs to the buildings have already been started.

The weather was bright and warm when the earthquake occurred. Four or five further shocks yesterday evening caused a slight recrudescence of the panic.

RELIEF FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

Lahore, Punjab, India, April 6.—It is reported here that eighty percent of the inhabitants of Dharmsala, the hill station, 95 miles north-west of Simla, were killed as a result of the recent earthquake there. The government has despatched from Lahore tents, food, blankets, doctors, nurses, etc., for the sufferers at Dharmsala.

It is reported that the vice-regal lodge at Simla was damaged as well as the public offices.

The earthquake was severely felt at Kasululi, but no lives were lost, and the Pasteur Institute escaped.

A second shock at Simla on Tuesday evening caused such a panic that the residents rushed from the houses and slept all night in the open air.

RECORDED AT TORONTO.

Toronto, April 5.—The earthquake reported in this morning's paper affected the entire globe. A very large seismic disturbance was recorded at the Toronto Observatory, beginning at 8.14 p.m., April 3, which would correspond to 6.11 a.m. April 4, at Lahore, India. The disturbance continued for three hours, with a maximum intensity at 8.52 o'clock.

## LIQUOR LAW VIOLATED

GOVERNOR OF MAINE AND CITY OF ROCKLAND IMPLICATED.

Rockland, Maine, April 5.— A store here owned by Mr. Mr. Wm. T. Cobb, Governor of Maine, and others, was raided to-day by Sheriff A. J. Tolman and deputies, and a large stock of patent medicine, said to contain a high percentage of alcohol, was seized, on the ground that offering the preparation for sale is in violation of the Maine prohibitory law. The store is that of Cobb, Wight & Company, wholesale grocers, Governor Cobb being the senior member of the firm.

The seizure was made as a result of the passage of the Sturgis Bill by the last Legislature empowering the officials to enforce the prohibitory law.

The wholesale grocery of the John Bird Company was also visited and a large stock of medicine seized. The entire stock of the city liquor agency, valued at upwards of $2,000, was also confiscated. The charge is made that the city of Rockland has been engaging in the sale of liquors in violation of the laws of the state, and the agent of the dispensary, Mr. E. H. Clark, will be summoned before the Municipal Court to answer the allegation.

## MR. VILLIERS ELECTED

### Liberal Candidate Wins in Brighton.

London, April 5.—Mr. Gerald Loder, Conservative member of parliament for Brighton, who was lately appointed to a government office, was, under the rules of the House of Commons, necessarily compelled to seek re-election. The voting took place to-day, and it resulted in one of the most serious blows the government has yet received. Mr. Villiers, the Liberal candidate, received 8,209 votes, against 7,302 for Mr. Loder, thereby converting the Conservative majority of more than 1,200 at the last election into a minority of 817. The outcome is especially significant, as Brighton has been represented by a Conservative for twenty years, and was regarded as an unassailable stronghold. Mr. Loder has represented the constituency since 1889. He was locally popular. The news of the Liberal victory was received in the House of Commons with an uproarious Opposition demonstration. The debate that was in progress was interrupted by prolonged cheering and shouts of 'resign.' When the House was about to adjourn several Liberals demanded that the government announce its intentions in view of the rejection of a member of the administration. They complained severely because Mr. Balfour left the House without answering their demand. Mr. Villiers is a cousin of Mr. Winston Churchill.

## LAID TO REST

FUNERAL OF MR. MATHEWSON IMPRESSIVE IN ITS SIMPLICITY.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. A. Mathewson, sr., took place at half-past two p.m. on Wednesday from his late residence, 625 Sherbrooke street, to Mount Royal cemetery. The Rev. J. W. Graham, pastor of St. James Methodist Church, of which the deceased was a member, officiated. The service at the house was rendered with deep reverence, and there and at the cemetery, there was a quiet simplicity thoroughly in keeping with the beautiful character of the man. According to the wishes of the late Mr. Mathewson there were no chief mourners, no crape, and with one or two touching exceptions no flowers. 'If any one wishes to give flowers,' he said, 'let them give them to the hospital.' The nearest family relatives placed white roses, violets and an ivy wreath with small sheaves of wheat around the coffin; and the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society sent a pillow of flowers as also did the children of the Desrivieres Street Mission, the latter tribute being inscribed, 'Our dear friend.'


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## CHICAGO ELECTIONS.

### Citizens Declare for Municipal Ownership.

JUDGE DUNNE, DEMOCRAT, ELECTED MAYOR BY A GREAT PLURALITY.

Chicago, April 4.— The Republican party to-day met defeat in an effort to capture the mayoralty of Chicago. As a direct result, the city officially is committed to the policy of quickest possible cessation of private franchises for public utilities. Municipal ownership, especially is threatening street car lines, valued high up in the millions.

The smallness of the prohibition vote is regarded by many persons as evidence that temperance voters voted for Judge Dunne, in apprehension that Mr. Harlan might win if too many votes were given the prohibition nominee. Mr. Harlan's first act in public life as an alderman had been in the interests of alcohol, and to secure, it was charged, the passage of an ordinance breaking the boundaries of a small local prohibition district in a residence neighborhood bordering Lincoln Park.

Judge Dunne was elected by a plurality of 24,248, and received a majority of 945 of all the votes cast. He also received the greatest vote ever cast in Chicago for a candidate for mayor, having 161,659 votes out of a total of 322,373. Mr. Harlan received 137,411; Mr. Collins, Socialist, 20,323, and Mr. Stewart, Prohibitionist, 2,980.

Mr. John F. Smulski, the Republican candidate for city attorney, was re-elected over his Democratic opponent by nearly 15,000 votes.

The other candidates on the Democratic city ticket were elected by pluralities somewhat smaller than Judge Dunne's. Frederick W. Blocki was elected city treasurer, and Adrian C. Anson city clerk.

The new City Council will probably be Republican. The total count of wards has not yet been completed, but the indications are that the Republicans will have 36 members in the council to 34 Democrats.

KANSAS.

Kansas City, Kansas, April 4.—Elections were held in the larger cities of Kansas to-day. The Democrats carried Kansas City, Kansas, and Leavenworth. Topeka elected a Republican ticket.

Mr. Graham W. Rose, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Kansas City, Kansas.

Leavenworth elected Mr. Peter Everhardy, Democrat, mayor.

Mr. Finley Ross, Republican, was elected mayor of Wichita, and the entire ticket was successful.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 4. — In the state election to-day Mr. John B. Winslow (non-partisan) had no opposition as justice of the Supreme Court.

LONG ISLAND.

Mineola, L.I., April 4.—Nassau county, which went Republican last fall, to-day was carried by the Democrats. In Oyster Bay the entire Democratic ticket was elected, with the exception of town clerk

## QUEEN'S MEDICOS

LIST OF THIRTY-NINE GRADUATES—MR. H. J. WILLIAMSON GETS CHANCELLOR'S SCHOLARSHIP.

Kingston, Ont., April 5.—The graduates of the Queen's Medical College number 39, of which Kingston has eleven. Those of eastern Ontario are: Messrs. Joseph Chant, Chantry; E. C. Cousitt, J. T. Hogan, Perth; W. H. Dudley, Pembroke; R. W. Halladay, Elgin; J. Y. Ferguson, Renfrew; J. M. Hourigan, Smith's Falls; M. Locke, Brinston's Corners; A. D. McMillan, Finch; M. T. Reynolds, Athens; F. R. W. Warren, Balderson; J. W. Warren, Harper; W. M. Robb, Lunenburg; P. A. McIntosh, Dunelda . One negro, Mr. A. H. Hunt, from Barbadoes, gets his degree. The chancellor's scholarship of $70, for general proficiency throughout the course, went to Mr. H. J. Williamson. The house surgeoncies in the Kingston General Hospital go to Messrs. A. C. Spooner, Latimer; M. Lesses and H. J. Williamson, Kingston. Next in order are Messrs. J. F. Sparks, Kingston, and J. T. Hogan, Perth. Mr. C. T. C. Nurse, of British Guiana, got the first prize in practical anatomy.

## PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

AWARDS OF MEDALS, SCHOLARSHIPS, ETC., FOR THE PAST SESSION.

The following awards of medals, fellowships, scholarships and prizes for the session 1904-5, were announced at the Presbyterian Theological College yesterday:

THIRD YEAR—THEOLOGY.

Gold medal—Mr. G. W. Mingie, B.A., LL.B.

Silver medal—Mr. Milton Jack, B.A.

The W. J. Morrice fellowship, $500—Mr. G. W. Mingie.

The McCorkill fellowship, $400—Mr. Milton Jack.

The Hugh Mackay scholarship, $60—Mr. H. Joliat.

The Crescent Street Sunday School scholarship, $50—Mr. E. E. Mowatt, B.A.

The Mrs. Morrice scholarship, $50—Mr. G. S. Mitchell.

The James Sinclair scholarship, $25—Mr. T. A. Patterson.

SECOND YEAR—THEOLOGY.

The David Morrice scholarship, $100—Mr. A. D. Mackenzie, B.A.

The W. Brown scholarship, $50—Mr. A. R. Ross, B.A.

The George Sherriff Morrice scholarship, $50—Mr. M. B. Davidson, B.A.

The James C. King scholarship, $50—Mr. W. L. Tucker.

FIRST YEAR—THEOLOGY.

The John Redpath scholarship, $50—Mr. E. McGougan, B.A.

The Edward MacDougall Morrice scholarship, $50—Mr. J. W. Woodside, B.A.

FRENCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Emily H. Frost scholarship, $35—Mr. H. Joliat.

The Knox Church, Perth, scholarship, $35—Mr. S. H. Bourgoin.

The McNab street scholarship, $40—Mr. P. Lebel.

The North-West scholarship, $25—Mr. J. Foote.

The Lochead scholarship, $40—Mr. J. D. McKenzie.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR 1904.

The Erskine Church, $50—Mr. A. D. McKenzie, B.A.

The Stirling scholarship, $50—Mr. H. Chodat.

The Lord Mount Stephen scholarship, $50—Mr. H. T. Logan.

The Dr. Kelly scholarship, $25—Mr. J. M. McKenzie.

PRIZES.

Pedagogy—First, $15, Mr. E. McGougan, B.A.; second, $10, Mr. G. W. Mingie, B.A.

Elocution—First, $15, Mr. M. B. Davidson, B.A.; second, $10, Mr. E. McGougan, B.A.

Architecture, $10—Mr. G. W. Mingie, B.A.

Public speaking, $10—Mr. James Foote.

English reading, $10—Mr. A. D. McKenzie, B.A.

French reading, $10—Mr. S. H. Bourgoin.

English essay, $10—Mr. A. Ormiston.

French essay, $10—Mr. P. Lebel.

## 'CURRENT IN CANADA'S LIFE.'

MR. SIFTON SPEAKS BEFORE THE CANADIAN CLUB, TORONTO.

Toronto, April 3.—Mr. Clifford Sifton rejoiced in the freedom from official duties which permitted him to tell the Canadian Club at to-day's luncheon what were the main currents in Canada's life. He referred to the establishment of the two new provinces on July 1 as probably the greatest national event in the next ten years. It marked the completion of the scheme of Confederation, he said. The Canadian constitution did not provide that the Dominion should take charge of local administration. It was well that all territories should seek their own government as soon as possible.

Next, he placed increase in population. The question of getting and keeping a producing population in Canada was of the greatest national importance. 'Within the next five years,' he said, 'we shall be able to add from a million to a million and a half to our population, to say nothing of the natural increase.' The building of a great railway was a political question at the time of the last election. 'We can be thankful,' he said, 'that political questions don't last forever. In five or six years that road should be nearing completion.' He sketched the expansion of the country through the agency of the road, till in six or seven years he expected to see a railway running from the north-west part of the North-West to the Hudson's Bay.

'Do you think that that will prove harmful to eastern Canada?' he was asked.

He thought the day had gone past when it was thought that the expansion of one part of Canada necessarily meant the retarding of another. Within the next five or ten years the iron and steel industries, protected as they were, would be placed on a firm and substantial basis. Canada was, and must be, an exporting country. The facility for exporting in the freest and most economical manner was the key of success. The route to the seaboard should be as direct as money could make it. The St. Lawrence route must be made as safe as the ocean route to New York. Mr. Sifton made no reference to the school question.

## CANADA CLUB DINNER.

### Sir William Young, Director of G.T.R., Speaks in Glowing Terms of Canada.

London, April 5.—At a dinner given by the Canada Club, of which the Hon. Everard Fielding, a brother of Lord Denbigh, was the guest of the evening, the toast of the Dominion of Canada, coupled with Earl Grey, was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Sir William Young, Bart., a director of the Grand Trunk Railway, in proposing this toast, referred to the no small interest for the last century the members of the club had in the destiny of Canada. The forward strides made by Canada during last year had been phenomenal, and he prophesied even greater things in the future. Nothing would stop her progress, wealth and success.

Mr. Higgins, M.P., responding to our guests, referred to Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the most eloquent speaker of modern times.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, in proposing Sir William Young, explained the advantage of the Grand Trunk Pacific, with which both were identified.

Sir P. Girouard, responding to the 'Imperial Forces,' paid a tribute to the services of Canadians in South Africa.

Amongst the Canadians present were Mr. Thomas Skinner, a Canadian Pacific Railway director; Mr. John Howard, Mr. Edward Reynolds, Mr. E. H. Wade, Mr. G. G. Cunningham, Mr. H. V. T. Jones, Col. Holland, Mr. Edward G. Price, Mr. Alex. MacNab, Mr. W. M. Dobell, Mr. Thos. Stevenson, Mr. G. A. Walker, Mr. K. N. MacFee, Mr. J. C. Waithburn and Mr. J. G. Colmer.

THE CH...WICK CASE.

Cincinnati, April 5.—A stay of execution in the sentence in the case of Mrs. Chadwick has been authorized by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

## GRAND TRUNK REPORT

### Half-Yearly Statement Issued at London Yesterday

BOARD PROPOSES TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF DIRECTORS TO TEN.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London April 4.—The Grand Trunk Railway's report for the half-year ended December 31, states that the gross receipts amounted to £3,129,814, against £3,138,468 for the corresponding half of 1903. The working expenses amounted to £2,205,091, or 70.45 percent, against £2,214,084, or 70.55 percent, leaving net traffic receipts of £924 723, against £924,384. The total revenue receipts amounted to £1,031,453, against £1,013,255, after the payment of dividends, already announced, which will be payable on April 28; £6,619 will remain to be carried forward. Passenger receipts increased by £56,234, but freight and live stock decreased by £65,810. Maintenance of way and structures increased £23,358; taxes £11,842, but maintenance of equipment decreased £3,716. The expenditure in conducting transportation was £38,765, and general expenses were £1,712. The actual expenditure on capital account amounted to £21,139,001, comprising £65,107 for new works; £153,311 for double track, and £20,582 for land purchased.

The gross receipts of the Grand Trunk Western amounted to £522,280, a decrease of £58 404; working expenses amounted to £444,173, a decrease of £54,398, leaving a net profit of £78,107, a decrease of £4,006. After deducting net revenue charges there was a net revenue debit of £4,637, as compared with a credit in 1903 of £2,191. The gross receipts of Haven amounted to £160,915, an increase of £18,632; working expenses amounted to £109,364 an increase of £4,416, leaving a balance of £51,551, an increase of £14,216. There was a net revenue surplus of £14,576, against £464 a year ago.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph Price, the board proposes to reduce the number of directors to ten. The London committee of the Grand Trunk Pacific, consisting of members of the board of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been constituted to administer the affairs of the Pacific Company. England will receive as remuneration two thousand pounds per annum.

## MENINGITIS IN GERMANY

THE DISEASE CAUSES ANNUAL MANOEUVRES TO BE ABANDONED.

Berlin, April 4.—Cerebro-spinal meningitis has appeared in some of the central provinces of Germany. It is reported that a few cases have occurred in the suburbs of Berlin. The newspapers say that the mortality from the disease in Silesia is now fifty-five percent. The annual manoeuvres of the Sixth Army Corps in Silesia have been abandoned because they would entail the summoning of the reservists from infected districts.

NEW FISHERIES OVERSEERS.

Toronto, April 4.—The first of a batch of 125 new fisheries overseers have been appointed, and other appointments are being made. The men take the place of former occupants of similar positions, some of whom had been in the service of the province for a number of years. No more district overseers will be appointed, it having been decided that the local overseers shall report direct to the department. The salaries of the overseers range from $25 to $150 a year.

Lorenzo Marquez, East Africa, April 5.—Lord Milner, the retiring Governor of the Transvaal, sailed for England yesterday.

# THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

## DR. JOHN WATSON'S RESIGNATION.

There was an unusually large attendance of members at the ordinary meeting of the Presbytery of Liverpool, held on Monday afternoon, March 13, in the Common Hall, Hackins-ney, the Moderator, the Rev. James Burns, presiding. The principal business was to receive the formal resignation by the Rev. Dr. John Watson of the charge of Sefton Park Church, after a ministry of nearly twenty-five years. There were present several commissioners from that church, including the Lord Mayor, who holds the office of session clerk.

Dr. Watson, who spoke with much feeling, reviewed the course of his ministry during more than twenty years. 'Very rarely have I been absent from my pulpit on Sundays or Wednesdays, except when ill or on holiday, and I have not taken excessive holidays. On one or two occasions when my holidays were longer than usual, owing to visits to the United States, a restricted them before and after that on the average I should not be absent more than six Sundays in the year. During the year of my moderatorship I left on Monday morning, and, having preached throughout the country during the week, did my best to return on Friday for the Sunday's work.'

Dr. Watson added that he was retiring simply because he was worn out, and could not go on. 'I have never been a strong man. I have ever had to do my work with the hindrance of bodily weakness, and now my strength seems to be nearly exhausted. What I saw was that, if I continued, the work of Sefton Park Church would not be thoroughly done; and that if in a year or two I broke down entirely the congregation would have the burden of an invalid minister. This would have fretted me, and undone what I had already done; and, therefore, when Sefton Park was at its best, and before my health had utterly failed, I determined to resign, that this great congregation, unburdened and unfettered, might pass into the hands of my successor.'

The Lord Mayor, speaking of the effect of Dr. Watson's preaching, said that many people crowded to the church not only to hear a grand sermon, but to receive an inspiration. The influence of those sermons had been very great in commercial and political circles, and by them men had been stimulated to better service to the city and the commonwealth. The city would be the poorer for Dr. Watson's resignation, in which they were obliged to acquiesce.

Mr. Alexander Guthrie, senior acting elder, also expressed gratitude to Dr. Watson. The Rev. James Bodell moved and the Rev. James Mellis (clerk) seconded a resolution accepting Dr. Watson's resignation with sincere regret, and expressing deep sympathy towards Sefton Park Church.—'British Weekly.'

## GENERAL BOOTH IN JERUSALEM.

General Booth has at last realized a life-long hope—he has visited Jerusalem; and he seems to have found the city as solemnly impressive and inspiring as he could have anticipated. The sight of the 'holy places,' the Via Dolorosa, the Holy Sepulchre, Gethsemane and Calvary, profoundly impressed him. Jerusalem, he thinks, is full of confirmations of the Bible story, and he deeply deplores the insensate conflicts over mere forms and ceremonies which are keeping Christians apart, and which are perhaps more bitter in Jerusalem than in any other part of the world. The General spent Saturday in visiting the places connected with the death of Jesus. A dramatic incident occurred in the Garden of Gethsemane, when deeply moved, he fell on his knees beneath one of the old olive trees and offered fervent prayer for a blessing upon the world. A Carmelite monk who has charge of the place courteously offered wine to the General who accepted instead a glass of lemon water. Later the General, with his party, proceeded to Mount Calvary, where, under the waving banner of the Salvation Army, he signed a remarkable letter, 'to all who name the name of Christ throughout the world. In this manifesto he tells first how profoundly he has been moved by the sacred scenes, and adds, 'Again the old question has suggested itself, Why all this suffering? Why did He live? And for what did He die?' The answer was to save that which was lost—and the task of His disciples to-day was the same. The General then makes a stirring appeal on behalf of the helpless and hopeless. He points to the cruel, selfish, senseless, inhuman wars, in which the poor are ever the main sufferers; to the countless array of drunkards held by the chains of their appetites; to their desolate wives and children and dreary homes; to the hideous slavery of impurity; to criminals for whose reformation for this world or the next so little intelligent effort is made; and at the dark heathen world, numbering more than half of the earth's population. 'Comrades, friends,' he adds, 'belonging to every section of the Christian faith, look at the waste, howling wilderness only faintly pictured here. Look at it! Oh, look with the spirit of the great Christ when he stood upon this sacred Hill, the spirit in which he looks at it to-day, and say, will you not do something adequate for these sufferers?' The time, he asserts, has more than come to go further out and deeper down into the ocean of moral depravity and woe, and he believes that the followers of Jesus Christ are powerful enough to-day to grapple effectively with this under-world of agony, to save the people from the cruel poverty in which they pine, to save the slaves of vice by taking them to Christ who can change their characters by changing their hearts. 'I plead,' he concludes, 'for a united desperate, persistent effort to save the lost.' Several addresses and over a hundred professions of conversion during his short stay in Palestine testify to the General's readiness to work and fight as well as to exhort others to action.—London 'Christian World.'




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## THE BUGABOO OF MISSIONARY DENOMINATIONALISM.

### HAS LORD CURZON'S CRITICISM ANY BASIS IN FACT OR REASON?

(Robert E. Speer, in the 'Sunday-School Times.')

A great deal is made by critics of foreign missions of the folly and wickedness of the churches in extending their denominationalism to the foreign fields. In this matter the critics are right. Our denominations grew up from historic antecedents which are intelligible to us, and those who adhere to each denomination are able to justify it in their own view. There are many of us who have no such ingenuity, and who see no reason for the maintenance of so many denominations, and little for the maintenance of the half-dozen bodies into which it may be hoped that the present multitude of denominations will soon coalesce, except the reason that may be found in temperamental differences and in the administrative effectiveness due to having a few separate divisions of what is yet one army. But there is no reason for exporting to Asia our Occidental lines of cleavage. There surely Christianity should be introduced in such simple and essential forms as to make one common church possible, undivided by our western sectarianism.

And the critics are not only right in this principle, that we ought not to inflict our denominationalism on the mission field, but they have a little justification of their charge that this has sometimes been done. There have been instances where two churches have occupied a field which should have been left to one, where new native churches have been seriously disturbed in their development by imitation of western models, and where one body or another of western missionaries has refused to participate in union movements which would have tended to obscure or to eliminate the lines of western denominationalism.

But the critics make far too much of what few facts of this sort there are. As a matter of fact, there is such inconsiderable rivalry on the mission field that it can be almost ignored. Instead of conflict and competition, there is almost unbroken harmony and the closest co-operation. In Japan, five different American churches have united in one Church of Christ. In every field where the northern and southern Presbyterian churches are at work, they have united in one native church, save in China, where they are soon to unite. In India, in December, the first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of India was established, in which were joined the Established Church of Scotland, the United Free Church of Scotland, the Presbyterian Church of England, the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, the Reformed (Dutch) Church of America, the Presbyterian Church of Canada, and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, with 39 presbyteries and 332 churches, with 22,167 communicants, 39,049 adherents, and a total Christian community of 73,983.

And these union movements are not only among such cognate bodies. In Shantung province in China, the English Baptists and American Presbyterians have joined in one university, including a theological school where the preachers for the two missions are trained together, and the English and American Congregationalists and the American Presbyterians are uniting in a similar theological institution in Pekin. In other fields there are boards of reference, permanent committees on co-operation, or other provisions for unity of effort; and pages could be filled with the resolutions and agreements of missionary conferences in many fields regarding missionary comity and co-operation. The critics have little idea how large is the measure of unity already attained abroad, and how relatively small is the friction and overlapping. The critics are far surpassed in their zeal for unity and goodwill by the Christian missionaries who are doing the work of establishing the church in Asia and the rest of the non-Christian world.

But the critics say: 'In spite of all this, it is true that the various churches are projecting themselves over the world, and the poor heathen are hopelessly confused by the diverse and perplexing forms in which Christianity presents itself to them. They are used to simplicity and unity, and they are asked to accept a new religion which presents itself in twenty different forms.' Lord Curzon says all this in the trite and stale way common to all superficial examiners of missions in Asia. Speaking of Japan especially, he says:—'When Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Evangelicals, Lutherans, Church of England, Methodists, Reformed, Russian, Orthodox, Quakers, Unitarians, and Universalists appear simultaneously upon the scene, each claiming to hold the keys of heaven in their hand, it cannot be thought surprising if the Japanese, who have hardly made up their minds that they want a heaven at all, are somewhat bewildered by the multiplicity of volunteer doorkeepers.'

In reply to this it should be said, first of all, that it is for the most part sheer nonsense. In most mission fields there are no denominations at all. Each separate church has its own district. The countries are so large, and the population so immense, that each mission works for different sections of people, and it goes to these people not as a mission of a particular denomination, but as an expression of the great Church of Christ, and of what is common to all branches of it. The Presbyterian converts in Corea do not know that they are Presbyterians. The Baptist converts in India only know that they are Christians. In most cases no denominational titles have been translated or invented. And if Lord Curzon were to examine the native Christians as to what denominations had baptized and enrolled them he would discover that most of them would not know. They only know that they are Christians. Get all the native Christians of Shanghai together, and you will find that the denominational distinctions are completely lost sight of. I attended a Christian Endeavor convention there once, and the missionary critic would have been hard put to to unearth the divisional walls which give him so much distress.

And the idea that the poor heathen are nonplussed at the thought of religious denominationalism is foolish. All the great non-Christian religions are full of what we call denominations. Mohammedanism is usually singled out as a rebuke to Christianity in this regard. But Muhammadans would not be grateful for this conspicuousness. They say, 'The Magians are divided into seventy sects, the Jews into seventy-one, the Christians into seventy-two, and the Moslems into seventy-three, as Mohammed has foretold.' Even in schism, Islam claims precedence. Moreover, its devotees have passed beyond Christendom in this, that only one sect is entitled to salvation in their view, each sect holding the others damnable. Historically, almost innumerable sects have been developed, of which the Sunnees and Shiahs, with their subdivisions, and the Matazalites, the Safatians, and Kharejites, are only the principal ones. The same thing is true of Buddhism. In Japan, where Christian denominationalism so troubled Lord Curzon, there are nine principal Booddhist sects, and forty-two sub-sects, with differences of opinion and characteristics more grave and serious than those which separate the Protestant denominations.

The reproach of denominationalism is a familiar taunt of the Hindoo visitors to America. But nothing in Christendom compares with the intolerable caste divisions of Hindooism, and even inside of the Brahman caste there are diverse schools and rival temples. The Hindoo reformers have made a great deal of the division of Christendom, and have preached a great catholic religious unity. 'Spare me and my countrymen the infliction of antiquated and lifeless dogmas,' said Keshub Chunder Sen. 'I cannot but feel perplexed, and even amused, amidst countless and quarrelling sects.' How familiar these words sound! They have become part of the stock in trade of Oriental visitors and with which they tickle the ears of that large class of critics of missions here who could not define dogma if they tried, and who do not venture into sufficiently close contact with sects to be hurt by them, or helped. The sect which Keshub Chunder Sen founded split asunder in the most bitter controversy, during his life. I do not think this amused him. After his death, the branch of the Brahmasamaj, which followed him fell into what its leading member, Mr. Mozoomdar, called a 'condition of anarchy.' Hindoo reform has outclassed the most centrifugal Christian denominationalism. The same history has been repeated in Babism. Professing to be a religious unity shaming Christiandom, it has broken up into foolish personal factions. Nothing could be much further from the truth than the assertion that the non-Christian world is confused and mystified by the denominationalism of Christianity, because it has always known unity in its religions. It has not, and its own freedom and variation of view and diverse theological schools have enabled it to understand very well the principle of religious unity in variety.

To the critics accordingly we reply, 'Be careful; your words sound plausible, but they do not accord with the facts. The difficulty in the way of the acceptance of Christianity by men abroad, or by men at home, is not denominationalism. That is a pretext, and it is a poor and unworthy one.'

To ourselves we may well say, however, 'Why are we not one? Do we need so many divisions? Can we not draw closer together? Can we not remove what real grounds do exist for criticism? Why can we not realize now that unity of all believers for which our Lord prayed?'

## MARKED GROWTH IN CHINA.

Ll. Lloyd writes as follows in the 'C. M. S. Intelligencer':—

'I would notice as a cause for deep thankfulness the growth of the native church and of our work generally throughout the province, and the large increase in our staff of workers. Looking back fifteen years, I find that the number of missionaries in Fuh-Kien was less than 20 all told, of whom only three or four were single ladies. Now we number 87, of whom about half are single ladies. Then we had only seven native clergy, now we have 19. To the above must be added the devoted band of ladies, 42 in all, sent us by the C. E. Z. M. S., all of whom, side by side with their C. M. S. sisters, are rapidly solving the problem which so long perplexed us in bygone days, how to reach the women and children of Fuh-Kien, and of whose self-denying labors and quiet fearlessness it is impossible to speak too highly. Fifteen years ago we had only one medical man and one hospital; now we have seven medical men, six qualified lady doctors, and no less than eight hospitals. Surely this large increase in our staff of workers calls for loud praise to the Giver of all Good, who, among his other gifts, gives men and women for his work.'

## A COLLEGE REVIVAL IN THE LAST CENTURY.

The Rev. Charles Hartwell, a missionary of the American Board of Foochow, China, who died on Jan. 30, was an Amherst graduate of the class of 1849. The Rev. H. J. Patrick, a member of that class, recalls the fact that Mr. Hartwell when in college one day went to his room, locked himself in and declared that he would never leave it till he had become a Christian. Dr. Hitchcock had to climb into the window to reach him, found him on his knees, and kneeling beside him, counselled him of the better way to surrender himself to Christ. A revival in the college followed which resulted in the conversion of every member of the class except one, at that time, and that one afterwards became a minister—the late Rev. Jacob Ide, of Mansfield, Mass. Mr. Hartwell's conversion was a surprise to all in the college, and had not been preceded by any unusual religious interest among the students. But questions afterwards sent to their parents brought back statements from many of them showing that they had been praying with constant and urgent desire for the conversion of their boys. The result of that revival was a large accession to the Christian ministry.—'Congregationalist.'

## RESULTS OF REVIVALS.

Mr. W. T. Stead, editor of the 'Review of Reviews,' has published a penny pamphlet in which he gives an interesting account of the remarkable Welsh revival now in progress. In this pamphlet Mr. Stead shows how the great movements of social and political reform in England have been preceded by religious revivals, and sums up the sequences thus:

| Century. | Revival. | Result. |
|---|---|---|
| 12th. | The Cistercian | Magna Charta. |
| 13th. | The Friars.... | Parliamentary Government. |
| 14th. | Wycliffe..... | The Peasant Revolt |
| 16th. | Tyndale..... | The Reformation. |
| 17th. | Puritanism.... | The Fall of Despotism and Founding of New England. |
| 17½. | Quakerism.... | Revolution of 1688, and the Founding of Pennsylvania. |
| 18th. | Methodist..... | The Era of Reform. |
| 19th. | American..... | The Era of Democracy. |
| 20th. | Welsh..... | Who can say? |

The revivals of the future—and they will be greater than any of the past—will be as far-reaching in their influence upon the social, industrial, commercial and political, as well as religious life of the people.'—'North-Western Christian Advocate.'

## RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Dr. Carson, of South Dakota, tells of a church of only three members receiving thirty-three new members recently as the result of a special evangelistic meeting. A gain of eleven hundred percent is an advance such as is not often experienced.

During thirty-two years' service as secretary of the Society for Prevention of Vice, Mr. Anthony Comstock has made 2,789 arrests of persons engaged in the business of corrupting moral life and has caused ninety-one tons of impure literature to be destroyed.

The Rev. John Kelman, of Edinburgh, prefers to stay at Edinburgh on $3,000 a year rather than go as John Watson's successor in Liverpool, with $6,000, two assistants and a manse, and this because he wishes to continue to work among Edinburgh University students.

It is a compliment to the George Junior Republic that its founder and manager has been approached by Governor Wright of the Philippines to go out to the islands and set up a reform school for Filipino boys on the same basis as the colony of youth at Freeville, N.Y.

The Rev. John H. Wadman, superintendent of the Hawaiian Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has reported that three hundred and ninety-four Koreans have been converted in his mission field. The work among the Koreans in the islands is going ahead by leaps and bounds.

The United Society of Christian Endeavor is in receipt of reports from all parts of the world showing that the year 1904 was the best year that the Endeavor movement has ever known in the twenty-four years of its history in its spread throughout the world, in application of its principles, in its conventions, in its outreach into new fields, into hitherto unknown lands, and in devotion to the home churches.

Dr. Dawson Burns estimates that the people of the United Kingdom expended nearly £169,000,000 sterling in 1904 upon intoxicating liquors, but this outlay fell short by nearly five and a half millions of the national drink expenditure in 1903. There has been a yearly decline in the drink outlay in each of the last five years, so that it was nearly seventeen millions less in 1904 than in 1899. The average per head expenditure varied in the three sections of the United Kingdom, being in England £4 3s 2d, in Scotland £3 4s, and in Ireland £3 2s 10d.

The revival in Wales has some tangible results to show. Out of eighty-two churches connected with the Monmouthshire Baptist Association, sixty-six require enlarging, there being no fewer than 3,276 candidates for baptism. Additional accommodation for 6,700 persons is said to be absolutely needed. There is renewed revival fervor at Pontycymmer. Special united preaching services are being held by the Calvinistic Methodist and Congregational churches, and scenes of extraordinary religious enthusiasm, surpassing anything hitherto witnessed, have been enacted. Every effort is being made to care for the hundreds of new converts. The valley has undergone a transformation. At some places the daily meetings have been continued for three months, with continued blessing.

Sierra Leone Colony, in West Africa, was occupied by the Church Missionary Society as one of its earliest fields, nearly a hundred years ago; the attraction being the needs of some thousands of freed slaves, pagan barbarians of many tribes and languages, thrust ashore among other savage pagans, with whom they had nothing but their color in common. It is one of the proofs of the subtle power of Christ's Gospel that Sierra Leone Colony is now a Christian land, with a church and school in almost every village, maintained by black Christians, served by black ministers, and supporting evangelistic enterprises in regions beyond. The Sierra Leone Colony has about 75,000 people, of whom 50,000 are Christians, and the remainder pagans and Mohammedans. The Church Missionary Society has long since moved on to the frontier, leaving the local church to sustain the whole local work except the Fourth Bay College.

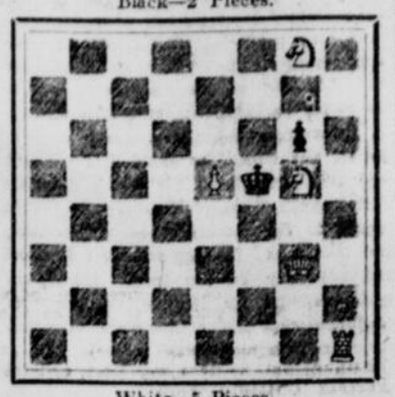
# CHESS

Tuesday, April 11, 1905.

PROBLEM NO. 958.

Composed for the 'Witness,' by W. A. Shinkman.

Black—2 Pieces.



White—5 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM NO. 959.

(By Percy Healey.)

Black—11 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Solutions, April 29th, must reach the Editor by April 22.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 952. Barry. Three moves. Key: R—Q 3. Correct from George Patterson (also 953, 954).

No. 953. Corrias. Three moves. Key: Q—R 6. If K—Kt 2; 2. Q—R sq ch!

No. 954. Barry. Two moves. Key: R—B 7.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Tyro.—Your surmise as to the error in printing 951 was correct, but your key will not work. Kt—Q 4 is the move. Very glad to hear from you again.

C. J. Palmer.—Many thanks for letters, etc. Will write soon. Quite agree with your notes on that game.

John Wild.—Sorry to get your announcement re column. Hurry up and start again.

NOES AND NTWS.

The February 'Chess Bulletin,' 50c, P.O. Box 1207, New York, contains as a supplement a most comprehensive Rice Gambit handbook.

The contest of ten games, at set openings, between Mieses and Napier, ended in a tie, each player winning four games, two being drawn. A selection is given below.

A. M. Mardus offered a prize of $100 for one more game between Marshall and Janowski. A queen's pawn opening was played, poorly by both sides, worse by Marshall, who brought matters to an issue by giving up a rook for absolutely nothing at the 19th move. The game is not worth publishing.

Next Friday and Saturday, 14th and 15th inst., the international cable match for the Newnes trophy will be played. The chances of Great Britain are rosy this time but!

Jacobs wins the championship of the Montreal Club this year. Full news and some games next week.

Lasker's 'Chess Magazine' for March is to hand—a fair number if not of the calibre of the earlier numbers. The notes to the Marshall-Janowski 14th game below, are taken from it.

GAME 984.

Fifteenth Game—Queen's Gambit Declined.

| Marshall. White. | Janowski. Black. |
|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 5 P—K 3 | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 R—B | 6 Castles |
| 7 Kt—K B 3 | 7 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 8 P x P | 8 P x P |
| 9 B—Q 3 | 9 B—Kt 2 |
| 10 Castles | 10 P—B 4 |
| 11 B—K B 4 | 11 P—Q R 3 |
| 12 Q—B 2 | 12 P—B 5 |
| 13 B—B 5 | 13 P—Kt 3 |
| 14 B—R 3 | 14 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 15 P—R 3 | 15 Kt—K 5 |
| 16 B—R 6 | 16 R—K |
| 17 Kt—K 5 | 17 Q Kt x Kt |
| 18 P x Kt | 18 Kt—B 4 |
| 19 Q R—Q | 19 Kt—Q 6 |
| 20 P—K 6 | 20 P—B 4 |
| 21 Kt—K 2 | 21 B—Q 3 |
| 22 P—K Kt 3 | 22 Q—B 3 |
| 23 B—B 4 | 23 B x B |
| 24 Kt x B | 24 Kt x Kt |
| 25 Kt P x Kt | 25 R x P |
| 26 B—Kt 2 | 26 R—Q |
| 27 R—Q 4 | 27 R (K 3)—Q 3 |
| 28 K R—Q | 28 R (Q)—Q 2 |
| 29 Q—Q 2 | 29 Q—Q |
| 30 Q—B 3 | 30 P—Q R 4 |
| 31 R (Q 4)—Q 2 | 31 P—Kt 4 |
| 32 Q—K 5 | 32 P x P |
| 33 K—R | 33 R—K Kt 2 |
| 34 R x P ch | 34 R x B |
| 35 R x R | 35 P x P |
| 36 P x P | 36 B x R ch |
| 37 R x B | 37 Q—Kt 4 |
| 38 Q—K 8 ch | 38 K—Kt 2 |
| 39 R—Q 7 ch | 39 K—R 3 |
| 40 Q—B 8 ch | 40 R—Kt 2 |
| 41 Q—Q 6 ch | 41 R—Kt 3 |
| 42 Q—B 8 ch | 42 R—Kt 2 |
| 43 Q—Q 6 ch | 43 Q—Kt 3 |
| 44 Q—B 4 ch | And draws by perp |

GAME NO. 985.

Ruy Lopez. The fourteenth game of the of the match.

| White. Janowski. | Black. Marshall. c |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—B 4 |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 P x P | 5 P—K 5 |
| 6 Kt—K R 4 | 6 P—Q 4 |
| 7 P—Q 3 | Surely P—Q 4 is the better move. If then 7. B—K 2; 8. P—K Kt 4 and if 8. castles; 9. R—K Kt or Kt—Kt 2 with a safe material advantage. |
| 7 | or P—Q 5 |
| 8. Kt—Kt; Kt—K 2 seems the more natural move. Black could then reply by 8. Kt—Kt 5; 9. P—K Kt 3, P K 6; 10. P x P, P x P; 11. castles or Kt—B 4. | |
| 8 | 8 P x P |
| 9 Q x P | 9 Q—K 2 ch |
| 10 Q—K 2 | 10 B—Q 2 |
| 11 B—Kt 5 | 11 Castles |
| 12 Kt—Q 2 | 12 R—K sq |
| 13 Q x Q | c13 R x Q ch |
| 14 K—B sq | 14 R—K 4 |
| 15 B—Q 3 | 15 Kt—Q Kt 5 |
| 16 Q Kt— B3 | 16 Kt x B |
| 17 P x Kt | 17 R—Kt 4 |
| 18 Kt x P | 18 R x Kt P |
| 19 B—B 1 | 19 R—Kt 5 |
| 20 K Kt—B 3 | 20 B—B 4 |
| 21 B—K 3 | 21 R—K sq |
| 22 R—K sq | |

The white pieces act now without harmony. The K B P is difficult to guard, the Kt at Q 4 is insecure. White should aim to establish a pawn at Kt 4, preparing it now by 22. P—K R 3. If then Kt—Q 4; 23. R—Q. R—R 5; 24. R—K 2; with hopes of securing a draw at any rate.

| | |
|---|---|
| 22 | 22 R—R 5 |
| 23 R—K 2 | 23 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 24 P—K R 3 | 24 B x Kt |
| 25 Kt x B | 25 P—B 4 |
| 26 R—B 2 | |

Kt—K 6 was imperative; the rook move only loses valuable time. Black now forces the win by vigorous play.

| | |
|---|---|
| 26 | 26 Kt—Q 4 |
| 27 Kt—K 6 | c27 B x Kt |
| 28 P x B | 28 R x K P |
| 29 K—K 2 | 29 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 30 R—Q 2 | 30 R x P |
| 31 R x R | 31 Kt x R |
| 32 P—Kt 4 | 32 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 33 R—Q sq | 33 Kt—Q 4 |
| 34 K—Q 2 | 34 K—Kt 2 |
| 35 P—R 4 | 35 K—B 2 |
| 36 P—R 5 | 36 P—R 4 |
| 37 R—Q B sq | 37 P—R 5 |
| 38 P—Q 4 | 38 Kt x B |
| 39 P x Kt | 39 R—K 5 |
| 40 P x P | 40 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 41 K—Q 3 | 41 R x Kt P |
| 42 P—R 6 | 42 P x P |
| 43 P—K 4 | 43 P—R 6 |
| 44 P—K 5 | 44 R—Q R 5 |
| 45 P—K 6 | 45 P—R 7 |
| 46 R—Q R sq | 46 P—R 4 |
| 47 K—B 3 | 47 P—R 5 |
| 48 K—Kt 2 | 48 R—R 2 |
| 49 P—K 7 | 49 R x P |
| 50 R—R sq | 50 R—R 2 |
| 51 K—R sq | 51 R—R 5 |
| 52 R—Q B sq | 52 P—R 6 |
| 53 R—B 2 | 53 R—R 5 |
| 54 R—B 2 | 54 R—K Kt 5 |

GAME NO. 990.

The first game in the match. Vienna Game.

| White. Mieses. | Black, Napier. |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 F—K Kt 3 | 3 P—Q 4 |
| 4 P x P | 4 Kt x P |
| 5 K Kt—K 2 | 5 Kt x Kt |
| 6 Kt x Kt | 6 Kt—B 3 |
| 7 B—Kt 2 | 7 B—K 3 |
| 8 P—Q 3 | 8 Q—Q 2 |
| 9 Castles | 9 Castles |
| 10 B—K 3 | 10 K—Kt 1 |
| 11 Q—R 5 | 11 B—K 2 |
| 12 P—B 4 | 12 P—K Kt 3 |
| 13 B x Kt | 13 Q x B |
| 14 Q x P | 14 R—R 6 |
| 15 R—B 2 | 15 K R—K 1 |
| 16 Q—K 4 | 16 Q—Q 2 |
| 17 Q—B 4 | 17 B—B 3 |
| 18 K—K 4 | 18 R x Kt |
| 19 P x R | 19 Q—Q 8 ch |
| 20 R x Q | 20 R x R, ch |
| 21 R—B 1 | 21 R x R, ch |
| 22 Q x R | 22 B x Q |
| 23 K x B | 23 B x P |
| 24 K—K 2 | 24 K—B 1 |
| 25 K—Q 3 | 25 K—Q 2 |
| 26 P—K 5 | 26 P—K B 3 |
| 27 B—Q 4 | 27 B x B |
| 28 K x B | 28 K—K 3 |
| 29 P x P | 29 K x P |
| 30 P—Kt 4 | 30 K—K 3 |
| 31 K—B 5 | 31 P—B 3 |
| 32 P—Q R 4 | 32 K—Q 2 |
| 33 P—R 5 | 33 K—B 2 |
| 34 K—Q 4 | 34 K—Q 3 |
| 35 P—B 4 | 35 P—Kt 3 |
| 36 P—B 5, ch | 36 P x P ch |
| 37 K—B 4 | 37 P—R 4 |
| 38 P—R 3 | 38 P x P |
| 39 P x P | 39 Resigns |

GAME NO. 991.

Third game of the match. (Evans Gambit.)

| White. Mieses. | Black, Napier. |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Q B 4 | 3 B—B 4 |
| 4 P—Q Kt 14 | 4 B x Kt P |
| 5 P— Q B3 | 5 B—R 4 |
| 6 Castles | 6 P—Q 3 |
| 7 P—Q 4 | 7 B—K Kt 5 |
| 8 Q—Kt 3 | 8 B x Kt |
| 9 B x P ch | 9 K—B 1 |
| 10 B x Kt | 10 R x B |
| 11 P x B | 11 P x P |
| 12 P—K 5 | 12 P x Q B P |
| 13 P x P | 13 Q x P |
| 14 B—R 3 | 14 B—Kt 5 |
| 15 R—Q 1 | 15 Q—K 2 |
| 16 B x B | 16 Q x B |
| 17 Q—B 2 | 17 Kt—Q 5 |
| 18 Q—K 4 | 18 P—B 7 |
| 19 Q—B 4 ch | 19 K—Q 2 |
| 20 Q—K 4 ch | 20 K—B 3 |
| 21 R—Q B 1 Y | 21 K R—K 1 |
| 22 Q—B 4 ch | 22 K—Kt 3 |
| 23 Q—K 4 ch | 23 K—B 2 |
| 24 Q—B 5 ch | 24 K—Kt 1 |
| 25 Resigns. | |

GAME NO. 992.

Eighth game of the match. (Danish Gambit.)

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

# LITERARY REVIEW.

## CHILDREN FORTY YEARS AGO.

A pleasant book giving a vivid picture of the outward pranks and inward conscience of children in New England about the time of the civil war is that by Mrs. Sara Andrew Shafer, called 'Beyond Chance of Change' (Morang & Co., Toronto., $1.50), in reference to the fact t'at memories are a permanent possession, and no future events can change the dear past of those who have had a happy childhood. There is, no doubt, something of personal reminiscence in the simple story of country life, but this is not obtruded on the reader. Rather will he recall the circumstances of his own childhood, if at all similar. Though lively in many parts, 'Beyond Chance of Change' is hardly a child's book. It has unnecessary allusions to the narrowness of an old-fashioned orthodoxy more prevalent then than now, and the point of view is a mature one, though the scene is juvenile. The grown-up New England of forty years ago, with its deep patriotism, with its informal formalities, and its quiet love for books and gardens, is seen merely as a background to the children's world of play and school and casual tasks, unwhispered fears, and unexpected adventures. At one time the children plan to go west in search of gold, and have great pleasure in collecting their own treasures and a number of household utensils for the journey. The heart of one fails her at the last and she discloses the secret to her parents.

I take my pen in hand to tell you of an awful deed that will happen if something is not done at once. There is a deep conspyracy that will rob you of your loving children, all but Daffy, and bring down your gray hares with sorrow to the grave. . . . . I hope I won't halfto Ho for Idaho, but I will if this plan is not stopped. So no more at present from the Princess of Bengal.

Another little girl, the executive leader of the tribe, has planned to make the trip a prolonged one. This Sophy Jane was over eleven, and took long views of life.

'If we send back a waggon load of gold, our fathers and mothers will be willing for us to stay longer and keep on finding things, and having all sorts of hair's-breadth adventures. Perhaps we'll stay long enough to be Old Settlers out there. When you are big enough, Dick, I will marry you.'

'No, you won't,' objected Dick. 'You're too bossy.'

The boys are good playmates in most of the games, but they refuse to belong to a society to help the negroes just freed by the war. So two girls start some sewing and ask others to join them. When a president is to be elected each votes for herself.

Sophy Jane frowned severely.

'This is impoliter than sucking pencils,' she declared. 'It was me that made up the society, and nobody has voted for me for President, 'cept myself. Even you didn't, Rachel.'

'Well, what if I didn't?' demanded Rachel.

'Let everybody vote again,' said Sophy Jane.

So a second ballot was taken. Sophy had gained one vote. It was in Molly's tipsy handwriting. Sophy looked angrily at the recreat Rachel.

'I've got more than anybody else, anyhow, so I'm elected,' she announced.

'I think that is very unfair,' said Alice, 'I'm going home.'

Rachel looked at Sophy Jane. 'I change my vote,' she said. 'Soph has half, so she's It.'

'President, not It,' corrected that officer. 'If any girl doesn't like it, let her go home. A society that can't behave pleasant is no kind of society.'

'Neither's one that's bossed so much,' retorted Alice, crossly. 'Come Lucy. Come, Mary. Good-bye! We wish you joy of your "sewing!"' With that they walked away.

So the Freedmen's Relief Society was reduced to its original membership.

## THE ART OF POETRY.

Two little books, well printed and illustrated, are labelled as belonging to Bell's Miniature Series of Great Writers. They are 'Johnson,' by John Dennis, and 'Browning,' by Sir Frank S. Marzials. (George Bell & Sons, London, one shilling each.) Each is rather a criticism than a biography in brief, though biographical details are given. Johnson's chief work is considered to be the 'Lives of the Poets,' in which he gives a valuable birds-eye view of the influences that affected literature in his own century and that just preceding. His estimate of the poets whose lives he sketched has not in every case been justified by posterity, but his elaborately expressed opinion is always interesting, even when diametrically opposed to that of later generations.

Johnson observes that until Dryden's time there was no poetical diction, no system of words at once refined from the grossness of domestic use, and free from the harshness of terms appropriated to particular arts. To this the reply seems obvious, that, if before Dryden's time there had been no system of words set apart for poetry, the need of such an artificial aid was not felt. Neither Spencer nor Milton required 'examples of composition for the establishment of regularity, and the introduction of propriety in word and thought.' Not thus are great poets built up! What a servile study of poetic diction accomplished after Dryden's death, the poetry of the eighteenth century reveals; how great an effort was needed to cast off its shackles is seen in the poetry and criticism of a later age.

Of Browning's art (here was a poet to use all the words he could find without regard to precedent) Sir Frank Marzials writes critically and temperately. With regard to the discursiveness of 'The Ring and the Book,' he suggests 'Life is short and art may be too long.' He dwells with pleasure on Browning's power of conjuring up the atmosphere of other countries and centuries:

With finest artistry every detail of each scene is so fashioned that the actor seems to move and speak in the world assigned to him by the poet. Ay, and to think there! That is the higher achievement, and leads one at once, instinctively, to discard all image drawn from the stage. Browning's men—they are no actors—think as men thought in their day and country, not as men think in ours. This power of reproducing mental atmosphere—the 'historic cause' carried to this point of acuteness and delicacy—is very rare. I know of no other poet who possesses it in an equal degree.

## THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S WAY.

'The Kaiser As He Is,' by Henri de Nonssanne, translated by Walter Littlefield (Putnam's, New York), is a Frenchman's view of a German in the first place, and therefore somewhat less than flattering. The author seems to regard William II. as not merely eccentric, but almost deranged, and emphasizes the peculiarities which have already attracted general attention almost to the exclusion of worthier qualities. His conduct in connection with the army, the socialists, Poland, the Austrian succession, etc., are discussed:

As William II. is too busy to look after the primary education of his children, or, owing to the fact that he has no definite ideas to be followed, the Empress, or confidential instructors, take charge of their first lessons. It may easily be imagined, however, that on account of his fantastic and changing spirit, the Emperor very often gets the idea that things are not going as they should. One day he appeared in the schoolroom, scolded the children, and stormed about generally until tears begin to flow. The Empress came in upon him just as he was striding around shouting: 'I will be obeyed. I am master!'

'So you are in your kingdom,' replied the Empress, 'but here there is only one mistress, and it is I.' The Kaiser shows more indulgence toward his only daughter, Victoria Louise, than he does toward his sons. The greatest joy of the Princess, who is twelve years of age, is to go with her father to 'Unter den Linden.' She is very much amused by the salutations of the crowd. Having great affection for her father she likes to frolic with him, and he graciously consents not to take these manifestations in bad humor.

## A MANUAL FOR CITIZENS.

'How Canada is Governed,' by Sir J. G. Bourinot (Copp, Clark Co., Toronto), is a brief but comprehensive account of our governmental system, intended to foster intelligent citizenship. The present (fifth) edition is dated 1902. It gives a historical sketch of Canada's political development, and then details as to the government, not only of Dominion, but of the separate provinces and territories, their school systems, courts of law, etc. Municipal government is also explained.

## ALSO RECEIVED.

(Some of these will be noticed later.) 'Japanese Life in Town and Country,' by George William Knox (Putnam's, New York), W. Foster Brown, $1.25. 'Kobo: A Story of the Russo-Japanese War,' by Herbert Strang (Putnam's, New York), W. Foster Brown, $1.50. 'Thomas Cranmer,' by A. F. Pollard. M.A. (Putnam's, New York), W. Foster Brown, $1.35. 'Life Insurance Examinations,' by Brandreth Symonds, M. D. (Putnam's New York), W. Foster Brown, $1.00. 'A Medley of Poems, Hymns and Songs,' by James C. Whyte, published by the author at Hanover, Ontario.

# LITERARY NOTES.

A modest volume, entitled 'The Poet's Diary,' edited by Lamia, needs no name upon the title page, we are informed by the New York 'Tribune,' to say say that its author is Alfred Austin. It murmurs chiefly of a young man's blissful wanderings in and about Rome, and of later wanderings in that same magical spot when youth had passed into middle age. All the sentiment which such scenes nautrally inspire in a person of classical training and of cultivated imagination is pleasingly expressed. The romantic boy who 'trembled for joy' when on the frontier he saw the word 'Italia' cut into the granite of the wayside cross, yielded himself so completely to the spell of Rome that he cannot but communicate something of his own ardor to the reader. The disillusion which modern Rome holds for one who loved her many years ago need not, he thinks, too deeply trouble the visitor:

'Rome is now the cleanest capital in Europe. It is well paved, well watered, well lighted, well drained, in every way well cared for. But in or near the best swept street you suddenly come upon a crumbling arch, a broken marble column, an inscription, a memorial of some kind, that all the modern aediles in the world cannot divest of its antiquity.'

Mr. Austin writes as sympathetically about the loveliness of Nature in Italy as about her historic remains. (New York: Macmillan & Co.)

We congratulate Messrs. Jack, says the London 'Spectator,' on their new enterprise of publishing, in a handsome modern form, the old Chronicles of the Kings of England. The series is certain to be popular, especially if the introductions to future volumes are as good, informing, and large-minded as Mr. Whibley's introduction to 'The Triumphant Reigne of Kyng Henry VIII., by Edward Hall. As the series is under Mr. Whibley's editorship, we may safely trust that this will be the case. Some of the future volumes promise to be most curious and interesting. It must be remembered, for the joy of all lovers of romantic history, that these books are not to be criticised as trustworthy sources of information; their beautiful pages are not disfigured by notes; there is no attempt to modernize their ancient, picturesque spelling, or to give any glossary of words unfamiliar to the modern English. We must take them as they are, with the help of their scholarly introductions. In Hall's gorgeous pages we have a picture of the early sixteenth century unequalled for brilliancy and interest. He represents the traditions of the time, the talk and opinions of at least a part of England in his own days—and the vivid impressions of an eyewitness of much of the King's life. So far as appears from Hall's writings, nothing the King ever did came amiss to him. His marriage with Catherine of Arragon being 'detestable,' the tenderness of his conscience being affirmed and accepted with the same breath that acknowledges his love for Anne Boleyn, no after changes of Queens, no number of robberies and burnings, of innocent heads that fell for the King's personal reasons, shocked his chronicler in the least. For him, indeed, the King could do no wrong.

Luckily for himself, he died before Queen Mary came to the throne. He had justly earned her vengeance by his treatment of her mother, and it is not surprising that his book was burnt by her command. The first edition, of 1550, is therefore very rare. Thus it does not seem that Edward Hall, the famous chronicler of a wonderful time of change and transition, was much to be respected as a man. As a writer, of course, he is vivid and interesting to the last degree. There has seldom lived such a painter of pageants, processions, ceremonies. The present book disarms critics, so far as concerns Hall's gift of seeing things, and of using a dignified old English which now and then, in specially inspired moments of enthusiasm for Henry and his magnificence, rise to something like splendour. One turns with special curiosity to Hall's account of Sir Thomas More as a test of the moral insight of Henry's chronicler. If we depended on Hall for our knowledge of Sir Thomas More, this is the best that can be said of him: Henry was in search of 'a mete manne to bee his Chauncellour':—

'And so after long debate the Kyng resoluted him selfe upon Sir Thomas More knyght, Chauncellour of the Duchie of Lancastre, a manne well learned in the tounges, and also in the Common Lawe, whose wytte was fine, and full of imaginacion, by reason wherof, he was muche geven to mockinge, whyche was to his gravitie a great blemishe.'

These are some of Hall's later remarks on Sir Thomas More:

'I cannot tell whether I shoulde call him a foolishe wyseman, or a wise foolishman, for undoubtedly he beside his learnyng, had a great witte, but it was so myngled with tauntyng and mockyng, that it seemed to them that best knew him that he thought nothing to be wel spoken except he had ministred some mocke in the communicacion.'

And here is the last among a few instances of More's love of 'mockery':—

'Also even when he shoulde lay doune his head on the block, he havyng a great gray beard, striked out his beard and sayd to the hangman. I pray you let me lay my beard over the block least ye should cut it, thus wyth a mocke he ended hys life.'

The name of Mr. Henry Newbolt in connection with Camden's 'Queen Elizabeth,' the next of these chronicles to appear, inspires every confidence. (London: T. C. & E. C. Jack. Two vols. 16s. net each)

The first volume of a new edition of the 'Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay,' has recently been published, with a preface and notes by Austin Dobson. The 'Speaker' comments upon it as follows: The curious ebb and flow to which literary reputations are subject has lately been bringing the name of Fanny Burney into a renewed prominence, of which one agreeable sign is this new edition of her delightful diary—a work that ought to stand beside Boswell on everybody's shelves. This first volume opens with the publication of 'Evelina' and closes just after the sudden death of Mr. Thrale; it contains, that is to say, the period in which the painfully shy and self-conscious, yet flattered, young lady was most severely 'lionized.' Though she was a devoted and a constant friend, her affections did not blunt her power of characterization. She has given us a charming view of Johnson at his kindest and gayest, but she never idealizes away his asperities. To her we owe, for instance, his delightful speech about Sir John Hawkins: 'Why, really, I believe him to be an honest man at the bottom: but to be sure he is pernurious, and he is mean, and it must be owned he has a degree of brutality and a tendency to savageness that cannot be defended.' The illustrations are exactly what they should be, but Mr. Dobson's excellent notes are a little too much after the pattern of Sam Weller's valentine—which was designed to make the recipient wish there was more of it. (London: Macmillan & Co.)

M. Barbeau's book, 'Life and Letters in the Eighteenth Century,' covers part of the same ground—as well as much more—for Miss Burney was in Bath, more than once, and visited Lady Miller, whose famous vase, into which her friends dropped poetical effusions, is depicted upon his title-page. Many and interesting are the figures who flit across his stage: Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, Pope, the admirable Ralph Allen, Jane Austen, Mrs. Siddons, and Garrick, Gainsborough, and Lawrence, Sheridan and the Linleys, Wesley and Selina Countess of Huntingdon are but a few among the names of Bath's visitors or residents. But of these able or estimable persons none produced so much direct effect upon Bath, or possibly so much indirect effect upon English social life, as did a man without birth, wealth, intellect, or elevation of character—Beau Nash. It was he who not only reformed demeanor and costume at public assemblies, but, also, by banishing the sword from a gentleman's ordinary dress, did more, perhaps, than all the law-givers towards the abatement of duelling. (London, Heineman.)

From 'T. P.'s Weekly' we take the two following specimens of laconic letters:—A firm of lawyers in Edinburgh held their offices on lease, which, being about to expire, the anxious landlord wrote asking if they were going to continue in occupation. Their answer:—'Dear Sir,—We are, yours truly, etc., etc.' The landlord, annoyed at this, demanded a plain answer, saying if they proposed to remain in his premises. The answer came, 'Dear Sir,—We remain, Yours truly, etc., etc.'

An amusing story of Eugene Sue is told in 'Les Annales.' His centenary is shortly to be celebrated, and attention has consequently been drawn to him. His father and grandfather were both doctors, but the future author had no bent at all towards doctoring, and while presumably studying for the profession seems to have been chiefly engaged in sowing his wild oats. Among the farcical tricks he was fond of playing at this time is one on a concierge who had annoyed him . . . . He began the persecution of the unfortunate man by bringing him to the door at all hours of the day, and then shouting out to him:—'I say, concierge, give me a lock of your hair, will you?'—the poor porter, it must be mentioned, was absolutely bald. At the end of a week, Sue, having put on a false beard and whiskers, again went to see the now suspicious concierge.

'Good morning,' began Eugene Sue, amiably.

'Good morning.'

'How are you to-day?'

'Quite well, thank you. May I ask your business, young man?'

'And your wife, is she quite well?'

'Certainly, but—'

'Have you been married long?'

'I have. But all this does not tell me what your business is here.'

'You are satisfied, I hope, with your employer,' continued Sue, imperturbably.

'Look here,' exclaimed the concierge, thoroughly exasperated at last, 'will you state your business and go?'

'My business? Oh! I have none. You have written above your door, "Speak to the porter," so I am speaking.'

The worthy work of the Life-Saving Service on the coasts and lakes of the United States cannot secure too wide publicity. Under the title, 'Heroes of the Storm,' compiled from reports of the Service, by the late Mr. O'Connor, an official of the Bureau, it is to be hoped these papers will meet with popular favor. The title, in many instances, applies with as much force to those who are rescued as to their rescuers. In a howling winter gale, with ice making with every break of a wave and encasing hull and rigging of a stranded ship, there is no more dogged heroism than is displayed by the benumbed or frost-bitten sailor in hauling in the line shot across his ship by life-savers on the beach, and in setting up the hawser for the employment of the breeches buoy. The work of the United States in this respect is a noble one.

Advertisements.

A CUT IN NEW PIANOS

Spring stock is greatly crowding our floor space, making it necessary TO SACRIFICE the following NEW instruments:—

Lot 1.—SIX UPRIGHT GRANDS in neat Walnut cases, 3 pedals, full compass, regular $325, now ..... $260.

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# THE HEATHER ON FIRE

## SCOTLAND 'INSULTED' BY THE NEW TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

(London 'Leader.')

Scotsmen declare that a deliberate insult has been offered to their nation by the new 'Table of Precedence' which has just appeared in the 'London Gazette':

The table orders that even in his own country a peer of Scotland shall walk behind a peer of England whose rank is equal to his own. Since the publication of the table in the Scottish papers they have been inundated with letters from exasperated Scotsmen, from which the following are extracts:—

'Surely in their own country our old nobility ought to have precedence of foreigners.'

'Scotland has received a nasty slap in the face since Great Britain began to be spelled "England," but surely for cool insulting impertinence this is unbeatable. Truly, it is time we had Home Rule.'

'It is the greatest insult offered to Scotland as a nation for many centuries.'

'All Scotsmen, from the Premier Duke downwards, must with one voice demand, and, if necessary, insist, that this Table of Precedence be, with the least possible delay, withdrawn, and thereafter publicly burnt in Edinburgh by the common hangman.'

'We must insist upon it that Knights of the Thistle shall not, on Scottish soil, give precedence to any knights on earth, be they of the Garter or of the Golden Fleece.'

'In the old Table of Precedence in Scotland the peers of Scotland ranked first. It is now said that the old table had no authority. It had the authority derived from official recognition.'

In official quarters, however, it is declared that the new Table of Precedence is strictly in accordance with the Treaty of Union, Section 23 of which reads as follows:—

'And that all peers of Scotland and their successors to be, their honors and dignities, shall from and after the Union be peers of Great Britain, and have rank and precedence next and immediately after the peers of the like orders and degrees who may be created after the Union.'

# A PHANTOM TRAIN

## A STRANGE PHENOMENON IN MICHIGAN RECALLS AN OLD QUEBEC STORY.

(Quebec 'Telegraph.')

Many of our local readers are familiar with the legend of the phantom train that is said to have been frequently seen approaching the old bridge over the Jacques Cartier river on the then main line of the Lake St. John Railway at St. Gabriel as if coming from Quebec, and then suddenly disappearing. So many of the good people of Valcartier and St. Catherine's claim to have witnessed this strange appearance and are ready to this day to vouch for its truth upon oath that it is impossible to doubt that they really saw something, at times, which was calculated to create the impression of an approaching railway train. They describe this impression as that which would be caused by the headlight of a locomotive running at night towards the bridge from Quebec, and the flashing of the lights in the windows of the cars it was drawing. Various theories were propounded to account for this unusual phenomenon. Mirages, peculiar states of the atmosphere, will-o'-the-wisp fires and many other things have been put forward to explain it. Even the supernatural was dragged in to serve the purpose, but to this day the mystery has remained unsolved. Another case of the same kind has just presented itself in Michigan, which will interest all acquainted with the Valcartier-St. Catherine's story. It is related in the following despatch:—

Flint, Mich., April 3.—Mrs. Fred Seeley, of Whigville, has reported a strange phenomenon. She, with her husband and a few friends, saw what they believed to be a fully equipped and speeding passenger train on the tracks of the Pere Marquette Railway, a few miles from their house. They saw the train come to a full stop and noted the lights in the windows. Then there seemed to be a catastrophe of some sort, and the whole train was seen to be in flames in a short time.

Mrs. Seeley's husband, with a man employed by him on his farm, took a lighted lantern and started for the scene of the supposed fire. On their way they saw approaching the regular passenger train due here at 7.05. To their horror this train, which was the real one, kept on at a terific pace towards the burning cars. It reached the scene and passed through it with a roar. Mr. Seeley and his companion kept on and reached the place where they supposed there was a burning train. They found nothing. Their report of the strange affair has been listened to with interest. All the people are well known locally and well thought of.

## CIGARETTES SMUGGLED IN A BOOK.

(Minneapolis 'Tribune.')

A clever attempt to elude the customs has been frustrated by one of the St. Paul inspectors. A large book was received through the mail, addressed to a citizen of St. Paul. The postmark was that of a city in Turkey. The book was wrapped up in such a way that the sides were visible, in order to avoid suspicion. The inspector detected the fraud on lifting the book, which was suspiciously light in weight. An examination showed that the entire inside of the book had been cut out and in the space thus made were some five thousand Turkish cigarettes.

# OUR 'FLAG' MAIL.

## A FEW EXTRACTS.

Sturgeon Creek, Man.—'The pupils were much pleased with the notion and are confident of being able to earn a flag.'

Summerland, B.C., sending list for a large flag.—'I hope we may get the flag in time to hoist it for Victoria Day, as the children are anxious to have it court the breezes on that day. . . . . Thanking you for the chance of earning a flag.'

Amherst Head, N.S.—'My pupils are anxious to try to secure the flag which is offered as a premium in the columns of your papers.'

Carroll, Man.—'We hope to see our Canadian flag very soon. The scholars have been very much interested in getting sufficient subscriptions for the flag.'

Kamloops, B.C.—'I enclose list of subscribers. . . . . We expect to send a few more this week. In the meantime kindly keep our list on file, and send us particulars regarding a larger flag, etc.'

Maple Valley, Ont.—'Will you kindly send me full particulars regarding your offer of school flags? I would like if we could have one for our home, also our school, if we could manage it.'

Wakopa, Man.—'Enclosed please find $6.50 for the following subscriptions . . . We wish to take advantage of your valuable offer and secure a flag for our school.'

Chelsea, Que.—'My little boy is anxious to win one of your flags by getting subscribers for your publications.'

Killarney, Man.—'Hearing through Mr. E——, of T—— School District, of your offer of Canadian flags for schoolhouses, I thought I would write to see if I could get a flag for our school. . . . . I heartily endorse your sentiment with regard to our flag.'

Beausejour, Man.—'The children in my school are quite delighted with the small flags (cards) and say they will do their very best.'

# Agricultural.

'Violets stir and arbutus wakes,
Claytonia's rosy bells unfold;
Dandelion through the meadow makes,
A royal road, with seals of gold.'
—Helen Fiske Hunt.

## THE LIVE STOCK IN APRIL.

(By Rusticus.)

Perhaps there is no time throughout the whole year in which the live stock belonging to the average farmer in the Province of Quebec suffers so much through neglect on the part of their owner as is the case during the month of April and the first half of May.

The work horses that have been standing idle in the stable during the cold weather, with little or no grain in their daily rations, are put to hard work without having undergone the needed hardening of their relaxed muscles by proper feeding and sufficient exercise. On many farms it is not easy to provide work at which the teams may be exercised before the land is ready for the plough, in which case it is not wise to make as deep or as wide furrows, and let the rests be more frequent than would be the case had the nags already been performing regular work. But if the horses are not cared for as they ought to be, the milch cows are much worse used. I have known some farmers to sell their good hay, and feed the refuse to the fresh-calved cows, and as soon as the meadow and pasture fields began to take on a greenish hue, the cows were turned on to them to gather up as much of this laxative herbage as would satisfy the cravings of hunger, and in a week or two the unfortunate bossies were reduced to little more than skin and bones, and it would require two months on good pasture to replace the waste of avoirdupois incurred during their first two weeks on grass. In such cases there is a double loss; the pastures and meadows are seriously damaged as well as the cows. It is a short-sighted policy to permit cattle to graze on meadows in the spring, neither is it wise to let the cattle out on the pasture until the grass has had a good start and become less laxative and more strengthening than it is at first. Cattle should not be hungry when put on the pasture, but should have a good feed of hay in the mornings before leaving the stable, and this morning feed of hay should be continued for a week or ten days. I have heard the butchers say that they cannot get good sheep or lambs to buy during the early part of the month of June, as both sheep and lambs have been scoured badly by eating too freely of the new grass.

The farmer's hogs are not much affected by the laxative nature of the early grass, because they are shut up in a close and very often a filthy pen, as the winter's accumulation of excrement has now thawed out and the hogs have to wade through this pestiferous mire when going to feed at the trough, into which they at once plunge their filthy front feet, and thus give their food an unwholesome flavor.

## PROFITABLE BACON PRODUCTION

Writing to the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' Mr. Robert Clarke, of Ottawa, says:—

I enclose you photo of my herd of Chester White hogs, showing them just as I fed them on clover and grain. The grain is fed on the ground just as in the picture you see them feeding, and they drink out of the Rideau river as much water as they require.

Continuing, he says: I have been in the hog business nine years, and after nine years' experience, I have come to the conclusion that in order to make money out of the hog business it all depends on five points, namely:

First—The kind of hog you select for a grass hog.

Second—The time you start the hog.

Third—The time you sell the hog.

Fourth—The weight you make the hog

Fifth—How you produce it.

SELECTION OF THE HOG.

After trying all kinds of hogs on clover and grass, I found in my experience there was none so good for that purpose as the Chester White, and you can feed and grow him to be a select bacon hog, if you sell when he is right. My experience is: There is more in feeding for a good bacon hog that there is in breeding, because you can spoil the best bacon hog on earth by feeding. I sold to the George Matthews Co., of Hull, a hundred hogs out of the field, shown in the photograph, in one car. There were a hundred select hogs in the car, and I received $7.25 per cwt, live weight. This was the first car of select hogs that ever went into their yard from one man. Four weeks later, out of the same herd, there were 25 more selects and 25 light, making 150 hogs in the one field, all bred by myself and started inside of five days.

THE TIME TO START FOR BACON.

I breed my sows twice a year—first litter comes in March. As they are all registered hogs, I sell them for breeding purposes. I selecte from one sow to another, so as to ship not akin to each other for breeding ,until I make my final sweep. Three days afterwards my sows are all mated again for my own field hogs; they come in August or first of September. This starts the hog for the highest pork days in the year. Having no use for the sows at this season of the year, I leave the young pigs on the sows for eight weeks, leaving me nine or ten months to grow my bacon hog. It is an easy matter to grow a Chester White hog in good order from 180 to 190 pounds in nine months. I commence to feed roots as soon as I take the pigs off the sow, and all winter, and as soon as the clover is about three inches high, I ring them and put them out in the field, where they get one feed a day of dry grain, barley or mixed corn and barley fed on the ground. Barley and good, sweet clover will make bacon as sweet as a chicken, and if you think you require a little more fat after feeding one feed a day up to July, just give the Chester White the second feed a day, and in two weeks you have a select hog, which commands the highest price in the market.

The long bacon Chester White hog is growing so popular throughout Canada to-day that last year I was fifty orders short in filling the demands for young spring pigs eight to ten weeks old, and had to carry many orders over and fill out of my fall litters.

## SOIL INOCULATION

In another column it will be seen that the Ontario Agricultural College is sending out small quantities of nitroculture for the inoculation of seed of the various legumes, peas, beans, vetches, clovers and alfalfa.

Failures with clover, alfalfa and other legumes are perhaps more often due to the absence in the soil in which the seed is sown of the particular micro-organisms which enable such plants to obtain and utilize atmospheric nitrogen than to any other cause.

As a rule clover is sown in impoverished soil, whose improvement is the principal reason for seeding it to a crop which 'helps the soil.' When a soil needs clover it is deficient in nitrogen. All legumes require this element in available abundance for their best growth.

Sown in soil markedly deficient in nitrogen and devoid of its specific bacteria none of the leguminous crops will make satisfactory progress. The plants will be yellowish and sickly and succumb without much resistance to winter killing.

Inasmuch as many soils do not contain the proper bacteria for the particular legume which it is desired to grow, artificial inoculation is the only method whereby they may be introduced. To German scientists agricultural nations are indebted for this valuable discovery, though modern American investigators have carried the work to a more useful and practical goal than their foreign exemplars. The latter are the authors of nitrogen cultures which were designed for the different common legumes and placed on the market a decade since. These proved ineffective in most cases, but the idea of preparing cultures was a good one, and the investigators continued to develop it until cultures were prepared which have been successful almost without exception in introducing the organisms desired.

It is now known that each legume, as clover, alfalfa, the cowpea, the soy bean and vetch, has a miscroscopic organism peculiar to itself which enables the plants to appropriate atmospheric nitrogen and thus improve the soil. These organisms create and inhabit nodules or tubercles, ranging in size from a mustard seed to a garden pea, which are attached to the plant roots. The tubercles are storehouses of nitrogen which the bacteria translate into nitrates, in which form the element is appropriable by the plants.

Clover without tubercles is as truly a soil-robber as corn, and except in soils already rich in nitrogen it will not thrive in the absence of its bacteria. The same is true of alfalfa, cowpeas and soy beans. But different kinds of bacteria are necessary to produce root tubercles upon different kinds of legumes. For this reason the function of each group of bacteria is limited to one variety of plant. This explains why one legume may not thrive where another has grown luxuriantly. There is, however, at least one exception to the rule that each legume has its special bacteria. Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, of the Illinois Experiment Station, more than a year ago announced that the sweet clover or melioltus bacteria and that of alfalfa are identical. This is probably due to the remarkable similarity between the two plants.

It is a simple matter to determine whether the proper bacteria are present after the leguminous plants have attained several weeks' growth. Clover may be used for an illustration: five or six weeks after the seed has germinated a number of the plants in different sections of the field should be removed with a large piece of earth, so as not to break any of the roots. Carefully crumble or wash all the dirt off the roots. If the proper bacteria are present in the soil, tubercles will be found on the roots. If the tubercles are not found the soil should be inoculated. If it is not inoculated the clover will be of no fertilizing value to the soil, nor will it grow successfully unless the soil already contains an abundance of available nitrogen. The same test should be made for any other leguminous crop.

Inoculation may be effected in two ways: the organisms may be introduced in soil obtained from fields in which the desired legume has been successfully grown or in small cakes which are prepared commercially.

In the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1902 reference is made to this subject thus: 'Inoculations are usually not necessary in soil that is already producing tubercles. While the introduction of fresh organisms will generally considerably increase the number of tubercles, the effect upon the crop is not appreciable, and it is hardly worth the expenditure of time and labor necessary to make the inoculation. Wherever legumes that fail to produce tubercles are being grown, however, or in those localities where the soil is so poor that legumes will not grow, and because of the lack of the proper organisms they cannot make a start, every effort should be made to get the bacteria into the soil.'

The best time to use the inoculating material is in the spring when the soil has become warm and its microbic life active, sowing at the rate of a hundred pounds per acre. If infected soil be used it may be sown by hand over a small area which within a year or two will furnish sufficient bacteria to infect the soil of several large farms. Bacteria multiply with marvellous rapidity and are incessant workers wherever they find the legume to which they are adapted. Dean Davenport, of the Illinois College of Agriculture, has characterized them in this happy epigram: 'They board themselves, work for nothing and pay for the privilege.'



JERSEY BULL 'GLORIOUS LAD.'

Property of Captain L. G. Gisborne, Allestree, Derby. Bred by Mr. J. Le Seur, St. Saviours, Jersey. Sire, Fox bell 7208. First at Staffordshire, Doncaster, Yorkshire, and other shows in 1904.

## A SUMMARY

### EXPERIMENTAL SHIPMENT OF FRUIT TO WINNIPEG.

(By J. B. Reynolds, Professor of Physics.)

1. The western market demands well-colored and well-matured fruit.

2. Both in appearance and in prices, Ontario peaches, if allowed to mature properly on the tree, compare favorably with California peaches on the Winnipeg market.

3. California and British Columbia, although at a much greater distance than Ontario, are fast getting a monopoly of the western market.

4. Owing to tariff and higher freight charges, California peaches, in competition with Ontario peaches, suffer a handicap of forty cents a box.

5. In carload lots, freight rates to Winnipeg, including icing, are little more than one-third express rates. Quickly ripening fruit is safer in a good refrigerator car for six or eight days than in a hot unventilated express car for three days.

6. Transportation ought to be no hindrance to a large expansion of trade in tender fruits between Ontario and the North-West. Peaches, plums, grapes and Bartlett pears, well matured, carried safely with eight days' transit. A transit of five days over the same route is frequently accomplished, and is quite practicable.

7. Our fruit is at a disadvantage in the market because of the general lack of uniformity, neatness, and skill displayed in grading and packing.

8. A uniform size and style of package is very desirable. So far as possible, all box packages should be of the same length and width, and should vary in depth to suit the character of the fruit.

9. So far as rapid cooling and safe shipping in cold storage are concerned, the barrel is suited to winter apples, the bushel box, 10 by 11 by 20 inches, to early fall apples and winter pears, and the half-bushel 5 by 11 by 20 inches, to peaches and early pears.

10. The basket carries grapes and plums satisfactorily, but, for safety, it should be enclosed.

11. To remedy existing defects in all departments of the fruit trade, and to put it on a secure footing, the co-operative plan should be adopted, including a central packing house, the employment of expert packers, and an organization capable of overcoming obstacles.

## THE WEST FILLING UP

The rush to the west continues from all directions. The trains on the C. P. R. last week carried 1,500 settlers from Toronto. A band of 4,000 immigrants from the British Isles passed through Montreal last week, and from Uncle Sam's domains sturdy settlers are coming in crowds. The best of it all is that they like our British institutions. The Brandon 'Sun' has the following interesting information:—

'William Miller, a wealthy and successful farmer from eastern Iowa, is now en route with three carloads of settlers' effects to Starbuck, Manitoba, having there purchased 730 acres of land and rented 320 acres in addition, which he will farm this year. Mr. Miller has taken from the soil of Iowa wealth estimated to be about $150,000. Having satisfied himself that on account of the high price of land in Iowa, it was impossible to get very large returns on his money, and, being convinced that Manitoba offered fine opportunities in the agricultural line, he concluded to settle here. After a brief visit in Manitoba last season he made the purchase already referred to and determined to not only become a Canadian settler, but a Canadian citizen as well. He brings with him quite a family of boys and girls, whom he expects to become useful citizens of Canada.' Such men as Mr. Miller are a credit to any country, and we welcome him.

Short, pithy articles from wide-awake farmers always welcome.



A pretty farm residence near the Ottawa River—River View Farm—owned by Mr. Robert Clarke, of 41 Cooper street, Ottawa, whose article appears in another column. Mr. Clarke has been a successful breeder of Chester white hogs on clover. His remarks at the Ottawa Live Stock Show attracted much attention.

## ALFALFA GROWING.

Thousands of farmers have been deterred from an attempt to grow alfalfa by the reports of failures with this wonderful crop. Some men succeed, some men fail with it. It is a question of soil, and we doubtless have some things yet to learn about it. We know that in some soils alfalfa will not develop the nodules which are absolutey necessary to its profitable production. When the bacteria which live in these nodules are artificially introduced into the soil, success has usually followed, although in wet, sour, acid soils it is useless to attempt alfalfa growing either with or without artificial inoculation. The trouble is that men do not know whether their soil is suitable or not and dislike to try even a small patch.

It is somewhat singular that a simple test has not been suggested. Desiring to seed down a new fied to alfalfa in the spring, and wishing if possible to save the trouble of scattering earth from the old alfalfa field over the new one to make sure of nodules, we have filled a couple of flower pots with earth from the field to be seeded and set them in the bay window among the plants. In six weeks' time the alfalfa plants should show, by the absence or presence of nodules on their roots, whether there is or is not necessity for inoculating the field to be newly seeded. It is a simple pot-culture experiment, such as is practiced largely at experiment stations, and any farmer may adopt it. If the alfalfa plants thus grown in flower pots do not develop perceptible nodules in two months' time, the earth from the old alfalfa field will be scattered over the new seeding in the spring at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre. If these nodules appear, it will obviate the necessity of such work. Every man who contemplates the seeding to alfalfa next spring should make this simple pot-culture test of his soil.

## MARCH NOTES FROM DAIRY SCHOOL

The greater part of the last month of the school is usually occupied with preparations for and with the examinations—practical and written. All those graduating must be able to satisfy the staff that they understand the theory and practice of dairying before graduating. Out of a class of sixty, twenty-nine wrote on the finals, of whom twenty-six were counted worthy. Of these, twenty-one took the full factory course, four were specialists in buttermaking, and one graduated from the farm dairy. The farm dairy students have been quite irregular during the term, and many have been unable to stay except for a short time. In addition to the eighteen students registered for farm dairy work, some ten or twelve girls from the Macdonald Institute have spent at least one day a week at the dairy. Many of the factory class have also availed themselves of any spare time at their disposal, to secure information regarding hand separators and general conditions of dairy work on the farm in order to qualify themselves more fully for duties in their factories.

We think we are safe in saying that the class of 1905 is one of the brightest which has graduated from the Dairy School since its inception in 1893. Among its number are included four from the Maritime Provinces, one from Argentina, two from Wisconsin, and one from Pennsylvania. The remainder are from various parts of Ontario. The school has a reputation as wide as the Ontario Agricultural College, of which it forms a part. It is a great advantage to the students of the Dairy School to have an opportunity of taking more or less lectures from many of the members of the college staff. This is especially beneficial in chemistry and bacteriology. We are pleased to hear that increased accommodation is soon to be provided in these two departments of the college work. These two sciences can do a great deal for the dairy industry of Canada. We need more chemical and bacteriological work with reference to dairying. We boast of 'dairy science' when, as a matter of fact, there is very little 'science' practiced in dairying at present. The work is largely 'rule of thumb,' and we shall never get much beyond our present status until we do things more scientifically.

The term closed with an 'At Home,' tendered to the students and their friends by the instructors. A pleasant evening was spent with games, music and refreshments. The class presented Prof. Dean wish a handsome chair.

The next dairy courses will be one for dairy instructors and advanced cheese and butter makers, from April 3 to 8. Following that will be one for milk producers, milk dealers and milk inspectors, from April 17 to 27. Both these courses are entirely free.

## RESULTS OF DAIRY SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS 1905

### PROFICIENCY LIST—FACTORY CLASS.

1, W. H. Freund, Hilburt, Wisconsin; U.S.; 2, T. H. Lund, Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 3, J. H. Wilson, Mountain, Dundas, Ont.; 4, J. Bower, Harriston, Wellington, Ont.; 5, H. F. Hughes, Petitcodiac, N.B.; 6, G. F. Agur, Hollen, Wellington, Ont.; 7, R. W. Burns, Butternut Ridge, N.B.; 8, W. W. Dool, Bishop's Mills, Grenville, Ont.; 9, G. P. Greensides, Atwood, Perth, Ont.; 10, R. P. Dennison, Truro, N.S.; 11, F. Ballantyne, Atwood, Perth, Ont.; 12, D. F. Stewart, Hempstead, Perth, Ont.; 13, T. W. Grieve, Wyandotte, Wellington, Ont.; 14, A. A. Freund, Hilburt, Wisconsin, U.S.; 15, L. E. Smith, Oliver Middlesex, Ont.; 16, A. E. Barber, Grafton, Northumberland, Ont., and W. J. Murphy, Bornholm, Perth, Ont.; 18, Miss Annie W. Green. Loyal, Huron, Ont.; 19, E. A. Hodges, Toronto, York, Ont.; 20, W. T. Harris, Condersport, Pa., U.S.; 21, H. V. Godoy, Buenos Ayres, South America.

SPECIALISTS IN BUTTERMAKING.

1, D. E. McKenzie, Kinmount, Victoria, Ont.; 2, L. R. Sutherland, Six Mile Brook, N.S.; 3, R. W. Brown, Stamford, Welland, Ont.; 4, F. C. Ward, Guelph, Wellington, Ont.

FARM DAIRY.

1. Lawrence Jenkinson, Toronto, York, Ont.

## THE VALUE OF BRAN

In an article contributed to the 'Northwestern Miller,' Professor Harry Snyder says that for producing beef, milk, or for general feeding purposes, wheat bran is one of the cheapest and best foods that can be used. While there are other feeding stuffs which contain more protein, none contain their protein associated with other valuable nutritive substances in the same proportion as found in bran. Bran is one of the safest foods that can be fed to farm animals. It does not cause digestive disorders, even when fed in large amounts. It can be combined with and made to improve any kind of feeding stuff. It is alike valuable for beef or dairy animals, and can be fed to all kinds of live stock.

Some of the special characteristics of bran and its merits as an animal food are worthy of consideration. Wheat bran is distinctively an animal food, and not a human food. In the process of milling the bran is removed because it cannot be milled with the flour, and furthermore, the removal is necessary because it is indigestible as a human food. The human stomach is not made nor intended to digest bran, but farm animals, as cattle, sheep and horses, have stronger powers of digestion and utilize wheat bran to advantage. Bran occupies the same place as an animal food which flour does as a human food.

Wheat bran consists of the outer layers of the wheat kernel, which are removed in the roller process of milling. From twelve to fifteen percent of the wheat as milled is covered as bran. Average wheat bran contains about eighteen percent of protein, four to five percent of fat, and fifty-five percent of carbohydrates. Wheat bran contains about eight percent of the fibre, from one-third to one-half of which is capable of being digested and utilized by farm animals.

As far as chemical composition is concerned, bran is not liable to be deficient in digestible protein fat or carbohydrates, the most valuable nutrients for feeding purposes. Compared with other grains and farm products, wheat bran contains a larger amount of protein and fat than corn, oats, rye, barley, spelt, or the various varieties of wheat. These grains usually contain from ten to fourteen percent of protein and from two to five percent of fat. Thus it will be seen that as far as chemical composition is concerned wheat bran compares favorably with average farm grains.

## THE HORSE WILL STAY

('Farmer and Stockbreeder.')

In our view it is like 'kicking against the pricks' to stigmatize the advance of the motor as an unnecessary evil. The motor has come to stay; it has its place to fill, and in that respect cannot possibly oust the best class of riding and harness horses. It is here that the far-seeing breeder of harness-horses is likely to score, and the man who has got good Hackneys to dispose of with anything like harness properties can make as much money of them to-day as ever, provided that they are of good color and passable appearance. Indeed, where the Hackney approaches carriage-horse dimensions there is a still better market awaiting him, and the demand at the present moment is quite insatiable. It is, of course, how the indifferent animals are sold that exercises a salutary influence upon the breeder's balance-sheet, and as at any time there has never been a keen demand for these, it is morally certain that the demand is not likely to strengthen. All the more necessary is it, therefore, that good blood and individual character should be blended.

It has been definitely announced that the Dominion Government will appropriate the usual grant for Dominion Exhibition purposes to enlarging the New Westminster, B.C., annual exhibition. The date of holding the great national event has been set to Sept. 27 to Oct. 7. The assurance that government assistance will be given to augment the prize list should be an incentive to stockmen to prepare to participate in the event.

*Advertisements.*

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BEES WAX WANTED.

F. W. JONES, Bedford, Que.

## POULTRYMEN

Now is the time to let the purchasing public know what eggs and young stock you have for sale, through 'Our Sales and Wants' columns. Send a card with your advertisement thereon, at once. Results sure to follow.

## STINGLESS BEES

('British Bee Journal.')

M. D. Halleux alludes to these bees in 'L'Abeille et sa Culture.' Recently an explorer in South America stated that he had discovered stingless bees in Venezuela about the same size as our honey-bee, and of a beautiful yellow color. A colony of such bees sent from Brazil to the editor of the 'Bienen Vater,' in Vienna only lived until January, notwithstanding that every effort was made to keep them in a similar temperature to the climate that they had been used to. M. Halleux says these bees are of the genus Melipona, and although they have no stings they can defend themselves in other ways. They attack fiercely and bite with their powerful mandibles. In Central America there are varieties that bite so cruelly and with such ferocity that they are quite as formidable as our most vicious colonies.

## ROUP.

Roup is one of the most serious diseases which the poultry-keeper has to fight, because in it there is generally an affection other than the mere cold which develops and makes it apparent. It is usually found that the system is scrofulous, which is the milder form; but sometimes it takes a diphtheric development, and this is the most severe and deadly disease known to poultry-keepers. Whether scrofulous or diphtheric, it is highly contagious, and very seldom is any bird in a yard attacked without nearly all the others being also affected. The difference between ordinary cold and roup is very easy to determine, though the symptoms are in some respects the same. But when it is merely cold the running at the eyes and nostrils is not at all offensive, whereas, it is strongly so in the case of roup from scrofula, the breath being most repulsive. This fact, as well as the swelling of the face, may be taken at once to determine when it is roup. The cause may generally be sought for in bad feeding, housing or ventilation, which have charged the blood with scrofulous matter, and the outward symptoms are induced by cold. When first noticed the birds affected should at once be isolated, in order to prevent the spreading of the disease, which will speedily follow if all are kept together. The treatment must be dual, namely, to cure the cold and to remove the scrofula from the blood. For the former any of the roup pills sold can be used, or it may be removed by homoeopathic tincture of aconite given three or four times a day, the birds being kept in a warm and draughtless place. The scrofula is not so easily eradicated, and will require patience. Ordinary sized pills made of powdered charcoal, ten parts; dried sulphate of iron, one part; and capsicum, one part; made up with butter, and given twice a day, form an excellent medicine, when the roup proper in its more active state is removd. To do this, however, it is desirable to clear the mouth, nostrils, and eyes from the mucus which accumulates there, and which will suffocate the bird if not removed. In milder cases it is sufficient to wash the parts with vinegar and water, but in more severe cases it is better to use solution of chlorinated soda, as it is much more effective. Should the nostrils be very full of mucus, a small bent syringe should be filled with the solution, which must be inserted into the slit in the bird's mouth, through which the liquid is forced, and will effectually clear the passage. It is most essential in returning the birds to the house again to see that they are entirely recovered.

When diphtheric roup is present the matter assumes a more serious aspect, because of the danger not only to other birds but also to human beings who have been known to contract this fell disease from birds. For that reason the greatest care must be taken and, except in the case of very valuable fowls, it is much safer to kill those affected and bury them in quicklime. The outward symptoms in diphtheric roup are not nearly so apparent at first sight, because less prominent; still, the bird is noticed to be dull and lethargic. Unless checked, the disease runs its course in a few hours and the bird dies. Very often it is not known that diphtheritic roup is present until several deaths have taken place. Its presence is clearly distinguished by the skin-like substance formed over the throat. Treatment is doubtful, and Professor Whalley recommends that it should take the heroic form of dabbing the throat with carbolic acid, which will kill or cure.

## DUAL PURPOSE COWS

Much discussion has been indulged in, upon what is the ideal dual purpose cow. As Prof. Day said at Ottawa, she has not been found yet, and it is good news to read any evidence relating thereto. A recent enquirer from New Brunswick to the 'Witness' will appreciate the following article from a correspondent in New Hampshire to a New England journal:

To produce an ideal dairy herd, secure the best of the breed of your preference and continue to breed pure. The mixture one finds in the dairy herds as he journeys through New England is not a pleasing picture and I believe pure breeding would bring much better results every way. I have no objection to the dairy type for dairy use, yet I believe the Shorthorn of the dual purpose type is the best breed of cattle. I had a cow of this type which girdled six feet ten inches, weighed seventeen hundred pounds and tested sixteen hundred and eighty-four pounds of milk and ninety pounds of butter in forty days. Have had others equally as good. In breeding patiently and persistently continue to improve the herd. The greatest factor in this problem is the herd bull. No pains nor money should be spared in his selection. Be sure he has those qualities you wish perpetuated. The ideal dairy cow begins with the calf and there are a few sample rules to follow in graining calves.

For the first month feed three quarts new milk (its mother's milk), twice a day. As soon as he will eat it, give him oatmeal, bran and rowen hay. The second month continue with a quart of new milk, with skim milk and a pint of scalded bran twice a day. Never feed a young calf cold milk. Many times they are injured by feeding too much milk. Great care must be taken to keep the calves dry at all times. This requires a large amount of bedding, but calves will not thrive unless kept dry.

The heifer calves I raise I do not want to make fat, but want to keep them thrifty and growing all the time until they become mothers, which should not be before they are three years old. The cow must have a good stall, well bedded with straw and an ideal ration, and should be curried.

It is not common to curry milch cows, but no stable work is more valuable. A good currycomb and brush, properly used a few minutes each day, adds to the comfort of the cow, which will increase the flow of milk. The action of the currycomb and brush gives a healthy circulation and removes dust so the atmosphere may benefit the animal. As milch cows are usually denied exercise, currying answers the same purpose to some extent.

This man's experience differs from what the leading speakers at Ottawa recently said in the raising of calves, as readers of that issuee will remember.

## P.E.I. DAIRYMEN

### ANNUAL MEETING AT CHARLOTTETOWN.

The annual meeting of the P. E. I. Dairy Association, after many postponements, owing to the unprecedented snow blockade, met at Charlottetown, on March 16. The attendance was fairly good. The dairy industry of the Island is the most highly organized of provincial industries, and unfortunately it is not progressing, according to the carefully prepared report of Mr. John Anderson, the secretary. The products of last year amounted to but $259,174.07, as compared with $394,003.70 in the previous year. Of course there were last year exceptional natural conditions which could not be overcome by human foresight. A milk competition, based on the milk produced per acre was conducted during the past year and will continue again this year. Any farmer operating 15 acres or over of land can compete. As last year was the first year of the competition, only a few farmers entered the contest. It is expected that the competition will be much keener this season. Mr. Morrow, the inspector, in his report told of the visits to the different factories, most of which were in a very cleanly and satisfactory state. The vice-president, Mr. Lauchlin McDonald, said that they had arrived at a very satisfactory stage in regard to the quality of cheese, which takes first place in the British markets, and is second to none. The small milk supply, he said, has no reflection on the cows; the trouble was that they were not fed enough. Many interesting papers were read. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. Arthur Simpson, of Bayview; vice-president, Mr. Lauchlin McDonald; secretary, Mr. A. E. Dewar. It was decided to offer prizes for milk, to be awarded on the acreage basis, as last year.

## POULTRY NOTES.

A hen house cannot get too much of either air or sunshine and glass in a poultry pen is cheaper than antidotes. The sun evaporates the stenches, turns odors into sweet wholesome air. Glass may draw cold, winter nights, but curtains would be cheap as compared to the great good sunshine would do.

A gander should never be kept longer than three years, as young ganders insure greater fertility in the eggs. On the contrary, a goose of three years or over will lay more eggs and more fertile ones than will a younger one. In goose raising there is the further advantage that a large number can run together without proportionally decreasing the profits, as with other fowls.

It costs exactly double as much to feed hens in winter as in summer, but the price is generally double as much, and the profit of winter egg production is, therefore, greater than in summer. In winter, hens need a supply of green bone, meat and green feed, besides their regular grain rations. In summer, these are cheaply supplied by green grass, worms, flies, earth, etc. A flock of fifty hens will cost to feed in winter ten cents per day, and conditions being favorable, will lay as many eggs as they will in summer.

Whenever a hen's body is chilled through and through, and her comb and wattles frosted, her usefulness is at an end until she can recuperate, which time may not be until winter is over, or nearly so, as very frequently one cold spell will follow another so closely that biddie's comb will not have time to heal until it is frozen again; and as she will not lay until her comb is entirely well, it will be money in the farmer's pocket to see that his flock of poultry is provided with quarters sufficiently warm to protect their combs.

One reason for few eggs in winter is that the hens are not only not in the best of physical condition, but the food they get does not contain the proper elements for egg making. Food containing the necessary elements must be supplied if we are to have full egg baskets. It is for this reason that the feeding of green cut bones has become so popular among money-making poultrymen and women. Green cut bone supplies this needed element as does no other food, and at a less expense than grain can be fed. It keeps the fowls healthy, it makes eggs, and is, in short, an indispensable food.

Green bone is a very valuable food, but is not perfectly balanced. It can have so much marrow with it that it may possibly overheat. Grind green bone, as you get them in a shape that is something like fresh fruit compared with dry fruit, but do not feed them too liberally. I fed green bones so constantly that my hens laid, and laid, and laid, and then, when they could not use up all of that building material they moulted right in winter. If you buy the dry bone, it has usually had chemicals applied to it, as the gluing matter, etc., has been taken out, and if you air it a little to let the smell of the chemicals out, the hens will eat it better.

Make fowls exercise, but do not make them dig too hard. If by the results of their scratching they cannot obtain food enough for their needs, or have to scratch to excess for the same, they will never do their best in flesh or egg yield. On the other hand, if they do not have exercise enough, but can sit around and obtain their food with little or no effort, they become sluggish and lose their appetite to such an extent that but little profit follows. Nothing will produce disease sooner than overcrowding them and giving a heavy feed without proper exercise to balance it. A good method is to keep fowls hungry enough to scratch through a foot of straw to find a little grain, not depending upon this as a food supply for them, but give them their regular meals in addition.

## THE HOLSTEINS

### NUMEROUS OFFICIAL TESTS.

For the two weeks ending Feb. 11, fourteen cows and heifers were entered in the Record of Merit of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association. All the tests reported are for a period of seven days, and all were made under the supervision of Professor Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College. The weights of milk and fat are actual; the butter is estimaterd on the basis of 85.7 percent fat.

1. Calamity Jane 2nd (3706) at 6y. 1m 24d.; milk, 448.6 lbs; fat, 16.32 lbs; butter, 19.04 lbs; owner, Geo. Rice.

2. Mol DeKol (3377) at 4y. 1m. 28d.; milk, 551 lbs; fat, 15.89 lbs; butter, 18.54 lbs; owner, S. Macklin.

3. Charlotte P. 2nd (2370) at 9y. 9m. 25d.; milk, 400.7 lbs; fat, 14.29 lbs; butter, 16.68 lbs; owner, W. H. Simmons.

4. Tidy Pauline DeKol (3522) at 3y. 7b. 28d; milk, 393.2 lbs; fat, 14.24 lbs; butter, 16.61 lbs; owner, H. Bollert.

5. Pussie Grerqui of Bedford Park (1837) at 8y. 5m. 1d.; milk, 479.5 lbs; fat, 13.50 lbs; butter, 15.85 lbs; owner, Matt. Richardson.

6. Alexena (3169) at 3y. 11m. 3d.; milk, 423.7 lbs. fat, 13.44 lbs; butter, 15.68 lbs; owner, David Rife.

7. Madame Melba (2719) at 5y. 8m. 3d.; milk, 456.8 lbs; fat, 13.05 lbs; butter, 15.22 lbs; owner, David Rife.

8. Willem 3rd's Great Granddaughter Queen (4028), at 2y. 11m. 12d.; milk, 455.5 lbs; fat, 11.41 lbs; butter, 13.31 lbs; owner, S. Macklin.

9. Johanna Rue DeKol (4601) at 2y. 1m. 4d; milk. 305.3 lbs; fat, 11.11 lbs; butter, 12.96 lbs; owner, M. Richardson.

10. Prairie Flower Netherland Mechthilde (4430) at 3y. 9m. 21d.; milk, 356.3 lbs; fat, 10.91 lbs; butter, 12.73 lbs; owner, Geo. Rice.

11. Daisy B. DeKol 3rd's Queen (3499) at 3y. 4m. 7d; milk, 346 lbs; fat, 10.79 lbs; butter, 12.59 lbs; owner, Matt. Richardson.

12. Toitilla Echo DeKol 4th (4008) at 2y. 11m. 25d.; milk, 337.6 lbs; fat, 10.71 lbs, butter, 12.49 lbs; owner, Matt. Richardson.

13. Daisy Mechthilde's DeKol (3464) at 3y. 10m. 1d; milk, 332.2 lbs; fat, 10.55 lbs.; butter, 12.31 lbs.; owner, Matt. Richardson.

14. Aaggie's Emily (3568) at 3y. 20d.; milk, 338.6 lbs; fat, 10.3 lbs; butter, 11.70 lbs.; owner, Matt. Richardson.

Employ only efficient help on the farm. Even if more money has to be paid, get the best. The advantages of trustworthiness and good judgment when the farmer is away or not directly supervising cannot be overrated. Most honest, reliable men will work cheerfully for their employer as long as they do not feel anything unreasonable is demanded.

## TOMATOES—EXPERIMENTS IN PRUNING.

(W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.)

An experiment with a certain method of pruning tomatoes was tried this year with gratifying results. When the plants in the hot-beds had six strong leaves developed, which was on May 23, the tops were nipped off and the plants given more room, being placed five and a half inches apart in the frame. The object of pinching off the top of the plant was to cause new shoots to develop at the axils of the leaves in order to have six branches bearing early tomatoes instead of the one cluster usually found on the top of the plant. These were planted out on June 6, alongside other plants unpruned. On June 22, half of the pruned plants were again pruned, all laterals being taken out and the six main branches only being left, the other plants were left to grow at will, and it was found that they produced the most ripe fruit, though not the largest early crop. This system of pruning is very promising. The further advanced the axillary shoots are when the plants are set out the larger the early crop is likely to be. In the experiment this year the plants were not started nearly early enough to get the best results. While the first fruit was ripe on the unpruned, Sparks's Earliana, on July 29, there was very little ripe on that date. The experiment was suggested by Mr. J. S. Littooy, Everett, Washington Territory, who has been pruning tomatoes in this way for some time in Washington with gratifying results, where they have difficulty in ripening tomatoes.

Two varieties were under test, the Sparks's Earliana—one of the best, if not the best, an early variety, and the Matchless, a main crop sort. We would advise all market gardeners to give this system a trial this year.

| Name of variety. | Date of first ripe fruit. | Ripe fruit first three pickings. | Total yield of ripe fruit. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | lbs. | lbs. | ozs. |
| Sparks' Earliana— | | | | |
| Unpruned | July 29. | 9 | 84 | |
| Pruned once | Aug. 13. | 6 | 127 | 10 |
| Pruned twice | Aug. 12. | 18 | 132 | 12 |
| Matchless— | | | | |
| Unpruned | Aug. 4. | | 29 | |
| Pruned once | Aug. 29. | | 73 | 8 |
| Pruned twice | Aug. 29. | | 62 | |

## NEW APPLE, KING EDWARD VII.

### A CHANCE GROWTH ON A TREE IN MAINE STARTS INDUSTRY.

Within five years the apple trade of Maine with England has grown from almost nothing to five hundred thousand barrels every season.

Last week steamers sailing from Portland took more than seventy thousand barrels of apples across the ocean, which is more than was exported from the state during all of the last century.

It is said that the man who made it possible to ship fruit to Liverpool with profit to the growers is Jonas Churchill, of Winslow, a farmer, who knows nothing about the scientific aspect of apple-breeding and made fortunes for himself and his neighbors by accident.

In the winter of 1891 he received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington a bundle of scions from some Russian varieties of apple trees which were said to be hardy enough to resist the winters of Maine. Going to his storage pit, where he kept small apple trees ready for grafting and setting out in the spring, he inserted ten scions in small stocks, and when spring came placed them out in the ground along with hundreds of others.

Nine of the grafts lived and came into bearing, though the fruit was of no value for commercial purposes. The tenth put out a few leaves and then withered and died.

In passing through his nursery in July Mr. Churchill noticed that the short stem where the graft had failed had sent up a very vigorous sprout below the stump. It was almost black in color and gave signs of so much vigor that ment.

it was permitted to live as an experi-

From this side shoot from a tree where the graft had perished has originated an apple that has brought millions of dollars to Maine. The fruit is short and bulging at the equator, giving it a shape like a pumpkin. Its color is dark red at the stem, shading through cherry and magenta to a bright pink at the blossom end.

Until the end of January it is so hard that it will crack open like a ball of ice if dropped upon the floor. At this time it is so unpalatable and sour that no animal will eat it. Later it begins to grow mellow, and by March it has a fragrant tartness that is enjoyed by every one who tastes it. It makes excellent pies and sauces, while for English turnovers its quality is of the best.

Not until the winter of 1900 was Mr. Churchill able to send any of his new fruit to England. He shipped ten barrels, and received a return order for all he could secure. Since then there have not been apples enough of the variety to fill the demand.

Until he grafted the tops of his standard trees to the fruit of his own originating Mr. Churchill did not give the new apple a name. His friends suggested that he name it 'Churchill's Bent,' but he demurred, saying that he might discover something better.

Last winter, when he had prepared two thousand barrels for shipment from his own orchard and was scouring the country to load a steamer with this one kind of fruit, he thought of a title that he believed would tickle the fancy of the Englishmen. So before putting his apples on the train for portland he stencilled every barrel with this announcement:—

KING EDWARD VII.

Choice Winter Apples.

Raised by

John Churchill,

Winslow, Maine, U.S.A.

'There,' said Mr. Churchill, 'I fancy that is patriotic enough to hit the Britishers where they live. They are all crazy over the King, and most of them have a high opinion of John Churchill, who was Duke of Marlborough at one time. In selling fruit there is nothing like appealing to the patriotism of the buyer.'

The result has borne out all that the farmer said. Last December he received a letter from Lord Knollys, private secretary to the King, saying that His Majesty appreciated the honor of having the apple named for him, and ordering ten barrels for his use in Windsor Castle.

'And the King paid full price, like a little man,' said Mr. Churchill in relating the story.

## SMOKING MEAT

('The 'Ohio Farmer.')

For several years we made the mistake of keeping our meat in salt too long. This makes the meat dry, hard and too salt. Saltpetre is generally used, but only a little is needed to give the desired reddish tint that makes the country ham hard to beat after it is properly smoked.

We tried smoking meat with clean sawdust last year, and found it even better to furnish lots of smoke, with little looking after, than the nickory chips and corn cobs formerly used. Whatever fuel is used for this purpose, it should be clean. Using the chips from the chip pile mixed with poultry droppings is not a very cleanly practice. Corn cobs dampened, or smothered down with green chips or brush makes a big volume of smoke. A handful of pepper pods added to the fire helps the flavor of the meat.

Smoke in cloudy weather, at intervals. This is work that should not be hurried too much. The meat needs time to dry as well as to get sufficiently darkened by the smoke. Sausage stuffed in long cloth bags, and smoked with the meat, makes pretty fair eating, we find. Some think that smoking the meat is unnecessary, but smoking is needed to make ham or bacon. Otherwise it is merely salt pork.

We tried the liquid smoke last season with a few hams; the rest we smoked the old-fashioned way. We found the new way the easiest, and the meat kept all right, but the meat smoked with genuine smoke had far the best flavor, to our notion.

We have tried many ways of keeping ham and bacon after it is smoked. Many advocate sprinkling each piece with borax and leaving it hanging, without sacking, where it was smoked, saying that the borax prevents any annoyance from skippers. No doubt the borax sprinkled or rubbed into the crevices will keep the flies away, but it injures the flavor of the meat and makes it harder to digest. About the best method we have found yet is to put the meat in paper or muslin sacks, and pack dry clover chaff around the meat in the sacks, securely tie and hang up where it is dark and cool, with good air circulation. Before hanging up, it is a help to dip each piece in brine or give it a coat of whitewash. In this way you may be sure of having them insect proof. We have kept smoked meat in good condition in a dry, tight box, with clean, dry straw in the bottom, between each piece, and well covered on top. Plenty of dryness is needed to prevent smoked meat from moulding during the summer months.

## DON'T CROWD THE FOWL

Overcrowding, overstocking premises with poultry is a fault common to all classes of poultry keepers. It is only here and there that you find one avoiding it entirely. Fanciers are most likely, while giving fowls sufficient house room, to limit them too much in the matter of yard room; while with farmers it is apt to be the other way. Between the two evils there is nothing to choose, and no choice should be made. There should be sufficient indoor room and that in a suitable building or coop for both fowls and chicks, and a generous allowance of room outdoors. While it is unquestionably better for fowls not given enough room outdoors to have a roomy house than to be crowded indoors as they are out, and better for fowls given coops only big enough to roost in that they have a good range during the day, the best results cannot be obtained by subjecting fowls to unfavorable conditions half the time; and it makes little difference whether that half is day or night.

For best results there must be uniformly good conditions. 'Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well.' If it is worth while to utilize the farm land for poultry, it is worth while to properly house what fowls are kept. If the expense of putting up buildings for what fowls can be kept on the land is too great at first, the proper balance of conditions can be maintained by reducing the numbers kept to what can be properly housed. The common experience of poultrymen who make a specialty of poultry is that the flock so limited in numbers not only pays a better profit per heard, but also a greater total profit than when the premises are overstocked.

## NOTES AND NOTICES.

Fishing and Shooting.—A new region, now accessible for the first time by rail, and known as the 'Temagami' (pronounced Tem-mog-a-me) District, is being brought to the notice of the public as one of the finest fishing and hunting confines in Canada. Excellent sport is assured all who take advantage of a trip to this magnificent territory, which is situated 300 miles north of the city of Toronto, at an altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea. Black bass, speckled trout, lake trout, wall-eyed pike and other species of fish are found here in abundance, and large game such as moose, caribou and deer abound in the forests. A handsome booklet, profusely illustrated, giving all information, including comprehensive maps, can be had free, on application to J. Quinlan, D.P.A., G.T.R. System, Montreal.

## SPRING TROUBLES WITH STOCK.

Indigestion is at the bottom of them all. The dry winter feed has been a severe strain on stomachs that crave for the juicy aromatic growth of the spring and early summer pasture. Food with little flavor and less aroma, that is the difficulty, and the regular use of Herbageum completely overcomes it, simply by supplying the flavor and aroma that the dry food lacks. Herbageum does this economically. An even tablespoonful twice daily fed with the ordinary food is the right quantity, that is, one quarter of an ounce at a feed, or 64 feeds to the pound. If you feed more than a tablespoonful you will not get as good results, because that is the right quantity to give the right flavor to the food. There are 256 feeds in a 50 cent package of Herbageum. Of course, if it is fed by the handful or even by a heaped tablespoonful the expense is greater and the results are not as good.

In support of the above statements we will quote only one letter. It is as follows:—

'I have been using Herbageum for two years. I have fed it to horses and cows, and in both cases have obtained the very best results. Shortly after I began feeding it to my horses I could see a marked improvement. It started the old hair and made their coats slick. It puts them in fine shape for the spring work. I have also fed it to hens, and it is certainly an excellent thing to make them lay.

'So far as my experience goes, there is nothing that equals Herbageum. It is the very best thing I ever used. My cattle thrive splendidly, and I consider their extra thrift to be the direct result of feeding Herbageum.

'WILLARD COPELAND.'

Merigomish, N.S., March 24, 1903.

*Advertisements.*

**WHY NOT HAVE A NICE GARDEN?**



when you can do so at such a small cost. JUST THINK! We give 29 varieties of vegetables and 6 packets of flower seeds (one liberal package of each). Also ¼ pt. each Sweet Corn, Wax Beans and Garden Peas for $1.00. We are able to do this because we have them all ready to send out the moment your order arrives. Therefore, no time lost in filling order.

**$2.00 Vegetable and Flower Seed Collection for $1.00.**

1 Pkt. Beet—Turnip
1 " Cabbage—Early Express
1 " " —Large Brunswick, short stemmed
1 " Carrot—Half-long Scarlet Nantes
1 " Cucumber—Thorburn's Everbearing.
1 " Onion—Large Red Wethersfield
1 " Parsnip—Imp. Hollow-crowned
1 " Pepper—mixed varieties
1 " Pumpkin—Calhoun
1 " Parsley—Taber's Exquisite
1 " Radish—Turnip-shaped Long Scarlet
1 " Salsify or Vegetable Oyster
1 " Spinach—Giant Thick leaved
1 " Squash—Orange Marrow Mixed summer varieties
1 " Tomato—Paramount
1 " Turnip—Red Top White Globe
1 " each Summer Savory, Sage, Thyme
¼ Pint Corn—Early Sweet
¼ " Beans—Dwarf Wax
1 Pkt. Cucumber—Pickling
1 " Celery — Giant Golden Heart
1 " Lettuce—Imp. Hanson
1 " Musk Melon—mixed varieties
1 " Water Melon— " "
1 " Vine Peach
1 " Onion—Yellow Globe Danvers
1 " Cauliflower—Extra Early Paris
½ Pint Peas—Early Dwarf Garden

**FLOWER SEEDS**

1 pkt. Balsam—best Double Mixed
1 " Aster—all varieties.
1 " Mignonette—Large Flowering
1 " Stocks—Dwarf German Tenweek, mixed
1 " Phlox—Grandiflora, mixed
1 Nest-Egg Gourds

Send to-day while you think of it. You will never regret it. Address all orders to—

**DARCH & HUNTER, Seedsmen, Coll. Dept,. London, Ont.**

Send for our Catalogue of Small Seeds or our Farm Catalogue for Farmers, Free.



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**WELL DRILLING MACHINERY.**

PORTABLE and drill any depth, by steam or horse power.

42 DIFFERENT STYLES.

We challenge competition.

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KELLY & TANEYHILL, CO. Chestnut St., Waterloo, Iowa.

## OUR CALENDAR

April 26-29—Toronto Horse Show.

May 11—Annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association at Medicine Hat.

May 10-13—Montreal Horse Show.

Advertisers' sales, and dates of conventions, fairs and meetings are announced here. Secretaries are requested to send their dates.

## THE FARM GARDEN

Now is the time to buy your garden seeds. Our advertisers in garden seeds are all reliable, and will be glad to hear from you.

The farm garden should contain beets, onions, lettuce, peas, beans, carrots, parsnips, tomatoes, potatoes, Irish and sweet; melons, water and nutmeg; sugar corn, cabbage, cucumbers, asparagus, celery, spinach and rhubarb.

## MR. HODSON MISREPORTED

Mr. Hodson, live stock commissioner for Canada, when seen by a 'Witness' reporter concerning the article in the 'Breeders' Gazette,' said that the article on the ranch beef problem entirely misrepresented his views on the situation. He never gave any interview to this paper, and does not hold the views attributed to him.

## CURRENT ITEMS.

The crop of winter wheat seems to have wintered well in Ontario.

The Ontario Government has offered the Humber piggery for rent.

United States imports of wool from Australia have amounted to over $6,000,000 this year.

Ploughing commenced in many parts of Ontario last week.

There seems to be a desire on the part of the farmers' organizations for a union of forces. The renewed interest in the Grange work has set the ball rolling.

The 'Breeders' Gazette,' of Chicago, says $6.25 was received for prime beef cattle last week easily, but that difficulty was experienced in finding the good ones.

The Mutual Underwriters, at their meeting last week, says the 'Farmer's Sun,' decided to allow gasoline engines to be used in barns, but an extra fee will be imposed on insurance in such cases.

The New York 'Produce Review' says that during the first two months of this year, Argentina shipped over 49,000 packages of butter to Great Britain, an increase of 16,000 over the same period last year.

Prof. Cummings of Nova Scotia, says that the new Agricultural College will open for students on Oct. 1, and from present indications will have a large number in attendance. There will be a regular staff of four men with lectures from practical, scientific and business men.

The spread of the telephone into the rural communities of New England is one of the interesting signs of the times. Farmers' lines are now found in all sections, and, by having a dozen or more instruments on the line, a very low rate is given. An unusually large development in this direction is expected during the coming summer.

## CHEESE INSTRUCTORS FOR EASTERN ONTARIO.

The following have been appointed cheese inspectors and instructors for Eastern Ontario:—Messrs. W. J. Ragsdale, Merrickville; A. H. Wilson, Athens; C. W. Norval, North Williamsburg; J. Villeneuve, St. Isidore de Prescott; R. Elliott, South March; Alton McDonnell, Alexandria; D. M. Wilson, Kemptville; W. W. Dorl, Bishop's Mills; L. Zuvelt, Chesterville; R. A. Rothwell, Maxville; J. Burd, Milles-Roche; J. H. Echlin, Balderson; J. F. Singleton, Newboro; C. A. Publo, Picton; P. J. Gray, Marmora; James Irwin, Bancroft; D. J. Cameron, Campbellford; A. H. Thompson, Madoc; Peter Nolan, Phillipsville; S. S. Cheatham, Gananoque; R. W. Ward, Foxboro; Hugh Howie, Belleville; J. B. Lowney, Frankford; G. H. Bensley, Warkworth; G. H. Robinson, Kingston.

## HOW TO PRUNE TREES

Young fruit trees must be pruned before they are planted, cutting the top severely, to produce a balance between the top and the root, the latter having been greatly reduced in digging the tree from the nursery.

Cut out at this time any branches not needed for the formation of the head, and pare the ends of the roots smoothly, that were roughly cut with the spade in digging. Watch the young tree during the growing season, and stop the growth of any shoots outgrowing their neighbors, and rub off any shoots not desired as soon as they are discovered.

Prune out here and there, as the trees grow older, such shoots as are being smothered by branches above them, or that are being injured by others rubbing against them, and aim to give the tree a symmertical low headed form. When the lower branches become weak, increase their vigor by cutting out branches from the top, thus forcing growth into them; and never, if it can be avoided, cut a large branch from the main trunk.

## COVERING CEMENT FLOORS

No one will question the value of cement floors in stables for both cows and horses, for it enables one to control the liquid excrement and carry it where it can be saved and used; on the other hand, the cement floor is not the warmest floor made nor is it pleasant for the animals to stand on when wet. The space occupied by the cow or horse on the cement floor should be covered with a slatted board floor which is easily made of proper material set on edge or of wider and thicker board set a half inch apart and so placed that this slatted section can be easily lifted aside and the cement underneath cleaned daily. The two objections to the slatted floor is the tendency on the part of many to permit the filth to accumulate beneath and the making of it so that it slides out of place. Care should be taken in this last respect so that the floor will set level and be fitted to its neighbor or to whatever may form the slides so that it will not wobble or slide. A well-made slatted floor will make the animals more comfortable and the bedding will not be as badly soiled as on a floor of cement, but the floor must be kept clean above and on the cement as well.

## CHEMISTRY OF THE EGG

'Chemistry of the egg' was the subject of an address delivered at a meeting of the Ottawa Poultry Association in the Imperial building there by Prof. Frank T. Shutt, M.A., chief chemist at the Experimental Farm. He spoke at length on the relative value of hen foods, and illustrated his lecture with charts. Prof. Shutt's boards told of wheat, cornmeal cake, buckwheat, clover, albumens, proteids, carbonate of lime, gravel, sunflower seeds and all the rest of the many things that go to make a hen's life worth living, both to herself and her owner.

To Prof. Shutt an egg is something more than an object with which to furnish ingredients for a pudding, or a source of revenge on an ill-favored actor, or even a source of everlasting uncertainty to a boarder. It is a combination of chemicals, a regular miniature laboratory. He said many nice things about the egg, and corroborated many a hungry man's opinion of it, remarking, for instance, that it was both nutritious and digestible. However,, many people, said the learned lecturer, fool themselves when they think that an egg is different from the steaks and chops that go with it to form a substantial meal. As a matter of fact, they are all alike, only different, so to say, that is, they are practically the same brand of goods done up in different parcels.

A hen should, said Prof. Shutt, lay twelve dozen, or 144 eggs, a year. Allowing that each egg weighs two ounces, the hen in the course of the twelve months lays the equivalent of her own weight, so that every industrious cackler is really worth her weight in eggs.

A hen should be judged by her works, not her looks. The question should not be, 'What is the contour of her back, or what is the color of her plumage' but 'How many eggs does she lay?'

Of the various foodstuffs themselves, barley meal stands easily first in the estimation of English pig feeders, conjunctively with wheat middlings or peas and wheat. Along with a little succulent food it gives the very best results. Oats are not favored for pigs because of the amount of husk, which represents fibre; they are more suitable for matured breeding stock than for fattening pigs.

## THE NOON SPELL

Just now is a good time to begin planning for next season's crop. Look up the returns for 1904, and what kind of grain was sown on the different fields. This will help in planning for the coming crop.

Overlook no details in managing the incubator. Be systematic. Have a list of the necessary duties hanging beside the machine and attend to each in its order at a certain time each day. If properly arranged, the time necessary need occupy only a few minutes.

The farmers of the west are taking a strong stand against the present system of marketing wheat. The chief grievances are the multiplication of grades and the wide range of prices between each. Practical tests made under the direction of the Territorial Government prove that there is no corresponding difference in the milling value of wheat.

The sales of land in the North-West by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1904 aggregated 520,664 acres, and the total amount received for these lands was $2,240,529. The sales of the Canada North-West Land Company for the same period were 49,000 acres for $324,000. The total of these two amounted to 569,664 acres for $2,564,529, an average of $4.50 per acre.

Mr. Joseph E. Wing says in the 'Breeders' Gazette' that the following method is very effective in preventing horns from growing: When the calf is three days old wet spots where the horns would grow, and no other place. Then press on each spot as much concentrated lye as would equal a grain of corn. Mr. Wing believes that when the horns on animals are never allowed to grow at all there will be a tendency for that animal to have hornless offspring.

In drying off cows, 'Hoard's Dairyman' recommends giving each one-half an ounce of alum in a quart of water, repeating the dose on alternate days, until one and a half or two ounces of alum have been given. This treatment, accompanied by the usual missing, the withdrawal of milk but once daily at first, and then only milking once in two days, will quickly dry the cows. While this is in progress it is, of course, necessary to refrain from giving the cows such food as is known to increase the flow of milk.

'Every able-bodied man who is willing to go to work on the farm can be placed by us within fifteen minutes,' was the statement made by Mr. Thomas Southworth, Ontario Director of Colonization, recently.

If every farm owner would look upon his farm as the merchant does upon his stock of goods, as something to be improved as his business grows, farm values would increase wonderfully fast. If the average farm will do no more for its owner than feed his family and furnish him money for taxes and scant clothing, there is something wrong with the farm or the farmer.

If the desire is to sow fifty bushels of seed oats or less, free from smut, secure from your druggist one pint of formaldehyde. Put into a barrel or tank thirty-six gallons of water, and pour in the pint of formaldehyde liquid, and stir thoroughly. Next fill a gunny-sack with the seed oats, and submerge it in the solution for ten minutes, then lift the sack from the barrel, and allow it to drain for a minute or two, in order to save the solution. Empty the oats on a threshing floor, or on some outside platform, to dry, and repeat until all is treated. Shovel the treated grain over at intervals until dry or nearly dry before sowing.

The Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College intends to send out this year small quantities of nitro-culture for the inoculation of seed of the various legumes (peas, beans, vetches, clovers, and lucerne or alfalfa). Whilst the distribution will largely be confined to Ontario farmers, the Ontario Department of Agriculture are permitting us to send a number of samples to other provinces.

Mr. Hutt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, gives the following advice about seedless apples: The seedless apple is by no means a new thing. This time, however, it has developed in the hands of an American, and with American push and enterprise it has created a furore. From all the accounts I have seen, however, none have attributed to this new apple any particular value in the way of good quality, and this is really one of the first requisites in any new variety. Unless the new variety is superior in quality, or in some other marked particular, to those already in cultivation there would be little or no use in introducing it as a new variety simply because it was seedless. All the seedless apples which have been produced so far have not sufficient value to warrant their propagation, and I would not recommend growers to rush after the Spencer seedless apple until it has been introduced and tested at some of our Fruit Experiment Stations. As soon as stock is obtainable, it will be given a thorough trial, and its quality reported upon.

Intending homesteaders in the west may be interested in the following note received from Mr. C. T. Thacker this week: 'Perhaps some are looking for a suitable locality for homesteading, in which case I would like to call their attention to Keelerville Canon, Assa., where there is a settlement of English-speaking Winnipeg people, and where there is still land to be had by cancelling, or further west by entering for it.'

The British Government, through its War Office, has intimated that it intends to offer prizes this season and hereafter at many local shows in England, Scotland and Ireland for cavalry horses, for draught horses for transport work, and for cobs for mounted infantry. The judging of the various classes is to be left in the hands of the officers in charge of the remount departments in the three kingdoms and the awards will have much educational value. As there will be only three classes and the horses intrinsically are not of great value, there is no real need for the spending of much money on the prizes. The main thing that will be accomplished will be to show the farmers what is wanted for the three branches of the service and then they will know when they have animals situable for the service required.

It pays to seed early. Just as soon as you can possibly get the land in condition is the time, for here is where the early bird gets its work done. Experiments have conclusively proven that a week's delay after land is ready loses bushels in yield, even to the extent of 25 to 40 percent, says Dr. Saunders.

Mr. Joseph Harris, the veteran agricultural writer, is reported to have shown a visitor over his farm and ended his courtesies at his office with the statement: 'Here is where I make my money.' He meant that his brain work was what paid him. There is a whole volume in this thought. Some men labor excessively, losing almost no time at all, and yet never accumulate anything while others labor very moderately and still prosper all the time. The reason is because the former, either from carelessness or lack of judgment, plan very little for the future while the latter wisely plan in advance for every thing in future. Brain work is the fountain head of all material success.

Montreal and Ottawa horsemen are interested in the purchases which have been made by Mr. Thomas Cameron, of London, England, who intends to campaign a big string of harness horses in England next season. Mr. Cameron has purchased the trotting mare 'Belle Benton,' 2.18 1-4, from Mr. James Warnock, of Ottawa. Other purchases include the fast pacer 'Allvin R.,' 2.14 1-4, from Mr. W. M. Hodgson, and 'Billy M.,' 2.27 1-4, from Mr. John O'Connor, of Ottawa. In addition to these purchases, Mr. Cameron had previously secured from Mr. Consistine, 'Bessie K.,' 2.24 1-4; 'Little Fred,' 2.17 1-4, and 'Mary Wilks,' Mr. John O'Connor, of Montreal.

Nothing can be more depressing than a dark cold stable. Windows should be placed above the horse and made to open so as not to send draughts upon him. Lots of uight and pure air make healthy stock.

Mr. A. E. Ross, of Cowansville, Que., has purchased from Mr. R. F. McKee, a standard bred three-year-old stallion. 2.17 1-4. Mr. Cameron made one sale, disposing of his Shire stallion 'Norse,' to Mr. Ross also bought from Mr. M. L. Lockwood a very handsome sixteen-hand three years' old gelding by 'King's Counsel.'

Prof. Hutt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, advises people to go slow about planting to the seedless apple until experiments in Canada prove the commercial value of the fruit. Seedless apples are no new thing in Canada, several having been grown at different places during the past.

The farmer cannot afford to run any risk in his crops. He must make everything as certain to come around on time, and give the best results to insure a good income, and this can be accomplished by having a place for everything, and all the tools used each day must be thoroughly cleaned and returned to the tool house at night. Tools kept bright will work easy and last a great deal longer.

## THE VALUE OF GOOD COWS

Professor Eckles, in charge of the department of dairy husbandry at the University of Missouri, says of the value of good cows:—

Very few farmers realize the income that can be had from a good cow. The farmer who keeps a cow a year to raise a $15 or $20 calf usually thinks he has done well, but his profits do not compre with those of the dairyman. Except with the high-priced registered cattle, the milk, not the calf, is the most valuable product of the cow. The milk produced by the average Missouri cow in a year will sell for about $50 at the creamery or when made into first class butter. A good cow of the dairy breeds will make at least $50 cash income every year. I have a list of about fifty Missouri farmers who report a cash income of $50 to $100 a cow every year, and these figures do not include the income from the sale of calves and pigs fed on the skim milk.

'But,' says one, 'milking is a tremendous task.' As a matter of fact, it takes only sixty hours, worth 15 cents an hour, to milk a cow twice a day for ten months. Last year the cash income from the herd of cattle on the college farm was $82.50 a cow for butter sold and $12.50 a cow for milk, skimmed milk and calves, making a total income from each cow of $95. This year the average income per cow from the same source will be over $100 for the entire herd of twenty-eight. These results do not come from expensive or excessive treatment of any kind. But they are the result of doing the right things at the right time in the proper way.

# FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

### Live Stock.

FOR SALE — CHOICE SHORTHORN bulls and heifers, eight to twenty-four months; prices and breeding right; also improved Yorkshire pigs, from imported stock. E. V. NORTON, Coaticook, Que.

LIVE-STOCK EAR LABELS, RING PATterns.—Farmers and ranchers will find these labels very useful. Write for particulars and prices. Address F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

FOR SALE — HOLSTEINS, from Mountin View Stock Farm, several young bulls, heifers and cows, from choicest strains, namely, Mercedes, Tensen, Serpkje, Tirania, Castine, Netherland, S. E. & G. W. SMITH, Dundas.

FOR SALE, ROYAL TOM REGISTERED Clydesdale Stallion and imported bred, rising 3 years. Beautiful color and first-class colt. For further particulars write to WILLIAM FOSTER, Weston P.O., Ont.

FOR SALE — FASHIONABLE BLOOD, Stallions of Arab, Clay, Morgan, Hambletonian and thoroughbred blood for sale, on time, or may be syndicated. For pedigrees and particulars address JOHN B. HALL, M.D., 326 Jarvis street, Toronto.

PURE-BRED SHORTHORN BULLS, ready for service. Apply to J. J. SMITH, Enniskillen, Durham County, Ont.

FOR SALE, OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER Whites, the largest strain, oldest established, registered herd in Canada; choice Young Pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

FOR SALE — SOME CHOICE Yorkshire Swine, of best strains of improved bacon type. Write for prices to F. M. CHAPMAN, Audley P.O., Ont.

**River View Farm**

**ROBERT CLARKE,**

Importer and Breeder of Chester White Swine.

Pigs Shipped Not Akin to Each Other. For prices and particulars write him.

41 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.

*Advertisements.*

**YOUNG MEN, Become Independent.**

Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language at home during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a business of from $1,200 upwards yearly. Diploma granted and good positions obtained for successful students. Cost within the reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for full particulars at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL London, Ontario, Canada.

### Farm and Other Lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA — FRUIT AND dairy land in five acre blocks, best in this glorious province. Apply, with stamp, to FRASER & RICHLANDS, Box 668, Salmon Arm, B.C.

FARM FOR SALE, 200 ACRES, LOT 28, Concession 8, Township St. Vincent, Co. Grey, Ont., about 150 cleared ready for machinery, nearly all seeded down, balance hardwood bush, some valuable timber; soil, clay loam; log barn, hewed log house, spring water, good orchard, good roads, school and church one mile, six miles from the flourishing town of Meaford. Possession at once; title indisputable. Apply Box 30, Meaford.

**FARMS FOR SALE.**

in one of the best Fruit and Dairying sections in British Columbia. For information, write JOHN McCALLUM, Salmon Arm, B.C.

**GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TERMINUS.**

PORT SIMPSON is Pacific Terminus. Townsite now on. Chance of a lifetime. Agents wanted. Address Box 83, Vancouver.

### Trees Plants, Seeds, &c.

TARTAR KING OATS — A FEW BUSHels of the variety left for sale; 60c. at Pickering Station. Bags, 20c extra. F. M. CHAPMAN, Audley P.O.

**POINTE CLAIRE NURSERY.**

Every variety of

**Hardy Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs.**

Many times transplanted, abundant fibrous roots.

Dwarfs, Pyramids, Standards, Fruit Trees and Bushes.

GEORGE MILNE, Manager, Pointe Claire, P.Q.

**Send 50c to**

**Wm. Briggs, Publisher, Toronto, Ont.**

And get "The Canadian Garden," By Mrs. Annie L. Jack.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS**

AND SEED POTATOES (23 varieties). Don't buy till you get our prices, one-third others, all the new kinds, Dunlop, Sample, Glen Mary, New York (the $100 winner) Irish Cobbler, &c.

BIG CROPS OF BIG FELLOWS.

NO DUTY, NO DELAY, SURE GROWERS.

A. W. SMITH, Box W., BEACHVILLE, ONT

### Agents Wanted.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month and expenses $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commissions allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent has called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvas for. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

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Agents Wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide.' Write for full particulars and our hints for easy canvassing. Address, the publishers of 'World Wide,' Montreal, Canada.

### Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE — MAW'S POULTRY FARM, Winnipeg, Manitoba, acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, ducks, geese, chickens, incubators, bone cutters, poultry supplies. Catalogues mailed free.

FOR SALE — A Few CHOICE WHITE Wyandotte Cockerels, Martin's celebrated 'Regal Strain.' Good, strong, vigorous birds. A. E. WHATMOUGH, 481 Church street, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE — PRIZE WINNERS, BARred Rock and Andalusian Cockerels, Cayuga, Pekin and colored Muscovy Ducks. Eggs for hatching. ISAAC T. KNIGHT, Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE — BUFF WYANDOTTES, Canadian champions, winners wherever shown; stock and eggs for sale. Beauty and utility combined. Send for circular. REV. S. T. BARTLETT, Colborne, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM ELM GROVE Poultry Yards, from choice matings of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Hawkins' and Thompson's Ringlet Strains, Buff Orpingtons, Buff and White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks, $1.50 per setting; guarantee 10 chicks or replace at half-price. J. B. COWIESON, Queensville, Ontario.

P. C. McGINNIS, PROP., RICHELIEU Poultry Yards, Iberville, Que. Breeder of high-class White Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, W. F. Black Spanish, Black Hamburgs, Silver Polish, all varieties Wyandottes, White Cochin Bants. Stock for sale at all times. Eggs, $2.00 per 15.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, FROM BEST PEN, $1.00 per 15, $5.00 per 100, $2.50 per 50. Pure white Fishel strain. JACOB M. MOYER, Campden, Ont.—Box 47.

FOR SALE, ORPINGTONS, ROCKS, Buff to the hide, extra size and laying strain, $1 per 15; $5 per 100; eggs from imported stock; grand layers, size and shape, $3 per 15; $12 per 100. H. C. FOREST, Wardsville, Ont.

"NITH GROVE" BUFF ORPINGTONS; Eggs, $2, $1.50, $1 per 15. C. E. BROWN, Haysville, Ont.

FOR SALE — LARGE IMPERIAL PEKIN ducks eggs, very fine stock. Order early. Write for prices and particulars. A. A. METCALFE, Rat Portage, Ont., Can.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, $3.00 PER 9. (Prize winners.) White Leghorn and White Wyandottes, $1.50 per 13. Apply to ED. PARANT, St. Isodore Farm, Charlesbourg, Que.

**SAVE THE CHICKS.**

The world's record in chick raising—the most and the best—is held by

**Puritan Chick Food.**

Costs nothing if not the best in the world. Try it free. Send for catalogue to-day.

Puritan Poultry Farms & Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.

A. J. MORGAN, London, Ont., Sole Distributor for Canada.

### Wanted.

WANTED, 8 TO 12 GALLONS OF Cream, for city delivery. Apply to J. A. FORD & CO., 609 St. Antoine street, Montreal.

### Situations Vacant.

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

WANTED, A FEW PEOPLE IN EACH locality to work for us at home during spare time; no canvassing; liberal pay. Address Box 560, London, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN EVery town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.

MEN WANTED—WE HAVE A POSITION open for one good man in each locality, local or travelling, at $840 a year and expenses $2.50 per day, tacking up show cards, and generally advertising a New Discovery. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

A FEW CANVASSERS WANTED BY AN established wholesale and manufacturing house, selling a full line of articles of daily consumption direct to consumers. Samples free or returnable, freight charges prepaid; exclusive territory; regular customers; no cash advance or security required; salary or commission. Write quick to COOPER, Drawer 531, London, Ont.

## GLENGARRY AGRICULTURISTS.

Cornwall, April 3.—The annual meeting of the directors and officers of the Lancaster and Charlottenburg Agricultural Society was fairly well attended. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the current year:—

President—Mr. J. P. Snider.

First vice-president—Mr. E. Dingwall.

Second vice-president—Mr. William Mitchell.

Secretary-treasurer—Mr. J. C. Brown.

The days chosen for holding the fall fair are Sept. 13 and 14. The chief business was the revision of prize lists.

## ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

A Reader, Vars, Ont., wants to know if the pan, where the sap is boiling, should be covered or open. Ans.—It is probably better to allow the steam to escape, a cover being used to keep out impurities only.

Constant Reader wants to know what to do for a hen that is in good health, but has lost the use of her legs. Ans.—You are probably feeding your hen too much.

A Subscriber, Cupids, Newfoundland, writes, wanting to know what is wrong with the back of his cow. Large lumps out of which a grub comes, appear. Ans.—It is a case of warbles, common in some localities, more so where cattle are low in flesh. It is caused by a fly laying the egg in summer. Squeeze out the offender with the fingers when head becomes black. There is no preventive for their re-occurrence, but if cow is in good flesh they seldom bother.

# THE MARKETS.

## Montreal Wholesale Prices

BUTTER MARKET CONTINUES TO EASE OFF.

'Witness' Office,
Monday Morning, April 10.

Since a week ago the butter market has developed a weaker feeling. This is due in a measure to the continuance of fine weather, and the fact that a number of factories have commenced operations, which will cause a greater flow of receipts to the city in the course of the next few days. To-day finest fresh creamery butter is selling to the jobbing trade in small lots at 24c to 25c per lb., and single packages at 25c to 26c. Fresh made separators mildly salted is quoted at 21c to 22c, and roll butter in baskets at 20c to 21c.

CHEESE CONDITIONS ARE UNALTERED.

There is little change in the conditions of the cheese market to record. The volume of business as a matter of course, is very light, but there is a firm undertone to the market.

EGGS DROPPED RAPIDLY DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Receipts of eggs to the city last week showed a great improvement on the previous week. The warmer weather and the better state of the country roads have been instrumental in causing the rapid drop of three to four cents during the week. Receipts are expected to increase considerably with the near approach of the warmer months, and further reductions in prices are expected. It is rather early to speak of the prospects of this year's export trade, but prices will have to be much lower than they were last year to induce dealers to buy fo rthat market. There was practically nothing done in the way of export last year, but this was due to the production teing only about equal to domestic requirements, and to the fact that the English market was out of touch with the market on this side of the water. The good prices farmers received for their eggs last season will no doubt induce a larger production this coming season, and give shippers an opportunity to court the British markets. Sales are being made now at 14½c to 14c, with a fair demand on local account.

COUNTRY DRESSED HOGS WEAKER.

Towards the middle of last week the market for dressed hogs declined 50c to 75c per 100 lbs., in sympathy with the weakness in the market for live hogs. The demand ha sonly been fair, and sales have taken place at $8 to $8.25 per 100 lbs. As stated in these columns last Wednesday, this weakness in the market for hog products is not expected to continue. The high prices that are being paid brought out all the available stocks from the country, with the result that supplies for the time being were greatly in excess of requirements, and there was a consequent falling off in prices, and some accumulations reported. When the market recovers from the effects of this over-supply it is expected that there will be a scarcity of stocks in the country; therefore, higher prices are looked for again shortly.

GOOD DEMAND FOR MAPLE PRODUCTS BUT RECEIPTS ARE LIGHT.

Messrs. Hislop & Hunter, of Montreal, report a fairly good demand for small lots of new maple sugar and syrup, but the receipts up to date have been small, as the weather has been unfavorable for the make. Syrup, in kegs, is quoted at 5½c to 5½c, wine measure; in tins, 60c to 70c, as to quality. Sugar is quoted at 8½c to 9c for small cakes, and 8c to 8½c for large bricks.

MARKET FOR HONEY IS EASIER.

The tone of the honey market is easy, and there is little change in the conditions of supply and demand. White clover, in comb, is selling at 13c to 13½c; extracted white, 7c to 7½c in 10 lb. tins, and 6c to 6½c in 60 lb. tins; dark buckwheat sells at 6c to 6½c.

FAIR JOBBING TRADE IN BEANS.

The market for beans is steady, and there is a fair jobbing trade in choice primes at $1.75 per bushel.

POTATO RECEIPTS INCREASE—DEMAND IS LIMITED.

The market for potatoes is easy, owing to increased receipts and a limited demand. Sales of car lots have taken place at 60c for choice, and 50c for common per bag ex. track. The demand in a jobbing way is fair at 70c to 75c per bag ex. store.

SLOW DEMAND FOR TALLOW.

There is a slow demand for tallow at 4½c for refined, and 2c to 2½c for rough.

EVAPORATED APPLES STEADY.

The demand for evaporated apples is fair at 6¼c to 6½c. Dried apples are quoted at 3c.

MARKET FOR ASHES QUIET.

There is no change in the market for ashes, and prices remain unaltered.

FLOUR — Manitoba patents, $5.60 to $5.80; strong bakers, $5.30 to $5.50; high Ontario blended patents, $5.70 to $5.80 in wood; choice 90 percent patents, $5.00 to $5.60, in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.50 to $2.55, and 25c to 50c extra in wood.

ROLLED OATS — $2.10 to $2.12½ per bag of 90 lbs; $4.45 to $4.50 in barrels.

MILL FEED — Ontario bran in bulk at $17.50 to $18.50; shorts, $1 9to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $20 to $21.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel, $1.35 to $1.37½ in car lots.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American cut clear fat back, $20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c; according to quality of hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9 to $9.25; mixed, $8.50; select at $8.50 off cars.

CHEESE — Ontario fall white and colored at 12 to 12¼c.

EGGS — New laid at 14¼c to 14½c.

BUTTER — Finest creamery, 24c to 25c; roll butter, 20c to 21c in baskets.

ASHES — Firsts, $5.35 to $5.50; seconds, $4.90; first pearls, $7.50 per 100 lbs.

HONEY — White clover in comb, 13c to 13½c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 7c to 8c; in 60 lb. tins, 6½c; buckwheat, 6c to 6½c, as to quality.

MAPLE SYRUP — Per wine gallon, 60c to 70c in tins; 5¼c to 5½c per lb., in wood; sugar, large bricks, 8½c to 9c; small cakes, 8½c to 9c.

HAY — No. 1, $9.00 to $9.50 per ton in track; No. 2, $8.25 to $8.75; clover, $6.50 to $6.75; clover mixed, $7.00 to $7.50 per ton in car lots.

### FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, April 7.

The bad state of the roads throughout the country did not hinder an unusually large number of the farmers from bringing loads of produce to the market on Friday, there being about 75 loads of potatoes offered for sale, and from 50c to 60c per 80 lb. bag were the prices asked for them; oats were in good supply at $1.05 to $1.10 per bag; buckwheat, $1.10 to $1.20 do.; turnips, 50c to 60c do.; beets and carrots, 90c to $1 do.; parsnips, $1.50 do.; horse-radishes, $1.25 the basket; lettuce, 30c to 60c th dozen; radishes, 50c to 60c do.; shalots, 20c for a bunch weighing 1 lb.; leeks, 20c per bunch of 1½ lb.; and spinach, 90c the box. Common cabbages were very plentiful at 90c to $1.25 the barrel. There were no dressed hogs offered by the farmers, but Mr. Bickerdike has just received a carload of fresh killed hogs from Manitoba which he is selling at from 7 3-4c to 8¼c per lb. Dead turkeys are 15c to 17c per lb.; geese, 12½c do.; ducks and chickens, 12c to 15c do.; fowls, $1 to $1.50 the pair; wild ducks, 60c do.; print butters, 25c to 35c the lb.; new laid eggs, 22c to 25c the dozen; older eggs, 17c to 20c do.; maple sugar, 10c to 12c per lb.; maple syrup, 80c to $1.10 the gallon; apples, $2 to $4.50 the barrel; oranges, $2.75 to $3 the box; lemons, $2 to $2.50 do.; bananas, $1.25 to $1.40 for eight hard bunches; Jumbos, $1.75 the bunch; hay, $7.50 to $8.50 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

### SPRING FREIGHT RATES HAVE GONE INTO EFFECT—WOOLLEN INDUSTRY DEPRESSED.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, April 9 said of Montreal trade:

Though the opening of navigation is still apparently a fortnight distant, spring freight rates have gone into effect on all railways, and the movement of merchandise, more particularly all lines of heavy goods, is much brisker. In dry goods also there is rather more doing, letter orders being reported in fair number, showing that country stocks are being broken into, and in the city owing to favorable weather conditions, shoppers have been out in increased numbers. The woollen manufacturing industry continues in very depressed shape, two more Western mills being reported as lately shut down, and dealers in raw wool report a very slack demand. The cheese market is still a dull one, and quotations for new fodder cheese have not yet been established.

The prominent feature of the week as regards values is the phenomenti advance in turpentine of ten cents a gallon, credited largely to speculative manipulation by the Standard Oil people. Owing to advances in the New York sugar market, one of the local refiners advanced quotations 5 cents a cental a few days ago, but their competitors have not followed suit. The great March raw fur sales have been in progress in London the past ten days, and though telegraphic reports conflict in some details, a marked advance over prices of a year is shown in many lines of American furs, including mink, marten, otten, fisher, lynx, etc.

Only two district failures are reported for the week.

## CATTLE MARKETS

LIVE STOCK MARKETS—April 10.

The heavy dull weather of the past few days has apparently had a slow effect upon the local cattle trade. At the East End Abattoir this morning, notwithstanding the close proximity of the Easter season, trade was not any too brisk, while the arrivals amounting to about 600 cattle, 200 sheep and lambs, 300 calves and a couple of hundred hogs, were hardly up to the average of this particular season.

The quality of the stock was fairly good and many sales of the best cattle were made to good advantage, but on the whole the market continued to drag, and sales were not any too satisfactory.

The best beeves brought a shade over 5c per lb., while the fair to good sold at 3¾c to 4½c per lb., the poor and common from 2½c to 3½c per lb. Milch cows brought $25 to $50 each, according to quality.

Sheep were quoted at 4c to 5¼c and in a few cases 5½c per lb. was paid for choice, while spring lambs found buyers at $3.50 to $5.50 each.

Calves in all sizes and quality were offered. The small and thin were run off at $1 to $3 and $3.50 each, while the better class sold at $4 to $10 per head.

Hogs were in fair demand with the quality quite good at quotations ranging up to 6½c per lb. for selects.

Chicago, April 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 28,000; market slow to 10c lower; good to prime steers, $6 to $6.75; poor to medium, $4.60 to $5.65; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $5; cows, $3 to $5; heifers, $2.75 to $5.50; canners, $1.50 to $2.50; bulls, $2.50 to $4.75; calves, $2.75 to $6.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 48,000; market, 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.45 to $5.60; good to choice heavy, $5.50 to $5.60; rough heavy $5.35 to $5.45; light, $5.30 to $5.50; bulk of sales, $5.45 to $5.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 28,000; market 10c lower; good to choice wethers, $5.75 to $6.15; fair to choice, mixed, $4.50 to $5.65; native lambs, $4.75 to $7.50.

East Buffalo, April 10.—Cattle, receipts, 2,300 head; active, and 15c to 25c higher; prime steers, $6.15 to $6.50; shipping, at $5.65 to $6; butchers, $5 to $5.75; heifers, $4.50 to $5.50; cows, $3.75 to $5; bulls, at $3.50 to $4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.25 to $4.50; stock heifers, $3 to $3.25; fresh cows and springers, strong to $2 higher; good to choice, $48 to $56; medium to good, $35 to $45; common, $20 to $22.

Veals, receipts, 2,000 head, active, and 50c lower, $4.50 to $7.

Hogs, receipts, 17,000 head, slow and 15c to 25c lower; heavy and mixed, $5.30 to $5.35; Yorkers, $5.70 to $5.85; pigs, $5.60 to $5.65; roughs, $4.75 to $5; stags, $3 to $3.75.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 10,000 head, active, and 15c to 25c higher; lambs, at $6.50 to $8.50; a few at $8.60; yearlings, $7.25 to $7.50; wethers, $6.25 to $6.50; ewes, $6 to $6.25; sheep, mixed, $2.50 to $6.15.

Toronto, April 8.—Little was doing at the Western Cattle Market this morning. The demand was active, but few cattle were on the market and as none were left over from the previous day's trading everything was cleared off early. Prices held steady to firm. The run amounted to ten cars and included 35 cattle, 55 sheep and lambs, 900 hogs and 60 calves.

Export Cattle—There were practically no cattle on the market and prices are quoted nominal and unchanged. Choice are quoted at $4.75 to $5.25, good to medium at $4.50 to $4.75, others at $4.25 to $4.40, and bulls at $4 to $4.25.

Butcher Cattle—The few cattle of moderate quality offering were quickly cleared up at prices about steady with those quoted. The demand for cattle continues active. Prices are quoted unchanged. Good to choice sold at $4.60 to $4.80, fair to good at $4.10 to $4.50, mixed lots medium at $3.25 to $3.90, and common at $2.50 to $3. Cows sold at $2.50 to $4, and bulls at $2 to $3.

Stockers and feeders—The market is quoted unchanged and nominal in most lines. Short-keep feeders are quoted at $4.65 to $5, common to fair at $3.75 to $4.50, and stockers at $1.50 to $3.40, with $1.75 to $2.50 for bulls.

Milch cows are quoted steady at $30 to $65 each.

Calves—The offerings of calves continue fearly heavy. The demand is fair. Quotations are unchanged at 3½c to 6c per lb. and $2 to $10 each.

Sheep and lambs—Trade was quiet. Prices are unchanged, with a firm tone. Export sheep are quoted at $3.75 to $5.50, mixed at $4 to $5.25, grain-fed lambs at $7 to $7.50, barnyards at $5.50 to $6.50, and springs at $3.50 to $6.50.

Hogs—The market is steady and quoted unchanged at $6.25 per cwt. for choice light weights and $6 for heavies.

### BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, March 23.—Beast supply, compared with Thursday last, showed decrease of 80, and included larger proportion of fat cattle, for which there was rarely any demand, and quotations not worth noting. Very dull trade for fat butchering cows and bulls, last Monday's values being with difficulty obtained. Top price—Fat cows, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; fat bulls, 2s 10d to 3s 2d per 8 lbs. Increase of 180 in sheep market. Trade for both wedders and ewes very slow, but last Monday's money governed all sales. Lambs in rather full supply; small choice 5 stone Downs found ready purchasers; heavier descriptions difficult to cash. Calf trade firm. Quotations, per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; sheep, 3s 10d to 6s 2d; calves, 3s 8d to 6s; lambs, 6s to 7s 4d. Total supply—Beasts, 40; sheep and lambs, 400; calves, 20.

London, March 23.—Fair supplies, and trade very slow. English beef, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s to 4s 2d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s to 3s 6d; refrigerated hind quarters, best, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; do. seconds, 2s 4d to 2s 10d; do. forequarters, 2s to 2s 4d; inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; do. tegs, 5s to 5s 4d; do. ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wedders, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; ewes, 3s 6d to 4s; foreign sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; English lamb, 5s 8d to 7s 4d. Veal, 3s 8d to 5s 4d; English pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; Dutch do. 3s 8d to 4s 2d per 8 lbs.

## ONTARIO MARKETS

Hamilton, Ont., April 8.—White wheat, $1.06 to $1.10; red wheat, $1.06 to $1.10; peas, 70c to 80c; barley, 48c to 52c; oats, 44c to 45c; corn, 53c to 55c; clover seed, $8 to $9; timothy, $1.60 to $2; white wheat flour, $5.15 to $5.20; strong bakers, $5 to $5.10; dressed hogs, $6.75 to $7; apples, 80c to $1.25; dried apples, 3c to 4c; potatoes, 65c to 75c; butter, rolls, 22c to 24c; butter, firkins, 16c to 20c; eggs, 14c to 16c.

Ottawa, April 8.—There was a bumper market in Ottawa this morning. The attendance was very large and the offerings of a like nature. Prices, however, remained fairly firm, except in the case of butter and eggs, which was slightly easier. Potatoes also saw a slight drop but other prices were generally constant. Though supplies were large, the morning brought out a large number of buyers, which probably accounts for the few changes in prices:—Mutton, hinds, 10c; fronts, 7c; carcass, 8c; veal, fronts, 7c to 9c; hinds, 10c; carcass, 8c to 9c; lamb, hinds, per lb., 11c; fronts do., 9c; carcass, do., 10c; beef, per cwt., hinds, $5 to $6; do., carcass, $5.50 to $6; do., fronts, $3 to $6; pork, light, $8.50 to $9; heavy, $8 to $8.50; chickens, per pair, 90c to $1; turkeys, $1.50 to $2.50; ducks, per pair, $1 to $1.25; geese, each, $1.25 to $1.50; steers and heifers, best, 5c; do., medium, 4½c; do., ordinary, 4c; cows and heifers, per head, $33 to $35; hogs, per cwt., $5; calves, $3 to $5; print butter, per lb., 25c to 28c; tub butter, per lb., 22c to 25c; pail butter, per lb., 22c to 25c; dairy rolls, 25c; western rolls, 27c; cheese, 11c to 14c; honey in comb, per sec., 13c to 15c; honey, extract, 10c to 12c; tallow, 4c to 4½c; lard, per lb., 9c to 9½c; fresh eggs, per doz., 21c to 23c; limed eggs, per doz., 16c; limed eggs, per crate, 15c; stored eggs, 16c; garlic, per string, 30c to 40c; savory, per doz. bunches, 30c to 40c; sage, per doz. bunches, 30c to 40c; beets, per bag, 50c; carrots, per bag, 35c to 40c; potatoes, per bag, 70c to 75c; turnips, per bag, 25c; parsnips, per bag, 50c; cabbage, per doz, 50c to 60c; celery, per dozen, 25c to 50c; onions, per bag, $2 to $2.25; Spanish onions, per crate, $3.50 to $4; hay, per ton, $9 to $12; straw, $5 to $6.50; oats, 45c to 47c; buckwheat, 80c; beans, $1.75 to $1.85; barley, 50c; peas, $1.50.

Toronto, April 10.—Wheat—Ontario, unchanged and quiet; No. 2 red and white, $1.03 to $1.04; spring, 96c to 97c, and goose, 89c to 90c. Manitoba steady for delivery at lake ports on the opening of navigation. Quotations are: No. 1 northern, 99½c; No. 2, 96c; No. 3, 90c.

Flour—Ninety percent patents, $4.40 to $4.50, buyers' sacks, west, 15c to 20c higher for choice. Manitoba, $5.50 to $5.70 for first patents, $5.10 to $5.40 for second patents, and $5 to $5.30 for bakers.

Millfeed—Firm at $18 for bran, $19 to $20 for shorts at mill door. Manitoba, $21 for sherts and $18 for bran.

Barley—Steady, 46c to 47c for No. 2; 44c to 45c for No. 3 extra; and 43c for No. 3, malting outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—Nominal, 71c to 72c for No. 2 f.o.b. outside.

Corn—Canadian, 47c to 48c for yellow, and 46c to 47c for mixed f.o.b. Chatham freights; American steady; No. 3 yellow, 55c to 55½c; mixed, 54¾c to 55c on track Toronto.

Oats—Firm tone at 40c to 41c for No. 2 west.

Rolled oats—$4.35 for cars of bags and $4.60 for barrels on track here, 25c more for broken lots here and outside.

Peas—68c to 69c for No. 2 west, and 70c for milling.

Buckwheat—59c to 60c west.

Butter—Steady to easy, plenty of creamery coming, prices unchanged.

Eggs—Firmer in tone at 14c; receipts lighter, expected higher.

## CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, Montreal, reports the following Chicago quotations to-day, as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, May | 115 | 116 | 114 | 114⅜ |
| July | 87½ | 87½ | 86⅞ | 86⅝ |
| Corn, May | 47⅞ | 48⅝ | 47⅞ | 48⅛ |
| July | 47⅝ | 48 | 47⅝ | 47¾ |
| Oats, May | 30 | 31⅛ | 29⅞ | 30 |
| July | 29⅝ | 29⅞ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ |
| Pork, May | 12.80 | 12.87 | 12.80 | 12.85 |
| July | 13.07 | 13.10 | 13.07 | 13.07 |
| Lard, May | 7.22 | 7.25 | 7.20 | 7.20 |
| July | 7.40 | 7.42 | 7.40 | 7.42 |
| Short ribs, May | 7.10 | 7.12 | 7.10 | 7.10 |
| July | 7.32 | 7.37 | 7.32 | 7.35 |

## THE WHEAT MARKET

MARKETS GENERALLY WEAKER—CORN AND OATS STEADY.

Chicago May wheat continued easier under last week's bearish news of Broomhall's estimate of Argentine shipments, and in anticipation of a bearish government report which is to be issued to-day. The option weakened again towards the close at 81.14¾. The July future opened rather better than Saturday's close, but fell away this evening at 86⅝c asked.

The Winnipeg market opened easier in sympathy with the lower quotations in the United States markets, April closing at 90½c, May at 91½c and July at 93¾c.

The corn market was fractionally higher at 48 1-8c asked for May and 47⅝c bid for the July option.

The market for oats was steady at 30c for May and 29⅜c for July.

### RAIL RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, bushels | 5,289 |
| Corn, bushels | 5,357 |
| Barley, bushels | 2,956 |
| Flour, barrels | 1,815 |
| Eggs, cases | 1,851 |
| Butter, pkgs. | 128 |
| Cheese, boxes | 43 |
| Lard, packages | 1,157 |
| Hams and bacon, packages | 10 |
| Tallow, barrels | 2 |
| Leather, rolls | 51 |
| Raw hides | 107 |

### WHEAT IN SIGHT.

The following shows the amount of wheat in sight in thousands of bushels:

| | April 10, '05 | April 3, '05 | April 11, '04 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Visible supply | | | |
| U.S. & Canada | 31,097 | 32,327 | 31,180 |
| On passage to U.K. | 31,280 | 32,960 | 30,080 |
| On passage to Continent | 13,120 | 13,680 | 12,480 |
| Total | 76,097 | 78,967 | 73,740 |

### LONDON WOOL ARRIVALS.

London, April 8.—The arrivals of wool for the third series of auction sales amount to 194,880 bales, including 110,000 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports this week were: New South Wales, 8,912 bales; Queensland, 1,324; Victoria, 5,247; South Australia, 1,310; New Zealand, 19,396; China, 360; Punta Arenas, 279; various, 455.

## ONTARIO'S MINERAL WEALTH

LAST YEAR'S PRODUCTION VALUED AT TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS.

Toronto, April 7.—A report issued by the Ontario Bureau of Mines shows that the mineral production of the province for 1904 reached an aggregate value of $11,737,647. Of this, the metallic production was valued at $5,071,677, and the non-metallic at $6,665,970. The industries concerned employed 10,281 men, and paid in wages, $3,833,583. The value of the metallic productions were as follows: Gold, $40,000; silver, $111,887; platinum, $10,452; palladium, $18,564; cobalt, $36,620; copper, $297,126; nickel, $1,516,747; iron ore, $273,-068; pig iron, $1,811,664; steel, $1,188,349; lead ore, $11,000; pig lead, $2,500; zinc ore, $5,700.

### LONDON PROVISION PRICES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 8.—The demand for Canadian cheese has been fair and prices have been easily maintained. Choicest is quoted at 59s to 60s; finest, 58s.

Bacon, No. 1, 52s, 54s to 58s; heavy, 50s, 51s to 55s; No. 2, 50s, 52s to 55s; heavy, 48s, 50s to 54s; No. 3, 48s, 50s to 54s. The demand shows improvement.

### CANADIAN TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 8.—The imports from Canada for March were as follows: Cattle, 6,750, value £114,788; wheat, 208,800 cwts., £73,668; wheat meal and flour, 127,700 cwts., £65,224; peas, 12,280 cwts., £4,600; bacon, 38,541 cwts., £83,850; hams, 5,034 cwts., £11,643; butter, 602 cwts, £2,890; cheese, 68,841 cwts., £177,070; horses, 36, £1,490.

## A DISTRIBUTORS' COMPANY

FRUIT SHIPPERS TO DISTRIBUTE FRUIT EQUITABLY THROUGHOUT DOMINION.

Hamilton, Ont., April 7.—A distributors' company, capitalized at one million dollars, composed of prominent fruit shippers, has been formed to bring about a more equitable distribution of fruit throughout the Dominion. The company has completed negotiations for a private telephone line from Toronto through the Niagara peninsula. This will be a benefit to the dealers in the different towns and cities of Canada by preventing their markets from being overstocked, and inspiring them with confidence to handle home-grown fruits.

### ROSSLAND MINING RETURNS.

The shipments of ore from the mines of the Rockland district for week ending April 8, were as follows: Le Roi, 2,800 tons; Centre Star, 2,060; War Eagle, 1,-410; Le Roi No. 2, 50; do., milled, 1,200; Spitzee, 180. Total for the week, 7,690, and for the year 96,904.

## UNITED STATES STEEL CO

WILL SPEND TEN MILLIONS ON CANADIAN PLANT IF PLANS GO THROUGH.

It is reported that Mr. James Gayley, who was recently in Canada for the purpose of inspecting sites for a steel mill to be erected by the United States Steel Corporation, has filed his report, which has been favorably received. The Steel Corporation will spend about $10,000,000 in erecting a steel plant if the plan goes through. The report, it is understood, will recommend that the plant be situated either on Lake Erie or the Detroit River.

### CANADIAN NORTHERN.

The earnings of the Canadian Northern Railway for the fourth week of March:

| | 1904. | 1905. | Inc. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4th week Mch. | $ 90,800 | $ 50,400 | $ 30,400 |
| Month | 273,100 | 201,900 | 71,200 |
| July 1-Mch. 31 | 2,850,600 | 2,316,800 | 533,800 |

### LAKE OF THE WOODS NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

At a meeting of the directors of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, held last week, the vacant positions in the directorate caused by the retirement of the Russell group, were filled by Messrs. James Crathern, F. H. Mathewson, R. M. Ballantyne, A. Kingman and J. W. Pyke. The other directors are Robert Meighen, president; Thos. Fyshe, vice-president; the Hon. Robert Mackay and Robert Reford.

### BIG COAL CONTRACT.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 9.—It is said that the Pittsburg Coal Company will close a contract within a few days with the United States Steel Corporation, to furnish the latter all the coal it may require during a period of twenty-five years at market price The contract calls for all the coal the corporation may need after the product of its own mines is exhausted. The amount of coal necessary will probably be between 6,000,000 and 10,000,000 bushels a year.

# FINANCIAL REVIEW.

## TAXING STOCK SALES.

### Investors and Speculators may Pay Tax on all Transactions.

CURB MARKET NOT FAVORED BY STOCK EXCHANGE—MANY NEW HIGH LEVELS IN LOCAL SECURITIES.

The past few months of prosperity on the local Stock Exchange has attracted the interest of the Quebec revenue makers, who contemplate taking a leaf out of the book of the New York Senate by making a charge on all transactions taking place on the Stock Exchange. This form of taxation is considered unfair by the members of the exchange, who say that they already labor under the disadvantage of outside rivalry, with which they cannot compete, owing to the rules, conditions and traditions of the Exchange. Members naturally take a very decided stand against taxation of any kind, and certainly it would be difficult to imagine how, during such a period of stagnation as the early months of 1904 presented, the average brokers' business is to be maintained. The depression at that time became so serious that a number of the smaller houses advocated reform in the matter of a reduced commission rate, so as to place them on an equal footing with the local branches of New York houses, and at the same time offer a greater inducement to speculators. There is the danger where rates are cut so fine that the addition of the proposed tax would drive business to Toronto. This latter city is just as well equipped as Montreal for handling extensive stock operations, and the business would naturally float in that direction. There are thirty-seven members on the Toronto Exchange, and about fifty-four on the Montreal Exchange, but if this tax on stocks is brought into force there is every probability that the conditions will be reversed. There is always the same difficulty about taxes on commerce, as there is nothing so fluid as commerce, and anything incommoding it in one place simply drives it to another. Mr. Gouin admitted on Wednesday night that the commercial taxes of 1893 had been unequivocally condemned at the polls, but he thought that this one on stock transactions might be allowed to stand. There is much to be said in favor of such a tax, as it falls lightly on real transactions and very heavily on gambling ones. It might reduce the business of the stock brokers, a large part of which is in serving the ends of speculators; but it might nevertheless prove a positive benefit to real commerce.

There are traditions on the average Stock Exchange which must be protected at all costs, and to the letter. Thus when a small party of the younger and more 'progressive' of the members thought to inaugurate a curb market, and utilize the steps of the Exchange for their camp ground, they had reckoned without a due regard to the traditions which they now uncharitably stigmatize as 'red tape' of the most brilliant hue. They were checkmated at every turn, and finally driven away from the sacred precincts of the brokers' exchange. The market still continues, but without the imposing Stock Exchange edifice as a moral background. The action of the board is only in keeping with the rule that no unlisted stock may be dealt in on the floor of the Stock Exchange, a liberal interpretation of the rule would naturally include any portion of the property controlled by the board of directors. Curb dealings are universally known, but there is no denying that there is more risk in dealing with unlisted stocks than there is with the stocks that have to run the gauntlet of a stock exchange investigation before they can be handled on the floor of that institution. On the whole, it is well that the Board insists on taking the minimum of risks, as tradition and 'fogyism' have their uses.

Local stock conditions last week continued to be of a most interesting character. Tractions were exceedingly active at the beginning of the week, and many new high levels were made for the year. A few industrial stocks were also actively bought and sold. Railways, with Canadian Pacific in the lead with new records, were also popular stocks. Considering that Wall Street was quiet, the volume of business and strength on the local market was all the more noticeable. The highest for Canadian Pacific was 135 1-8, and yet there is talk of the price reaching 175. There were few transactions in Soo common, the price recovering to the 120 mark on a small sale. Twin City was very strong about the middle of the week, and the volume of business was heavy. The market opened at the beginning of the week at 115½, and on some very heavy buying advanced to 118, and later to 122½, the highest of the week. After this there was a slight reaction, and the price fell to 118½ on Friday, making about a three point rise in the week. Toronto Railway also developed considerable strength, and advanced to 112 1-4, falling off later to around 110 1-4. Detroit improved about two points on the week's business, and Montreal Street was very active and strong, making a new high level which has not been approached since 1903. Montreal Power was about steady around 92½, with some heavy transactions in the stock Mackay common was almost neglected, while the Iron issues were generally lower. Nova Scotia common lost about a point during the week, and Dominion Coal stock suffered a decline of from two to three points. The market is in a good healthy condition, although its movements are somewhat hampered by the unfavorable conditions of a few of the better known industrials. Lake of the Woods common stock, which was listed on the local Stock Exchange early last week, had a very exciting first week. The stock has been so erratic and has fluctuated to such an extent since it was offered for sale on the Exchange, that the most sensational rumors imaginable were circulated, one being to the effect that the management was again about to be changed. This could not have been taken seriously by any one who considered for a moment the present personnel of the board of directors. The stock early last week stood at 103½, and then at 118, and back again six points. In fact, the fluctuations of the stock were of the most puzzling nature, but undoubtedly fed by the rumor of the hour, although so absurd and impossible.

**The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.**

**INACTIVE STOCKS.**

| Stocks | Dividend | Payable | High 1904 | High 1903 | Low 1905 | Last sale | Return |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Banks** | | | | | | | |
| Mont. | 5 | H. June 1 | 253 | 260 | 254 | 260 | 3.8 |
| Merch. | 3½ | H. June 1 | 168 | 173¾ | 168¾ | 172 | 4.0 |
| Heche. | 3½ | H. June 1 | 139½ | 138 | 138 | 135 | 5.2 |
| E. T. | 4½ | H. July 3 | 163¼ | 169¾ | 163¼ | 166¼ | 5.6 |
| Mola. | 4½ | H. Oct. 1 | 219½ | 220 | 220 | 220 | 3.9 |
| Toronto. | 5 | H. June 1 | 233¼ | 245 | 232 | 239 | 4.2 |
| Quebec. | 3½ | H. June 1 | 130 | 139¾ | 137¼ | 130¾ | 5.3 |
| Union. | 3½ | H. June 1 | 143¾ | 142 | 139¾ | 142½ | 4.9 |
| N. S. | 5 | H. July 1 | 260 | 249¼ | 261¼ | 261¼ | 3.8 |
| Comm. | 3½ | H. May 31 | 167½ | 167½ | 157½ | 164 | 4.2 |
| **Preferred Stocks.** | | | | | | | |
| Scotia. | 2 | Q. Apl. 15 | 112 | 114¾ | 110 | 114½ | 7.0 |
| Iron | | | | 60 | 74¼ | 60¾ | 69¼ | ... |
| Coal | 4 | H. July 3 | 119 | 118 | 114 | 117 | 6.7 |
| Ogilvie. | 3½ | H. Sept. 1 | 133 | 139 | 130 | 127 | 5.8 |
| Switch. | 1½ | Q. Apl. 8 | 95 | 119 | 100 | 118¾ | 5.0 |
| Mackay. | 4 | Y. July 10 | 75¼ | 76¾ | 73¾ | 74¾ | 5.3 |
| Lke. Wds | 7 | Y. Mch. 7 | 118 | 127½ | 109 | 120¾ | 5.9 |
| **Miscellaneous** | | | | | | | |
| Bell Tel. | 2 | Q. Apl. 15 | 162¾ | 162½ | 157 | 160 | 5.0 |
| Mon. Tel | 2 | Q. Apl. 15 | 163 | 165 | 159½ | 162 | 4.9 |
| Mon. Cot | 1¾ | Q. Mch. 15 | 110 | 104¾ | 97 | 100 | 7.0 |
| Halfx Ry | 1½ | Q. July 1 | 107 | 110 | 104 | 105 | 4.7 |
| Trinidad | 1½ | Q. July 8 | 80 | 90¼ | 82¾ | 90 | 5.5 |
| Dom Cot. | | | 40 | 45 | 38 | 44 | ... |
| Toledo | | | 27½ | 36 | 21 | 34 | ... |
| **Bonds** | | | | | | | |
| Coal | 3 | H. Aug. 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 5.4 |
| Scotia. | 3 | H. July 3 | 110 | 108¾ | 108¼ | 108 | 5.5 |
| Ogilvie. | 3 | H. June 1 | 118 | 117¾ | 113¾ | 117¾ | 5.1 |
| M. S. R. | 2¾ | H. July 1 | 106¼ | 104¾ | 104 | 104 | 4.3 |
| Col. Cot. | 3 | H. Oct. 2 | 98 | 90 | 88 | 90 | 6.3 |
| Lke. Wds | 6 | Y. June 1 | 10¾ | 113¾ | 108¼ | 112¾ | 5.3 |

| | Div. | Paybl. | 1904. High. | 1904. Low. | 1905. High. | This week. Low. | This week. High. | This week. Closing. | Price per share. | Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. P. R. | 3H | Oct. 2 | 136 | 109¾ | 155 | 131¼ | 155 | 155 | $155.00 | 3.8 |
| Power | 1Q | May 15 | 84¾ | 69⅞ | 93 | 77⅛ | 93 | 90¾ | 91.00 | 4.4 |
| M. S. R. | 2½Q | May 15 | 218¾ | 199 | 227 | 212 | 227 | 224¼ | 113.50 | 4.4 |
| Twins | 1¾Q | May 15 | 107¾ | 87¼ | 122½ | 104¼ | 122½ | 115½ | 118.50 | 4.2 |
| Tor. Ry. | 1¾Q | July 3 | 107¾ | 68½ | 112 | 103¼ | 112¾ | 109¾ | 110.50 | 4.5 |
| Detroit | 1Q | May 1 | 80 | 60¾ | 85¾ | 75½ | 85¾ | 83¾ | 84.75 | 4.7 |
| Richelieu | | | 82½ | 53¾ | 76 | 61¾ | 75½ | 74½ | 75.00 | ... |
| N. S. Steel | | Apl. 15 | 82½ | 50 | 69¼ | 60 | 67 | 65¾ | 65.75 | ... |
| Dom. Coal | | | 74¾ | 41 | 86½ | 60 | 85½ | 82 | 83.50 | ... |
| Iron bonds | 2½H | July 3 | 86 | 49 | 85½ | 80 | 84 | 83½ | 827.50 | 6.0 |
| Iron Com | | | 19¾ | 7 | 25 | 17 | 24 | 23 | 23.13 | ... |
| Mackay Com. | | | 40¾ | 21½ | 44⅛ | 38 | 42 | 41 | 41.78 | ... |

### THE CLEARINGS.

The following are the clearings of the leadings cities of the Dominion for week ending April 6:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Montreal | $31,331,900 | 11.4 |
| Toronto | 23,923,017 | 91.6 |
| Winnipeg | 5,518,890 | 40.2 |
| Ottawa | 2,357,502 | 15.9 |
| Halifax | 1,523,188 | 21.3 |
| Vancouver, B.C. | 1,448,271 | 29.1 |
| Quebec | 1,699,468 | 32.4 |
| Hamilton | 1,434,777 | 50.1 |
| St. John, N.B. | 969,749 | 22.9 |
| London, Ont. | 1,053,047 | 12.3 |
| Victoria, B.C. | 442,371 | 20.4 |

### LEVIS ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Quebec, April 4.—By order of the Superior Court, Mr

# 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.

### EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

C.C.C.—The address of ex-Empress Eugenie is Farnborough Hill, Farnborough, Hants, England.

### ROSAMOND'S POND.

Valley.—Please explain the allusion to Rosamond's pond. Ans.—'Rosamond's Pond' was a sheet of water in the south-west corner of St. James's Park, in London. It was filled up in 1770.

### RECITATIONS.

F.D.—'The New Church Organ' is to be found in 'Choice Selections,' No. 6 (the Penn Pub. Co., Philadelphia). 'The Hermit,' by Thomas Parnell, is in 'Gems of National Poetry' (Frederick Warne & Co., New York).

### FACT OR FICTION.

M. H.—Was there ever such a man as Sherlock Holmes? Are the stories by Sir Conan Doyle, such as 'The Return of Sherlock Holmes,' true? Ans.—The stories are fiction; not actual occurrences. The character of Sherlock Holmes, the detective, is an imaginary one. It was, however, suggested to the author by that of a doctor in Edinburgh with whose striking method of drawing deductions Conan Doyle was familiar when a medical student.

### THE LATE QUEEN'S NAME.

R. H.—Kindly inform me if the late Queen had any other name than Victoria. What was her surname? Ans.—Her late Majesty's baptismal name was Alexandrina Victoria. She was of the Guelph dynasty, but her marriage with Prince Albert, whose ancestors were of the House of Wettin (pronounced 'Vettin') would, following usage, make Wettin her 'surname.'

### POEMS RECEIVED.

Mrs. A. K. Scott, Iron Mountain, Mich., send the verses of 'Keep Sweet,' asked for by E. F.

Miss Ella L. Wyman, Rockland, Ont., Miss Elizabeth Forbes, Jeanette's Cheek, Ont., Miss L. E. Maude Reynolds, Ottawa, Ont., and a Constant Reader, have sent the recitation, 'The Dead Pussy Cat.'

Miss E. P. Simpson, Nova Scotia, kindly sends the music of the motion song which has been forwarded to 'Primary Teacher.' Miss Jenny Armstrong, Shawville, and Miss Elizabeth Drouin, Stratford, also send copies.

### POEMS WANTED.

F.D. would would like to get the little poem on October, beginning:

'October gave a party,
The leaves by hundreds came.'

Subscriber's Daughter, Manitoba, asks for some verses beginning:

'When folks grow old, I wonder why
They seem to forget the days gone by.'

H. S. R. would be obliged if some one could give the poetry, 'Old Letters.' It begins:

'Burn them!' Yes; methought they cumbered
The dear nook they'd filled so long,
So I said, 'Their hours are numbered.'

J. B. would like to get the verses of which the first one is:

'Oh, call my brother back to me,
I cannot play alone;
The summer comes with flower and bee—
Where is my brother gone?'

### COUNTRY ROADS

E.G.W., Valcartier.—Our municipal council passed a by-law last fall in favor of 'rounded roads.' Our roads are over a light sandy soil, and when neglected three grooves are formed, one along which the horse trots or walks, and two along which the wheels revolve. In wet weather the horse is in a continuous stream, and wheels whirl in water and mud. Our country roads are in much need of improvement, and it is well now to look ahead and make preparations in that direction. Machines are now made, worked by steam, and horse-power, for rounding country roads. Would you kindly through your columns let us know where these road machines may be bought, their price and what aid if any our local government is prepared to give to municipalities purchasing such machines. Also if there are any firms who rent road machines, and what they charge by the day? Ans.—Machines, known as road graders, one of the most important and useful of modern road implements, because of the great saving they have effected in the making and repairing of roads, cost on an average $250 each. It is important that they be used only by men who know how roads should be graded. The local government, we believe, has three or more road machines, stone crushers, and rollers which can be rented. For further information we would advise you to write to Mr. W. A. Campbell, Ontario Commission of highways, Toronto; also to the secretary of the Good Roads Association, Bedford, P.Q., who no doubt will be pleased to forward you copies of official reports dealing with the making and repairing of roads.

### 'PLOD.'

Mrs. J. A. Tomkins, Granby, and J.B., Prestonville, Ont., have kindly taken the trouble to write out and send copies of the following poem (by the Rev. Alfred Hough), asked for by M.B.D.:

Of the wise and Holy Maker, of the good and gracious God,
Men can ask few higher blessings than the power and grit to plod.
Showy gift may be attractive, glibly talk of 'going to do';
But it takes the solid lifting of old Plod to 'put her through.'
He is mightier than all genius, greater than all boasted skill,
Having for his inspiration an indomitable will.
Genius is a passing meteor; Plod a never-setting sun;
Where all else hath failed and fainted, Plod has just gone in and won.
He hath reared the mighty cities, with a strength godlike, sublime;
Made a highway for the nations through the ancient hills of time.
He hath made the lightning serve him, counted stars and measured space;
Wealth and genius fairly beaten in the middle of life's race.
Hard to rouse and slow to action; but, when Plod once says 'I will,'
He is just as sure to do it as the lightning is to kill.
He was busy at the building of the pyramids of old,
And, though kings sought deathless mention 'tis of Plod their tale is told.
Never yet hath wond'ring pilgrim 'neath their gloomy shadows trod,
Without feeling and believing the omnipotence of Plod!
He hath yet beheld no mountain where his flag he dared not plant,
Just because he didn't whimper and sit down and say, 'I can't.'
In the sober days of plodding, thirty, forty years ago,
We had more of solid progress, less of tinsel and of show.
Our old mothers taught their daughters how to scrub, sew, churn and bake;
How to take a turn in haying, on the load or at the rake;
Milk and drive the cows to pasture, catch and harness up old Bill;
Crack the whip and take the produce to the market or the mill.
Never smarter, wittier lasses traded at the country store,
And they more than matched the saucy, smooth-tongued pedlers at the door.
Handsomer they were and nobler, in the neat and simple dress,
Than the modern lady, strutting in a ruffled wilderness.
They would rather go to meeting, sitting with a happy smile,
In the old pung, racked and broken, than to go in debt for style.
Not a dollar would they squander, not an extra ribbon get,
Till the parlor had been furnished and the farm was out of debt.
They'd have scorned the thought of sitting, dressed in frills and boughten curls,
While the house was run to ruin by a pack of hired girls;
Or, to be accomplished ladies, make an organ squeal and moan,
While their mothers late and early, worked their fingers to the bone;
Yet, with all this sober plodding nature had no richer charms
Than she gave the happy maidens on the grand New England farms.
But this age of great inventions, deeper thought and clearer light,
Has produced a patent lady, and Dame Fashion holds the right.
Not content with sober plodding, tired of loafing and unrest,
All the boys are taking tickets for the prairies of the West;
And they need but small persuasion to pull up their stakes and go
To where Nature yields a harvest if she's tickled with a hoe.
But I've somehow got the notion that a lad, with prospects fair,
Failing in New England valleys is a failure anywhere.
He may have the mildest climate, he may have the richest sod,
But it just amounts to nothing if he hasn't got the plod!
It may be the age is giving birth to more enlightened views.
But it doesn't do to farm it in a pair of patent shoes.
And it simply stands to reason that a man can't till his ground,
If one-half the time he's loafing and the other riding round.
Barns well shingled, thriving cattle, stoneless acres, rich and broad,
Come from nothing else, believe me, but the steady, sober plod!

## LEGAL.

### ONTARIO.

### A SON'S PORTION.

Old Subscriber, N.S.—A is a farmer and has four sons. He has a large property, he giving to one son what he allows is his share. Could said son give his father a writing that would debar him from claiming a share of the balance of property in case the father should die without making a will or settling property in any way? 2. If such a document could be drawn up what would be the nature of it? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. It would be in the nature of a deed roll, and would include an acknowledgment by such son that he had already received his portion.

### RIGHT TO LEGACY.

C.E.H.—A man residing in Ontario died there last year, leaving a will dated No. 1903, probate of which has been granted. The will, after directing the executor to pay certain legacies and all debts owing, reads thus: 'I give, devise and bequeath unto my said executor all my real and personal property and direct that the same shall be converted into money, and that the proceeds thereof after payment of the debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and the above legacies, the balance be divided into seven shares, and each of my sisters and brothers who survive me shall be entitled to one share, and the balance thereof shall be equally divided among all the children of all my brothers and sisters now dead, or who may predecease me, per capita.' One of the sisters of the testator, who predeceased him, left several children, and one of these children, a son, married, and died some years before the testator, leaving a widow, but no child or children. 1. Does the share which would have gone to the nephew of the testator had he been living at the time the testator died, lapse? or is the widow of this nephew entitled to it or any part of it? The nephew was living in the United States and died there. 2. Would the law of the state in which the nephew died, in any way govern the disposal of his share? Ans.—1. It goes to the other children of the deceased brothers and sisters of the testator, the widow in question does not take at all. 2. No.

## 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.]*

### HOT SPELLS.

A.C. is a woman, fifty years of age. Is subject to hot 'spells,' which leave her weak and depressed. They come in waves, two or three in quick succession. She is very nervous. Ans.—The trouble may be due to change of life. If so, it will cure itself in a little time. If simply due to weakness, a rest and change would likely be all that is necessary.

### BUNIONS.

'Ignorance' asks if bunions can be cured without an operation. Also, what can be done to make her neck smooth. The skin is rough, like 'goose-flesh.' Washes every day with a pure soap and warm water. Ans.—Bunions originate in wearing boots that are too short. This throws out the chief joint of the great toe. Then from the effects of pressure the tissues become inflamed and hard. You can get all right, but it would no doubt take months of perseverance. You should give up wearing boots for a time. Use only sofe felt slippers or moccasins. Bathe the bunions frequently with very hot water, and occasionally paint with iodine. For the skin, probably little can be done. Try massaging it night and morning. Then rub thoroughly with lanoline or with witch-hazel cream.

### GREY HAIR.

X.Y.Z. is an elderly lady. Her hair, once black, is now very grey on the top, and in front, while the back part remains black. This gives the impression that the back hair is false. Asks if anything can be done to make the hair all grey. Ans.—We fear not. No doubt, in time, it will all become grey. You could use peroxide of hydrogen to the back part of the head, which would bleach the hair somewhat, and thus render the contrast less conspicuous, or, you could dye the grey part. Failing these measures, nothing can be done.

### VARICOCELE.

A.R. asks for a cure for varicocele. Has tried many remedies and an operation without benefit. Ans.—Nothing can be recommended to you at this distance. No medicines can have any effect. In bad cases operation is the only cure. I cannot understand why your operation should have proved of no benefit. I hope you did not consult a quack. Your only hope is to consult a reputable and skilful surgeon, of whom you have many in your city, and take his advice. As a rule, the trouble does not do any harm, or cause any special annoyance. Perhaps you are nervous about it for no good reason.

### SORE THROAT.

Mrs. J. M.—Her throat is inflamed almost every morning, and the tonsils have the appearance of being covered with blisters. There are smaller ones on the back of the throat, which do not show so plainly as those on the tonsils. Is not subject to 'colds.' Ans.—The trouble seems to be a sort of herpetic tonsilitis and pharyngitis. Try a simple gargle of listerine and water in the proportion of one to three. Be sure you allow the solution to reach the back of the throat. If you cannot do this, apply the lotion by means of a spray atomizer.

### SORE ON FACE.

'Subscriber' for three years has been troubled with sores on the face, which get worse in cold weather. There is one spot the size of a twenty-five cent piece, and several smaller ones. The skin becomes dry, and will rub off in small white scales. The sores do not itch, but can be hidden for a short time by using vaseline. This generally leaves a red mark. Ans.—It is hard to say at this distance the exact nature of the disease. It is probably a form of eczema. You should avoid wetting the spots when washing. Also, if on the chin, do not shave over them, but cut the hair with scissors. Night and morning apply an ointment, consisting of equal parts of boracic acid and zinc ointments. Between times keep the patches covered with lanoline.

### HIVES.

'A Reader' has had 'hives' for a week, and would be glad to know the cause of the trouble, and how to get rid of it. Ans.—Hives, urticaria, or nettle-rash, is a very common disorder at this time of year. It may be difficult to get rid of it. The acute form begins with the formation of irritable patches in the skin, which swell up, become of a dull red color, and later appear to be pale in the centre. The patches are very itchy, and when they fade away, often leave slight pigmentation of the skin. Sometimes slight irritation, as scratching, or the rubbing of the clothes, is sufficient to start up new 'hives' in a susceptible person. Exceptionally, instead of a few days or a week, the disease will last for months, or even a year or two. The disease is usually attributed to some disorder of the circulation of the part, due to a nervous 'upset.' The acute form is most often the result of some form of indigestion. In certain persons the use of particular foods, like cheese, strawberries, sausages, oysters, lobsters, will provoke an attack. Usually the stomach or bowels are out of order. Then, again, the disease may follow on a nervous shock or on mental worry. Other cases, notably the chronic cases, are very obscure. It should always be the object to ascertain the cause and remove it. A brisk purge is usually administered. The diet should be light, and in severe cases, chiefly milk. Meat, soups, and rich foods generally should be avoided. Rest in bed may even be necessary in some cases. The itching may be allayed by hot baths in which a handful of baking soda has been added, or by sponging the skin with 'uke-warm water containing carbolic acid in the proportion of one teaspoonful to the pint. Cases which last more than a few weeks demand tonics, such as iron, arsenic, cod liver oil. Change of scene and complete rest may be required, or seabathing.

## 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.'

'The strongest ship may breast the gale,
And still be driven back,
What though to reach the port she fail
Shall we declare she could not sail
Because she had to tack?'

Life has many discouragements, and its problems are often difficult to face. We have our defeats, and see others defeated; we wonder if the 'Divinity that shapes our ends,' knows all our trials, and if it is really worth the exertion to 'rough hew' them.

Yet the spirit of emulation for a good and noble aim helps many a traveller over the hard places of the life path, and gives us courage, while the flowers by the wayside bring their message.

These thoughts came with the first handful of hepaticas from the woods, that opened their tiny fairy cups of mauve and white to the sunshine. How sweet they are, working together under the leaves, with silent aspiration to reach the light, pushing up slender ascending stems, and furry buds. A lesson, too, in patience and punctuality that we all might learn, for there is no failure in their appointments, and the first warm air gives us their tints of beauty, so full of mystery, of voiceless lessons.

'I hold you here root and all in my hand,
Little flower, but if I could understand
What you are—root and all—and all in all,
I should know what God and man is.'

This familiar quotation never grows stale and seems especialy meant for the earliest spring blossom. The grass shows tender green blades, repeating the old familiar story of renewed life and activity, and in the garden border are tufts of early blossoms. It was not by accident that the Creator placed the first of his human work in a garden; it was prophetic of all future ages; for ever since when all else proves to be 'vanity and vexation of spirit,' there remains the garden to bring tranquillity and a return to communion with Nature.

APRIL REMINDERS.

If no asparagus bed is in the garden it is time to think about making one, purchasing two-year-old plants and setting them in the richest piece of land according to directions often given. If there is a bed, let the soil be forked over as soon as frost is out of the ground. The first crops to sow are onions, peas, spinach, lettuce, parsnips and parsley. If the ground is in good condition for putting in the seed, a little frost afterwards will not do any harm.

Beans, salsify beets and carrots should wait a week later, and the corn and pumpkin family must wait till the oak leaves are the size of a mouse's ear.

Gooseberry and currant bushes come into bud early, and should be pruned before growth begins. Uncover strawberry plants as soon as danger of frost is over, and start tubers in the house. Sweet peas, mignonette, pansy and stocks, are better sown as early as possible.

Rake and pulverize the land as soon as dug, before the sun bakes it hard, and use a reel and line in making rows, so as to get them straight. Burn all rubbish, as by that means many injurious insects are destroyed, and grounds appear neat. Uncover tulip beds as soon as the land is dry enough.

TREATMENT OF AZALEAS.

C.J.—Make a place out of doors, if you have a garden or backyard. Let the hole into which you are going to plunge each azalea, be as deep as the pot to the rim, line it at the bottom with coal ashes to keep out worms, and set the pot down in it. Give shade and plenty of water all summer, for the buds for next winter's flowers are set during the growing season of this year. Shower it regularly every day to keep off insects, and always use soft, clear water. The azalea resents lime or lime water, and the latter is often the cause of failure with this plant. If there is no place in which to sink the pots out of doors a shaded verandah, where the sun does not touch the pots, will answer if given the same care.

HYDRANGEA NOT BLOOMING.

J.E.—It is easy to understand why your hydrangea has not blossomed if you cut it down every autumn, for it requires all the wood of the season's growth, and the flowers are at the points of the branches. Sometimes this plant is injured by frost in the fall before being taken in, and this causes the loss of flowers, but if it is put into the cellar without injury by frost or knife, it seldom fails to blossom.

HYACINTHS AFTER FLOWERING.

N.C.B. writes that after flowers of hyacinths begin to fade she takes the pots to the cellar, and does not water them, and some of the best and largest are generally able to bloom a second season.

She asks if it is a good plan to set them in the ground in May, and take them up in September for winter flowering, but that is asking too much of a bulb that has done its duty all winter. Better plant them out in late April or early May, and leave them to blossom out of doors. Sometimes if left dry in the pots a strong bulb will produce a flower if given water and light in autumn, but oftener it is a case of 'nothing but leaves.'

Daffodils need the same treatment, and do not require a sunny window, for they last longest if shaded and cool, but must have plenty of moisture. A 'Spirea' is a thirsty plant, and will grow with the same treatment that you would give a geranium. In regard to the hyacinths, an authority of experience tells me that it all depends on the bulb, its size and vitality. But put out of doors they generally recuperate, and give satisfaction the following season.

SOME QUESTIONS.

Mrs. R. J. L.—Your 'creepers' were not planted deep enough which accounts for the drying off. After they begin to climb have the earth hoed up to them, and do not set within a foot of the fence. You can start plants in boxes as recommended last week, it is a very good plan for pansies, and they will require cool quarters after once started. But when the ground is dry and the flower border in order, you would get a better showing for sweetness and bloom by getting a packet each of mignonette and candytuft and sowing out of doors as a border to the pansies. Dwarf mignonette does not straggle too much for that purpose, and is always a refreshing fragrance.

I am anxious for early blooming pansies, too, as mine succumbed last year, being planted in a wrong position. Experience is a dear teacher, dear in every way, for we love her precepts though we suffer her penalties. And one of her preachments is that pansies need cool, moist soil, in which to hold up their faces. Planted as mine were, exposed to the heat of the afternoon sunshine, they are sure to

'Wither like a flower
That is waiting for the rain.'

Thank you very much for friendly words about the 'fireside talks.' It is not easy to know what is acceptable to readers unless they give some sign.

GARDEN LITERATURE.

Helen McC.—There are so many books nowadays on all departments of gardening that it is not difficult to fill a small library with garden literature of the present day, to say nothing of the past.

A letter has been set to you containing prices and names of publisher of the two books you mentioned. Both are practical and simple in detail. Even though magazines and newspapers teem with information regarding the subject of making a garden, it is always well to have on hand a manual of classified information that can be within reach for reference.

AUSTRIAN PINE.

E.B.—If you send me your address I will forward you the name of a reliable firm that can furnish you with Austrian pine, but cannot give it here, nor do I know of any in Canada having them in quantity for the purpose you require.

It is a quick-growing tree with dense dark foliage, and a large planting presents a very sombre appearance. But it is a good shelter for cottages by the sea, or to plant in exposed places. Its deep coloring gives it a special interest, and it will be useful as a screen provided there are other trees near to form a contrast.

GARDENING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

M. B.—The difficulty with roof gardening is the heat and dryness, and the boxes almost need to have canvas screens over them in the middle of the day in sultry weather. There must be holes for drainage besides the stones and charcoal at the bottom, and it is quite possible to have a few hardy perennials such as Columbines, Dicentra, daisies and others you may prefer. Sweet peas do well in boxes filled with rich earth, and made to trail downward instead of climbing, but they require a good soaking with water, every warm day, given after sunset. The best kinds to endure the heat are Blanche Ferry, Emily Henderson, Salopian and Gorgeous.

Geraniums enjoy a roof garden, so do Cannas, but tender seedlings require care for fear of scorching. Have the earth as deep as the boxes will allow, for it will give better hold to the roots in a trying situation. It is the dry hot air that made the insects so troublesome last year. Buy an ounce of quassia chips, soak in warm water and mix with the clear water used for the foliage. Water every evening, and keep the foliage moist when practicable if the season is dry. The bitter taste of the quassia is not pleasant to the insects, and if kept moist, they will not attack the leaves. I do not think anything more is needed if the earth is good. Such a garden is an object lesson to those who have land and do not utilize it for the purpose, and I wish you every success.

VEGETABLE CULTURE.

Mrs. M. requires better knowledge in regard to vegetables and asks about carrots, to begin with, as to soil, etc. As far as gardening experience goes, carrots are the easiest vegetables to grow. They require deep sandy soil, and are greatly benefited by a liberal application of wood ashes. For general use the Early Horn is tender and suitable as a table carrot for there is quite a difference in varieties of this, as well as other vegetables. Seed should be sown early in well pulverized ground, and it is a good plan to have them in rotation after peas or potatoes. The rows may be a foot apart, in a small bed that has to be hand weeded, and they must be thinned if good sized roots are to be expected.

In case of the appearance of the carrot maggot, it is best to dust the rows with soot, and a watering with strong soot water is helpful.

There is little else to be done except to use the hoe frequently between the rows. They keep best in winter in a box of sand, and if short of green foliage in winter a few carrot tops that have been sprouting in the cellar if cut off and taken to the light can become beautiful in a fancy dish kept full of moist sand.

As a setting for a few flowers it is a common question: 'What is that lovely feathery foliage?' and amusing to watch its fall from favor when discovered to be only a plebian carrot.

ARRANGEMENT OF FLOWERS.

'Nellie' wishes for a little insight into the proper arrangement of flowers, with regard to their color and adaptability. It is not possible to create a flower artist at the point of a pen, for they are like all genius, born, not made.

One person will take flowers and crowd them into vases, till the individuality of each is lost, while another will select and arrange with harmony. And good taste demands rather one perfect blossom in a vase, than an armful awkwardly put together. One great secret is not to put too many colors together and to blend and shade those that agree. Besides this they must have the addition of some foliage, for even the beautiful carnation suffers for want of it, and becomes transfigured if a few sprays of delicate grasses are mingled with the flowers, while the same may be said of sweet peas. A bunch of apple blossoms are a charming addition to sitting or dining-room, and many of our wild flowers have soft tints that lend themselves to house decoration.

It is as well worthy of study as the combinations that we all feel must be considered in the way of color, and much can be learned by practice and by a knowledge of what colors harmonize whether in a vase or on a hat.

### GOING TO A FIRE IN CHINA.

'I was in Pekin,' said an American tourist, 'when a fire broke out a few doors below the house in which I was lodging, and at the first alarm I rushed out and into the burning structure to see what could be saved. I was at once arrested, and later on discovered the Chinese way of fighting a fire.

'A policeman first required an affidavit of the head of the household to the effect that he did not deliberately set the blaze, and for this purpose took him before an official half a mile away. A second was stationed to see that no one removed any furniture until the papers had been made out.

'After a lapse of forty minutes the firemen arrived. They looked at the burning house and decided that it was on fire. After much argument it was further agreed that it would be a waste of water to try to put out the flames. Two members, who erected a ladder and climbed part way up, were duly reproved for too much zeal, and after the name, age, and habits of the owner had been taken, the fire department retired in good order.

'As the flames were unhindered, the house burned to the ground, and when the owner returned he was beaten by his neighbors for endangering their property. I was held in durance vile for two hours and then fined forty cents.'—Chicago 'News.'

*Advertisements.*



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### FOUR GENERATIONS STICK TO AN OFFICE.

(From the 'St. James's Gazette.')

One of the most remarkable instances of hereditary office among solicitors is that of the acting Under-Sheriff for the City of London. Mr. Tufnell Burchell sits in his Sheriff's Court in Red Lion Square on the bench that his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather successively occupied.

## WEATHERLETS.

There's a roaring up the river,
The water rises high,
The bridges shake and quiver
As mammoth blocks go by;
And giant trees are breaking,
There are noises all about,
You'd think the earth was shaking
When
the
ice
goes
out.
—Annie L. Jack.

The rain streams down like harp-strings from the sky;
The wind, that world-old harpist, stirreth by;
And ever as he sings his low refrain,
He plays upon the harp-strings of the rain.
—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Green against the draggled drift,
Faint and frail and fleet—
Buy my Northern blood-root
And I'll know where you were nurses.

Robin down the logging road whistles, 'Come to me!'
Spring has found the maple-grove, the sap is running free;
All the winds of Canada call the ploughing rain,
Take the flower and turn the hour and kiss your love again.
—Rudyard Kipling—'The Flowers.'

A PARENTHETICAL PROBLEM.

Spring, with her dreamy langours and her deep
(John, close that windy door!)
Pathos and peace doth in her roses reap,
(My! how the wind does roar!)

In her rare garden wandering she goes
(Here! bring some kindling sticks!)
Kisses to white and crimson rose on rose.
(My feet are cold as bricks!)

She makes her bed on lilies, and her rest
(My fingers—they are numb!)
Is wondrous sweet, while stars dream on her breast.
(When will that coal cart come?)

At morn, with sunbeams tangled in her hair
(What's got into that fire?)
She sets her song birds singing in the air.
(John, pile the coal on higher!)

And all their songs are love songs—but they sing
(It's going to freeze, I fear!)
Only of one—and her sweet name is Spring!
(Mercy! the cyclone's here!)
—Atlanta 'Constitution.'

The brook is trimmed with melting snow,
The maple sap is running,
And on the highest elm a crow
His coal black wings is sunning.

A close green bud the mayflower lies
Upon its mossy pillow;
And sweet and low the south wind blows,
And through the brown fields calling goes,
'Come, pussy, pussy willow';
Within your close, brown wrapper stir,
Come out and show your silver fur;
Come, pussy, pussy willow.
—Minneapolis 'Tribune.'

TO THE HEPATICA.

The earth all winter sleeping lies,
Then wakes from dreams of blue
To find above her April skies,
And on her bosom—you!
(By May Morgan, in the 'Outlook.')

## WILLIAM COBBETT.

### A GREAT POLITICAL WEATHERCOCK AND LITERARY FORCE.

(The London 'Spectator.')

Visitors to Madame Tussaud's Exhibition are often surprised by the sudden discovery that a portly old gentleman of Pickwickian appearance, by whose side they have taken a seat on a bench, is not one of themselves, but a replica in wax of a famous personage of the later Georgian era. The figure represents William Cobbett. Mr. E. I. Carlyle was well advised in undertaking a new Life of that gifted political weathercock, who, Defoe perhaps excepted, was the most prolific of English writers. With his lively style, knowledge, and impartiality, and his knack of illustrating facts with sensible reflections, this author was well qualified for his task, and he has provided his readers with the auxiliary apparatus which our book-makers mostly disdain.

Born in 1763 at Farnham, where his father was a small farmer who kept a pothouse, Cobbett was successively garden boy, ploughman, attorney's clerk, soldier in a regiment in Nova Scotia, resident in France, emigrant to Philadelphia, English master to French refugees, farmer, shopkeeper, prisoner in Newgate, landowner, fugitive in America, bankrupt in England, bookseller, and then, after other vicissitudes in town and country, for his two closing years member of parliament. But through these heterogeneous elements of the career in which, like Dryden's Zimri, he was 'everything by starts and nothing long,' there ran an unbroken thread of literary production. In his periodicals, books, pamphlets, addresses, and varied miscellaneous works he attained a rare mastery in polemical and artistic composition. In politics Cobbett was a weathercock. At first a disciple of Tom Paine, on leaving the Army he dropped his Republican faith, brought charges of malversation against some of his late officers, and published a pamphlet erroneously said to have caused the Mutiny of the Nore of 1797. Rapidly ending a visit to France, which, he said, was 'blasted with the principles of the accursed revolution,' he retired to America, where the ovation accorded by the populace of New York to Dr. Priestley after that agitator had escaped from the Birmingham Tory mob, drew him into a new groove, and he allied himself to the ultra-Federalists, violently assailing with a rain of pamphlets, the Democrats Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who, with their adherents, wished the States to support France in her war with England. Cobbett's controversial American publications, in some of which he assumed the pseudonym of 'Peter Porcupine,' included a libel which cost the fiery rodent five thousand dollars as the price of a discharge of his quills at a Dr. Rush, a local Sangrado with a nostrum for the cure of the yellow fever. Of the bookselling enterprise in Philadelphia, which provoked dangerous outbursts of popular wrath and the jeers of 'Paul Hedgehog' and others, the 'Porcupine' wrote:—

'I resolved to put the power and the courage of the democracy to the test by opening shop with a grand exhibition of the portraits of kings, queens, princes, nobles, and bishops, and, in short, with every portrait, picture, or book, that I could obtain, and that I thought likely to excite rage in the inveterate enemies of Great Britain, particularly a large, coarse, sixpenny representation of Lord Howe's victory over the French. Never since the beginning of the American rebellion had any one before dared to exhibit at his window the portrait of George III.'

The facility with which the 'Porcupine' shifted his quills is illustrated by his attitude towards Tom Paine, his early political preceptor. On that person's second arrival in America, Cobbett in his 'Scare Crow,' called him 'the Right Irreverent Father in the Devil Tom Paine,' also loading him with obloquy in a funeral ode. When the said 'Ragamuffin Deist,' on the ground of the neglect by the American government, published a bitter attack on Washington there appeared in Cobbett's 'Censor' a reply to that missive which contained the following apostrophe:—

'Now, atrocious, infamous miscreant, "look on this picture and on this." I would call on you to blush, but the rust of villainy has eaten your cheek to the bone, and dried up the source of suffusion. Are these the proofs of your disinterestedness and consistency? Is it thus that you are always the same and that you preserve through life the right-angled character of man?'

Justly remarking that the last sentence has a flavor of the 'Eatonsville Gazette,' the present biographer quotes a paragraph in Cobbett's 'Political Register' which specially ascribes to Paine the merit of consistency! Washington, it seems, thought his apologist's reply rather strong and coarse, but called it 'not a bad thing.' For all this, at the close of Cobbett's second sojourn in the United States he dug up the bones of the 'miscreant,' which had been buried in unconsecrated ground, and took them with him to England, where they encountered a muster of cavalry and artillery arranged by the authorities lest their arrival at Manchester should cause a popular tumult. Mr. Carlyle gives an interesting account of the subsequent history of these treasures, which, for reasons connected with Cobbett's death,. were knocking about above ground for twenty-five years. Cobbett later on tried to put money in his purse by advertising gold rings containing a guaranteed lock of the hair of the 'infamous miscreant' (who was almost bald), but an intelligent public declined to give the guinea, plus a charge for gold and workmanship asked for the relics.

Canadian sympathizers subscribed to cover Cobbett's loss from the Dr. Sangrado libel, and he made an attempt to improve things by starting a new periodical appropriately called the 'Rushlight'; but he was as good as ruined, and returned to England in 1800. His fame as a champion of order and throne ran high. When his vessel stopped at Halifax he was graciously received by the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Kent, and was welcomed in London by the Ministerialists, Secretary Windham asking him to a select dinner to meet Pitt, who, dropping his usual snubbing manner, treated his partisan with great affability. Declining Lord Grenville's offer of a government paper, office, types, profits, and all, he started a London 'Porcupine,' in which he poured his Billingsgate on the Americans of the ultra-Democratic party, the French, and the Republican emissaries who, he said, were 'still preaching fanaticism and infidelity, still bawling for that change which they have the audacity to call Reform.' When the King's refusal to agree to Catholic emancipation made Pitt resign, Cobbett opposed any such religious concession, and further, when the negotiations for the Peace of Amiens were opened, published letters wherein he urged by demonstrations with which many people would agree now that the proposed treaty would lay Continental Europe at the feet of France. In these letters he approached to some extent the dignified method of Burke, abandoning the blunt, sardonic style of his chief master, Swift, whose 'Tale of a Tub' (bought by him for threepence when a little boy), as well as the Drapier Letters, much influenced Cobbett's mind. Instigated by Grenville and Windham, he next brought out the ultra-Tory 'Political Register,' afterwards the organ of ultra-Radical preachments; and when his windows in Pall Mall had been twice broken by mobs clamoring for the peace, he thrashed, in revenge, a Ministerialist editor who had raked up certain questionable passages from his early 'Soldiers' Friend.'

How Cobbett fetched the compass which finally brought him into the vicinity of the extremist camp is detailed in Mr. Carlyle's excellent sketch of the revolution in English parties which followed the death of 'the pilot that weathered the storm,' and of the Ministerial changes consequent thereon. When the Duke of Portland took office, our chameleon threw the Whigs over, and began to adopt the views of the advocates of parliamentary reform, nor, however, from any hostility to the landed aristocracy, but from a hatred of the great manufacturers and their towns, and of what he called the subjection of the House of Commons to a gang of stockjobbers, placemen, and pensioners designated by him as the 'Thing.' The violent diatribes of the 'Political Register' touching the opening phases of the Peninsular War, and Cobbett's language on the War Office scandals of the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke, were followed when Perceval came into power by an incident which led to his imprisonment for two years (1810-1812), with the infliction of a fine of £3,000. Of his Newgate episode, whose horrors were mitigated by his attention to outside matters like the management of his charming estate of Botley, near Southampton, and his children's education, this volume gives an interesting picture, which concludes with Mr. Carlyle's opinion that as regards Cobbett's notorious offer to the government to discontinue the 'Register' in return for a mitigation of his punishment, he was guilty of 'a course of prevarication and actual falsehood unworthy of an upright man.' After his discharge from Newgate he cheapened the 'Register,' which consequently attained an immense circulation in some of the manufacturing districts, and he stumped certain counties with considerable success, dissuading, however, so far as we can see, artisans and laborers from acts of violence, defending, for example, in a 'Letter to the Luddites,' the use of machinery in terms which, as Miss Martineau well remarks, 'must have been more effective than a regiment of dragoons.' In this and some of his other literary transactions it is well to remember the warning latet anguis in herba—the desire to convert the diggers and weavers into politicians at times carrying Cobbett too far. It is, however, plain that with all his plebeian sympathies, which, perhaps, were at times touched with a Republican bias, he was no accomplice of the Luddites, or the 'blanketters,' or Orator Hunt, or the 'bloodthirsty Cato Street gang' and that, in fine, as Mr. Carlyle puts it, he was never quite a democrat proper.

Lord Sidmouth's suspension of the Habeas Corpus act threatening Cobbett with a return to Newgate, he sailed for America, whence, as we saw, he came home in 1819 with Tom Paine's bones in his luggage, soon to be involved in heavy financial disaster, and, more actions for libel. His next ten years Mr. Carlyle calls his 'Great Literary Period.' In 1820-30 there flowed from Cobbett's pen an unexampled drench of writings ranging from cottage economy to sermons for parsons and religious history; from his 'Advice to Young Men and Women' to treatises on gardening, forestry, husbandry, and English and French grammar. Many of these books attained to enormous popularity, some being translated into foreign languages, and it cannot be denied that though the trail of the serpent was not always banished from their pages, they were full of merit. To our author, the 'Advice' is Cobbett's finest literary achievement. Undeniable is the fact that with its powerful autobiographical pictures of military, agricultural, and home life, its bright glimpses of genuine family affection, and its admirable moral counsels to parents and young people, the book has still a real value. Better known now are the 'Rural Rides,' which are full of beauties of artistic line and color, drawn with 'the eye on the object,' as Matthew Arnold says, with rare felicities of expression, which make them matchless pictures of country pleasures, scenes, and persons. Cobbett's spiteful imprecations by no means 'document' the real man—his hammer-strokes and vitriol came from his ink-bottle, but not from his heart. The pugnacious currents of his nature did not flow from a malignant source, but from the emotional temperament which drove his antipathies, and also his sympathies, out of control. The man who in his riper age wrote: 'I suppose no one has ever passed a happier life than I have done,' was not, as his enemies pretended, a caldron of plebeian venom.

## ADVENTURES WITH LIONS

### THE BIG BEASTS ARE FREQUENTLY ENCOUNTERED BY MAN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

News is to hand from two independent sources, says 'South Africa,' of an extraordinary adventure that recently befell Mr. Dickert, a farmer living some fifteen miles from Malindi Siding, on the Wankies line. Mr. Dickert went to bed at ten o'clock, and was just going to sleep when he heard what he thought was a pig grunting and sniffing outside the door. He got up and stepped outside to call his dogs, when he was seized by a lion. He shouted, and Mrs. Dickert ran out with a rifle, with which she hit the animal on the head, causing it to loose its hold.

Mr. Dickert immediately snatched at the rifle and fired, point blank, fortunately killing the lion at the first shot. The whole affair was over in a few seconds, and occurred close to the bedroom door, where the hungry animal had evidently been waiting. Mr. Dickert was badly scratched, and had his arm lacerated where the lion seized him. Though sufficiently serious at the time, he now looks upon the adventure as one of the most novel of his experiences.

The people at Malindi Siding have been annoyed by a lion that developed the habit of coming right up to the station, and was heard in the neighborhood of the railway men's houses. A short time ago the conductor of the Falls train and several of the passengers saw two young lions playing between the rails near the Gwaai.

Further up the line, in the direction of the Zambesi, the lions appear to be much more numerous. Not long since the native commissioner at Matetsi is reported to have had fifteen head of live stock killed in broad daylight by nine lions which were hunting together.

Quite lately two or three lions have been seen close to the Victoria Falls, on the south side of the river, but, for the reassurance of visitors, it may be mentioned that they only appeared at night and were exceedingly shy of any human being.

At Dett, which is on the same line of railway, a few weeks ago the remains were found of a white man who could not be identified, and who appeared to have been killed and partly eaten by lions.

Another European when accosted for travelling without a ticket hastily left the train in the same district, made off in the darkness, and has not been seen since. All of which shows that there is plenty of work awaiting the sportsman, even in southern Rhodesia.


*Advertisements.*

## A SPRING NEED.

### The Indoor Life of Winter is Hard on the Health.

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That's the spring feeling. The reason—close confinement indoors during the winter months, breathing the impure air of badly ventilated houses, offices and workshops. The trouble may manifest itself in a variable appetite, little pimples or eruptions of the skin, a feeling of weariness, and perhaps an occasional headache, or a twinge of neuralgia or rheumatism. Perhaps you think the trouble will pass away—but it won't unless you drive it out of the system by putting the blood right with a health-giving tonic. And there is only one absolutely certain, blood-renewing, nerve-restoring tonic—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Thousands of grateful people have testified that these pills are the best of all spring medicines. They actually make new blood; they brace the nerves and strengthen every organ of the body. They make tired, depressed, ailing men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. N. Ferguson, Ashfield, N.S., says: 'For the benefit it may be to others I take much pleasure in saying that I have found wonderful benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began taking them I was so badly run down that I could scarcely go about the house. I was also troubled with palpitation of the heart and weak spells, but the pills have fully restored me, and I am now enjoying better health than I ever expected to have again.'

If you want to be healthy in spring don't dose yourself with purgatives—they only weaken—they can't cure. Don't experiment with other so-called tonics. Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once and see how quickly they will banish all spring ailments, and make you active and strong. Sold by all medicine dealers, or sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.


### A SENATOR'S ROMANCE.

To have known poverty and to be the mother of perhaps the richest baby in the world is no common conjunction; but an example is given in a recent 'Munsey.' Senator Clark, the Montana millionnaire copper king, fell in love with his ward, Miss Ada La Chapelle. She was one of the daughters of a French-Canadian physician who died in Butte, Montana, a dozen years ago, leaving his family without resources. The copper Croesus befriended them, and Ada, a young girl of remarkable promise, was sent to Paris to perfect her education. The best singing teachers in France were engaged for her; linguists were ushered in and out bearing grammars and textbooks; modistes brought their finest creations, and the daughter of the western doctor wished for nothing that she did not receive. In the meantime, on Fifth avenue, in New York, the senator was erecting a palace of impressive proportions, a majestic pile of marble and steel, one of the most magnificent and costly structures on that splendid street. In July, 1904, he made a trip to Paris and brought back with him his two-year-old daughter and her mother, formerly Miss Ada La Chapelle, now Mrs. William A. Clark. It was a secret that the senator had married his ward three years before. 'The Copper King,' adds our contemporary, 'will not be lonely in his great marble palace, and Fifth avenue will prepare to watch the début of a new and interesting figure in society, who has sixty or seventy million dollars to draw upon for ammunition if she cares to campaign for social honors.'

### COLOSSAL HEAVENLY BODY.

In the constellation Scorpio, seen, when visible at all, low down in our southern sky, is a star of about the first magnitude, called Antares. This object is, according to the measurement of its parallax by Sir David Gill, enormously distant, and must, therefore, be a colossal body. One of our astronomers, J. E. Gore, has computed from photometric considerations, that its mass is probably 88,000 times that of the sun. As a rule, the tendency of astronomers is to doubt whether such distances as these figures imply exist among the celestial orbs; but undoubtedly the mass of Antares must be exceptional. Mr. Larkin, of the Lowe Observatory, California, points out that round this great star is a wide region 'about as void of stars as any known to the telescopist.' Many starry fields are encountered in the heavens. 'These blackened and waste areas show no stars, or, if any, they are on the extreme limit of vision, in this splendid and pure mountain air. In these dark expanses no trace of the delicate, pearl white, shimmering background of the sidereal structure can be seen. The inference is that all the matter once in this area has been drawn in to build up the colossal sun Antares.' The space has been swept clean. In the constellations Sagittarius and Scorpio there exist many black fields, without either star or nebulous background.—London 'Telegraph.'

## READABLE PARAGRAPHS

'It's no use,' said the Czar, dejectedly. 'What's the matter now?' asked his chief adviser. 'Providence is helping the Japanese. Didn't you see the story of an earthquake having thrown up another island for the Japs in the middle of their archipelago?'—Baltimore 'American.'

A Cure for Costiveness.—Costiveness comes from the refusal of the excretory organs to perform their duties regularly from contributing causes, usually disordered digestion. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, prepared on scientific principles, are so compounded that certain ingredients in them pass through the stomach and act upon the bowels so as to remove their torpor and arouse them to proper action. Many thousands are prepared to bear testimony to their power in this respect.

Professor—What is the name of the text book Kuropatkin used in his study of military tactics?

Student—'Looking Backward.' — Detroit 'Free Press.'

In Nature's Storehouse There are Cures.—Medical experiments have shown conclusively that there are medicinal virtues in even ordinary plants growing up around us which which give them a value that cannot be estimated. It is held by some that Nature provides a cure for every disease which neglect and ignorance have visited upon man. However, this may be, it is well known that Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, distilled from roots and herbs, are a sovereign remedy in curing all disorders of the digestion.

Two tiny tree toads (this tale is true)
Three thistles tried to travel through.
Till they turned tail
Toward the trail,
'This trip's too throny!' trilled the two.
—Detroit 'Tribune.'

While more prevalent in winter, when sudden changes in the weather try the strongest constitutions, colds and coughs and ailments of the throat may come in any season. At the first sight of derangement use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Instant relief will be experienced, and use of the medicine until the cold disappears will protect the lungs from attack. For anyone with throat or chest weakness it cannot be surpassed.

'This awful extravagance of yours must stop. You've saved absolutely nothing for a rainy day!' 'Oh, yes, I have, dear. I've saved a lovely blue rainy-day skirt'—'Harper's Bazar.'

It Will Prolong Life.—De Sota, the Spaniard, lost his life in the wilds of Florida, whither he went for the purpose of discovering the legendary 'Fountain of perpetual youth,' said to exist in that then unknown country. While Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will not perpetuate youth, it will remove the bodily pains which make the young old before their time, and harass the aged into untimely graves.

Dorothy.—'Mamma, Willie Primly keeps staring at me all the time in church.'
Mother.—'Where does he sit?'
Dorothy.—'Right behind me, mamma.'

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

Reggie Ripper—D'ye know, Miss Twipper, I sometimes wish I could be appointed fool-killer faw a while, ye know.
Tessie Tripper — Why, Reggie, you shouldn't let your—er—thoughts run on suicide!—Cleveland 'Leader.'

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

Abstracted Schoolmaster—'I have been seriously thinking of punishing you, Timson, as you have invariably been behind before, but you have arrived earlier of late, and this morning, for a wonder, at last you are first.'


CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.
CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.
CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.


Miss Oldblood—'Are your family early settlers?' Mrs. Newblood—'Yes; paw always pays every bill on the first of the month.'—Broklyn 'Life.'


CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.



# Put New Blood Into Your System

**By the Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and You Will Not Feel the Depressing, Debilitating Effects of Spring.**

The blood is thin and watery in the spring.

It is lacking in red corpuscles, wherein are found the life-giving principles which put snap and energy into the body.

The nerves soon become depleted when the blood fails to supply proper nourishment, and there is consequent weakness and sluggish action of the bodily organs.

The lungs lack vigor in their work of oxydizing the blood, the heart becomes feeble in action, the stomach fails to properly digest the food, the liver and kidneys do not perform their great work of filtering the blood, the bowels become sluggish and inactive, and hence the wretched, languid and depressing feelings of spring.

The whole system becomes poisoned and you fall an easy prey to lurking disease.

Put new blood into your system by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and you will not only avoid the dangers of disease but also escape the depressing and debilitating effects of spring.

There are certain elements of nature contained in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food which are absolutely essential to the formation of pure rich red blood.

These ingredients are so combined in this great medicine as to act mildly and gently on the system, instilling new vigor and vitality into the blood and nerves, and through these mediums reaching with a beneficial influence every nook and corner of the body.

There is no reason why you should not be strong and well, healthy and happy in the spring, if you will see to it that the blood is made pure, rich and nourishing by means of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It is rich blood that builds up new tissue, creates new nerve force, restores the color to the cheeks and snap and energy to the body.

The use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food brings about that condition of the blood which is the very foundation of good health and which enables the system to throw off disease.

Nearly everybody requires just such help in the spring as can be best supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Because it is more blood, purer blood, richer blood that is necessary to the maintenance of good health and vigor during this time of year.

**Symptoms:**

Headache.
Indigestion.
Shortness of Breath.
Lack of Energy, Ambition and Strength.
Inability to Concentrate the Mind.
Feelings of Discouragement and Despondency.
Sleeplessness.
Irritability.
Fickle Appetite.
Pains in the Bones and Muscles.

# Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The great blood-builder and nerve restorative. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Kidney, Liver Pills act directly on the liver, positively curing biliousness and constipation.

# 'DEBORAH.'

## A TALE OF THE TIME OF JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

**By James M. Ludlow, Author of 'The Captain of the Janizaries.'**

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SYNOPSIS OF STORY.

The story opens in the brilliant, but corrupt, court of Antiochus IV., King of Syria, whose life object was the uprooting of the Jewish faith. The king's scribe, Timon; Dion, a Greek soldier; Elkiah, the Nasi, chief of the Jewish rabbis; his renegade son, Glaucon; his other son, the little blind Caleb; his daughter, Deborah, the beautiful and good; Apollonius, the cruel and libertine governor—such are some of the leading characters. The persecution of Elkiah, and the championship of Dion. Caleb disappears, and Deborah goes to seek him. The feast of Apollonius, where little blind Caleb is introduced as the 'Jewish Cupid.' Dion takes Caleb home. The injured Glaucon. Deborah decoyed away by the soldiers, subdues Appollonius and wins her liberty. Deborah becomes the avenger of the wrongs of Israel. The carnival of blood. Elkiah gives himself as a sacrifice to his God. The fight of Deborah and Caleb. Judas Maccabaeus. How the Jewish priest, Mattathias, slew Laban, the renegade. The campaign between the Jews and the Greeks. A year in the 'Fortress of the Rocks.' Deborah waiting for the voice. The spy. The Battle of the Wady. Deborah's battle with herself. Deborah's renegade brother, and the renegade High Priest, Menelaos. The banquet in Glaucon's house. The Battle of Bethhoron and defeat of General Seron. Reception of Seron at Jerusalem. Princess Helena, his wife. The flying fugitives. The greed of Glaucon. Deborah and Dion teach each other the art of diplomacy. Glaucon's bargain with the Princess Helena and how he was outwitted by that wily woman. The Queen of the Grove of Daphne. Jonathan's raid on the house of Glaucon. Jonathan foiled by the Greek, Meton. Deborah's flight. The Castle of Masada.

### XLIII.

### BATTLE OF BETHZUR.

Little thought was given to Sirach or his story during the next few weeks. The nation was summoned to a sudden life-and-death struggle with the Syrian Empire. Lycias, the governor, menaced the Sacred City with sixty thousand men. Profiting by the failure of his predecessors in the three 'Battles of the Passes'—the Wady on the north, the Heights of Bethoron, and the slopes of Emmaus on the west—this cautious General passed to the south, and then swung his armies eastward to the neighborhood of Hebron. It was a masterful stroke, since from that region there were many roads which converged to a point not far from the city. Upon any one of these open ways the invaders might mass, or with their greater numbers they might advance in force by all of them. The choice of approach being with the invaders, the defender was forced to abide an attack very near the city walls, unless by strategic insight he could divine his antagonist's plan almost before he began to execute it. Judas was therefore compelled to sentinel every spot of ground from Bethshemesh on the west to Hebron on the south. His sharp-eyed peasant soldiers signalled by flying arrows in the day and fire-flashes at night the slightest change in the disposition of the Greek forces. The instant Lycias's advance turned into the open valley of Elah, and began its wary movement northward, the Jewish leader saw that the enemy would essay the narrow pass between the rocky slope of Bethzur and the cliff of Halhul, some twelve miles from the city. He therefore gathered his men secretly a little north of that gateway of the hills and waited. Judas was mindful that these slopes and wadies through which the Greek legions would have to approach were memorials of the valor of David, the shepherd king of Judah, in his wars against the Philistines. He bade his men bow for worship, and himself led the prayer:

'Blessed art Thou, O Saviour of Israel, who didst break the violence of the mighty by the hand of thy servant David, and didst deliver up the camp of the stranger into the hands of Prince Jonathan. Shut up now this army of the invaders in the hands of this Thy people Israel, and let them be confounded in all their host.'

Scarcely had the mutered 'Amens' ceased when the clatter of horsemen was heard beyond the pass.

The Greeks were not aware of the presence of the Jews,, since the latest of their scout reports placed the patriots in unsuspicious ease behind their city walls. They, therefore, moved, incautiously into the narrow valley of Bethzur.

Judas silently watched until their masses and armaments were at the point where the hills gave them least freedom of movement, then his signal poured suddenly the entire patriot army upon the advancing foe. They struck the Greek column in front. When Lycias had succeeded in deploying to meet the attack from that direction, is agile assailants slipped to either side, and scaling the hills, descended upon him as a flood makes every depression its channel.

Everywhere the Jews had advantage of higher ground, each cubit of which was familiar to them. They knew the outlet of every pathway, as deer know their runways to water. Their captains had marked the rocks which companies of tens or threes could use as breastworks. They had gauged the distance for arrow or spear or slingstone between these natural forts and the open spaces for the foe must cross, so that their aim was unerring. The Greeks, attempting to turn from the theratened impact in front, were met at a disadvantage by half-concealed Maccabaeans, whose deadly shots slaughtered them before they could locate the source of attack. Upon the hastily formed roofs of linked shields, the noted phalanx of the Greek, the Jews hurled great boulders, crashing through brass and bone. The air was darkened with flying missiles, which dropped like a storm of hail upon those in that open valley.

The cry 'Mi-camo-ca-ba' eachied seemingly from the very sky. In their blind rage to open ways of reaching the enemy or of flight, the Greeks assailed one another, as the scorpion stings itself to death. Before nightfall the army of Lycias was shattered beneath the strokes of the Hammer of Israel.

Just previous to the battle Dion had asked permission to join in the fray. Judas replied:

'I have no orders except for my own and kindred people. The victory will be of the Lord, and that he will give only to the children of the faith.' He put his hand familiarly upon Dion's arm, as he added:—'Had old Gideon ben Sirach's tale ended differently, as I had hoped, I would have given you command of a thousand men.'

To this Dion responded with somewhat of resentment: 'Is not your faith, Maccabaean, mine Do you distrust my word of honor, which I gave you at the gate? I beg that you let me prove my sincerity in the sight of our two nations.'

'I may give you no charge,' replied Judas, 'but I take it that before another sunset one who would fight for Jewry will find his own opportunity. And I pledge you, Dion, not to forget your service, though I may not direct it.'

'It is enough,' rejoined the Captain, as he hastened towards the battle, divining at a glance where it would be thickest.

No spot in all the bloody field was more hotly contested than a little green glade about a spring. Jew and Greek fought desperate for possession of its cooling waters. The holders of the ground at one moment were slaughtered at the next by new assailants. More than a score of times this spring alternated its owners. Its veins seemed to spurt out blood, so thickened had the water become.

At this spot toward the close of the day two men glared at each other over their sword points. One was Dion; the other wore the badge of high honor among Lycias's officers. He was faint from long exertion; but even Don, master of sword-play though he was, could not find a spot in his antagonist's body unguarded by his quick ward. It was evident however, that Dion would soon get from his foe's exhaustion what he could not wrest by his skill.

'Yield!' he cried.

The man slightly lowered his sword.

'That voice is not a Jew's,' came from the Greek helmet.

'The sword is,' was Dion's reply.

'Yet played as never was a Jew's,' came the response between wards and panting breaths. 'If I am to mfall. h panting breaths. 'If I am to fall, thank the gods it is by a Greek's hand, though he be a traitor to his blood!'

'Traitor!'

The taunt fired all the fiend in Dion's soul. With one stroke he sent his opponent's sword ringing among the stones, and his body backward to the ground, while a tremendous blow on his head completed his discomfiture.

The displaced helmet revealed white hair and beard. Dion did not strike again.

'I will not take the life of one of your years. So valiant an arm must have done better service than this in which it is now engaged. Rise! You are my prisoner.'

'I will not be prisoner to a Jew,' said the prostrate man. 'But I swear by all the gods, that stroke was of no Jew's arm.'

'Taunt me not again,' shouted the victor, 'or, by Jove! the sword, be it Jew or Greek, will find your heart.'

'"By Jove!" Why, man, you have not been Jew long enough to learn new oaths. Now strike if you will. my life is yours, but first'—the man assumed an utter indifference of tone and manner—'first I would have a drink of the spring. It is hard to let out one's last breath through a throat so parched.'

'That boon is well earned,' said Dion, his rage tempered instantly by the man's grim humor.

He helped unclasp his antagonist's helmet, and gave his hand as he tottered over the dead bodies which lay in heaps about the spring, and through the mud made by the many feet that all day had trampled the ground soaked with water and blood.

'Faugh!' said the man. 'I cannot drink this stuff. It is not wise to mix wines, and mixed bloods are worse. Cut my veins, my friend, and let me drink something at least clean and pure. A draught of life—good Greek life—to die by—ha! ha. Help me, ghost of Socrates!'

Dion cleared the surface of the fountain on the side where it came trickling up from the earth and mingled its white beads with the red foulness. Using his helmet for a vessel, he dipped a quantity.

'I have seen a fairer goblet at a feast,' said he, offering it with a courtesy that was real for all its seeming mockery.

'Which again proves that you are a Greek,' was the stranger's response.

'Why repeat that?' said Dion.

'Because,' said the old man, 'it is true. Would you know how I detected it'

The two became interested in each other's faces.

'Go on,' said Dion.

'Why, as I said, I knew you by your sword play. And not only are you a Greek, but I swear you are a Greek of Macedonia. Do I not know it? Never before was my sword tricked out of my hand either in play or fight. No man could have done that had he the strength of Heracles, but in one way—and that way you learned in the school of Philippi.'

'The Jews travel far. They learn what pleases them,' said Dion, with suppressed amazement.

'But no Jew ever learned that guard and thrust in one movement.' The stranger imitated the motion with his hand. 'It was my own invention.'

'You!' gasped Dion in amazement. 'You! If you take that man's name falsely, you die like a dog! Who are you?'

The officer sprang to his feet. He put his hands upon the young man's shoulder.

'Gods! Can this be?'

A swirl in the battle-tide brought others to the spring. Dion and the stranger moved away. They were closely watched by a party of Jews, some of whom were ordered to keep them under constant surveillance.

'It is that Greek,' said their officer. 'See, he is in communion with the enemy. Take them alive, but if they try to escape kill them both.'

The two turned from the open glade to a covert among the rocks. Scarcely had they begun to converse when they were seized by overpowering numbers, who could not have more stealthily performed the exploit if they had been leaves of the overhanging trees which turned into men as they fell. The arms of the captives were quickly pinioned behind their backs, and under guard they were marched to the city.

### XLIV.

### A WIFE?

The following day the excitement in Jerusalem was intense and clamorous. As band after band of the Jewish heroes returned from the pursuit of the Greeks they were met at the city walls with such cheers that the Kedron valley echoed as if the generations of the dead entombed along its rocky sides had awakened to great valor of the living. Companies vie with one another in relating the marvels of prowess they had performed; but through all the boasting ran a vein of reverent recognition of the heavenly leading of affairs, and almost as worshipful praise of the strange man by whose hand Jehovah had wrought this new deliverance.

Those who had captured Dion at the spring of ethzur gave full credit to their own shrewdness and courage in that exploit.

'All Greeks are treacherous,' was one comment. 'Judas is so true himself that he suspects no one else; but he ought not to have allowed the Macedonian to remain in the city after the rest of his kind had been chased out by their own heels.'

'Think of his impudence! He even asked for a command. To command us—us! Jonathan was for trusting him; but Simon, the Wise, advised caution. No doubt this Greek traitor had planned an ambush for us. The other Greek is of high rank; his face would show that without the gold in his sword-hilt.'

'But Captain Dion fought splendidly,' interjected another. 'I myself saw him make five Greeks bite the dust.'

'That is true,' observed one, 'and but for his advice at one time it might have gone hard with my company. We were wedged in between the hills, and the Greeks were about to link shields—and when they do that they will move through the gate of hell—but Captain Dion gave me the hint, and himself posted us so that we took them on the flank, and buried them under their own metal. But, as I have thought of it since, I remember that I didn't move our men exactly as Dion advised me, or we might have come out right in front of the phalanx and been trampled to pieces. It must have been a trick on the part of the traitor.'

'No doubt,' was the response. 'The Greek has been playing us false throughout; but his tones are in the trap now.'

This popular estimate of Dion was repeated in higher places.

Judas took no part, except as a listener, in the council of his brethren as they debated the matter.

Simon repeated his former warnings, which now seemed justified. Eliezar recalled several other instances in which Dion's actions might have had a sinister intent. John attributed to him some secret advice which he must have sent to Lycias, and which led the Greek general to make the assault upon Jerusalem from the south, the only direction in which Judas had looked with any fear. That plan was shrewdly laid, and but for the swiftness with which Judas made his counter plan, and the rapid succession of his blows upon the enemy before they got through the hills of Bethzur, the Greeks had surely taken tee city.

These insinuations brought to the face of Judas no sign of his being influenced by them; but a certain word that fell from Jonathan was met by a quick flash of the champion's eyes.

'If Captain Dion proved treacherous, perhaps the daughter of Elkiah can explain it. She could have made the Greek a Jew with a breath.'

Jonathan touched Simon's hands as he said this. Judas mused a moment, his face reddening as it did only under deep emotion, generally of some resentment. His response was laconic:

'The Greek shall have justice.'

'Justice should not go with lagging feet,' said Simon.

'Nor leap,' replied the chieftain. 'Only God can give judgment with lightning.'

'True, but men should be quick to see a storm coming, my brother,' said Simon. 'Let the men be summoned at once. There may be other treasons for aught we know. We have caught but two serpents in the nest. If others are there we will start them to squirming. I will have the prisoners brought.'

'Let them wait,' was Judas's decision.

'Wherefore wait, my brother? We can discover who and what these men are very quickly.'

'Perhaps,' said Judas, 'but it may take time to know ourselves.'

'Going into one of his moods again,' remarked Eliezar, and the brethren went away.

The two prisoners were generally forgotten in the popular excitement of a few days immediately following the victory of Bethzur. Mountains of spoil had been brought into the city and distributed—for Judas insisted that his men should share equally the fruits of their bravery. Bethzur was fortified against the possible return of Lycias, who raged in his disgrace like a wounded tiger. Even if he should not repeat his venture, the nomadic people to the south were making hostile demonstration; indeed, all the tribesmen, south, east, and north, were in commotion. Yusef, the Arab, had stirred up all tentdom to avenge the insult which Nadan had reported, and even the defeat of Lycias did not altogether discourage the purpose which the coming of that General had led them to make.

Said Yusef, one day, watching a fight of insects:

'Let the Greeks bite the Maccabaeans; we will come later and be the sting.'

The black tents of the Bedouins were again seen on all sides, like mildew on a fair fabric. Couriers with long lances and head cloths streaming in the wind circled about Jerusalem at a safe distance, as Meth sagely remarked, 'Like a lot of spiders webbing in a big bug they dare not yet attack.'

These things would have sufficiently engaged the time of the Maccabaean leaders had not very different matters also claimed their attention. The far-flashing fame of Judas startled the nations. Envoys from various kingdoms came to erusalem to study the meaning of the new power, which seemed to rise as mysteriously as the armed men who sprang from the ground sown with the fabled dragon's teeth. The Governor of Phoenicia and Coele-Syria proposed terms of alliance with Judas. Demetrius, a nephew of King Antiochus, an aspirant for the succession to the Syrian throne, now a hostage in Rome, sent secret emissaries, pledging the independence of Palestine as the price of Judas's assistance in accomplishing his ambition. From Athens, on the other hand, came those who would bribe this new sword for the help of Greece against the Romans. These, again, were met on their way by the agents of Rome, who were also coming to offer rank and power to the new kingdom of Israel as a province of the great republic of the West.

Judas and his counsellors had thus to consider many wider problems than that of manoeuvring an army. It was clear that Jerusalem was to become again a capital, and the scattered people a nation.

'Judas must be our King,' said Jonathan.

To this all agreed, with a solitary exception. Judas indignantly replied:

'I am but as the hand of a Gideon; would you have me play the part of Abimelech? A bramble king, indeed, would you find me. I am fit only to be a scourge to the enemies of the Lord. Let me be but as a soul within a sword until the Lord sheathes me, as I know he will soon. Are we not near the time of the coming of him who is promised as the Prince of Peace? Search the records, Simon; the books of the prophets, and the genealogies of families of Judah, for Messiah is to be a branch of David—that surely is not the house of Mattathias.'

Jonathan replied:

'The words of the Prophets are hard to interpret, my brother, while the events of Providence lie open, like these hills in the sunshine. Only the blind fail to see the signs of the times. Woe to the man among us who cannot recognize the trumpet call of the Lord, when every blast of it has already destroyed an army of the enemy, as the rams' horns made the walls of Jericho fall down. Least of all should Judas shut his eyes to the light because it happens to fall in front of his own feet.'

When Judas was not present his brethren spoke together freely, assuming the kingship to be inevitable. They concerned themselves only with schemes for founding and strengthening the new monarchy.

'Judas must marry,' said Simon. 'The nation can be built upon no one man.'

'Surely not upon a single man like Judas,' replied Jonathan, 'whose life must be in perpetual hazard of battle; for well I see that war will be our condition for many years to come. The little land of Judea is not wide enough for a kingdom. We must conquer all the ancient lands of our fathers.'

'And Syria, Phoenicia, Coele-Syria also,' rejoined Simon, 'until Solomon's empire, "from the river to the end of the earth," from the Euphrates to the Great Sea, shall have been restored. Judas must found a family to whom this work shall be committed.'

'It will be possible to make alliance by marriage with one of the great powers,' suggested Jonathan. 'I will not despair of a princess of Egypt even.'

'It were a sin to think of such a thing,' replied Simon, indignantly. 'Did not the Lord rebuke Solomon for his foreign wives? The men who sit upon the Maccabaean throne must be of blood as pure as that of Judas himself, untainted, as we know, in a thousand years. There is but one woman for Queen of Jerusalem, the daughter of Elkiah. The glory of the High Priests' house has departed. What house comes next? Is it not that of the last Nasi, Elkiah the martyr? Besides, Judas has already set his heart upon the maiden.'

'She will never be the wife of Judas,' said Jonathan.

'Deborah not the wife of Judas? What woman in Jewry would refuse such honor?'

'One woman.'

'To utter such suspicion is treason,' cried Simon, in a towering rage.

'Not to speak as one sees would be treason far worse.'

'And you have seen—what?' cried both Simon and Eliezar.

'I have seen—well, I have seen a cat play with a dog, and both forget that they were made to eat each other.'

'This is no matter for mirth, nor for silly parables, in which Jonathan is given to hiding his thoughts. What have you seen?'

'Well, then, I have seen a Jewess and a Greek. Ask me no more,' and Jonathan turned away.

For a while neither of the remaining men spoke. At length Simon said:

'Do you believe this?'

'I have heard it on the street,' replied Eliezar. 'And it is said that, since the taking of that Dion in the very act of treachery, Deborah has not been beyond her house. She certainly has had no part in any public rejoicing over our great victory. Not a scrap of color has been hung from her parapet.'

'Does Judas suspect such a thing?'

'He has not been within the house of Elkiah since the battle. And that is strange. He was always there.'

'It is well,' added Simon, 'that the Greek must die. Whatever favor the daughter of Elkiah has shown him, the clear evidence we have of his villainy will open her eyes. But Jonathan's is beyond credulity. It is a trick of him they well call the Wily. Jonathan is bent upon our making alliance with the heathen and would divert us from the course which patriotism and religion demand; aye, and that which Judas' own inclination would favor. Did you not notice his manner when Jonathan mentioned the name of the Greek in connection with Deborah? I tell you, Judas will make a quick end of this proselyte when he learns what men are saying of the traitor's friendship for the maiden.'

'And I shall see to it that he hears it,' replied Eliezar.

### XLV.

### THE TRIAL.

The morning after this conversation the two prisoners were summoned. The court was held in the open portico of the gymnasium on Ophel. Captain Dion and his companion were brought there, their arms still bound. Judas had been pacing the portico, absorbed with his own thoughts.

'The prisoners, sir,' said their custodian.

Judas sat down upon a fallen statue of Hermes, near it a rusted discus. Slowly he raised his head, as if loath to so much as look upon one taken in such shame as that of Captain Dion. He glanced first into the face of the older prisoner. In spite of his unkempt condition this man was imposing. His erect attitude belied his wrinkles as a token of age. The blood from an undressed wound still clotted his brow, but this could not hide the rare nobility of his features.

Judas studied the man a long time in silence. He seemed fascinated by the stranger's appearance. If what the Greek orators had on this very spot declaimed were true, that a goodly physical endowment is the outweaving of goodness of soul, Judas' decision had been an instant discharge of the prisoner.

He turned to Dion. Before his eyes rested upon the Captain, Judas forced a look of severity, knitting his features into hardness. As when a soldier puts a chain corselet over his breast, so Judas had evidently determined to guard his sense of strict and merciless justice against any temptation that might come from his former liking for the culprit. The muscles of his face were set like linked steel.

Captain Dion returned his judge's gaze with perfect self-possesion. There was neither blush nor pallor, nor flicker of fear, nor sign of resentment.

'Take off those ropes,' commanded Judas. Then, turning to a soldier:

'Your report, Captain Jacob!'

Captain Jacob related the events attending the capture, as he himself, in charge of the company that made the arrest, had witnessed them. He stated that Dion and his accomplice were caught in apparent hiding, engaged in conversation which betokened familiarity and mutual understanding. Several others confirmed Captain Jacob's evidence, and added details which deepened the color in the picture of the plotters, and, at the same time, brought out the shrewdness and courage of their captors.

The clouds massed more heavily on Judas's brow as he listened. There were moments with this strange man when, without uttering a word, his aspect became almost as terrible as when shouting his battle-cry, 'Mi-camo-ca-ba!' At such times his friends would turn away, dreading the outburst when the hot lava of his soul should reach his lips.

When the testimony against the prisoner was ended Judas remained for a long time silent. At length he spoke. The words came slowly, as if each were compelled to halt and answer the challenge of a sentinel placed before the door of his lips.

'Has Captain Dion any explanation of what is charged against him?'

Dion's coolness matched that of his interrogator. There was neither stoical bravado nor shame in his confession:

'Maccabaeus, every word these men have spoken is true.'

A murmur of rage at the prisoner's auracity ran through the crowd, as they pressed close about him.

'Is not this enough?' cried Simon, putting his hand to his sword as if he himself would serve as executioner on the spot.

Judas raised his hand. The angry multitude moved back, yet every man stood ready to be the minister of Judas's vengeance the moment the signal should be given.

'Captain Dion,' said the judge, 'I did not ask you to either confirm or deny what these true men of Israel have said. Your confirmation would not add a feather's weight to their veracity, nor would the denial of ten thousand Greeks shake our confidence in them. I ask not your testimony, but your explanation.'

'We need no explanation,' muttered Eliezar.

'Let him explain when his dead lips can talk; they can't lie. But the Greek who is to be believed does not live,' said another.

'Silence!' cried Judas, and his men slunk away under his indignant look, as hounds when whipped back from the prey they have caught and are waiting to tear.

Judas then addressed the prisoner:

'Captain Dion, by the gateway after Emmaus you gave me your hand in voluntary alliance. No one compelled that act. I then believed yours to be an honest hand. I will not now fling it from me unless you yourself shall show that it is unworthy another honest man's touch. Explain your conduct at Bethzur.'

Dion advanced a step. He bowed very low.

'My thanks, Maccabaeus! An honest man can ask no more than you have granted me.'

He then put his arm about the shoulder of his fellow-prisoner.

'This man, Maccabaeus, is my father, General Agathocles, the commander of the last phalanx of your foes to fly from the field at Bethzur. Do with us what you will.'

The crowd surged in again, and stared at the noted captive. A huzza broke forth. Was it in self-gratulation that so important a foeman had fallen into their hands? Or was it elicited by the dramatic nature of the scene, as father and son thus stood defenceless except for their mutual embrace? Judas rose from his seat.

'God forbid that even in war there should be such miscarriage as that a son's hand should be raised against him who begat him.'

Simon interposed. 'If they be father and son, it does not disprove their treason.'

'Perhaps accounts for it,' said Eliezar, with a shrug.

'Silence, my brothers!' commanded Judas.

Turning to the elder prisoner, he asked:

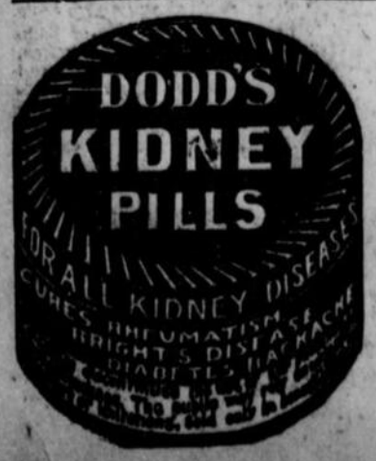
'Are you General Agathocles? Does Dion speak truth?'

The venerable Greek stood erect, yet trembled with rage, as he replied:

'Maccabaeus, never before has man questioned the truthfulness of either Agathocles or his son without biting the dust. Give me my sword, and let the gods decide betwixt us.'

[To be Continued.]

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# The Boys' Page.

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All racks must be addressed to the editor of the Boys' Page, 'Witness' office, Montreal, and sent in time to reach us on or before April 29.

If you do not see the Witness' regularly write to the editor of the Boys' Page for all the competitions now open for boys and girls and older folk.

## How Mackenzie Found the Arctic and Pacific Oceans.

(By H. F. Cable.)

Great were the boys of olden days, who, grown to manhood, opened new regions of the earth to settlement and work.

Few now are the spots of the earth that have not been explored. Take the North and South Poles, a few sections of South America, a little of Africa, and a little of Central Asia, and you have all the world with which man is not yet wholly familiar.

It seems quite probable that within another century the days of opening new countries will have ended—there will be untravelled spots on the face of the globe.

Exploration is now conducted on scientific lines. Men go on great expeditions equipped with every comfort. But it was not so in the days when Mackenzie found the Arctic Ocean and then made his undaunted way to the Pacific.

The story of what was doing in those last days of the 18th century is worth twenty tales of bloody battle; a score of fairy nothings. He as making for all humanity, for the good of his own kind—which is real work—and some day it is to be hoped that Canada will set up a great monument to his name.

He found out and proved a lot of things that the geographers and stay-at-homes of his time did not know and could not have known if he had not taken a stout heart and a clever mind into the wilds of the North and worked for the honor of true knowledge and his native land. When you are discouraged with a bit of work, read this story of Mackenzie and take a new hold on your undertakings. Learn from his example that you can conquer.

Far to the north, so far north that the thermometer plays hide-and-go-seek much of the time around forty degrees below, there is a jumble of lakes and rivers bearing names like Athabasca, Wholdachuck, Yellow Knive, Great Slave, Tache, St. Therese, Good Hope, Great Bear, Peace, Tatlah, Smoky, Fraser and so on. They lie in the provinces of Canada known as Mackenzie, Yukon and British Columbia. They are so far out of the world of railways, telegraph, printing presses and school-houses that they are lonesome even in these days when they are being opened to active settlement.

But what must they have been in 1789, a hundred and sixteen years ago? The Athabasca is a wonderful savage river, more mighty and beautiful than our Hudson. It empties into Athabasca Lake, and on this lake in 1789 Alexander Mackenzie, chief fur trader for the North-West Company, had his home. He was a trader with Crees, Slaves, Chipewyans. So too he was a dreamer, a thinker of doing things that other men might call impossible. He loved the 'sniff' of the wilds, and he was neither afraid of himself nor of nature.

In those days the English government had a standing reward of $100,000 for any man who would discover a North-West passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The reward had been standing for years. Many men had tried to win it, and failed. Mackenzie said to himself:

'The rivers run north from Athabasca, and run west from Athabasca. If I follow the rivers I must land somewhere—perhaps I will master the secret and win the great reward.'

One morning in June he put a canoe into the waters of Athabasca. He started north to where the present Mackenzie river flows out to the lake, making its way to the Polar waters. He had two or three men with him and some provisions. He entered the Mackenzie at a point a mile wide, and its banks rise three and four hundred feet high, banks of rock.

Nine days his canoe drifted in a heavy fog, and then cold and driving rains came upon the party. Forty days after Mackenzie had left Athabasca, his canoe entered the Arctic Ocean at what is now called Mackenzie Bay. It required eight weeks for the party to make the return journey. Often they were without food, the weather was deadly cold, the canoe frequently upset in icy waters. Mackenzie never complained. The chronicles of the time which survive speak of his enduring good temper, his immense strength, his fearlessness and his patience.

He did not discover on this voyage the North-West Passage, because none existed, but he proved that it did not exist. A. C. Lunt, writes:

'He discovered the Mississippi of the North—Mackenzie river.'

The following spring Mackenzie hastened to the headquarters of his company at Grand Portage, on Lake Superior, where he reported his finding of the Mackenzie, and asked permission of the directors to explore the Peace river, which rolled and tumbled westward from Athabasca to some then unknown region. His journey southward and back to his trading post occupied a year, but he returned home with the permission of the directors to explore the westward stream.

He built a birch canoe thirty feet long, and stored it with powder and pemmican. He took nine persons with him, and in May, 1793, while all France was torn with revolution, when Napoleon's star was just on the ascendant, while we were yet a bankrupt and disorganized government, he set himself afloat in the wilderness to find a new way to the sea.

The journeying was frightful. Mr. Lunt describes one incident of this:

'In less than a week snow-capped peaks had crowded the canoe in a narrow canon below a tumbling cascade where the river was one wild sheet of tossing foam. The difficulty was to land. Fastening an eighty-foot tow line to the bow, Mackenzie leaped to a declivity, axe in hand, cut foothold along the face of the steep cliff to a place where he could jump on level rock, then turning, signalled for his men. The voyageurs were paralyzed with fear. They stripped themselves to swim, then one by one vaulted from foothold to foothold where Mackenzie had cut steps, till they came to the final jump across water. Here Mackenzie caught each on his shoulders. The tow line was then passed round trees, and the canoe tracked up the raging cascade.'

Mackenzie's men revolted from the perils before them. They swore they would go no further. Mackenzie gave them a good meal and ordered them to go ahead. They came to windfalls of trees with the thickness of twice the height of a man. Up this Mackenzie climbed, 'clothes torn to tatters, boots hacked to pieces, feet gashed with cuts.' The going was so bad in one day he only made three miles. His men fell asleep on bare ground from sheer exhaustion.

Finally a majority of the men deserted the explorer. They left him without food and with but little powder. Barefooted and in a terrific storm he followed them. They were overtaken that night and compelled to go on with the journey. Finally the source of the Peace River was reached. Beyond were peaks and glaciers. The streams were worse than the one they had left. The canoe was upset and all the provisions and powder dumped into the water. The men wept. Mackenzie quietly remarked that this would teach them how to run rapids. Men of the North—to turn back? Such a thing had never been known in the history of the North-West Fur Company. It would disgrace them forever. Then he vowed that he would go ahead whether the men accompanied him or not.' They went with him and so he crossed the Great Divide of the Upper Rocky Mountains and started down the western slopes that were to lead him to the Pacific.

The Indians he met told him 'the river he was following ran for many moons through the shining mountains before it reached the midday sun.' It was barred by rapids and dangerous. Mackenzie kept on. He had only one month's provisions left and his powder was nearly all gone but he kept moving ahead. On July 4, 1793, he abandoned the canoe. His men were loaded down each with a musket, two pistols and ninety pounds of food. They walked west, barely making twelve miles a day. Their feet bled, and they suffered terribly.

But on July 20, 1793, far ahead they saw the thin, blue line of the Pacific Ocean. Sea lions played on the rocks of the coast. Sea gulls whirled over their heads. Here was the sea that for three hundred years men had been trying to reach by overland and failed, until Mackenzie came to it. He was three months from home, and almost starving, but he had found his goal.

He made a pot of coarse paint, and on a rock which faced the ocean he painted in letters of red:

'Alexander Mackenzie, from Canada, by land, the twenty-second of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.'

He made a safe return to Athabasca. The next winter he left the west forever. The English King made him a knight, but could add nothing to his wonderful and enduring manhood. He died, a respected citizen of Scotland, in 1820.

### OLD TAMARACK'S INVITATION.

Old Tamarack's awaiting,
Beguiling and elating;
The pussy willow's fur is turning grey.
Ah! sport along the meadow,
In shady vale and shadow!
There'll be fun to keep you busy
When the speckled beauties play.

The time is drawing nearer,
The sun is shining clearer.
The frog'll soon be croaking in the night.
The crinkle roof is prouting:
'Twill soon be time for trouting,
There'll be fun to keep you busy
When the speckled beauties bite.
—Horace Seymour Keller, in the New York 'Sun.'

## Good Blood Will Tell.

(Translated by Mary J. Safford, from the French of Guy de Teramond, in the Springfield 'Republican.')

(Concluded.)

The old man turned deadly pale and started up. The police in the house? What did it mean? Wild thoughts darted through his brain. Had this unexpected visit anything to do with Jacques's delay?

The police! Synonym for crime and arrest. Was it for Jacques that they came at this hour? Had Jacques, his little Jacques, led away by bad example, abjured all the principles of honesty and honor which he had inculcated with such jealous care? What wrong had he committed for which he had cause to blush?

He cast a terrible glance at his grandson. But the latter's face was perfectly impassive. And that was not the attitude of a criminal.

'Let the officer come in!' faltered Pere Rousselot, somewhat reassured.

'Monsieur Jacques Rousselot?' asked the commissary.

The old man clutched his chair to save himself from falling, it seemed as though the room was whirling around him as he muttered under his breath:—

'Oh, Jacques, what have you done, unhappy boy?'

'What has he done?' said the commissary. 'I will tell you, sir, what he has done. He has just saved, at the risk of his own life, three persons from drowning! But, my young friend,' he continued, turning to Jacques, 'you were far too modest! If one of my men had not thought of following you, we should never have known who you were! Allow me to clasp your hand while waiting to receive the reward which is your due.'

The commissary left the room, and the old man remained silent. Ah, it was indeed his blood which flowed in the veins of his son's son, this bold and generous hero blood, the blood that did not lie and only needed an opportunity to prove itself gloriously. He might well be proud of it.

Jacques had unhesitatingly performed his duty, without boasting, without parade—and this doubled its merit.

What Jacques had done, he, the grandfather, would have done also—as he did it when, under a storm of bullets, he carried a wounded comrade from the field, when he threw himself upon the enemy's squares to save the imperilled flag of his country.

And these two heroes, face to face, had no need of words to understand each other.

Pere Rousselot brushed away two big tears which sprang to his eyes, and, to hide his emotion, growled as he sat down again:—

'Yes, yes, that's all right. But, another time, try not to get home late.'

## What Boys Have Done.

MUSKRATS AND BEETLES TO BEGIN WITH.

(By George B. Griffith.)

A New York merchant died not long since whose early life has a good lesson for young men to copy.

He went as a boy into the 'swamp'—a locality so named in a certain part of the city—and took the rough work connected with the leather business. At his mother's request he joined a Sabbath school. From that he joined the church. He was not only peculiar for his readiness to work, but his readiness to give. There was hardly anything started that he did not help along in a humble way with his humble means. His church was in a tight place, as churches in New York are apt to be. The members were assessed generally, and he was put down for twenty-five dollars. He couldn't have raised that sum if he had sold all his clothes and trinkets. One day a man came into the yard and showed him the skin of a muskrat, and told him how he caught the animal and cured the skin. He said nothing, but that night, after work was done, he went down to the dock and captured a few rats. He kept the work up for a month. He cured the skins and found a ready sale for them. Before the subscription became due he had twenty-five dollars and a handsome balance over. He was sensible enough to see in this a handsome business open to him. He turned out to be a first-class business man, and died, leaving a fortune of half a million.

While the late Dr. Livingstone was a cotton weaver, working from six in the morning until eight at night, he read many of the classic authors before he was sixteen. His mother often had to take his book away from him to secure him proper sleep. When at work he fixed his book on his spinning jenny so that he could catch sentences as he passed to and fro; and the power of abstracting the mind from surrounding noises was there formed. Thereby he was enabled, during his many years of wandering in Africa, to read and write undisturbed by the dancing and songs of his savage allies.

I will tell you the story of the Boy Bertram and his beetles—the boy who became Professor Bertram, one of France's distinbuished scientific men.

His father was very poor, and the only way he had open to earn any money was to go to the fields and gather beetles and string them and cry them through the streets of Paris, 'Beetles! beetles by the yard!'

He found, in searching through the fields, other insects, and when the beetle season was over he gathered rare insects or fine butterflies, which he prepared so well that they were put into elegant gilt frames. He began to study, and he says the thing that attracted his attention was that one day when trying to catch a 'daddy-long-legs' one of the legs was left in his hands and it kept on moving for quite a long time. Then he caught glow-worms and tried to find out how they produced their light. The ants, however, always to be found crawling under his feet, attracted his attention the most, and he studied their habits, species, etc., so thoroughly that he could tell all about them as familiarly as the great Huber talks about bees.

One day he sold some insects to a man who had much taste for such things—a naturalist—and there he found books that gave him much information that was new to him, even about the beetles and the ants.

After some time he determined to tell the world what he had learned about the beetles and this drew the attention of many learned men to him. Next he wrote a book about the glow-worms, and for this King Charles X. made him Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Then he wrote about the ants, and he was appointed professor in the Museum of Natural History, and afterwards was elected a member of the Academy of Science. All this for using his eyes.—The 'Presbyterian Banner.'

## PUZZLES.

CENTRAL SYNCOPATIONS.

1. Cut out the middle letter of an implacable foe and leave to discover.
2. Syncopate the middle letter of an opaque substance and leave a grain ground to powder.
3. Syncopate the middle letter of a native of Rome and leave a dark color with light spots.

### Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

WORD SQUARES.

C A T
A B E
T E A

W H I M
H A R E
I R O N
M E N D

S T A R
T A L E
A L O E
R E E D

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

K O R E A
U N A P T
R O O K
O B I
P A I N

CHARADE.

Mediterranean.
Pantheon.

RIDDLES.

Like a fish out of water.
Wet.

'No 25 Murray street' has all the answers but one correct, for last week. She forgot to sign her name.

# INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

## An Aristocrat of Insectdom.

THE PRETTIEST OF LITTLE MOTHS.

(Miss Alberta Field, in the Springfield 'Republican.')

Simple and sweet is their food; they eat no flesh of the living.—Von Kuebel.

If you wish to make the acquaintance of one of the prettiest little moths of mothdom, you must endeavor to insinuate yourself into her good graces at a period of her existence when she is possessed of few graces indeed, or, in other words, during her caterpillar or dormant state, when she is unable to take unto herself wings and silently steal away. To tell the truth, at no time during her somewhat variable career does she take much stock in the society of the great unfeathered, fully appreciating, perhaps, that the feminine world in particular, with no regard and small knowledge of her species or genus, view her entire kind as a vast army of 'moth-millers,' who during their crawling days have an inordinate fondness for fancy furs and fine flannels, and should be exterminated indiscriminately.

Now, the very ladylike little creature to whom this paper refers, and known to scientists as Gelechia gallae-solidaginis (don't run!), or golden-rod gall moth, in spite of her terrific title is the most harmless wee moth imaginable, that is, speaking from our own utilitarian point of view. Just how the golden-rod whose vital sap she subsists upon, regards such parasites, we are not prepared to say.

As a moth, this dainty insect, like many of her kind, has defective mouth parts, though evidently able to communicate with her friends and acquaintances in a more or less effective manner. Possibly she may possess organs for that purpose secreted about her anatomy in most unlikely places, as we are told by those who ought to know, that certain of these small folk hear with their legs; see from unrecognizable crevices; breathe through spiracles situated here, there, and everywhere, and whose antennae are fitted out with certain sense organs quite unknown to the lords and ladies of creation, and all this to say nothing of a marvellous ability of being able to know 'where they are at' in the matter of direction, that is quite beyond our lesser sensibilities.

Madame Gelechia's life history, however, is interesting above the average, and if you desire a more intimate knowledge with its intricacies, as I have said before, you must make the advance during a time when she is quite helpless and at your mercy. During this period, she feeds entirely upon the succulent juices of the sturdy stalks of the golden-rod, whose rich yellow plumes are the delight of artists and despair of farmers. At the most critical season in the life history of the small lady, the great coarse plants are laid low by drifting snows or stand brown and forlorn in some sheltered nook, clinging to each other's ragged branches for support. On many of these dead stalks you may discover divers elongated swellings three or four times larger than the stem in normal condition, and these same swellings, better known as galls, constitute 'some happy creature's palace.' If, when you are abroad on a winter's afternoon, you will bring in a number of these homes, you may be allowed to become familiar with the domestic concerns of our wee moth, who, with her sisters, cousins and aunts and male relatives and friends without number, are each reposing separately and alone in its plant house, for they are one and all aristocratically exclusive in their habits and are dreaming away an apparently inactive period of their existence, but which is so fraught with the marvellous transitional development which passes our understanding.

If in February or March you will carefully open one of these galls, you will find a dark brown pupa snugly ensconced in a silk-lined chamber that is impervious to rain or snow, and if you will keep a few in a box in your den, in April or May you may be present at the mysterious awakening that has been a symbol for the enthusiast since the days of the mythological worship of the unexplainable. But had you been able to follow the life story of one of the 'dark ladies' who will emerge through carefully prepared exits, your interest in her versatile character would increase threefold.

Late in the summer or early in the autumn of the preceding year, a tiny, brownish moth with wings folded tent-fashion high up on her plump shoulders, stepped daintily along between the coarse leaves of a vigorous stalk of golden-rod, and, if she thought she was not being watched, deposited an exceedingly small egg on the rough surface. In a few days this pearl-like atom hatched out into a little 'worm' that hastened to eat itself out of sight and hearing through a passageway made by its powerful mandibles and reaching to the central pith. This opening quickly closes behind her, for plant wounds head rapidly, and the small larva finds herself housed and hospitably provided for. She at once attacks the succulent walls that soon develop into a roomy enclosure which is constantly being enlarged by the golden-rod's restorative activity induced by the continuous laceration and vital drain on the plant cells. Here our voracious larva continues to eat and grow fat, and eventually becomes an inch long, black-headed, greenish 'worm,' possessed with a wonderful activity for a small creature of such sedentary habits. She is, however, endowed with an unusual amount of intelligence, instinct, or ingenious ability, whichever term suits you best, for results will justify either appellation. Late in the autumn when she arrives at maturity as a caterpillar, she looks over the situation, and in time of peace prepares for war, or, in other words, makes arrangements for a future exit that shall at the same time defy intrusion; for numberless ichneumon flies are greatly interested in soft caterpillar bodies that may be utilized as a food supply for their parasitic larvae. Possibly Madame Moth-caterpillar has inherited the knowledge that as a winged insect, after the supposed fashion of the angel-kind, she will not be supplied with tools in the way of powerful jaws, and realizes that as a 'flying machine,' her power for manual labor will cease, so she proceeds to drill a neat, tunnel-formed hole near the apex of the gall large enough so that as a daintily-attired moth, she can pass through without injury to her delicate chiffons. She also remembers that when she first ate an entrance into her present headquarters, the passage quickly closed behind her, and lest this 'growing up' process be repeated and she be imprisoned for life at a period when she is quite weaponless, she plugs up the hole with a wad of homespun silk and so balks the plant's officiousness, and on account of the ingenious cut of wad and hole, the plug can be pushed out—only a clever device to circumvent unwelcome visitors. Her next act is to line the chamber with soft silk webbing off the same piece, so that her velvety wings shall not come in contact with any rough surfaces when she 'walks moth.' When this drapery is hung to her satisfaction she retires to the lowest corner, wriggles out of her caterpillar clothes, and betakes herself to the mystery of a hard-shelled cocoon. Here goes forward the wonderful process of transition, the intricacies of which no one may follow. In the spring, when the sun's warm rays penetrate the walls of her chamber, she feels the vivifying spirit of life coursing through her veins, and she bursts her prison walls, pushes out her silken plug and steps outside. But before she can venture forth to meet her fate her personal appearance must be carefully attended to, so she combs her delicate antennae, brushes off her slender legs, shakes out her velvety wings, and, cat fashion, washes her face with her front feet, and is away, to what purpose and what end, no one can say, but whatever the motive for her being, she is as intent and anxious to be up and doing—to go forth and battle with existence, as though her life work be of mighty import in the vast scheme of the universe—who knows?

Now the two forms of galls shown on the golden-rod at the right in the illustration are made by insects of an entirely different order; the cone-like leaf gall is the protective shelter of a small gnat resembling a mosquito, while the solid, globular gall below on the same stalk is the work of a banded-winged fly with a history almost as complicated as the wee moths. Occasionally all three of these galls are found on one plant, sufficient evidence of the vigorous activity possessed by the golden-rod whose life blood is being constantly diverted and absorbed by the various parasitic guests to whom it is forced to play that part of host.

### 'JACK,' MY MONKEY.

(By Dagmar Griffiths, Queenstown, Tasmania, in the 'Australasian.')

When I first took my monkey home the circus began. He detested black faces, and the lives of the negro servants became a burden to them. No wire or iron could hold Jack long, and as soon as he felt himself free away he would go to chase the black men. The only person he did not attempt to bite was myself. One servant, in particular, Jack detested.

I arrived on the scene just as Jack escaped one day, and quietly following him upstairs saw a curious sight. Monkey hunting man! There was the monkey running from room to room, opening door after door, and peering in to look for his enemy. At last he was run to earth; there was a wail, 'Oh, me fader, him gwine to bite me!' I rushed into the dining-room to the rescue. Pompey, green with terror, was vainly trying to hide behind the table, and Jack upon the point of biting him.

Such freaks as these were added to his habit of roaring like a lion in the early morning. Then he severely bit the American Consul, so I was obliged to part with him.

Jack was presented as a great favor to a local amateur of natural history, who thanked me effusively for the gift. Calling upon him a few days later, I observed that his right hand was enveloped in bandages. I asked as to Jack's welfare. He appeared somewhat confused, and hesitatingly replied that 'he had sent him for a change of air.' I need hardly say that poor Jack has not yet returned from his holiday, having probably stopped over for the shooting season.

### THE FLAMINGO'S PLUMAGE.

(From the 'Scientific American.')

There are about seven species of flamingoes, three of which are in America, frequenting the Bahamas, Florida and Cuba. In height the flamingo averages about five feet. If its curved neck were stretched to its full length the bird would tower above the head of an ordinary man.

During May and June, the breeding time, the birds' bright colored plumage is faded, but reassumes its most radiant hues in winter. When first hatched the young have straight bills, which, after a time, develop into a bent shape.

The first plumage is grayish white, and passes through various tints of pink, rose, carmine or vermilion to the full scarlet of the adult, which reaches its deepest shade on the wings. Several years are necessary to perfect the final gaudy plumage.

# Home Department.

## Experience.

(W. D. Howells in 'Harper's Magazine.')

The first time when at night I went about
Locking the doors and windows everywhere,
After she died, I seemed to lock her out
In the starred silence and the homeless air,

And leave her waiting in her gentle way
All though the night, till the disconsolate day,
Upon the threshold, while we slept, awake;
Such things the heart can bear and yet not break.

## How Jimmy Became a Gentleman.

'I am discouraged over subduing that Jimmy McGovern!' Miss Walton, the third-grade teacher, said. It was not often that Miss Walton spoke that way, and, when she did, it meant a great deal.

It was not that Jimmy was such a bad boy. The old grandmother with whom he lived knew that he was kind-hearted, and Miss Walton thought so too, though some of the other teachers laughed at her for her confidence But Jimmy was so strong, and so careless about how he used his strength, that he was continually hurting some one and getting into trouble for it. If there was a sound of crying on the playground, the teachers said to themselves, 'What has that McGovern boy been up to now?' And they usually found that Jimmy had run against some little girl and knocked her down, or that he had played so roughly in his games with the boys that some one of them was at the pump doctoring a bleeding nose, or a forehead marked with a big purple bruise.

But all at onces Jimmy was a changed boy. He no longer shoved and pushed, and ran about without looking to see where he was going. His very voice grew gentle. None of the teachers could understand it, though Miss Walton hoped that some of her little talks after school had found their way to Jimmy's heart. And the principal, who had interviewed Jimmy in the office a dozen times, took a good deal of credit for what had happened. But the truth was that the Halloran baby did more than both of them together.

It all began with Micky Halloran's running away to hear the band. Mrs. Halloran scrubbed at the boarding-house every Saturday, and Micky was left to look after the baby. As a rule, Micky was rather fond of the baby, though sometimes he found him a good deal of bother.

The baby was asleep in his carriage when the band began to play in front of the clothing house on the next street. Micky saw the other boys running, and his own feet began to twitch with eagerness to join in the race. He made up his mind that he would have plenty of time to go and listen to one tune before the baby waked, and he ran the carriage close to the steps and put a stone under the wheel, so that the wind could not move it.

Five minutes afterward the baby waked, sat up straight and then began to cry. It was nothing unusual to have a baby crying in that neighborhood, but the frightened little fellow screamed so loudly that several mothers came to the window to see what was the matter. They were all very busy women, and after they had said to themselves that it was only the Halloran baby, they went back to their work again, though one or two added indignantly that Mrs. Halloran ought to know the way Micky acted when she left him in charge of the baby.

The baby was screaming himself hoarse just as Jimmy McGovern came along. Jimmy had seen Micky following the band as it marched uptown, and he knew at once what the trouble was. For some reason Jimmy could not go past that baby carriage. He stood still, staring with fascinated eyes at the baby's purple face down which the big tears were rolling. Jimmy had never supposed that tears came when a baby cried. Somehow the discovery made him feel uncomfortable.

'It's all right. It's all right!' said Jimmy, at last. 'I wouldn't cry no more if I was you.'

It was a queer way to talk to a baby, but it was the only way Jimmy knew, and it almost seemed as if the baby understood for he stopped crying, and stared with blinking blue eyes straight into Jimmy's face.

Then a strange thing happened. The baby leaned forward, far over the strap which fastened him in, and his two little hands clutched Jimmy's coat. Jimmy tried to draw away, but the hands held him tinghtly. 'Fingers ain't no bigger'n matches, either,' thought Jimmy, looking down at the tiny things, and wondering at their strength. 'Wish it would let go. I b'lieve it wants me to take it.'

That was so plainly what the baby wanted that before he really knew what he was doing, Jimmy found himself picking up the little fellow. Then two small arms went around his neck, and a head covered with soft curls dropped down on his shoulder. Jimmy looked this way and that to see if any one was watching him. He had put [illegible] before. He held it carefully, as if he were afraid of its breaking. The little cheek that rested against his was as soft as a flower-petal. 'My! it must be awful tender,' Jimmy thought, and he sat down on the steps, balancing the baby awkwardly across his knees in his anxiety not to hurt him.

It was a whole hour before Micky appeared, and he arrived quite breathless, having suddenly remembered his charge, when about two miles away.

'It was hollerin' terrible,' Jimmy informed him sternly over the top of the baby's head. 'Don't you know better than to go off leavin' it sittin' around that way?'

Micky knew better, and he took Jimmy's reproof meekly, extending his arms for the baby without saying a word. But instead of holding out its wee hands, the baby turned away, and hid his face against Jimmy's neck. Both boys understood what that meant.

'It wants to stay with me,' said Jimmy. It was the proudest moment of his life. The other time when he had 'wrastled' with Fox Miller, the biggest boy in the fourth grade, and had thrown him amid the shouts of the lookers-on, was nothing to this. 'I'll get him to sleep,' he went on, grandly, 'and then you can take him. Don't you go to runnin' off now!'

Micky sat down on the steps and waited, while Jimmy marched up and down the sidewalk, patting the baby's back, and humming a tune under his breath. He had forgotten to care whether anybody saw him or not. By and by the baby's head drooped, and lay heavily against Jimmy's shoulder. The little fellow was asleep.

That was the beginning of the change in Jimmy McGovern. From that time on he spent much of his leisure with the Halloran baby, and the strange new gentleness he learned from his little playfellow clung to him even in the school ground. And one day when Miss Walton came to see the old grandmother, she guessed what had puzzled her so long.

Jimmy was out in the back yard, walking up and down with the Halloran baby in his arms. The baby had hold of Jimmy's collar with one hand. The five other little fingers were clutched in the boy's curling hair. It hurt sometimes, but Jimmy never thought of objecting while the baby enjoyed it so.

'What a nice boy he's getting to be!' said Miss Walton, happily, looking down on the pair from an upper window.

'True for you, Miss,' answered Jimmy's grandmother, who thought she meant the baby. 'Six teeth through a'ready, and wan more in sight.'

'Oh, but I meant Jimmy,' Miss Walton explained.

'Jimmy's a foine bye, too,' said the old grandmother, nodding her head. 'He always was good-hearted, but now he's gettin' the nice, gentle ways wid him. And I'm thinkin' it's the baby that's teachin' him.'

A little girl running through the yard stubbed her toe and fell with a loud cry. Jimmy picked her up and set her on her feet, stooping down to say something comforting, while the baby pulled his hair and crowed. Miss Walton's eyes grew misty as she looked.

'Yes,' she said, turning to smile at the grandmother, 'you are right, I'm sure. The baby has helped to make Jimmy a gentleman.'—Elizabeth Perry Peck, in 'S. S. Herald.'

## Home Thoughts.

### DON'T TALK, BUT LISTEN.

'She is charming,' observed the man, mentally, as he closed the door of her home behind him.

'Yes, she's an unusually interesting woman,' he repeated, as he turned the corner.

And why? Simply because she had sat for two solid hours and listened. Because, by a tactful question or two, she had drawn him on to talk of what he liked, while she listened interestedly. Because, when he told her of marvellous achievements, she had been awed; when he spoke of a sorrow, her eyes had been all sympathy; when he related an amusing incident, she had laughed merrily. Always, she had listened, intelligently, understandingly. And in his eyes she was—charming, an unusually interesting woman.

Since the days of the humorist woman has been laughed at and joked with because of her talking propensities. She has been likened unto a magpie, and she has been called a talking machine. She has been accused of never letting a man get a word in, in the proverbial manner, edgewise. Now, the clever woman lets him round out his every word, and occasionally she asks a question—a tactful, well-timed question, and—listens.

Listening is not merely making use of the two ears with which nature endowed human beings. The woman who has truly learned the art listens with her eyes, her mouth, her hands, her whole attitude is that of listening, of being interested in every word of the conversation.

Even a little child is attracted to the woman who listens to what it has to say. The woman who asks a small girl what she is doing in school, what sort of game she likes to play, where she goes, and what she does, and listens to her childish way of telling it, always seeming to understand, is the woman whom the child loves. She is sympathetic, and intuitively, the little one knows it.

A woman likes to talk to one of her own sex who listens to what she has to say and who asks about the children, about her new servant, about the seamstress. She leaves her presence with the feeling that the woman has a fascination and charm she does not often encounter.

A good listener never lets her eyes wander about the room when some one is talking to her; she never seems conscious of anything but that she is being entertained. The topic of conversation is the very thing that she has been thirsting for a knowledge of. She never interrupts the lines of thought, and she does not sigh as if relieved when it comes to an end; rather, she seems sorry.

A man likes a woman with a limited perspicacity; he likes to feel that he is telling her somethig that she does not already know. Therefore, the clever woman of to-day essays the role of pupil many times when, were she less tactful, she would assert herself and give information rather than receive it.

Men, women and children are prone to flattery—the subtle flattery doled out by a tactful woman—and the art of listening is but flattery disguised. Every human being likes to feel that some one is interested in what he has to say, and when he finds a person who will listen, and seemingly enjoy listening, he seeks her out again.

A brilliant conversationalist is an addition to a dinner party, but what would the hostes do if every guest was possessed of that art? They would cut each other's throats, metaphorically, and her dinner would be a failure. So the tactful hostess chooses good listeners for her guests, as well as brilliant talkers; each is necessary to her success.

To listen alone is an insufficient art. It must be practiced in conjunction with a knowledge of tactful questions which will start the conversational ball rolling along the right channel.—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

## With the Children.

### RAISING A GIRL THE WRONG WAY.

An Atchison girl of fifteen gets up in the morning, eats breakfast, which her mother prepared, goes upstairs, and takes care of her room, and then goes down town, sometimes taking two hours to buy a spool of thread. She eats dinner which her mother has prepared, wears clothes her mother has made, spends the afternoon reading story books or gadding with her friends, eats supper her mother has prepared, and spends the evening with her girl friends. She has done nothing wicked all day, and her mother is satisfied that she is bringing her up right. But is she? — Atchison 'Globe.'

### EARLY HOME TRAINING.

A pure and happy childhood home ever abides in one's memory, and helps to hold the life to that which is good and true. Those, therefore, who have the molding of the home should make it attractive and loving.

The 'Watchman' well expresses the idea in the following paragraph: 'More of the evil in the world than often we think for can be traced back to the lack of home-feeling in childhood days. Where that does not exist, the young man or woman loses the invaluable consciousness of the solidarity of the family. They come to feel that they stand only for themselves, that they need not consult the interest of others, and they miss that happy restraint of affection for those with whom God united them in the closest of ties.

'In spite of all that is said about the misdoings of the children of devout parents we believe that it will be found almost universally true that the children of happy Christian homes turn out well. They have a special guard in their hearts against the seductions of evil. They do not sin against the home, and the memory of their own happy households weaves an ideal of the homes they desire to build, which keeps them brave and pure and human.—'Sunday School Journal.'

### A SUBTLE SOURCE OF PERIL.

It is unwholesome reading. The dreadful flood of turgid, vile, and vicious fiction which has gone over our land does as much mischief to the one sex as to the other. Keep it out of your doors. Provide good reading, and cultivate a taste for it by reading with your children. A cheerful home, with the spice of a common interest in some good cause, is a blessed safeguard to the young.

### 'WITNESS' DIAMOND JUBILEE OFFER OF FLAGS—GET A FLAG FOR EMPIRE DAY.

To those mothers who may not have given the matter much thought as yet, we would say: 'Be sure and look into our Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer on another page of this issue.' The possession of our country's flag and its use on all National holidays, as well as for local festivities, helps wonderfully in fostering the devotion to country and Empire that every loyal Canadian parent wishes to see in the children.

## How to be Ugly.

Want to be ugly? Here's how to secure deformities by cultivation, says the Detroit 'Evening News':

A heavy lower lip—induced by a pout.

Dull eyes, with hanging lids—induced by apathy and indifference.

Creases between the eyebrows—induced by bad temper.

Pimples—induced by tight lacing and overeating.

Round shoulders—induced by wrong sitting and wrong reclining and failure to take exercise.

Goggles—induced by straining the eyes.

Hollow cheeks—induced by nervousness.

Stubby fingers—induced by biting the nails.

Bent toes—induced by wearing tight shoes.

Freckles and tan—induced by going hatless in the hot sun.

Thin hair and baldness—induced by bleaches, nervousness, worry, bad eating, and careless treatment of hair and scalp.

## There's Character in Gloves.

There is nothing so conducive to a woman's self-respect as to be neatly and appropriately gloved. 'A lady is known by her shoes and by her gloves.' It is an aphorism that has stood the test of years.

It is poor economy to buy bargain sale gloves, except on the rare occasions when you are sure of their quality. Many women make the mistake of thinking that a tight-fitting glove causes the hand to look small. Nothing is farther from the truth. A tight-fitting glove makes the hand bulge in places, so that it looks ill-proportioned. On the other hand, the glove that is too large gives a slovenly appearance to the hand.

Everything depends on the way the glove is put on the first time. The glove which is once put on crooked can never be straightened.

No one but the woman who is by nature tidy realizes how much longer gloves will last if they are carefully removed, and cleaned and mended. One girl, who prides herself upon keeping all her gloves in perfect order, always removes a slight stain on her gloves immediately with benzine, not putting the gloves away soiled, so that the stain will become set and unmovable.

Gloves should always be pulled out flat by the finger tips and wrist, and put away in tissue paper.

With ordinary care any woman can clean her own gloves. She must have on hand some of the best grade of gasoline, a soft toothbrush and a covered ironing board. Pour some of the gasoline into a bowl and wet the glove thoroughly. If the glove fits you it is better to put it on your hand and dip the toothbrush in gasoline, rub the glove until it is clean, rubbing it with a piece of flannel or a bath towel until it dries.

A white glove should never be worn more than once without cleaning. If it is cleaned properly after each wearing, it can be worn indefinitely, as the spots do not become set.—Chicago 'Journal.'

## Our Correspondents.

### A SURE FOUNDATION.

So much has been said and read of late about the necessity of keeping up cheerful hearts and courageous spirits, that I cannot refrain from adding a few thoughts. Some even go so far as to advise people to look after their health because of the effect of health on religion, but I would ask these light-bearers if it would not be well to look at this subject from another standpoint—even the word of our God. Is all their advice and teaching not like beginning to build without a foundation? How can a person be cheerful and happy without a cause? What is a forced laugh or smile but hypocrisy? How can a person be even healthy without some measure of trust and hope. Is there not a foundation needed? Then let us build on the foundation which is already laid, and no man can disturb it, namely, that there is and ever will be an infinite power for good, ever giving forth health, strength and every blessing which promotes man's happiness and harmony, and this is man's heritage; to refuse it, is to dishonor the Giver and darken one's own pathway. If we know this, know it so as to make it our own, our daily bread, then we have a reason for cheerfulness, courage, trust, peace and joy; and with a heart filled with gratitude how can any one be found fearful or worried, or despairing or forgetful of good or craving for folly? No, no, with the sure foundation 'all things work together for good,' even the body responds to the 'cheer' and becomes harmonious also. Suffering ones, my advice is, get into the sunshine of His presence, it is all around you, and always around you, turn from the gloom and say I will not fear for I know that a God of truth says: 'Lo, I am with you, always.'

E. M. M.

## For the Housekeeper.

### SYMPTOMS.

Eliza Jane this mornin', didn't have much appetite—
Her eyes was kind of restless an' they held a fevered light;
I talked about how pretty it is gettin' out o' doors,
An' mentioned that there seemed to be big bargains at the stores;
I couldn't interest her an' I can't divert her mind—
House cleanin's on the programme, an' I've got to be resigned.

She looked at all the curtains, an' she muttered, with a frown,
That they was simply awful an' she'd ought to take them down;
She kicked the parlor carpet an' she raised a little dust,
An' then I heard her whisper to herself: 'Well, I just must!'
She went all through her breakfast with a sort of worried air—
I've got to be a martyr, so I guess I'd best prepare.

She went across to Simpkinses' an' talked with Mrs. S——.
I didn't hear them talkin', but it isn't hard to guess
That they was plannin' trouble—an' the carpets will come up.
An' I'll be findin' brads among the coffee in my cup.
An' then my flapjack butter will taste mighty strong o' soap;
She's showin' all the symptoms, an' I've given up all hope.

I s'pose, about tomorrow—if she waits as long as that—
When I go home I'll find her in an old worn-out straw hat,
Her sleeves up to her elbows, an' the chairs out in the yard,
An' brooms an' dusters layin' round to catch me off my guard.
She's showin' all the symptoms, an' there's trouble comin' sure—
Houre cleanin's on the programme; I must suffer an' endure.

—Chicago 'Tribune.'

### CLEANING LACE CURTAINS.

In cleaning lace curtains first shake them free of dust. Then mend any torn pieces or patch carefully by darning over a piece of bobbinet, which has been basted under the tear. Pieces of old curtains should be saved for just such a purpose, but if necessary new bobbinet may be purchased by the yard. Wash the curtains in warm suds, squeezing and laying between the hands, but not rubbing on washboards. Then they may be boiled, rinsed, blued, starched lightly, while still wet, and dried as quickly as possible. Dip the oldest curtains first, for these will thin out the starch, and give it a better consistency for the others.

If ecru curtains bleach in washing they can be restored by dipping in a bath of strong coffee which has been diluted with water. This must be done, of course, before they are starched, and no bluing.

Be careful in affixing scallops to stretchers that each one is caught with a pin or if you skip some of them do so at regular intervals. It is also best to attach them in pairs; then the scallops of two curtains are pinned together, which simplifies hanging them evenly afterward.

Real lace draperies must be handled carefully. Fine meshes sometimes tear if pulled on stretchers, and such curtains had better be stretched upon a sheet spread on the floor.

When pinned go over the curtain with a soft, damp cloth, to remove traces of starch. This will give the draperies the appearance of being quite new.

### RE-ARRANGEMENT OF FURNITURE.

To most housewives one of the delights of spring-cleaning is the opportunity it affords for giving the rooms a different appearance by the re-arrangement of the furniture. When every article, even the heaviest, has been moved out of its accustomed place, the inclination is strong to try their effect in different positions. The natural love of change is gratified, as if we had got a new suite of rooms. There are possibly several different arrangements which would be equally satisfying to the eye and to comfort. But in rooms of moderate size, having found the most suitable position for large objects such as beds, sideboards, bookcases, it is better not to make any change in these. One is sometimes surprised at the unnecessary, projecting awkwardness of, say, a wardrobe, and when the person responsible is asked why she put it there, she will probably reply, 'Oh, I thought I'd like a change!' In carrying out our plans of alteration, do not let us overlook the comfort of the master, or, indeed, of any man of the household. The average man does not like to meet with change in the familiar daily objects of the rooms he lives in. The chair he likes best ought always to be in the same place. Do not from mere love of change, remove his bookcase, or shelf of books, or his pipe-rack, or the small table which holds his newspaper—not even to what one might consider a more appropriate place. The comfort of all the members of the household is the first consideration. Do not suggest removing a writing desk without the user's unqualified approval and consent. Having made concession to the material comfort and confirmed habits of the other members of the family, we may indulge our fickle fancy in the direction of picture-hanging. There are many of our own pictures with which we are little familiar, because they hang in rooms or in situations where we seldom give them more than a passing glance. A yearly interchange of some of these is a source of great interest. A change of bedroom pictures would be agreeable to the most conservative men. Of course, anything which is specially a personal possession, or which is peculiarly dear to one individual, ought not to be moved. There is, however, a great charm of its kind in the house which never varies the details of its furniture.—'Gretchen,' in the 'Agricultural Gazette.'

*Advertisements.*

## VALUABLE TO MOTHERS

Baby's Own Tablets are for children of all ages—they are equally good for the new-born babe or the well-grown child. They will promptly cure colic, indigestion, constipation, teething troubles, diarrhoea, and simple fever. The Tablets break up colds, prevent croup, and promote healthy sleep. They are guaranteed not to contain a particle of opiate or any of the poisons found in so-called 'soothing' medicines. Every mother who has used these Tablets speaks of them in the highest praise. Mrs. T. Timlick, Pittston, Ont., says:—'I have used Baby's Own Tablets with the most satisfactory results. I can recommend them to all mothers as a remedy for teething and other troubles of childhood.' You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Selected Recipes.

Savory Tomato Soup.—Finely chop two medium-sized onions and put them in a saucepan with two ounces of butter and a tablespoonful of minced parsley; add a little salt and pepper, and three new boiled potatoes, and half a cup of string beans, chopped fine; also half a cup of cooked or canned green peas. Simmer about ten minutes; then add a can of very ripe tomatoes. Add a tablespoonful of sugar, a pinch of ground cloves, more salt if required and a little cayenne. Cook gently for half an hour, then rub through a fine sieve. Return to the oven and thicken with a teaspoonful of butter rubbed to a paste with a teaspoonful of cornstarch. Serve very hat with tiny sippets of fried or toasted bread.

Broiled Eggs—Cut slices of bread, toast them lightly, trim the edges, and lay them on a dish before the fire, with some bits of butter placed on top. When this melts, break and spread carefully six or eight eggs on the toast. Have ready a salamander, or hot shovel, to brown the top, and, when the eggs are sufficiently done, squeeze an orange and grate some nutmeg over them.

Eggs a la Creme.—Hard boil twelve eggs; slice them thin in rings. In the bottom of a large baking dish place a layer of grated bread crumbs, then one of the eggs; cover with bits of butter and sprinkle with pepper and salt. Continue thus to blend these ingredients until the dish is full; be sure, though, that the crumbs cover the eggs upon top. Over the whole pour a large teacupful of sweet cream, and brown nicely in a moderately heated oven.

Eggs a l'Italienne.—Break seven or eight eggs into a saucepan, with a bit of butter in it. Add the juice of a lemon, a tablespoonful of water, enough pounded sugar to make them decidedly sweet, a pinch of salt, and any approved flavoring, as orange flower water or curacoa. Then proceed exactly as with scrambled eggs. When they are set without being hard, pile them on a hot dish, dust them well with sugar, and candy it a little either under a salamander or with a red hot fire shovel.

Eggs a la Martin.—Have ready a dish that should be like a deep, ordinary soup plate, without the wide rim. It is easy enough to find plenty such at any store. Have it heated, but not too hot. Put into a small saucepan a teaspoonful of butter. Let it melt, but be careful that it does not brown. Then add a teaspoonful of flour, or more, if it is preferred thicker, and then very slowly, after the flour is well mingled, a cup of milk or cream. Then add four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese. Stir well, and when thoroughly heated, pour into the dish you have ready, and with great care, so as to keep the shape, drop into the mixture four eggs. The ordinary dish will hold about four eggs, and look well, but it may be possible to find larger ones. Put at once into the oven, and when the eggs are set, serve at once. A few bits of parsley make the dish look more inviting.

Egg Timbales—Butter small tin molds, and dust them with powdered parsley; then an egg is dropped in each, and they are put in a pan of hot water and cooked in the oven for about ten minutes, when they may be turned out on a round platter, and a sauce made of a cup of thickened cream with chopped mushrooms in it, or a tomato sauce with the mushrooms may be poured around them. These timbales may be altered by lining the molds with finely minced ham instead of the parsley, but it must be moistened with cream or egg to make it adhere to the tin The egg is put in and the sauce used as before.

Egg Vol-au-Vents. — Mince two truffles and put them into a stewpan with two tablespoonfuls of thick cream, add four eggs that have boiled twenty minutes; and chop them small, season with salt, pepper and nutmeg. Have ready some paste cases, and when the mixture has simmered five minutes, fill them and serve hot. Sufficient for six cases.

A tablespoonful of vinegar added to each pint of water makes a capital preservative for chrysanthemums. The stem of the flowers should be clipped each morning.

## THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.

BY A. F. WINNINGTON-INGRAM, D.D., BISHOP OF LONDON.

Preached in Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, in connection with the Church of England Lenten mission in the West end of London.

'Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the Light of the world: he that followeth Me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.'—St. John viii. 12.

We have all seen the famous picture called 'The Light of the World,' or some representation of it, and no doubt it is beautiful. It may accurately represent exactly the condition of some heart in this congregation to-night. You remember it—that kingly figure with the lantern knocking at the closed door, and the closed door, not only closed, but covered over with brambles which had grown over the closed door because it had not been opened for years. I can imagine quite easily in this congregation someone whom that picture exactly represents, who has been brought here, perhaps by some loving friend, or by some member of their family, who has not prayed for years, at whose door, as it were, Christ has knocked and knocked, bringing the lantern with him, the Lord of the world in his hand, and he is still knocking to-night.

If I pass away from that picture and say it is inadequate for the great saying, it is not because it does not accurately represent one feature and one possibility of the Light of the world. Or, supposing we see the Light of the world as Scheffer showed the young Church of Jesus going into the darkness, like a beautiful star. It is a beautiful idea, true. 'I am the root and the offspring of David, the bright and morning star.' It is true enough, but the star does not light up enough the darkness of the world; it is inadequate because with the darkness of London and the clouds hanging over, not only place after place, but soul after soul, such a beautiful picture as that does not represent what Jesus meant when he said, I am the light of the world.' No, I believe that Nature interprets best, as so often, this great saying. When I have stood, not once or twice, after climbing to the top of some snow mountain, and watched the sun come up above the horizon, first gilding this peak, then that, with the prevenient rays of coming dawn, then the whole panorama blushing with the coming dawn; and then, like a great giant liberated, with great leaps—only those who have seen it can understand with what leaps—up comes the great giant of the universe. As we look down on the clouds thick in the valley and see the stream still frozen on the glaciers, we seem to hear that saying called down to the dark slumbering earth, 'I am the Light of the world; awake, thou that sleepest, arise from the dead, and I will give thee light.' And as we see him do it, as we see the sunshine pour down warming the earth, as we see the frozen glacier stream flow again under the sun's warm rays, as we see the clouds, first brightened, then gradually melted into thin mist, then the color come back to the earth, then the signs down in the bottom of the valley of life returning, of man coming out to work, and the animals beginning to feed—then we have something like an adequate picture of what Jesus Christ meant when he said, 'I am the Light of the world; he that followeth Me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.'

And it is so appropriate, in the first place, because of those prevenient rays of dawn. You know there are many people who imagine even to-day, that when we speak with pride of our religion we mean to say there is not a ray of goodness in anybody else's religion in the world. Just as it is only the ignorant and the shallow who imagine that one religion is as good as another, so it is only those who do not understand what we mean by the Christian religion who can think for a moment that there is no good in what Confucius taught China, what Buddha spoke of in India, nay, what there is to-day in some of those religions in the world which at any rate cast one or two rays of light upon the darkness of the world. No, what we who believe in the Sun of Righteousness say is, that these were the prevenient rays of the coming dawn. We rejoice in them. What Plato and Aristotle said to the Gentile world, what prophet after prophet spoke to the Jewish world, what those teachers in the Eastern world taught, were all rays from the one light. There is only one Light and only one religion in the world—this coming sun, which was to rise in all its glory at last in the fulness of time upon the darkness of the world; there was only one sun, and the light you saw before was the light from that sun. Therefore, let every thinking man or woman here put away the idea that to be a Christian you have to be a narrow-minded person. And, again, that picture is so true, because as I look down on London to-day it is exactly the sight that I see which I used to see from the snow mountains—these clouds. There are clouds that come over every household—the cloud of sorrow brooding over that home where the dear one has been taken away; the cloud of sin, unrecognized sometimes, unforgiven and undispelled; the cloud of mystery, the agnostic position—Where do we come from, where are we going, why are we here—the cloud of doubt, often a terrible distress, especially to young souls who are passing through it; then the deadness of the world until Christ has arisen upon the soul; the color gone out of life, no streams of penitence, no streams of grace, no loving, happy, bright and beautiful life. Therefore, I deal to-night with no fancy picture. You hardly realize, I believe, some of you, how utterly we touch, as it were, Jesus and his story and his history. It after all does not require such great faith as some of you imagine. Why, that Jesus lived is a matter of Roman history. What does Tacitus say? 'Jesus Christ was put to death, when Pontius Pilate was procurator of Judea.' In a perfectly unbroken succession the Holy Communion has been celebrated ever since that day as an historical fact, quite apart from the meaning of the service. It is like a phonograph—you can hear the actual voice of Jesus Christ historically in it.

If you want to sum up in a sentence what he has done, you would say that he has proved to be the Light of the world. Or, take the historian Lecky—I am talking rather now to those who are doubtful and sceptical and find it hard to believe these things—what does he say as he looks over Europe for two thousand years? 'The record of those three years has done more to regenerate mankind than all the plans of statesmen and all the disquisitions of philosophers.' They are the words of an impartial historian. And, when you turn from the impartial historian to ask the millions of servants, either in their letters, in their lives, or in the records which they have spoken and left behind them—what their testimony is, I believe they would sum it up—million after million—in these words:

I came to Jesus and I found
In Him my Star, my Sun.
And in that Light of Life I'll walk
Till travelling days are done.

Let us take the clouds one by one and look at them. There is one in the valley while the great sun comes blazing up into the air. Supposing someone came here to-night with a cloud of sorrow: I expect a great many have. Judging by the number of letters from the great congregations in the other churches, you could hardly count the people in London to-day who are under a cloud of terrible sorrow. How is Jesus Christ going to dispel that cloud of sorrow for you? I want to speak to you as if you were alone with me in my room, and as if I were speaking to you one by one. In the first place, he helps that cloud of sorrow by shining upon it. If you look down upon a cloud in the valley when the sun is shining, it is rosy, red, bright on the inner side of the cloud. My brother or sister, if you could see your sorrow from the heaven's point of view, it is bright on the other side. That is the first thing. The sun illumines the cloud. It is not sent in hate or because God has forgotten you, but in love. That is the first thing, and it is a great thing, even if it went no further than that. Then again, as the sun shines upon that cloud and you follow the teaching of Jesus, the Light of the world, you will find something more—that in the shadow of that cloud you will have companionship with himself, which you never could have had in the bright sunshine before. I think some of the most touching words in the whole Testament are these: 'Are ye able to drink of the cup which I drink of, and to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?' Are ye able? If you at present have this great sorrow on you, do not you see that is exactly what Jesus says to you: 'Are ye able to drink of the cup that I drink of, and to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?' It is not a mark of hate, it is a mark of love. Therefore, if you are below in the clouds, still attend church, still hold to your prayers, still look through the sorrow to the personal Master, and you will find that that cloud is gradually being dispelled for you. And, then, one more thing with regard to the cloud of sorrow. No one else in the world could tell us that that cloud would one day end. I do not know any philosopher that I have ever read who has done me any good in my sorrow, or that I could even speak of to any people in the many sorrows that come before me in my work. The Stoics merely tell you, Bear it as well as you can; but there is no comfort in that at all. Jesus Christ tells us this: it will come to an end, it will probably come to an end here, perhaps sooner than you think. It not only comes to an end there, where there is no more sorrow or crime, but—

Ten thousand times ten thousand,
In sparkling raiment white,
The armies of the ransomed saints,
Throng up the steps of light.
'Tis finished, all is finished,
Their fight with death and sin,
Fling open wide the golden gates
And let the victors in.

You could not say that if you were not a Christian; and therefore do try, you with the cloud of sorrow on you, and let the sun shine through. It is trying to shine through; he is there, the same yesterday and to-day and for ever; but if you have given up your prayers, if you do not open your Bibles, if you have let your sorrows drive you away, you are not following the Light of life, and therefore you are still in the cloud.

Or, again, take some one to-night who has come under a heavy cloud of sin. The worst cloud is the cloud that is unrecognized; and what we have had to do in other churches we must do to-night for the souls who are under a cloud of at present unrecognized sin, and therefore unrepented sin. I want them to get alone with him and—because it is the presence of the Sun that melts the icy heart into streams of penitence—and in the quiet place, hushed from the busy turmoil of life, to ask yourselves by the ten commandments, and as He interprets them, how you stand in his sight. What is the object of your life at this moment? Are you really trying to love the Lord your God with all your heart? What is the purpose on which your life is bent! Is it that, or is it to be richer, or to be popular, or to be famous? What is the thing that you love? Can it be that there are already in your character some graven images which you are worshipping? What do your thoughts naturally turn to when you are by yourself? Is it to yourself, something that you want to be? Is that the thing you are always worshipping; is that the thing that your mind keeps turning to over and over again? You may go to church, or go to some other place of worship with the body, but it does not follow that you are worshipping the being to whose honor that house is dedicated. The worship is inside. I pray you to ask yourself in the presence of Jesus Christ, what you are really worshipping. Do you ever take the name of the Lord in vain? What is the real value of these hymns and prayers and anthems that you utter in this church? Are you following them in your mind, or are you, as not infrequently happens, taking the name of the Lord in vain? What about your Sundays? What is the value of your worship? Are you like the woman in the gospels who brought a costly box of ointment because it was costly? What is the value of a man's worship if he goes to church when he has got nothing especial to do, or when it is too wet to do something else? What aboout yur homelife—you who were sent into the world, and have others in your care at home? What sort of a father are you, what sort of a mother, what sort of a child? What would people over whom you have an influence say about your influence on them? Can anyone here stand up and say it is that person, it is that woman, it is that man's influence that has injured and killed my soul? If so, remember, 'Thou shalt do no murder.' What about the thoughts, the impure, horrible, degrading thoughts that are harbored sometimes in the mind and dwelt upon with pleasure? Is that no breach of the seventh commandment? Is everyone's reputation safe in your hands, or do you think nothing, round your table or in your drawing-room, of lightly stealing the good name from someone which you can never restore? Can we all stand up and say that we are absolutely truthful in our life to-day, in thought and word and deed, and that not one of us is coveting social distinction, social advancement, and in the coveting of it being spiteful to others, ill-natured, pushing past in order to get something away from them? I do believe that this West End of London, quite as much as the East End, has in these quiet times of Lent to go down upon their knees and think over for what purpose they were sent into the world. 'To this end was I born and for this cause came I into the world, to bear witness to the truth.' What sort of a witness have I borne up to now?

And then, when it is recognized that the Son of Righteousness will forgive it and dispel it, it is the one great miracle of the world that sin can be forgiven. It can, thank God! And, therefore, you who may have brought some unrecognized, unforgiven, undispelled cloud of sin into this church, follow the Light of the world, follow his instructions carefully. Find it out, tell it out, lay it at the foot of the cross, and you who to-night are covered with this cloud of sin shall look up and see the face of God in the Light of life; but no one can do it for you.

And then, once again, take the cloud of mystery. It was Dean Church who said, 'We are like children lost on a dark common at night.' That is exactly what we are. Our forefathers were so true. When the Christian missionaries came in those early days, one of them said, 'Oh, let us hear what he has to say. The soul is like that bird that has just flown through the hall, and out again into darkness; it has come into the light for a few minutes, and has flown out into the darkness again. That is what the soul is; and if this missionary has anything to tell us about where it comes from and where it goes to, let us hear what he has to say.' He was a wise man and he knew what he was speaking about. But for the Light of the world, no one could say where we came from or where we go to. One of the revelations of the world is contained in what is said of Jesus Christ—'Jesus, knowing that he came from God and went to God, girdeth himself with a towel and washed the disciples' feet.' Therefore, you who are in that mystery, in that terrible cloud of agnosticism, you know where you are here. You long to believe that that dear wife and child of yours will not be separated from you forever; you would like to know, at any rate, where the dear child was going to when he or she was taken from you. I ask you to come back to the Light of the world. It was meant for you. It may be some hideous misunderstanding which keeps you away, but come back; look at it again. You gave it up years ago. Look at it again. 'I am the Light of the world; I have come to say where you come from and where you go to. 'In my Father's house are many mansions. If it were not so, I would have told you.' Hundreds of doubters, not excepting many of us who have known in the past what doubt is, thankfully acknowledge that in the Light of the world we have seen light, and that life is a different thing to us because we see now that those we love have come from God, and go to God, and we are only resting here for a few passing years to have our characters formed and moulded, that we may live with God, of his infinite mercy, for ever.

And so, 'He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness.' Oh! that I could persuade every soul here to follow Christ, to come back again to the neglected prayer, in the prayer to seek a personal Lord, and not to pray as a mere matter of fact so many collects to be said through, but to follow a real Personal Jesus when you come to church, and speak the prayers and hymns to him; to follow him when he says, 'Take, eat, this is my body, drink this, it is my blood'; to follow him when he says, 'Go home and tell them what great things the Lord hath done for thee,' or that you are chosen vessels—'I will send thee far hence to the Gentiles,' to follow him in whatever he says and whatever he orders. And if you do, I know it will be true that you will say:

I came to Jesus, and I found
In Him my Star, my Sun;
And in that Light of life I'll walk
Till travelling days are done.


# HE MEANT EVERY WORD HE SAID

## Ex-Reeve's Rheumatism Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills

**Was so Crippled that He Could Hardly Get Around and Could Get No Relief from Doctors or Medicines.**

Dresden, Ont., April 7.—(Special.)—'Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Rheumatism slick and clean.' Mr. W. G. Cragg, the well-known merchant and ex-reeve of this place, was the speaker, and he evidently meant every word he said.

'It was the Inflammatory kind of Rheumatism I had, and it crippled me up so that I could hardly get around to do my work in my store. I had the best doctors and everything in the line of medicines I could hear of, but nothing even gave me relief.

'Then I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, and six boxes cured me completely.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism by curing the Kidneys. Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. If the Kidneys are right they will strain all the Uric Acid out of the blood and the Rheumatism will go with it.


## SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

April 23.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

THE ENTRY OF JESUS INTO JERUSALEM.

(John xii., 12-26.)

Golden Text.—Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.—Matthew xxi., 9.

INTRODUCTION.

The two periods of Christ's life given the most attention in the Gospels are, that of his birth and that of the week in which occurred his death commonly called Passion Week. Upon the latter we now enter. The date of the triumphal entry was April 2, A. D. 30, and the day of the week Sunday.

If you are so fortunate as to possess a harmony of the Gospels you will notice at a glance that all of the four writers deal with this incident in the life of the Lord. John's account omits some things that the others mention, and again, he considers points not mentioned by the others.

In spite of the increasing opposition, centering in the ruling class of the Jews at Jerusalem, Jesus will attend the Passover, and the news of his approach spreads through the city, especially as the people were beginning to wonder among themselves whether or not Christ would face his enemies by thus coming to their stronghold. We have to-day the account of his entrance into the city.

A ROYAL RECEPTION.

12. 'On the next day much people that were come to the feast, when they heard that Jesus was coming to Jerusalem.

13. 'Took branches of palm trees, and went forth to meet him, and cried, Hosanna: Blessed is the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord.

14. 'And Jesus, when he had found a young ass, sat thereon; as it is written.

15. 'Fear not, daughter of Sion: behold, thy King cometh, sitting on an ass's colt.'

At the feast of the Passover there were great multitudes at Jerusalem, not only of Jews from the country of Palestine, but also from distant lands, Egypt, Babylon, Greece, Italy, etc. Naturally such as came from remote places, and had never seen Christ, but were being told of his wonderful deeds and words, would have a great desire to see him. Also the Jews in the home land who had heard of the recent great miracle, the raising of Lazarus, would be full of questioning as to whether or not he was the long hoped for One. It is evident from the text of this lesson that popular belief in Christ was now at flood tide, so that the city was alive with expectation, and when the word was passed among the crowds that he was actually approaching the city, there was a popular outpouring to receive him.

Palm branches are still used for decorative purposes in that country and were tokens of joy and triumph. The shout, 'Hossanna,' has been described as 'a kind of holy hurrah.' It corresponded closely to the modern shout, 'God Save the King!'

In the days of uncertainty, just before this, when the Jews were debating whether or not Christ would come to Jerusalem, and whether or not he were really the Messiah, they probably searched the prophets anew to learn concerning him. No wonder, then, that they raised a great shout of royal welcome, when he was seen coming in a manner that fulfilled the words of Zechariah ix., 9.

NOT UNDERSTOOD AT FIRST.

16. 'These things understood not his disciples at the first; but when Jesus was glorified, then remembered they that these things were written of him, and that they had done these things unto him.'

It is very common that an event is not clearly understood at the moment it is transpiring, but later reflection shows it in its perspective and reveals its significance. Just why Jesus should enter Jerusalem in this way, when there is no other record of his having ridden when going about the country, and why he had given such explicit directions as to the beast he was to ride, appear to have much perplexed the disciples at first. But later they remembered the words of Zechariah, referring to this very time and realize that Jesus was taking this means of proclaiming himself to the eager, expectant multitudes as the Messiah long foretold, by fulfilling before their eyes this prophecy.

Christ did not choose a horse, for that was associated with war and worldly conquest, while the ass was the common beast for riding. He demanded one never before ridden, as though to properly at this time set forth his dignity and his claims to the best that men had. Read Zechariah ix., 9, 10.

THE EXTENT OF THIS WELCOME.

17. 'The people therefore that was with him when he called Lazarus out of his grave, and raised him from the dead, bare record.

18. 'For this cause the people also met him, for that they heard that he had done this miracle.

19. 'The Pharisees therefore said among themselves, Perceive ye how ye prevail nothing? Behold, the world is gone after him.'

Among the crowds that thronged about Christ with loud 'Hosannas' were many—multitudes, as the Revised puts it—who had witnessed his raising of Lazarus. Very naturally they told the story of this resurrection from the dead, and thus roused to the highest pitch the people's curiosity and won the greatest honor for this one who could thus unlock the tomb.

But there were some unwilling witnesses of this significant event. The Pharisees were still his enemies, but if the reception the people were giving Christ stirred them to more intense hatred, it also drew from them the admission of verse 19, as to his popularity at the moment.

THE VISIT OF THE GREEKS.

20. 'And there were certain Greeks among them that came up to worship at the feast.

21. 'The same came therefore to Philip, which was of Bethsaida of Galilee, and desired him, saying, Sir, we would see Jesus.

22. 'Philip cometh and telleth Andrew; and again Andrew and Philip tell Jesus.

23. 'And Jesus answered them, saying, The hour is come, that the Son of man should be glorified.

24. 'Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it dies, it bringeth forth much fruit.

25. 'He that loveth his life, shall lose it; and he that hateth his life in this world shall keep it unto life eternal.

26. 'If any man serve me, let him follow me; and where I am, there shall also my servant be; if any man serve me, him will my Father honor.'

The visit of the Greeks has been the object of much research. Those men were not Greek-speaking Jews, but were of the Greek race. They presumably laid their request before Philip as he had a Greek name, but Philip hesitated about granting this wish of the Greeks, as the idea of the Messiah coming into the world for any but Jews was at this time not comprehended by the disciples, and moreover, when Christ had sent them about preaching they had been forbidden to enter any Gentile city.

The words of Jesus to Andrew and Philip, who bring the request of the Greeks to him, after consulting together, seem at first to have no relation to the matter before him, but a little reflection on the subject shows how the interest on the part of these Gentiles called forth words full of meaning in this connection.

Christ had done his utmost to win the Jews as a nation to himself, yet even as he rode toward the gate of Jerusalem that day, with the shouts of the people in his ears, he realized that as a nation they had rejected their Messiah, for Luke tells us that he wept and exclaimed as he saw the city. 'If thou hadst known in this day, even thou, the things which belong unto peace!'

Now, as the desire of these Greeks was laid before him, he sees the beginning of the harvest of souls to be gathered from the Gentile world, and exclaims that his hour to be glorified is come. Then, as if to prepare the minds of Jewish and Gentile believer alike for the shock of his crucifixion, he uses the figure of the seed falling to the earth and perishing that it may bring forth fruit. He must die in order that men may be saved. This outward popularity and influence must pass away in order that his real mission may be accomplished.

He also applies the same thought to his followers. No glory, honor, or reward now, but suffering, privation and death for his sake. With the warning, however, there is given the promise of verses 25, 26.

The lesson for April 30 is 'Jesus washing the disciples' feet' (John xiii., 1-14).

HOME READINGS.

Monday, April 17.—John xii., 12-26.
Tuesday, April 18.—John xii., 42-50.
Wednesday, April 19.—Matt. xxi., 1-11.
Thursday, April 20.—Mark xi., 1-11.
Friday, April 21.—Luke xix., 28-40.
Saturday, April 2.—Ps. cxviii., 19-29.
Sunday, April 23.—Zech. ix., 9-17.


*Advertisements.*

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All forms of cancer and tumor cured by soothing, balmy oils. Doctors, lawyers and ministers endorse it. Write for free book to the home office. Dr. D. M. BYE CO., Drawer 506, Indianapolis, Ind.


## TEETH AND TEMPERAMENT.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

'I don't suppose many people stop to think that the formation of their teeth is an indication of their temperament,' said a dentist the other day.

'Did you ever see a person with long, narrow teeth who had not a very nervous, high-strung temperament? Did you ever see a person with short, broad teeth who was not somewhat phlegmatic and cheerful? I often wonder when the pretty girl opens her mouth to show her ivory white teeth if she realizes that some of us are sizing up her disposition.

'I unconsciously fall into the habit of looking at the teeth of the people I meet socially and choosing my acquaintances accordingly. That is one of the reasons why false teeth ought to be made exactly like the original set. They have to fit the temperament of the wearer.'

## RAINBOW BY MOONLIGHT IN TRANSVAAL.

(From the Philadelphia 'Record.')

J. McCrae, writing from Pretoria, in the Transvaal, describes a lunar rainbow which he observed one night recently after ten o'clock, and asks if anyone else has ever seen such a thing.

The conditions were these: After a heavy thunderstorm, travelling from west to east, a bright quarter moon shone brilliantly almost overhead. To the east the clouds were still heavy and dark, and in that direction there appeared a perfect rainbow. The arc of the bow was low. It appeared as a gray band, with a certain suggestion of color, against the dark leaden sky.


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**CANADIAN FLAGS!**
Has your school one? Ask your teacher to write us for particulars as to our Diamond Jubilee Flag offer.
Address 'Flag Department,'
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Building,
Montreal, Que.


## BIBLE TRUTHS.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT.

There is under this name a little book of Bible thoughts, but God does not feed His children with crumbs. He gives them richly all good things. (I. Tim. vi., 7.) He is the God of all comfort. Paul could say even in affliction, 'I am filled with comfort, I overflow with joy.' (II. Cor. vii., 4.) The Bible is full of God's riches, and out of that storehouse His people are fed with the finest food and the sweetest things. (Ps. lxxxi., 16.) They shall be satisfied with fatness and filled with joyfulness. (Ps. lxiii., 5.) What child of God does not enjoy Ps. xxiii., with its abundant pasture and living waters and the shepherd's care? God satisfies with loving-kindness and tender mercies. He is nigh and rich to all that call upon Him. (Rom. x., 12.) He shall supply every need o fyours according to His glorious riches. (Phil. iv., 19.) No good thing will he withhold. (Ps. lxxxiv., 11.) Therefore, be not anxious about earthly needs, for your heavenly Father knows all and will supply all, even before you ask Him. (Matt. vi., 8; xxxi., 33; Phil. iv., 6.) Casting all your care upon Him for He careth for you. He filleth the hungry with good things. (I. Pet. v., 7; Lu. i., 53.) When Hagar was in need God opened her eyes to see water and so saved her and her child. When two million people had no food He gave them bread from heaven and caused a stream of water to follow their path. Christ is to His people all, and more, than the manna and the water were to Israel. See the Psalmist's experience. (Ps. xxxvii., 23-26 and Ps. lxv.)

## NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Pianos of St. Margaret's.—In an educational centre such as Toronto, a scholastic institution must be of extraordinary excellence to gain a reputation above mediocrity. When the institution is a ladies' college the standard must be very high. St. Margaret's College by the splendid thoroughness of its curriculum and the talent of its staff has won a remarkable position in the Province, and completely fills the gap between the elementary school and the university. Mr. George Dickson, M.A., the director, has had a wide experience in teaching, being for many years the principal of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, and his organizing ability, as well as his scholarship, has been indicated in the success of the pupils who have passed through his hands. While the branches of general knowledge are so thoroughly taught, care has been taken to provide the best possible instruction in the fine arts, and the teachers are all known as specialists of altogether exceptional standing. In music, such names as J. D. A. Tripp, A. S. Vogt, F. S. Welsman are in themselves a guarantee. The college prepares music pupils for the Conservatory, the college and the university examinations, and in the building there are eighteen sound-proof rooms for the convenience of the pupils in practising. From an institution such as this a word of praise must be highly regarded, and the following letter received recently by Messrs. Gourlay, Winter, and Leeming will be read with interest. The letter is signed by Mrs. George Dickson:—'It gives me pleasure to state that the Gourlay pianos in St. Margaret's College used in teaching by Mr. Vogt, Mr. Welsman, Miss Cummings, Miss Smart, and other members of our staff are giving entire satisfaction. The action is free and responsive, and the tone full and musical. We are pleased to have such excellent pianos for the use of our pupils, particularly as so many of them are doing advanced work. It is a matter for congratulation for Canadians that so excellent a piano is being manufactured in their own country.'

# Worry Goes To The Stomach

**Tears down the little Telegraph Lines that Operate and control the Digestive Processes.**

## How To Repair These Telegraph Lines.

**I will gladly give any Stomach Sufferer a Full Dollar's Worth of my Remedy Free to Try.**

I ask no deposit—no reference—no security. There is nothing to risk—nothing to pay, either now or later. Any stomach sufferer who does not know my remedy may have a full dollar's worth free if he merely writes and asks.

I willingly make this liberal offer because Dr. Shoop's Restorative is not an ordinary stomach remedy. It does not, indeed, treat the stomach itself. It goes beyond—it treats the nerves that control and operate the stomach. The nerves that wear out and break down, and CAUSE stomach trouble. For stomach trouble is really only a symptom that there is serious nerve trouble inside. That is why ordinary remedies fail. That is why my remedy succeeds. That is why I can afford to make this offer.

Yet do not misunderstand me when I say 'nerves.' I do not mean the nerves you ordinarily think about. I mean the automatic stomach nerves over which your mind has no control. I have not the space here to explain to you how the nerves control the stomach, or how they may be vitalized and restored. When you write I will send you a book which will make these points clear. But this much is certain—ailing nerves cause all forms of stomach trouble—indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. No stomach medicine will cure these ailments. Only nerve treatment will do that. No other remedy than Dr. Shoop's Restorative even claims to reach these nerves.

What ails the stomach nerves? Worry, probably. Mental anguish destroys their tiny fibres and tears down the telegraph lines without which the stomach has no more self-control than a sponge. Overwork will do it. Irregular habits will do it. Over-eating will do it. Dissipation will do it. But the effect is the same,—stomach failure.

No matter how these nerves became impaired—I know a way to rebuild their strength—to restore their vigor. It is a remedy which took thirty years of my life to perfect—a remedy which is now known in more than fifty thousand communities—in more than a million homes—as Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

If you have stomach trouble and have never tried my remedy merely write and ask. I will send you an order on your druggist, which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard sized bottle of my prescription, and he will send the bill to me. This offer is made only to strangers to my remedy. Those who have once used the Restorative do not need this evidence. There are no conditions—no requirement. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief. All that I ask you to do is to write—write to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
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Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

# Dr. Shoop's Restorative


### FABRICS THAT WEAR LONGEST.

(St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat.')

'The man who wants to be economical in the matter of wearing apparel—not the one who is out to buy the cheapest goods, but the one who wants his clothes to preserve their good appearance and wear for the longest possible period of time,' says a leading clothing salesman, 'will eschew rough finished fabrics.

'Make up two pieces of cloth of identically the same quality and cost, one rough and the other smooth finished, subject them to precisely the same amount of wear and tear, and the smooth finished cloth will be found in an excellent condition when that of the rough surface is already worn out and fit only for the rag bag. What is the reason for this? Altogether in the finish. The rough goods must be brushed oftener and more vigorously than the smooth, because they catch dust more readily, and this is harder to dislodge. The frequent, severe application of the whisk or brush soon wears out the goods, and their life in consequence is hardly more than half as long as the smooth surfaced article.

'The latter sheds dust and dirt, particularly lint from towels, tablecloths and napkins, that the other would retain, and whatever may adhere to its surface can be removed by a light dusting that affects the durability of the goods only in the very smallest degree. The smooth cloth also presents a better aspect at all times, for it will never appear quite as dirty under exactly the same conditions as its rough surfaced fellow.

'Yet rough finished cloth has the "call" for popularity, and singularly enough, lots of men buy it because they think it wears longer, and base their belief on its so-called "protecting nap" the very thing which shortens its life.'

In the Uganda protectorate, described by Sir Harry Johnston, there are the largest lake, the largest swamp, and the largest forest in Africa; also the largest extinct volcano in the world and the highest African mountain, with a hundred square miles of ice and snow right under the Equator.

## AN AUSTRALIAN CONVICT SHIP.

### STORY OF A VOYAGE TO BOTANY BAY LONG AGO.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

It was July 10, 1838, and the morning broke clear with a promise of sunshine as we rose at the unusually early hour of three o'clock. It was the day of our sailing from England for Australia — 16,000 miles over the sea—and the day of parting from our dear ones. My father had been called upon in command of his regiment to go with the convicts to Botany Bay. Although the idea was especially repugnant to him, as he was a widower, with the care of two daughters of sixteen and eighteen and a widowed mother, he declined to do as many of the military did, beg to be excused, for he was rigid in his views that a soldier was bound to go without hesitation wherever called upon.

I was at the age when the light that is around is all from within, and the idea of a voyage of five months seemed delightful, in spite of the fact that nearly all of my fellow-passengers would be battened off from my view. However, youth lives in anticipation, and little did I think when I rose that morning that it would be my last day on English soil—for I am hardly likely at my advanced age, after sixty-seven years, to visit England.

We boarded H.M.S. 'Portsea' at Tilbury Fort, and it was sad to see the poor fellows file on board at Portsmouth from the prison hulks or convict ships, sinners though they were, chained to each other by big irons, two by two, and handcuffed. A motley crew they seemed (with a few exceptions, of whom more hereafter). Sullen faces, hardened some of them, and such as you would expect, for to use my father's words, the majority were the offscouring of Newgate—England's Sing Sing. True there were those who had been sent out for minor offences, but only five in a hundred. It was in this way that, side by side, there marched the poacher embezzler, the trebly convicted felon and the murderer, the bigamist and the and the lad who had stolen a watch. Think of it! four hundred Britishers marching in prison garb, with the sign of the broad arrow—the brand of the convict—sewn on the back and arms, most of them leaving home and country forever. Transportation for life was the sentence of most of them.

When all were on board and had been taken in hand by their respective guards, the subordinate officers, my father returned to the saloon, and taking up a packet of letters, asked us to read them carefully and see if they contained anything seditious in them. One of the first I opened demanded instant attention. It was written by the mother of a clerk of the Bank of England, found guilty of embezzlement of sixty pounds, and sentenced to ten years' penal serviture. The broken-hearted mother, who was even now waiting on the quay at the foot of the gangway, implored of Captain ——, my father, to allow her just five minutes with her son. She urged that she would never see her boy again, as she had not many months to live. She promised not to speak, just to hold him to her heart once more was all she asked. She would submit to be searched, anything but the thought that she must never see him again! My father walked up and down in great perturbation—he knew how strict the orders were on that subject, and how could he give permission to one and not to another. And yet how could he refuse this piteous appeal. Suddenly he stopped walking, he had come to a decision. He would risk a reprimand, as he considered the lad's sentence a relic of barbaric severity. He gave orders for 'No. 16' to be brought to him. A refined looking young man stood before him, with bowed head and ashy face. Then he was told that his mother would see him for a few moments on parting. The young man had a request to make. He implored my father to allow him to put another pair of trousers over those he wore, that his mother might be spared the sight of the leg irons, which would add so much to the horror of his situation. It would have taken too long to have had the irons removed—for they were rivetted on. His mother was waiting now for permission to come on board.

A soldier walked down the gang plank, and touching his cap, said: 'The captain wishes to see you, madam.' A richly dressed and comparatively young woman followed him into the saloon, where my father met her. Her son was standing in expectation. He rushed to his mother's outstretched arms, and during the whole of the interview, which lasted five minutes, not a word was spoken, only the broken sobs of the unhappy pair were heard. My father was obliged to remain with them, and seeing that it was only prolonging grief, he gently touched her shoulder and drew her away—the sergeant leading the young man back to his cabin. My father assisted the stricken mother to the gangway, and choking with emotion, wrung her hand saying, 'May God keep me and mine from such sorrow as yours. I will remember you.' On arriving in Australia he appointed the young man 'sentry' at Hyde Park Barracks (the House of Detention in Sydney) instead of sending him out to work on the roads in a convict gang.

The poor fellow's first leter informed him of his mother's death, and at the expiration of his sentence he remained in the colony. He belonged to a good family, as none but influential people got their sons into the Bank of England at that time—and we can quite understand that he would not care to join his family after such an experience. 'Transportation to Botany Bay' was the next thing to hanging in the British mind at that time. The herding with felons—the treatment they received from some of the military (who were despots) were too well known, and I recall no instance where a returned convict settled on British soil. Indeed, of the hundreds who were 'sent out' one hears little; they seem to have disappeared from the face of the earth.

Our voyage was long and tedious, and the first break was caused by the death of a tailor, who died of brain fever. Poor fellow, he had brooded over his misfortune and refused food from the time he left Portsmouth. His ravings were hideous, and his death was a happy release. He had been convicted of the paltry offence of stealing a small sum of money from his aunt, a miserly old woman, whose only visitor he was. He always maintained his innocence to the last, and the officials on board really thought that as he differed so much from the others (who owned to their offences, and who bore their lot with tolerable equanimity) that he was innocent. Up to the time of his arrest he had always been a devoted husband and father, and an exemplary man. His burial at sea was a pathetic incident. No mourners, the quartermaster and captain standing while the body, wrapped in canvas was slid into the sea.

The health of that large consignment of human beings was a matter of great responsibility to the ship surgeon, Dr. Bell, for having no vegetables, an epidemic of scurvy broke out, which the psysician sought to avert by liberal doses of lime water administered to unwilling partakers. On one occasion the surgeon reported a case of insubordination. Captain D——, one of the prisoners, had refused to touch the lime water, as it had been mixed in the bathtub; the only available vessel of sufficiently gigantic proportions. Insubordination was punished for forty-eight hours in the guard room, but my father passed the matter over, with the exclamation, 'Poor devil! I don't wonder.'

A storm arose when we were off the coast of Tasmania, and the men besought of their keepers to set them free, as they were chained to their bunks by the leg. Above the roaring of the wind we could hear the shouts of the men, 'Let us free; we shall drown like rats!' 'I only stole a watch,' cried one. Thus their delinquencies were published all night for the benefit of those on board, until dawn, when the storm abated. Military discipline was inexorable, and had the ship gone down that night they would have gone down, too, in their bunks, for the danger of unloosing such a mob was too great. A fortnight later, when the ship dropped anchor in Port Jackson, the first sight that greeted us was fourteen men hanging by the neck from temporary scaffolds. They had been hanged that morning outside the jail, as was the custom in England in those days. Justice was speedy. These men were highwaymen; it was the custom to awe the spectators and to hang several of them together in public. On landing in Sydney now, with its beautiful city and gayly dressed and happy crowds, it is difficult to think that such scenes were enacted there less than seventy years ago, and to know the workings of the imperial mind which could make 'a dumping ground' of so fair a spot.

One of the most remarkable prisoners on board our ship was Captain C——. He had been convicted of bigamy and sentenced to transportation and five years' penal servitude. The circumstances of his case were as follows: In his youth he had made an unhappy alliance, and before he departed for India, whither he was ordered on active service, he had a legal separation made out. Remaining in India eleven years, he just returned in time to be sent to Spain, where he distinguished himself in action, losing an arm, and winning the much coveted Victoria Cross (for special bravery) among other decorations. He was the 'lion' of the hour, and peeresses vied with one another in adding lustre to their entertainments by the presence of the handsome soldier whose breast glittered with medals pinned on by his sovereign.

Among the ladies he met at this time was an heiress of distinction, young, beautiful, and with suitors all round, whom she disdained because she had fallen in love with the gallant captain. While in India, several years before, Captain C—— had heard of his wife's death, and it seems extraordinary that he did not verify the news before entertaining any idea of a second marriage. He did not do so, however, and he married the heiress in spite of the opposition of her family, who, being Roman Catholics, objected to her marrying out of the fold. He was a Protestant. They were married nearly a year, and life went merrily with them, when a whisper came which startled military and aristocratic circles. Captain C——'s wife had appeared; she had been 'in retreat' in a convent, and on coming out had heard of her husband's brilliant achievements and of his marriage. His arrest followed, and he was relentlessly prosecuted by his second wife's brother. His failure to verify his wife's supposed death went against him at his trial, and he was convicted.

His brother officers never could understand how so honorable a man could make such a mistake, and they always believed him innocent, but British law was obdurate, although great influence was brought to bear that he might be spared transportation. His second wife stood by him and believed in him, and continued to write the most impassioned love letters (which my father, in his official capacity, was obliged to read) for three years, when they suddenly ceased, and no answer was received to repeated letters from Captain C——, who imagind that either she had died, or, in a weak moment, had listened to the persuasions of her brother and entered a convent. Ten years later, Captain C——'s picture was in the London 'Illustrated News' as the inventor of a gun, which was as well known then as the Maxim is to-day.

M. C.

### PASSING OF THE MACKINTOSH.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

Two factories at Canning Town and Silvertown established to meet the demand for mackintosh material have recently been closed owing to lack of orders. The manufacture of the material out of which the waterproof mackintosh is fashioned has in the short space of three years been completely upset by the advance of rainproof cloth.


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We have a plan also by which agents may circulate the 'Northern Messenger,' and another by which they may secure large commissions or handsome Cash Bonuses over and above the $500.00 a year.

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ITS EFFECT is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

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# EPPS'S COCOA

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**The Most Nutritious and Economical.**


### THE OPEN-AIR TREATMENT.

(Dr. H. W. G. Mackenzie, in the London 'Lancet.')

The advantages of the open-air treatment for consumptives may be thus briefly summarized: The patient exposed continuously to fresh air gains in appetite, assimilates his food better, sleeps more soundly and awakens more refreshed. Free exposure to air is the best antipyretic. Sweating at night, formerly so common a symptom, usually ceases. Colds are practically unknown among patients leading an open-air life. Secondary infection, on account of the comparative freedom of the air from micro-organisms, is much less likely to occur. Tolerance of outside air is very quickly established, and no one who has tried the open-air life will willingly go back to the former conditions of stuffiness. I have never seen any one made worse by exyposure to fresh air. Even during a thick London fog patients get on better lying in bed on a balcony or in rooms with windows wide open and a good fire burning than when attempts are made to shut out the fog by keeping the windows shut.

### THE ISSUE OF RACE.

(San Francisco 'Argonaut.')

In the twelfth chapter of the Book of Judges it is told how the Gileadites slew forty and two thousand Ephraimites at the passages of Jordan, because they pronounced 'shibboleth' 'sibboleth.' That was a race issue. By their faulty speech the forty and two thousand proved themselves to be of another race, and they were slain. Read ancient history and learn that in the dark backward and abysm of time the hand of every man of one race was against the hand of every man of all other races. Stranger meant enemy, alien meant foe. Then the race issue was at its strongest. Centuries have passed. Almost universal tolerance has come about. While races still preserve their national identity, ingress and egress are for the most part free and open. The sons of one race mate freely with the daughters of another. Without loss of caste or taint of disbonor, a French girl may marry a Neapolitan, a Swiss maiden a Prussian youth, a Norwegian Olsen a German Gretchen, a Russian an Austrian, a Spaniard a Portuguese, an Englishman a Scot. The population of the United States is an amazing composite of all these and other races.


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The record of THE OLIVER has never been equalled.

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A dollar bill is easy to remit and will pay for :—

Daily Witness
World Wide
Northern Messenger
} All for 3 Months.

Or it will pay for :—

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} All for 6 Months.

Or it will pay for any one of the following :—

Daily Witness for four months.
Weekly Witness for twelve months.
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These offers are good anywhere in the following countries :—

Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra.

For the convenience of the remitter the following blank may be filled in and wrapped around the dollar bill,

John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, —— —— 1905.

Dear Sirs,—

Please find enclosed the sum of one dollar, for which please send me

The Daily Witness for ——months,
The Weekly Witness for ——months,
World Wide for ——months,
The Northern Messenger for ——months,

as in your offer of Dollar values

Remitter's name .....

and address .....

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Naval Flags, sewn bunting, standard quality and patterns, to be given as Special Premiums for bona-fide new subscriptions at regular rates to any of our publications. Only by specially importing these flags can we offer them on the following liberal terms:

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| 'Daily Witness' | $3.00 |
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This offer is no money-making scheme for us. What we want is to stimulate patriotic sentiment. We want our boys and girls to grow up loyal to our country and its flag.

Special terms quoted for larger flags on application.

If your school does not need another flag, we will give instead patriotic books for your library. Write for particulars.

This offer is made specially for schools, public or private, but clubs, societies or communities are free to take advantage of it. Assist us by making this widely known. Good until next Dominion Day, July 1, 1905.

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**JOHN DOUGALL & SON**

# PROVINCE NEWS.

## ONTARIO.

Queen's University has been affiliated with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The Kingston City Council has decided to grant no concessions to the Street Railway Company.

Guelph City Council has passed a resolution favoring a grant of $20,000 for collegiate enlargement.

Seaforth will again vote on April 25 on a by-law to purchase the electric light and power plant for $19,000.

The automobile factory at Woodstock was put up at auction the other day by the assignee of the estate of Dr. Adams, of Embro. There were no bids.

The Minister of Railways has awarded a contract to the Soo rail mill for the supply of ten thousand tons of steel rails for the Intercolonial Railway.

Thirty-nine out of forty-three horses owned by the City Dairy Company, Toronto, were asphyxiated last week in a fire which broke out in the stables of the company.

The Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, for fifteen years professor of systematic theology and apologetics in Macmaster University (Baptist), has resigned owing to the proposed changes in the curriculum.

Smith's Falls is to have a wireless telegraph station connecting with Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal and other large centres. Mr. R. A. Bennett is now soliciting local stock, and is meeting with good success.

Anthony Decker, the notorious counterfeiter, died in Toronto last week, from an overdose of paregoric. He had been living in retirement for some months, and had been addicted to the use of paregoric as a sleeping draught.

The body of Mr. John Hesson, an eccentric bachelor, about seventy-five years of age, possessor of considerable wealth, was found in the flume near Gibson's mills one morning last week. The old gentleman had been ill for some time, and was supposed to be suffering from an incurable malady.

Mr. Thos. D. Craig, member of the House of Commons for East Durham from 1891 to 1900, died at Port Hope, on Tuesday, from heart failure. In September, 1896, he moved a resolution in the House of Commons prohibiting the sale of liquor within the precincts of the House of Commons.

Miss Ida Sarah Levis, the colored portait artist, Toronto, was awarded $10,000 damages by the Court of Sessions for injuries received by the explosion of the motor of a Broadview car, on June 6 last. Since the accident Miss Lewis has been totally blind, and paralyzed, so that she is unable to move the left side of her body. She is suffering from theraumatic hysteria.

Mrs. D. R. McQuigg, of Brockville, was accidentally burned to death at her home on Saturday night. She was locking the front door and the baby in her arms, preparatory to retiring, and had placed the lamp on the floor. The baby dropped its bottle smashing the lamp. Mrs. McQuigg attempted to stamp out the flames and the fire spread to her clothing.

## WESTERN CANADA.

Three Galicians have been sentenced at Winnipeg to long terms of imprisonment for complicity in the killing of a colored man named King.

It is reported that a test is to be made in the near future to ascertain if coal can be found in the Moose Mountains, Alberta.

Colonel Morris, commander of the Prince Albert division of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, died on Wednesday from the effects of a stroke of paralysis.

The Dominion Government has decided to throw open for settlement ten thousand acres of land on the Indian reserve north-west of Qu'Appelle. The land is of the best quality.

A bill has been reported in the House of Commons to sanction the bridging of the North Saskatchewan at Edmonton, for railway and general traffic purposes. The structure will be used to carry the Grand Trunk Pacific line across the stream.

News has been received from Dawson of a rich strike on Big Gold Creek, tributary to Sixty Mile River. A stampede resulted when the news reached Dawson. Two large nuggets, one weighing over twenty-five ounces, have been found on Hunker Creek.

The butchers of Vancouver will erect a suitable abattoir, at which all slaughtering will be done, in place of the individual slaughter houses. The abattoir will be under the control of the provincial health authorities.

The Japanese have sent a schooner across the Pacific to hunt seals on the Canadian coast. Their competition is likely to be serious to western sealers as they are not bound by the modus vivendi.

The Republic and Kettle Valley Railway Company has changed its name to the Spokane and British Columbia Railway Company, and has increased its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000. The increase is made to provide for the extension from Republic to Spokane. The road is owned by Canadian capitalists, and runs from Grand Forks, B.C., to Republic.


*Advertisements.*



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14 Metal and Wood Drawers.

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**LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO**

Builders of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra Hall Organ and other organs of the very highest grade.


## QUEBEC.

Mr. Paquin, advocate, has succeeded Mr. L. Duplessis as Mayor of Three Rivers.

The debentures of the town of Fraserville have been purchased by Mr. H. F. Smith, of Montreal, for $70,000.

The annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will be held in Quebec on Sept. 18, 19 and 20.

The 'Soleil,' the chief French-Canadian organ in Quebec city, has changed hands, the controlling interest in its stock being purchased by Senator Choquette.

Albert Marchand, horse dealer, of the Lake St. John district, is dead as the result, it is said, of a quarrel with a a woodman named Girard, at Roberval, The men had been drinking. Girard, it is alleged, was the aggressor.

The scholarships recently offered by Sir William C. Macdonald to teachers of this province who wish to take a course in nature study at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, have just been awarded. The course opened on April 4 and extends over three months. The fortunate candidates are the Misses Annie A. Arkley, Leeds Village; Mary E. Armstrong, Aylmer East; Muriel S. Belknap, Montreal; Lena E. Doddridge, Little Cascapedia; Grace Miller, Brome; Louisa McRae, Black Cape; Lillian Maud Nelson, Melboro; Margaret D. Nugent, Leeds Village; Lydia Shaw, Kingsey; Winnifred M. Watson, Mystic.; Grace H. Whitehead, Waterloo, Maud Whitehead, Foster.

Dr. F. Gilmour, dentist, of New Hamburg, Ont., jumped from Dufferin Terrace to the rocks below, on Saturday morning, and was dashed to death. He had been in the employ of Dr. Lantier, surgeon dentist, during the past three months, and was suffering from nervous prostration.

## MARITIME PROVINCES.

A remarkable rain of fish took place the other night at Springhill, N.S., when thousands of small fish, like minnow, were found by the early miners.

At a meeting of the Fredericton, N.B., City Council, it was decided to apply for legislation to bond the floating indebtedness of the city, which amounts to twenty thousand. It is proposed to pay it off in twenty annual payments of one thousand.

A vote will be taken in Restigouche county, N.B., on April 26, to determine whether the Canada Temperance Act shall be brought into force in that constituency. Sheriff Stewart, of Dalhousie, has been appointed returning officer. The result of the poll will be declared on May 1.

At Liverpool, N.S., there was sold by the sheriff, under mortgage foreclosure procedings, forty-five thousand acres of timber lands in Shelbourne and Queen's counties, known as the Jordan River tract lately the property of the United Lumber Company, Limited. The property was sold to Mr. W. G. Henderson, wholesale lumber merchant, of Halifax.

## MONTREAL NEWS.

The Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, pastor of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church, has declined the call to Knox Church, St. Thomas, Ont.

Three Italians were arrested in the city on Tuesday night, two of them after threatening citizens with a stiletto. Another was fined $30 and costs for carrying one.

The executive of the National Council of Women met at the Y. W. C. A. building on Thursday, and discussed the resolutions to be presented at the annual convention at Charlottetown, P.E.I., in June.

The C. P. R. has decided to start the double transcontinental service, similar to that of last season, on June 4. The trains will be run on the same schedule as last year, the time consumed in covering the distance between Montreal and Vancouver, 2,906 miles, being ninety-six hours. The morning train, the Imperial Limited will leave the Windsor Station, Montreal, as formerly, at 11.40, and the evening train, the Pacific limited at 9.40.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

The French Cable Company has appealed its case to the Entire Court of Venezuela.

The wheat yield for the season in New South Wales totals 16,463,680 bushels, an average of 9.3 bushels per acre.

Three men were blown to pieces in a dynamite factory in Bay City Mich., by the explosion of a tank of nitro glycerine.

The British warships, 'Glory,' 'Sutlej' and 'Iphigenia,' at Hongkong, have suddenly been ordered to proceed south at full speed.

Brother Serapion von Koop, of Holland, who went to the leper settlement at Molokai, in 1895, is now himself a victim of the disease.

The latest report of King Alfonso of Spain is that he is engaged to the Archduchess Eleonore Marie, daughter of the Archduke Stephen of Austria.

Four hundred persons were killed or injured on Saturday by the collapse of a new water reservoir in course of constuction at Madrid.

Eight men were killed and two others fatally injured on Saturday at the Ardway limestone quarry, four miles west of Allisonia, Va., by the accidental discharge of a blast.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

*Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice 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 subscribers should be given.*

### BIRTHS.

ATKINSON — On April 4, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Atkinson, 543 Lansdowne avenue, a son.

CHURCH.—On March 27, 1905, at 139 Selby street, Westmount, to Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Church, a daughter.

CRAWFORD.—At Howick, on March 7, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. William Crawford.

KIMPTON.—On Saturday, April 1, 1905, at Terrebonne, Que., a son to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Kimpton.

LOUGH — At the residence of Mr. John Ritchie, No. 3 Wiseman avenue, Outremont, on Sunday, April 2, 1905, to the Rev. and Mrs. D. A. Lough, of Bedford, Que., a son.

WILSON — At the Methodist parsonage, Bishop's Mills, a son to the Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Wilson.

### MARRIED.

BARNUM — ARNOLD — At the home of the bride, on March 29, 1905, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., George Barnum, of Seymour, Ont., to Matilda, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Arnold, of Campbellford, Ont.

BRISTOW—WILKINSON. — On April 5, 1905, at No. 8 Windsor ave., Westmount, by the Rev. C. E. Manning, Isabel J. Wilkinson to Leonard J. Bristow, of Winnipeg, Man.

BURKE — ANDERSON — On March 22, 1905, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Andrew Gray, Westport, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh Ferguson, Isabella Anderson to William Burke, of Brockville.

DELANEY — ARMSTRONG — At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, March 29, 1905, by the Rev. R. McNobb, Eric A. Delaney to Alice Louisa Armstrong, daughter of William J. Armstrong, South Himsworth, Ont.

HARLEY — EVANS — At Ottawa, on April 5, 1905, by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, in St. Barnabas Church, Herbert Henry Harley to Miss Annie Malvina, daughter of Mr. Wm. Evans, 684 Bronson ave., both of Ottawa.

IRWIN—LUCAS.—On March 29, 1905, at the manse of Bank Street Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Mr. Turnbull, Joseph A. Irwin to Reta Margaret, second daughter of Elias Lucas, 133 Pretoria ave., Ottawa.

JAMES—GIBSON.—At St. Jude's Church, this city, on April 3, 1905, by the Rev. Canon Dixon, Charles William James, eldest son of the late Charles James, London, England, to Ellen (Nellie), second daughter of W. W. Gibson, St. Vincent de Paul, Que.

McLENNAN — CAMPBELL — At the manse, Avonmore, on Wednesday, April 5, 1905, by the Rev. G. Weir, B.A., Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. Roderick McLennan, to Robert Linden, son of Hugh A. Campbell, all of Roxborough.

MORRISON — McKENZIE — At North Sydney, C.B., on April 5, 1905, by the Rev. T. C. Jack, William Morrison, of Dominion No. 1, and Agnes, daughter of the late Donald McKenzie, Leitch's Creek.

MUNRO — VAUGHAN — On March 29 1905, in the Presbyterian Church of Gravel Hill, by the Rev. George Weir, B.A., Avonmore, Miss J. F. Munro, of Roxborough, to Mr. Leonard Vaughan, of Grand Forks, B.C.

MYERS — ROGERS — At the residence of R. J. Manson, brother-in-law of the bride. Edmonton, on March 28, 1905, by the Rev. D. G. McQueen, D.D., the Rev. Charles A. Myers, M.A., of Field, B.C., to Miss Sophie R. Rogers, youngest daughter of Thomas Rogers, Spadina avenue, Toronto.

NEELY — McDONALD — At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, March 29, 1905, by the Rev. R. McNobb, Edward A. Neely, Powassan, to Emma McDonald, daughter of Mr. Edward McDonald, Township of Chisholm, Ont.

RUTHERFORD — SHANNON — At the manse, Campbellford, Ont., on April 5, 1905, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., Robert Rutherford to Daisy, daughter of Thomas Shannon, both of Seymour, Ont.

SCHURMAN — CORBET — In this city, at the residence of the bride's brother, E. M. Corbet, 31 Prince Arthur street, Lily Corbet, of Montreal, to Ira Schurman, of Freetown, P.E.I.

SCOTT—PETCH.—On April 5, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, 'The Cedars,' Caledon, Ont., by the Rev. R. Stanley Robinson, B.A., Mary A., eldest daughter of Thos. Petch, Esq., to Joseph M. Scott, of D. Graham Sons & CO., Inglewood.

STAUNTON—BRODIE.— On April 4, 1905, at the residence of the bride's mother, 469 Sherbourne street, Toronto, by the Rev. John Neil, D.D., Ethel Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Lowe Brodie, late manager Standard Bank, to Victor C. Staunton, son of the late Moses Staunton.

WILSON — ELLIOT — On Wednesday, April 5, 1905, by the Rev. Jas. G. Clark, at the home of the bride's father, Mabel Frances, only daughter of William Elliot, Westmount, to Edwin Howlett Wilson.

### DIED.

AUSTIN.—At 289 Mountain street, Montreal, on April 4, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Bury Austin.

BAUMANN.—In Hamilton, Ont., on April 3, 1905, Joseph W. Baumann, aged 58 years.

BISHOP — On March 9, at 69 Oakfield road, Stroud-green, Elizabeth, wife of William Bishop, in her 64th year.

BODDY — At 22 Winchester street, Toronto, on April 3, 1905, Charles Alfred Stanley, second son of the Ven. Archdeacon Boddy, aged 32 years.

BOUSTEAD — On Jan. 25, 1905, at Mombasa, East Africa, Ethel Marie Louisa, the dearly loved wife of Rex Boustead.

BUTTERWORTH.—At her late residence, 322 Cooper street, Ottawa, Ont., on April 3, 1905, Amelia Gooding, beloved wife of Enoch B. Butterworth, in her 58th year.

CHARTRAND.—At Hotel Dieu, Kingston, Ont., on April 3, 1905, Capt. Joseph D. Chartrand, Professor of French, Royal Military College, Kingston, aged fifty-two years.

CRAIG.—Thomas Dixon Craig, on April 4, 1905, at his residence, in Port Hope, Ont., in his 63rd year.

CULLIN—At 69 Clandeboye avenue, Westmount, on April 4, 1905, Helen Clement, wife of P. J. Cullin, and daughter of the late Israel Clement, of Lachine.

FORSYTHE.—At Bourg Louis, Portneuf Co., Quebec, on March 4, 1905, Alice May, infant daughter of William and Alice Forsythe, aged three days.

FORSYTHE.—At Bourg Louis, Portneuf Co., Quebec, on March 11, 1905, Alice May Smith, beloved wife of William Forsythe, and only daughter of Jacob Smith, aged 24 years, 2 months and 18 Quebec papers please copy.

GALLIE.—At Oakville, Ont., on April 5, 1905, John M. Gallie, in his 76th year.

GAMBLE.—At Grimsby, Ont., on April 3, 1905, Edith, beloved wife of P. H. Gamble.

GILES — At Brockville, Ont., on April 3, 1905, Richard Giles, aged 85 years, father of the Rev. W. W. Giles, Summit, N.J.

GILMORE — At Cote St. Paul, on April 6, 1905, Gawen, only child of Granville and Alice Cachen Gilmore, aged 1 year and 7 months.

GLENNY — At Joliette, on March 30, 1905, Alexander J. Glenny, aged 75 years, 11 months, native of Stirlingshire, Scotland.

HANSELL.—Suddenly, at her home in Stockton, Cal., on March 20, 1905, Mary Harriet, beloved wife of A. D. Hansell, aged 44 years and two days, and daughter of the late James H. Beatty, of Toronto.

HARRIS — At 'Brandon Manor,' near Port Hope, Ont., on April 1, 1905, in the 40th year of her age, Agnes Mildred, youngest daughter of Wm. H. Harris, J.P., and great-granddaughter of the late Myndert Harris, Esq., first settler at Port Hope, 1793.

HARVEY — At 80 Crescent road, Toronto, on April 7, 1905, Arthur Harvey, F.R.S.C., in his 72nd year.

HATLEY.—In Hamilton, Ont., on April 1, 1905, William Hatley, aged 71 years.

HESSEY — At her late residence, in Brampton, Ont., Mrs. John Hessey, in her 65th year.

LALOR.—At Toronto General Hospital, on Tuesday, April 4, 1905, Thomas Charles (Budd), only son of F. R. Lalor, M.P., Dunnville, in the twenty-second year of his age.

LAMB — On April 9, 1905, Hannah Jane C. Kendal, beloved wife of George L. Lamb, aged 46 years.

LAND.—On April 1, 1905, Delilah, beloved wife of Aaron F. Land, in her 75th year.

LIVOCK — At Ottawa, on April 5, 1905, Henry Livock, beloved father of James Livock, aged 89 years.

LOUGH — At the residence of Mr. John Ritchie, No. 3 Wiseman avenue, Outremont, on Sunday, April 9, 1905, Helen Bertha Ritchie, beloved wife of the Rev. D. A. Lough, aged 26 years and 8 months.

MARSTON — At Hull, Que., on April 3, 1905, Alonzo Wright Marston, M.D., aged 57 years.

MATHEWSON.— Entered into rest, on Monday, April 3, 1905, James Adams Mathewson, in his 83rd year.

McALLISTER — At Birchton, Que., on April 7, 1905, William McAllister (formerly of Shawbridge), in his 75th year, native of Scotland.

M'CROSSON.—At his residence, Penetanguishene, Ont., on April 2, 1905, Thomas McCrosson, late superintendent of Ontario Reformatory for Boys, aged 79.

McGAW — At Barrie, Ont., on April 6, 1905, Samuel McGaw, in his 37th year.

NEWELL.—At No. 8 Emily street, Montreal, on April 8, 1905, John Henry Newell, aged 26 years, only son of the late John Newell, of Melbourne, Que.

O'FLYNN — In Madoc, Ont., on April 1, 1905, Edumnd Duckett O'Flynn, aged 74 years.

PATERSON.—At Norwich, England, on April 7, 1905, of pneumonia, William B. Paterson, actuary, in his 40th year.

PROCTOR — At Alexandria, Ont., on April 8, 1905, at the age of 42 years, J. R. Proctor, manager of the Union Bank of Canada.

REYNER — At 74 Souvenir avenue, on April 5, 1905, J. Stanley Reyner, aged 17 years and 3 months, only and dearly beloved son of Joseph W. and Lucy A. Reyner.

ROBERTSON.—On March 24, 1905, at her home in Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, in her 56th year, Mrs. Margaret Gilchrist Morrison, beloved wife of Chas. J. Robertson.

SHANNON.—At her late residence, 25 Dunn avenue, Toronto, of pneumonia, on April 6, 1905, Lillie, the loving wife of James M. Shannon, and daughter of John Shaw, Esq., of Quebec.

SHILTON.—At the parsonage, Drayton, Ont., on March 31, 1905, the Rev. J. Walker Shilton, B.A.

SHUTER.—At 'Langdon Hill,' Lennoxville, Que., on April 1, 1905, Elizabeth Margaret Mackenzie, second daughter of the late John Mackenzie, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Co., and widow of the late John Shuter, aged 53 years.

SIMON.—At Indian Cove, Gaspe Bay, on March 23, 1905, Felicia, beloved daughter of the late N. P. Simon. Awaiting the resurrection of the just.


*Advertisements.*

A fine Square Piano of a good maker, second-hand, is much better, and more durable than many of the new uprights, and if a person has room for a square, we have

**4** which have cost new from $350 to $500. These are in perfect order and fine tone, and we can sell them for

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for cash, packed and shipped on board the cars here, or on easy terms for $115, $20 cash, and monthly or quarterly payments for balance, giving two years to pay.



**$400 for $100**

**WEBER & CO.**

beautiful 7-octave rosewood finished Square Piano, carved legs and lyre, ivory and ebony keys; every improvement, and tone like new; size about 3 feet wide by 6 feet long.

—ALSO—

**One N.Y. Piano Co., case slightly larger, same price.**

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**One Stevenson, larger size, same price.**

**At $150.**

**One Chickering, Boston, large size, piano, cost $650, like new, for $150.**

Also, many others at all prices and terms, from $50 upwards.

Also, new Pianos in great variety. If you want a bargain in a Piano, don't fail to write; or if one of the above will suit, order it at once, as at these prices they won't be in stock long. We arrange very low freight charges to any part of Canada.

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|---|---|
| Mar. 25 SS. ATHENIA (cold storage) Twin screw | |
| | April 15 |
| April 1 SS. ALCIDES | April 22 |
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**THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE.**

**WEEKLY SERVICE.**

**From Portland, Me.**

| From Newcastle | From Portland |
|---|---|
| Mar. 25 IONA (cold storage and cool air) | April 15 |

**LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE**

| From Newcastle | From Montreal |
|---|---|
| April 5 FREMONA | May 6 |

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**Trees Plants, Seeds, &c.**

STRAWBERRY PLANTS — A NUMBER of leading varieties for sale. Write for list and particulars. CHAS. S. MOORE, Stanbridge East, Que.


SMITH — At Ulverton, Que., on March 25, 1905, Annie Maria, youngest and beloved daughter of John Smith, aged 28 years.

STONE.—At the residence of his son, H. E. Stone, barrister, Parry Sound, Ont., on April 1, 1905, the Rev. Dr. S. G. Stone, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

SULLIVAN.—On April 4, 1905, William P. Sullivan, son of the late Andrew Sullivan, of the 100th Regt., and for over 20 years with Gibb & Co.

URQUHART — At the residence of his stepson, W. K. Croater, Gananoque, Ont., Archibald Urquhart, in his 90th year.

VANSITTART.— On March 22, 1905, at Worthing, England, Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Henry Vansittart, of Eastwood, Ontario, Canada, and sister of Mrs. Werninck, of Stanton Drew Vicarage, near Bristol.

WALLER.—On March 24, 1905, at 8, Belvedere-terrace, Brighton, England, Annie Caroline, widow of Colonel Robert Waller, late Bengal Horse Artillery, aged 82 years. Last of the Cabool prisoners, 1842.

WRIGHT.—On March 22, 1905, at Pendennis, Thicket-road, Anerley, England, Samuel Wright, late of Brandram Bros. & Co., second son of the late John Wright, of Hammersmith.

YOUNG — In this city, on April 5, 1905, after a long illness, William Young, in his 59th year.

YUILE — At 82 Mackay street, on April 9, 1905, Margaret Rattray, wife of the late William Pollock Yuile, aged 85 years.

### IN MEMORIAM.

BOLTON.—In loving memory of Dorothy Davis, widow of the late Wm. Bolton, who died at New Dublin, on April 1, 1904, aged 89 years.
Brockville papers please copy.

CAMERON — In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. D. F. Cameron, who departed this life on April 10, 1904, aged 51 years. 'Gone, dearest mother, but not forgotten.'

MUNDAY — In loving memory of my dear husband, George Munday, accidentally killed on G. T. Railway, at Ste. Martine, Que., on April 7, 1903.


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*Advertisements.*



**Boys' Watch Free**

We will give this handsome watch free to any boy for selling only one dozen of our annual comic review of the year entitled **"1904 CARICATURED,"** at ten cents each.

The watch has a beautiful silvered nickel case, handsomely polished, a hard enamelled dial, heavy bevelled crystal, hour, minute and second hands, and reliable American movement. It will last for years with care.

There is nothing on the market that compares with **"1904 CARICATURED,"** and it is so cheap that it sells at sight. Write for your dozen of **"1904 CARICATURED"** to-day. Post card will bring them by return mail.

**JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.**

**PENDLETON, Ont.**

Sirs,—Please find enclosed $1.20 for the watch. I sold all your papers. They sold like wild fire.
FRANK J. WYLIE.

**ST. LOUIS STATION, Que.**

Dear Sirs,—I have received the watch for selling one dozen **"1904 CARICATURED,"** and am delighted with it, for it is a time-keeper and not a mere toy.
W. H. BLACK.


# DIVIDEND No. 4.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the **CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited,** have declared a dividend of two percent on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 10th APRIL, 1905, to the Shareholders of the Company of record on the 31st March, 1905. The Transfer books will be closed from the 1st till 10th April, 1905, inclusive.

JOHN HYDE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

# PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given by Anthony Emond, gentleman, of the City and District of Montreal, that he will apply to the Quebec Legislature, at its present session, for an Act to be put into possession of the particular legacies made to him by Article Nine of the last will and testament of the late Arthur Caron, his uncle, executed on the 16th of April, nineteen hundred, before Mtre Victor Morin, Notary, although he has not passed his examinations for the admision to the practice of medicine; and that he will further apply to be exempted from the obligation of passing said examinations.

Montreal, March 27th, 1905.

ALPHONSE DECARY,
Attorney for Petitioner.


**LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.**

**SPRING TERM** From April 3rd Merges into our **Summer Term** from July 1st, so that no break in a Six Months' Course from any date need occur. Start NOW and you'll be ready for a good position by Oct. 1st. Remember we provide Best Facilities, do Thorough Work and produce Best Results. The first Step towards Success is to write for our Catalogue. Take that step NOW. Write W. H. SHAW, Principal.

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**A High-class Residential and Day School for Girls, in exceptionally fine surroundings**

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Specialists of European training and of the highest Academic and Professional standing in every department.
Full Academic course, Music and Art.
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MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal.
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