Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1901. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

VOICE OF THE CHURCH.

Archbishop Bruchesi has a Rejoinder as to the Hon. Judge Archibald's Judgment in the Delpit Marriage Case.

THE ARCHBISHOP ALSO SPEAKS ON CREMATION.

Tone of the French Press as to Judge Archibald's Elaborate Vindication of British Justice.

The recent judgment in the Delpit-Cote marriage case has brought from His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi an important pastoral letter, in which he again points out the claims of the Roman Catholic Church on the marriage question. The pastoral also refers to the cremation clause in the Mount Royal Cemetery Bill passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Following is the full text of this interesting document read in the Roman Catholic churches on Sunday.

Paul Bruchesi, by the Grace of God, and Favor of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Montreal:

To the Clergy, secular and regular, to the religious communities, and to all the faithful or our diocese, health, peace, and benediction in Our Lord Jesus Christ:

I.

Dearly Beloved Brethren,—We cannot conceal the fact that it is with profound emotion that we address you to-day.

In our pastoral letter of the 10th January last, we laid down the doctrine of the Catholic Church concerning Christian marriage. The divine origin of marriage, its unity and indissolubility, its elevation, by our Lord Jesus Christ, to the dignity of a sacrament of the new law, the church's exclusive rights over it, were all dealt with in a summary manner in the light of Catholic tradition. The opinions to which we gave expression were not personal; it was not the theories of ecclesiastical jurists that we upheld; it was the pure and simple teaching of the church that we recalled, a teaching that is infallible, consequently immutable, and one which legislators, philosophers, or jurists may either attack or deny, but of which, in reality, not one iota—in conscience and before God—can they change. We recall at this moment the solemn words of the apostle Saint Paul to the Galatians and we deem it well to repeat them for you:

But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed. If any man preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed. For do I now persuade men or God? or do I seek to please men? for if I yet pleased men, I should not be the servant of Christ. But I certify you, brethren, that the gospel which was preached of me is not after man. For I neither received it of man, neither was I taught it, but by the revelation of Jesus Christ.'

Moreover, dearly beloved brethren, we are happy to testify how your faith has made you understand the authority attached to the doctrine which we have preached, and which you received with all due respect and submission. We need not, therefore, go over again the entire subject, then treated; it is merely, that circumstances impose upon us—who are by God constituted the guardian of revealed truth amongst you—the duty of insisting upon a few essential points and of recalling their serious practical consequences.

The church received from her Divine Founder the power and the right to regulate all that concerns Christian marriage. To her alone does it belong to place on the sacrament-contract such prohibitive and invalidating impediments as are deemed necessary or useful for the spiritual welfare of her members, for regulating the work of her hierarchy and of their undertakings, for the pursuit of her supernatural end. With supreme independence has the church, from the time of the apostles till our own day, exercised that power and those rights; courageously did she maintain them in spite of denials on the part of heretics and of contradictions on the part of princes. Then, let us remember, what the church has done during the past nineteen centuries, she will continue to do in this twentieth century, and throughout all the centuries to come. When the assertion, or the defence of prerogatives which she holds from heaven, and of which she is merely the guardian and depositary, is in question, there is nothing that can either bend or shake her.

Well, then, dear brethren, just question her; she will tell you that Christian marriages, to which no canonical impediment exists, are good and valid, no matter what other impediments may be established by the civil power. All the parliamentary laws, and all the decisions of courts of justice establishing divorce must remain valueless in presence of the divine words which the church repeats to the world: Quod Deus Conjunxit, homo non separet'—let no man separate what God himself has joined together. On the contrary, all unions contracted with an invalidating impediment, for which competent authority has not granted a dispensation, even though the civil power looks upon such unions as valid and legitimate, must be considered as null and void. This is a point of doctrine that cannot be denied, without the faith be shipwrecked.

Now, dearly beloved brethren, amongst the invalidating impediments to marriage, that of clandestinity claims in a special manner your attention, and, while you already know all about it, since your pastors call your attention to it every year, we desire to lay before you the complete text of the decree by which the Council of Trent has established it: 'Though there is no reason to doubt that clandestine marriages, contracted with a free consent of the parties, are true and valid, so long as the church has not invalidated them, and those persons, therefore, are to be justly condemned (as in fact the holy council does condemn them) who deny that such marriages are true and valid, and who falsely assert, that the marriages of children, under paternal authority, which are entered into without the consent of the parents, are null, and that the parents have it in their power to ratify or annul them;—nevertheless, the holy church of God, for very excellent reasons, has always detested and forbidden them. But the holy council having remarked, that the disobedience of men has rendered the prohibition of the church useless, and reflecting upon the enormous sins which spring from such clandestine marriages, especially on the part of those who live in a state of damnation, when, after having left the first wife, whom they had secretly married, publicly contract a second marriage with another, and live with her in a continual state of adultery; and, considering that the church, which does not judge secret acts, cannot remedy so great an evil without having recourse to more efficacious means, the said sacred council, therefore, following the steps of the holy council of Lateran, held under Innocent III., decrees that in future, before the celebration of marriage, the pastor of the parties shall thrice announce, in the church, on three consecutive festivals, and during the parochial mass, the banns of such as are about to be married. If after this triple publication no legitimate opposition is made, the marriage shall be celebrated in the face of the church; where, the parish priest, after having questioned the man and the woman, and, having received their mutual consent, shall make use of these words: I join you in marriage in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Or let him make use of other words, according to the approved custom of each country. . . .

With regard to those who marry otherwise than in the presence of the parish priest, or of a priest who has his permission, or that of the ordinary, and in the presence of two or three witnesses; the holy council renders such persons wholly incapable of contracting marriage in that way, and orders the marriages thus contracted to be null and void, as by the present decree, it declares them null and void.'

Nothing could be clearer. In consequence of this celebrated decree, in order that a marriage between two Catholics be valid, in places where the Council of Trent has been proclaimed, it is necessary that the proper parish priest and two witnesses be present. Therefore, no matter what may be the dispositions of the civil law in such matters, a marriage celebrated before a priest who is not the parish priest of one, at least, of the contracting parties, or a priest commissioned by the parish priest, or the bishop, is null by right. And with greater reason would it be so, if the marriage had taken place before a mere civil official or a Protestant minister. It must be borne in mind that in such matters the good or bad faith of the parties counts for nothing.

Up to the present we had believed, basing our belief upon the authority of eminent men who have been, or who are still an honor to our Bar and our Bench, that in the province of Quebec the impediment to clandestinity was recognized by our legislation as well as all the other impediments established by the church. A judgment delivered in the Superior Court at Montreal has just affirmed the contrary, and despite the judicial decisions rendered several times already upon this important question, it recognizes as valid in the eyes of the civil authority the marriage of two Catholics celebrated before any person authorized by law to keep registers of marriage.

Without entering into any appreciation of that judgment from a legal standpoint, which concerns the civil tribunals of this country, and of the Empire, we feel it our duty to solemnly declare, that it can in no way lessen or modify the obligation of Catholics whether in the external sphere, or in the internal domain of conscience. If it were true that our matrimonial legislation were incomplete or defective on that special point, as it is upon some others, the evil, it appears to us, would not be without its remedy, and the fact remains none the less certain that here, for Catholics a clandestine marriage is always null and void.

You are aware, dear brethren, that the Church pronounces the sentence of excommunication against any of its members who presume to contract marriage before an heretical minister, be it a question of two Catholics, or a Catholic and a Protestant. Wherefore, in order to counterbalance within the measure of our power, the effects that might be produced amongst the faithful of our diocese by the decisions of the civil courts, were such decisions opposed to the dogma and discipline of the Church, we remind you to-day of those severe penalties. And further, we declare that we reserve to ourself and to our vicar-general alone, the right to absolve those who may become guilty of such a fault.

II.

CREMATION CONDEMNED.

Dearly beloved brethren, you have learned, as we have, that the Mount Royal Cemetery Company petitioned the Quebec Legislature, some time ago, for legal authorization to have a crematorium. Despite the courageous opposition of several members and legislative councillors, the request was granted. It is a triumph for the very few friends of cremation in Canada. For us, the vote given by the majority of our legislators was a real surprise, and it caused us regret.

The practice that is henceforth to have legal sanction, is not only condemned, under severe penalties by the Church but is moreover in manifest conflict with Christian feeling and popular sentiment.

Far be it from us to think that even one of our Catholic representatives has given his approbation to cremation itself; it was because those who requested it were not members of the Catholic Church that they succeeded in their undertaking. But it is none the less true that the act done may, in the future, have unhappy results. Therefore we consider it a duty of our pastoral charge to communicate to you the teaching of the Holy See upon this important subject. In this, we follow the instructions given to several bishops on the 19th May, 1886, by Leo. XIII., in which he requests them to inspire the faithful with the greatest horror for the 'detestable abuse of burning dead bodies.'

It is true that in pagan antiquity cremation existed, but the custom of burial and interment was then still more in vogue. The patriarchs of the old law, the Jews, the Egyptians themselves, would have none of that cremation called by the Talmud 'an abominable thing.' The Romans only adopted it in the last years of the Republic. As to the Christians, even the schismatics and heretics, they ever held it in horror, from apostolic ages down to our time.

The Catholic doctrine on this subject corresponds admirably with the inclinations of our nature, as well as with the highest and most delicate sentiments of the human soul—inclinations and sentiments which we think should have their weight in every act of Christian legislation. And, dear brethren, there is more than that: the church has, so to speak, accentuated, in the touching burial of her children, her faith in the immortality of the soul and in the resurrection of the body, as well as her profound respect for those mortal remains that her august sacraments had sanctified.

Consequently, it is not surprising that impiety should have attacked a practice so pious and so full of mysteries, that it fought against it, and sought to have it gradually disappear.

For, we need have no illusion about it, if men of good faith, can see in cremation only a scientific and economic question, it is certain, as moreover it is admitted by the most ardent supporters of that practice, that the system is engendered by a feeling hostile to Christian faith, to the spirituality and immortality of the soul. Such was the remark of His Eminence Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris, in a letter to his clergy dated the 24th February, 1890: The doctrines professed by the men who seek to have the custom prevail,' said he, 'were a sufficient reason for the faithful to be suspicious of any such attempt. In fact, they are generally men openly affiliated with Freemasonry, or, at least, who are not sufficiently guarded against the sects condemned by the church, nor against the seduction of the errors scattered over contemporaneous society by naturalism, under the pretext of scientific progress. Besides, the enemies of religion have frequently and openly declared that the great advantage of cremation would be the keeping away of the priest from the burial ceremonies, and the replacing of Christian funerals by civil obsequies.' His Eminence adds:—'The Pagans burned the bodies of their dead, and it is that pagan custom that it is desired to have brought back to us, "without reflecting how it causes our society to go backwards nineteen centuries."'

We hesitate not to assert that the introduction of this practice of cremation into our city of Montreal, is regretable. Does the tolerance of creeds opposed to ours, or does the respect due to the freedom of worship justify it? Assuredly not, since it is not included in the ritual of any church, and since it was not asked for by any religious denomination, but by a mere civil company. Does respect for individual liberty call for it? But who does not see whither such a principle must lead us)? Individual liberty, thus understood, is the source of communion, socialism and anarchy; it is the negation of all truth, order and justice. Ah! Liberty is a grand and sacred thing, but how necessary it is to perfectly understand its nature and its true prerogatives, what discernment and prudence are required in every decision or concession given in its name? However, brethren, you now know your duty. Cremation is formally prohibited for all the children of the church. None of them may encourage it, or take any part whatever in it. Let us cling to the ancient and pious custom bequeathed to us by our fathers in the faith. Let us be chary of all innovations that do not harmonize with our holy dogmas, and let us pray that in our dear country, the laws, while favorable to progress, may ever and above all respect Christian tradition.

The present pastoral letter shall be read and published at the parochial mass in all the churches and chapels of the diocese, wherein Divine service is held, and in chapter to the religious communities, the first, or second Sunday following its reception.

Given at Montreal, under our hand and seal and the counter-sign of our chancellor, the 2nd April, 1901.

PAUL, Arch. of Montreal.

By order of Monseigneur,
EMILE ROY, Priest,
Chancellor.

THE 'COURRIER DU CANADA' TAKES A RACIAL VIEW.

Quebec, April 6.—Under this heading 'Le Courrier du Canada' said on Thursday:

'The English press has joyously welcomed Mr. Archibald's decision in the Delpit case. The 'Herald,' 'Witness,' 'Gazette' and 'Mail' publish in the connection articles manifesting their deep satisfaction. In their eyes—and they make no secret of it—it is a victory won over the Catholic Church, which maintains that marriage is above all a sacrament and that if there be no sacrament there is no marriage. Judge Archibald has decided that above all marriage is a civil contract, and that the religious bond is subordinate to the civil bond. In a word, he has proclaimed that civil marriage exists in our province, and, in the great institution of marriage, he has placed the religious under the civil element. This is why the 'Herald,' 'Witness,' 'Gazette' and 'Mail' rejoice. But, though we understand the mainspring of this rejoicing, it astonishes us all the same. The 'Herald,' 'Witness,' 'Gazette' and 'Mail' are Christian newspapers. They believe in Jesus Christ. They should know, as we do, that it was the Saviour himself who regenerated marriage, who raised it from the degradation inflicted upon it by paganism, who purified it, and who raised it to the dignity of a sacrament. They should understand as we do, that one of the many benefits of Christianity was to have made marriage a great Christian institution, and to have conferred upon it an august character, to have made it a religious act above all. Just as the mind is superior to matter, so is the spiritual order superior to the natural, to the material order. It is, therefore, most important that the supernatural element should remain in marriage, the principal element, that is, that marriage should remain above all a religious act. Our English confreres, who are not infidels, and who believe in Jesus Christ, we are convinced, must admit all this. They also know that marriage is a great social institution, restored and ennobled by Christianity, and that it is to the vital interest of human society that it should be sustained in all its dignity and authority. These incontestible truths being granted—truths which they must admit, as we do, seeing that they are Christians—do they believe that what degrades in marriage the religious element, what lessens and reduces it to the insignificant role of a mere accessory, is in the interest of society, of the family, of Christian nations? We put them the question; let them silence the voice of prejudice, let them put their hands on their conscience and answer as cleared from all its specious reasoning and all its legal phraseology. Judge Archibald's decision involves a lessening of marriage; it is almost a negation of sacramental marriage; it is a naturalization of marriage. And, if this judgment be confirmed, we say that a fatal blow will be struck at that institution in the province of Quebec. How, then, from the Christian standpoint, can our English confreres rejoice in so deplorable a result? Ah, it is because that judgment—they will tell us—affirms the supremacy of the civil power. Truly, a fine triumph. But, in their soul and conscience, do they believe—we again ask them—that the civil is a better guardian of the sanctity and dignity of marriage than the ecclesiastical power. Which of the two would be the more inclined to guard it against human passions and political fluctuations in that state of purity and integrity to which Jesus Christ raised it. Let them open history—the history of Germany, France or England; let them sound the depths of human nature as it has revealed itself at certain critical epochs and give to our question a frank and sincere answer! No, in such a matter the supremacy of the civil power is not a benefit; it is rather a danger. How much more salutary would, in this marriage question, be the maintenance of the religious character of that institution and harmony between the two powers to secure to society the resultant benefits. Judge Archibald denies that religious character; Judge Archibald has broken this salutary harmony. This is why we denounced his judgment as a public calamity. For Christian journals to rejoice on such an occasion can only be explained by the narrow and unwholesome satisfaction which they feel in seeing a church to which they do not belong subjected to a check. Let them not deceive themselves. The check is not to the Catholic Church, but to all Christian society. We pity those who do not understand this. A day will come, perhaps, when they will perceive that, instead of applauding what tends to the demolition among us of the Christian and supernatural institution of marriage, they should have wept tears of blood over it.'

THE 'PRESSE'S' COMMENT.

Referring to Mr. Justice Archibald's judgment last evening's 'Presse' says editorially: 'It is not within the province of newspapers to comment on the judgments pronounced by the courts. Anyhow, why make remarks on a legal situation that may pass through different phases before reaching the Privy Council? We will simply remark that Judge Archibald's argument did not convince us in the least, because general considerations on the marriage question, the distinction between the civil lien and the religious lien, precedents and the English law, are matters absolutely foreign to the question. It matters little whether the rules of the Catholic Church are in Ontario different from ours. There are many other laws that differ in both provinces: that is a simple matter of legislation or of promulgation.

'One single point is at issue: "Are the impediments to marriage instituted by the Catholic Church, as decreed by the Council of Trent, in force in the Province of Quebec?" If so, Article 127, of the Civil Code must prevail.

'127. The other impediments recognized according to the different religious persuasions, as resulting from relationship or affinity or from OTHER CAUSES, remain subject to the rules hitherto followed in the different Churches and religious communities.'

'After that sufficiently clear text comes naturally the following:

"156. Every marriage which has not been contracted openly nor solemnized before a COMPETENT officer, may be contested by the parties themselves."

'If the Catholic Church has a well established rule that marriages between Catholics before a Protestant minister are null, it is quite certain that the minister who married the Catholic Delpit couple was not a competent officer, and that it is one of the "other" causes that produces an impediment.

'The Hon. Judge Archibald having been able to proceed on that point by means of inductions only, will never convince Catholics, who believe they have the laws and the exercise of their religion as they existed at the time of the cession. But, once more, we simply set forth what is the impression of the Catholics, and we must all await the judgments of the Court of Appeal and of the Privy Council. We sincerely believe that the two following "considerants" of Judge Archibald, which may be true, are, however, still in a state of gratuitous affirmation.

"10. Considering that at the cession of this country, the function of all courts in previous existence absolutely ceased and determined, and could not be revived or re-established without the expression of the will of the new sovereignty;

"11. Considering that since the said cession the new sovereign authority has never constituted any ecclesiastical court in this country, and that no such court has existed or does exist therein."'

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS

WAR WORN TROOPS TO BE REPLACED BY FRESH MEN.

London, April 8.—Lord Kitchener has informed the War Office that eighteen volunteer companies freed by reliefs are coming home, and that arrangements are in progress for the speedy relief of further companies. He thus appears to be endeavoring to meet the demand that fresh troops be sent to the front to replace the stale men.

The Pretoria correspondent of the 'Morning Post,' who warns his countrymen against hoping for an early termination of hostilities, or believing the stories that the Boers are tired of war, says: 'It becomes daily more evident that the Boers intend to fight to a finish. Many are surrendering, but they are men of no standing. The real fighting men are still in command; and although the recent successful British operations tend to bring the end nearer, it is evident that the Boers must be completely crushed before a general surrender is probable.'

It is reported from Brussels that acting President Schalkburgher has removed the seat of government to Leydesdorp.

According to a despatch to the 'Daily Mail,' from Hilversum, Mr. Kruger, who has just arrived there, has expressed an intention to go to the United States in June and visit Washington, Boston and Chicago.

It is definitely ascertained, says a despatch to the 'Times,' from Kroonstad dated Saturday, 'That General De Wett and General Botha met at Vrede.'

The Capetown correspondent of the 'Daily Express' reports wholesale arrests for treason in Graaf Reinet and Aberdeen.

There is no other news from South Africa this morning, except that a small party of Boers has re-occupied Phillipstown in Cape Colony.

THE PLAGUE RECORD.

Captown, April 7.—During the last 48 hours, ten fresh cases of bubonic plague have been officially reported. Of these four are Europeans and the others colored persons. The corpse of a colored person who had died of the disease was found to-day.

FRENCH'S GOOD WORK

RESULTS EVIDENT ALL ALONG THE BORDER LINE.

Pretoria, April 8.—The results of General French's march are everywhere evident along the border line between the Transvaal and Natal. Many Boers who escaped General French's drag-net are now surrendering voluntarily, and it is said that all of them are in a bad plight even in their own bailiwicks.

The commando of Lucas Meyer, which is made up of men from the Heidelberg district, is in the neighborhood of Veramelsberg, or the Klip river. This commando is careful, however, to avoid the camps of the British, and to loot unprotected places. A British column which is marching on Harrismith will attempt to break up Meyers's force.

Capetown, April 8.—The sum of £361 has been subscribed in Kimberley for the purchase of a sword of honor and a silver casket for General French. The De Beers Mining Company has given twenty diamonds, which will be set in the cross bar of the sword. Mr. Cecil Rhodes is pushing forward the arrangements for the erection of a mausoleum in memory of the members of the Kimberley garrison who were killed during the siege of the town.

London, April 8.—The news agency despatch from Heidelberg states that the British have found a 4.7 inch gun, which had been abandoned by the Boers. It is presumably the same gun that was captured from the British at Helvetia on December 28.

WOMEN FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

New York, April 8.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says: 'A rather unexpected result has followed Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech in support of the scheme for sending women out to South Africa at the conclusion of the war. An enormous number of letters have been received from women eager to emigrate, and reluctant to wait till hostilities are ended.

CANNIBALISM AT SEA

ONLY TWO LIVE TO TELL THE TALE.

London, April 8.—The Singapore correspondent of the 'Daily Express' wires a ghastly story of cannibalism at sea, brought to Singapore by two survivors of the Nova Scotia barque 'Angela,' wrecked six days' sail from Manilla on Oct. 23 last.

The correspondent says: 'The survivors, Johnnsen, a Swede, and Marticornu, a Spaniard, assert that the 'Angela' struck a reef. Two rafts were built. The smaller, bearing five men, disappeared, the latter with 12 men, drifted for forty days. The men ate barnacles and seaweeds, and finally their boots.

On the twenty-fifth day two became insane and killed themselves. On the twenty-sixth a Frenchman killed the mate and drank his blood, and tried to eat his brains, but was prevented by the others. Next day the Frenchman was killed while attempting to murder the captain. The survivors, all of whom were now insane, ate the Frenchman's body. Cannibalism continued until only Johnnsen and Marticornu remained.

On the forty-second day the raft stranded on Subi or Flat Island, in the Natuna group, north-west of Borneo. Johnnsen and Marticornu were terribly emaciated. Friendly Malays sent them by junk to Singapore.

AN IDENTICAL NOTE

RUSSIA MAY ABANDON DESIGNS ON MANCHURIA.

London, April 8.—The Pekin correspondent of the 'Morning Post,' wiring on Saturday, says: 'The French are still opposed by the Chinese near Hailu, but are careful to avoid a conflict because any advance would be anticipated by the Germans, whose patrols are thirty miles within the province of Shansi and can reach Taiyuenfu at any moment.

At Chengtingfu the French intercepted a letter from Li Hung Chang to the governor of Shansi, complaining that the Manchurian convention must be signed because the European powers were willing to sit down as usual to watch Russia devour China.

'It is asserted on good authority that Russia is willing to give Japan a free hand in Corea with a view to preventing her assuming a hostile attitude.'

The Empress Dowager and the grand councillors have asked the Yangtse viceroys, says the Shanghai correspondent of the 'Standard,' what course they recommend the court to adopt in the event of Russia maintaining Manchuria.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says it is learned from a trustworthy source that Russia's diplomatic agents abroad were instructed on April 3 to communicate to the governments to which they were accredited on identical note, in the same terms as that presented by Count Cassini (the Russian minister at Washington) to Secretary Hay. The text of the identical note, as it appears from news which has come to hand, is as follows:

'That in the present circumstances a special agreement in the Manchuria affair, instead of being an open testimonial of friendly sentiments on the part of Russia towards China, might entail various difficulties for the neighboring state, Russia does not in any way insist upon the conclusion of such agreement and even abandons all possible negotiations in this matter. Inasmuch as the imperial government adheres faithfully to its original and oft-repeated programme, it will quietly await the further course of events.'

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION SHELVED.

Yokohama, April 8.—The news of Russia's decision not to press the Manchurian agreement was received here with a feeling of considerable relief. In anticipation of complications that might ensue, the government had resolved to postpone a number of important state undertakings, involving large expenditures.

London, April 8.—The Yokohama correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' wiring yesterday, and dealing with the attitude of Japan toward Russia's Chinese policy, says: Shipping companies have been ordered to hold their vessels in readiness for transport service. Cruisers on the reserve list have been commissioned for active service. All leave has been recalled, and officers of the first reserve have been warned for service. There is much popular excitement.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM

MENTAL CONDITION CAUSES UNEASINESS IN EUROPE.

New York, April 6.—A London despatch printed here this forenoon says there is some uneasiness in European capitals over the mental condition of the Emperor William of Germany. The despatch adds:

'The 'Spectator' to-day, discussing the subject, says:

"There are actually whispers of a regency, in order that the Emperor might enjoy a long term of tranquility in which to recruit. We do not see grounds for believing any rumor of the kind. There is little doubt, however, that public confidence in him is shaken, and there is some reason to apprehend that he may try to re-establish it by some act which would hardly be one of legislation. The Kaiser's mood is altogether strange. Its natural outcome would be some great action taken in full reliance on providence."

'The 'Revue Medicale,' of Paris, says the Kaiser is suffering from nervous diseases caused by overwork, but due in reality to constitutional causes. The pains in the ears from which he has suffered frequently are much worse, and have been accompanied by serious discharges. His physicians are uneasy.'

AN ALPACA GOWN

(New York 'Observer.')

She stood before the mirror in her tiny bedroom, and scrutinized her appearance minutely. The bedroom was one of the four or five rooms of a diminutive house on the top flat of a high tenement. It looked to the back, but from her window she could see the ocean, and many a time had she stood, though busy as woman could be, with her eyes on that far-away line of gray or blue sea.

He was coming back to her, her lover and her husband. They had been married for twenty years, but for seven she had not seen him. In a land far away he had been preaching and teaching for the hastening of that kingdom to which they belonged, while she with her two girls had spent those years in this Scottish town. He was coming home this year, however, and the girls were almost educated and soon would be fitted to support themselves.

The summer term had just closed, and Katie and Isobel, aged eighteen and seventeen, were deeply interested in the letting down of their frocks and in learning to turn up their hair. She was proud of her girls and longed to show them to their father

They were sensible and handsome, and as good daughters as a mother could desire. Their mother was everything to them, and they admired her doings in every department of her daily work. She was mentally strong and easily kept her place at the head of her little household.

All the same, she was 'wearying' for the time to come when she could give up her place, and when she in her turn would have some one to lean on. There are few women, however independent, who care to stand absolutely alone.

Then as the weeks slipped by she began, when she was alone, to scan her forty-year-old face with some anxiety, and often blushed to herself with a happy little smile as she convinced herself that there were after all not so many wrinkles more than there were seven years ago.

On this day she looked at herself with comparative satisfaction, and with the aid of her hand mirror arranged her hair the way he used to like it.

She remembered all his likes and dislikes so well. Her lips quivered and her eyes filled at the thought of the joy of having him come back to her.

In her eyes he was everything a man ought to be, though perhaps nobody else except his little native congregation far over the sea, and to some extent his daughters, found anything particularly attractive about him.

Little happy plans for next month were flitting through her brain as she used the mirrors.

For years back she had made her own frocks, and she had not had an entirely new one for eighteen months—the girls had always to be thought of before herself.

In September, however, she was to be extravagant. In her cupboard was a dress-piece of black alpaca bought at a sale. She meant to have a new frock made out of it for the great occasion, and, more than that, to have it made by a dressmaker.

She would have a little pink about the bodice. She got out the material and with some trouble managed to hold a fold near her face along with a piece of pink ribbon.

She was glad to see how nice she looked, and then she put the things away with a little laugh at herself, saying aloud: Well, you are an old goose!'

She was not a vain woman, my readers. I suppose for the six previous years she had hardly given herself more than a glance. But now there would be some one to care that she looked nice.

Of course, she would get a new bonnet and gloves and a few other little odd things.

She meant to take the girls as usual for the last fortnight of the month to a seaside place near at hand, but she had saved a few pounds that she thought she might spend for once on her own pleasure, so she had made up her mind to indulge herself by going to London to meet her husband. She had not told the girls anything of this yet, but she knew that they would hail with delight any proposal that their mother should take a little holiday.

'Shaking herself at last out of her dreams, she put on a practical work-a-day expression, and lifting her little sewing machine and a bundle of white seams, she went to the sitting-room.

Isobel, her younger daughter, was lying on a sofa with her eyes shut.

Her mother looked at her anxiously.

'What is the matter, dear? Are you tired?' she asked, bending over the girl and touching the white brow gently with her lips.

'Yes, I am rather,' the girl answered, 'and I have a headache; it is so hot to-day.'

'The seaside is what you need, child, only I wish you could have more than a fortnight of it.'

As she said this, she had an uneasy consciousness far back in her mind, that she had the power to extend Isobel's holiday this year.

'Oh, it will be all right,' said the girl rather wearily, and shut her eyes again.

By and by tea-time came, and the mother put her sewing away, and very quietly, so as not to disturb Isobel before it was necessary, she laid the cloth and set the things.

Then Katie came in, glad to get home after a round of calls.

'I'm so glad our rooms look east,' she exclaimed as she came in. 'We sit in coolness and comfort when other people are broiling. By the way, though, little mother, your room catches all the sun.'

'Ah, but I have the sea!' answered her mother in a tone that expressed more than she said.

'I see,' said Katie, amusedly, 'Isobel, look at the mother! Why, she might be a girl of seventeen! She is beaming all over at the thought of her sweet heart coming back!' And the girls went into peals of laughter as they saw their mother blush and smile and then look half-

'Never mind, mammy dear,' said Isobel, revived by the laugh; 'it will be lovely when he comes back, and I am sure it is a mercy that we feel so about it. I know a few people who would be rather relieved than otherwise to have a few thousand miles between them and their husbands and fathers.'

'Come and have tea, now, bairns, and don't talk nonsense,' said their mother, smiling as she took her place behind the teacups. 'Have you had any yet, Katie?'

'Not a drop!' said Katie, 'so I hope you have made ample provision. I do want it badly. Mother,' she exclaimed as she looked at the tea-table, 'I declare you have been making oat-cakes and bannocks again, and I expressly said you were not to bake another inch of scone till father came home! Isobel and I wish you to do us credit,' she went on severely, 'and yet you will persist in wearing yourself to the shade of a shadow!'

'Katie!' laughed her mother, 'just wait till your father comes home, you impertinent child!'

So they laughed, and enjoyed the tea and bannocks.

As they were rising, Katie exclaimed: 'How stupid of me! I forgot to tell you that I had such a lovely invitation given me to-day for Isobel and myself—which, of course, I had to decline. It would be pleasant to have a little more money,' she added regretfully.

'Go on, then,' said Isobel eagerly. 'You have not told us yet.'

'It was from Margaret Connell—you know, mother, the Irish girl in our class at school; she has been here often, and you liked her. I was calling on Mrs. Scott, where she boards, and found Margaret just sending us a note from her mother asking Isobel and me to visit them for a month after next week. She goes home to-morrow. Here's the note, mother. Wasn't it kind? Of course, I declined at once, but it would be lovely if we could afford it.'

Katie paused for a little sigh, and then went on: 'Margaret's people have a lot of farms in the west of Ireland, you know, mother, and we should have boating, and tennis, and riding even, to our hearts' content.'

'Never mind, Katie,' said Isobel the gay. 'When I make a fortune at typewriting and you are a famous author we shall have larks—in pies, of course!' with a sidelong glance at her mother, who vetoed slang.

The mother appeared preoccupied, and did not seem to hear.

She was standing with her back to them, looking out into the street, and they could not know that her hands were locked so tight that her wedding-ring almost cut her.

She had made up her mind in a few seconds, but she wanted to act her part well, and so she had to breathe a little.

Then she turned round, and, seizing a tray, asked Isobel brightly to help her get the things away quickly; she had so much to do that evening.

'And Katie,' she added, 'you put on your hat again, dear, I want you to do an errand for me outside.'

'Why, what is it, mother?' asked Katie, rather surprised.

'Get on your things, inquisitive child, and then I shall tell you,' returned her mother, laughing.

When Katie entered the room again, 'Are you ready?' she said. 'Then please go back to Mrs. Scott's and tell Margaret that I shall be very glad to let you and Isobel go to Ireland. Say that I shall write to her mother to-night.'

'Mother!' said both girls at once; and then from Katie: 'But, mother, you know it means not only fares, but at least one new gown to each of us and heaps of other things!'

'I know, I know, bairns! Do you think your mother has no head on her shoulders? I know what it means, and I mean what I said. I really can afford it easily, for I have some money laid by, just for holiday purposes, and I should like you to go to the Connells. I know them to be good people and nice people, and just such as I would choose as your friends. Besides, Isobel really needs a thorough change.'

Isobel, forgetting her headache, flung an arm round her sister's waist and dragged her round the room in an improvised jig that was quite Irish enough to be appropriate.

Katie went off gleefully, and when she came back the letter to Ireland was written, and then the mother and daughters had a consultation that lasted well into the night.

The black alpaca was produced, and it was decided that there was enough to make two gowns. Then old dresses had to be inspected, and boots and shoes reviewed, and finally a list was made of what was wanting.

The mother found that her little store of sovereigns was just enough to meet the expense.

When at last they separated for the night, she returned the grateful hugs of the girls with a face as bright as theirs, but when she reached her room the smile had faded.

She lighted her gas, and energetically pulled down her blind, keeping her eyes away from the direction of the sea. Then with a sigh she sat down in her basket-chair to have a little 'think.'

'Who would imagine that I could be so disappointed about a new gown and a few days' outing,' she said aloud, and her eyes filled as she looked down at her old black dress. 'I shall be so dowdy.'

The tears had no sooner risen, however, than she blinked them out of her eyes, ashamed that they should have come for such a reason.

Then she lifted her Bible to read, and as she did so, thoughts of nobler interests and dearer hopes came stealing in and out among the dusty, thirsty, irritable, every-day thoughts that were thronging the pathways of her brain, until gradually the affairs of her daily life fell into the background, making way for matters that overshadowed them with a dignity that is only fully seen when Peace stands in her majestic sweetness face to face with Strife.

She thought of her husband, how afraid she had sometimes been that he was growing away from her in spiritual things, how she had sometimes envied him the greater discipline in his life that she could see was ennobling him, and how she had many a time been thankful for the 'helps along,' that she found in the necessary self-denial that fell to her lot.

And so gradually, in the thought of the things of eternity, the black alpaca gown, with its pink trimmings, became insignificant and unimportant, and all her care and planning about these little outward things became of a sudden almost incomprehensible, as her spiritual eyes once again opened themselves to see the other bonds that linked her to her husband, until at last, with a smile at the thought of her former tears, and with two fresh bright drops in her eyes that rose from a deeper feeling, she bent over her Bible with a whisper of thanks for the training that was making her 'soul grow beautiful.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

TAD LINCOLN'S RIDE.

I had enlisted in 1861 at Rochester, N.Y., and was firing on a New York Central engine when I quit to be a soldier for Uncle Sam. My enlistment papers showing what my occupation had been, I was soon detailed to run an engine on a little road reaching from Washington down into Virginia, which was operated by the government as far down as the boys in blue commanded the situation. At that time I made a round-trip each day, leaving Washington at 10 a.m., and arriving in Washington on my return at 4 p.m.

One morning while I sat in the cab of my engine reading a newspaper to pass the hour or more which would bring us to our starting-time, I became conscious, without paying any particular attention to them, that a gentleman and a youth were examining my engine, walking slowly around it. At length my attention was attracted by a question the boy put to the man:

Papa, can't we get up on it? Ask the gentleman, please!'

Before he could comply with the boy's request I laid aside my paper, and invited the two to step up. When they did so, I noticed that the gentleman was quite tall. He had to remove his high silk hat, and then stand in a slightly stooping position while in the cab. I noticed from his answers to the questions which the boy plied him, and his explanations of different parts of the machine, that he knew something of the principle upon which locomotives are built.

'Oh, papa! I do wish I could take a ride on it.'

'Not now, my son. Maybe some day we may have a chance, then I shall be glad to let you ride on one of these great machines in which you take such an interest.'

I said: 'If you and your son will have a seat over there on the fireman's box, I will be glad to give the young man a little ride. I want to pump her up, anyway.'

He thanked me as he and the boy seated themselves. I set the lever, opened the throttle slightly, and we moved slowly down the yard, and out to the Washington end of the long bridge across the Potomac. The gentleman explained to the boy all of my acts in controlling the machine and its movements in a manner which showed that he knew the locomotive very well.

'Oh, papa! I do wish I could take a long ride on this engine, out in the country, where it goes fast. It must be grand to be carried away by such a big strong horse!'

As the engine slowly backed once more into the sheds, the gentleman again thanked me, and as I caught the wistful look in the boy's face I was prompted to say:

'My run is only three hours out and three hours back, sir. I leave here at 10 a.m., and return at 4.30 p.m. If you are willing to trust the boy to me, I will take him for the trip here in front of me on my seat. The road is safe. We do not go into the enemy's country. I think I can safely promise to deliver the young man to you at this spot at 4.30 this afternoon.'

'Papa, papa, do let me go; it will be so nice, and I know that this gentleman will see that no harm comes to me. Do let me go, papa, and don't tell mamma until I get back. I want to surprise her by telling her all about the trip.'

The gentleman could not withstand his son's pleading. He let him go.

Words fail to tell the delight of that boy as we sped over the hills and valleys of Virginia. From the questions he asked, I soon discovered he was a western boy from the prairie land.

As the engine puffed and groaned up a long grade on the return trip, suddenly the boy, who sat between my knees, looked up into my face, and said:

'I have got the very best papa that ever lived. Do you know my papa?'

'No, my boy, I do not; but there was something so familiar to me in his appearance that ever since you climbed into this cab I have been trying to think where I have seen your father before. What is his name, anyway?'

'Why, he is Abraham Lincoln,' replied my fellow-traveller.

For a moment I reeled on my seat in surprise, but it soon flashed on me that the tall man who had placed the child in my charge could be no other man than the president, whom I had only seen as pictured in the newspapers.

You may be sure I made a doubly careful run into Washington when I found that Tad Lincoln, son of the president, was the little guest I had in my cab.

Another man—I suppose a white house servant—met the train on its arrival, and took the boy away.

The next and last time I saw Abraham Lincoln after he had trusted me with his boy for six hours' ride in Virginia, was when he lay in state in Washington, before the sad funeral cortege started to the prairies of Illinois to lay the martyred president to rest at Springfield.—J. H. Martin, in New York 'Sun.'

WINDOW GARDEN TALKS.

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

There were many exquisite airs of melody sung by Albani the other night, into which she breathed her musical genius, and the power of her God-given voice, but none had the charm to her audience like the simple homely words and setting of 'Home Sweet Home.' Its sacred feeling held them in a breathless golden silence, and will outlive the rest of the music.

So, too, when Patti sings of the 'Old folks at home' the sentiment touches her hearers everywhere. It is the melody of home.

I think of this in connection with letters that come from many homes regarding the cultivation of plants, all being a reaching out towards something that will help toward making that home better, and dearer to those who love it. There is always a glimpse of a haven of rest, of a shelter from storms, and of helpful hands that care for and comfort those around, within the four walls, and under the roof that protects us. Here one can hold whatever of love is left in life, and enjoy its security. Much to be pitied is that being who does not feel the tie, or care for its influence, but there is a great deal of sympathy for the home sick, who are longing for the familiar scenes and voices. Most of us have memories of meeting a well-known face in a strange land, and of the joy it gives, and of the thrill of pride when the home flag is seen in an alien land. We call it patriotism, but it is really home. So the place that can attract and hold those who have been brought up to love it is a safeguard and a blessing that we seldom realize but just take for granted, only when the Queen of Song stirs our hearts with the remembrance that

'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.'

We know that the words and the exquisite feeling have the charm of experience and truth,

'That there we find the refuge blest
Of hearts, that widely roam,
And know the dearest and the best
Of all is 'Home sweet Home.''

FRUIT GROWING FOR STE. AGATHE.

J. C. has a small garden at Ste. Agathe where he wishes to raise fruit for summer use in a family of six—two of them being boys of the growing age. He would like some advice as to varieties, and how to procure them. For ordinary planting of trees select those that are two years from bud or graft, a good size being about five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and five feet in height. Guard against trees that are large and overgrown, and procure from some reliable nursery, that are responsible for what they send out, and understand their business. Buy only first-class stock, it does not pay to try to save a few cents by purchasing cheap trees, for like most bargains there is sure to be a flaw somewhere. For those growing boys get five apple trees if you have room for them—Yellow Transparent and Tetofsky will be ready to eat in July—and the latter is such a pretty dwarf growing tree that it is very ornamental and takes up little room, being Japanese in appearance when in bloom, and the fruit setting thick and clustered on top. Then a Duchess of Oldenburg for cooking and eating in August, and St. Lawrence or Fameuse if you remain through September. If not, I would suggest a Red Astrachan that is ripe by the middle of August. I cannot advise about pears not knowing the locality well enough, but if you ask the question of the Ottawa Experimental Farm director, you will receive a courteous answer, and the information required on the subject.

Plum trees succeed well on moderately heavy clay soil, and also on strong, sandy loam. The best varieties are the native grown fruit, and some of the new sorts are hardy. If only room for two trees, take the Green Gage and the old-fashioned Damson.

Cherry trees live longest on a moderately light soil, with plenty of plant food. The native small sour fruit succeeds best, but if they can be saved from the birds there is a pleasure in harvesting the Early Richmond and Morells.

Grapes require a warm soil and a sunny exposure, and should do well in High lands but it may be best to begin with two varieties, say, Concord (purple), and Brighton (red) until you can see how they will ripen in your locality.

Then come raspberry and strawberry, and both are necessary to a complete garden and summer use of fruit. Begin with a couple of hundred plants, of early and late sorts. Crescent is early, so is Michel, and Gandy is late, as is Brandywine. This will prolong the season until, when the last strawberry is finished, the first raspberry will be turning red. Strawberries are gross feeders, and need plenty of fertilizing material and plenty of water. Of raspberries the best sorts are Cuthbert (red) and Brinkle's Orange (yellow). You may not have room for blackberries perhaps, but they are handy for the table at the end of the season when other fruit gets scarce, and one is missing its plentiful supply. So if there is a spare corner have a few Early Harvest blackberries and half a dozen plants of the Lucretia Dewberry. Of course you need a few currant and gooseberry bushes. They ought to do well for they delight in a cool moist soil, and make a pretty dessert, besides being useful for jelly. White Grape and Fays prolific (red) are as good as any, and Black Naples, if that color is desired. Gooseberries are so apt to mildew that I hesitate to recommend them. We find Smith's Improved is not subject to this disease, and of good quality. If all these fruits grow and thrive, I have not the least doubt but those 'growing boys' will have a good time in the near future, and enjoy the garden with ever-increasing delight.

'JUDICIOUS WATERING.'

'Anxious to Learn' takes exception to the above expression, as too ambiguous, but forgets that it has been often explained in these columns. In order to be judicious, it is necessary to know the plant, its needs, and its position, for where neglect in watering a Cactus, or other succulent plant, will not affect it, the neglect of a Fern would result in permanent injury.

The soil should never in any case be kept continually wet, but just moist enough to ensure growth. On a sunny day, or in a sunny position, they will require more than on a cloudy day, and in a shaded position.

Tropical plants kept in too low a temperature should be kept rather dry, and too much water for plants exposed to cold will cause sickness and decay. On the other hand, neglect of watering in a hot dry temperature, will invariably bring insects and diseases. If pots are exposed to sun and wind, no watering will keep up a growing moisture. All water used for this purpose should be soft, rain-water is always best. Palms and other foliage plants, require spraying every day in dry weather, and if this is not possible, let them be gone over every second day with a moist sponge. To ascertain if a plant is dry, tap the pot with one hand, and it will give a ringing sound if it is thirsty. But it is not difficult to learn judicious watering by looking at the soil, and only experience can teach an amateur.

Soft-wooded plants, such as geraniums, fuchsias or heliotropes, will recuperate, even when dried to wilting if thoroughly soaked with water, while hard-wooded plants, such as azaleas and heaths, will drop their leaves, and fail to recover.

The appearance described as on the top of the pot, would suggest a clogging in the drainage, but not sufficient to do much injury, if the soil is lightly stirred with a knife, to keep it open. The azalea mentioned has no doubt become root-dry at some time, and will not recover for a while. Keep cool and shaded, take off the old flowers, and syringe the leaves daily, which is more necessary than too much root watering. It should soon start new growth for next season's blossoms.

TREATMENT OF PALM.

'An Old Subscriber.'—If it is only the angle worm there was no need of disturbing the plant. Take a lump of quick lime the size of an egg, and dissolved it in half a pail of water; when settled, use the water on the earth in pot, and the worms will come to the surface, and can be taken out. A teaspoonful of liquid ammonia in a pint of water has the same effect. Cutting off the fine fibre roots was rather harsh treatment for such a plant and the result is uncertain. Do not over-water, and keep from sunshine; if there are enough roots left, it will recover, but palms are better undisturbed, and I am afraid yours is injured seriously.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

'Cedar' is interested in trying to raise evergreen trees from seed, but so far has not been successful. Ans.—The seed must be kept in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing, and sown thinly as early in spring as the ground can be worked in beds of fine sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press gently with the back of the spade, to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the plants damp off very easily. They must be watered with a very fine rose, but never so that the earth will become soggy. Shade will be needed to protect the young plants from hot, drying winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of rare varieties had better be sown in cold frames, or in boxes, with the sash raised for the free circulation of air. All seeds should be kept in sand, earth or moss if not planted at once, when ripe, for they shrivel by long exposure to the air, and lose their vitality. Seeds with hard shells should be kept in a box in autumn, with earth, and exposed to the action of frost. All varieties must be kept well weeded, and allowed to remain in the seed bed for a year or two before transplanting, giving them in autumn a light covering of leaves—the nearest approach possible to their native conditions. The leaves can be kept in place by a few branches laid over the bed.

OLEANDER.

Mrs. J.H.S.'—The white Oleander is subject to scorching, if it is exposed to the rays of the sun when budding. Water will not injure it, unless the drainage is poor. The Oleander is one of the most virulent of vegetable poisons, and should be kept out of the way of children, who might be tempted to put the leaves or flowers in the mouth. Any part of the plant is poisonous, but it is safe to grow, if not so handled.

GIRLS' AND BOYS' QUESTION BOX.

'R.W.' has a Cuban lily that does not grow, but it is rather difficult to tell the reason. The bulb is really a Scilla, and, is of easy cultivation; there must be a lack of strength in yours. Put it out in the garden when the weather is settled, and warm, turning it out of the pot, and examining the earth carefully, and the root, to see if there is any decay. We have had two in blossom this winter; the first was the largest cluster, but the second, was the most beautiful azure blue, and they remained in bloom a long while. From their position at this season of the year, I should judge that they require warmth and moisture, that is, for the air to be moist, not to deluge them with water. The leaves are as large as the Amaryllis.

'B.' has a rubber plant that is dropping its leaves, and does not understand the cause. It seems to me such an easy plant to manage, for its glossy leaves resist dust and gas better than most plants. See that the drainage is good, that is, when you put water on the earth, look a minute to see if it runs off quickly; if not, there is a stoppage somewhere that will cause the leaves to drop off, for the plant does not like stagnant water at its feet. Some people like them best when they are branching, and in order to make them do so, they cut off the top. But they are handsome plants when tall and straight. Look out for scale up and down the stem. If you find them, wash well with soap-suds.

'S.R.' saw a robin on March 23, and a bluebird on March 26. He does not like the English sparrows, though they are American born, for he says they pounce on the other birds, and destroy them. Has any one else been observing the habits of this bird, to give them credit for any good qualities?

'Enid.'—The leaf sent, although not perfect, resembles Ambrosia Artemisiefolia, a very common weed. Your work is interesting and will give you a great deal of pleasure and instruction.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rundown In the Spring.

That's the condition of thousands whose systems have not thrown off the impurities accumulated during the winter—blood humors that are now causing eruptions, feelings of weakness, loss of appetite, and other troubles.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA removes all these humors, cures all eruptions, clears the complexion, restores appetite, renovates, strengthens and tones the whole system.

This is the testimony of thousands annually.

'For nearly ten years I have recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla for a spring medicine to renovate and cleanse the system. I consider it unsurpassed for the purpose for which it is designed.'—Dr. R. M. MINARD, East Barre, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"COLDS"

Radway's Ready Relief cures and prevents Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprain, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the first and is the only Pain Remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach, bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

R R R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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

CADBURY'S COCOA,

ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST.

NO CHEMICALS USED.

Wholesale Agents for Canada,

Frank Magor & Co., 16 St. John St., Montreal.

These trade-mark crimson lines on every package.

Gluten Grits AND BARLEY CRYSTALS,

Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals. PANSY FLOUR for Biscuits, Cake and Pastry. Unlike all other foods. Ask Grocers. For book or sample, write FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U.S.A.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

We have a full line of Fruit and Ornamental **Trees** for Spring, 1901, at lowest possible prices.

Headquarters for packing dealers' orders.

Farmers wishing to buy first-class stock absolutely **first hand** and **without paying commission to agents**, should write to us at once for a catalogue and price list.

Don't wait until the last minute, as you will be disappointed. Place orders early and secure the varieties you want.

Correspondence solicited. Mention the Witness.

WINONA NURSERY CO., WINONA, ONT.

FAT? A sure cure for obesity. No starvation diet. No "Free Trial Treatment" fraud. No "Monthly Payment" scheme. $1 pays for everything, including full instructions regarding treatment and prescription for medicines that you can get filled by your own druggist. No further charges. Treatment reduces one pound or more daily no injury to health. Proof of several thousand cures on my books. Recommended by United States Health Report. Prescriptions, instructions, and everything necessary. Sent by mail for $1. If you find the treatment not all that is promised, your dollar will be returned. Address Mrs. M. Dumar, 15 West 28th St., New York.

FREE Polished nickel Ladys Watch, stem-wind and set, with gold bands, ornamented dial and reliable jewelled movement, given for selling only 3 doz. beautifully finished full-sized (3 x 7 in.) Cabinet Photographs of Queen Victoria at 25c. each. They are going like wildfire. Write for Photos. Sell them, return the money, and we send this watch, postage paid. THE Photo Co., Box 118 TORONTO.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANADA'S PREMIER SEED HOUSE. CANADA'S PREMIER SEED HOUSE.

SIMMERS' RELIABLE SEEDS SPECIAL OFFER OF PURE, TRUE and PROFITABLE VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS



IN FULL SIZED PACKETS YOUR OWN CHOICE.

SELECT ANY SEEDS from the LIST BELOW at the FOLLOWING RATES:

ANY 45 PACKETS FOR $1.00, POSTPAID.
ANY 21 PACKETS FOR 50c, POSTPAID.
ANY 10 PACKETS FOR 25c, POSTPAID.

AND ONE COPY OF "SIMMERS' VEGETABLE & FLOWER GARDEN" FREE with every 50 cent and $1.00 Order.

VEGETABLES

Beans—Green Pod Dwarf.
Beans—Wax or Butter Dwarf.
Beans—Pole Butter.
Beet—Best Round.
Beet—Best Long.
Borecole, or Kail.
Carrot—Short Horn.
Carrot—Long Orange.
Cabbage—Late Flat.
Cabbage—Long Keeper.
Cauliflower—Main Crop.
Cucumber—For Slicing.
Cucumber—For Pickle.
Corn—Early.
Corn—Late.
Celery—White Choicest.
Celery—Red Early.
Cress—Curled.
Lettuce—Curly.
Lettuce—Heading.
Leek—Large Flag.
Muskmelon—Earliest & Best.
Watermelon—Sweetest.
Citron—For Preserve.
Onion—Large Yellow.
Onion—Best Red.
Onion—Large White.
Onion—White Pickling.
Pepper—Long Red.
Parsnip—Best Long.
Parsley—For Garnishing.
Pumpkin—For Pie.
Peas—Dwarf Early.
Peas—Medium Early.
Peas—Sugar.
Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.
Radish—Long Summer.
Radish—Round Summer.
Radish—Winter.
Squash—Summer Marrow.
Squash—Winter Keeping.
Tobacco—Hardiest Kind.
Tomato—Early Large Red.
Tomato—Yellow Plum.
Tomato—For Preserve.
Turnip—White, for Garden.
Turnip—Yellow, for Garden.
Turnip—Swede, for Garden.
Sage.
Summer Savory.

FLOWERS

Alyssum—Sweet.
Aster—Tall Mixture.
Aster—Dwarf Mixture.
Balsam—Camelia Flowered.
Bartonia—Golden.
Calendula, or Eng. Marigold.
Calliopsis—Mixed.
Canary Bird—Climber.
Candytuft-Best Colors Mixed.
Candytuft—Fragrant White.
Chrysanthemum—Dbl. Annl
Dianthus—Indian Pinks.
Delphinum—Larkspur.
Gaillardia—Large Flowered.
Marigold—Tall African.
Marigold—Dwarf French.
Mignonette—Sweet.
Nasturtium—Tall, Mixed.
Nasturtium—Dwarf, Mixed.
Pansy Simmers'—'Premium.'
Petunia—Large, Mixed.
Phlox Drummondii—Mixed.
Poppy Shirley—Mixed.
Poppy—Carnation Flowered.
Portulaca—Single, Mixed.
Salpiglossis-Large Flowering
Scabiosa—Tall, Mixed.
Scarlet Runner Beans.
Stocks—German, 10 weeks.
Sunflower—Best Double.
Sweet Peas—Eckford's Mixed
Verbenas—Mammoth, Mixed.
Zinnias—Double, Mixed.
Wild Garden Mixture.

THESE PACKETS ARE OUR REGULAR FULL SIZE 5 and 10 cent PACKETS. You need fear NO HUMBUG. This is a GENUINE and EXCEPTIONAL OFFER. Money Refunded if not satisfied. Mark the varieties wanted, cut out this Adv. send it with money and your name and address, and the Seeds will reach you by return mail.

J. A. SIMMERS, TORONTO, ONT.

CANADA'S PREMIER SEED HOUSE. CANADA'S PREMIER SEED HOUSE.

WHAT WE CLAIM,

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS 50 CENTS PER BOX TRADE MARK

Watch for this Trade Mark.

WE PROVE

by the following testimonials received from those who have used Doan's Pills.

WE CLAIM

they are an absolute cure for all disordered conditions of the kidneys.

Disordered kidneys mean backache and urinary troubles of all kinds.

TESTIMONIALS.

LOWER IRELAND, Oct. 29th, 1900.

DEAR SIRS,—I was so troubled with my kidneys that I could not get a good night's rest, having to get up five or six times during the night to urinate. Whenever I did urinate it was always accompanied by a scalding sensation, and I always felt weak and tired and could hardly move around. If I was exposed in any way I would be laid up for some days. I used four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and they have done me so much good in removing all my troubles, that I can now sleep with comfort and consider I am completely cured.

ROBERT BAILEY.

ST. JACOB'S, ONT., March 27th, 1900.

DEAR SIRS,—Before using Doan's Pills I had a continual pain in the region of the kidneys, but after using one box the pain had disappeared and I ascribe it to your pills.

Yours truly,

C. THIEL.

ST. THOMAS. Nov. 28th, 1900.

DEAR SIR,—I am now 73 years of age and for some time past have been troubled with blood in my water. Whenever I would urinate it would be half blood, but I am glad to say that I took Doan's Pills and my urine is now as clear as it ever was, thanks to your pills.

Yours truly,

WM. HUNTER.

FORD'S MILLS, N. B., Jan. 3, 1900.

DEAR SIRS,—I have great pleasure in telling you of the good Doan's Pills have done me.

I was laid up completely with sore back so that I could not straighten up without terrible pains. Three boxes of your pills cured me and I cannot recommend them too highly.

MRS. PHINEAS BEERS.

FENELON FALLS, ONT.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been troubled with lame back for about one year.

I procured a box of Doan's Pills and after taking them I am completely cured and can highly recommend them to any person suffering from the same.

Yours truly,

JAMES PATTERSON.

FORESTVILLE, ONT. Oct. 8, 1900.

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIRS,—For several years I was troubled with scanty and very highly colored urine, accompanied with pains in the back. I have taken one box of Doan's Pills and they have had an astonishing effect, remedying all of these disorders.

Yours truly,

W. C. McCOLL.

LITERARY REVIEW.

EDWARD VII. AS PRINCE OF WALES.

The hour at which great personages breakfast is somehow supposed to be of interest to the public, and it is items of this kind that furnish the chief material for such books as the one before us, 'Private Life of King Edward VII.,' (D. Appleton & Co.) purporting to be written by a member of the royal household. We learn that the King has been accustomed to have a cup of tea at 8 when living in London, and to take a morning walk before his more substantial breakfast at nine o'clock. He wears less than two dozen pairs of gloves in a year, and prefers for ordinary wear light grey gloves, stitched with black. He is considered the best shot in England and used to be the best dancer of the Highland fling. A large array of facts like these, insignificant perhaps separately, has its value in bringing out a personality which a one-sided description must flatter or wrong. The present volume, which is at once chatty and discreet, gives a charming account of the simple country life at Sandringham, where the Prince of Wales was on the friendliest terms with his farmer tenants, and of the decorations and furnishings at Marlborough House. The mornings both in town and country, were devoted to business, of which, as a peer and a large landowner, the Prince had a great deal. Social functions occupied necessarily a large part of his attention, but he also made a duty of being well informed on a vast variety of subjects. His speeches, though sometimes made without preparation, always evinced a creditable knowledge of the theme, whatever it might be, that was under discussion. An example of his intelligent way of looking at things is shown in the education of his sons. His own education had been very suitable, as far as the studies pursued were concerned, but the early part of it was carried on under private tutors and amid the restraints of a court. He wished for his sons a life both freer and more hardening, and, fearing that they would be flattered and spoilt at a public school, sent them for a time to a training ship, where the severe discipline and excellent training would be the same for them as for their companions. 'It has always been a favorite theory with the Prince that the respect due to royalty should not begin until its responsibilities are undertaken and acted upon.' The following bits of information have a special interest, now that the nation, rather than the aristocracy, must claim a larger share of the King's attention:

It has been the Prince's lot to receive many scores of deputations of workingmen, and he will show their representatives as much courtesy as he would an assembly of crowned heads. He makes it a rule to enter fully into the subjects of such addresses, and frequently by his influence, will achieve for a little band of workers the end that they themselves are unable to bring about.

* * * * * * *

At big dinner parties at Marlborough House, plain evening dress is always worn, except under ceremonial circumstances; for unlike his imperial nephews of Germany and Russia, the Prince of Wales has a great dislike to the display and discomfort that the wearing of uniform entails.

* * * * * * *

No doubt the Prince's ideas with regard to society were largely influenced by the visit he paid in 1860 to Canada and the United States.

From a number of facts here given we can console those who would have preferred a second Albert. The extravagances that naturally surround the great seem rather to have been held in check than encouraged by the King while Prince of Wales. For instance, it is true that he smokes excessively, but it is also true that he has caused after-dinner smoking to take the place of the after-dinner drinking that was formerly so common. He has 'a dislike, which he does not attempt to disguise, to seeing ladies take more than a very little wine,' and for this reason certain of the stronger beverages are seldom seen on his dinner table. He still plays a game of cards, but he dissuades younger men from acquiring the habit. Shorter dinners than were formerly in vogue and a simpler style of dressing while in the country are among the reforms traceable to his influence. His daughters wear at Sandringham the very plain costume of blouse, short skirt and sailor hat during the day, and the guests are supposed to refrain from ostentatious dressing even at dinner time.

One lady, who, out of sheer ignorance, or, perhaps with a wish to display her lavish wardrobe, ignored this sensible rule and appeared in a different toilet four times a day, was not invited again for some time and received a very plain hint as to the reason why.

Although some of the influence thus exerted in favor of moderation may belong especially to later years, in one thing the King has always set a notable example, and that is his regularity in attending Sunday morning services. Even in Rome on Easter Sunday, when sightseers usually witness the imposing ceremonial at St. Peter's, he went to the Church of England service instead, remarking that English Churchmen should be particularly careful in Rome to uphold their own form of worship.

Whenever the Prince is travelling, Sunday is always set aside as a day of complete rest, and little short of actual necessity or press of business induces His Royal Highness to travel on that day. When the Prince is at sea, he always prefers to read prayers himself on Sunday morning to the assembled officers and crew of the ship. Every Sunday that he was on the Nile, all the people from the various boats and steamers that made up the expedition, were expected to appear at morning prayers, which were read most impressively by him.

The writer of this anonymous but doubtless not unauthorized book sums up as follows the position filled for sixty years by our present monarch, a position no doubt somewhat anomalous and difficult:

During the long period of the Queen's retirement from active public life the Prince was permitted to appear at ceremonies and functions of a more or less social character, but was never consulted on matters of state policy, and his public acts were practically limited to the laying of foundation stones and the opening of charitable institutions. As time went on, and he saw younger men than himself holding positions of great power and influence, he could but regret that he had been relegated at the beginning of his career to the duties of a social figure-head. There is no doubt that the Prince has aspired all his life after nobler things, for this is clearly shown by the energy and zeal with which he throws himself into whatever he finds to do. As a chairman of commissions, he is indefatigable as a worker, and unique in business aptitude.

(Price $1.50.)

JOHN'S FIRST EPISTLE.

'The Spiritual Influence of John's First Epistle' is the title of a little book by the Rev. J. T. McLaren, D.D., published by William Briggs (Toronto). It was originally prepared as a 'paper' for the Graduates' Institute of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, in 1899, and has now been published by request. The title 'Spiritual Influence' was chosen as meaning the power to develop Christian life as distinguished from mere sentiment on the one hand and intellectualism on the other, and Dr. McLaren's work cannot fail to direct new attention to this matchless epistle, the appreciation of which by Ewald has often been quoted: 'In its unruffled and heavenly repose it appears to be the tone not so much of a father talking to his beloved children, as of a glorified saint speaking to mankind from a higher world. Never in any writing has the doctrine of heavenly love, of a love working in stillness, a love ever unwearied, never exhausted, so thoroughly proved and approved itself as in this epistle.'

Those who have attempted to analyze the epistle have generally failed of satisfactory results because they have sought for a logical sequence in the thought. Dr. McLaren has looked for the true connection of thought in the apostle's spiritual purpose, and his analysis which covers five closely printed pages shows that the epistle is not 'a mighty maze' but is well ordered, with every part coherent. In discussing the influence of the epistle 'as an inherent power,' Dr. McLaren points out that the most sublime of all truths, stated twice in the epistle, that 'God is Love,' reveals to us the very heart of God. Beyond this even the eagle eye of John could not penetrate—

So widely divergent from John's idea of God is the view of able thinkers like Patton, Shedd and Strong, that they regard the divine essence as justice. They say He must be just, but may love; the former is necessary, the other is optional. On this they build great inverted pyramids of theology. They overlook the fundamental difference between obligation on God's part to love sinners as such and the obligation he owes to himself to act in harmony with his perfect divine nature. God loves because he is love.

In the section on the spiritual influence of the epistle as a factor in the development of the Church, Dr. McLaren says, that there can be no doubt that down to the middle of the third century the Christian Church continued to be mainly influenced by John's teaching and the kingdom of Christ spread with marvellous rapidity. At length, however, a race of patristic theologians arose who knew not John and an age of bitter controversy set in. Then followed the stereotyping of theology in rigidly legal moulds, the degrading of religion into a display of rites and ceremonies and the decrease and extinction of missionary enterprise. It must not be thought, however, that these things are to be attributed to the prevailing influence of Paul's doctrine. It was owing to the rediscovery of Paul's teaching that the great Reformation took place. The Church could not afford to have Paul's influence one whit less, but John's influence should have been more; the intellectual should not have usurped the place of the spiritual'—

Whilst the fathers of the Church deserve all just praise for defending the faith against Jewish, Pagan, sceptical, and especially heretical attacks, yet the conflict resulted in placing intellect at a premium, logic rather than spirituality, and from that day to this Paul's dogmatic influence has superseded John's spiritual influence to the immense injury of the Church in life and doctrine. . . This great mistake of subordinating the spiritual to the intellectual, has been transmitted through the Puritans down to the nineteenth century, culminating in the destructive Rationalism of Germany and English Unitarianism, by which this epistle is regarded as the pious drivel of an old man in his dotage.

(Price 50 cents.)

MAP OF CANADA.

We have received an excellent map of the Dominion of Canada from the Toronto Lithographing Company, Limited. The map is mounted on canvas, with pretty wooden frame and is ready for hanging. It measures twenty-four inches by nineteen. The names of places are particularly clear and exact.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



A FORECAST.

The Moon—Whatever has become of the earth?
The Trusts—I have swallowed her up—'Rena's Horn.'

A Cure for Fever and Ague.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded for use in any climate, and they will be found to preserve their powers in any latitude. In fever and ague they act upon the secretions, and neutralize the poison which has found its way into the blood. They correct the impurities which find entrance into the system through drinking water or food, and if used as a preventive, fevers are avoided.

Lodger—'This week I shall have to owe you my rent.'

Landlady—'That is what you said last week.'

Lodger—'Well, didn't I keep my word?'

If your children moan and are restless during sleep, coupled when awake with a loss of appetite, pale countenance, picking of the nose, etc., you may depend upon it that the primary cause of the trouble is worms. Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator effectually removes these pests, at once relieving the little sufferers.

Teacher—'Jimmy, if you found eighteen pennies ,and another boy should take two-thirds of them away, what would each of you have?' Jimmy—'I'd have six pennies, an' he'd have a good thumpin' 'less he'd handed back the rest of 'em mighty quick.'—'Tit Bits.'

He Has Tried It.—Mr. John Andersen, Kinloss, writes: "I venture to say few, if any, have received greater benefit from the use of Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil, than I have. I have used it regularly for over ten years, and have recommended it to all sufferers I knew of, and they also found it of great virtue in cases of severe bronchitis and incipient consumption."

Mr. Peevish—'Where is that book of mine? You know I told you last night where I had put it for safe keeping.'

Mrs. Peevish—'Yes, dear, but I don't remember where you said you had put it.'

Mr. Peevish — 'Well, I declare, women can't remember a thing!' — Philadelphia 'Record.'

Just the Thing That's Wanted.—A pill that acts upon the stomach and yet is so compounded that certain ingredients of it preserve their power to act upon the intestinal canals, so as to clear them of excreta, the retention of which cannot but be hurtful, was long looked for by the medical profession. It was found in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are the result of much expert study, and are scientifically prepared as a laxative and an alterative in one.

Musician (ironically)—'I am afraid my music is disturbing the people who are talking over there.'

Hostess—'Dear me, I never thought that. Don't play so loudly.'

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

'How did your charity ball turn out?' 'Oh, it was a splendid success. Our expenses were only $227, and we had $4 left over for charity.'—Chicago 'Times-Herald.'

Nothing looks more ugly than to see a person whose hands are covered over with warts. Why have these disfigurements on your person, when a sure remover of warts, corns, etc., can be found in Holloway's Corn Cure?

'Say, I dropped a quarter here somewhere,' said the customer. 'Very well,' replied the salesman, 'I'll find it and keep for you.' 'All right; and if you don't find it you can keep it for yourself.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

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

Ada—'Jack says he wouldn't marry the nicest girl living.'

Dolly—'Pshaw! As if I'd have him.'—'Tit Bits.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSIC!

We carry everything in the line of music and only the Best Editions.

Send us your name and address and we will send you catalogues of Sheet Music and Music Books free.

If are interested in purchasing a Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo or Violin, write for special instrument catalogue.

THE CANADIAN FOREIGN MUSIC CO., (Musical Headquarters) 2254 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, Que.

The Boys' Page.

A Potato-Peeling Competition

(By H. G. Holmes, in 'The Strand Magazine.')

This is an age of competition and the survival of the fittest. Individuality is regarded as the sine qua non to win success. No matter what the position, from premier of an empire right away down to champion potato-peeler of a mighty city, the struggle to reach either lofty pinnacle only varies comparatively.

Such a reflection was almost certain to occur to the spectator of one of the most novel and withal amusing contests ever organized in London.

The well-known catering firm of 'Pearce and Plenty' owns the distinction of providing food on a marvellously cheap scale to a certain class of the vast London public. The number of 'sausages and mashed' which the score or so of 'Pearce and Plenty' establishments are daily called upon by their hungry patrons to serve over the counter is—well, appalling! Other similarly satisfactory dainties are quite beyond counting. But it will be sufficient for the purposes of this article to state that over 2,500 tons of potatoes are cooked and sold by this firm alone in a year.

Each of the many depots of delectable dishes has its staff of lads, whose sole work throughout the day, from nine o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening, is potato-peeling. They are paid about 8s a week, with an allowance for each hundredweight of potatoes they may peel in the six days. Pearces employ about eighty boys to peel their potatoes, of which about fifty tons are used in a week, while some of the boys can peel 70 pounds in an hour.

As an additional inducement to make nimble fingers acquire more speed, once a year there is held a competition, open to the smartest of the potato-peeling brigade. Only those who have seen the boys at work in such a contest can form an adequate idea of their dexterity.



WAITING FOR THE WORD 'GO!'

It was on a wintry evening that the writer made the best of his way to Pearce and Plenty's' depot in Clerkenwell Road. It was past the hour when customers are served, and although the great hall of ''a'penny mugs and doorsteps' was almost empty, there still hovered around the place an air of activity. Attendants hurried from mysterious cupboards and passages, each laden with a huge bucket of tubers en route for the scene of the coming battle. Outside the doors groups of boys, competitors and their mates, waited restlessly for the signal to enter and start business. There was no mistaking the lads who had been



NIVES USED IN THE COMPETITION.

chosen to display the activity of their muscles in the gentle art. Each carried the expectant anxiety written plainly on his features—for were not the prizes worth winning? A bright golden sovereign for the champion and five other amounts of less substantial value for runners-up.

'You'll win that quid, ole man!' each right of the scraper was solemnly assessed by his particular chums.

Soon the arena was ready, and, at a word, the boys filed in to their seats. They numbered fourteen, coming from all parts of London, north, south, east, and as far west as Charing Cross. Not more than two boys were allowed to enter from any branch restaurant.

When they had stripped and got into their paint they looked a smart, determined lot of youngsters. Before each were two buckets, one packed with 28 pounds of potatoes 'in their jackets,' the other gaping open to receive the tubers peeled and ready for the boilers. A special knife, guarded to prevent wastage in peeling, was gripped in the right hand of each eager competitor. Around them on every side were visitors, come to look on and enjoy the scene. At the backs of some of the young scrapers stood a friend, ready with wise counsel and cheery chaff to encourage his 'pal.' Outside in the street an excited 'gallery,' for whom there was no entrance to the show, could be heard yelling cries of inspiration to their more favored companions.

A hush came over everything as Mr. Pearce, senior, stepped into the space separating the two long rows of competitors, and read the rules. The winning of a prize not only depended on speed, he pointed out, but there were two independent judges present who would afterwards inspect the work done, and award points to those whose potatoes were well peeled throughout, leaving no 'black eyes' or other blemishes.

Precisely at eight o'clock Mr. Pearce gave the word to 'go!' Swift as the race-horse at the fall of the flag fourteen pairs of willing hands shot into action. The battle had begun! The invisible gallery outside, in some mysterious way becoming aware that the fun had started, cheered boisterously.

Splash—splash—splash! No sooner had the boys gripped their tubers and set their scrapers flying than it appeared to the spectators that the creamy spheres and oblongs began to drop into the yawning buckets of water that stood before every boy. The chippings of peel flew about in showers. To and fro flashed the knives in the expert hands of the young shavers.

'Splash, splash, splash!' went the peelings into the water, into which they continuously dropped from the hand that gripped another 'brownie' almost as soon as the peeled one had left it. Fourteen deft young hands whirled the sharp scrapers, sending forth fourteen showers of peelings. Could they possibly keep up such marvellous dexterity throughout the entire task of a quarter of a hundredweight of 'nobbly ones'? It certainly seemed to be impossible.

It was interesting to notice the styles of some of the various boys. Some people imagine that there is only one way of peeling a potato. There are at least half a dozen. A boy who moved his scraper like a needle of a sewing-machine at work, and who proved to be the fastest peeler in the company, gripped each potato with his left hand and placed it against a bit of board fitted into the top portion of his apron, just below the neck. Holding the potato firmly against the board, he scraped inwards with a stroke as unerring as a steam-hammer. A large potato, weighing two pounds, passed through his hands in 4 3-5 seconds. This youngster's dexterity in extracting 'eyes' was wonderful. A few taps of the point of the knife, and hey, presto! 'eyes' flew about the place like a hailstorm. This youth, whose name is Hazell, and who came from Pearce's Lambeth Hill branch, must prove an excellent example to his fellow-peelers.

Another style of peel-removal to be seen was the holding of the potato firmly against the lower part of the bent right knee, scraping inwards. This position gives more leverage to the arm, but necessitates the bending of the body, the operator being almost doubled up. Such a style must prove ruinous to the physique of a young lad if practiced throughout the length of a working day. It gained the boy a first prize, however, so it is certainly rapid and cleanly.

Another dexterous style is to hold the tuber upon the upper portion of the leg, paring outwards to the right. The style chiefly practiced during the evening by many of the boys was the old-fashioned method—adopted with success by the second prize winner—of gripping the potato in the left palm and paring the peel towards the wrist. Others held the 'nobbly ones' in the left hand and pared outwards as a man whittles a stick.

There was tremendous excitement amongst the competitors, and a yell from the invisible 'gallery,' when the boy Hazell, with a triumphant chuckle, turned his empty bucket upside down and shouted 'Done, sir!' He had peeled 28 pounds of potatoes in 18 minutes 25 seconds. Truly, a wonderful spell of work. His face was scarlet and the perspiration streamed from his brow as he finished. As, however, his peeling hardly came up to the standard of cleanliness, he was only allowed the third prize. The second boy, Goddard, of Victoria Hall depot, completed his 28 pounds one minute and a half later, the others following at intervals varying from one to five minutes.

When all had finished, each boy's work was turned over for inspection by the judges, who duly decided that for excellence in clean peeling, irrespective of time occupied, J. Goddard, of Victoria Hall, was entitled to first place, and W. Pritchard to the second.

Although there was no band to play 'See the Conquering Heroes Come,' as Goddard and Pritchard made their way to the street, they received a vociferous round of applause from the combined forces of the invisible 'gallery' and the visitors.

The writer desires to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. Pearce in enabling the accompanying photographs to be taken under difficult circumstances.



THE POSITION ADOPTED BY J. GODDARD, THE FIRST PRIZE WINNER.



THE POSITION ADOPTED BY W. PRITCHARD, THE SECOND PRIZE WINNER.



THE JUDGE DECIDING ON THE BEST-PEELED HEAP.

SQUARE WORD.

A timid animal — a plant — the covering of a certain animal — a girl's name.

THE MIRACULOUS HERRINGS.

Boys love to nonplus their companions, so here is a poser they can put to their friends: Five herrings were divided among five persons. Each had a herring, and yet one remained in the dish. How was this managed?

Ans.—The last of the five received his herring in the dish.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles

1. THE TWO DOGS.

Last week we showed a picture representing two dead dogs. Readers were asked to restore them to life again by the addition of four more lines. The



dotted lines in the picture given to-day reveal the solution of the problem. The original picture has been partially turned round so that what was its side is now its top. The dogs appear not only alive, but running at full speed.

2. THE 'FIVE TO FOUR' PUZZLE.

Twenty-five counters are arranged in the form of a square, five rows of five each.

Required to remove five counters in such a manner that the remainder shall be four in a row, horizontally and vertically.

Solution.—Remove the five counters of either diagonal, when those remaining will be found to answer the conditions of the problem.

3. THE FALSE SCALES.

A cheese put into one of the scales of a false balance was found to weigh sixteen pounds. When placed in the opposite scale it weighed nine pounds only. What was its actual weight?

Solution: It weighed twelve pounds.

Problems of this class are solved by ascertaining the square root of the product of the two weights. In this case nine multiplied by sixteen equals 144, and the square root of 144 is 12, the required answer.

4. BEHEADED WORDS.

1. Coat, oat, at.
2. Alone, lone, one.

5. RIDDLE.

I've seen it on a mantel shelf,
Telling of distant lands;
I've found it at my feet, myself,
And held it in my hands.
But when it's flying through the air
And gives that dreadful shriek,
I'm smitten with a dumb despair,
And terror pales my cheek.
Ans. A shell.

Answers have been received from Jean Wright, Annie McCaskill.

William Christy is thanked for the clever 'maze' he sent. We regret, however, that the drawing of the lines is not quite accurate enough for reproduction.

Puzzles.

A PROBLEM FOR THE COOK.

The picture represents a fire in the open and a stewpan, which is to be suspended over it. As will be seen, the four uprights are too far apart to sup-



port it, and, being of wood, the cook dares not drive them in any nearer to the fire. The only appliances at her command are four pieces of hoop-iron as shown, in length a little less than the distance from upright to upright. With these she is required to form a support for her stewpan. How does she manage it?

THE ARITHMETICAL POLICEMAN.

A certain Montreal errand boy was told by his employer to be sure to be back at the store by eleven o'clock, or otherwise he would lose half his week's salary. His intentions were doubtless of the best, but unfortunately for him he met a friend, and the two had to stop for a chat. They then remembered that they had parted enemies when last they met, so that it was necessary to go into a lane and pummel each other for some minutes. Then they had to make it up. All this took time. Consequently, when our hero drew near his master's store again he felt unpleasantly certain that he was due long since. So agitated was he that he failed to count correctly the strokes of the cathedral clock which he heard in the distance. Now, there did happen on this day in Montreal to be a policeman in sight, so our friend ran up and asked him what time it was. The policeman replied: 'Take half, a third, and a fourth of the hour that has just struck, and the total will be one larger.' What was the hour, and will the errand boy have his week's salary stopped?

VARIOUS NATIONS.

('Youth's Companion.')

A traveller once set out to visit the nations of the world.

He reached first one that glowed with light.* From this he came to one where his ears were deafened by loud noises. Then he entered one where everything was a mistake, close by one where only fancy reigned.

Next, he came across two countries apparently full of schools, since the people were engaged in asking questions and giving instruction. In a most remarkable one he saw no one, since all the inhabitants had been expelled. He found loiterers only in a region near one where fatalism was taught.

He was delighted when he reached a land where everything was charming, and another where he was loaded with gifts. He came afterward to a region where means were being used to stop an epidemic. But he found great difficulty in passing through one where everything was linked together.

There was one on his way where masters controlled all affairs. In an unhappy one, every man accused his neighbor of crime. In a pastoral region only cattle fed. A strange people whom he met gave every traveller a name.

In the next country everybody represented some one else. He passed next through a beautiful land abounding in lovely flowers. In an exceedingly quiet one everything had ceased to move.

He stopped to rest in another land, but left because it was too cold. He shunned an impure region where nothing could be touched with safety, and a disreputable one full of irreverence for everything sacred. Just beyond there lay a land too bad to be endured.

So our traveller concluded to return home. Visiting first the one which must end his travels, he at length reached the land which is the end of every journey.

*Hint.—Each of the words wanted ends in the syllable 'nation.' Thus the first one will be 'illumination.'

Picture Competition.



This boy is evidently running away for all he is worth. In the blank space draw in what you think is following him

To the sender of the most ingenious and comical picture a prize of a book or a Rodgers's penknife, as preferred, will be awarded. Some of the best pictures will be reproduced in the Boys' Page.

NOTE VERY CAREFULLY.

1. Boys and girls aged 17 or under may compete. However, those who have won a prize in any of our drawing competitions during the last two years are excluded.

2. In drawing your picture, use, if possible, perfectly BLACK ink, not dark blue or any pale shade.

3. At the bottom of your picture in the space ruled off, write your name, age, and address.

4. Send your picture to the Editor of the Boy's Page, 'Weekly Witness,' Montreal, not later than April 22. On one corner of your envelope write 'Competition.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

What is
CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.
"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
Dr. G. C. Osgood, *Lowell, Mass.*

Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. Archer, M. D. *Brooklyn, N. Y*

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher.
APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



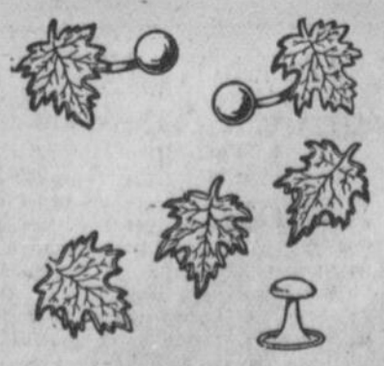
BELL
PIANOS
Give Satisfying Results to the purchaser because they are carefully made from selected stock, ensuring durability.
"Built to last a lifetime"
BELL ORGANS
Are regarded Everywhere as the Embodiment of all that is Good in Organ construction.
MADE BY
The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Limited, GUELPH, ONT.
BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON, ENG. SYDNEY, N.S.W.
(Catalogue No. 50, Free.)

EWING'S ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE
NOW READY
FREE. Send For One.
We have acquired the business of the W Evans Seed Co'y., established by the late W. Evans in 1855, and solicit a continuance of the trade of the late firm, at our address. Headquarters for choice recleaned Lower Canada Timothy, and best strains of Farm Root Seeds, Vegetable and Flower Seeds.
William Ewing & Co.,
142 McGill Street, Montreal.



FREE
3 OPALS
showing all the colors of the rainbow, set in a splendidly finished Solid-Gold Alloy ring, given for selling only 10 beautifully finished full-sized Cabinet Photographs of the Queen at 10c. each. Everyone wants a good picture of Her Majesty. Write for Photos. Sell them, return the money, and receive this superb Opal Ring in a handsome plush-lined box, postpaid.
THE HOME ART CO., Box 320 Toronto.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS
HAVE FURNISHED 65,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER
MENEELY & CO.
WEST-TROY, N.Y. PUREST BEST GENUINE BELL-METAL
CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE



MAPLE LEAF
Blouse Sets.
Including One pair of Maple Leaf Cuff Links
Three Maple Leaf Front Studs, and
One Plain Collar Stud.
Very patriotic, and very dainty. Made entirely of Sterling Silver, decorated with Pure Gold. A lady who has seen these sets gave her opinion that the would bring $5 in city stores. WE can afford to give them to 'Witness' subscribers who will send us two new 'Weekly' subscriptions at $1.00 each; or one new 'Daily' subscription at $3.00.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

London is to have a department store of the American type. A member of a New York firm is to organize it, at the request and under the patronage of Sir Thomas Lipton.

It is said that a firm of pill manufacturers recently approached the post-office and proposed to supply all the defacing machines needed and to pay an annual sum of £75,000 if the machines might be permitted to print the name of their pills across every postage stamp as it was defaced.

The Duke of Richmond, who has just attained his eighty-third birthday, has the distinction of being 'three times a duke.' He is Duke of Richmond in England, Duke of Lennox in Scotland, and Duc d'Aubigny in France, a title conferred upon an ancestress by Louis XIV. in 1683

Tre rector of Dowlais, Glamorganshire, has been returned head of the poll in the recent election of a school board for Merthyr Tydvil. The rector had nearly 9,000 votes. It is rather singular that, out of thirteen members, seven are 'reverends,' namely, the rector and six Nonconformist ministers, including the Roman Catholic clergyman.

An act for the prevention of cruelty to wild animals has just become effective in England. The new law extends the provisions of the act which has heretofore applied only to domestic animals, to all birds, fishes and reptiles not included in that measure, and makes offenders liable to three months' imprisonment or a fine of £5.

A firm of London solicitors has telegraphed the welcome intelligence to a small shopkeeper of Leamington that her daughter had come into a windfall of some £17,000. The money has been left by an uncle who has died in America, and who has not seen his niece, who is a little girl, since she was an infant. When on a visit to Leamington he took a great fancy to her.

The German Emperor has sent a donation of £50 to the Rev. H. Macpherson, vicar of Grayne, Sheppey, towards the fund for the restoration of Grayne Church. The building, the condition of which came under the notice of His Majesty on the occasion of his departure from Port Victoria at the conclusion of his recent visit to England, is of the eleventh century, and is badly in need of repair. The vicar has £900, but £1,100 more is needed.

After more than two centuries and a half of intermittent restoration, it is announced that Lichfield Cathedral is now finally out of the builders' hands. Huge sums of money have, from first to last, been expended in making good the destruction of 1643, when the cathedral was besieged and sacked by the soldiers of the Parliament; while the final effort, which has been going on for the last eight years, has cost nearly £25,000.

King Edward is to be the recipient of a very interesting gift in the shape of the suit of armour which was worn by the Champion Dymoke at the last coronation. Forty gentlemen, each of whom is subscribing a hundred pounds, are the givers. The armor is of steel, richly inlaid with gold, and is valued at four thousand pounds. It formed originally part of the collection of armor in the Tower, but has since passed into other hands, and is now being put into repair in Bond street.

Eastington, a village midway between Gloucester and Stroud, has been passing through an exciting Parish Council election, the chief opponents being Count De Sigri, described on the nomination paper as a nobleman, and Mr. Booth, the village schoolmaster. The Count claims to be a lineal descendant of Charles Stuart (on the distaff side) and of the Ratcliffe family, and related to the Marquis of Winchester and the Earls of Galloway and Derwentwater. He appeared at a parish meeting in the full 'garb of old Gaul,' with Stuart tartan, dirk and sporran.

A little girl was gallantly rescued from dire peril at Tiverton recently. One of the girl's boots got wedged between the main rail and the check rail at a level crossing, and she could not move. A train was approaching, and a man named Colgate ran to her aid. He could not remove the boot from the rails, and with great presence of mind he unlaced it and liberated the foot just before an express dashed by.

The death occurred at Bath recently of Major-General Henry Edward Jerome, V.C., whose gallantry as an officer can be judged from the fact that on no fewer than three occasions he won the Victoria Cross. As an officer in the 86th Regiment he served in the Indian Mutiny, during which he performed the acts of conspicuous bravery which earned him the Victoria Cross on three distinct occasions between March and May, 1858. In stature and appearance the deceased gentleman was not unlike Lord Roberts. He was 71 years of age.

A slice of the wedding cake of Her late Majesty, sent direct to the Duchess of Kent from Buckingham Palace, in the original box, and with the original envelope, is one of the numerous Victorian and other relics about to be sold at King street, Covent Garden. Historically interesting is also a miniature portrait of Nell Gwynne on copper, with the original case, and thirty cover dresses on talc, handed down to the present owner's family as probably the identical portrait carried by the King in his pocket. Wellington's hair and handkerchief, properly authenticated by a letter, are among some good Waterloo mementoes.

The late Duke of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha was devoted to the collection of artistic treasures, for which he had a very discriminating taste. The rooms of Clarence House, in London, bore ample evidence of this. His widow has decided that the whole of the collection made before he succeeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Cobourg shall be sent to South Kensington. Such articles as were collected during his tenure of the Duchy and those which appertain to the Gotha family are to be sent to the Museum at Cobourg. His collection of Oriental porcelain and Oriental arms, which will go to South Kensington, is of very great interest and considerable value.

SCOTCH.

A pupil of Kilsyth Academy has received a bronze medal, with the compliments of the High Commissioner of Canada, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, for a paper on the trade development and resources of Canada.

The death has occurred at his residence in London of Mr. Donald Matheson, of Achany and the Lews, aged 82. Mr. Matheson was the son of Mr. James Sutherland Matheson, who purchased the island of Lews from the Seaforths.

Over £500 has been subscribed in Scotland for a granite monument to be erected at Modder River, South Africa, to the members of the Highland Brigade who fell at Magersfontein. A photograph of the memorial is to be presented to the widows, or other near relatives, of the soldiers who fell there.

In July last the Earl of Strathcona and Mount Royal, on behalf of the Canadian government, offered to supply a very interesting and nicely got-up volume on the history, geography and resources of Canada, with an excellent little atlas, to rural schools where schoolmasters would use them, and hold an examination on their contents about Christmas. Very many thousands of these books were applied for, and in nearly a thousand schools they were used, examinations held, and the two best papers in each case submitted to His Lordship for adjudication. He has now sent to each of the successful competitors a very tasteful bronze medal, having on one side the Canadian arms and the words, 'School Competition, 1900. Subject—The Dominion of Canada;' and on the other, 'Presented by the Canadian Government.'

IRISH.

The deaths of two very old men were recorded in Ireland three weeks ago. Jeremiah Buckley, died near Macroom, County Cork, aged 104, and the other, named Patrick O'Rory, at Fintonia, County Tyrone, aged 107. Both had lived under five British sovereigns.

A startling occurrence took place recently near Fermoy, County Cork. Some prosecutions were to take place at the Petty Sessions at Rothcorma against three men who had threatened Michael Fitzgerald, the occupier of a boycotted farm, and when this man was coming into the court under the protection of some policemen, he fell in a fainting fit, and expired in a short time. A revulsion of feeling took possession of the crowd who had previously been making angry demonstrations against Fitzgerald, and nearly the whole of the people adjourned to the Catholic Church to pray for the repose of the soul of the deceased man.

Resolutions of condolence on the death of the Queen and of loyalty and allegiance to King Edward have been passed by the magistrates in nearly every county in Ireland, but by none more cordially and harmoniously than in the 'Kingdom of Kerry.' At a meeting held recently in the County of Kerry, Mr. Daniel O'Connell said he would not like to let the occasion pass without rising as a representative of his grandfather (Daniel O'Connell, 'The Liberator,') and he believed, one of the oldest Catholic magistrates, to express how much he was in sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

The Press Association Queenstown correspondent telegraphs that a serious collision between warships was averted in Cork harbor last week by prompt action in a critical moment of the captains of His Majesty's ships 'Pactolus' and 'Pelorus,' which arrived from Bantry, having conveyed torpedo boats to the harbor. The 'Pactolus' steamed up the harbor a short distance ahead of the 'Pelorus,' and was being moored to a buoy a short distance to the eastward of No. 3. Owing to flood tide or too much speed, the buoy was missed, and the 'Pelorus' was being carried right on top of the ram of the 'Pactolus.' A collision seemed inevitable. Captain Trowbridge of the 'Pelorus,' ordered the anchor to be dropped and the engines full speed astern, but even with these precautions it was apparent that the 'Pelorus' would swing with the flood-tide down on the 'Pactolus.' Anticipating this, Captain Tate, of the latter vessel, ordered her moorings to be slipped—a feat accomplished in a marvellously short time—and the 'Pelorus' seized mooring No. 3, to which the 'Pactolus' had been secured. The 'Pactolus moored at No. 4 buoy.

THE MYSTERIOUS DE WETT.

SOME OF THE TALES THAT ARE TOLD OF HIM.

(James Barnes, in London 'Daily Mail.')

It was early in the month of May, 1900, that Christian De Wett first began to impress the force of his character upon the English military mind, when the great army under Lord Roberts was in full sweep of its northward pilgrimage. Along the line of the railway there was little opposition, but to the eastward the dogged and determined Boer fighter was hanging on the rear of General Hamilton's division, engaging him in almost daily actions, harassing transport and rearguard. Since then if I have heard one English officer I have heard a score express the hope that De Wett would come out of the war alive.

Between Natal Spruit and Standerton, De Wett, according to a recent Boer story, while endeavoring to move northward, found his transport headed by a large body of British troops. What did he do but approach the camp after dark, following the main road, and he drove his waggons straight through the camp. He was hailed, but enquired for some detachment of the British that was farther on, and was allowed to pass. The only objection that was made to his progress was one made by a group of officers dining near the roadway, who did not like the dust his waggon-wheels were making. I have heard this tale denied, but I tell it as it was told to me (I got it from a Boer source).

MORE DUST IN THEIR EYES.

When General De Wett had made that remarkable march of his and crossed the Rustenburg road west of Pretoria, he was headed off about eighteen miles north at the Warm Baths. The evening before the army was jubilant, for it was supposed that they had the wily Boer on the hip. They had effectually prevented him joining forces with Botha. They had, so they supposed, cut off his escape southward, and there was nothing for him but to stand and fight or to break up his force into small parties and disappear into the bush-veldt. At midnight all of the English troops were called suddenly to arms, and they stood in ranks until daybreak.

From the direction of De Wett's laager they could hear sounds of much stirring and movement, the continual rattle of wheels, and the shouts of the Kaffir drivers. Something was up; what it was no one could tell. The Boers appeared to be confused, and it was whispered about that they had lost their way and might stumble upon the outposts at any minute. The British advance lines stood with their rifles ready. Every one was ready for a midnight attack, and supposed at least that the action would begin at the crack of dawn.

But when the sun rose what did they find? About forty empty waggons, dragged by a few played-out oxen, had been driven and thumped around in a circle all night! A score of black boys and a half-dozen white men were all the prisoners taken. De Wett had escaped, and had managed to take most of his light carts with him along the top of the flanking ridge, and had actually rounded the end of the British line, and was some twenty miles away retracing his steps towards the Vaal. At least, that is what he was actually doing at the time, but the English did not find it out quickly enough to pursue him. He got almost twenty-four hours' start!

ALMOST COMIC OPERA.

Two nights after a watchman on guard at a railway crossing about twelve miles west of Johannesburg, on the Krugersdorp line, was surprised by the appearance of a trooper in a helmet and the uniform of a mounted infantryman, who asked his way to the Florida station. The sentry turned to point down the line, when he was confronted by a cocked revolver.

'Keep quiet,' said the supposed Tommy, 'and you will not be touched.' With that he relieved the astonished man of his rifle, and, in true story-paper fashion, gave three low whistles. Immediately some men appeared from behind a near-by shed, and a few minutes later the head of a column of mounted men, followed by a long train of Cape carts and led horses, came down the road and crossed the railway. It took them almost half an hour to go by. The sentry judged they must have been in the neighborhood of 2,000, with at least eighty carts. When all had passed, the watchman's guardian said to him pleasantly:

'Your relief will come to you in about an hour. If you stir from where you are until five minutes before that time you are a dead man, for there is a sure shot with a rifle watching you from the corner of the shed. You can inform your officer that Christian De Wett and his army passed by here at twenty minutes to one.'

The man, whose rifle was taken from him, declares that shortly before the time for the relief came, he heard a man gallop away from the shed near by. Upon that, he walked into the camp, distant about a mile, and gave the alarm.

LOOT AS A LINK.

The same evening it was reported that another small party of Boers had crossed the main line heading north, and the post at Natal Spruit had been captured at daybreak and the bridge blown up. With which party was General De Wett it would be hard to state. I think myself he was with the one to the eastward, for the simple reason that he had led the English to believe he was with the one to the west.

When De Wett captured all of the supplies and the huge quantities of ammunition and clothing at Vredefort Weg, he said to his prisoners: 'Now we have got more than we want—turn to and help yourselves.' And soon Dutch and British were busy looting indiscriminately, taking everything they could get. A burgher and a 'Tommy' almost came to blows over the possession of a camera that was being sent to an officer through the post. The mail pouches were all ripped open, and the veldt for miles around was covered with letters and newspapers. Some of these were afterwards gathered up and reached the proper authorities. Strange to say, among them was one of my own, which was tied up carefully and forwarded several weeks later, with the following remarks: 'Found on the veldt and forwarded to destination.'.

When the Boers marched away, it was hard to tell captors from captives, for they all wore brand new winter suits of khaki serge and a sort of pea jacket of yellowish dun, called 'British warms.' In the meantime, twelve thousand troops at Pretoria shivered in the cold, for what he and his prisoners left behind De Wett had burned.

LUNCH WITH DE WETT.

Captain Corballis, who was in charge of the big transport train which was captured en route to the relief of the Highland Brigade under General Macdonald, told me something of De Wett's personality. According to the captain, he was most kind and just. He had his men well in hand and they respected and feared him. The officers, as was customary with the English army, possessed in common what was known as a mess cart, a light waggon or two-wheeled trap, capable of carrying some six or seven hundred pounds, and usually laden with delicacies not down on the ration list. As the Boers were examining their capture, which was some fifty or sixty waggons, they came upon this valuable prize. But upon hearing that it belonged to the officers and was their private possession, Gen. De Wett put a guard over it, and not a thing was touched. That very day, as the officers were lunching on jam and pickles and pate de foie gras, they observed one or two men squatted about a fire near by, frying some bully beef in a skillet.

It was General De Wett's headquarters mess, and one of the Englishmen at once went over and asked the general if he would not come and lunch with them. At first he declined, but, upon all his staff being included in the invitation, he accepted and joined them.

Strange to say, the conversation was not about war, but of farming and the possibilities of irrigation. Later, however he expressed some of his views to one of the prisoners. He said that he knew the Boers had no chance of being victorious, but he intended to do his best 'to make it the most expensive war England ever attempted.' He has pretty well fulfilled his threat by this time.

JAMES BARNES.

THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. GAGNON BETTER.

Prominent Quebec Gentleman is Cured of Kidney Disease.

Followed the Advice of an Advertisement, and Secured Results so Satisfactory that he has Given his own Testimonial for Publication.

Point au Pic, Quebec, April 5.—(Special.—Henry Gagnon is better.

This announcement will be hailed with pleasure by his many friends, who knew of his long illness.

For years Mr. Gagnon has suffered with Kidney Complaint. What he has endured is beyond description. Everything he tried failed to cure him.

He had read many advertisements of how people were cured of Kidney Complaint by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills and at last determined to make one more try. Happily for Mr. Gagnon, he had at last found the sovereign remedy for all Kidney Complaints. Now he is well. He says:

'I have used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and although at first I had little faith, I am happy to say that now I am completely cured of Kidney Complaint. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a grand medicine, and I shall always recommend them to those who may be suffering as I was.'

There have been many kidney medicines offered for sale in this province from time to time. Some have failed to even relieve, a few others have given temporary relief, but only one has cured permanently and completely every case of Kidney Trouble, and that one is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

There seems to be no case of rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, kidney, bladder or urinary trouble that this wonderful medicine will not immediately relieve and permanently cure and Mr. Gagnon's wonderful restoration amply proves the truth of this statement.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only remedy known to science that has ever cured Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Dropsy.

ADVERTISEMENTS

"Out of Sorts."



How frequently at this season of the year you hear the expression "I'm feeling a little out of sorts." That's the Spring feeling. The long winter months, with close in-door confinement, have left you feeling tired and jaded. The appetite is poor; there is a feeling of "laziness" in the morning; perhaps occasional headaches, or may be twinges of rheumatism. The weather is changeable and you take cold easily. You are not sick, but you do feel dull, languid and run down. What you need to put you right---to brighten you up---is a tonic, and the world over there is no tonic that can equal

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

These pills have a larger sale than any other medicine in the world, simply because no other medicine has made so many tired and despondent people feel bright, active and strong. Neighbors tell each other of the benefits they have derived from this medicine---the greatest of all recommendations.

Mr. Robert Lee, New Westminster, B.C., writes:—"Before I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills my blood was in a very impure state, and as a result pimples, which were very itchy, broke out on my body. To make my condition even worse I was attacked with rheumatism in the knee joints, which at times gave me great pain. I tried several medicines but they did not help me, and then my wife insisted that I should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am now very glad that I followed her advice, for after using a half dozen boxes I was fully cured, and not only had the rheumatism disappeared, but also the pimples that had been such a source of annoyance. You may be sure I am grateful for what the pills have done for me, and always speak a good word for them when opportunity offers."

It's a waste of money to experiment with other so-called tonics—weak, catch-penny imitations of this sterling medicine. Get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around the box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HOME DEPARTMENT

HER EASTER GIFT.

When the Cows Come Home—Spring-Cleaning—Home-Made Candy.

HER EASTER GIFT.

Easter Sunday was clear and beautiful in the great city. The sun brought cheer and comfor. to the houses on the avenue, and in the side alley alike, after the bleakness and chill of preceding weeks. The tulips and hyacinths made the public parks seem alive with beauty after the mud and frost of early spring. At noon the church doors swung outward to release the crowds of people who attend on that particular day. The motive which prompted many of them may not have been in accord with the full and spiritual significance of the day. The conversations overheard would prove it; yet in spite of it, nearly all wore on their faces the reflections of the brightness of Easter.

Alice Ferrers had sat through the morning service deeply impressed with the thought which Easter brings. Her fresh girlish face looked very pretty above the seal collar she wore. There was an earnestness in her eyes as she listened to the anthems and carols echoing through the great church, and she was wondering how she could make more practical her aspirations and desires for a life of Christian service, however humble it might be. She was still meditating as she came from the church, passing her friends with a smile, but joining none, and continuing her way alone, down the avenue toward her home. With head bent she was conscious of little outside her thoughts, till, at a cross street leading to a poor part of the city, she became aware of the sobbing of a child. She raised her head involuntarily. Across the avenue, down the side street, was a little girl, crying bitterly. She was poorly clad, and her attitude, as she stooped over something in the street, was pitiful. She was not crying to call attention, for she seemed unconscious of passers-by, and raised her head only to wipe away with her bare hands her tears. It was but a moment before Alice was by the child's side. Then she discovered the cause of her sorrow. There, on the pavement, lay the broken remains of a small flower pot, the earth scattered all about, and a tiny plant, with the leaves broken and the root exposed.

'You poor little thing,' exclaimed Alice, to the sobbing child; 'what is it, and how did you do it?'

Little Hetty Berry looked up into the pretty lady's face with quivering lip.

'Please, ma'am,' she said, 'I dropped it—me hands was so cold, I guess, and Oh, I wanted to take it to mother,' and the tears started again, and she tucked her red hands beneath her tight, worn jacket.

'But where did you get it?' questioned Alice, looking at the little slip of begonia, damaged beyond recovery.

'Please, ma'am, I got it to church. Wese all had 'em give us, after the sermon, and I was so glad to be takin' it to mother, 'cause she couldn't go, for the baby, and she couldn't see the pretty flowers round the minister, and she loves flowers, and we ain't got any but er g'ranum.'

Alice's brain had been busy, as the little girl between her sobs told out her story, and she had not forgotten of what she had been thinking as she came from church.

'Surely, this is "ye nexte thing,"' she said to herself, then added aloud: 'I am so sorry, little girl. But I think I can help you if you will come with me. What is your name?'

'Hetty, ma'am—Hetty Berry.'

'Well, Hetty shall come with me to my home. Leave the little slip which I think won't live now.'

'O no, ma'am, don't leave it,' cried Hetty, stooping to pick it up tenderly, and examining it with great concern.

'Very well,' answered Alice, smiling, 'we will take it with us; but I was saying you come with me to my home in the next block, and I will give you a plant for your mother, and we will see that you get safely home with it.'

'A plant for mother?' Hetty repeated, looking up eagerly.

'Yes, will you come?'

'Yes, ma'am,' was the ready reply, and Hetty trudged along by the young lady, with the fine clothes, with the greatest confidence, unheeding her own shabby dress; for there was something in Alice's face and voice which attracted and assured her more than any outward sign.

She told in answer to Alice's questions about her mother and the baby, and her father, who worked in the coal, and the tenement up three flights of stairs, with its three small rooms; of the little church on the side street where she went to church—and where she could get so warm! As the maid opened the door of the house, the maid opened the door of the house, the child, whom it took so little to make happy, with the fact that some people had so much more in their lives and yet were not proportionately happy and grateful. She realized it was too often the other way. The child looked about the large hall and high rooms bewildered, still holding the wilted slip of begonia.

'Come this way,' said Alice, and taking her other hand, she led her through several rooms, till they stood in a small, but beautiful conservatory, with the sun illuminating the whole place.

'O ma'am,' exclaimed Hetty, looking about with wide eyes, 'I never see anything like this is—but a store window. Is it yours?'

'Yes, Hetty,' answered Alice a little sadly, 'and now I am going to let you take your choice of any plant you see, which you think your mother would like; and then you shall have one for your own self, too.'

Hetty looked at her.

'Me?' she said.

'Yes, dear, you. Take your time. Go all about and see them all, and I will be back in a few moments.'

Little Hetty wandered about like one in fairyland, her heart swelling with wonder, touching a leaf here and there, and then breathing in the delicious odor. She felt as if she were dreaming, and to have waked up in her straw bed would have been no surprise. When Alice returned she had made her selection—a Daybreak pink, in full blossom, for her mother, and a modest purple hyacinth for herself.

'They smells so good,' she said, 'and mother likes that kind.'

It was only at this time that she could be persuaded to relinquish the wilted slip she had carried all the while.

'I'm afraid I'll drop 'em, ma'am,' she said, looking up with troubled eyes.

'No, we won't let you this time,' answered Alice. 'I'm going to drive you home, and James will wrap up the plants very carefully.'

The coupé, with the cushioned seat, and James in front, was another dream to Hetty. Before her and Alice were the two plants in tissue paper, and a big basket—Hetty had gotten over being surprised at things, but Alice had said that was for mother and baby Dan. And they all arrived safely in——— street, Alice, Hetty, the plants, the basket, and all.

How Alice Ferrers found one way to make her Easter resolution and desires practical need not be continued; but now some years later, if we should call at a house a little farther up the avenue than the one with the conservatory, where we were taken on one Easter Sunday, and where Alice has now a house of her own, and a little maid should answer the bell, and tell you with a deep look in her eyes that her mistress was at home, you will know the little maid is Hetty Berry.—Helen T. Wilder in N.Y. 'Observer.'

SCOLDING AS AN ART.

Scolding is really an art—a fine art, if only women would believe it, and refrain from administering a scolding to some unfortunate victim, be it children or servants, simply because they happened to be out of sorts themselves.

It is true that the mere suggestion of a scolding woman calls up a terrifying vision; that is because there are so many people who never dream of considering that there is any particular art or method in scolding. But there is.

People do not, as a rule, really resent being found fault with if the correction is merited, if it is itself just, if the error has not been exaggerated, and if it is done in a discriminating way. Nothing is more maddening than to be scolded wholesale, for good and bad alike, and it takes away all respect for the woman in authority, because it shows clearly that she is not capable of criticising or distinguishing the one from the other. It should be realized that a sensible scolding is really a wise criticism, and should never be allowed to degenerate into rating or abuse; it is better to say very little, but to make that little telling.

It should be done, too, in such a way as not to lessen the self-respect of the person who is being dealt with, and it should never be crushing. If you make it appear that you have no belief in your victim, or hope for better in the future, you are pretty certain not to get anything better; whereas, if you end up a temperate scolding hopefully, by making it clear that you fully expect that an improvement can and will be achieved in the future you will not often be disappointed.—Pittsburg 'Press.'

WHEN SPRING CLEANING.

To Exterminate Insects.—All insect life is more prolific when the hot weather comes and therefore the housewife, in the spring days, should use preventive measures, always more satisfactory than remedial ones. One of the best insect exterminators known is alum water. Put the alum in hot water and boil it until dissolved; then apply with a brush to all cracks or lurking places of the pests. Ants, cockroaches, bedbugs and other creeping things are killed in this way, and not being poison it is not dangerous to use where children are playing about. Little red ants it is said will not travel over wool so that a piece of flannel laid on a pantry shelf will keep them away. A few drops of oil of lavender sprinkled about a bed is a good thing to keep off fleas. Hellebore, sprinkled over the floor at night where cockroaches are troublesome, will kill those who eat it, and their dead bodies may be swept up in the morning.

RENOVATING FLOORS.

A paint that dries quickly for floors, is made by dissolving with heat three ounces of glue in three quarts of water. Stir well, remove from the fire and beat in three pounds of yellow ochre. With a new whitewash brush apply a thick coat. When dry, apply a coat of boiled linseed oil. To oil a new hardwood floor mix thoroughly four quarts of raw linseed oil, two quarts turpentine and one pint of best Japan varnish.

KEEPING EGGS.

Recipe for preserving eggs for future use:—Dip each in gum-arabic water or in melted grease, so as to render the shell air-tight. Another plan is to pour a tea-kettle full of boiling water over them, and this sets the white of the egg sufficiently to preserve them.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

WHEN THE COWS COME HOME.

(Edith Hunter, St. Etienne De Beauharnois, very kindly sends the words of "When the cows come home' by Mrs. Agnes E. Mitchell, which was asked for by 'Prairie' in a recent issue of the 'Witness.')

With klingle, klangle, klingle,
Way down the dusty dingle,
The cows are coming home.
Now sweet and clear, and faint and low,
The airy tinklings come and go.
Like chimings from the far off tower,
Or patterings of an April shower
That makes the daisies grow;
Koling, koling, kolinglelingle,
Far down the darkening dingle,
The cows come slowly home.
And old-time friends, and twilight plays,
And starry nights, and sunny days,
Come trooping up the misty ways,
When the cows come home.

With jingle, jangle, jingle,
Soft tones that sweetly mingle,
The cows are coming home:
Malvine and Pearl, and Florimel,
DeKamp, Red Rose and Gretchen Schell,
Queen Bess and Sylph and Spangled Sue,
Across the fields I hear 'loo-oo'
And clang her silver bell:
Goling, goling, golinglelingle,
With faint far sounds that mingle,
The cows come slowly home.
And mother songs of long-gone years,
And baby joys and childish fears,
And youthful hopes and youthful tears,
When the cows come home.

With ringle, rangle, ringle,
By twos and threes and single,
The cows are coming home,
Through violet air we see the town,
And the summer sun a-slipping down,
And the maple in the hazel glade
Throws down the path a longer shade
And the hills are growing brown
To-ring, to-rang toringleringle,
By threes and fours and single,
The cows come slowly home.
The same sweet sound of wordless psalm,
The same sweet June day rest and calm.
The same sweet scent of buds and balm,
When the cows come home,

With tinkle, tankle, tinkle,
Through ferns and periwinkle.
The cows are coming home,
A-loitering in the checkered stream
Where the sun rays glance and gleam;
Clarine, Peachbloom and Phoebe, Phyllis,
Stand knee-deep in the creamy lillies,
In a drowsy dream;
To-link, to-lank, to-linklelinkle,
O'er banks with buttercups a-twinkle,
The cows come slowly home.
And up through memory's deep ravine
Come the brook's old song and its old-time sheen,
And the crescent of the silver queen,
When the cows come home.

With klingle, klangle, klingle,
With loo-oo, moo-oo, and jingle,
The cows are coming home,
And over there on Merlin Hill,
Sounds the plaintive cry of the whippoorwill
And the dew-drops lie on the tangled vines.
And over the poplars Venus shines,
And over the silent mill.
Ko-ling, ko-lang, kolinglelingle,
With a ting-a-ling and jingle,
When the cows come come slowly home.
Let down the bars; let in the train
Of long gone songs and flowers and rain,
For dear old times come back again,
When the cows come home,

Mrs. F. Bennett, Mrs. Garvock, H.C., 'Etta' and others, have also kindly sent the above poem.

POEM RECEIVED.

Mrs. M. Doane, Truro, N.S., was another of those who very kindly sent the words of the poem 'The tree God plants.' It was printed in the 'Home Department' a few weeks ago.

MABEL'S WORK.

In reply to a reader Mrs. H. Watts, Glenvale, Ont., kindly says that the books 'How Roy went West' and 'Mabel's Work,' written by Mrs. Henry, can be bought at the 'National Temperance Society and Publication House,' 58 Reade street, New York.

PASTE FOR PAPERING.

A reader asks for a recipe for making paste for wall papering which will not cause the paper to crack.

In Cassell's Domestic Dictionary is the following advice: 'The best time for papering walls is when the weather is not too hot. Never put the paper over old papers and paste, but remove them by thorough washing and scraping. A little saleratus with the water will facilitate this process. Fill in cracks in the wall, if there are such, before papering, with plaster of Paris. The adhesive material employed is paste, and the best for this purpose is perhaps that made with rye-flour, having to each pint two ounces of glue and half an ounce of powdered borax.'

PAWNBROKER'S SHOP.

'The Pawnbroker's Shop' is too long a poem to give here, but 'Inquirer' will find the poem in 'One Hundred Choice Selections.' (Penn. Pub. Co., Philadelphia.) The book can be had through any bookseller.



Corn Soup—Cook one can of corn in an equal quantity of milk until perfectly tender, being careful that it does not scorch. When done, pour through the colander, mashing as much of the corn as possible, through with the liquid. Melt a large tablespoonful of butter in the frying pan, and stir into it a heaping tablespoonful of flour. Add gradually a little of the milk and corn and when the mixture is thoroughly smooth, pour all together into the saucepan. Season with a little salt and pepper, and a tiny pinch of grated nutmeg. Serve with sippets of toasted bread.

Tomato jelly is an appetizing and effective relish that will be found particularly acceptable at tea or luncheon. It is made from a can of strained tomatoes. Season the juice well, remembering that tomatoes stand generous salting, and add hot to half a box of dissolved gelatine.

Celery Cheese—Take a head of celery, wash thoroughly and boil until tender; drain well and cut up into small pieces. Have ready a pint of rich drawn butter, and add pepper, salt and an ounce of grated cheese to it, put the celery into the sauce for a few minutes, then fill buttered scalloped shells with the mixture, scatter grated cheese over the top and bake for ten minutes in a quick oven, when the cheese should be evenly browned.

Ham Patties—Two cupfuls cold minced ham, one cupful bread crumbs, moistened with milk. Mix and put the batter into gem-pans. Break an egg over each, sprinkle the top with bread crumbs and bake till nicely browned over.

Before we go further let me whisper in your ear that pieces of bread should never be thrown away. No matter how dry, if they are clean and the bread is good, they will be useful in making up these relishes, for croutons, garnishing and other purposes. If not wanted for immediate use, dry thoroughly in the oven, put in a paper bag and keep in a dry place to prevent molding.

Cheese Potato Puffs—Add to half a pint of cold mashed potatoes one egg well beaten and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Beat the mixture till it is very light. Then add plenty of seasoning, salt and pepper and two spoonfuls of grated cheese for this amount of potato. Again beat light and turn the mixture into buttered tins and bake in brisk oven. This is a good way of using a small quantity of mashed potatoes for luncheon without meat.

Cheese Pudding.—One-half pound of grated cheese, four tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of cream or half a cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of butter. Rub cheese and bread together, add the yolks, then the cream, lastly the well-beaten whites. Bake twenty minutes. Serve at once. Very good.

HOME-MADE CANDY.

CHOCOLATE FUDGE.

Two cups granulated sugar, 1 cup milk, 2 squares Baker's chocolate, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Boil together milk, sugar and chocolate for ten minutes, stirring constantly; at the end of that time a little of the mixture should be waxy if dropped into a cup of ice water. Add butter, remove from fire, and add flavoring. Stir till thick, and pour quickly into a buttered pan. When cool cut into squares.

You may prepare plain fudge by using light brown sugar instead of granulated. This is improved by the addition of some walnuts. Fudge requires a little practice to have it perfect. It should be solid but still soft, not hard and granular.

PEANUT BRITTLE.

Shell roasted peanuts, remove skins, and place thickly in a buttered pan. Melt granulated sugar, and as soon as it is clear brown syrup pour over the nuts. It will harden almost immediately. While melting the sugar stir occasionally, and watch carefully to prevent burning.

PEPPERMINT CREAMS.

Two cups granulated sugar, two-thirds of a cup of water, one-eighth of a teaspoon of cream of tartar, a few drops of peppermint oil. Mix the sugar, cream of tartar, and water together; stir occasionally till the sugar is melted; then boil slowly until a little of the syrup dropped into cold water will form a soft ball when rolled between the fingers. Remove from fire, allow to cool slightly, then add the peppermint, and beat till white and creamy. Set in a dish of hot water. Butter large sheets of paper, then with a teaspoon drop the cream on them in large drops, flat, about the size of half a dollar. If you wish, these may be colored pink with a few drops of carmine or cochineal, and flavored with wintergreen or rose. If they should become hard or granular, add a little water and cook over again.

ORANGE CREAMS WITH WALNUTS.

Wash a large juicy orange with a small brush, then grate off the yellow part of the rind. Cut the orange and squeeze out the juice. Beat the yolk of an egg light, add the orange juice. Put the grated rind into a piece of thin muslin and squeeze the juice and coloring matter into the egg and orange juice. Mix in a sufficient amount of confectioners XXX sugar to form a stiff paste. Mould into little balls and press half an English walnut on top of each one.

STUFFED DATES.

One pound dates, ½ cup blanched Jordan almonds, ½ cup granulated sugar, ½ cup powdered sugar. Blanch the almonds by turning boiling water over them; allow to stand for three minutes and drain off the water. Slip off the skins and dry in a towel. Wash the dates and drain, then dry carefully in a towel. Open lengthwise and remove the seed. Make a caramel of the granulated sugar by melting the sugar slowly in a saucepan over the fire, stirring till golden brown. Then set the saucepan in a dish of boiling water and dip each almond in the caramel by piercing with a long pin, and drop off on a plate till all are done. Place the almond in a cavity of the date from which the seed was taken, press lightly together and roll in powdered sugar. Arrange on white doyley on plate.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

During the recent mission at Cardiff the Rev. John McNeill addressed sixty thousand people in twenty-nine meetings.

A large united meeting of all the Free Church Temperance Societies in England is to follow the Simultaneous Mission, to give a good start to the Million Pledges Crusade.

The 'Daily News,' under the new management, has omitted all forecasts of racing events. For this, says the 'Christian Herald,' the editor deserves the thanks of all those anxious to stop gambling.

General Booth made speeches aggregating seventeen hours in length at a recent two-days' council of field officers in London. A day or two after the council ended he began writing a set of articles which will amount to 15,000 words.

India has about half a million lepers, China nearly as many and Japan two hundred thousand registered cases. In India the leper loses caste. In Japan he is treated with the greatest cruelty. In China he is often put to death by fire.

Dr. John Paton's tour in Ireland has raised a wave of enthusiasm and zeal in the cause of missions. In the cities and towns the largest buildings were unable to contain the crowds that thronged to hear him. He soon returns to New Hebrides.

When, twenty-four years ago, Prebendary Webb-Peploe became vicar of St. Paul's, Onslow square, there was not in it a single missionary collecting-box or an organized collector. It now contributes nearly five thousand pounds annually to foreign missions. Four curates and seventeen laymen have gone out to foreign work, three of them to martyrdom.

Mr. Eardley Wilmot, R.N., addressing a C. E. T. S. meeting at Birkenhead, said the increase of drunkenness amongst women was an appalling thing for the country. The Registrar-General's returns showed that for every 100 men who had died from drink in 1879 there were 185 in 1899; and for every 100 women twenty years ago there were 245 in 1899.

An interesting episode of the Cardiff Free Church Council was the reception accorded to a deputation of converted French priests (five in number). Mr. Percy Bunting explained the present position of the movement in France thus represented; and the visitors told in touchingly child-like terms of the steps by which they had been led to the knowledge of a personal Saviour, and to the light and liberty of the gospel, as well as their determination to remain true under all circumstances to the evangelical faith.

The Evangelical Alliance has received a report from a thoroughly reliable source that in Sucré, in Bolivia, a Bible colporteur, for spreading the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, is being proceeded against by the Roman Catholic archbishop, who has asked the judges of the Supreme Court to pass sentence of death. The Alliance does not, however, believe that there is any fear of the Archbishop's demand being complied with. The Archbishop might have carried his point some years ago, but it is too late now, in the twentieth century, even in Bolivia. The council of the Alliance hopes at an early date to report a satisfactory termination to this matter.

In an address at the Cardiff Council on 'The Sunday-school in the new century,' Mr. Robert Whyte pointed out the lines on which teachers may expect their work to develop in the future; for 'we teachers are not prepared to admit that Sunday-schools are a failure.' The question of rooms, he said, governs the situation, and determines the measure of success which can be looked for. The great change which may, however, be anticipated is the abandonment in great measure of the small class, in favor of an average of thirty or forty. This should be under the care of a trained teacher, with from four to six assistants, who will thus be themselves in training.

Five thousand Catholics became Protestants lately at Manilla in the Philippine Islands. Largely on account of the corrupt friars and the many unjust excesses of the Catholic Church, there is now a great turning away from Romanism on the part of the Filipinos and Protestant missions, if wisely conducted, will receive many more thousands in the months to come. A press dispatch says: 'Mr. McLaughlin, a Methodist missionary, with native preachers and volunteers from the American soldiers, held thirty meetings last week. Five thousand residents of Manilla and the villages of Malibay (four miles from Manilla) and Galalanguin joined the Methodist church in a body, and now hold services in former Catholic churches. The president of Malibay would not allow the friars to enter the churches, stating they had been built by common contribution, and hence belonged to the people, who now profess Methodism. An ordained Filipino preacher named Nicholas Zammora baptized five hundred persons on Sunday. Zammora is very eloquent, and his preaching is like Moody's.

The whole religious world is at last

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Bank Wrecking and Bank Wreckers

By Hon. James H. Eckels
Ex-Comptroller of the Currency

A vivid paper on bank wrecking and bank wreckers—the history of some famous failures—practical business precautions—how to guard against stealing by trusted employees. One in a series of Tales of the Banker, to appear in

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
OF PHILADELPHIA

A handsomely illustrated weekly magazine. Established 1728 by Benjamin Franklin. Now having a circulation of over 200,000 copies.

On Receipt of Only $5c will be sent a Three Months' (13 weeks) Trial, also two interesting books: "The Making of a Merchant" and "The Young Man and the World." These books contain the best of the famous series of articles which recently appeared in the Post, written by such well-known men as ex-President Cleveland; Senator Beveridge; former Senator John J. Ingalls; Harlow N. Higinbotham, of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; Robert C. Ogden, of Wanamaker's, and others.

AGENTS are making money with the Post. Write for full particulars.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

waking up to acknowledge what a mighty work has been begun by the Spirit of the Lord in various parts of France. The movement among the priests is so great that no less than 348 have broken loose from the shackles of Rome in France alone during the last three years. Many of these rally round M. Bourrier, who has intense sympathy with their mental conflicts, and whose organ, the 'Chretien Francais,' has been very helpful in guiding the perplexed. Others have been received into the home at Courbevoie, superintended by MM. Bertrand and Cornelop. Several of these, after adequate training, have entered the Protestant ministry. Wherever the gospel has reached the provinces there is a wonderful appetite for the word of God, and a great delight in meetings for the reading of the gospel; such meetings often last for three hours. Many of the rooms are too small to hold those who wish to attend. It is an encouraging circumstance that nearly all the funds for carrying on this work of evangelization are provided by the French Protestants themselves, although they only number about six hundred thousand in a population of thirty-eight millions, and are many of them poor.—Correspondence London 'Christian.'

THE FORTUNES OF AN ABANDONED STATION.

A CHINESE CHRISTIAN'S STORY.

Mr. McGillivray, of the Canadian Presbyterian mission in China, sends to the 'Witness' the following translation of a letter from a Honan Christian:

After the foreigners in North Honan had made a timely escape to the coast, the native Christians seem to have fared



THE REV. D. McGILLIVRAY.

comparatively well, when we think of the bitter case of Shansi and Chihli. One of them has the gift of writing a newsy letter, as no hidebound scholar can. We give some news from a recently received letter of his.

MILITARY OCCUPATION.

'The day after you left Major X. came out to the mission and said: "Sixty Big Knife Men have arrived inside the city. You had better set up the gods to save yourself from ruin." Just as if we would have done so in the mission compound! I answered: "Wait till they have come out to this place, and then we will see about that." In two days more soldiers were sent to occupy the compound. The district magistrate came also, accompanied and followed by an immense concourse of people, who thought the official was going out to beat the "sub-devils" (as they call the Christians in derision). On all sides this abusive epithet was hurled at us, by the expectant crowd. Some spectators had secured a coign of vantage upon the high wall next to the residences, so as to be nearest in the probably wild scramble for loot. These,

in the exaberance of their spirits, began to throw down some of the coping.

A SURPRISED CROWD.

Just as the fun is waxing fast and furious, they hear, instead of the groans of the "sub-devils," the lusty tones of Ho 1 (a helper) leading a party of soldiers to attack them in the rear, and very soon their whips were playing on the rascals' backs. Their hasty flight, nipped in the bud the beginning of a process which has often ended in the very foundations being torn up and carried off. During this episode the magistrate was still within, thinking of the strange complexion of the situation, and wondering if the foreigners would, after all, come back some day. What could he do to uphold the dignity of the law? With such thoughs he comes out to the gate, and stands for a while admiring the view. Ha! I have it, thinks he, then aloud: "Seize that fellow squatting there!" Then to the man: "Sirrah, how dare you squat there without getting up when you see me!" (To the runners). "Take him along!" He got two hundred blows, nominally for contempt of court, but, as the people thought, really because he had been yelling "sub-devils!" After this there was a marked abatement of this annoyance.

A WISE PLAN.

The sergeant in charge of the place thought it would be a good thing to secure the benefit of invulnerability for his band, and accordingly invited the Big Knife Men to give private lessons in the noble art within the compound. At midnight certain unearthly noises were heard by listeners from afar, but no unbelievers were allowed to attend the seance. The society men did not apparently want to destroy the buildings. But thieving was going on all the time, and it seemed as if we Christians might some day have to scatter to homes or hiding places, leaving the compound in the hands of the military. So we hired masons to brick up the doors. Then, in order to give the people further evidence that the place was now government property and thus save it from attack, we hired a carpenter to erect a tall flagstaff for the use of the soldiers, who fell in with the idea, and hauled up their flag daily upon it. Thus, to all appearances the place was a camp. I believe this plan saved the buildings.

THEY SCATTER TO OTHER PARTS.

'About this time a despatch came which the magistrates opened in private, having ordered all their attendants out. It is believed that this was the edict to murder all the Christians, but, owing to the goodness of the prefect, it was suppressed, and the Christians saved. But those in other parts of the field suffered stripes and extortion. One rich Christian's mules, and other movables were looted. On the 18th proclamations appeared to the effect that by imperial order the Christians were to hand in their names and leave the church. In my opinion this was not by imperial order, it was only a device of the prefect's to tide the Christians over the crisis. One man who had been friendly with the Christians in the city, sheltering them after they left the compound, got, in consequence, into difficulty with his landlord. Failing to evict him, the landlord finally put something under the door, which caused them to think he intended to burn them out, sacrificing the house for the sake of getting free of tenants whose presence might involve him in trouble. The magistrate got wind of the trouble, and solved the difficulty by deporting him to his native place. My cousin and I then hired a cart and returned to my former home. On the road we fell in with a band of Big Knife Men, with wildly dishevelled hair and knives in their hands. But luckily our carter belonged to their village, and so we passed safely through. If we had been foreigners we would not have got off so easily, I fear.

AT HIS OLD HOME.

'My younger brother was terribly frightened to see me, thinking that I was an undesirable visitor. As my arrival soon leaked out, I had to move about several weeks living in different places. Eighteen li away is a very large mart. There the Boxers were popular, as many as seven altars being required for the candidates. My friends were torn with anxiety lest they should come and seize me. Many times word came that so many were on the way, but they never did come. All sorts of stories were started about me, for instance, that I was poisoning the wells, or rubbing blood on people's doors, also that I made paper men who were able to make night hideous with their uncanny shrieking. Had I not been ten years with the foreigners? Of course, I must have mastered every occult art!

WELL MEANT ADVICE.

'Even my own relatives credited these stories. Old friends offered me all sorts of advice, for instance, to read the prayer-book of King Kao, which, done so many times with a sincere heart, would be a prophylactic against all calamities. What did I care who King Kao was? No one could tell me how prayers to him would avail. Years ago I had recommended a friend, who was a degree man, to the foreigner as teacher. I understand that he was nicknamed 'Empty Promise" by his employer, but he was kept, notwithstanding this slur on his ability, several years in his employ. He attended all the services, and was supposed to have read the Christian books. Yet this supposed strict Confucianist agnostic still believes in the idols just as firmly as any old wife. He came to see me clandestinely, as he thought bringing solid comfort. He gravely informed me that he had consulted the big idol on the mountain about my case, and the answer was favorable! Besides this reassuring information, he took from his pocket a mysterious little package inscribed "Elixir of Peace," and told me that the swallowing of this preparation infallibly guaranteed peace. But my friend's resources were even then not exhausted. "Here," said he, "is a charm written by a Taoist priest, which I advise you to wear constantly on your person." Surely, with all these aids, I would be all right. "Ha'i ya!" said Empty Promise, "all this trouble is assuredly due to the wrath of the Chinese gods against the foreigner for denying their existence!"

A RICH BELIEVER.

In this city is a wealthy banker. Perhaps he wished to propitiate the Boxers, knowing that those ruffians had it in them to loot him, if the spirit so moved them, perhaps he was a sincere believer. At any rate, he invited the Boxers with much ceremony to the city to give a course of lectures on the art. They came and chose the East mountain as the scene of initiations. After due practice it behoved the neophytes to pass an examination in invulnerability. Alas! the first graduate fell dead by a bullet! From that time new admissions waned and the school was closed. But not so easily closed the killing episode. The relatives of the dead man turned upon the banker as the prime cause of the death, and mulcted him in one hundred strings of cash before their grief was assuaged!

CURRENT RUMORS IN HONAN.

'It was said that in Shantung there is a pass called "Black Wind' in which the foreigners had suspended a black coffin. This coffin had the gift of speech. Whoever it said must die, died forthwith. Only Li Ping Heng was able to outwit this device. (Strange that afterwards this very man came back to Honan in a black coffin, dead! Translation.) The foreigners in Pekin had a monster cannon which threatened to batter the whole city to pieces, until the Boxers counteracted it by their arts, so that it could not be fired off, and instead of belching black death, it harmlessly dribbled forth black water. (This rumor is surely a distant echo of Betsey the International Gun's fame! Translation.) The besieged in Pekin were firmly believed to be under cover of iron houses, otherwise why did not the millions of shot kill them!

REPENTANCE FEIGNED.

When word came that the foreign troops had taken Pekin and come to Paoting, the wind changed. A proclamation was put out promising the Christians protection. The heathen no more shouted 'Sub-devils' in our ear. Their faces put off the look of malicious triumph and instead became troubled. Anxious queries were put as to the exact point at which the troops had arrived. Many begged even those who had the slightest dealings with the mission to act as spokesmen for them and get them admitted to the Church, in order to prepare for the worst. But here I must stop. Dear Pastor, come back as soon as you can when order is restored. I can look back upon many narrow escapes during the past few months, and now know better than ever the power of God to deliver and save. Adieu.

'Respectfully, LI.'

D. MACGILLIVRAY.

Society for the Diffusion of Christianity and General Knowledge Among the Chinese.

Shanghai, Feb. 17, 1901.

EVANGELISTS NEEDED.

One of the incidental but important results of the simultaneous mission of the Free Churches, says the London 'Christian' will be a fresh emphasis on the order of evangelist or missioner in the churches. This great effort has conclusively shown that the gifts required for this work are largely distinct (as suggested in more than one passage in the Epistles) from those that make for success in the 'regular' ministry. Dr. Horton has summarized the lesson in the following pregnant paragraph, which may be commended to the attention of the churches in view of the experiences of the last few weeks.

'The prophet, the pastor, the teacher may quite conceivably not be a missioner. On the other hand, a man without theological training, with little or no education, and without graces of style and diction, may be gifted with that most glorious spiritual power of drawing souls to Christ. The Free Churches should recognize the order of evangelist—should seek out, equip and send forth such evangelists as the Spirit endows. Along with the steady work of the pastors and teachers, the work of the evangelists should be carried on in every town and village.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

April 21, 1901.

THE WALK TO EMMAUS.

Luke xxiv., 13-35.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—Did not our hearts burn within us while he talked with us by the way?—Luke xxiv., 32.

It was probably about noon or a little later that Cleopas and his companion left the company of the disciples to return to their home. This was in a 'village called Emmaus, which was from Jerusalem about three-score furlongs' (verse 13). It has never been satisfactorily identified with any modern town or village. But it is evident that it could be easily reached by a walk of a few hours.

As they journeyed it is not difficult to realize their state of mind. In common with the great body of these disciples, they had been firmly convinced that Jesus would set up his throne in their midst at that Passover feast. So they 'trusted that it had been he which should have redeemed Israel' (verse 21). It is not unlikely that they were in that glad throng that only about a week before welcomed him into Jerusalem with shouts of 'Hosanna to the Son of David.' They had probably also seen him cleanse the Temple from its unholy traffic, and hearing his matchless teaching which utterly confounded the sophistries of the Scribes and Pharisees, they believed that he would not only restore civil liberty to the people, but that he would inaugurate many needed social, moral and religous reforms.

But within a few days all of these expectations had been suddenly blasted. Their leading men, instead of welcoming him as the long-expected Messiah—'the Son of David'—and lending their influence to establish him upon the throne, had strangely turned against him. They had actually joined hands with the Roman governor, and secured his aid to destroy him. So they had succeeded in nailing him to the Roman cross, and these two men had themselves seen their beloved Lord and Master put to death and buried. Thus all of their fond hopes for Israel's deliverance had been utterly crushed.

To add to their perplexity, that day some of their own number startled them with the assurance that he was not in the tomb where they had seen him buried. What could it all mean? They could not understand it. Troubled and grieved as they walked along, they reminded each other, over and over again, of every event as it had happened.

They spake of Him they loved, of Him whose life
Though blameless, had incurred perpetual strife.
Whose deeds had left—in spite of hostile arts—
A deep memorial graven on their hearts.
The recollection—like a vein of gold—
The farther traced, enriched them still the more.
They thought Him—and they justly thought Him—One.
Sent to do more than He appeared to have done;
To exalt a people, and to place them high
Above all else, and wondered He should die.
—Cowper.

So they undertook to understand the ordering of God's providences, and the riches of his grace, by human reasoning. No wonder that they could not reach a satisfactory result. The more they talked and argued on this basis, the more the matter became involved in mystery and confusion. There have been many since then, both among God's children and among those who are not, who have made the same great mistake. For 'canst thou by searching find out God?' (Job xi., 7.)

As they thus 'communed together and reasoned' (verse 15), a fellow traveller joined them. To all appearances, he was the same as many another whom they passed, or with whom they had walked, on the road. His dress, and manner, and speech, were all the same, and his salutation was kindly and courteous as he asked: 'What manner of communications are these that ye have one to another, as ye walk, and are sad?' (Verse 16.)

To the two friends, this question from a stranger, was a surprise, but not an intrusion. The recent events had been to them of such vast importance that they supposed every other mind and heart must be as much filled with them as their own. In fact—to their mind—no other subject was worthy of thought. For to them, the crucifixion of their Lord was the one thing that had happened, not only in Jerusalem, but in all the world. So with unfeigned astonishment, 'one of them—whose name was Cleopas—answering, said unto him—Art thou only a stranger in Jerusalem, and hast not known the things which are come to pass in these days?' (Verse 18.)

'What things?' said he.

'And they said unto him, Concerning Jesus of Nazareth, which was a prophet mighty in deed and word before God, and all the people.' Then they went on to tell him all of the facts which we have recently considered. He listened attentively, and then replied sadly:

'O fools, and slow of heart, to believe all that the prophets have spoken! Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory? And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself.' (Verses 25-27.)

When he first addressed them they looked upon him not only as 'a stranger,' but as a very ignorant and undeserving one. For the things which had come to pass in the last few days were too notorious not to be the very first things which would come to the knowledge of every stranger entering the city. He should, therefore, have expected that there would be but one subject on the lips of every one he might chance to meet.

But when he opened the Scriptures to them, then they saw that they were the ignorant ones, and not he. All of their lives they had had these Scriptures in their hands, and yet they had not understood them. And now they had no thought at all of turning to them for a solution of the strange things that had happened around them. For they as little realized as many in our own day do that without the Scriptures all of the events of individual and national history are inscrutable enigmas.

And the reason probably is—especially in our own day—that the Scriptures are looked upon as primarily a book of rules for conduct among men, rather than as a revelation of the grace of God towards sinners, little realizing that no conduct of a rebel can be acceptable to the government against which he is in rebellion. So men search the Scriptures to see what they have to say concerning themselves, and to find directions for daily life, rather than to see what they have to say concerning Jesus Christ, and to find in him 'wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption.' (I. Cor. i., 30.) They think, as our Lord said, that in them they have 'eternal life,' but they forget that it is only because—as he added—'they are they which testify of me.' (John v., 39.) So when he taught the disciples, 'beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself—that repentance and the remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations.' (Luke xxiv., 27-47.)

When he began thus to explain the Scriptures, however, what a change! At once, everything was flooded with light, and their hearts began to burn within them.

The old familiar sayings of Moses and the prophets, which had heretofore appeared to be but dry husks, now became quickened into life, and beauty, and strength. How such an explanation rebukes and silences those who see no Gospel in the Pentateuch, or in the histories, or in the Psalms, or in the prophets of the Old Testament! Jesus says that they are full of 'the things concerning himself' (verse 27). When these men talked with each other and 'reasoned' all was obscure and unsatisfactory. But when they talked with him and 'reasoned,' the darkness fled away. Then they walked in the light.

As yet, however, he, himself, was only a stranger to them—merely a fellow traveller on the road, and like them, probably, journeying to his home. All of his matchless interpretation of Scripture to them had not enabled them to know him. So they journeyed on absorbed in his instructions until they reached their home. Then it was near the close of the day, and they constrained him to sit down with them at their evening meal. But when they sat down a great change took place. They had opened their door and he had come in to sup with them; but behold, they supped with him! (Rev. iii., 20.) For 'He took bread, and blessed, it, and brake, and gave to them.' (Verse 30.)

It was an old familiar act, not a repetition or even a reminder of that scene in the upper room when the Lord's Supper was instituted. For they were not present at that scene; only 'the twelve' were there. But Jesus had often, probably, sat with them, and they with him, in just such friendly intercourse as they were then enjoying. And now he chose the old familiar scene to make himself known to them, just as he had chosen the old familiar voice to make himself known to Mary. When her ears were opened, she knew him, and fell at his feet. When their eyes were opened, they also knew him, and believed. Then the Scriptures he had made clear to them strengthened their faith.

But no one who has personally seen Jesus as a risen and loving Saviour can rest in selfish possession of the great joy. He must tell others. So, although the night was fast closing in, these two men 'rose up that same hour and returned to Jerusalem' (verse 33). They found the apostles and other disciples still gathered together, and more than ever filled with excitement and perplexity.

For after they had left, at or about noon, to return to Emmaus, Mary Magdalene and her three companions had come in with the report that they had actually seen and talked with Jesus—she at the tomb, and they in the way. Soon after, also, Peter had come in with the story of his interview with his Master. No wonder that they found the whole company wrought up to a most intense pitch of feeling. The news was too marvellous to be believed, too good to be true. And now these two men came, 'and they told what things were done in the way, and how he was known of them in breaking of bread' (verse 35). We can well imagine how their report must have strengthened the five who had seen their Master, and have added to the perplexity of those who had not.

But this was all the effect produced. Notwithstanding the earnestness of those who made these reports, notwithstanding the proofs which they gave, notwithstanding the emphasis with which they repeated their experiences, no one believed that Jesus was actually alive again, but these seven to whom he had personally revealed himself. But those who had seen him were filled with joy and peace, and a confidence which nothing could shake. So it is yet.

C E T L TOPIC

April 21, 1901.

WALKING WITH JESUS—Colossians ii., 6, 7; Galatians v., 16-26.

'Walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called, with all lowliness and meekness, with long-suffering, forbearing one another in love; endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. (Eph. iv., 1-3.)

'The highway of holiness is along the commonest road of life—along your very way. In wind and rain, no matter how it beats—it is only going hand in hand with God.'—Mark Guy Pearse.

When in the pathway of God's will
Thou seemest at a stand,
Fretting for wings to scale the hill,
And tired of foot and hand,—
At blessed Bethlehem leave thy gloom,
And learn divine content;
By manger, workshop, cross and tomb,
Thy Lord to triumph went.
—Handley C. G. Moule.

If a man is not willing to go to heaven by the way of Calvary he cannot go at all. Many men want a religion in which there is no cross, but they cannot enter heaven that way. If we are to be disciples of Jesus Christ we must deny ourselves, and take up our cross and follow him. Do not think you will have no battles if you follow the Nazarene; many battles are before you. But men do not object to a battle if they are confident that they will have the victory, and, thank God, every one of us may have the victory if we will.—D. L. Moody.

Do not let the warmth by the campfire, or the pleasantness of the shady place where your tent is pitched, keep you there when the cloud lifts. Be ready for change, be ready for continuance, because you are in fellowship with your Leader and Commander; and let him say, Go and you go; Do this; and you gladly do it, until the hour when he will whisper, Come; and, as you come, the river will part, and the journey will be over. And 'the fiery, cloudy pillar,' that 'guided you all your journey through,' will spread itself out an abiding glory, in that higher home where 'the lamb is the light thereof.'—Alexander Maclaren, D.D.

WALKING WITH JESUS.

O blessed fellowship divine!
O joy supremely sweet!
Companionship with Jesus here
Makes life with bliss replete:
In un on with the purest one
I find my heaven on earth begun.

I'm walking close to Jesus' side,
So close that I can hear
The softest whisper of His love
In fellowship so dear:
I feel His great all-powerful hand
Protects me in this hostile land.

I'm leaning on His mighty arm
Along life's rugged way,
The path illumined by His love,
Grows brighter day by day:
No foes no woes my heart can fear,
With my almighty Lord so near.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. April 9th, 1901

BOOKS BY MAIL ORDER!

Our Mail Order Department is increasing by leaps and bounds, the public finding there is a great saving in buying everything they require through our Mail Order System!!

SIX FAMOUS BOOKS

Read far and wide by a large circle of eager readers, offered for a limited time at very special prices as follows:—



I. TENNYSON'S Poems, a neat cheap Edition, regular 25c. Sale price - - 17c (Postage 3c)

II. Williamson's Life of GLADSTONE, a full sympathetic account of England's great statesman—full rich cloth—regular price $2.00. Sale price - - 60c (Postage 10c)

III. SUNDAY AT HOME Annual 1899, in full cloth, splendidly illustrated, regular price $2.00. Special 75c (Postage 15c)

IV. CONAN DOYLE'S BOER WAR, a most thrilling account of the late war, written with life and go, and exceedingly fair minded, full cloth $1.35 (Postage 7c)

WRITE FOR NEW CATALOGUE

JUST PUBLISHED

Containing 280 pages descriptive matter fully illustrated. Sent to any address in Canada POST FREE.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

NEW RURAL DEAN

THE REV. T. B. JEAKINS SUCCEEDS CANON LONGHURST.

The Rev. Thomas Bentley Jeakins, rector of St. Luke's Church, Waterloo, has just been appointed rural dean of Shefford, in succession to the Rev. Canon Longhurst, resigned. The announcement has been well received by the people of Waterloo, and his clerical brethren of the diocese. Mr. Jeakins has not been in orders more than ten years, but he has proven himself a most efficient priest and a skilful administrator, and his promotion is but the natural reward of his fidelity.

Rev. Dean Jeakins was born in Huntingdonshire, on the River Ouse, and but a few miles from where Oliver Cromwell



THE REV. RURAL DEAN JEAKINS.

first saw the light. At the age of twelve years he moved with his parents to the city of Halifax, where he completed, at an early age his education. He was under the necessity, when but a youth, of earning his own living, and make his own way in the world. He chose commerce, and in the pursuit of his calling had to visit London three or four times a year. During these visits to the great metropolis he availed himself of the opportunities of hearing the celebrated preachers of the day. When the occasion permitted he engaged in Sunday school work, teaching a Bible class, and for seven years he read the lessons in St. Mary's Church, Halifax. An extract from a charge of the present Bishop of Montreal to synod, declaring his need for suitable missionaries, was read in an English paper, and in time Mr. Jeakins offered himself for the ministry. He was duly accepted and crossed the Atlantic in 1890, and made deacon on Trinity Sunday, 1891, and priested the following year. He was at once appointed to the mission of Hemmingford and Hallerton, where he remained for five years. During that time the church was renovated, a new parsonage built, and other work accomplished, while the contributions to the mission fund were almost doubled. In 1896 he was called to succeed the Rev. Canon Rollit in the rectorship of Huntingdon and Hallerton and two years and a half later he accepted the invitation of the vestry of St. Luke's Church, Waterloo, to succeed the late Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay. During his short incumbency of Waterloo he has been instrumental in effecting many improvements. A beautiful memorial window in Christ church, Frost village, commemorates the forty-seven years' labor of the late lamented archdeacon, and the completion of the tower of St. Luke's Church at a cost of $1,600, is a further memorial to the deceased. Mr. Jeakins has always taken a deep interest in education, and, while rector of Huntingdon, was member of the School Board. He is vice-president of the Sunday School Institute of the archdeaconry of Bedford and vice-president of the Sunday School Union of the Province of Quebec.



ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, WATERLOO, QUE.

THE FOUNTAIN PEN.

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

WEEKLY CLUB RATES.

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

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

IN ADVANCE.

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

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

For Great Britain add $1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 25c; "Daily Witness" add $3.60.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

Contracts payable monthly.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

Express Money Orders are issued up to $3.00 for 5c; $3 to $5, 4c; $5 to $10, 6c.

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

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

Address all business communications,

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

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

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

WEEKLY CLUB RATES.

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

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

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

FLOOD AT RICHMOND

Richmond, Que., April 8.—Yesterday morning about ten o'clock the ice in the St. Francis river above Richmond, which had been gathering for some days past, shoved down to Richmond, carrying away two spans and a pier of the toll bridge between Richmond and Melbourne and leaving the river full of huge blocks of ice piled up twenty feet high. Last night this mass shoved again, this time completely demolishing the toll bridge, carrying away piers and everything. The damage is given by a shareholder as $45,000. The wreckage is scattered over the ice for half a mile. To-day the river is completely blocked by the huge masses of ice, and Richmond is submerged in five feet of water, which is still rising. The flood is caused by the ice jam, as the river is broad at Richmond and very narrow below. Other damage to the town cannot be estimated at present, as communications can only be carried on by boat, but as the water rose about six feet in an hour, the damage to household furnishing will be great, as the people had no time to take these with them in their flight to higher regions.

HIGH WATER IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, N.B., April 8.—The continuous heavy rains during the past few days, as was expected, they would, have greatly increased the height of the water in the various lakes and streams throughout the province, and we are now experiencing the the usual freshets. Particularly on the St. John River is the greatest anxiety felt, because of the ice breaking up, and is coming down seawards in large cakes, striking against the piers of the many bridges spanning the rivers, usually cause more or less damage. While the water is as high now as it usually is at the highest spring freshets, the damage thus far is out trifling, the inconvenience being largely due to the stoppage of the railway trains between this province and the border. The anxiety felt at present is that if the water rises any higher some of the bridges may be washed out.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1901.

Ohio is a state which numbers among its citizens some of the greatest trust magnates in America, or the world, for that matter. It is natural, then, that in no state in the union should the spirit of socialism have been manifested more strongly, and that, too, in defiance of the most complete organizations of the two great political parties. This was shown emphatically in the election of Mayor Jones, of Toledo, who ran as the Golden Rule candidate against the regular Republican and Democratic nominees and beat them both. Last Monday the famous millionnaire single tax advocate, Mr. Tom L. Johnson, was elected by the unusually large majority of eight thousand over his Republican opponent. He was not the candidate of the Democrats, for he nominated himself, and the party, after hanging back for a while, fell into line behind him. He took the field as a determined foe of monopoly, an advocate of public control of public utilities, and of three-cent fares on street cars. Mr. Johnson's success probably signifies a far more sweeping wave of public opinion than even the numbers of his plurality imply. Opposition to the trusts is a popular cry just now in the country, and a promise to reduce street car fares was sure to take with the public, especially with workingmen. But Mr. Johnson's election is another straw which shows how the current of popular feeling is flowing.

Count Tolstoy banished might be a greater man and more dangerous outside Russia than in his home among his own people. That his deportation to Siberia has not followed on his excommunication is probably owing to the fact that he belongs more to the world than to Russia. Since Goethe no literary man has been so famous as he. Perhaps no man has more impressed the individuality of his genius on his times. That impression, unlike the great German's, is wholly on the side of hope and freedom for the toiling masses of mankind. There is no tincture of nihilism in his teachings, for nihilism means unbelief, and is pessimistic. On the contrary, the persistent advocacy of the doctrines of Christ in their primitive simplicity is as fraught with hope as it is with revolution. His works, published in the languages of all people who read, may be called a modern revelation concerning the application of the principle 'Return not evil' to present conditions. At a time when all sorts of wild social theories are advanced in morals and government, he insists on the literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount as the only rule of life, the only salvation of society. He is now seventy-three years of age, and if it be true that he has been banished from Russia, there are other countries where he will be gladly welcomed, and whose people will be proud to give distinguished hospitality to one whose loftiness of soul and brilliancy of genius has done so much to spiritualize mankind in an age of rampant materialism and blank negation.

Italy, which, though a free country, breeds her fair share of degenerate assassins, has approached other powers to secure an 'administrative understanding' for the surrender of anarchists as a mere matter of comity. Last summer there was a meeting of the representatives of several governments to prepare a programme of concerted action. The theory on which this gathering proceeded and on which overtures were made to the governments of Great Britain and the United States, was that the anarchist is a common enemy of social order and should be treated as a mad dog. To this, of course, neither of these powers could assent. These countries let men think as they please if they do not commit actual crime. Their boast has been that they have been the safe asylums of refugees from tyranny. It would probably be impossible to form a convention that would not make these free countries the catspaws of brutal tyranny. Imagine, for instance, what unfortunately is not at all hard to imagine, Russia demanding Tolstoy at the hands of one of these countries on the ground that he is an anarchist. Tolstoy is a loyal patriot, and so gentle of spirit that it would hurt him to hurt a fly. But he is also in principle an anarchist, and so are many socialists who do not believe in the use of physical force to correct the world's wrongs. The Saviour of men could hardly have been more obnoxious to Caiaphas, who saw in his course a speedy subversion of existing institutions, than Tolstoy is to the virtuous and scholarly Pobedonostzeff, for the same reason. The cure for anarchism is the very civil and religious liberty, the very freedom of thought and advocacy which forbids the two Anglo-Saxon countries to enter into any such league as that proposed. The good result may not come in the first generation of emancipation. The first opening of a root house door is not likely to be greeted by fresh odors. But open air is the only cure for them. Such a despotic combination, as proposed, to repress the fermenting vapors of social decay is the very way to cause explosions.

There was a first of April look about the proposals to make the sons of the Duke of Cornwall Prince of Canada and Prince of Australia. What makes it preposterous is the implication that this would be a parallel compliment to the two dependencies named, whereas, even supposing it to be a compliment at all, the fact that one of the princes is in the line to the throne would make it such an unequal one as to do more harm than good. Colonial titles are, however, by no means an innovation. Those proposed would certainly be new, but it should be remembered that Queen Elizabeth assumed the title of Queen of Virginia, that Charles II., when he granted what is now the state of New York to his brother James, then Duke of York, and afterwards James II., made him a colonial prince, with the cynical recommendation that he should go and reside among his subjects, the Mohawks. The Earl of Selkirk bore the title, Viscount Canada. Afterwards the baronets of Nova Scotia were created, and in our own time we have two peers of the realm with Canadian titles. It will thus be seen that there is no lack of precedents for the bestowal by the King of colonial titles, should he be inclined to honor both the colonies and his grandsons in that way. There can be little doubt that a policy which would identify the crown with the political and social life of the colonies would help considerably in the consolidation of the empire. If we look across the border we can see how strong is the human passion for names which imply royal and aristocratic favor. When men acquire wealth they seek for social distinction. The feeling that prompts them is a human one, and there is no reason, under monarchical institutions, why their ambition should not be gratified, provided they are worthy.

It is pleasant to read in the London correspondence of the United States press that the King is winning golden opinions for the earnest, practical manner in which he is fulfilling his duties. It is possible that this view of King Edward's character will prove a fresh one among readers who have heard for some forty years little but disparagement of the Prince of Wales. What seems to have gained for the King most commendation from writers not usually disposed to be complimentary to royalty, is the sincere, active, intelligent interest taken by him in the wellbeing of the poor. In London the housing of the laboring classes in the densely populated districts has become a problem of national importance and urgency. Of the King it is said that no man knows London better; and the frequency with which he is mentioned in connection with efforts being made to improve the conditions of life in what are called the slums, is proof of both his statesmanship and kindheartedness. Britons everywhere are gratified at this display of royal sympathy with the poor, for they desire not only to esteem the King as a worthy successor to his mother, but to love him as identified with them in their struggles and aspirations for the orderly, healthy progress of the empire in all its parts. By the attention the King has given to the social problems arising from the congestion of masses of poor people in great cities, it would seem that he has not forgotten Ruskin's warning, that the barbarians whom modern civilization has to fear are its own offspring, and it does not take a great effort of imagination to see in a city containing millions of people a terrible menace of catastrophe in the event of some public misfortune such as would deprive large numbers of their means for earning daily bread. A knowledge among the masses that the King sympathizes with the poor and is striving for their betterment will in itself be a source of strength to the crown and a mighty force on the side of law and order.

In view of the great importance of the subject, we print a letter signed 'Patriot' which at some length discusses the division of Canada into provinces. It may be that this writer attaches too much importance to the mere acreage of his provinces. He speaks, for instance, of the vast acquisitions of Ontario and Quebec since those were first laid out at Confederation without making any distinction between them, although Ontario has added practically a new province north of the lakes, which delights to call itself New Ontario, while Quebec's addition is of no known value. Whoever heard of anybody who was ever in that section, unless perhaps Andrée or the wonder-telling Sinbad who explored the mysterious Lake Mistassinni and doubted if it had another end. It must be premised to the whole discussion that a single square mile in one place may outweigh a thousand in another and that the only interest attaching to mere size is that of convenience to a given centre. Elements of far more importance are a balance in population, wealth and commerce. Something is also due to history. Each of the first thirteen colonies that formed the United States had its separate birth and history. Theirs was a true federation. The annexations of Florida, Louisiana, Texas and California were those of communities already organized. But the cutting up of the interior of North America into states could hardly be called federation. Those states are little other than self-governing counties of a country organized before they were and out of which they were carved. The divisions of Canada so far are both historical and natural ones, but naturally and historically the whole prairie region counts as one. It was divided into prospective provinces for convenience sake, in view of the enormous population it was expected to sustain and which 'Patriot' still expects it to sustain. Whether those or similarly numerous divisions should be maintained, or whether the districts should be united as now proposed, by those dwelling in them, depends chiefly on whether those vast dreams of coming millions are going to be realized or not. On this point a more mature judgment can surely be formed now than thirty years ago. What all must admit, however, is the very serious importance, which 'Patriot' points out, of doing the right thing now while the matter is still in the hands of a disinterested power, and before the question is perplexed by the development of autonomies not yet created.

Mr. Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States, has thought it wise to make a public explanation and defence of his famous message to Congress concerning the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. He evidently would not have reverted to this matter at this late day did he not feel that the public had become settled in the conviction that his action was unwarranted and unwise. Some have held it to have been corrupt, but we think the judgment of the world will absolve Mr. Cleveland of having been consciously moved to threaten the peace of the world in the most terrible possible form, to gain the ends of private companies enjoying grants from the Venezuelan Government. It was explanation enough that home politics filled the whole horizon of Mr. Cleveland, and still more of his somewhat parochial secretary of state. Because of the President's enlightened trade policy, he had been accused by low politicians of playing into the hands of Great Britain, and he must needs, to reinstate himself in the good graces of puerile and malicious people, shake his fist in the face of that friendly power. Moreover, he and still more Mr. Olney may be absolved of realizing the import of what they did. Neither had any training in the gingerly methods of foreign diplomacy or how intolerable were their words as used towards a friendly power. Mr. Cleveland defends his action as an assertion of the Monroe doctrine by which he enhanced the respect of the world for the dignity and power of the United States. Those who remember the dangerous excitement caused by the episode must regard this as a lame excuse for issuing a warlike challenge at a moment when it was a cowardly stab in the back of Great Britain, which was at the time facing all Europe over the Armenian atrocities. He well knew that Britain could not and would not accept the challenge, and he likewise knew the only gain would be to secure certain advantages to American investors in Venezuelan mining properties. But even the excuse of upholding the Monroe doctrine will not stand examination. Mr. E. L. Phelps, a leading lawyer and a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, who appointed him minister to Great Britain, in a lecture he delivered some time after the affair was settled, took occasion to show that the Monroe doctrine had nothing to do with the matter. He said Mr. Cleveland had wholly misconceived it, and that his course was as unjustifiable in the eye of the law as it was indefensible in morals. This expression of opinion by a man of the highest legal reputation, and one whose writings show him to have given a profound study to the subject of international relations, will have more weight with candid minds than Mr. Cleveland's late and lame explanation.

THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. Foster was, in his pre-parliamentary era, perhaps the ablest champion in the country of immediate national prohibition. He was the parliamentary champion of immediate national prohibition in his pre-ministerial era. Since reaching power he has revised his views somewhat, as have done more or less a long succession of similar advocates of the same measure, including such great names as Sir Samuel Tilley, Thomas White, George W. Ross and Sydney Fisher. Each of these has been as reticent as circumstances would permit as to his change of mental attitude, perhaps has been hardly conscious of it himself. Yet some of them have not failed to suffer the severest possible denunciation from those who were still in the rank and file of the force from which they graduated into seats of power; none more so than Mr. Foster. It is a question that we might ask ourselves how far this change of attitude on accession to personal responsibility with regard to the matter is due to the subordination of principle to the exigencies of political ambition, how far it is due to honest change of conviction resulting from a new environment of able men, who think differently, and how far it is the imperative teaching of facts which dominate all doctrine and theory.

We can at least imagine a personally honest man who has hitherto looked only on the abstract merits of a reform coming into a position where he can see its practical impossibility, just as a tourist, looking at a mountain from his place of sojourn, thinks he can reach the summit before breakfast, but, after climbing from daylight till dark, and reaching the first brow, discovers there that he has only begun the ascent and that the precipices beyond are, as far as he is concerned, insurmountable. We are not of course prepared to admit that this is a true picture of the facts as regards the enactment of prohibition. The fact that prohibition has been enacted and maintained in some of the states of the neighboring union, including Maine, with a large French-Canadian and Acadian population, seems to shut out any doctrine of impossibility, and to vindicate the primary attitude of the statesmen named. Yet, if the last half of the nineteenth century has had any doctrine of its own, by which it will be remembered in coming ages, it will be the doctrine that changes do not come suddenly, and that new conditions are reached step by step. This doctrine has been belied by some of the facts of the same period, such, for instance, as the sudden modernization of Japan. Nevertheless, at the bottom of things, nothing is done suddenly, and it is always the wisest course to make good whatever step we can, while we hold to the principle we have really set before us. This has been the practice of the Dominion Alliance, which, though it has always put forth its principles most uncompromisingly, in its very name—for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic—has contested all ground inch by inch.

Mr. Foster has apparently come to the conclusion that it is better to aim first at what might be spoken of as a half measure, namely, the nationalization of the sale of liquor, so as to wipe out the 'liquor interest.' Temperance men have been shy of this as one of the half measures for which they were willing to fight, because as liquor-drinking is always bad, liquor-selling must be bad, too, and no government should do what is bad. The Scandinavian kingdoms not being embarrassed by this theory and aiming only to get the victory over drunkenness, have enacted the municipalization of the traffic by local option. A county or a town in Norway can, by its own vote, have either total prohibition, as under the Scott act, or municipal management of the sale under the Gothenburg system. Mr. Gladstone was very much interested in the Gothenburg system as a possible solution of the question for Great Britain and the Archbishop of Canterbury personally conducted last autumn a very enthusiastic campaign throughout England on behalf of municipalization of the trade by local option. In the meantime Russia has taken one of those revolutionary moves which despotic governments can, and has proclaimed the nationalization of the trade. Now we have Mr. Foster, a potential finance minister, proposing the same for Canada. He guards himself by saying that he does not say that if he was in power he would do this, but he proposes it as a thing for the nation to think over.

We must own that we have not the repugnance to this measure which on the theory above stated is perhaps due to it, simply because we realize that we cannot have prohibition without it. No matter what measure of prohibition we might obtain there would always remain a 'legitimate sale,' and this would always be a stumbling block if it were allowed to be a source of profit to anybody. Such is the chief objection to the Scott act, as it exists at present in Prince Edward Island, where one says, possibly exaggerating a little, that there is a 'chemist' at every cross-roads. It seems necessary to prohibition that the government should conduct the legitimate sale. This proposal of Mr. Foster's is then almost a necessary prerequisite to prohibition. When the national government shall have taken possession of the whole traffic it will be only necessary to add a provision permitting each province to determine what shall be legitimate and what shall be illegitimate sale within its own borders. Mr. Foster says no government would dare public opinion so far as to offer attractions for the sale in order to profit. If that be true, then no government could do other than welcome whatever restrictions the provinces would impose. They, for their part, would be able to act in the interests of the public, free from pressure from any organized liquor interest in their own territory and from the fear of open invasion from neighboring territory.

THE CROW'S NEST COAL COMPANY'S RAILWAY.

The course of Mr. Blair in deferring the consideration of the Crow's Nest Coal Company's railway bill by the railway committee Tuesday will, we think, be generally approved as in the public interests, whether the bill is found in its present form to be in accordance with those interests or not. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been opposing the passing of the bill in its own interests, and professedly also in the interests of the public. It has declared that if the Crow's Nest Coal Company were empowered to construct the railway from the Canadian coal fields south to the United States frontier, there to connect with the Great Northern Railway Company, the coal company would supply the United States' demand for coal, while neglecting to supply the Canadian demand. An engineer who takes the Canadian Pacific Railway's side against the company has also argued that if the railway is built the Great Northern Railway and the Crow's Nest Coal Company will secure that portion of the Canadian coal area stretching south from the Crow's Nest Coal Company's area, and that they will thus have a virtual monopoly of the whole Canadian coal area in that region. Both these opposing Canadian companies seem to be able to count upon partisan support in the parliament and the railway committee, and the Crow's Nest Coal Company evidently feared the influence of the Canadian Pacific Railway might prove sufficient to defeat the bill. The president of the coal company, who is also an appointed legislator, Senator Cox, has evidently deemed it of the first importance to the success of the bill that the Canadian Pacific should be prevailed upon to withdraw its opposition in the committee and in parliament. Senator Cox has had meeting after meeting with Mr. Shaughnessy, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and after each of these meetings he is reported to have declared that an agreement had been reached, the Canadian Pacific had been given concessions, and that the bill would therefore go through committee and parliament smoothly and unopposed. When the bill came before the committee it seemed probable that Senator Cox's predictions as to its unopposed passage would prove true. It seemed probable that the opposition would be nominal and merely for show.

There was reason, therefore, to suspect that, as Senator Cox claimed, the Canadian Pacific had received concessions and been squared. Whether this is the fact or not is known certainly as yet only to the Crow's Nest Company and the Canadian Pacific negotiators. If there is any agreement the nature of it has been kept secret, and even the fact of it is not admitted by the Canadian Pacific, so far as we have seen. To make the agreement known would be to make the reason for the unopposed passage of the bill apparent. If the nature of the agreement, supposing it to exist, had been such as to defend and secure the interests of the Canadian public, which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company declared to be in danger, there would be no reason for keeping it secret, so far as we can see. But if the Canadian Pacific has been squared and the public interests left to take care of themselves, there is no need of an explanation why the agreement is being kept secret until the bill has been got through committee and parliament. If the Canadian Pacific had determined to oppose the bill in committee all the matters wherein the coal company's bill are in antagonism to the interests of the public would have been declared and discussed at the prompting of the Canadian Pacific Railway's representatives. But it seemed possible, in view of the probable agreement, that there might be no such enlightening discussion. Mr. Blair, evidently apprehending this, has had the bill held over for a week to give time for an examination of all its provisions and to enable the government, we hope, to take the necessary measures to secure the public interests. What public interests are threatened have probably been only partially revealed. But the Canadian Pacific has declared that if the bill is passed the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company will, owing to its agreement with the United States Great Northern Railway Company, be almost, if not absolutely, obliged to discriminate against Canadian railways and Canadian smelters and in favor of American railways and American smelters, both as to the supply and the price of coal. The Canadian Pacific declared that the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company should, before the bill is passed, be obliged to give a guarantee to deliver a steady and sufficient supply of coal and coke to the British Columbia smelters, at at least as low a price as it supplies either to American companies.

It would naturally be supposed that such a reasonable course on the part of a Canadian coal company would not need to be stipulated for. But the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which carries the coal and coke to the Canadian smelters, believes that the Canadian Coal Company will not be able, in view of their agreement with the American Great Northern, to do this or undertake it. And it is reported that the coal

company will not agree to this provision, that 'while prepared to do the best with-
'in its power for British Columbia, it
'insists upon being left unhampered in
'the legitimate extension of its business
'at far distant points, where keen com-
'petition would have to be met.' That is simply a plea to supply American industries at lower prices than Canadian industries. The Canadian Pacific Company understands the temptation a railway and coal company is under to discriminate thus, as it actually practices this discrimination. Mr. Blair is therefore justified in holding over the Crow's Nest Coal Company bill for scrutiny and investigation. It would be well for him to demand from the Crow's Nest Coal Company a copy of its agreement with the United States Great Northern Railway so as to be able to judge whether the Crow's Nest Coal Company will be under any temptations to discriminate in favor of it as against the Canadian Pacific, and in favor of American smelters as against Canadian smelters. The committee should be placed in a position to intelligently interrogate the coal company's representatives on these points, and provisions against such discrimination should certainly be added if necessary to prevent it. The bill should pass, but in a safe form, for the public interests as well as those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The agreement of the coal company and the Canadian Pacific should also be made known to this end, to the committee and parliament. The export of Canadian coal to the United States should be facilitated as much as possible, but on fair terms to Canadian railways, smelters and other industries.

THE MANITOULIN RAILWAY.

The western half of Old Ontario, including Toronto, has always lamented the fact that the railway development of New Ontario has necessarily, owing to its geographical situation, brought the northern and north-western part of the province into direct connection with the Province of Quebec and Montreal and thus made its commerce, as well as that of Manitoba and the Territories subsidiary to Montreal rather than to Toronto. An obstacle to short and direct railway connection between New Ontario and Toronto and other western Ontario cities is of course the Georgian Bay, which makes it necessary for railways from the Algoma and Parry Sound districts to round it, and then run westward away from the Atlantic coast. Of course the natural channel of connection between New Ontario and the rest of the Canadian North-West and Europe is along the direct line south-eastward to Montreal and other Atlantic seaports, and all of the Canadian railways, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Midland, and the Canada Atlantic, follow this line in their traffic with the North-West and even to some extent with the western states. Toronto has long been planning railways and even canals, which would at least place her in a better position than she now is. Ship railways and ship canals between Toronto and the Georgian Bay have been discussed, and even designed, the Canadian Pacific has long considered a direct line from Toronto via Parry Sound to connect with its Sault Ste. Marie line, and there have been other schemes, but all have failed to materialize.

Now Mr. Clergue, the wonder-working industrial organizer of the Sault Ste. Marie district, has agreed with the Ontario government to furnish a railway by the most direct possible route. The route for a railway is when at first glanced over in the maps, a very astonishing one. It is to construct a railway from Meaford, one of the terminals of the Grand Trunk on the Georgian bay, westward to Owen Sound, the terminal of the Canadian Pacific on the Georgian Bay, then northward to Wiarton, another terminal of the Grand Trunk, on the same bay, and from there northward to Tobermory, on the northern shore of Bruce peninsula. From that point a railway ferry, to run summer and winter, is to connect the main land section with the section which is to run from a point on the southern coast of Fitzwilliam Island, across Owen channel, to the Main Manitoulin island, and thence north to Little Current, on the north channel, crossing the straits and the intervening Cloche island, to the Algoma shore, where it will run north to Onaping station, of the Canadian Pacific main line north of Sudbury. Branches are to be built running east and west from a point on this line, about thirty miles south of Onaping. The eastern branch will run direct to Sudbury, and the western branch a hundred miles in the direction of Lake Superior, which will bring it near to Sault Ste. Marie, the terminal of Mr. Clergue's Hudson Bay line. The hope is entertained that this section of the line will eventually prove a portion of another great transcontinental system in Canada, as a link apparently between the Canada Northern in the east and the Canadian Great Northern, with its Rainy River line, west of Lake Superior.

The Manitoulin and Ontario Railway, by its connections with the systems of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific, will bring Algoma over eighty miles nearer by railway to Toronto, and over a hundred and thirty miles nearer to London, Ontario, than the present railway lines. This, western Ontario hopes, will serve to remove the present railway handicap against it. This project was sprung as a surprise by the Ontario Government upon the legislature, and it seems to be generally approved. The only criticism offered by the Opposition so far is that the terms of the contract may make it possible for Mr. Clergue to build the Algoma sections of the line, while leaving the Manitoulin and Bruce peninsula sections unbuilt. There is also some doubt as to whether the railway ferry can be run during the winter through the heavy ice that besets its pathway. The distance of the ferry is fifteen miles, which is not great compared with similar ferries on Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, of thirty-five and sixty miles respectively. But the ice conditions are not similar. We doubt whether the railway will do much to enable western Ontario and Toronto to cut into the commerce of eastern Ontario, Quebec and Montreal, with the Canadian North-West, but it will open valuable districts in the Manitoulin Island and Algoma, and give Toronto trade a fair chance in Algoma. The price to be paid by Ontario is not great, being 2,542,000 acres of wild lands, none of which is to be taken from the nickel districts between Fish river and Sudbury. The government of Ontario is to control the rates of freight and to be free, under certain conditions, to take over the line, which will be one of 285 miles, on fair terms. The company is also to put on a line of steamers between Sarnia, Goderich and other Lake Huron ports and Little Current. And it is also to build a customs smelter of great capacity for the Sudbury districts. Without the means of smelting their ores, individual mine owners and prospectors are at the mercy of the great nickel companies, which alone can afford smelters. Mr. Clergue is also obliged by the terms of the contract to manufacture all woods taken from the lands granted his company, within the province, and to settle annually a thousand immigrants, men over sixteen years of age, on the lands. The terms seem reasonable and on the whole in the public interests.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE DELPIT CASE.

There has as yet been no appeal taken against the judgment in the Delpit case pronounced by Mr. Justice Archibald. Before the judgment was delivered doubt was expressed whether in case the judgment declared the annulment of the ecclesiastical court of the marriage without effect, and upheld the validity of the marriage, the case would be carried any further. It is manifest that if a case is carried to the final court of appeal with the result of a decision against the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, it would create confusion in regard to the cases in which the ecclesiastical judgments have been upheld by the civil courts, and would place the parties to them, if still living, in an equivocal position. The Roman Catholic Church would probably prefer, as far as it is concerned, that the jurisdiction of its ecclesiastical courts should remain as at present recognized by two or three judgments of the civil courts in this province, although set aside by one or two, than that it should be placed in danger of being finally declared nonexistent by the Privy Council, the last court of appeal. If the judgment of Mr. Justice Archibald were upheld in all respects by the Privy Council, or perhaps even by the Court of King's Bench, the moral effect could be such as to make it exceedingly difficult if not impossible for the church to procure an amendment of the law which would tend to establish that jurisdiction. The plea which might be raised in the present position in favor of merely amending the law so as to make the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts certain instead of uncertain, as shown by the contradictory judgments of the civil courts, might avail with our legislators, where a plea to establish the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts declared nonexistent, would not be entertained. The present position of affairs makes those paragraphs of the pastoral letter of Monseigneur Bruchesi, which was read in the churches throughout the diocese yesterday, which directly deal with Mr. Justice Archibald's judgment, of peculiar interest. The Roman Catholic archbishop says:

> Up to the present we had believed, basing our belief upon the authority of eminent men who have been, and who still are an honor to our Bar and our Bench, that in the Province of Quebec, the impediment of clandestinity was recognized by our legislation as well as are all the other impediments established by the Church. A judgment delivered in the Superior Court, at Montreal, has just affirmed the contrary, and despite the judicial decisions rendered several times already upon this important question, it recognizes as valid, in the eyes of the civil authority, the marriage of two Catholics celebrated before any person authorized by law to keep registers of civil status. Without entering into any appreciation of that judgment from a legal standpoint, which concerns the civil tribunals of this country, and of the Empire, we feel it our duty to solemnly declare, that it can in no way lessen or modify the obligations of Catholics, whether in the external sphere or in the internal domain of conscience. If it were true that our matrimonial legislation were incomplete or defective on that special point, as it is upon some others, the evil, it appears to us, would not be without its remedy, and the fact remains none the less certain that here, for Catholics, a clandestine marriage is always null and void.

The last sentence of this extract is the one to which attention is drawn. It declares in effect that if the law as it stands at present does not recognize the impediment of clandestinity as decreed by the Council of Trent, and sought to be enforced by the ecclesiastical court of Rome in the province of Quebec, 'the evil
'. . . would not be without its rem-
'edy.' That means, if it means anything, that the Roman Catholic Church would in such a case seek to have our matrimonial legislation, which is regarded by the archbishop as 'incomplete and defec-
'tive,' amended. In case of such an attempt being made to amend the law on that subject, in a direction distinctly subversive of the best established principles of the British constitution, our legislators would be justified at least in demanding that the law as it stands shall be finally declared and decided by the final court of appeal. At present whether the case will be appealed depends upon Mr. Delpit, who, we presume, will accept the advice of the church, which has made his case its own, and should Mr. Justice Archibald's judgment be upheld by the Court of King's Bench, an appeal to the Privy Council will depend upon Mr. Delpit's and the church's decision. If the case is appealed to the King's Bench and Judge Archibald's decision is reversed it is to be hoped that there is no question that an appeal will be carried to the Privy Council. When the Privy Council has decided what the law is as it stands at present it will be time enough to amend the law if it needs amendment. There is a marriage case at present before the Court of King's Bench, which is asked to confirm a judgment of the Superior Court of the province declaring null a marriage between Roman Catholics which took place in the United States. It is said that the counsel in the Delpit case are awaiting the decision in this case before deciding as to whether they will appeal or not. But they may find that the judgment in that case will afford them no light as to their own, as it is not impossible that the invalidity of the marriage may be declared on the ground that the parties to it went to the United States in order to evade the laws of their own country.

The text of the decree of the Council of Trent, as quoted by the archbishop in his letter, throws a peculiar light upon the position of the Church at that time in regard to clandestinity and the position it holds to-day in regard to the same question. Before the Council of Trent clandestinity was not against the law of the Church. It was apparently pleaded successfully by parents that clandestine marriages, though performed by and with the authority of the Church, could be annulled and voided by parents of the parties married; the parents being necessary to the legality of marriages of their children. The Church held that such marriages were valid and true when both parties consented to them, and declared that they remain so. Nevertheless, as parents had succeeded in ignoring such marriages and in marrying their children a second time, regardless of the ties thus formed, thus bringing about such an 'enormous sin' as that of 'continual adultery,' the Church decreed that hereafter, in order apparently to ensure the consent of parents to marriages, all marriages should be made after the declaration of the banns in the parish church of one of the parties, and the marriage should be celebrated only by the parish priest of one of the parties, or of a priest authorized by him, or by the bishop of the diocese. Now, in the case of Mr Delpit, it is seen that the Roman Catholic Church itself is playing the part formerly played by the parents by declaring what it holds to be a 'clandestine' marriage made by consent of both parties null and void in order to make it possible for Mr. Delpit to marry again, which he seeks the authority of the civil courts to do. It is clear that the Church of to-day, in declaring null Mr. Delpit's marriage, is acting against the spirit of the Church of Rome of the time of the Coucil of Trent, although in accordance with the letter of its decree.

THE WHITE MAN'S GRAVEYARD.

The news that three hundred men of the West African Regiment had deserted from Coomasie and are threatening to loot Cape Coast Castle, the capital of the Gold Coast Colony, will disappoint the hopes of those who believed that hereafter the defence and police work of that whole region, including the Niger, could be entrusted to black troops. These hopes were founded upon the splendid fighting qualities displayed by the native regiments, who, with the aid of a few Sikh troops, completely subdued the very formidable rising in Ashanti. The British were able to count upon the valuable assistance of other native tribes of the countries surrounding Ashanti, but a great deal of very hard fighting had to be done against the Ashantis, who had learned from the French the art of fortifying positions in the jungles with stockades, which they stubbornly held. The campaign was, however, successfully carried through by the British native troops, and the Imperial Government was strongly urged to use black troops only in Nigeria, Lagos and the Gold Coast, which have always proved so fatal to British soldiers that it has well earned the name of the 'white man's graveyard.' During four hundred years of piracy, slave-raiding and slave-trading, colonization, commercing and campaigning in these coast regions, Englishmen had terrible experiences, which never, however, discouraged them, and which they have treated in a spirit of grim humor rather than of despair, as their manner is. There is an old sailor-man's rhyme, two lines of which run:

> Beware, take care of the Bight of Benin,
> Where for one that comes out there are forty stay in.

A Gambian calendar tells the white man what he must look for during each month of the year, which concludes thus:

> In July, you must die;
> In August, go you must;
> In September, remember;
> In October, all is over.

In spite of the terrible mortality of this coast, there are always British traders ready to go there, so rich is it, and always British troops willing to be sent there to protect British trade, so that to-day Great Britain has four colonies there besides the vast protectorate of Nigeria.

It is reported that a British officer, on being ordered to Cape Coast Castle, was told that his pay would of course be doubled or trebled. 'That is satisfactory,' he remarked, 'and what about my pension?' 'Oh!' was the reply, 'you will not need a pension.' There are stories told of British regiments and British ships having been sent to West Africa and kept there when it suited the government or members of it to get rid for a time of troublesome officers. The term of garrison duty on the coast is, however, now short, and is never lengthened for any reason. But still the mortality is always very great. If black troops, who suffer little from malaria, could be entrusted with the garrison and police work of the coast, it would be a great saving to the empire. But when this was urged a few weeks ago, on the successful conclusion by the native troops of the Ashanti campaign, certain British papers declared that it would never do. Experience everywhere has shown that black troops, though they would fight bravely and prove loyal and obedient to their British officers, as a rule, in all hard campaigning, were yet not reliable. Experience, and recent experience, too, in Uganda, in Egypt, in the Soudan, in St. Helena, and even in India, also proved that black troops, no matter how well trained, were subject to outbreaks of revolt against their officers, especially at the conclusion of a successful campaign.

We have not had long to wait for a fresh illustration of the truth of this in the case of the black troops of West Africa, who fought so well and loyally in Ashanti. A proportion of white troops will always be necessary to keep the blacks in order in time of peace, but the proportion, already small in most parts of the tropical empire, may be capable of further reduction. In the meantime the Colonial Office is directing its attention rather to making tropical regions safe for white men by investigating the causes of malaria and other prevalent diseases, and inquiring into possible measures of prevention and of cure. Already a great deal has been done. Experience has taught white men to maintain their health in Calcutta, once also 'a white man's graveyard,' now comparatively healthy. It seems probable that white men could escape malaria in West Africa by living in houses built on stilts on ground cleared of all trees and shrubs, by staying in these houses protected by mosquito netting after sundown, and by a proper use of quinine. Schools of tropical medicine have been established at Liverpool, London and elsewhere, in which physicians and surgeons for garrison duty in the tropics are being instructed and trained.

CARELESS REPRESENTATIVES.

The people of Canada are very badly served in some respects by their representatives in parliament. A very large proportion of them are lawyers and hard-headed business men, yet there are frequently contracts made by the government with corporations which are so poorly framed that they do not express the intentions of the government. The corporation lawyers are quick to detect these defects and take advantage of them to the cost of the people, who are thus betrayed through the neglect of their representatives. The cabinet is always composed largely of lawyers, and they are assisted by lawyers in drawing up these contracts. Yet the defects escape their notice and are then passed by a parliament composed largely of lawyers, who are apparently equally blind to them. The clauses of the famous, or perhaps infamous, Canadian Pacific Railway contract, which exempt the land grant of the company from taxation for a period of twenty years are now a source of dispute between the people of Manitoba and the North-West and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The people of the North-West, who have to pay double taxes owing to the exemption of the Canadian Pacific, have been looking forward eagerly to the expiry of the period which they took for granted would be on the fifteenth of March last, twenty years from the date of the contract for the construction of the road. The railway was completed within five years, and more than five years before the time set in the contract, however, and another reasonable view is that the period of exemption was intended to extend over twenty years from the date of the completion of the road, which would leave the period five years yet to run. The Canadian Pacific Company, however, is understood to have claimed that the period of exemption extended for twenty years from the date of the issue of the patents of the land, and they argued that the patents were to issue only on the application for them. Thus, by applying for patents only as they sold the land, the Canadian Pacific would be altogether and forever exempted from taxation on their lands. And they would be able to hold them free from taxation until the value of their lands had been enhanced by the improvements brought about at the cost of the overtaxed settlers.

It is a curious fact that successive governments and parliaments have assumed an attitude of indifference, or at best judicial reserve, on this most important question, which their predecessors' negligence had given rise to. The company having earned its lands, should have been granted patents upon them immediately upon the completion of the road, if not at intervals as they earned the lands by completing the sections, but successive governments, though knowing the claims of the company, never took the trouble to bring the matter to an issue. Independent members have brought up the question in parliament and urged it upon the government, but the government has hitherto maintained a position of inactivity, masterly or otherwise. Public opinion, especially in the North-West, has been aroused, however, and the government has at last been compelled to take tardy action. They are doing now what they might have done five years ago, and what their predecessors might have done ten years before. They are issuing the patents for the lands. The patents for all the lands on the main line of the Canadian Pacific will be issued before the end of six months, and for the great bulk of the lands on the branch railways before the end of the year. The independent members of parliament have been urging the government and parliament to pass declaratory legislation defining the period of exemption according to the popular opinion, which is certainly in accordance with the intention of the parliament which passed the contract, as the debates clearly show.

The lawyers on both sides of the House, however, while fastening the reproach of negligence on those of their profession who sat in the parliament which passed the contract by declaring that it is so loosely framed that its meaning is not clear, agree that parliament should not by fresh legislation force its own interpretation of a contract between the people and a corporation. It is just, they hold, that the interpretation should be left to the courts. Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, suggested, however, that parliament should pass a declaratory act fixing the period of exemption, but at the same time providing for the indemnification of the Canadian Pacific against any additional taxation imposed upon them by reason of the passing of the act. That would leave it to the courts to decide whether any change had actually been made in the period of exemption by the proposed new act. Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not seem to understand this, as he objected to Mr. Borden's proposal that it was not certain that the period of exemption had not expired. But parliament might fix the date of the expiry of the exemption early enough to avoid any danger of lengthening the period for the Canadian Pacific at the cost merely of eventually making what would be a small grant in aid of municipal improvement in the North-West. So much parliament owes to the settlers for its carelessness in allowing the contract to be carelessly framed, to the settlers' cost. By promising to assume the cost of settling the question in the courts, when raised there by the municipalities, the government is only doing justice to the municipalities and paying a small penalty for the carelessness of preceding parliaments and governments. It is clear, however, that the corporations are better cared for in the framing of the contracts between them and the government which become acts of parliament than the people in whose interests the acts are supposed to be framed.

THE PERILS OF THE PROVINCE.

No session of the Quebec Legislature ever opened with better promise of serving the province in honor and purity than did that just closed. The mantle of a great and good man had fallen on another man like minded, and all auguries were bright. Like-minded, no doubt, but not of like force. No session ever drew on the legislature more contempt in less time. The bill by which all rights and privileges in all streets and highways in an area including, we presume, four-fifths of the population and nine-tenths of the wealth of the province were given away to a few millionnaires, and by which all municipal rights were overridden and annulled, causes civilization, accustomed as it is to appalling surrenders to wealth, to stand aghast. That bill reveals the peril of living in the Province of Quebec. Another measure which brought scorn upon the legislature and very serious peril to the country, and which only by an almost fortuitous circumstance failed to pass, was the amendment to the Cemetery Company's act refusing it permission to carry on a crematorium. Only a few are anxious to see any change in our modes of burial, but what gave significance to this proceeding was that it was the result of a deliberate effort of the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church to prevent the proposed practice, not on public grounds, but because it was not in accordance with the practices of that church. They first tried to prohibit the process even in the case of Protestants. Failing that, they tried so to shape the law that it would act as a prohibition on Roman Catholics, and they partly succeeded in this. Any such prohibition on religious grounds—and no other grounds were advanced—whether as applied to Protestants or to Roman Catholics, is a direct assault on religious liberty. Let the Roman Catholic Church hold what views and adopt what practices it likes on any subject, but so far as law is concerned let citizens adopt and follow those views or not, just as they choose. This assault on the right to get buried as one chooses, coming contemporaneously with a similar assault on the right to marry as one chooses, and with an effort to impose a new Roman court on Canadian citizens, may so far be accounted defeats of a movement by which ecclesiasticism has been trying to reinstate mediaevalism in our own government. There are still, it appears, a good lot of docile bigots among us who have not learned the first lessons of the rights of religious liberty. There are plenty such still in England, too. But there is a good working majority of the citizens who are men, and who can henceforth be counted on to stand up for freedom.

WORLD WIDE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901.

CONTENTS OF FOURTEENTH NUMBER.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

April—Archibald Lampman, 'In the Millet.'
Aguinaldo—Press Comments.
William II. and Berlin — New York 'Tribune.'
The Russian Disturbances—'Public Ledger,' Philadelphia; 'Frankfurter Zeitung.'
'The Cry of the Children,' Introduction of Bill—'Daily News,' London.
The Yarmouth Murder—Press Comments.
Trial by Journal—'Westminster Budget.'
The Law and the Press.
Mr. Cadbury's Homes for the Poor—Birmingham 'Post'; 'The Standard,' London.
London's New Bishop—Boston 'Transcript'; 'Westminster Budget.'
The London Workingman—'The Commonwealth,' London.
Troubles in France—New York 'Times'; 'The Spectator,' London.
Military Reform in England—'Le Temps,' Paris.
A New Army Scheme—'Daily Mail,' London.
Encyclical from the Pope.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The 'Blue Boy' of Gainsborough — 'The Academy,' London.
Eighteenth Century Color Prints—Julia Frankau (Macmillan). Condensed from 'The Pilot,' London.
Changing the English Stamps—'The Chronicle,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Literature of Hope—Extract from 'Essay on Easter.'
Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks—'The Pilot,' London.
Extract from Sermon by Phillips Brooks.
Newman's Style—'Daily News,' London.
Poetry—The Watchword. Spring Moments in My Garden—'The Pilot,' London.
The Literature of Power — New York 'Times.'
A Vision of the Future—New York 'Tribune.'
Things Seen—'The Academy,' London.
An Englishwoman's Love-Letters — From 'The Academy,' London.

HINTS ON THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Fear of Natural Catastrophes — 'The Spectator,' London.
Progress of Aluminum—'American Machinist.'
The North Americans of Yesterday — 'The Scotsman,' Edinburgh.
Aids for the Deaf—New York 'Tribune.'

For sale at all newsdealers, Two Cents a copy.

Prepaid Annual Subscription.
$1.00, delivered in Montreal and suburbs.
.75, mailed throughout Canada and U.S.
$1.00, mailed to foreign countries.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Winnipeg, April 3.—After being out all night the jury in the trial of Donald Todd, for the murder of John Gordon here on Oct. 17, 1899, this morning, returned a verdict of manslaughter.

CABLE IS REPAIRED.

New York, April 8.—The Commercial Cable Company this morning issued the following notice: 'The Marseilles-Barcelona cable is repaired, restoring communication with Spain, Barcelona district (via Marseilles).

Cures Create Confidence.

That Is Why Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Have Won the Confidence of the People of This Continent—Read These Letters.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have the largest sale in Canada of any treatment recommended for diseases of the kidneys. They have won the confidence of the people by actually curing the ailments for which they are intended and are known in nearly every home in the land. Scores of hundreds of people could write just such letters as these that follow:

Mr. James Clark, Consecon, Prince Edward Co., Ont., states: 'Eleven years ago I was taken with pains in my back, settling in my hips and extending up my spine. The pain was very severe, and at times almost unendurable, and many days I was not able to do an hour's work. My weight was reduced from 190 to 160 pounds, and, though I consulted many first-class physicians and tried several advertised medicines, I could get no relief.

'At this time my father-in-law told me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and said he knew they would cure me. I secured one box and great was my surprise when I began to feel better after using only one box. I continued their use until I had taken about four boxes, which made me a sound man, and I also regained my usual weight, 190 pounds. I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which have done so much for me. I have recommended them to a number of my friends and have never met with one case where they did not meet with good success. My daughter, Mrs. Chas. Phillips, has also been cured of a severe stomach trouble by the use of these pills.'

Mr. George Cummings, Barrie, Ont., one of the best known engineers on the G. T. R., and whose run is between Toronto and Barrie, writes: 'For years I suffered from kidney disease, brought on by railroad life. The doctors called it "railroad kidney," but could give me no permanent relief. A friend recommended Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, saying they had cured him. A few boxes of this grand medicine completely cured me, putting an end to the dreadful pains in the back and greatly strengthening the kidneys. I am a well man to-day, thanks to Dr. Chase.'

There is no uncertainty, no experiment about taking Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They have cured such a variety of cases, and have been so thoroughly tested during the past quarter of a century that you can be absolutely sure of being benefited by their use. If you have been disappointed with other remedies you will all the more fully appreciate the genuineness of this sterling remedy of Dr. Chase, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

AN EARNEST APPEAL TO MY FELLOW-CHRISTIANS.

When I first became acquainted with Montreal, about seven years ago, the Jewish population was reckoned at six thousand. It is now almost or over twelve thousand. Under the pressure of hardship and persecution, God in his providence is wafting those Hebrews in hundreds to our shores, taking them out of countries were they see Christianity only in the shape of the Greek, the Roman and other corrupt forms, and bringing them to where they may see it in more purity, and may come into contact with vitally Christian hearts and lives. Besides adults there are over eleven hundred Jewish boys and girls attending the Protestant public schools of this city, receiving a daily lesson in the Old and New Testaments, growing up to adult years amid the attractions and temptations of a big city, and forming perhaps the most serious and important item of the whole situation.

Among this population I began, five years ago, a mission work, on an undenominational basis. We made our appeals, as we still do, to the interest existing among God's people in the welfare of Israel pure and simple, and apart from al dividing church lines. We expected support from God in answer to prayer, and through the hands of those who are lovers of Israel. The Lord has not disappointed, but the work stands and is extending. Our workers are now able to report, from personal knowledge from six to seven hundred individual Jews so far interested and receptive that they might by God's help be brought without delay into regular attendance on Christian teaching, if only the place be provided wherein to assemble them. Every mission needs its premises; but our work is suffering every day of every week from being confined to very insufficient limits. It is our very progress that has developed this most urgent need. This, of course, is not our only need, for if our regular income were not straitened this need would be already supplied. We need and ask help for all the departments of the work, but emphasize what is our greatest present need. Is there no lover of Israel, to whom God has entrusted the means, who might supply such a building as we need, as a memorial to some dear relative, in a form fitted to yield the richest results for eternity? Is there not one willing to supply in part or in whole the yearly rental of such a building? The estimated cost of such, rental would be four hundred dollars, more or less.

JOHN McCARTER,
Superintendent.
124 St. Urbain street, Montreal.

A TOUCHING STORY FROM TANGIERS.

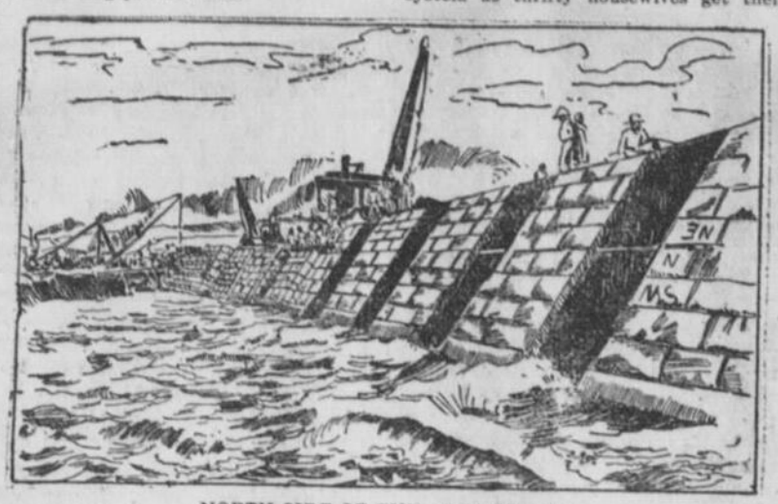
Some English visitors in Tangiers entered the shop of a Jew. The poor old fellow was crying, and, on being asked the reason, said: 'Because the Queen has died, and my children are crying too. But she has taken her provision with her, as the Moorish saying goes. Every one mourns her, Jews, Moors, whatever the religion, because she was kind to all.' He said he wished he could have died instead of her, only his family would have felt it, now all the families of the world must do so. He concluded with: 'God bless you, and me too, for my children's sake.—The Jewish Chronicle.'

BRITAIN'S GREATEST ENTERPRISE.

MAKING A LAKE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR MILES LONG TO SAVE EGYPT.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

In spite of his multitudinous duties, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain finds time to take a keen and active interest in the progress of the irrigation works of the Nile, whereby it is hoped to transform thousands of miles of Egyptian desert into smiling pasture land.



NORTH SIDE OF THE ASSUAN DAM

Showing the sluices, of which altogether there are 180. The dam creates a lake 144 miles long, and will convert hundreds of miles of desert into pasture land. This is the greatest beneficent enterprise undertaken by the British in Egypt.

The vast undertaking—unsurpassed in magnitude and difficulty by any similar engineering feat of modern times—is now in an advanced stage, and it is expected that the Colonial Secretary will this week inspect newly-arrived plans and photographs showing the progress made during the past few months. We are privileged to reproduce two of the photographs on this page. Striking though they are, they afford but an inadequate idea of the gigantic nature of the task which Messrs. John Aird & Sons, the contractors, have undertaken.

And the object of it? Briefly, the better irrigation of middle and upper Egypt. At present the cultivated soil consists of a belt of land on either side of the river extending as far as, and no farther than, the line reached by the waters at high Nile. The rest is arid, unproductive sand.

Now, the Nile waters are peculiarly rich in a sediment invaluable for agricultural purposes, and yet every year enough Nile water and soil to create several Egypts are allowed to run into the Mediterranean. It is to impound this water that a great wall of granite is being built on the southern side of the first cataract at Assuan. The wall stretches from the right bank of the Nile to the left, a distance of a mile and a quarter, and, when completed, will rise 90 feet above the level of the river at low water. The top of it will be as wide as Fleet street, and will accommodate as much traffic.

The wall, as will be seen from the photographs, is pierced by sluices. They number 180. The great steel doors with which they are provided will be worked by machinery, at once enormously powerful and yet so delicate that a child could let loose millions of gallons of this water, which is to be Egypt's salvation. At some periods of the year 900,000 tons of water will rush through the sluices every minute.

The dam will bottle up 1,000,000,000 tons of water; but the effect of the wall will be apparent over 144 miles of the river; in other words, a lake 144 miles long will be formed.

The cost of the scheme has been fixed at £5,000,000; but the Egyptian Government will not be asked to pay a sixpence until the work has been completed. The settling of this little bill will extend over a period of thirty years, so that Egypt is getting her colossal dam on the same systen. as thrifty housewives get their sewing machines—the deferred payment or instalment system.

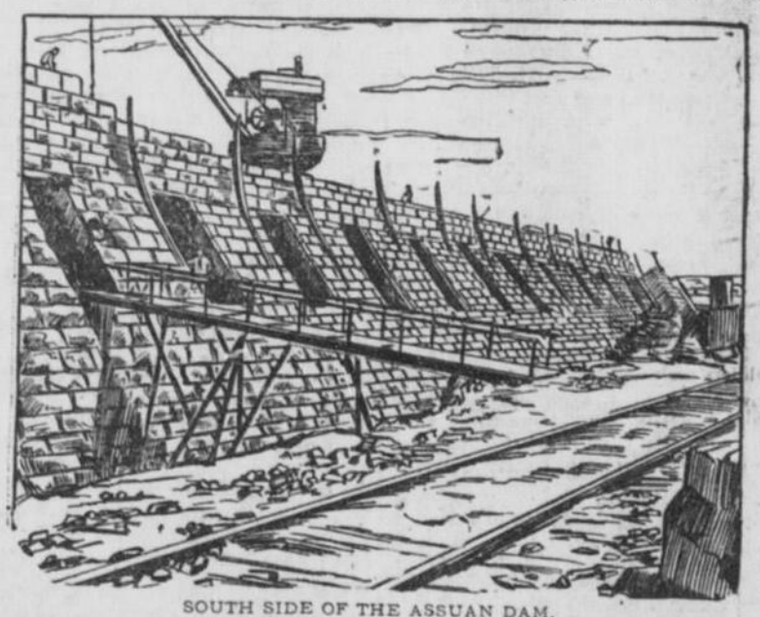
It will prove a good bargain for Egypt, for it is calculated that England is virtually making the land of the Pharaohs a present of something like £80,000,000.

In addition to the great wall at Assuan, a subsidiary dam is being built at Assiut. On the former 12,000 men are employed, the vast majority being natives. They receive between three and four piastres a day, or about 5s a week, which is twice as much as they usually earn. On pay day the money is brought in bullion on camels across the desert from the Assuan bank, and it is an interesting sight to see the patient bearers of the gold kneel down while their precious burden is distributed among the eager thousands of jabbering, happy toilers.

The stone for the great wall is being obtained from the quarries of which the Temples of Philae are believed to have been built—the unhappy Philae which, when the dam is completed, will be submerged and partly disappear from sight for the first time in its three thousand years of existence.

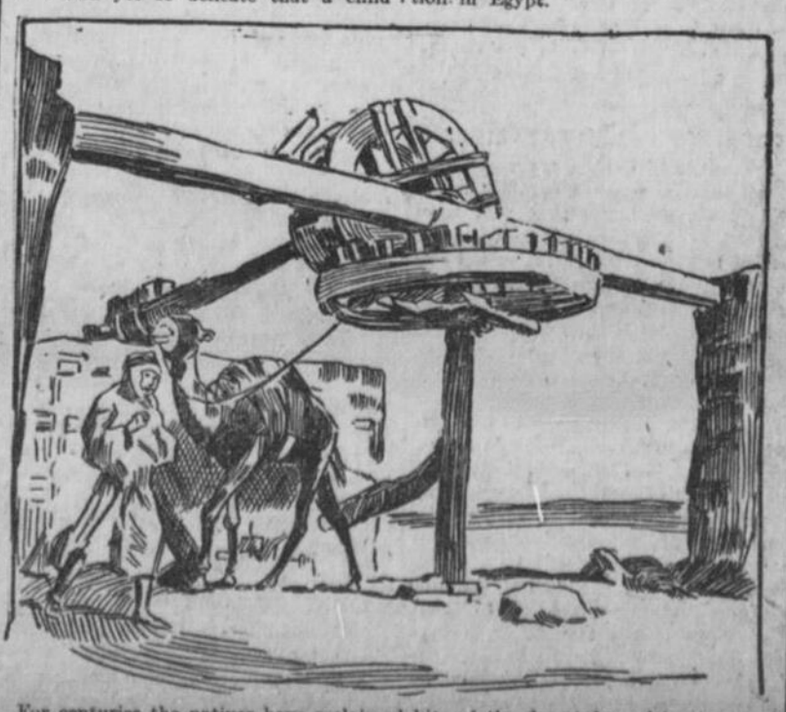
The granite blocks that are being quarried for this, the first great engineering achievement of the twentieth century, bear the marks of wedges used thirty centuries ago.

It may be—nay, it seems almost inevitable, in such a changeful country—that some day we may go the way that the Pharaohs and Persians, the Ptolemies and Romans, went in the long ago; but we shall leave behind us an enduring monument to the enterprise, the wisdom and the beneficence of England's occupation in Egypt.



SOUTH SIDE OF THE ASSUAN DAM.

Sir John Aird, the contractor for the biggest engineering work of modern times, was the first man to walk dry shod across the historic river.



For centuries the natives have reclaimed bits of the desert for cultivation by means of water-wheels worked by camels blindfolded to prevent dizziness while walking round and round. The wheel draws up buckets of water, and is still a familiar sight along the Nile banks.

THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE

MEDIAEVAL VIEWS OF A RUSSIAN STATESMAN.

In view of the recent attack made on the life of the Russian statesman, Constantine Pobedonostzeff, a few facts about the position and character of this remarkable man are interesting at this time. Constantine Pobedonostzeff is generally admitted to be the most influential personage in the Russian Empire, and, though bearing the distinctive title of 'procurator-general of the Most Holy Synod,' he is as powerful in civil as in ecclesiastical affairs.

Mr. Andrew White, who was in 1892 United States minister to Russia, contributed to the 'Century Magazine' a few years ago an article on the character and policy of this much reviled statesman, or 'the Torquemada of the nineteenth century,' as he has been so often termed. The article is especially valuable, because it shows that the man is genuinely sincere, according to his lights. As Mr. White remarks, his life illustrates how some of the men most severely condemned by historians—inquisitors and the like—may have based their actions on theories the world has little understood, and may have had as little innate ferocity as their more tolerant neighbors.

Mr. White recalls that it was on the accession of the Emperor Alexander III. that Pobedonostzeff, his former tutor and a professor of Moscow, first came into prominence. It was generally expected that the new Emperor would be led by filial reverence to continue the liberal policy to which his father, Alexander II. had devoted his life. Important aspects of this policy were the freeing of the serfs, mitigating the severities exercised towards the Jews and the granting of a constitution. The majority of the councillors seemed in accord with this policy when

'Suddenly, there arose in the council this tall, gaunt, scholarly man, who at first very simply, but finally with burning eloquence, presented a different view. According ta the chroniclers of the period, Pobedonostzeff told the Emperor that the so-called liberal measures, including the constitution, were a delusion, that however such things might be suited to Western Europe, they were not suited to Russia; that the constitution of that Empire had been from time immemorial the will of the autocrat, directed by his own sense of responsibility to the Almighty; that no other constitution was possible in Russia; that this alone was fitted to the traditions, the laws, the ideas of the hundred millions of various races under the sway of the Russian sceptre; that in other parts of the world constitutional liberty, so-called, had already shown itself an absurdity—socialism with its plots and bombs, appearing in all quarters, attempts being made against rulers of nations everywhere, and the best of presidents having been assassinated in the very country where free institutions were supposed to have taken the most complete hold. He insisted that the principle of authority in human government was to be saved, and that this principle existed as an effective force only in Russia.'

This speech carried all before it. Very soon Pobedonostzeff was among the most cherished councillors of the Emperor, and as a consequence came the suppression of the constitution, the discouragement of every liberal tendency, and that complete reaction which is in full force to this day.

Having to transact state business with the 'Procurator of the Most Holy Synod,' Mr. White says: 'I found him, as one of the great ministers of the crown, residing in a ministerial palace, but still retaining in large measure his old quality of professor. About him was a beautiful library, with every evidence of a love for art and literature. . . . He was to all appearances a scholarly, kindly man, ready to discuss the business which I brought before him, and showing a wide interest in public affairs.'

Mr. White later passed many friendly evenings with him, discussing freely all sorts of questions.

'I soon found that his reasons for that course of action to which the world so generally objects are not so superficial as they are usually thought. The repressive policy which he has so earnestly adopted is based, not merely upon his views as a theologian, but upon his convictions as a statesman. While as a Russo-Greek Churchman he regards the Established Church of the Empire as the most primitive and the purest form of Christianity now extant, and while with his aesthetic nature he sees in its ritual, in its art, and in all the characteristics of its worship, the nearest approach to his ideals, he looks at it also from the point of view of a statesman—as the great cementing power of the vast Empire through which it is spread.

This being the case, he naturally opposes all other religious bodies in Russia, as not merely inflicting injury upon Christianity, but as tending to the political disintegration of the Empire. Never in any of our conversations did I hear him speak a harsh word of any other church, or of any religious ideas opposed to his own; but it was clear that he regarded Protestants and dissident sects generally, as only agents in the progress of disintegration which in Western Europe seemed approaching a crisis.'

His theory with regard to the repression of the Jews in Russia, is that Russia, having within its borders more Jews than exist in all the world beside, and having suffered greatly from these as from an organization really incapable of assimilation with the body politic, must pursue a repressive policy toward them, and isolate them, in order to protect its rural population. While he was civil in his expressions regarding the United States, he clearly considered all western civilization a failure. He saw no future for a civilization that had rejected orthodoxy and given 'the force of law to the whimsies of illiterate majorities and accepted the voice of unthinking mobs, utterly ignorant of their own highest good, as the voice of God.'

As to education in the empire, he evidently held to the idea so thoroughly carried out in Russia, namely, that the upper class, which is to discharge the duties of the state should be highly educated for those duties, but that the great mass of the people need no education beyond what will keep them contented in the humble station to which it has pleased God to call them.

But the most curious and amazing revelation of the man, Mr. White found in his love for American literature.

'He is a wide reader, and in the whole breadth of his reading, American authors were evidently among those he preferred. Of these, Hawthorne, Lowell, and, above all, Emerson were his favorites. Curious, indeed, was it to learn that this "arch-persecutor," this Torquemada of the nineteenth century, this man whose hand is especially heavy upon Catholics and Protestants and dissenters throughout the Empire, whose name is spoken with abhorrence by millions within the Empire and without it, still reads as his favorite author, the philosopher of Concord!'

There is thus clearly a relation of his mind to the literature of the western world very foreign to his feelings regarding western religious ideas.

His practice of retiring into a convent for a portion of every year to join the monks in their austerities and religious exercises, Mr. White believes to be the outgrowth of a deep religious feeling instead of a hypocrite's ruse, as is the opinion of many people. He has likewise a strong feeling for religious art and is equally sensitive to the beauties of religious literature.

Mr. White obtained a side-light on his theory of the universe in a discussion regarding the alleged working of miracles by a certain Russo-Greek priest who lives on an island at the mouth of the Neva:

'He then went on to give me a number of legends showing that Father Ivan possesses supernatural knowledge and miraculous powers. These he unfolded to me with much detail, and with such a real accent of conviction, that we seemed surrounded by a mediaeval atmosphere, in which signs and wonders were the most natural things in the world.'

Mr. White had read a description of this statesman's smile as being forbidding and ghastly. 'I watched for this famous smile with interest, but it never came. A smile upon his face I have often seen, but it was a gentle, kindly smile, with no trace of anything ghastly or cruel in it.'

Reports of his impending downfall have often been circulated, but without foundation. On one of these occasions a bitter enemy of his said to Mr. White: 'Look out now for some new monstrosity in the shape of persecution. I have always noticed that a report of his disgrace is only the prelude to some new and ingenious form of outrage against his religious or political opponents.'

Such is the man who, during the reign of Alexander III. exercised vast powers throughout the Russian Empire, the statesman who stood nearest the throne and who apparently stands nearest the throne now.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

This is the deadly season. Wet feet and chills mean colds, grippe, pneumonia, with consumption as a possible result. Your safety lies in using DR. SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE. A few doses will stop you coughing. You will be completely cured in 24 hours. It heals and strengthens the sore lungs. 25 cents a bottle. Money returned if you are dissatisfied.

S. C. WELLS & CO., Proprietors, Toronto, Canada.

A POMPEIIAN VICTIM.

A rather touching discovery has been made in the field once belonging to the Barbatelli family, on the north side of Pompeii and within a stone's throw from the walls—that of a poor Pompeiian who fell a victim to exhaustion or suffocation while trying to escape from the doomed city. His skeleton was lying at the depth of six feet below the actual level of the field, in the seam by which the bed of lapilli and pumicestone is separated from the bed of volcanic ashes above. When struck by death the wretched man was carrying, tied in a bundle by means of a cord (made of hemp) the following objects of value: An exquisite silver stewpan (casseruola), weighing 520 grammes, the handle of which is ornamented with shellfish and moluscs of various kinds; a soup spoon, with a broken handle, a spoon for mixing hot drinks, a silver penny of Domitian and two keys. There were also, lying in a heap, 187 copper pence, the oldest dating from the time of Agrippa, the latest from the time of Titus.—Rodolfo Lanciani, in London 'Athenaeum.'



M. POBEDONOSTZEFF.
Procurator-General of the Most Holy Synod.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANCER SUFFERERS GAIN STRENGTH.

The New Constitutional Treatment Not Only Eradicates The Disease, But Renews The Exhausted Strength.

A great many people, suffering from cancers and tumors, find their strength rapidly slipping away. These terrible diseases undermine the health and sap the vitality.

To operate or use plasters, simply means further exhaustion, and depletion. The new Constitutional treatment, instead of weakening, actually builds up the strength and invigorates the entire system; not only this, but it arrests the progress of the disease and entirely eliminates every particle of the Cancer poison from the system. It is a pleasant treatment, and can be taken at home without pain or inconvenience.

For full particulars, write Messrs. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., enclosing 3 stamps. All correspondence entirely confidential.

PAGENSTECHER

THE WORLD'S GREATEST OCULIST AND HIS METHODS.

(W. Holt White, in London 'Express.')

Wiesbaden, March, 1901.—There lives a man in Wiesbaden whom every blind man, and every man whose sight is bad, would wish to visit, for he has made the blind to see. His name is Dr. Pagenstecher.

It is very quiet here in Wiesbaden just at present. The season has not begun, and there are few people in the big hotels. I sat one evening recently under the shaded lamps—they are shaded by the doctor's wish—of the Hotel Rose; and there people with darkened glasses were telling each other tales of the miracles he had done—how kind he was to the poor, and how gentle with children, this man who never despairs and who never ceases his work of making the blind to see. And one strange thing they told me and I found it to be true. There was an Englishman who had been eight years completely blind. He went to Dr. Pagenstecher, who used his knife, and sight came back to the blind man. And when he stumbled from Dr. Pagenstecher's room from his eight years darkness into the light of day and saw the street and the trees and the shops, he sat down in the gutter and wept like a little child.

TAUNUS-STRASSE NO. 59.

So, having a little weakness of the eyes in the morning from much reading in the night, I went myself to see the doctor. His house, for that of so great a man, is very humble. It is square built, two stories high, and painted white. Its number is 59 in the Taunus-strasse, and it stands a little back from the road.

A flight of steps, at the top of which was a door with glass panels, where hung a notice of the doctor's hours printed upon cardboard, led me, not into a passage, but direct into a sombre room of no great size, with sombre walls hung with sombre pictures. And in the semi-darkness men and women, with half-blind eyes, sat talking in low whispers. It was as though they would not hurt each other's pain with noise. A serving-maid gowned in black, who walked softly and had a quiet voice, took my card. Time passed, and every now and then the door which led into the doctor's room would open and someone would pass in. And when they came out those who waited turned anxious faces towards them, and noted with a rising or a sinking heart whether they looked sad or smiled.

My turn came after long waiting, and though I knew my eyes were fairly good, the darkness and the whispered talk and the half-blind people had so unmanned me that my hand shook.

THE CONSULTATION.

I went into a room that was full of light. There were cases round about the walls, and little tables holding many glasses and strange instruments.

In the corner of the room a man sat writing, but the man that I had come to see stood before the window. He bowed and drew me to him with a glance, and stood me up before him with the light full upon my face. I saw that he was below the middle height and of smallish make, but upon his slight shoulders was a leonine head of great beauty. His forehead is very high and wide and white; above it the grey hair is plentiful and long; below it shine a pair of eyes of the liveliest and the kindest blue. His face is pale and a long white beard falls upon his chest. For the rest he was dressed in black, and wore a black bow loosely tied upon his white shirt front like a Dissenting minister. He looked into my eye long and searchingly. Then he raised his hand and I saw that on the back it was white as a fashionable woman's, while the palm was pink as a young girl's. The nails were pink, too, and finely polished. His fingers fell upon my lower eyelid with the lightness of a feather, and his touch was like the finest silk. He drew the lid gently down, nodded once, and, turning to the man sitting in the corner, said something in a tongue which I had never heard.

They say there are few languages the doctor does not know. And the man began to write upon a slip of paper.

So softly had the doctor's hand fallen on my face that my heart leapt within me when a moment later his fingers closed upon my arm with a grip of steel.

He pushed me down into a big chair, and I began to read letters on a card. After that he led me down the room into an alcove, and, bidding me sit again, drew the curtain, so that it was quite dark.

FOR THE POOR.

He took a brilliant light and looked through an instrument into my eyes, first the right and then the left. This, I knew, was to see the optic nerve which lies stretched like tape across the retina at the back of the eye, and should be bright red in a healthy man.

'This I presume it was, for he led me out into the light again, and I saw that a smile of uncommon width and kindliness and fun lurked beneath his beard.

'All that is the matter,' he said, 'is a very slight catarrh, which makes your eyes water, and for this you must use these drops.' He handed me the slip of paper upon which I had seen the man in the corner write.

I went out and climbed the steps beside the doctor's house which led to his Armenheilanstalt (Hospital for the Poor). This is a hospital for the eyes, where the doctor's word is law, but where the government in some degree helps the doctor's purse. The building is square-built, like the doctor's, only larger, and three stories high. Inside there are long, dusky passages with beeswaxed floors. And in these passages and on the stairs men and women with bandaged eyes loiter and talk together.

Some of them are workmen, many of them are peasants, uncouth, lumbering fellows of the soil, and the patois of every part of Germany echoes on those stairs.

The rooms are of medium size and the walls are painted green; no pictures may hang upon them. The furniture is simple and just sufficient. There is all one needs, but nothing to tire the eye. Those room are very restful.

THERE IS ALWAYS HOPE.

In one of these you can live, eat three square meals a day, see the doctor every noon-time, and enjoy all the treatment he may order. And for this two marks a day; but if you happen to be very poor he does not press the matter. Should an operation be needful to give you sight he will take you up into the plain bare bedroom set apart for this, and with his swift and cunning hands do that for love and the joy of working which would cost a richer man a hundred pounds or more in gold.

In many cases blindness is merely an affection of the nerves, and for this the doctor uses mercury, which binds up the nerves as nothing else can do. At night you see the patients sit in their rooms naked to the waist and holding a little globule of mercury in one hand, while they pass it swiftly down the other arm from the shoulder to the wrist. This they must do eighteen hundred times in half an hour, and always downwards, as one grooms a horse. The arms and legs are alternated day by day.

It is very seldom that the doctor is baffled altogether. There was a peasant the other day whose blindness was beyond all hope, so the attendants led him whimpering down the stairs. He was blind, he said, and could not work, and his wife was old, and she, too, could not work. His house was very small, and there was much snow upon the ground, and it was very cold and fuel was very dear. It was very pitiful, but there were other men, whose blindness might be turned to sight, waiting for a place, and so he had to go.

But nearly always the doctor will bid you hope. I was told of the case of a young man whose sight suddenly failed him so that he could scarcely see at all. The doctor looked into his eyes for a little while, and then, in his calm, even way, said that he might be able to preserve what sight he had, but he feared that he could never altogether recover his sight. The blow was so great that the young man fell into a faint, and when he recovered he saw the kindly face of the doctor looking down upon him.

'There is always hope,' he said. And there was hope, for the young man is rapidly growing better.

Hope—that is the keynote of Pagenstecher's life and work.



BAYONET EXERCISE WITH OSCILLATING DUMMIES IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

These oscillating dummies are placed on the top of entrenchments, which the soldiers scale. After the men have delivered their blows they go down the other side, at the bottom of which another row of similar dummies has been placed. There the attack is repeated, and the soldiers going through the ranks of their silent victims, place themselves in skirmishing order.—'Illustrated London News.'

COUNT TOLSTOY EXCOMMUNICATED.

The excommunication of Count Leo Tolstoy by the Greek Orthodox Church probably will not disturb that grand old fighter very much, for ever since the days he spent as a student at the University of Kazan the great Russian novelist has had the courage of his own opinions. In all modern social history no figure looms so picturesquely in the imagination of the public as that of the Russian landlord who has worked so hard and written so much for the good of his fellow-creatures. The little two-storied house at Yasnaya Polyana, with the old store-room cellar which Tolstoy has turned into a study, are known almost as well in England as the famous painting of 'The Empty Chair,' which had such enormous popularity after the death of Charles Dickens.

Count Lyeff Nikolaevitch Tolstoy was born in the home of his fathers in 1828, and went to the university at the age of fifteen. There, however, he had an unhappy time, as he was instinctively retiring and unsociable, and the unrest that disturbs every growing boy made him especially discontented with the condition of affairs which he saw around him. Far happier were the days he spent as an artillery officer in the grand scenery of the Caucasus, where the simple habits of the people among whom he lived and the continual communion with Nature inspired him to write what Turgenieff has describe "as the 'finest novel written in our (i. e., the Russian) language.' It may interest our readers to know that Tolstoy fought against us at the siege of Sebastopol, where he commanded a battery, and distinguished himself by his stern devotion to duty and unflinching bravery. War, however, had little attraction for so deeply sensitive a soul as that of Tolstoy, and he made use of his experiences to make a passionate protest against the useless bloodshed. At the age of thirty-four a happy marriage practically made an end of Tolstoy's travels, and he settled down to work upon his farm and write for the Russians and for all the world the messages of warning, of pity, of encouragement, of reproof, of fiery exaltation and of sweet persuasion. The experiences of his soul and the analysis of ordinary Russian society were set forth in books and pamphlets, which had and still have an enormous circulation.

What particular book it is that has brought about the excommunication, would be hard to discover. The relations, however, between the writer and the Orthodox Church have been so strained for many years that one book would probably have served the purpose of the authorities quite as well as another. Tolstoy's religious publications are fairly numerous, commencing with 'The Gospels, Translated, Compared and Harmonized' (appearing early in the eighties), and including such well-known publications as 'What I Believe,' 'The Kingdom of God is Within You,' 'Where Love is there God is also,' and 'The Christian Teaching' (published in 1898, the year of his literary jubilee, and of his seventieth birthday). These were all written in the study which is here pictured by M. Repin. This study has been described by a friend and visitor, P. A. Serpyeenko, as 'a small room with an unpainted floor, a vaulted ceiling, and thick stone walls. . . On the ceiling are heavy black iron rings, on which, in their day, hams used to be hung, and which were afterwards employed for gymnastic exercise. The walls are covered with various implements of labor—a scythe, a saw, pincers, and files.'

The personal appearance of Count Tolstoy has been so often described and is so well rendered in the sketches we reproduce that repetition seems almost unnecessary. Tall and broad-shouldered 'he is dressed,' says another writer, the Hon. E. H. Crosby, 'in a grey-white blouse of thin, coarse, canvas-like material, which has a leather belt. . . His figure is so strong and massive that the tout ensemble is striking and fine-looking.' Count Tolstoy, by the way, is an enthusiastic bicyclist, and though his years prevent him from taking the same interest in lawn tennis as used to be the case, he still wields the racquet to good effect, while his pen is as vigorous as ever.—'Black and White.'



COUNT TOLSTOY IN HIS STUDY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Canada's Greatest Seed House"

The Growers' Favorite

STEELE, BRIGGS'

"ROYAL GIANT" SUGAR BEET



Grows a GREAT CROP and of RICHEST FOOD QUALITY The Best of all SUGAR BEETS — TRY IT — You Will Like It

SOLD IN 1 LB. PACKAGES ONLY

If your merchant cannot supply it, send your order direct to us. Be sure you get "ROYAL GIANT."

PRICE

Per lb. 45 cents.
5 lb. lots or more, per lb. 39 cents.
10 lb. lots or over, per lb. 35 cents.
(CARRIAGE PAID)

"ROYAL GIANT" roots are large, grow about three-fourths out of ground, free from rough, scraggy roots, and very easily harvested.

"ROYAL GIANT" is quite distinct from other varieties of Sugar Beet. The flesh is white, firm, crisp, very sweet, and the best of winter keepers. Lower half of root is a beautiful rose color. The accompanying cut is a good representation of its form.

A VALUABLE ROOT CROP

Stock feeders and producers of milk will find that "ROYAL GIANT" is not only a good flesh maker, but also increases the flow and enriches the quality of milk, which enhances the value of butter and cheese by improving the quality and flavor. No other class of roots is so desirable for feeding milch cows. No other variety of roots is more profitable for the grower.

BRINGS CASH RETURNS

Butter and cheese manufacturers pay the highest price for milk which is produced from feeding Sugar Beet. Secure Steele, Briggs' "ROYAL GIANT."

The Steele, Briggs Seed Company, Limited
Toronto, Ontario

IF YOU WANT CHOICE RE-CLEANED CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED



Write for Samples to

GEORGE KEITH,
Seed Merchant,
Established 1866. TORONTO.

Catalogue of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds sent on application.



FREE We give this handsome polished nickel Watch, American Lever Movement, for selling only 2 dozen large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. Each package contains 42 newest and most fragrant large flowering varieties of all colors. They are everybody's favorite flower. Write and we mail the seeds. Sell them, return money, and we send your best reliable Watch, postpaid.
THE PRIZE SEED CO., BOX 514 TORONTO.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOT COD-LIVER OIL

but Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. They are not the same; far from it.

Scott's emulsion is cod-liver oil prepared for the stomach.

Let cod-liver oil alone if you need it. When your physician orders toast, do you breakfast on flour?

Pure cod-liver oil is hard to take and hard to digest. A man that can keep it down, can saw wood. He thinks he is sick; he is lazy.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
COCOA
BREAKFAST — SUPPER.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEEDS

QUALITY FIRST. That's the thought standing back of the seeds we sell. Prices are down to the lowest notch. Delivered to any Post Office in Canada. Safe Arrival Guaranteed.

BUTTER BEANS.
Golden Wax—No garden complete without them. 5 lbs. 80c.; lb..... .19

GARDEN BEETS.
Eclipse—Round, extra quality. A great favorite. Lb. 60c.; ½ lb..... .20

GARDEN CARROT.
Intermediate Red—Stump rooted. Always in demand. Sure and reliable. Rich quality, fine color. Lb. 80c.; ½ lb. .25

FIELD CARROT.
White Intermediate—A great cropper. Easy to harvest. Always satisfactory. Lb. 60c.; ½ lb.... .20

GARDEN CORN.
Early Sugar—Early, sweet and tender. Excellent for table use. 5 lbs. 65c.; lb..... .14

ONION.
(Black Seed)—Yellow Danvers—The heaviest cropper known. Seed of extra quality. 5 lbs. $5.00; lb. $1.20; ½ lb..... .35

ONION SETTS.
Setts furnish large onions early as well as first green onions for table use. 5 quarts $1.00; 2 quarts 45c.; quart..... .25

GARDEN PEAS.
Extra Early—For table use. The First and Best. 5 lbs. 80c.; lb..... .19


NEW PARSNIP. OUNCE 15C.

RADISH.
Scarlet Turnip—Round. A great favorite with gardeners. Always crisp and tender. Lb. 60c.; ½ lb..... .20

MANGEL WURZEL.
Mammoth Long Red—First Prize Stock. Single root weighed 73 lbs. Try it. 5 lbs. $1.20; lb..... .26

SWEDE TURNIP.
Champion Purple Top—A sure cropper. Nice, clean roots. Always gives satisfaction. 5 lbs. $1.20; lb..... .26

BEST SUGAR BEET.
Rennie's Danish—A wonderful yielder. Try our New Danish grown seed. Tested for Purity and Germination. 5 lbs. $1.50; lb. 35c.; ½ lb..... .20

NEW GRAIN "SPELTZ."
Is claimed to yield enormous crops on poor land. Give it a trial. 6 lbs. $1.00; 3 lbs. 60c.; lb. .25

NEW WHEAT.
American Blue Stem—The heaviest yielding wheat of the North-Western States. Beautiful grain. Heads bald. 7 lbs. $1.00; 3 lbs. 50c.; lb..... .20

NEW FIELD CORN.
Northern Prolific—Ripens in 90 days, and yields surprisingly. 7 lbs. $1.00; 3 lbs. 50c.; lb..... .20

NEW FODDER PLANT.
Japanese Millet—Yields 6½ tons of dry straw, and over 90 bushels of seed per acre. Try it. 7 lbs. $1.00; 3 lbs. 50c.; lb..... .20

HALF-SUGAR MANGEL.
Rennie's Giant—A cross between a Sugar Beet and Mangel. A magnificent cropper. Roots nice and clean, and easy to harvest. Lb. 40c.; ½ lb. 25c.; ¼ lb..... .15

WITH EVERY ORDER
amounting to 50c. and over we send
FREE 1 Package New Royal Carnation Flower Seed. (Price 20 cents).

REMIT CASH WITH ORDER.

WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.

EVERY DAY, EVERY PLACE, EVERY WHERE,

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are curing people of Nervousness, Sleeplessness, After Effects of La Grippe, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Shortness of Breath, Nervous Prostration, Anæmia, General Debility and all troubles arising from a run down system. Absolute proof that they cure the above complaints. Here are some, others will be furnished on application to The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mrs. Theodore Smith, of Wards Brook, N.S., writes us on Jan. 10, 1901, that she was troubled with sharp pains in the region of her heart, which would leave her so weak she could not sit up. She took one box of Milburn's Pills and the trouble has all disappeared.

Mrs. Johnston, of Coteau, N.W.T., writes on Dec. 11, 1900, that she was so bad with nervousness that she could not sleep and felt tired and listless all the time. She took three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and can sleep as soundly as ever, and all nervousness has disappeared, and she feels like a different person.

Mrs. Kate Tryfogle, of Belmore, writes on Nov. 8, 1900: I was greatly troubled with nervous debility, weak spells, poor appetite and skip beats of the heart. I procured a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and since taking them I have increased in flesh, have a better color, nervousness all gone, and have a good appetite. I have recommended them to others and they all say they are the best pills they have ever taken.

OUR BEST PREMIUM.

The New-Century Publication

WORLD WIDE

A Weekly Reprint of Articles from Leading Journals and Reviews Reflecting the Current Thought of Both Hemispheres.

Special Clubbing Offers.

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

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

DAILY WITNESS and WORLD WIDE
10-20 pages, $3.00. 16 pages, 75c.
Aggregating about 5,000 pages per annum.
Both to one address—Regular price, $3.75. Special price $3.25
Both to two addresses—Regular price, $7.50. Special price 5.50
Both to five separate addresses—Regular price, $18.75. Special price 11.25

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

FARM GLEANINGS.

Peas and oats make a most excellent feed for dairy cows, both as a green feed and as cured fodder. Every dairyman and creamery patron should sow a few acres to use in case of emergency.

An acre of grass land in New Hampshire dressed in the spring with 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda, 100 lbs. of dissolved bone black, and 50 lbs. of muriate of potash, yielded the first season 900 lbs. more hay than an untreated plat, and the second season 820 lbs. more.

The ideal way of keeping seed potatoes is in cold storage at about 35 degrees F. Properly stored seed will give a good crop even if planted late. Where cold storage is not possible, potatoes for seed should be carefully stored where the temperature is low and fairly constant and where the light is wholly excluded.

Turning over new leaves by changing crops from year to year is an operation with the chances against the farmer. If this has been your practice it is high time to turn over another new leaf by quitting it at once. Stability and small, regular profits are better than the uncertainties, the high profits and perhaps the greater losses of the changing of crops so often.

Let each farmer figure for himself what the gain to him would be if by careful cleaning of his seed grain the year's crop on his farm were increased by one bushel per acre, and it is safe to say he will be impressed with a new sense of the importance of this subject. Multiply this result by the millions of acres of grain annually cultivated in Canada, and it is easily seen that the increase would mean millions of dollars more to the farmers of this country.

Seasons vary greatly, but it is always wise to begin gathering and boiling each day when sap runs, as soon as there is a quart or so in each bucket, even if you have to gather again in the same day. The sooner the sap goes into syrup after it leaves the trees the better, especially if the weather is warm. The boiling should continue without stopping until all the sap is boiled in each day or night. If left standing long unboiled the syrup will be 'off-color' and 'off-flavor' slightly and will not bring the highest price in a discriminating market.

Now is the time to investigate the merits of new implements and machinery which you will have to buy a little later on. We advise looking over catalogues of the things that you may want to buy and learn for yourself the merits of the things advertised. Then when you get ready to make your purchases your mind will be made up as to just what you want and the selection will be very easy to make. Look over these things right now, and it will save you many dollars a little later on.

We need posts and lumber on the farms, and the more we have the better are we equipped for diversified and profitable farming. We can grow all the posts and lumber we will need on the farm if we plant and properly care for the trees. In a few years the annual thinnings, made necessary by the growth of the trees, will provide us an immense quantity of posts and fuel, and as the remaining trees attain size we will have stuff for the boards and dimension lumber used in buildings.

The walking plough is out of date but for little jobs, garden work and such like, and no enterprising farmer will use them if he can avoid it. The sulky will carry a man, do better work, and run lighter on the team. Then when the ploughman comes in from a day's ploughing he is still fresh, and feels like doing his chores in the best manner. He can give his team better attention, his cows better care, and see that his hogs are well supplied with everything they need, because he is not worn out trudging along a furrow ten or twelve hours.

By reason of the wonderful similarity in size which exists between grass seed and the seeds of many of the pernicious weeds, it is not only difficult but oftimes quite expensive for the grower who is preparing his seeds for market to get rid of their undesirable associates. The extra cost of cleaning has led to grades being made, with prices ranging according to their purity. It is a regrettable fact that the tendency is so common for farmers to buy the low-priced seed regardless of the consequences which are sure to follow.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

A month or so before farrowing the sow should receive a lighter ration of roots and more meal. Large quantities of cold, watery roots, fed shortly before the birth of the pigs may give them such a chill as to result in their death. Roots do not contain sufficient mineral matter to build up a proper bony framework in the litter. The sow should farrow in a warm, dry pen to which she has become accustomed for some time. A fender should be placed around the base of the walls, projecting out at the foot and ten inches from the floor, to prevent her overlying any of the young pigs. For the first week, after farrowing she should be fed but a light meal ration of bran and shorts, or bran and finely ground oats mixed to a thin slop with warm milk or skimmilk. Overfeeding of the sow at this period, or feeding of her heavily on barley, or peameal, is very likely to cause a milk fever, often resulting in the loss of dam and litter.

Very often young lambs are lost by getting a chill when not looked after properly. A remedy recommended for this, and one that will warm up the lamb as quickly as by any other plan, is to submerge it in a pail of water at a temperature of a hundred degrees Fah., just keeping its nose and ears above water. Keep the lamb in the water for a few minutes, and, after rubbing it as dry as practicable without hurting it, get some milk into its stomach. Care must be taken so as not to overdo the feeding if it is done by hand; there is no danger of it getting too much from its mother's udder. A little food, often and hot, is the rule in lamb feeding. Ewes in good condition, and which have udders full of milk, are usually able to feed their own young, and nothing will take the place of this condition, which is the result of the feed and treatment they have received the month previous.

My grandfather, a large breeder, was well informed on the diseases of farm stock, and I have followed his rules in the treatment of cattle. About five or six days before the calf is due, I give one ounce of saltpetre in a bran mash. As soon as the calf is born, I have the cow milked, if on hand at the time, before the calf sucks, and let the cow drink the milk if she will. I then give her warm water to drink and follow with a warm bran mash with an ounce of saltpetre. In cold weather continue the warm water for ten days or more. Milk fever is often caused by allowing cows their fill of cold water, which causes a chill. During the summer cows seem more subject to the fever, as there is a larger supply of milk and the system is more feverish. In case the afterbirth does not pass in twenty-four hours, I give fourteen drops of oil of savin for a large Shorthorn cow and ten or twelve drops for a small Jersey. If not effective, I repeat the dose in twenty-four hours. I have never known it to fail.

Plan the work from now on, if possible, so that every horse that is to have a part in the spring work will receive more or less exercise, the more the better. The horse needs the same training to prepare him for his work that the athlete needs to prepare him for the contest. The runner does not wait until the day of the race before he does any running. The track horse is not allowed to stand in his stall and lay on fat until the racing season commences. He is taken out long before and driven; he is given many hard drives in order to get his muscles in condition to stand the strain that is to be put upon them later. The farm horse needs preparing for his work the same as the track horse for his work. Do not expect him to do a full day's work on the plough or drag at first, not if you wish him to hold out and do good work at the end of the season. It will take two or three weeks of careful handling in order to properly condition the farm horse for the spring work. In conditioning the horse do not increase the grain ration until the work is increased; and increase both gradually.

The most critical time in the training of a cow is when the heifer has her first calf. If there is bad management at this time it may result in making what might be a splendid cow a worthless, or, to speak more properly, an unprofitable one for the dairy. The best way to do with the heifer is to handle and pet her and make her gentle and affectionate toward you long before she comes in. Then when she has her calf in her nice, good, well-bedded box stall, it is best to take the calf away from her immediately—if the calf has never sucked that is best of all—and you will then by right management, if you are skilful, be able to take the calf's place and she will never miss it or mourn for it. In the succeeding years, if ordinary care is used, there will be no trouble. It is also the best and safest for the calf if it is taken away at birth. It will learn to drink easier than when it is three or four days old, and besides this, there are some cows, especially Jerseys, that give milk so abnormally rich, that if the young calf sucks and fills its stomach with it scours will follow. With such cows the calf is better to be taken away, at once, and fed its mother's milk diluted with about fifty percent of warm water.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



"A Stock Holder"

For holding stock the "Page" is the only reliable kind. It is used on the Largest Stock Farms in Canada: equally suitable for small or large stock. We now make our own wire. Could not get good enough before. It is twice as strong as that in other fences and better galvanized. Our Fencing is shipped from our factory ready-made, and our local representative can put up a string of it for you in short order. Prices lower this year.

The PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. (Ltd.)
WALKERVILLE, ONT.



Government Approval of the Spramotor.

The following extracts will show how the Spramotor is regarded by some of the leading Government officials. They have purchased the Spramotor only after making elaborate and exhaustive tests. These facts should mean something to you. Profit by the experience of others:—

ONTARIO. This is to certify that at the contest of Spraying apparatus held at Grimsby, under the auspices of the Board of Control of the Fruit Experimental Station of Ontario, in which there were eleven contestants, the Spramotor Co., of London, Ont., WAS AWARDED FIRST PLACE.
H. L. HUTT & M. PETIT, Judges.

Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.
I have great pleasure in stating that the Spramotor ordered from your Company has given entire satisfaction.
JOHN DRYDEN, Minister of Agriculture.

The London Spramotor combination is the only reliable pump I know for applying mechanical mixtures.
GEORGE E. FISHER,
Chief Inspector, San Jose Scale Investigation.

Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.
DOMINION OF CANADA. I used your Spramotor in my apple orchard of 1,600 trees. It is easy to handle and perfect in action. I never had my orchard looking cleaner than at the end of last season.
GEORGE JOHNSON.

Cattle Quarantine Station, Quebec.
I have much pleasure to inform you that the outfit bought from you for disinfecting is giving us the greatest satisfaction.
J. A. COUTURE, D.V.S., Inspector.

RUSSIA. I have the honor to apply to you for five Spramotor machines of the same size, No. 1-D, and one Spramotor Knapsack. I remain, gentlemen,
Your obed't serv't, NICKOLAS KRUKOFF
Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Russia.

Write a postal card with your address to
THE SPRAMOTOR CO.,
LONDON, ONT.
And they will send you a complete treatise on Spraying and full particulars regarding their Spraying Machines.

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.

THE SECOND CHOLERA.

A correspondent obliges us by calling attention to an omission in the answer to 'St. Andrew's East' in the 'Witness' of March 19. Our correspondent is right in saying that the cholera of 1834 was in some parts of the country almost as fatal as the first. It appeared in the latter part of the summer of that year.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

M.G.B., Upper Musquodoboit.—It is very improbable that you could get water by boring, either in the Cambrian slate on the north side of the Musquodoboit, or the Carboniferous limestone on the south side. In any case it would be cheaper to pump your water up from the river, if you are near enough. Artesian wells in regions like yours cost several dollars a foot to bore.

LITERARY COURSE.

A Reader, C.B.—Will you kindly inform me what would be the best literary course I could take up? I have a common school education, and have read a number of good authors. Would the Chautauqua be a good course? Ans.—The Chautauqua is, we understand, a very good course, although it is not as popular in Canada as in the United States. You might write for an outline of the course and judge how you would like to take it up. Address The Chautauqua Assembly, Cleveland, Ohio. You might also write to the Registrar of McGill University, Montreal, for the annual calendar. You will find the English language and literature course, outlined on pages 74-78, suggestive and helpful, even if you are not able to take up more than part of it.

PUMPS.

Cache Bay, Ont.—A well is 18 feet deep, and 20 feet from the door; if I had a wooden home-made pump in the house, could I draw water from the well if I had a one-inch iron pipe running from the bottom of the well to about two feet from the top and thence into the house to the pump? 2. What is the lifting power of a wooden pump, compared with a brass or iron pump? 3. Would oak inch or inch and-a-half boarding make a good lining, stone being hard to get? 4. How much water would a cylinder two inches square with a draw of 10 inches lift at each stroke? 5. Is it necessary to have the cylinder within six feet of the surface of the water? Ans.—1. Yes, if your home-made pump works properly. 2. The material makes no difference. 3. A good lining while it lasts; is not as durable, of course, as stone. 4. Allowing for leakage, about eight strokes to the gallon. 5. No. As long as it is less than 30 feet above the surface it will work (33.8 feet as sea-level).

LOUISBURG—WATERLOO.

J. G. McL.—1. What was the population of Louisburg in 1745, how was it fortified, and what was its trade with other countries? 2. When were the fortifications of Halifax and Quebec built, and describe them? 3. Give an account of the Battle of Waterloo, with the number of troops engaged. 4. What is meant by the name 'Boer'? Ans.—1. Louisburg stood on a tongue of land which lay between its harbor and the sea, and the end of which was prolonged eastward by reefs and shoals that partly barred the entrance to the port, leaving a navigable passage not half a mile wide. This passage was commanded by a powerful battery called the 'Island Battery,' being upon a small rocky island at the west side of the channel, and was also secured by another detached work called the 'Grand' or 'Royal' Battery, which stood on the shore of the harbor opposite the entrance, and more than a mile from the town. The strongest line of defence of the fortress was drawn across the base of the tongue of land from the harbor on one side to the sea on the other—a distance of about 1,200 yards. The ditch was 80 ft. wide and from 30 ft. to 36 ft. deep, and the rampart of earth faced with masonry was about 60 ft. deep. The glacis sloped down to a vast marsh, which formed one of the best defences of the place. The fortress without counting its outworks had embrasures for 148 cannon; (Parkman's 'Half Century of Conflict.') The population, exclusive of the garrison, was about 4,100, chiefly fisher-folk. 2. Halifax was founded in 1749 by Governor Cornwallis, and named in honor of the Earl of Halifax. The Citadel, an immense fortification, about 256 feet above sea-level, commands the city and the harbor. McNab's Island, at the entrance to the harbor, George's Island within, Fort Clarence and other commanding positions are strongly fortified. The masonry of the walls of the citadel is very massive, and the extensive barracks inside are said to be bomb-proof. The works were commenced by the Duke of Kent when he was commander of the forces at that station. 2. Quebec was founded in 1608. The citadel covers some forty acres of ground on the summit of Cape Diamond. The first stone fortifications were built after the attack by Sir Wm. Phipps's fleet in 1690, and much stronger ones begun after the threatened attack of Sir Hovenden Walker in 1711. 3. The battle of Waterloo was fought on June 18, 1815, in the neighborhood of Waterloo, a village in Belgium, about nine miles south-south-east of Brussels. Napoleon's army, at the beginning of the battle, numbered about 72,000 men; that of Wellington about 70,000, of whom the English contingent numbered between 25,000 and 30,000, the rest being Brunswickers, Hanoverians, and other Germans. The battle consisted of five distinct attacks on the position of the allies. An attack on the English right, an attack on the left, a grand cavalry attack where the splendid French cavalry 'foamed itself away' upon the allies' squares, a successful attack by Ney on La Haie Sainte, and the charge of the guard. In the middle of the third attack, the Prussians, under Blucher, were seen approaching, and Napoleon detached some 10,000 men to look after them. The middle guard had scarcely begun their attack when a Prussian corps appeared on the French left. After a gallant and desperate stand the cry arose 'The guard is repulsed'; at this time Wellington advanced his whole line of infantry, and the Prussians moving simultaneously, the rout of the French became complete. 4. 'Boer' is a South African term meaning 'farmer' or 'countryman.'

CHAPLAIN.

J.A.M., Monckland.—1. How often is the chaplain of the House of Commons appointed? 2. What is his salary? 3. Who is the present chaplain? Ans.—No chaplain is appointed to the House of Commons. The chaplain is a permanent officer of the Senate. The new appointment has not yet been made since the recent death of Archdeacon Lauder. The salary attached to the office is $500 per annum.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

A correspondent living in Buffalo, who is interested in the Doukhobor settlers in the North-West, asks about channels through which assistance may be given them. The greatest need now seems to be for a hospital, drugs, and medical and nursing supplies. Contributions for this purpose may be sent to the Rev. J. T. Reid, M.D., care of Dr. Warden, Confederation Life Building, Toronto. The Doukhobor women have done much towards supporting themselves by needlework, in which they are painstaking and skilful. This work is sold for them by a committee of the Local Council of Women in several cities. Those wishing to assist the Doukhobors by purchasing their work, consisting of drawn-thread work on linen for table-covers, doylies, etc., towels, in Russian cross stitch, and other articles, can obtain particulars by writing to Miss Watt, 286 Stanley street, Montreal.

ST. HELENA.

M.C.L.—1. How large is the Island of St. Helena? 2. Are convicts banished there for life, or do some receive a shorter term according to crime committed? Ans.—1. The greatest length of the island is 10¼ miles, greatest breadth 8¼ miles, area 47 square miles. The population in 1899 was 4,643, inclusive of the garrison. There are eight churches and twelve schools. Oats, barley and root crops are grown, to some extent, and fishing is one of the chief occupations. The climate is mild and agreeable. 2. The prisoners on the Island of St. Helena are not convicts, but prisoners of war. Napoleon was the first to be exiled there, and the island was chosen partly because it was not easily available for sailing vessels on the outward voyage. The nature of the coast renders a hostile landing impracticable, presenting a naturally scarped face of cliffs ranging from 600 feet to 1,200 feet high, and where there are ravines they are protected by forts and other military works, many of them built when Napoleon was confined to the island. Most of the Boers exiled there at present may probably be allowed to return home when the war is over and terms of peace have been concluded.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

A Subscriber, Sydenham.—1. The average salaries of the teachers in the Province of Quebec for the past year were as follows: Protestant Elementary in cities, male, $1,035; female, $186. Elementary rural, male, $178; female, $140. Model schools and academies in cities, male, $1,140; female, $417. Model and academies rural, male, $615; female, $226. Roman Catholic—Elementary in cities, male, $300; female, $137. Elementary rural, male, $241; female, $111. Model and academies in cities, male, $577; female, $140. Model and academies rural, male, $340; female, $128. 2. In Ontario for the year 1899 the average salaries of teachers were:—In cities, male, $854; female, $438. In towns, male, $617; female, $206. In counties, male, $314; female, $251. High schools (beginning of 1901), principals, $1,032; assistants, $668. Collegiate institutes, principals, $1,548; assistants, $1,004.

CONSERVATORIES OF MUSIC.

A.B.C.—The address 'Conservatory of Music,' and the city is sufficient. The Toronto conservatory is on College street; the Montreal Conservatory, 940 Dorchester street.

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.]

PROJECTING EARS.

'Montreal West' writes: Has a sister in Manitoba, whose baby has some defect in one ear. The ear projects very much, and is getting worse. Asks if any appliance can be obtained which will be of any service. Ans.—It is not likely that the condition will get any worse, but perhaps with persistent care the tendency may be overcome. No special appliance is provided for such cases, but you can achieve the end quite well by having a closely fitting cap, which will keep the ears firmly pressed against the head. This is a very simple way, and will be efficacious if you keep it up for a few years. Otherwise there is only one way to overcome the difficulty, and that is a surgical operation, which will restore the ear to the proper position. This should not be undertaken till the child is six or seven years old. Until that time you will have to try the other method.

HEMIPLEGIA.

'J.J.' is a man aged sixty-five; does not smoke or drink. Three years ago began to lose his activity, and was very easily tripped. Two years ago had a bad fall and hurt his right shoulder and right side. Again, about a year and half ago got another bad fall, the right arm being badly hurt. The arm is quite stiff and sore yet. Since then has been almost powerless. When he walks, the muscles seem to be weak, and there is a tendency to fall backward or forward. There is no pain, but the speech is somewhat affected. The tongue, particularly, is interfered with, and he finds a difficulty in pronouncing certain words. General health is good. Appetite is good, and he has become quite fleshy since last spring. Color is good. Feels better in bed. Throbbing sensations pass through him; the flesh is quite natural, but itchy at times. Ans.—It is not likely that your falls were the cause of your trouble, but rather the effect of it. The condition is no doubt due to an affection of the blood vessels, leading to interference with the nerve centres. The condition has nothing in common with rheumatism. You will have to be very careful of yourself. Lead a very quiet life, and do not exert yourself at any physical toil whatever. Go to bed early, and get up late. Whenever fatigued lie down and rest. Your diet should be plain and nutritious. Do not take much fluid during the day. See that your bowels are quite regular every day. If not, take some mild laxative. An occasional warm bath, say, every three days, will be a good thing. You may try a vapor bath if you like, but only with care. If you feel the least bit dizzy after it do not take any more. With regard to the stiffness in the arm, that can be helped by gently rubbing and kneading the muscles night and morning. Get some chloroform liniment, and use that.

ACNE.

'F.A.M.' has been troubled with pimples or small boils breaking out on the face, mostly on the chin. These are white and full of matter. When pressed, small worm-like bodies can be squeezed out. Ans.—The trouble is acne. This is a very an-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Recommended and Endorsed by the following Prominent Gentlemen:

Rev. Geo. M. Adams, D.D., Auburndale, Mass.
Rev. Dr. McLeod, Thorburn, N.S.
Rev. Dr. Wilson, St. John, N.S.
Rev. Dr. McDonald, St. Agnes de Dundee, Que.
Rev. A. Murdoch, M.A., LL.D., Waterford, Ont.
Rev. F. C. Hadley, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Joseph Hogg, Winnipeg, Man.
Rev. D. M. Cornell, Glasgow, Scotland.
Rev. Father Shaw, P.P., Lakeville, N.S.
Rev. George I. Low, Almonte, Ont.
Rev. E. C. Baker, Brookfield, Q.C., N.S.
Rev. J. Fertheringham, Glenfel, Ont.
Rev. W. H. Madill, Alton, Ont.
Rev. Thomas E. Archer, Burgoyne Bay, B.C.
Rev. Benjamin Hill, Pugwash, N.S.
Rev. Henry Burgess, River Philip, N.S.
Rev. David Price, Tyron, P.E.I.
Rev. H. McMillan, Elmsdale, N.S.
Rev. J. Leishman, Angus, Ont.
Rev. W. A. Newcombe, Thomaston, Me.
Rev. T. Watson, Colborne, N.S.
Rev. Joseph White, Maleta, Man.
Rev. Isaac Baird, Templeton, Cal.
Rev. Geo. H. Long, Boissevain, Man.
Rev. W. E. Hassard, Bruce Mines, Ont.
Rev. J. Clarke, Bass River, N.S.
Rev. Wilson McCann, Rector, Omemee, Ont.
Rev. L. E. Roy, St. Jovite, P.Q.
Rev. H. N. Parry, Chester, N.S.
Rev. J. McLeod, Vancouver, B.C.
Rev. M.E. Sipie, Whitevale, Ont.

These and hosts of other prominent persons testify to the unequalled merits of K.D.C.

FOR 14 DAYS ONLY

we will send postpaid as samples

A $1.00 Bottle of K.D.C.

ALSO A

25c. BOX K. D. C. PILLS.

TO EACH SUBSCRIBER TO THIS PAPER who sends us THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coin or postal notes.

This GREAT OFFER is made that the MERITS OF K. D. C. may be TESTED in EVERY HOME where anyone from the CHILD to the GRANDPARENT suffers from any form of INDIGESTION, Mild, Chronic or Severe.

Address, K. D. C. COMPANY, LIMITED,

GLASGOW, N.S., Canada.

Endorsed and Recommended by the following Prominent Gentlemen:

Rev. Alfred Bareham, Chapleau, Ont.
Rev. J. Franklin Parsons, Cathcart, Ont.
Rev. Thos. Cumming, Truro, N.S.
Rev. Chas. Quinny, Phillipsburg, Ont.
Rev. T. Dunlop, Alliston, Ont.
Rev. Henry Heizinger, Neustadt, Ont.
Rev. Job Roadhouse, Seely's Bay, Ont.
Rev. Arthur Golding, Stony Mountain, Man.
Rev. T. W. Leggott, Brooklin, Ont.
Rev. W. D. Pickett, Round Hill, N.S.
Rev. A. G. Watts, Inverness, P.Q.
Rev. A. B. Johnstone, Westmeath, Ont.
Rev. D. L. Joslyn, Crystal City, Man.
Rev. J. W. Gardner, Guysboro, N.S.
Rev. W. J. Croft, Guysboro, N.S.
Rev. J. F. Trollope, Laurel, Ont.
Rev. Isaac Baker, Meaford, Ont.
Rev. J. K. Moran, Arden, Ont.
Rev. W. E. Wallace, Little Current, Ont.
Rev. N. B. Durn, Osborne, N.S.
Rev. T. B. Layton, Truro, N.S.
Rev. M. P. Freeman, Billtown, N.S.
Rev. W. Mason Georgetown, P.E.I.
Rev. Mr. Strachan, Rayenna, Ont.
Rev. E. W. Roughley, Wood, Ont.
Rev. T. Campeau, P.P., St Alphonse, N.W.T.
Rev. N. E. Nathul, P.P., Farnham, Ont.
Rev. J. H. Morehouse, Ingersoll, Ont.
Rev. E. Y. Bourque, P.P., St. Alexandre, Ont.
Rev. J. Ball, Fullerton, Ont.
Rev. B. P. Lewis, Iberville, P.Q.
Rev. W. H. Ness, Portaupique, N.S.
Rev. H. F. Adams, Truro, N.S.

These and hosts of other prominent persons testify to the unequalled merits of K.D.C.

Boils keep coming

Boils are the product of poor or watery blood carrying impure matter. Boils also indicate poor circulation, as the matter or pus, as it is usually called, clogs up the circulation, causing the accumulation of this poisonous matter, which must be removed from the congested parts. At the same time the blood should be enriched and purified by the use of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. *The best proof* we can give you *is the testimony of others.* Here are some; others will be supplied on application to the proprietors.

FLAT LANDS, Restigouche Co., N.B.

THE T. MILBURN CO., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—A short time ago my blood got out of order so much that numerous boils appeared on my face and neck, and hearing BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS highly recommended as an excellent blood purifier, I decided to give it a trial. After using the first bottle the boils gradually started to disappear, and before I had taken the second bottle I was completely cured.

Yours truly, GEO. CALDWELL.

ALFRED HAMMOND, Townsend Centre, Ont.: "I have used two bottles of B.B.B. and find it a great remedy for boils. I used it two years ago and have not been troubled since. I can recommend it highly."

Have you Boils? If so, read the following letter from Mr. William Thompson, of McNeill's Mills, P.E.I.

THE T. MILBURN CO., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—Some time ago my blood got out of order and before long I had boils breaking out all over me. They appeared on my legs, neck and arms, and were so painful that I could not possibly sleep at nights. I tried many remedies, but without any effect, until a friend advised me to take BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Before I had quite used two bottles I was entirely cured, and I cannot honestly say too much in favor of B.B.B. as a purifier.

MISS MAUD SLATER, West LaHave Ferry, N.S.: "In the spring I was troubled with boils, one coming after another. My blood was bad and I was miserable when I began taking B. B. B., but before taking many bottles was completely cured."

Dec. 26, 1900.

MRS. G. MOORE of Hamilton says: "I cannot praise B.B.B. enough for impure blood, boils and sores. It is a perfect cure for boils. I have used it for twelve years in my family and cannot praise it too highly."

noying affection, which attacks young people between the ages of 13 or 14, and about 23. It is associated with the great stimulation of nutrition which is characteristic of that period. It is also part of a general growth of the hair and sweat glands of the skin. The spots usually appear upon the face about the nose, chin and the forehead, but may be present upon the back. The spots begin in small elevated papules of a reddish color, which are very painful in some instances, and start from matter and become pustular. The worm-like bodies referred to are the contents of the pustule, or else secretion. It is probable that in addition to the increased physiological function of the skin and its appurtenances there is an infection of the various glands with germs, which thus directly leads to the inflammation. The disease is usually very obstinate, but in course of time disappears of itself. Treatment should be directed to keeping the skin clean and active. Frequent washing of the face is important to remove accumulated dust. It is well to use very hot water, followed by cold. A coarse, rough towel should be used, and vigorous friction employed. Any pustules which are forming, should be carefully punctured with a clean sewing needle, and the contents squeezed out. At bed time wash the face in very hot water, and rub over with spirits of green soap, made by dissolving about three ounces of green soap in eight ounces of rectified spirits. The soap should be allowed to remain on for five minutes, and then should be washed off in very hot water. The face then should be dried, and dusted over with boracic acid, which is allowed to remain on all night.

NOCTURNAL DIURESIS.

'A Reader' has a daughter aged seven, who wets the bed every night. This usually takes place in the early part of the night from nine to midnight. The urine seems to be whitish, as if something were mixed with it. In the morning the face will be very pale, with red patches below the eyes. Sleeps well, and in other respects is quite healthy. Also asks what is the best way to feed a baby six months old. She is quite healthy. Ans.—Nocturnal diuresis may occur in adults or children. It is more common in boys than in girls. It rarely persists beyond the age of twelve. After the age of one year very frequent micturition denotes disease, although it may be a mere habit. The health, combined with an unstable and easily excited mind, may be causes. The chief causes are, a too acid urine, worms, dreams, dyspepsia, late or unwholesome meals, as well as local disease of the bladder or external parts. With regard to treatment, that depends upon the cause. Diet should be plain and meat should only be allowed very sparingly. Do not allow eating or drinking just before bedtime. The habit of sleeping on the back is to be avoided. The bed clothes should not be heavy, and the room should be cool. Sometimes placing a large pillow under the hips so as to elevate that part of the body is useful. The bowels should be kept free and worms looked for. Plenty of water should be given during the daytime. You might try the following prescription: Citrate of potash, half an ounce; spirits of nitrous ether, six drachms; water to make an oz. Give a teaspoonful every four hours in a wineglassful of water. If this fails, you should consult your local doctor, as there may be some local disease to correct. For instance, it has been found that growths in the back of the nose, or defects in eyesight as well as local disease of the parts, has to be corrected. With regard to feeding the baby, the best food is its mother's milk, but we suppose from your enquiry that you are not nursing it. If that is the case you will have to supply the place in whole or in part with cow's milk suitably prepared. How to feed a baby deprived of mother's milk during its first year is a very important problem. It is evident that the food supplied must resemble human milk as closely as possible. As a basis, cow's milk is used. Take perfectly fresh cow's milk and allow it to stand till the cream forms. Then remove the upper half of the contents with a spoon. By this means, you get all of the fat and less of the cheesy parts. To this add about one-fourth part water, and very slightly sweeten with sugar, but so slightly that you can barely taste it. A small pinch of baking soda is an advantage. Then take a clean glass bottle, and place the milk in it with a clean cork. Take a dish of boiling water and stand the bottle of milk in this till it cools. Do not boil the milk, but just let it stand in the hot water till cool. Use the product in feeding. Be very careful to scald all the bottles and the feeding bottle. Do not use a feeding bottle with a long rubber tube, but one with a neck to which the teat fits on directly.

GENERAL WEAKNESS.

G.A.M. is a young married woman who has been in very poor health for the past year. Her baby is now four months old, and for a month previous to its birth she was in bed. She has never been strong since, although able to get about since. She is troubled with constipation, but whenever she takes any medicine it makes the baby sick. Ans.—We think your doctor is right in his opinion. You have been very imprudent. People should not in this country marry before twenty or twenty-one. If they did not they would save themselves much suffering and trouble. If you cannot afford to go away the best thing you can do is to try and improve your condition by suitable food. At present you ought to take plenty of rest. You should have ten hours in bed together with a rest on the sofa for two hours in the middle of the day. Keep the skin active by a warm bath twice a week. Your diet should be as nutritious as possible. Take all the milk, eggs, butter, beef tea, you can. Gruel or rolled oats is a very good thing for you. You will find that coarse foods, such as oatmeal, graham bread, sugar, fruits, peel and preserves, syrups, figs, prunes, etc., are rather laxative. You should also have fresh air every day. Try to get a drive, if possible, or at least sit out in the sun every day that it is fine enough. Be sure to be well wrapped up. You might try cod liver oil or malt extract. These will be of much assistance to you. Almost any medicine you may take will affect the baby. You had better try to affect the bowels as suggested by diet. If this fails you ought to take a fountain syringe and inject into the bowel a quart of luke-warm water every morning on rising; this will answer every purpose. If not strong enough add a little soap to the water. If you do not gain strength you had better ask your doctor's advice about weaning the baby.

FLUID FOOD.

E. H. asks for some prescription for fluid food to develop the chest and bust. Ans.—We are not familiar with any of the much vaunted preparations for this purpose. Perhaps the best treatment is to keep the general health in as perfect a condition as possible and to develop the chest by suitable gymnastic exercises. Your food should be wholesome and nourishing. If possible take a daily cold bath and plenty of outdoor exercise. Golfing would be particularly suitable. If you could take a regular gymnastic course for the chest and arms it would help you. Something might be done in time by stimulating the flow of blood to the parts. Every night apply hot and cold water to the front of the chest in quick succession until the skin is well reddened. Then take a little cod liver oil as pure as possible and rub well into the skin with the hands. Do this for about ten minutes. Knead it well in with the fingers and finally wipe the skin dry. If you persist in these measures you may get some benefit.

OBESITY.

M.B.H. has a daughter, aged 18, who is very stout, weighing 190 lbs. She eats a great many sour things as pickles, but to no effect. Her general health is very fair, except for constipation. She has to take very powerful drugs and they must be used stronger and stronger. Is troubled a lot with pin worms. Menstruation is painful and irregular. Ans.—Obesity is very apt to be a matter of constitution or heredity. It is by no means always proportioned to the size of the appetite. Stout people are often poor eaters. The most important causes are, however, outside of the family tendency spoken of, over-eating and too little exercise. Food is divided into three main classes, the albuminoids, such as meat and eggs, the carbohydrates, as starch and sugar and fats. The fat in the body seems to be separated from the first class. Excessive use of fat food produces heat but not fat so much. All forms of treatment aim at regulating the diet, prescribing suitable exercises. Sugar should be entirely avoided, and all starchy food, bread, potatoes, etc., reduced to a minimum. All kinds of lean meat may be taken, poultry, game, fish (except salmon and mackerel), eggs. Meat should only be taken once daily and not more than six ounces of it. Poached eggs or fish may be used at one other meal. All bread should be thoroughly toasted, not merely browned upon the surface. Soups and milk are to be avoided. All milk and farinaceous puddings and pastry are strictly forbidden. Fresh vegetables and fruit are useful. Only a very small quantity of fluid is to be taken with the meats. It is preferable to take the most of the fluids about two hours after meals. Vichy or other similar mineral water may be used. The constipation complained of is no doubt due to the stoutness and lack of exercise and tone. Half an ounce of Epsom salts in water every morning before breakfast will be beneficial as it will eliminate many harmful products from the system. Exercise should be abundant in the open air. Let her walk a great deal or engage in some manual labor. It may take an effort to do this, but it is necessary. The pin-worms can be got rid of by injecting with your syringe about a quart of salt water or an infusion made by boiling an ounce of quassia chips. This may need to be repeated. The disorder of menstruation is due to the stoutness. The function is always very irregular in young stout persons and may stop altogether. You will have to be very careful and insist on all the details being carried out for a prolonged period. The benefit will not come at once and the treatment will have to be persisted in. Even with the greatest care the condition is liable to return. The habit of taking rare food such as you mention is a bad one and cannot assist in any way in improving the trouble.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

OWNERSHIP OF CHATTELS.

J.W., Ont.—A has a farm, and is an old man. He cannot work, unless at odd times. A's son runs the farm, and has bought most of the implements since he (the son) was married; that is about ten years ago. The father and mother and son and his wife and four children are all living in the same house. If the son should die could his wife claim all the stock—they being all got since the son was married, and ran the farm; and also the implements, there being no agreement between the father and son? Or is there any given time after which the personal property becomes the son's in such a case? Ans.—According to the facts of the case, as stated, it would seem that A has the legal ownership of the chattels, as well as of the real estate, and that if the son should predecease him, such chattels would not form part of the son's estate. Nor would the lapse of time give the property in the stock and implements to the son. There ought to be an express agreement in writing between father and son clearly defining their respective interests.

CUSTODY AND CONTROL OF CHILD

Canadian, Ont.—A is a farmer; B is a boy; not very intelligent generally; makes his home with A; always when sick or in need of anything. Parties are in the habit of coaxing him away when they have a hard snap of work, and don't want to pay wages. When they get through with him they let him go without suitable clothes or boots, and often sick, and never give him wages; then he comes back to A; last time he came sick with measles, and scarcely any clothes; his mother is living; has to support herself; wishes him to remain always with A. 1. What steps should A take to prevent this work continuing with B? 2. Could his mother appoint A guardian to him? Ans.—Assuming that the father is dead, the surrogate court for the county within which the boy resides may with the concurrence of the mother (and the consent of the boy himself if of fourteen years of age or over), appoint A to be B's guardian; and under the circumstances it would appear advisable that letters of guardianship should be taken out accordingly.

VETERINARY.

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

LICE ON YOUNG PIGS.

H.B.—I have a sow with a litter of young ones, which is infested with lice. Please tell me what will kill them without injury to the young pigs. Ans.—Keep a barrel or tub in the piggery containing a ten percent solution of creolin, in which the young pigs should be occasionally dipped; but you must also destroy them on the mother, and thoroughly clean the pen, washing the floor and sides with a thirty percent solution of creolin. Unless this is done, the little pigs will be reinfected immediately.

OFF FEED WHEN WORKED.

L.M.B.—I have a good driving horse, but when he is worked steady, he goes from his feed, but when not worked seems to eat all right. Ans.—Such horses are difficult to manage so as to keep them in condition. They have to be coaxed to feed by changing their food, by giving them good food often, but in such quantities only as they will leave none over; remove what they do not eat, and on no account leave food in front of them. Give your horse the following: Sulphate of iron, one drachm; sugar, two drachms; mixed in his food, night and morning, as a tonic. See that the hay is good, sweet Timothy, and that the oats are free from 'must.'

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL.

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

A COUPLE OF QUERIES.

Subscriber. — Post-office not given. — 1. Please explain grafting and budding; also explain how grafting wax is made. 2. Does ensilage keep best in a stone or in a concrete silo, and does it make any difference whether it is out or inside the barn?

GRAFTING.

1. Grafting is a most important operation where an orchard has been planted to varieties of fruit, which are found to be undesirable and unprofitable. By its means, in a comparatively short space of time, the whole character of the plantation can be changed and converted into a source of both profit and pleasure. The time for grafting fruit trees is in the spring, about the time that growth begins. Plums must be done quite early before the buds begin to burst; pears may be left later, and apples last of all. Plums are the most difficult to graft successfully; pears and apples are somewhat easier to manage, but all require the utmost care and painstaking. The first thing of importance is to cut the scions for grafting, which must be done while the buds are still dormant. They must be kept in a cool place, buried in sand or fresh sawdust, where they will remain plump and fresh without making any growth. Next, select some fair sized limbs, evenly distributed over the tree, limbs two or three inches in diameter, and cut them off well out, leaving back of them a good supply of twigs and foliage. Cut with a fine, sharp saw, and then set the scions, using a chisel to open the split to receive the bevelled end of the scion, as shown in the annexed figure. The great cambium or inner bark so that the growth cambrium or inner bark so that the growth can continue without check or hindrance.



GRAFTING WAX.

The cut surfaces must be carefully protected from the air by grafting wax, which is made by melting together two parts of beef tallow, two parts of bees' wax, and four parts of clear, transparent resin. These must be thoroughly commingled, poured into cold water and pulled and worked, as in making shoemakers' wax or molasses candy. When well mixed 'through other,' so that it becomes a soft ball, it should be made into a size convenient for handling. If the weather be cool when the grafting is performed, it will be necessary to keep the grafting wax in warm water, so that it may be sufficiently soft to adhere well to the tree. It is of great importance to press the wax closely to all the wounded parts, so that it shall not crack off, covering the cleft and the exposed part of the scion in the cleft at the side and covering the top of the stump between the two scions; if there be two, as it is desirable there should be to give a greater likelihood of success in the operation. Every wounded part of both stock and scion should be thoroughly covered with wax and so rendered impervious to the admission of air. In putting on the wax the utmost care needs to be taken not to displace the graft in the least, for if that be moved out of its place the most careful waxing will not make it grow. If the weather be so warm that the grafting wax becomes too soft to handle it will be advantageous to keep it in a dish of cold water. To prevent the wax from adhering to the hands they should be greased with a little lard.

BUDDING.

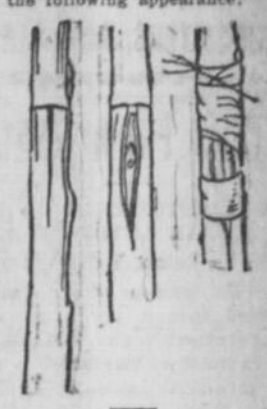
The operation of budding is performed by selecting a smooth place in the stalk, and with a sharp, thin-bladed knife make



first a horizontal cut, just deep enough to cut through the bark and then from the centre of this make a perpendicular cut of the same depth, the two cuts having the form of a T.

There are knives made especially for the operation of budding, but any keen, thin-bladed knife will answer the purpose. If the stalk be small, that is one or two years' of age the proper place for inserting the bud is as near the ground as can conveniently be done, and if possible, the south side is to be avoided on account of its greater exposure to the sun. A cool, cloudy day is also best for the operation. After having made the incisions in the bark as just described, hold the scion or stick of buds in the left hand, and cut out one of the buds, together with a strip of the bark and a very thin slice of the wood, beginning to cut about half an inch above the bud, and bringing the knife out about half an inch below the bud. Now, with the rounded part of the blade of the budding knife gently raise the bark of the stalk at the corners, and holding the bud by the leaf-stalk, insert the lower end under the bark and slide it down the perpendicular slit, until the upper end of the bark of the bud coincides with the horizontal slit. If a little of the bark of the bud extends above the cross-cut, it may be cut off with the budding knife so as to form a square shoulder exactly fitting to the bark of the stalk above. After the bud has been inserted it should be tied in its place by winding around the stalk a strip of bass matting that has been previously moistened in water to make it soft or pliable, or woollen or cotton yarn will answer very well, taking care to cover all the wound, leaving only the bud with its foot stalk projecting. It is better to begin to wind at the lower end and proceed upwards, so as to keep the bud in place and hold the bark smooth and snug to the stalk. The fastening should be removed as soon as it begins to bind too tightly around the stalk.

Roses are often budded as well as fruit trees, and when this is done woollen yarn is generally used for string as being less likely to cut and wound the tender shoots. The finished operation of budding, should present the following appearance:



SILOS.

The questions about silos can only be briefly answered. Concrete is probably the best of all material. It is, however, somewhat costly. The cost of building a cement silo is from one dollar and a quarter to one dollar fifty per ton for total capacity. When building a cement silo the walls may be filled with large field stones, which lessens the cost very materially, but the stones must be kept two inches from the sides of the silo, otherwise the silage next the stone will be injured through freezing and thawing. The only difference between having the silo inside and outside the barn is convenience in feeding.

LINDENBANK.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

W.M., Port Elgin.—Asks how he will know if the San José scale is on his fruit trees. Ans.—There is often another scale mistaken for the San José. If the latter is suspected, send a sample in a small box to Prof. Fletcher, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who will tell you if it is the San José scale or not.

LIVE STOCK.

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

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.



NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is the only speedy and sure cure for GALLS, SORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SCRATCHES, MUD SCALDS, ETC.

National Gall Cure is wonderful in its effect, no other preparation in the world can equal it, and **it does its work while the horse is working.**

For sore teats on cows it gives immediate and certain cure.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

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

Money refunded if not found satisfactory.

National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers.

When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.

237c St. Paul street, Montreal.

More Than Lump Jaw



A remedy that will readily cure advanced cases of Lump Jaw without ever leaving a scar, will certainly do many other important things. **Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure** is positively guaranteed to remove all lumps or swellings from either horses or cattle. It cures Spavins, Curb, Splints, etc. Price $2, or three bottles for $5. Sent prepaid by mail, if not at your druggists.

St. George, July 20th, 1900.

FLEMING BROS., Gents,—One application of Lump Jaw Cure was all that I required to remove the growth from the jaw of my animal. It has not even left a scar, the hair having grown again all over where applied. I can thoroughly recommend it to all stockmen. WILLIAM MCCONNICK.

Our Illustrated Pamphlet should be in the hands of every stock owner. It's FREE to readers of this paper.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists

Room D, 58 Bay Street, TORONTO, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

NO SPAVINS

The worst possible Spavin can be cured in minutes. Curbs, Splints and Ringbones just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.

Write to-day. Ask for Pamphlet No. 1.

FLEMING BROS., 58 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOWERS

FROM SEEDS



AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE

10 PACKETS FOR 12 CTS.

All new fresh seeds, guaranteed to please you or the amount paid refunded and the seeds given as a present.

Pansy—40 colors.	Phlox—20 colors.
Verbena—18 shades.	Pinks—10 colors.
Petunia—10 colors.	Asters—12 colors.
Balsam—8 colors.	Sweet Peas-20 cols.
Mignonette, Sweet.	Sweet Alyssum.

SMITH SISTERS, SWANSEA, ONT.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE TERRITORIES AND PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Minister of the Interior has intimated that it is the intention of the government to accede to the request of theNorth-West Territories by granting them provincial autonomy in the near future. It is easy to understand the desire of a territory to share in all the privileges of provincehood, and as soon as it can be consistently given it certainly should be granted. There are, however, a number of strong objections to the granting of autonomy to the territories in the form proposed. These objections are founded, we believe, on good and sufficient reasons, and are shared by many citizens of our common country who have nothing but the best wishes for the North-West. Venturing to trespass on your valuable space, I will, as briefly as possible, name the most important of these reasonable objections.

First of all, the carrying out of the proposition would do violence to the original design in the formation of these territories. The unquestionable intention in their formation seems to have been, that each separate territory, when population and development made it justifiable, would itself become a separate province of the Dominion. The present arrangement of grouping the several territories for administrative purposes was, as we understand it, a tentative measure, adopted for purposes of economy in the period of sparse population. Why make separate territories if their ultimate destiny—shall we say fate—is to lose their identity by consolidation into a single province? Why not, then, carry out in some measure at least, the original purpose in the formation of these various territories rather than violate it? So much for objection number one.

Another and a stronger objection is found in the fact that the carrying out of the proposition would violate the very principle, as well as the spirit, which made federated Canada a possibility. It was never intended that empires should be formed within the state. This tendency of annexing territory and enlarging areas is already too apparent in some of the older provinces of the Dominion. Ontario and Quebec were each large provinces in their original forms, and a tendency to subdivide rather than enlarge would have been more in keeping with the best interests of the territory involved. Instead of this, however, there have been annexations from time to time, of adjacent territory, until their original areas have been doubled. Some are uncharitable enough to think mutual jealousy and an unworthy ambition to excel in size have been the inspiring motives. However this may be, we have two provinces each over a thousand miles in length by about five hundred in breadth, and each outrivalling any country in Europe, except Russia, in area, resources and probably the possibilities of population. If the right, or rather the claim, of the largest provinces to annex adjacent territory had been foreseen it is certain confederation would never have been consummated without setting some limits to this tendency. The possibilities of these great imperial provinces, together with our peculiar regulations concerning representation in the Federal Parliament, will give them such influence in Dominion affairs as to menace the integrity of the federal compact. The only way to remove this menace is by making radical changes in the British North America act, or by carving new provinces out of these provincial empires. By all means let it be the latter. The desirability of this has already been referred to in the 'Witness.'

Much of this may seem to be aside from the question, but the idea is, if the certain prospect of grave difficulties has been permitted to grow up in one part of the country, why duplicate, and perpetuate them in another? In view of the foregoing just fancy the organization and bestowment of autonomy on a province with an area of three hundred thousand square miles of territory and including all the prairie lands of the west outside of Manitoba! It has been estimated, and not unreasonably, that the valley of the Saskatchewan alone is capable of sustaining thirty millions of people; if this be true fifty millions would not be an extravagant estimate for the whole territory. Here we would have another snug little empire, likely with the usual ambition for further annexations, and only satisfied when the entire west was included. It is a gross injustice to the country, especially to the smaller provinces, and should not be permitted.

While it is true that as Canadians and Britishers we can find much to avoid in studying the development of the United States, there is, however, at least one thing worthy of imitation, namely, the invariable tendency to cut up their large territories into states and territories of comparatively uniform size. The area of the average of all American states and territories is only 61,000 square miles. Thirty-one states and territories are under that size, while only seven are over 100,000, and only one over 200,000. There is much more reason why we should, as far as possible, seek to have a uniform and workable size for our provinces and territories. Certainly the average should be less than a hundred thousand square miles; it is now nearly double that, without including the large territories of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Labrador. The enormous size and the problems involved should constitute a sufficient objection, if there are no others.

Granting, however, that in time each territory might seek to become a separate province, another sufficient reason why objection should be taken to the proposition would still exist. That objection is founded on the present form of these territories. It is readily admitted that these territories, at the time they were planned, were almost ideal in size and form and general arrangement. At that time little knowledge, and less value was associated with the more northern sections of the west. Further investigation, however, has revealed the wonderful possibilities of this great north land, and it is certain that in time an agricultural and industrial population will find its way as far north as the Liard river. This is foreshadowed by the development of northern Europe where climatic and other conditions are not more favorable. Norway and Sweden, eleven provinces of European Russia, with millions of people and vast cities, thrive north of the sixtieth degree of north latitude. Wheat and other cereals are a regular crop in regions corresponding to Great Slave Lake and Fort Simpson. These crops grow equally well in the same latitudes of our own Dominion, and there is no doubt that time will see these regions fully occupied with a permanent population. This being the case, it necessitates the making provision for provinces and territories in the far north. The Federal Government should have as much thought for the interests of the prospective population of these northern territories as she has for the demands of the more southern regions, and should so arrange the territory as to prevent the south from crowding the north. In other words, in view of the possibilities of the Mackenzie Basin, the northern boundaries of all the territories should be somewhat depressed and, in fact, slight though general changes made in the boundaries of the present territories. For instance, the northern boundary of Alberta should terminate at the height of land south of the Athabaska river, or to better preserve regularity of outline, a slice of about seventy-five miles should be cut off and added to Athabaska. Then Athabaska should terminate on the north at a line drawn westward from some point on the lower section of the Peace river. This would not reduce its area but would let the McKenzie territory come south to the fifty-ninth parallel, assuring it of the advantages of a more southern location.

The most radical change desirable, however, is in the rearrangement of the territory of Saskatchewan. Instead of one province running east and west along the valley of the Saskatchewan, there should be two provinces, each running north and south, between Assiniboia and Lake Athabaska. The nature of the country immediately south of Lake Athabaska is for the most part not suited to agriculture, and the territory, according to the latest maps, is united with the territory of Athabaska. Athabaska, however, should be confined to its original limits west of the river, as it is now much too large, and the new addition adds little to its value. The country between the present Saskatchewan and Lake Athabaska, though not agricultural, is a timber country, and should be in every sense associated with the prairies of the Saskatchewan, since the one is the natural counterpart of the other. The two, however, would, if united, be entirely too large; hence the necessity for the formation of two territories each running north and south. This would give each an area of over a hundred thousand square miles, about equally divided between the timber of the north and the prairies of the south, and each in consequence enhanced in value. If such a readjustment of the territorial boundaries is essential to the highest economy of the country, it should be arranged while the federal government has the authority to do it. Once autonomy is granted the question of change at once becomes complicated, difficult and probably impossible.

It is not desirable to play the role of a prophet of evil, or to pose as an alarmist, but it must be apparent to all who think of these matters seriously, that the tendency of the past in the case of Ontario and Quebec, and the present proposition, can result in nothing but complications and discord, and the precipitating of grave political problems to be faced in the near future. Questions of representation, and the exercising of influence in federal affairs by the admission of territory into the sisterhood of states, was after all the real question behind the American Civil War. It is not likely that Canada, east and west, will repeat the history of the North and South, but it is best that all conditions which menace even the spirit of oneness, or that are calculated to cause sectional discontent should be removed.

It is recognized, of course, that the Hon. Mr. Sifton, or the present dominant party are neither responsible for the condition of affairs complained of, but the fact remains that in them is vested, at the present time, the authority to deal with this question. Let that authority be exercised with caution and wisdom becoming statesmen who can discern the needs of the future as well as listen to the demands of the present, who can conserve the interests of the country as a whole, as well as accede to the ambitions of a single province.

PATRIOT.

LIQUOR RUFFIANISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Knowing your deep and practical interest in all movements that have for their ultimate object the prohibition of the liquor traffic, I would respectfully ask you to find space in the columns of the 'Witness' for the following details, as, in my opinion, they show most clearly the desperate tactics adopted by the representatives of that traffic, when they are in any way thwarted in their nefarious and soul-destroying business. In this instance it is all the more remarkable, from the fact that the liquor man in question fails to have the sanction of the people, as regards the legality of his traffic in strong drink.

For the past eleven years Maxville has been a prohibition town, the local option by-law having been carried by a substantial majority in 1890. Since that time the liquor party has made three unsuccessful attempts to repeal the same. The last time that the electors of this town were called upon to decide, by their votes, whether or no they would give their consent to becoming partners in the liquor traffic was in January, 1900. During the contest, preceding the polling, the liquor party felt confident of victory, and whether they looked upon a reduced majority against them as an evidence of the justice of their cause, or not, is beyond the ken of the ordinary individual; but one thing is quite evident, and that is, that since that time, they have been quite active. So much so, that several of them have been called upon to contribute several fines to the public treasury —evidence that the temperance party has been correspondingly vigilant and aggressive.

The local clergymen have been among the most active workers on the temperance side, being at all times in cordial and sympathetic co-operation with the several societies in town that have for their object the purifying of society and the elevation of the moral standard of the people. And at the present time there are charges laid against two of the hotelkeepers in town. The liquor men are apparently fully cognizant of the effective part taken by the clergymen in question, for, on Friday last, one of the parties complained against met the Rev. J. T. Daley, B.A., Congregational minister, on the street, and in a tirade of abusive invectives, threatened to do the reverend gentleman bodily harm, as he looked upon him as the 'informer.' He also added that he (the representative of the liquor traffic) would give Mr. Daley 'his medicine' if he attempted to interfere in his business. Just here it may be stated that the hotelkeeper's business is running a temperance house, as he has no legal right to keep or sell intoxicating liquor, so that it will be seen that the liquor man in question apparently holds the law in defiance, and assumes that anyone who attempts to enforce the same must be placed in the same catalogue as a 'scoundrel,' 'informer,' and 'one without as much principle as a dog.'

The incident referred to has caused much indignation in town and the surrounding country, for people feel very keenly the fact that Mr. Daley, a gentleman who is highly respected, of sterling character, and above reproach, should be made the object of such a cowardly attack. It demonstrates most clearly the length the liquor traffic will go, when its self-appointed rights are interfered with, and where the people dare give expression in a tangible manner to their respect for law and their disapproval of the liquor traffic.

PROHIBITIONIST.

MRS. NATION'S COURSE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Feb. 23 you published a short contribution on 'Mrs. Nation's course.' Though there were some good points in it, I have a word to offer.

The figure of the dragon, though true in the main, perhaps I might say, in reality, is, alas! and alas! not true in one strong point. If we and all who are led astray could see sin in all its ugliness how different would be our fate.

Not only the saloon, with its light, warmth and pleasant greetings, but men, supposed to be the flower of the land, and fair women, arrayed for conquest, offer the sparkling wine and tempt our youth, yes, and elders to drink their health. They even taunt them with being 'afraid to drink.' 'Coward' is a taunt many a boy has not dared to face when he was so blinded by temptation in such a charming guise that black was white to him and vice, virtue. Tasso puts in his 'Jerusalem delivered' the crowning temptation to a knight. When Tancred at last reaches the tree, after getting through every imaginable horror of the magic forest, and lifts his axe to strike, out steps a group of lovely maidens. But he pays no attention and so wins the prize—the maidens disappearing before his unyielding front.

It could not be believed that any human being could be so cold-blooded as to take advantage of others' infirmities in order to make money—money that must bring a curse with it—if we did not see such a proceeding every day. It is no uncommon thing to read in any newspaper of all manner of crimes as the result of 'taking a glass.' If we saw any one setting fire to a building we would do our best at once to prevent it, but there are licenses to allow men to be tempted to put that in the mouth which steals the brains away and makes criminals and degenerates for generations. This is such a well known fact that it seems like cant to repeat it. Yet our legislators say, 'We are not ready for prohibition,' and they and their daughters take their wine and laugh at 'crazy fanatics' who would keep temptation out of the way.

It is a well known fact that the children of moderate drinkers are often the most helpless victims of drink if once started, i. e., if the first glass is indulged in. Yet mothers, and sisters even, will either ignore the fact or sneer at those who are trying to help them until too late. They are brought to a realization that the ways of the tempter, though so seemingly pleasant are fearfully dark and dangerous in the end.

Now, though reading of all the tragedies and knowing how frail we are, our men in authority persist in 'letting things take their course.'

We read that Mrs. Nation, upon being asked what she should do when she came out of jail, said, 'I shall take up my knitting.' Did she refer to 'the taking of the Bastile!' Dickens gives a glowing description of some of the scenes in his 'Tale of Two Cities.' In that the women, who have suffered and become desperate, have their knitting, as a signal, at the various points of meeting. One must hope that Mrs. Nation's courage and zeal may be rewarded and her work be as effectual in its influence as that of the knitters at the famous prison, if not by the irregular method characterizing Mrs. Nation's onslaught on the illegal and immoral traffic, then surely by more constitutional and drastic measures.

Meanwhile is there not presented to Canada a solemn object lesson emphasizing the necessity of sustaining and perpetuating a healthy public sentiment as well as creating it? General and local history reveal this as the vital point, the neglect of which enabled the joints of Kansas not only to 'enter in' but to take possession and work their mischief openly—strange as it seems. The law-givers had the moral fibre to make prohibitory laws, but not the backbone to enforce them. Have we no more men that women must step into the arena? We, here in Canada, strove to realize a plebiscite triumph at great expense of time, trouble and money. We gained a grand moral victory; but with absence of statutory victory, where are we? We are confronted by a crisis in the history of this movement which may be anticipated with complacency only as we recognize the imperative demand for eternal vigilance and concentrated persistence, 'and having done all to stand.'

A SUBSCRIBER.

A PREVALENT FORM OF GAMBLING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Gambling is on the increase. Unprincipled men in their greed for money do not hesitate to resort to questionable means in order to obtain it. Yet these men call themselves honest. Flaring advertisements are inserted in many of the newspapers offering large sums of money to those who correctly arrange jumbled letters into the names of certain states, presidents, and the like. But one has to subscribe for a paper or magazine in the first place. People are tempted to try their luck, for nearly everyone loves money. But after they have been caught in the trap a time or two they begin to fight shy of it. Even our own land is not free from this form of gambling. The latest is the guessing scheme. The conditions are merely to send half a year's subscription to a certain publisher for a newspaper with your guess, and you have a chance to win $5,000. The lowest prize is one dollar. Thousands of subscriptions have been received already and they are still pouring in. No doubt it is quite a Klondike for the publisher, as far as money is concerned. But what of that? A clear conscience is better than all the money in the world. He may try to quiet his conscience by saying that the subscribers get value for their money when they get the paper, but many are tempted to subscribe who cannot afford to take the paper, but do so merely in expectaton of obtaining a prize. Of course, every one expects to win a prize, but the great majority will win disappointment. Many are even planning what they are going to do with the money when they get it, perhaps some may even borrow money on the chance of it.

What a multitude of indignant people there will be when the result is made public. 'I didn't want the old paper. I only subscribed for the sake of the prize, and I didn't get a cent after all.' This is what many of the so-called unlucky ones will say, but in reality they will be the lucky ones, for they will have learned a lesson from experience. Some will say, 'I don't see any harm in it,' but there is harm in it. I would advise one and all to have nothing to do with those who offer a great deal for little or nothing. But even professing Christians sometimes patronize them. Why are people so easily tempted by Satan? 'Resist the devil and he will flee from you?' the Bible says, but many offer no resistance. When will people learn that the only way to get money that will prove a blessing to them is by honest toil. True honest toil is a sterling virtue. Away with fraud and gambling. Don't give those miserable practices a mite of encouragement or support. Pastors should not fail to denounce them in eloquent terms from the pulpit. Parents should teach their children to have nothing whatever to do with betting, games of chance or gambling.

ANNIE.

THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

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

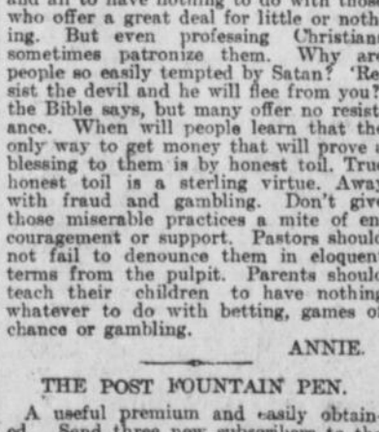
CHESS

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

Tuesday, April 9, 1901.

PROBLEM NO. 127.

(By J. C. J. Wainwright, Boston.)
Black—7 Pieces.



White—11 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Solution April 30.

White—K at K B sq, Q at K Kt 4; Rs at K B 7, K 7; B at Q B sq; Kts at K B 5, K 5; Ps at K Kt 5, Q 6, Q B 3, Q B 4

Black—K at K 6; Q at Q 4, Rs at K R 5, Q 7; Kts at K Kt 8, Q Kt 5; P at Q 2.

PROBLEM NO. 128.

(By Dr. Jan Dobrusky, Bohemia.)
Black—7 Pieces.



White—6 Pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Solution April 30.

White—K at Q R sq; Q at K B 3; R at Q R 6; B at K Kt 5; Kt at Q 2; P at K B 2.
Black—K at Q B4; R at Q B 2; B at K B 8; Ps at K Kt 7, K B 5, Q 6, Q Kt 5.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

Solution to Two-move Problem No. 119, by H. W. Barry, of Boston.

White—K at Q R sq; Q at K B 3; R at K R 6; Bs at K Kt 8, Q Kt 6; Kts at K 6, Q B 4 (8 pieces).
Black—K at Q B 3; Bs at K 2, Q Kt 6; Ps at Q Kt 2, Q R 5 (5 pieces).
Key move: Q—R 3.

Correct from George Patterson—'This is unusually good and difficult.' Louis C. Wurtele. T. W. Beakbane—'This problem has decided merit. The variation when Black checks, and is pinned by the mating move places it above the average. The end game excellent.' J. J., Jacksonville—'The problem is a fine one.' This is a good two-mover. The neat way in which the attacking tries of Q—Q 3 or Q 4 defeat themselves, and the saving of the dual after K to Q 4, together with the cleanness of most of the mates make the whole very pleasing.' Also correct from John Rodger, Jr.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H.W.B.—Many thanks for problem (which shall appear soon) and appreciation of column. Fun to catch you tripping over 369. Hoping to receive its English counterpart soon.

J. R. Webb.—We have a list of books waiting to forward you as soon as we receive your address.

M. E. Fletcher.—Hope to receive more solutions from you, but take your time and do not mind sending them along late. There is no competition at present.

Below are a couple of problems by the late Jesse Albert Graves which will, we feel sure, please our solvers.

Problem No. 129, by J. A. Graves.

White—K at K sq, Q at Q Kt 2; Rs at K R 5, Q R 4; Bs at K Kt 8, Q R 7; Kts at Q sq, Q B 4;Ps at K Kt 2, K Kt 3, K B 4 —(11 pieces).
Black—K at K 5; R at K 3; B at Q B 4; Kt at K B 4; P at Q 3—(5 pieces).
White to play and mate in two moves.

Problem No. 130, by J. A. Graves.

White—K at K R 3; Q at Q R 2; R at Q 3; Kt at K 3; Ps at K B 4, Q R 6—(6 pieces).
Black—K at K 2; Kts at K R 7, K Kt 6; P at K R 3—(4 pieces).
White to play and mate in three moves.

Solutions April 27.

Game No. 108.

Played by correspondence, in 1886, between the N. Y. Chess Club and the Franklin C. C., of Philadelphia. Amongst the players were Messrs. G. Richheim and S. Loyd. Score from the 'American Chess Magazine.'

New York.	Philadelphia.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Q Kt—B 3	2 Q Kt—B 3
3 P—B 4	3 P x P
4 P—Q 4	4 Q—R 5 ch
5 K—K 2	5 P—Q 4
6 P x P	6 B—K Kt 5 ch
7 Kt—B 3	7 Castles
8 P x Kt (a)	8 B—Q B 4
9 P x P ch	9 K—Kt sq
10 P x B	10 Kt—B 3 (b)
11 Q x R ch	11 R x Q
12 B—Q 2	12 R—K sq ch
13 K—Q sq	13 Q— B 7
14 K—B sq	14 B x Kt
15 P x B	15 Q x B P (c)

Resigns.

(a) Steinitz recommends B x P, to which the reply is R—K sq ch, and White's game goes hard.
(b.) Threatening mate in three beginning with R— Ksq ch.
(c) White resigned. Some of our readers would perhaps like to work out why; we will publish reasons on April 20.

GAME NO. 109.

This superb game was played in the Monte Carlo Tourney, recently concluded, and is worthy to rank among the great brilliant games.

White—Schlechter.	Black—Gunsberg.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—Q B 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P—K 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 B—Q 3 (a)
5 P—K 4	5 P x Kt
6 Kt x P	6 B—K 2
7 B— Q 3	7 Kt—B 3 (b)
8 Castles	8 Kt x Kt
9 B x Kt	9 Kt—Q 2
10 Q— K 2	10 Kt—B 3
11 B— B 2 (c)	11 Castles.
12 B— Q 2	12 R—K sq
13 Q R—Q sq	13 P—K Kt 3
14 B—B 3	14 B—B sq
15 Kt—K 5	15 B—Kt 2
16 P—B 4	16 Kt—Q 2 (d)
17 R—B 3	17 Kt— B1
18 R—Kt 3	18 Q—K 2
19 P—Q R 3	19 P—Q R 4
20 Q—K sq	20 Q—B 2
21 P—K R 4	21 P—B 3
22 Kt—Q 3	22 R—K 2
23 P—R 5	23 B—Q 2
24 P x P	24 P x P
25 Q—B 2 (e)	25 B—K 1
26 R—R 3	26 P—Kt 3
27 Q—R 4	27 R—B 2
28 P—Q 5	28 K P x P
29 P x P	29 P x P
30 Kt—B 2	30 R—Q sq
31 Kt—Kt 4	31 R—Q 3
32 B—Kt 3	32 B—B 3 (f)
33 Q R—Q 3	33 Q—Q sq
34 P—B 5	34 P—K Kt4
35 Q—R 5	35 B—K 1 (g)
36 Kt—K 3	36 R (B 2)—Q 2
37 Kt x P ! ! (h)	37 R X Kt
38 R x R	38 B—B 2
39 R x R	39 Q x R
40 R—Q 3 (k)	40 B x B (l)
41 R x Q	41 Kt x R
42 Q—K 8 ch	42 Kt—B sq
43 Q—B 6	43 Kt—R 2
44 P— R 4	44 Resigns.

(a) Perhaps the beginning of Black's troubles. 3 P—Q B 3 is not the best defence, though Steinitz used it quite strongly against Zukertort in '96, but this move enables White to open his game with P—K 4 with lots of steam behind it.
(b) Black should have reached this development without White being able to plant his Kt at K 4 or play B—Q 3.
(c) Should Black castle on Q wing, White is equally prepared for attack.
(d) Black perhaps hoped by this careful scheme of defence to weaken the attack by exchange of the minor pieces,but the White bishops are too safely stowed and that in most commanding positions.
(e) Releasing the Kt and at the same time guarding the check by Q at Kt 3 when he plays P—Q 5.
(f) If P—B 4; Q—R 8 ch, B x Q; R x B mate.
(g) Threatening to win the Queen, but White uses it to complete Black's destruction.
(h) Paralyzing. If B x Q, mate in four, beginning Kt x P double ch.
(k) White finishes the game with consummate elegance.
(l) The Q can be relentlessly pursued.

TRY IT FOR A YEAR.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Some Reasons

Why You Should Insist on Having

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Unequalled by any other.
Renders hard leather soft.
Especially prepared.
Keeps out water.
A heavy bodied oil.

HARNESS

An excellent preservative.
Reduces cost of your harness.
Never burns the leather; its
Efficiency is increased.
Secures best service.
Stitches kept from breaking.

OIL

Is sold in all Localities

Manufactured by Imperial Oil Company.

THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

One of the best premiums ever offered,



New Style. Old Style.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address—JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Office, MONTREAL.

C. P .R. EXPANSION

RAILWAY COMMITTEE GRANTED PERMISSION TO EXTEND THE TENLON BRANCH—CROW'S NEST SOUTHERN.

Ottawa, April 2.—When the House of Commons Railway Committee met this morning the first order called was that for the incorporation of the Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company, which is promoted by the Crow's Nest Coal Company. There have been several conferences between the applicants and the C.P.R. authorities in regard to this bill, and it is understood the latter are now satisfied of their inability to overthrow the measure, and are merely holding out for the insertion of some formal clause to guarantee the Canadian smelters a supply of coal and coke at the same figures as are paid by American purchasers. The bill stands over at the request of the Minister of Railways till Thursday, April 11

Judge Clark explained the C.P.R. bill asking power to extend the present branch from Teulon, beyond Stonewall, on to the narrows of Lake Manitoba, at Sifton's Landing. The same application had been thrown out two years ago because of the existence of a charter by Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, designed to serve practically the same district. The present line to Tenlon was now operated at a loss, but he understood that an extension to Lake Manitoba would make it a paying proposition.

Mr. H. B. McGiverin, for the Mackenzie & Mann interests, said his company had not one charter in that country that was not built on They were not sure that their charter rights to this line through this district had run out, but thought that their rights to the district should be preserved.

Mr. McCreary said the C.P.R.'s only object was to cut into territory of the Canadian Northern. The country from Tenlon to Sifton's Landing was not worth much. There were not three hundred people in it, and the line would not pay in forty years. But what was needed and what would pay was a line to serve the Icelanders on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, through a fertile country rich in timber. He said the Dominion government should not do anything to cripple the Manitoba government's prospects of making its new system pay.

Mr. Clancy supported the C.P.R. application, believing the West wanted all the railway competition it could get.

Mr. Maclean said all the C.P.R. wanted was to cripple the Canadian Northern as a new transcontinental system.

The Minister of Railways could not see what object this C.P.R. line was to serve. He approved of Mr. McCreary's stand and favored the use of a little gentle pressure on the Canadian Pacific to induce it first to open up a line to the Icelandic settlements on Lake Winnipeg.

The preamble of the bill was then passed, and the Minister of Railways then made his proposition that the granting of this charter should be inoperative till the Canadian Pacific has given railway facilities to the Icelandic settlement on Lake Winnipeg. This led to a heated debate, in which Judge Clark, the C.P.R. solicitor, took part in several warm passages with the Minister of Railways, holding that such a thing had never before been done in this parliament. Mr. Blair quoted precedent for his plan.

Mr. McCreary said it was time members of parliament realized that they were not here to act in the interest of any railway corporation. This led to a fearful storm. Mr. Frank Oliver said he for one took no offence from the statement. Let those the cap fitted wear it. Mr. McCreary withdrew the statement.

Mr. Tarte advised the C.P.R. to accept Mr. Blair's proposition, and Judge Clark replied that his company would do so. The measure was then left over till next meeting of the committee.

THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

MR. DOBELL OPPOSES THE DEAL, AND AROUSES MUCH INDIGNATION.

Quebec, April 8.—There is great excitement here over the hitch in the purchase of the Plains of Abraham by the Federal Government, caused by the mysterious objections of the Hon. R. R. Dobell. A deputation of leading citizens, with the Hon R. Turner as chief spokesman, interviewed the Hon. S. N. Parent the other day to see if he could explain Mr. Dobell's action. At the request of Mr. Parent, Mr. Charlebois, the notary of the Ursuline nuns, read them the draft of the proposed deed of sale by the nuns of the Plains property to the Dominion Government. There was not one word in it about an alleged exchange of the Plains for Marchmont as one of the conditions of the sale. The transaction as proposed is a sale of the Plains for $80,000.

Mr. Parent said that when the nuns were first approached on the subject they asked nearly double the price they were now prepared to accept. He said he could not see any valid reason for Mr. Dobell's antagonistic stand.

KING MAY LOSE WIFE.

QUEEN OF PORTUGAL WITH ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AGAINST HIM.

It is stated in London, England, that when the King of Portugal came to London recently for the Queen's funeral he received a deputation of Protestants, to whom he made a speech, promising a continuance of the enlightened policy of religious toleration in his dominions. The speech was manly and courageous, and was widely reported. It was commented upon in Portugal, and, while it elicited the enthusiastic approval of the Liberals, it served to accentuate the feud between the King and the religious orders, which was originally caused by the alleged interference of the Jesuits in the secular affairs of the government of that country.

The first unhappy result of this friction was trouble in the royal household itself, the Queen taking sides with the church. According to advices just received from Lisbon, this breach has widened, and there is said to be a probability of a separation of the royal couple.

MONTGOMERY MEMORIAL.

The Quebec branch of the Daughters of the Empire, on the ground of the disrespect that would be shown to the loyal British and French soldiers who nobly held Quebec, have passed a resolution regretting the permission granted by the City Council to the Sons of the Revolution of Boston to erect in Quebec 'a memorial in honor of the invader, Richard Montgomery, who laid waste a country not in arms against him, violently attempted to force Canadians from their allegiance to the British crown, and ordered that the town should be sacked and burned when taken.'

VICTIM OF CIGARETTES

New York, April 5.—Joshua Behring, who won a free scholarship in the Cornell Medical College three years ago and has been a student there since, was taken to Bellevue Hospital early yesterday morning suffering from paralytic dementia, which the doctors attribute to excessive cigarette smoking. Behring is 28 years old. He was educated in Russia and lived here with his uncle, August S. Schomer, who writes most of the plays produced in the Hebrew theatres on the Bowery. Young Behring, his uncle says, has lately smoked ten packages of cigarettes a day. About a month ago he told one of his fellow students that he was tired of cutting up corpses, and said he knew that two men in the dissecting room were not dead when they were brought in. One of them had spoken to him while being dissected, he said. The students laughed at Behring and told him to stop cigarette-smoking.

On the next day the young man acted so strangely that he was sent to Bellevue, where the doctors said he was temporarily insane. Two days later he was discharged as cured. He went back to the medical school and got along nicely until Saturday last. On that day he went to 186 Henry street, where he had hired a room, and announced that he was going back to Russia that afternoon. He started out, but turned up the next morning and explained that he had been locked up in the Madison street police station for six hours, his cousin having taken him there for safe keeping.

Yesterday morning Behring awakened the other tenants by singing and shouting. Two policemen forced the door of his room and found him dancing on the bed and pulling his hat to pieces. He had already torn his trousers in shreds. He is again in the insane pavilion at Bellevue.

INTERESTS IN DANGER

London, April 5.—The 'Times' has received the following from its correspondent in Wellington, N.Z.: 'France, after establishing a naval station in the Pacific, and increasing her warships to five within a few weeks, is now engaged in strengthening her land defences. This action is regarded as menacing British interests in the South Pacific.'

A BROOKLYN MYSTERY.

New York, April 8.—The Brooklyn police are engaged in trying to unravel the mystery of the death of a woman whose nude body was found yesterday. The body is that of a woman weighing over two hundred pounds, five feet eight inches in height, thirty-five or forty years of age, with dark brown hair, gray eyes, and three of the lower teeth missing. On the left leg at the ankle is a large sore, extending entirely around the limb. There are no marks of violence on the body. There is a mark on the third finger of the left hand as though made by a large wedding ring, which is missing. The ears are pierced. So far the police have no clue whatever.

REVOLT IN CHINA

Pekin, April 8.—The rumors which have been current during the past few days of the outbreak of a rebellion headed by General Tung Fuh Siang, formerly commander of the northern army, in the Province of Mongolia and Shensi, have been absolutely authenticated.

MOTHER OF PRINCIPAL CAVEN DEAD.

Toronto, April 8.—Mrs. J. J. Caven, mother of Principal Caven, of Knox College, died yesterday at Motherwell, Perth county, at the age of 97 years. Mrs. Caven was of martyr covenanting stock, and was born in Galloway, Scotland. She came to Canada with her late husband, John Caven, in 1847, settling first in Waterloo county. In 1855 they moved to Perth county, where Mr. Caven died twenty-one years ago. Mrs. Caven leaves two daughters and one son. Principal Caven is too ill to attend the funeral, which will be held to-morrow at St. Mary's.

THE PATTISON FAILURE.

Edinburgh, April 8.—Robert and Walter Pattison, who were managing directors of the Pattisons' whiskey firm, which failed in 1898 with a deficiency of £80,000, were arrested to-day in connection with the flotation of a company. The arrests promise to revive the excitement which followed the failure of the whiskey firm, which ruined a number of small firms.

MANITOBANS HAPPY.

Winnipeg, Man., April 4.—Spring ploughing throughout Manitoba will be general by the first of next week, a number of farmers along the main line of the C. P. R. having already commenced. The ground is dry on the Portage plains, extending almost as far as Brandon, and the dust has commenced to fly. Seeding commenced yesterday on several farms in the Mennonite reserve.

SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED.

Belfast, April 4.—The new White Star liner 'Celtic,' the largest vessel built, was successfully launched here this morning in the presence of a large and representative gathering. The christening was performed by the Marchioness of Dufferin.

CANADIAN LLOYDS.

Bill for Incorporation Reported by the Committee on Banking.

Ottawa, April 3.—The bill for the incorporation of the St. Lawrence Lloyds was taken up by the House of Commons committee on banking and commerce this morning. The applicants are Messrs. F. H. Clergue, E. N. Clergue, E. N. Douglas and Frank L. Lewis, of Philadelphia; Senator Mackay, Senator Dandurand, Hugh A. Allan, D. W. Campbell, George E. Drummond, Robert Reford and John Torrance, and incorporation is sought to carry on the business of ocean marine, fire, inland marine and transportation insurance. A clause further down asks power to navigate on the lakes and rivers of Canada ice-breakers and wreck-relieving steamers and other appliances for the same purpose, and the company may undertake the raising and removal of vessels which have been sunk or injured. The company further asks permission to receive aid in the form of subsidies, grants of money or land from individual corporations or governments. The capital stock is five million dollars, and the head office is to be in Montreal. This company is promoted by some of the shipping interests at Montreal, who claim that they will thereby gain relief from the alleged excessive insurance taxes imposed by other companies on St. Lawrence shipping.

Mr. Geoffrion explained the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Leighton McCarthy questioned the wisdom of giving this company power to run a wreckage plant in addition to an insurance business.

Dr. Russell (Hants) said this power of operating a wreckage plant seemed to him a very fitting one to give to a company of this kind.

Mr. Tarte said that excessive insurance charges were making traffic via the St. Lawrence at some seasons an impossibility. The English Lloyds had taken advantage of their monopoly to force on the St. Lawrence discriminatory rates. Unless some action was taken, their unfair attitude would ruin Canadian trade. Vainly would Canada pay out her millions for the improvement of the St. Lawrence river and harbors if these discriminatory rates were to be kept up. No doubt the present insurance companies would oppose this bill. They were perfectly within their rights in so doing. Granting that navigation via the St. Lawrence is not as safe as in the open sea, one thing was certain, that the insurance rates on the St. Lawrence shipping were out of all proportion, and this was the best solution of the problem so far advanced.

THE UNDERWRITERS' SIDE.

Major Bond, of Montreal, for the marine underwriters, protested against the danger of allowing a marine insurance company to take up the wrecking business. He told the committee that there was the greatest difficulty in getting insurance companies to assume risks on shipping by this route. If the pilotage system was improved the defective lighting and buoying brought up to the requirements, the insurance rates would surely come down.

The Minister of Marine told the committee that four of the most experienced captains in the St. Lawrence had been unable to point to the existance of any serious deficiencies in the aid to navigation along the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Fielding said that certainly the government would not desire to give any special power of this kind. The matter might be dealt with by amendment to the general insurance act.

Mr. Tarte said perhaps all other companies would not care to take up this side line investment.

The clause empowering the company to receive bonuses was struck out as unnecessary, and the bill reported.

GREAT RAILWAY COMBINE

Columbus, Ohio, April 5.—A special to the 'Despatch' from Cincinnati says: A gigantic amalgamation of four railways has been effected. The roads are the Southern Railway, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, and the Cincinnati Southern. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is reputed to have formed the combination.

THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

London, April 8.—The Very Rev. Frederick Farrar, dean of Canterbury, who has been ill in London, returned last Thursday to Canterbury, where he has had a relapse. It is understood that his condition is serious. Prayers for his recovery were offered to-day at the Cathedral.

Football.

STANDING OF THE ENGLISH LEAGUES

Division I.

	P.	W.	L.	Dn.	Pts
Sunderland	28	12	4	12	36
Nottingham Forest	28	14	7	7	35
Notts County	27	14	9	4	32
Bury	26	13	8	5	31
Everton	27	13	9	5	31
Liverpool	26	13	8	5	31
Aston Villa	28	10	10	8	28
Newcastle United	25	10	7	8	28
Blackburn Rovers	28	9	10	9	27
Sheffield United	28	11	12	5	27
Sheffield Wed.	26	9	9	8	26
Manchester City	29	10	13	6	26
Derby County	29	9	13	7	25
Wolverhampton W.	26	6	9	11	23
Bolton Wanderers	26	8	11	7	23
Stoke	29	9	16	4	22
Preston N.E.	29	7	15	7	21
W. Bromwich A.	27	6	13	8	20

Division II.

	P.	W.	L.	Dn.	Pts
Grimsby Town	28	19	3	6	44
Small Heath	25	14	1	10	38
Burnley	26	17	6	3	37
New Brighton	26	13	8	5	31
Middlesbro'	25	13	9	3	29
Glossop	26	10	9	7	27
Woolwich Arsenal	27	11	11	5	27
Burslem P.V.	29	8	10	11	27
Blackpool	26	10	10	6	26
Gainsbro' Trinity	27	9	10	8	26
Lincoln City	27	9	11	7	25
Newton Heath	26	10	13	4	24
Leicester Fosse	28	7	12	9	23
Walsall	27	6	11	10	22
Barnsley	27	9	16	2	20
Chesterfield	26	6	13	7	19
Stockport Co.	27	8	16	3	19
Burton Swifts	27	6	17	4	16

The Barnsley vs. Burnley match, at Barnsley, was stopped unfinished owing to fog, and is not included in the above table.

THE LATE REV. WM. ARTHUR, M. A.

(From a correspondent.)

Fully half a century has fled since, on a summer Sabbath morning, in one of the principal Methodist churches in the city of Dublin, Ireland, I heard Mr. Arthur preach for the first time. I had been reminded in a letter from a friend that, now I was a visitor in the metropolis, 'I would have the felicity of hearing' the reverend gentleman. His text was: 'The memory of the just is blessed.' His first sentence was: 'We are all men now; we shall soon cease to be men and become memories.' I need not say that the audience were most attentive to the end of his discourse. I attended the same church in the evening, when the distinguished clergyman took as his subject: 'Be not afraid, only believe.' I remember that he anticipated the disappointment that some of his audience might feel in not hearing from him the definition of faith by saying: 'I will not say one word about it, but "Be not afraid, only believe."' I wandered after him to what was called the Green Street Methodist Church, and heard him use part of Ezekiel's prophecy: 'And everything shall live, whither the river cometh.' At this time I stood near the church entrance, and met Mr. Arthur, who cordially extended his hand, then said: 'I hope you are serving God; if not, begin in earnest.' He preached a sermon to the young in the same church in the evening of that day, and very soon afterwards left the city for other scenes and duties. H. D. F.

SIR HENRY McCALLUM

WAS A FORMER TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

Sir Henry McCallum, the new Governor of Natal, South Africa, is an old telegraph operator, and has been stationed in Newfoundland. He was with Lord Kitchener at the War College, graduating in 1871, when he became superintendent of military telegraphs for the southern district of England. He is able, according to an exchange, to build a bridge, a highway or a conduit, to construct a railway, to set up, run and repair a locomotive, to operate electric wires and control a telegraph system, to survey a territory, to build forts and plan defences, to organize and preside over a municipality, and to administer a territory as large as the British Isles. His record, in college or in the colonies, is a unique one, and few of the British colonial staff can show a round of such conspicuous and unbroken success in so many diverse capacities.

NEW MONEY ORDER RATES.

The new rates of commission for money orders issued in Canada came into force yesterday as follows:

Payable in Canada and the United States, (the limit for a single order is $100.)

On orders up to	$5 3 cents.
Order $5 and up to	10 6 cents.
Order $10 and up to	30 10 cents.
Order $30 and up to	50 15 cents.
Order $50 and up to	75 25 cents.
Order $75 and up to	100 30 cents.

Not more than one money order under $100, payable in Canada and the United States can be issued to the same person on the same day, drawn in the same place in favor of the same payee, but as many of $100 each may be given as the remitter requires.

[For the 'Witness.'

EASTER HOPES.

Not without some token has God left us
Of a future state of peace and bliss,
For the souls of whom He hath bereft us
On this earthly Paradise of His.

See the caterpillar slowly creeping,
Living out his little span below,
Till in his cocoon he crouches sleeping,
There a wondrous change to undergo.

Laid awhile entombed in Death's protection,
Soon into the sunlight, air and sky
He ascends—a glorious resurrection,
Now a golden-winged butterfly.

Surely, if the meanest worm that crawleth,
God hath raised into a better sphere,
Man—His noblest work—He no less calleth
To a higher life when leaving here.

Shall it be, as Art so oft hath painted,
That the change this new existence brings,
Makes us angels—radiant and sainted
In white garments and with shining wings?

Ah! we know not all God holds in keeping
For His children in that better land,
When at length we wake from our long sleeping,
We shall then rejoice and understand.

Mourn not, man, but trust with resignation,
When thy loved ones part from thee and die,
For alone by such a transformation
Can they live in Immortality.

MARTHA MARTIN,

LATEST CLERGUE PROJECT

Toronto, April 2.—By long odds the most important measure of this session of the legislature was that introduced by the Hon. George W. Ross last night to grant aid to the Manitoulin & North Shore Railway. The project is one of Mr. Clergue's, and is the boldest railway building scheme yet projected in Ontario. It is proposed to start at Meaford, build up through Bruce peninsula, operate in both winter and summer railway car ferries across the fifteen miles between Tober-Moray and the Manitoulin on the same principle as the ferries across Lake Erie, through the Manitoulin and thence to Little Current, on the north shore. From Little Current the railway will strike north, throwing out a branch to Sudbury, and will ultimately be extended west or north-west towards Lake Superior.

Mr. Ross stated that the proposal had been made that the route form the basis of a connection with the transcontinental system at Port Arthur, railway car ferries being used along the northern shore of Lake Superior. The government will aid the project to the extent of about 2,500,000 acres of land, divided as follows: 10,000 acres a mile for 105 miles from Wiarton to White Fish river, in Algoma; 10,000 acres a mile for the 75 miles of car ferry across Georgian Bay, 7,400 acres a mile for 150 miles heading west or north-west from White Fish river, and 7,400 acres a mile for a 30-mile branch to Sudbury. These land grants are not to include the pine. The company must have the road completed and in operation by June, 1906, must build a smelter for nickel and other ores of 300 tons' capacity within two years, must export no spruce in an unmanufactured condition, and it must place at least 1,000 settlers yearly on the lands granted. Running rights over the line, when built, are reserved by the province for all railways that may seek to use it, and the anticipation is that the C. P. R. will, if the car ferries can be successfully operated, cease sending out its western freight by North Bay and use the new line to a point on its own road near Sudbury. For all the towns of western Ontario the mileage by rail to the North-West will be very much shortened if the latest Clergue enterprise is successful.

Resolutions were also introduced granting subsidies to the Bracebridge & Trading Railway, from the town of Bracebridge to a point in the township of McLean, at or near the incorporated village of Baysville, in the district of Muskoka, a distance not exceeding sixteen miles, a cash subsidy of $3,000 a mile—$40,000.

To a railway at or near Bolton Creek, in the township of Osa, to the iron mines in the township of Lanark, a distance not exceeding 25 miles, a cash subsidy of $3,000 a mile—$75,000.

To the Norwood & Apsley Railway from the village of Norwood, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, to a point at or near the village of Apsley, in the township of Apsley, in the county of Peterborough, a distance not exceeding 25 miles, a cash subsidy not exceeding $3,000 a mile—$75,000.

To the Port Arthur & St. Joe Railway, from the town of Port Arthur in a northeasterly direction towards Lake Nepigon, in the district of Algoma, a distance not exceeding 30 miles, a cash subsidy of $2,000 a mile, and a land grant, subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, of 5,000 acres per mile.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. H. SANCHE & CO. PAT. 1890-91.

OXYDONOR

Fills the system with pure oxygen, the vital principal of life. Oxygen destroys disease and keep you well.

RHEUMATISM cannot stay in your system if you use OXYDONOR. Oxydonor will fill your body with pure oxygen, cleansing the blood of its impurities, restoring wasted tissues and driving out disease. OXYDONOR is not medicine, but is a simple application of the laws that govern life. It causes sound sleep, improves the appetite and stimulates the brain. It will cure any disease but is invaluable in the treatment of NERVOUS PROSTRATION, INSOMNIA, SCIATICA, LaGRIPPE, DEBILITY, PNEUMONIA, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. OXYDONOR has nothing to do with drugs or electricity.

MR. JOHN MARTIN, Arnprior, Ont., writes Feb. 14, 1901: "After seven months' use of your Oxydonor, I have been greatly relieved, and almost entirely cured of Rheumatism, from which I have suffered for forty years. I gained ten pounds by using Oxydonor."

MR. J. R. FITZGERALD, Colborne, Ont., writes Feb. 4, 1901:—"Oxydonor is still doing good work. I can seen a great change in Mrs. Fitzgerald since she commenced using it. Have also used it on myself and children for La Grippe, and found it to work well."

Prices in Canada are same as in United States.

Trade Mark Registered in Canada June 24, 1897.



Registered in United States Nov. 24, 1896.

Our descriptive book ---full of interesting information and reports from responsible people will be mailed free to any enquirer.

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations.

On June 29th, 1900, judgment was rendered in the Exchequer Court of Canada, granting the proprietors of Dr. Herculas Sanche's Oxydonor and trade marks a perpetual injunction against infringers.

United States Offices:—
261 Fifth Ave., New York City
61 Fifth Street, Detroit, Mich.
57 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. H. SANCHE & CO.,
2268 St. Catherine St., Montreal, P. Q.





MOUNTAIN CITY CYCLE CO.

Canada's Largest Sporting Goods Store.

Bicycles

250 Second-hand Bicycles (Ladies' and Gents',)
$10.00 to $25.00.

A large proportion of these wheels are nearly new, only having been ridden a few weeks. They are all of the best CANADIAN manufacture, and recent models. Tires on every one are equal to new and in some cases have NEVER been ridden.

A descriptive list will be mailed on application, and any bicycle will be sent C. O. D. subject to examination on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. If satisfactory pay the balance, if not, return wheel.

MOUNTAIN CITY CYCLE CO.,

ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

FIGHTING IT OUT.

Plumer's Flying Column and the Zoutspanberg Campaign Successful Thus Far.

BRITISH AT NYLSTROOM—A CAPTURED BOER LAAGER.

General French's Forces in the Southeast Said to Have Captured More Guns and Prisoners.

London, April 6.—Lord Kitchener reports as follows to the War Office:—

'Colonel Plumer has advanced twenty miles beyond Nylstroom unopposed on the way toward Pietersburg.'

According to the Pretoria correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' the Boers have shifted their seat of government from Pietersburg to a point tairty-five miles north-east.

Lord Kitchener, reporting to the War Office the finding of an abandoned and destroyed pom-pom near Vryheid, says: 'This accounts for all the enemy's guns known to be in the south-eastern district.'

A Capetown despatch, dated yesterday, says: General French continues to press the Boers at Vryheid, Transvaal Colony.

A despatch from Bethulie, Orange River Colony, dated April 4, says: A force of Boers under Commander Kritzinger attempted to recross into the Orange River Colony to the west of here, but failed.

London, April 3.—A despatch dated Bloemfontein, April 2, says: 'By a night surprise the British captured a laager of sixty Boers near Boschberg, between Brandfort and Salt-Pan, Orange River Colony.

Newcastle, Natal, April 2.—The Boers derailed and wrecked a train near Mount Prospect. Subsequently, General Campbell's column attacked them, and heavy fighting ensued, General Campbell being at a disadvantage. The result is not known here.

PLUMER OCCUPIES NYLSTROOM.

Wiring to London under date of Pretoria, April 1, Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office as follows:

'Plumer has occupied Nylstroom and French has captured three guns on the Lower Pongola. Thirty-one prisoners have been captured in the Orange River Colony. There were no casualties.'

New York, April 4.—Mr. Isaac N. Ford cables the following to the New York 'Tribune': News comes from Brussels to the effect that Mr. Kruger thinks that the occupation of Zoutpansberg will finally break down the Boer defence. Zoutpansberg is the Boer seat of government and contains supplies of stores and ammunition, and it is understood to be in imminent danger as a result of Lord Kitchener's northern campaign. Prisoners recently arrived at Pretoria are stated, however, to express the opinion that the war will last for three years longer.

London, April 3.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Pretoria says that Col. Plumer's operations at Warm Baths, on his way to Nylstrom, resulted in the surrender of General Groblaar and Nicholas Potgieter, with more than a hundred followers.

KRUGER'S BITTER TALK

PARIS PAPERS GIVE HIM CREDIT FOR SOME AMAZING SAYINGS.

New York, April 5.—Mr. Kruger is quoted in the Paris 'Matin' as follows, according to a cablegram:

'I thank God that he has beset Great Britain with troubles in the Far East—troubles that will yet force her to release her South African prey.

'Great Britain's sin, the atrocity with which she has waged war on defenceless women and children of the veldt, will yet be her ruin—we have the witness of the Book for it.'

In speaking of the present situation in South Africa, and of the war in general, Mr. Kruger said:

'The British Government telegraph and the British press always try to make this much,' and he measured his little finger—'look like this much,' and he extended both arms. 'I am persuaded that everything is going well out there, precisely because our enemies continue to dissimulate and travesty facts.

'We do not fight except for peace. We are not conquerors, but although Botha listened to the British proposals, he never uttered a word of equivocation on the subject of independence. Independence is the only treasure we cherish.

'It is for that reason our citizens forsook their farms and sacrificed their lives, and our women and children now suffer temporary servitude in the enemy's camp.

'And,' added the ex-President, 'if the English were not blind, if they considered their own interests well, they would recognize the independence we demand, because in the hope of safeguarding it we shall be ready to make many concessions and sacrifices, and, moreover, it would assure peace forever in South Africa.'

PEACE ENVOY MURDERED.

London, April 4.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the 'Morning Post' asserts that the Boers have tried for treason and executed Mr. De Kock, the peace envoy, who took the message from General Smith-Dorrien to Commandant-General Louis Botha on Feb. 12.

NO FURTHER CONCESSIONS.

London, April 3.—In the course of a desultory debate on the conduct of the South African war in the House of Commons last evening, the Right Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, stated that further concessions by Great Britain would only make her ridiculous in the eyes of the civilized world. The government, he said, had implicit confidence in Sir Alfred Milner, against whom some of the Boers had made protests. Mr. Brodrick added that, while making this clear to the Boers, the government was willing to make peace and would use every means in its power to end the war.

TRAFFIC ALONG THE RAILWAYS NOW VERY UNCERTAIN.

London, April 5.—6 a.m.—The Boers are still active in destroying trains. They attacked two trains last Saturday near Johannesburg, but were driven off before they could secure any loot or supplies. Traffic along the railways in South Africa just now is very uncertain, and the reopening of the Rand mines will present a serious supply of problems to the military authorities. De Wett appears still to be at Vrede, notwithstanding the stories of his crossing the Vaal, and great precautions are being taken to prevent Botha reaching him or conferring with him.

HOW ERASMUS WAS CAUGHT

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF THE WELL-KNOWN COMMANDANT.

London, April 1.—Details of the capture of Abel Erasmus have reached here. The British Intelligence Department, having obtained information of the presence of Abel Erasmus, with a number of fighting burghers, in a laager near Kruger's post, decided to attempt their capture. The Irish Fusiliers were ordered to march from Machadodorp, and a force of Royal Irish Rifles started at the same time from Belfast, converging with a view to joining the forces from Machadodorp. On the third day out, the British forces came together, and at dawn on the following morning they quietly surrounded Erasmus's force in laager, the Boers having evidently no suspicion of the proximity of our troops.

The Britishers promptly opened fire, and immediately the Boer laager was thrown into intense confusion. The burghers rushed about in all directions, and only offered a short, half-hearted resistance. Our men then rushed the laager, and 32 of the enemy surrendered, while two Boers had been killed. The laager contained about a hundred men, with their women and children, as well as a large number of waggons, carts, horses and cattle. The plentiful supplies found in the laager gave every indication that the Boers had been living comfortably.

Abel Erasmus, the Boer leader, whose capture has recently been reported, was the subject of a sketch in June last in the 'Times' of Natal, as follows: 'I will try to deal with Abel Erasmus from personal recollection. This wealthy and immensely influential man is a "Boer of the Boers," a patriarch of the Transvaal and Cape Colony, though of late years seldom heard of outside his own district. He, among the best Boer families, as well as the black-veldt doppers, is equally great as, if not greater than, Paul Kruger himself. The President of the Transvaal is a hypocritical myth; Abel Erasmus is a solid sinner. In the old Transvaal, that is, before gold quartz was discovered, Hollander poison and intrigues were introduced. Abel Erasmus was a power among all white men, as one of the principal freebooters in and out of the Transvaal and the terror of all blacks. As a Boer politician he is of the very first rank, although his voice is never heard outside of the executive. Owing to his ability and strength of mind he never consults the government in Pretoria, but always acts 'on his own.' On the other hand Paul Kruger invariably seeks the advice of his most trusted friend, Abel Erasmus. Abel Erasmus is a handsome, grand old man, of fully seventy years, with white hair and beard, a soft, kindly expression lighting up a remarkably open face. His appearance, standing fully six feet, is that of the finest type of a Boer farmer of the old school. The inner man of Abel Erasmus in many respects is exactly the opposite. In his public capacity as native commissioner of a vast district he has ruled the whole native population for the last forty years with a rod of iron. For real villainy and bloodshed among all classes of natives under his 'protection' he has not his equal in the Transvaal. To mention the name of 'Abel' to any resident native within his district is like a galvanic shock. As regards the present unfortunate Boer rebellion, I think I am right in stating that Abel Erasmus was in no way responsible for it. He always was clever and farsighted enough to know it was not wise to seek a quarrel with the British. The Boer government was established from end to end of the country. Industry and wealth had made the Transvaal the greatest gold-mining country in the world. The Lydenburg diggers and the Lydenburg Boers were on the best of terms. If Abel Erasmus had been given Kruger's opportunity he would have become a republican dictator, who would have piloted his country according to special circumstances, and avoided any chance of self-destruction. Abel Erasmus is no friend of the Hollander moths who have eaten through the Transvaal fabric. He has generally kept away from them as much as possible. When his advice was sought previous to the war, and the bulk of the Boer farmers in the Lydenburg district were asked, they were mostly willing to grant the five-years' franchise.

REFUGEES ACCLAIMED BY THE PORTUGUESE.

A Madrid story says that Boers who arrived at Lisbon on board the transports last month from Delagoa Bay were accorded a splendid reception, contrasting with the coolness of popular reception of the mission headed by Earl Carrington, sent to Lisbon to formally notify King Charles of the death of Queen Victoria and the accession of King Edward VII. The hour selected for the landing of the Boers was kept secret, but a large crowd was present and acclaimed the travellers, a majority of whom were European volunteers. The party, numbering seven hundred persons, was escorted to their quarters in the forts in the vicinity of Lisbon. The Boer officers are allowed four hundred reis, and the rank and file are allowed sixty reis daily (a rei is about one and one-tenths of a cent).

The leading Boer general, Pienaar, wept on leaving his men. He was much hurt because his comrades gave him the cold shoulder during the voyage on account of his refusing to destroy the Koomatipoort bridge when they crossed the frontier, notwithstanding that the general acted on the instructions of President Kruger.

PRISONERS AT CEYLON

ENTERTAINED AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

At the present time, when the Boers are adopting anarchical methods of warfare, the following letter extract from a responsible source in Ceylon may be of interest. The South African side of the picture shows the Boers laying dynamite on the railway over which General Kitchener was to pass; the reverse, or Ceylon side, shows the 'imprisoned' Boer generals being sumptuously entertained at government house, and a special hospital ship, fitted out at great expense, in order that some fifty burghers, convalescent from measles, may be taken for a week's trip round the spicy island:

'I do not know how the general home public feel about the galeties specially arranged at government house in Ceylon to do honor to Boer generals, but as an official whose position necessitates my going to official headquarters, I share strongly the view of many of my colleagues that it is an unwarrantable thing for us to be forced to meet in constant social intercourse and be expected to show honor to the enemies of our country, who have been nominally outlawed to Ceylon as persons dangerous to the empire. In our official capacity we are bound to accept invitations to government house, where we are expected to treat these Boer prisoners as distinguished and honored guests. They are taken on special trips to all the points of interest in the island, and made to feel important 'personages.' In fact, they are having a splendid time all round. They are allowed to board the incoming transports, full of Boer prisoners from South Africa, talk with and welcome their brother burghers, tell them the latest news, and receive an ovation of cheers from their ex-fellow-fighters.

'Ceylon is fairly disgusted. We thought the climax was reached when grand pianos were furnished to the Boer camp. The latest luxury, however, is the costly fitting up of a hospital ship to take fifty sturdy Boers convalescent from measles, for a week's trip round Ceylon. Such a thing has never been done for our own sick soldiers. The wives and delicate children of our fighting Tommies are kept year in and year out in Colombo. Soldiers are sent occasionally to Newera Eluja for up-country change; but no married quarters are provided in the hills, so that Tommy's wife and family remain for some three consecutive years in Colombo, with no change of air unless they choose to take and pay for it on their own account. I am told that this little tour will cost upwards of £1,000. I do not vouch for this, as, so far, I have had no official information; but I think this is a modest estimate. We are hoping some questions will be asked in the House of Commons as to this social feting of Boer ringleaders.'

INVALIDED CANADIANS

PARTY OF TWENTY RETURN ON BOARD THE SS. 'LAKE ONTARIO.'

Halifax, N.S., April 4.—The Royal mail steamer 'Lake Ontario' arrived in port at six o'clock this morning from Liverpool after a splendid passage of eight days. She landed her 25 cabin, 21 second cabin and 677 steerage passengers. The second cabin passengers were returning Canadian soldiers whose corps and destinations were: Seargt. Callaghan, C. M. R., Toronto; Pte. Massie, C. M. R., Montreal; Trooper Sharpe, C. M. R., Saskatchewan, N.W.T.; Trooper Perry, C. M. R., Regina; Trooper Lawes, C. M. R.; Rossland; Trooper Harris, C. M. R., Birtle, Man.; Private McMullen, Strathcona's Horse, Calgary; Private Brown, Strathcona's Horse, Nelson, B. C.; Pte. Lefroy, Strathcona's Horse, Vancouver, B.C.; Corporal Armstrong, Strathcona's Horse, Toronto; Pte. Clark, Strathcona's Horse, Elkhorn, Man.; Private Nichols, Strathcona's Horse, British Columbia; Private Hammond, Strathcona's Horse, Fernie, B.C; Private Inglis, Strathcona's Horse, Calgary; Pte. Fraser, Strathcona's Horse, Winnipeg; Private Roberts, R.C.D., Oak Lake, Man.; Gunner Sweet, C. Battery, R.C.A., Kingston; Gunner Porteous, C Battery, R.C.A., Hamilton; Trooper Macdonald, Locke's Horse, United States; Trooper Clark, Roberts's Horse, Montreal; Trooper Winrow, Kitchener's Horse.

Some of the men had been invalided to England and others had been on furlough. Seargeant Callaghan, Ptes. Massie, Browne, Armstrong, Hammond and Roberts and Gunner Porteous had been wounded and Gunner Sweet had been laid up with fever. The soldiers are all in good health now and left for their destination by the I.C.R. this afternoon.

WAR NOTES.

MEDAL FOR FRENCH NURSE.

Johannesburg, April 5.—Lord Kitchener has personally presented the Red Cross medal to Madame Ferriers, head of the French ambulance detachment, for her services to the British wounded.

SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE.

Capetown, April 6.—Five corpses of victims of the bubonic plague were found in Capetown to-day. Seven additional cases have been officially reported, six of these being Europeans, and one of the latter being a Yeoman at Greenpoint camp.

AN ENTERPRISING CITIZEN.

London, April 4.—A Liverpool merchant has promised to pay a reward of £500 to the officer commanding the army which shall capture General De Wett.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA

RUSSIA PUBLISHES AN OFFICIAL REVIEW.

London, April 6.—'Japan is taking measures with a view to hostilities with Russia,' says the Pekin correspondent of the 'Daily Express.' 'She has entered into an arrangement with Liu Kun Yi, viceroy of Nanking, who is acting on behalf of the other friendly viceroys and governors, regarding the course they will pursue in the way of aiding Japan against Russia. It is understood they have promised to place the telegraphic communications and transport facilities at the service of Japan.'

'Russia's reply concerning Manchuria being unsatisfactory, the Japanese Government has decided,' says the Yokohama correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' wiring on Thursday, 'after a conference with the heads of the army and navy, and of the departments of Finance and Foreign Affairs, to address a second and more peremptory remonstrance, demanding a reply within a stated period. This remonstrance, communicated through the Japanese minister at St. Petersburg, amounts to an ultimatum.'

St. Petersburg, April 5.—The 'Official Messenger' to-day publishes a detailed review of the negotiations conducted by the allied powers with the Chinese plenipotentiaries at Tientsin and Pekin, and of the negotiations that led to the presentation of the French draft of peace conditions, which consisted of twelve points, but are not yet concluded.

The Russian Government then makes the following statement:

'While anticipating an early settlement of the question affecting the mutual relations between all the powers and China, the Russian Government, on its part, considered it necessary to concern itself with the establishment of a permanent order of things in the Chinese territories along the borders of which the Russian Asiatic possession extend, for a distance of eight thousand versts (5,300 miles). To this end provisional written conditions for a modus vivendi were agreed upon, first between the Russian military authorities and the Chinese governors of three Manchurian provinces.

'With reference to the subsequent institution of a local civil administration, and after a careful consideration of all the circumstances, the Russian Government drew up the draft of a special agreement with China providing for the gradual evacuation of Manchuria, as well as for the adoption of provisional measures to assure peace in that territory and to prevent the recurrence of events similar to those of last year.

'Unfortunately, with the object of stirring up public opinion against Russia, alarmist rumors were circulated in the foreign press regarding the purpose and intentions of the Russian Government. Falsified texts of a treaty establishing a protectorate over Manchuria were quoted and erroneous reports were designedly spread of an alleged agreement between Russia and China. As a matter of fact, this agreement was to serve as a basis for the restoration to China, as contemplated by the Russian Government, of the province of Manchuria, which, in consequence of the alarming events of last year, was occupied by Russian troops. In order that the requisite military measures might be taken, it was imperative that the question should be settled one way or the other. It was impossible to lay down forthwith, by means of a mutual agreement, the conditions of the evacuation of Manchuria. According to the news received, serious hindrances were placed in the way of the conclusion of such an agreement, and in consequence its acceptance by China, which was indispensable for the gradual evacuation of the province, proved to be impossible.

'As regards the eventual restoration of the province to China, it is manifest that such intention can only be carried out when the normal situation shall be completely restored in the empire, and the central government established at the capital independent and strong enough to guarantee Russia against a recurrence of the events of last year.'

'While the Russian Government maintains its present organization in Manchuria to preserve order in the vicinity of the broad frontiers of Russia, and remains faithful to its original and oft-repeated political programme, it will quietly await the further course of events.'

JAPAN IS ANGRY.

London, April 3.—'Russia's reply to Japan's protest against the Manchurian convention,' says the Yokohama correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' 'is regarded as unsatisfactory, and further vigorous representations will follow.'

HONOR FOR WATTS.

London, April 3.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Lord Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the government has expressed the highest appreciation of the gallant and distinguished conduct of James Watts, the young Englishman who, with two companions, ran the gauntlet from Tientsin to Taku when the former place was besieged, with a request for reinforcements. Lord Cranborne said he regretted, however, that Mr. Watts was not eligible to receive any existing medal.

CHINA REFUSED ABSOLUTELY TO SIGN.

Pekin, April 3.—The Chinese government has formally notified Russia that China, owing to the attitude of the powers, is not able to sign the Manchurian convention. 'It is China's desire,' says the formal notification, 'to keep on friendly terms with all nations. At present she is going through a period which is the most perilous in the empire's history, and it is necessary that she should have the friendship of all.

'However much she might be willing to grant any special privilege to one power, when others object it is impossible that for the sake of making one nation friendly she should alienate the sympathies of all others.'

Li Hung Chang says this letter settles the matter definitely and that Russia was informally notified to the same effect on March 29. Prince Ching asserts that every Chinaman except Li Hung Chang was against signing the convention.

MISSIONARIES MASSACRED.

Vancouver, B.C., April 4.—According to the 'North China Daily News,' brought by steamer to-day, the following missionaries, hitherto unaccounted for, were massacred: Mr. and Mrs. Olson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Noren, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and two other children, the Rev. A. E. Palm and Miss Ericson, and Mr. and Mrs. Helberg, Mr. J. Wahlstedt, Mr. and Mrs. Bingmark and two children, Miss A. Gustason, Mr. and Mrs. Lunderberg and two children, Miss Clara Hall, the Rev. O. Forsberg, the Rev. C. Blomberg. The dates of the massacres are not given.

COREA SUBMITTED.

Yokohama, April 4.—A despatch from Seoul, Corea, states that the Japanese and British ministers were granted an audience by the Emperor. The Japanese minister used language of friendly caution and the British minister protested against the dismissal of McLeavy Brown as director-general of customs. As a result the edict dismissing Mr. Brown was withdrawn.

THE RICE MURDER

PRINCIPAL IN NEW YORK MYSTERY TELLS ALL.

New York, April 3.—The enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of the late millionaire, William Marsh Rice, has caused widespread interest. The trial of Albert T. Patrick for forgery of a will and other documents brought out the alleged facts. The latest development of this trial and the most exciting is the confession of Patrick's confederate, Charles F. Jones. Jones was valet and secretary to the late Mr. Marsh, and his part in this strange affair will be seen from the following resumé of his evidence:—

Jones, according to his story, began his acquaintance with Patrick when the lawyer called at the residence of Mr. Rice on Madison square, in October, 1899. The witness told of the growing friendship, and the gradual approach to the discussion of the affairs of Mr. Rice which finally resulted in the proposition to defraud and Jones finally yielded. Then came the details of the story of the transfers and conveyances of real and personal property to Patrick over the forged signature of Rice; the stealing of blank cheques out of the millionnaire's cheque book; their delivery to Patrick, and the forging of Rice's signature; the proposition to put the aged millionnaire out of the way, first weakening him by continual doses of mercury; the calling of a physician at frequent intervals, thus apparently providing for the issuance of a death certificate and the extreme care with which this plan of slow poisoning was carried out.

Jones's story of what took place on the day of the death of Mr. Rice was as follows:—

'I saw Patrick at his house,' said he. 'He told me to let him know if Rice grew better. He would then get from his office a bottle of oxalic acid he said to quicken Rice's nerve.' Rice got better and about noon he wanted to get up. He talked cheerfully about going down town and seemed much improved. Jones said he could not get Rice to take the oxalic acid. He then telephoned to Patrick to meet him at luncheon, at a restaurant on Sixth avenue. 'I met him there,' Jones continued. 'Patrick gave me a bottle of chloroform. He told me to saturate a towel in chloroform and leave it over his face for thirty minutes. He said Rice would probably cough, but that I should not be scared as that would show that the poison had began to work and it would soon be over.

'I did as Patrick told me. I returned home, took a napkin and saturated it with chloroform. I put it on my own face first and then put it over the face of Mr. Rice and left the room.

'I walked up and down in the hall several times. The bell rang several times. I did not open the door. Finally, after about half an hour I went into Mr. Rice's room. I raised the window, took the napkin and towel away from his face and placed them both in the range, where I burnt them.

'I sent a boy for Dr. Curry, telling him that Mr. Rice was very bad. I went to the telephone to tell Patrick that Rice was pretty near gone. When Dr. Curry came, Patrick was with him. I told them Rice was dead.

'"Dead! oh, my God, doctor, that is the worst thing that could have happened to me,' said Patrick.

It is impossible to describe the coolness of the voice of the witness as he related the different links which forged the chain. Patrick, accused by the witness of being the arch-criminal, listened to the witness with attention and occasionally made notes of the testimony. Not even the remarkable witness on the stand was more cool, calm and collected than this remarkable prisoner. Patrick's hand was firm and steady. He displayed neither anger, fear nor resentment. When Jones reached the description of the murder of the sleeping man, Patrick merely stroked his beard, and leaned back in his chair, apparently slighty bored by the recital of the details.

ACCUSED BREAKS SILENCE AND EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS.

New York, April 8.—Albert T. Patrick, who is charged with the murder of the millionnaire, William Marsh Rice, made a statement last night concerning the case. This is the first time he has made any statement since his arrest. He said:

'Jones never killed Mr. Rice. Had he done so he would never have testified to it, especially as the district attorney has promised him no immunity; nor would his counsel, even though privileged by Captain Baker, have permitted him to do so. His confidence is due to the fact that it is an established fact that W. M. Rice, at the age of 84, died of heart failure, as did his brother, F. A. Rice, yesterday, at the age of 70, and there will never be any proof otherwise. The only crime of which Jones is guilty is that of conspiring against the 1900 will, and that of perjury in the present proceedings. His fairy story is the result of a collaboration with Captain Jas. A. Baker, Jones's lawyer, Mr. Battle, who is hired by Baker, Assistant District Attorney Osborne and Prof. Wittehaus, the professional expert, whose reports to Osborne for the last six months are expected in a few days, and who swore that Rice died of mercurial poisoning, if he did not die of something else.

'The object of Jones's story is to have me held in prison pending the will litigation. I have already been in prison six months on the forgery charge, without even being indicted, and I do not believe that there is any serious intention to try me on a criminal charge before a jury.

'So far the tactics employed against me have been the giving out by Mr. Osborne, continually, of statements known by him to be false, in order to cause the public to prejudge me guilty, so as to justify false imprisonment, and to prevent a fair trial; the wrongful imprisonment of myself and the hounding by detectives of those who appear to favor me; the abuse of the process of the courts by wrongful subpoenaing, in the name of the court, persons to personally appear before him and submit to examination in his office.

'The use under the guise of witnesses of professional handwriting experts to swear that the signatures of the 1900 will, cheques, assignments, etc., are forgeries, and the procuring of false testimony are all in the same line. Jones swore on the witness stand, and Osborne admitted it in open court that Jones had informed Osborne about January that Jones had killed Mr. Rice with chloroform, and that subsequently, in collaboration with Wittehaus, on Feb. 27 the present complaint, charging me with killing Rice with mercurial poison, was made at the instance of Osborne, in an attempt to deprive me of all knowledge of the nature of the accusation against me, until he had used as witnesses those whom he supposed to be for me.

'I have been informed that Jones has been for several weeks past permitted to roam the streets. So far as I am concerned, I have no objection, provided that Jones be kept within the jurisdiction of the court.

'It would take but little corroboration to convict Jones upon his own confession, but it would take a great deal to convict me upon Jones's accusation. If I am held or indicted for murder, Jones will certainly be also, and I would surely be acquitted, but in his effort to have himself corroborated, he might be convicted, innocent though he is, and then he would surely be executed, for no hand could save him.

'As to my own position, I can only say that I will be vindicated, and will be able to discharge all duties devolving upon and maintain all rights belonging to me, all of which, however, is in the hands of my able and conservative attorneys.'

COUNT TOLSTOY

STORIES FROM RUSSIA CONCERNING THE GREAT REFORMER'S CONDEMNATION.

It was rumored in St. Petersburg early last week, but was disbelieved, that Count Leo Tolstoy had been banished from Russia because of the attempted assassination of Privy Councillor Pobedonestzeff, chief procurator of the Holy Synod (who was shot at early in the morning of March 23, while sitting in his study), the attempt being attributed to a desire of revenge, growing out of the excommunication of Count Tolstoy. Owing to the indefiniteness of the rumor it was disregarded. Now, however, a private letter from a usually trustworthy source in Vilna, capital of the government of that name, has been received, saying that Count Tolstoy was reported to have passed through Vilna on March 26, being escorted to the frontier by gendarmes.

A despatch from Vienna to the 'New Free Press' from Moscow says that Count Tolstoy's son has been arrested.

A thousand students of the University of Kieff have forwarded a petition to the Holy Synod,' says the Odessa correspondent of the 'Daily Express,' 'in which they ask to be excommunicated with Count Tolstoy.'

KARPOVITCH'S SENTENCE.

The trial of Peter Karpovitch, the assassin of M. Bogolipoff, the Russian minister of public instruction, who has been sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, with a loss of civil rights, was strictly secret. Admittance was only by card. Among those present were the ministers of justice, of the interior and of finance. Only fifty cards were distributed. Karpovitch spoke for an hour regarding the student troubles under Bogolipoff, and the disorganization of the university. The prisoner characterized Bogolipoff, whom he knew as the curator at Moscow, in 1896, as the 'baneful spirit of reaction.'

Karpovitch declared that he was indifferent, when shooting, whether Bogolipoff would be killed, desiring, in any case, to inflict a dangerous wound. He refused to say where he lodged or whom he saw after his arrival from Berlin.

The prosecuting attorney described Bogolipoff as a noble official and demanded the infliction of the most severe penalty.

Counsel for the defence, M. Turtchanoff, pleaded for a milder punishment, declaring that severity was unable to effect anything in struggling with ideas and idealists, who joyfully sought martyrdom for their principles.

The court deliberated for twenty-five minutes and condemned Karpovitch to twenty years' hard labor in Siberia and the loss of all civil rights.

The police are continuing the inquiry into Karpovitch's connection with the revolutionary movement in Russia.

St. Petersburg, April 5.—The Holy Synod has addressed a circular to 'the faithful sons of the Orthodox Church,' setting forth the heresies of Count Tolstoy, and warning the orthodox against them. After recalling the numberless false prophets who have assailed the Church in the past, the circular says:

'In our days, God has allowed another false teacher to appear, namely, Count Leo Tolstoy, who, led astray by pride of intellect, has dared to revolt against God, and who has devoted the talent God has been pleased to give him to destroy in the people's hearts the orthodox faith, the pillar and ground of the world, the prop and safeguard of Holy Russia.'

The circular particularizes the doctrines which, with all the heat of a fanatic, Count Tolstoy denies, to the horror and scandal of the orthodox world, and adds that he has thus, not secretly, but openly, wilfully and maliciously cut himself apart from the Church. It concludes with a prayer that he may be brought to repent.

LABORS ENDED.

Halifax, N.S., April 4.—The Nova Scotia Legislature prorogued this afternoon after a busy and important session.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Discussion of Several Subjects Prior to the Easter Adjournment.

CANADIAN EXHIBIT AT BUFFALO TO CLOSE SUNDAY.

The Government and C.P.R. Municipal Tax Exemptions—The Alien Law Debate.

The House of Commons, at the opening session of the week on April 1, decided to give itself an Easter vacation from April 2 to this afternoon.

Mr. John Charlton and Mr. Andrew Broder had questions on the paper to ascertain whether the Canadian section of the Pan-American exhibition at Buffalo was to be closed on Sundays.

The Minister of Agriculture replied that the Canadian exhibit would be closed on Sundays.

In answering a question by Colonel Hughes, the Prime Minister said that the Canadian Government has been invited by the Imperial authorities to send a representative to England to consult with them in reference to a change in the constitution of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. No delegate had yet been appointed.

Mr. Wallace was not satisfied with the manner in which the Minister of Public Works had answered a question put by him in regard to the erection of a public building at Toronto Junction for which an appropriation had been last year taken from parliament. Mr. Wallace asked whether the government would drop the vote now that the election had passed. The government had no answer to give to his questions more than the formal reply 'under consideration.' Mr. Wallace moved the adjournment to air his grievance and told the government that if it wanted to expedite public business it should treat the House with more consideration.

Mr. Heyd (Brantford) introduced a bill respecting the Ancient Order of Foresters, the object of which is to bring the provincial courts under the control of the Dominion Court.

The Atlantic & Lake Superior Railway Company's bill passed its third reading. When the order for the committee stage of the bill respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company was reached the opposition to the measure, which had been put forward in the Railway Committee, was renewed. The measure, however, passed its third reading by 76 votes to 41.

FRUIT INSPECTION.

The Minister of Agriculture's bill to provide for the marking and inspection of packages containing fruit for sale engaged attention for half of the afternoon sitting and away into the evening. The object of the bill is to provide that all closed packages of fruit must bear the name of the packer, the variety and a designation of the grade of the fruit. The minister said that it was pretty close in line with the wishes of the fruit growers. In the English market there were two well-known brands of apples, 'Nova Scotia apples,' coming from that province, and 'Canadian apples,' from the other provinces. Mr. Fisher proposed continuing the special recognition of Nova Scotia apples, and allowing, in addition to the Canadian grades, a 'special grade,' to be known as 'A No. 1 Nova Scotia.' But representatives from the other provinces objected to this favor, and Mr. Fisher next suggested that packages should all bear the word 'Canadian,' but in addition that they should bear the name of their own province.

Mr. Clancy said this would lead to confusion in England.

Mr. Fisher replied that happily the day was past when the English people did not know whether any Canadian province was in Canada or the United States. He did not fear any confusion.

Mr. Wade (Annapolis) said the people of Nova Scotia did not want to disturb the reputation of the other provinces, but desired to keep their own.

Mr. Stephens (Kent) considered there was a danger of Nova Scotia sending out its best apples as Nova Scotias, and of branding its inferior fruit as Canadian.

Finally an understanding was reached for the adoption of a general standard. Under this packers in Nova Scotia and elsewhere can preserve their old grade marks and still get the benefits of this act, while anyone who wishes to put on the word 'Canadian' may do so. The inspection will apply also to apples and pears for our own market.

A provision was inserted to make it clear that the law is to apply only to fruit in barrels and boxes, not to baskets. The bill passed the committee stage and will be reprinted in its amended form before the third reading is passed.

Two marine bills, to amend the inland waters' seamen's act, and to further amend the act respecting the safety of ships, were put through committee and given third reading.

The rest of the evening was spent in committee on the bill respecting inquiries and investigations into shipping casualties. This measure provides for the introduction of a judicial inquiry into marine casualties. But, instead of continuing the authority now vested in these courts to cancel the certificates of English officers, the courts will be required to forward the proceedings to the imperial authorities for decision by the latter. The bill passed the committee stage.

The Senate bill to amend the Canada evidence act was read a third time and passed, being the first item of government legislation to pass both houses this session.

The House adjourned at 11.20.

TUESDAY'S DISCUSSION.

The House of Commons met on Tuesday, April 2.

The Minister of Inland Revenue introduced three departmental measures. Two of them involve no new enactments and one transfers to the Trade and Commerce department the inspection of flour and grain, beef and pork, potatoes and pearl ashes, pickled fish, butter, leather and raw hides, fruit, hay, flaxseed, etc., services which are now controlled by the Inland Revenue Department. A second bill will take from the weights and measures act the numerous amendments as to size of fruit packages, which, with similar features, will be put into the form of a separate act. The third bill is an amendment to the general inspection act, which is introduced at the request of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange to bring the grading of grain into line with the grades of Minnesota and Dakota. One bill reduces the percentage of hard red fife wheat in No. 2 Manitoba Northern from 30 to 45 percent. A new grade is added, by which any grain not good enough to be graded as No. 2 Manitoba northern shall be graded No. 3 Manitoba northern, at the discretion of the inspector. The grades No. 1 Manitoba Northern and No. 2 Manitoba hard have been consolidated.

ALIEN LABOR LAW.

The Prime Minister moved the third reading of the government bill to amend the alien labor law. There are three features to this measure: The first gives judges power to impose a penalty of not more than $1,000, nor less than $50 for infraction of the act. At present the penalty is simply set down at $1,000, and complaint has been made that this lacks elasticity. The second feature orders that the law may be set in motion upon the authority of the Attorney-General of Canada or the Attorneys-General of the various provinces, or any judge of a court in which action is to be taken. At present the sole authority is vested in the Minister of Justice at Ottawa. The third feature of the bill is an order forbidding Canadian employers to advertise for labor in the United States.

In committee on the bill Mr. E. F. Clarke appealed to the Prime Minister to make the machinery for the enforcement of this act even simpler still. If one had to go to Osgoode Hall from all parts of Ontario to secure enforcement of the act, it would be practically useless from the expense involved. He saw no good reason why the authority should not be delegated to police magistrates to deal with the complaints.

The Prime Minister did not agree with this view. He considered it distinctly preferable that authority should be vested in courts of higher jurisdiction.

Mr. Charlton was of the opinion that the law was at present efficiently enforced by the labor department. In fact there was no need of further legislation.

C. P. R TAX EXEMPTION.

When the motion for the House to go into committee of supply was proposed Mr. T. O. Davis moved a resolution calling on the government to submit to the courts the question as to when the period of exemption of C. P. R. lands from taxation is to cease; and also declaring that all patents for these lands should be issued forthwith. This matter of the taxation of C. P. R. lands is one that has been in its various phases pressed time and again upon the attention of parliament. The Prime Minister when it was last under consideration a few weeks ago, promised that the government would assist the settlers in getting a judicial ruling as to when the period of exemption ceased. The Minister of the Interior, speaking on behalf of the government, concurred in Mr. Davis's motion. He informed the members that his department is proceeding with the issue of patents and that in six or nine years the greater number of the patents would be issued. As regards the question of getting a judicial ruling upon the matter of the period of exemption, Mr. Sifton told the House that Mr. Davis's resolution constituted the policy of the government and the government in a word is willing to give financial assistance to any western municipality to fight a test case in the courts and get a decision upon the issue.

The resolution was then declared carried, but when the government made another effort to get into supply it was met with a motion by Mr. Maclean, of East York, upon the same matter of the C. P. R. land grant. The proposition Mr. Maclean laid down was this, that the interpretation of the C. P. R. contract should not be left to the courts, but should be supplied by parliament itself. He asked the House to declare that the twenty year period of exemption began when the land grant was earned. If the courts were appealed to for a decision they would deal solely with the cold law of the case. But parliament could bear in mind the equities as well.

The Minister of the Interior repeated the declaration he had made when the same question was up earlier this session. Parliament was one party to the contract and could not therefore force its interpretation upon the other party to the arrangement. He could not fall in with the arguments adduced by Mr. Maclean, though he had followed that gentleman very closely. His own voice had been raised in times past on behalf of the interests of the western settler in this connection, but to his mind there was but one fair means of interpreting the C. P. R. contract, and that was through an apeal to the law courts.

Mr. Oliver (Alberta) sympathized with the interest Mr. Maclean took in the case of North-West settlers. But his own idea was that the exemption should be counted from the signing of the contract in 1881. Therefore he could not vote for this declaration of Mr. Maclean's that it terminated five years later.

MR. BORDEN.

The leader of the Opposition agreed that it would be most improper to interfere with a contract to which the government was itself a party. Still, credit was due Mr. Maclean for the zeal he had shown for justice to the farmers of the West.

THE PREMIER.

The Prime Minister quite agreed that there was no doubt as to the reality of the grievance against this contract in the West. But the remedy was not to be found in the expedient suggested by Mr. Maclean. The only basis for action was a judicial interpretation. Parliament would then have a secure basis for whatever was done afterwards.

Messrs. Davis and Scott, western members, could not see that the passing of this resolution could lead to any good result.

Mr. Maclean's resolution was then voted down by 109 to 7. The seven were Messrs. Maclean, Wallace, Blaine, Chrgill, Broder, Boyd and McGowan.

The House got into committee on the public works estimates after eleven o'clock.

ADJOURNED WEDNESDAY.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon,

Mr. Monk first drew the attention of the House to the condition of the finances of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, who are indebted to the Federal Government for principal and interest of bonds to the extent of something like two hundred thousand dollars, and asked that the government write off this obligation, as the corporation can never have the means to meet, and thus open the way for the abolition of the toll roads, which are such an inconvenience on the island of Montreal, and which the Turnpike Trust has not the money to properly maintain. He asked for the production of a statement showing the receipts and expenditures of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, and a copy of the annual statement furnished to the bondholders of the said corporation by the Montreal Turnpike Trust for the last ten years. He spoke of the present composition of the board of control, which includes the name of but one farmer. The expenses of the trust were increasing rapidly through the necessity of erecting and maintaining toll gates at all the new cross roads springing up on the outskirts of Montreal. They were not financially able to give good roads. Instances could be given where a small expenditure would be of incalculable benefit to the farmers coming into Montreal. For instance, the climb up Cotes des Neiges hill might be avoided by the construction of a short stretch of new road from the St. Laurent highway into the Cote St. Luc road. The residents of the locality had offered the land for the purpose free, but the trust had not the funds to prosecute the work. The forty-eight hours' ticket which had been a great advantage to the farmers as long as it existed, was now no longer issued because the trust said it needed all the money it could gather in to meet its expenses.

Mr. Fortin, of Laval; Mr. Haggart, Mr. Fielding and others spoke, and the motion for papers was carried.

THE VALLEYFIELD STRIKE.

Mr. Monk moved for copies of correspondence in the government labor bureau between that department and all persons relative to the Valleyfield strike in November last, and correspondence in the possession of the Militia Department connected with the calling out of the militia, and also a statement of the expenses incurred by the Dominion government in connection with this strike. He began by saying that a year ago there had been formed in Valleyfield an organization bearing the name of 'L'Union Liberale,' the ostensible purpose of which was to protect the interests of local workmen. This body shortly afterwards changed its name to 'L'Union Ouvrier.' Its officers were one Legere as president, Joseph Dechene as vice-president and treasurer, and Louis Bertrand as secretary—all three of them good Liberals. All workmen in Valleyfield were invited to join, and as the municipal council was almost entirely Liberal, the union was able to monopolize all the work in progress under the corporation control. If Conservatives applied for employment they were told that they must first join this union and become Liberals. The vice-president, Dechene, was even said to have sworn some applicants into the Liberal ranks. This same individual, according to Mr. Monk, instigated workmen employed by the Montreal Cotton Mills Company in taking out the foundation for an extension to their works, to seek higher wages. The Cotton Mills Company said the season was far advanced, and closed the work down. Mr. Monk went on to relate how this led to a strike among the employees of the Montreal Cotton Mills Company and the summoning of armed resistance from Montreal. Mr. King, the deputy minister of labor, had arrived on the scene and Mr. Monk was informed that this gentleman had told the strikers the government was anxious to do what it could for them, but that they must elect Mr. Loy, the Liberal candidate for parliament. If this were true, the action of Mr. King called for strong condemnation, and went far toward proving that the whole strike had been organized for political purposes.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Mr. Sutherland—The charge which the hon. gentleman makes against an officer of this government is one of a very serious nature, and I think it would be no more than fair to give us the names of those who are prepared to substantiate the allegation.

Mr. Monk—I will do more than that. I will next week produce the affidavits of most responsible persons. I would not have made the charge without having authority for it. Mr. Monk also said that when the soldiers went to Valleyfield nobody could be found to read the riot act, and was understood to add that Mr. Papineau, the recorder, had joined the rioters.

MR. TARTE.

Mr. Tarte said that Valleyfield had grown from a population of 5,000 or 6,000 in 1896 to some 12,000 to-day, and had become a centre of much industrial activity. The Montreal Cotton Mills Company there had the largest mills in Canada, and were a powerful corporation. They were preparing to lay the foundations for a new building late last fall. The weather was cold and rainy, and men working to their belts in water received but $1 a day. In his opinion this was not enough, and the men had taken the same view. He was very sorry Mr. Monk had received so much wrong information. The association Mr. Monk had referred to was not a Liberal organization. Indeed, he would make bold to say that the majority of its membership was Conservative. But in any case the men employed in this excavation work made up their minds that they were not paid enough, and went out on strike. The men in the mill sympathized with them and went out also. If Mr. Monk were aware of the facts he would know that the employees of the Montreal Cotton Mills Company were practically all Conservatives, the management of the concern having systematically excluded friends of the government from its employ. When he himself ran in Beauharnois elections were locked up in the mills on polling day. He made the statement from knowledge of what occurred. He did not speak in a spirit of revenge, but merely to show Mr. Monk how far astray he was in his facts. Liberals were employed in the Valleyfield Cotton Mills only when no others could be had.

Mr. Monk—Why did the Liberal candidate have so large a majority, then, in Valleyfield?

Mr. Tarte—Because the people there, as elsewhere, changed their minds to want the Liberal party. The minister went on to say that Mr. Monk had made some very strong statements. For instance, he had said that the Recorder, Mr. Papineau, had joined the rioters.

Mr. Monk—I said he sympathized with them and refused to read the Riot Act.

Mr. Tarte—I took down the words "joined the rioters." If, pursued the minister, the Riot Act had been read, what would have been the consequence? The soldiers would simply have shot down honest workingmen. Did not the Recorder do the right thing? Soldiers should not be asked to do such a thing, even if the citizens are in the wrong. In this case there was no riot, no loss of property, and yet Mr. Monk would censure the Recorder for refusing to read an act the consequence of which would have been simply the murder of honest citizens.

Mr. Monk—I said he sympathized with the strikers and refused to afford sufficient protection to the militia.

Mr. Tarte—Now I say, Mr. Speaker, that if the owners of the Valleyfield cotton mills had not forgotten that they are bound to pay honest wages to honest workmen nothing of this kind would have happened. Sir, here was a wealthy corporation, earning large dividends, working laborers in the month of October up to their waists in water ten hours a day for a paltry dollar a day. I say without hesitation that the men were not being fairly treated. I do not say they did right in going on strike. I think they could have arranged matters without this.

I am very much surprised to hear my honorable friend state that Mr. King, the able deputy minister of labor, went there and canvassed for Mr. Loy. If he produces evidence we will be unanimous in condemning Mr. King, but till such evidence is produced I am bound to believe that my honorable friend has been misled in a very serious manner.

Mr. Sutherland said he believed Mr. Monk was misled in the statement he had made concerning Mr. King, and that there was not the slightest foundation for the allegation, but if the affidavit of any responsible person were produced to substantiate the charge he would see justice dealt out.

Mr. Pottee said the settlement made by the deputy minister of labor at Valleyfield had not proven satisfactory, because it had not been thoroughly observed. He was glad the employees of the mills had struck when the militia were called out.

Mr. H. J. Logan said the calling out of the militia should be the very last expedient in matters of this kind. It was almost certain to lead to rioting, bloodshed and loss of life.

The Minister of Militia reminded the House that on a requisition from the civil authorities for the militia the latter must be called out. There was no alternative. The militia in this case acted without reference to Ottawa.

Mr. Monk said he had no personal knowledge of the matters he had brought to the attention of the House. He spoke on the authority of reliable persons. Any way there was no doubt Mr. King's settlement had proved unsatisfactory. 'I have given the House,' said Mr. Monk, 'the information I had as to Mr. King and I will see to it that affidavits are put in the hands of the government that he did use his position to advance the cause of the Liberal candidate. What I have been told is that he said the people had a grievance, but that unquestionably the success of their demand would be greatly assured if everybody would vote for the Liberal candidate. It is to that effect that I intend to produce evidence. Now, is that true or false?'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—False.

Mr. Fielding—Who states it?

Mr. Monk—A number of people in the county.

Mr. Fielding—Is it proper to make such a statement on mere hearsay?

Mr. Monk—I do not give it as mere hearsay, for I will produce proof, and if I do not produce proof I am prepared to take it back.

The member for Jacques Cartier alluded to the fact that Mr. Loy, the member for Beauharnois, was not in the House, but this brought the Premier to his feet with a protest against any insinuation against Mr. Loy. Mr. Monk had allowed this motion to stand half a dozen times when the member for Beauharnois was in his seat and anxious to make his statement. As to Mr. King, he had been called to settle several strikes, and this was the first time any complaint had been made against him.

Mr. Ralph Smith (Vancouver) said it was desirable that all the correspondence should be produced. He had never heard of Mr. King using his position to political advantage, but this much was true that certainly the Valleyfield settlement was most unsatisfactory. The employers had not kept to their contract. The government should use its influence in the direction of compelling parties to live up to these arrangements. It was not the government's fault that the militia had been called out at Valleyfield, but the fact was the law made it far too easy to call out soldiers when trouble arose between masters and men. The very presence of militia led to aggravation of the trouble.

The motion then carried.

At the opening of the House Mr. McKinnon, the new member for East Queen's, P.E.I., was introduced by Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Hughes, and took his seat amidst applause on the government side.

The Minister of Militia, in reply to a question by Mr. Clarke Wallace, told the House that there are fifty-nine corps in Canada armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle. The balance are armed with the Snider, but are made acquainted with the working of the new weapon during camps.

The House then stood adjourned until Tuesday, April 9.

CANADA-ALASKA BOUNDARY

REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON FRASER, OF THE MOUNTED POLICE, THE CLEAREST DEFINITION YET RECEIVED.

A correspondent telegraphing from Ottawa recently states that the best confirmation of the territorial result of the provisional boundary established between Canada and Alaska is that contained in the report of Assistant-Surgeon Fraser, commanding the Dalton Trail detachment of the North-West Mounted Police, made public in the Premier's latest blue book. Dr. Fraser says:

'A good deal of country which has hitherto been recognized as part of Alaska, United States, became Canadian territory by the establishment of the provisional boundary, which was surveyed by the boundary commission during the months of June and July of last year. The line commences at a peak west of Porcupine Creek, and runs in a north-easterly direction, towards another peak, to the Sixteni river, thence following its right bank to the junction with the Chilcat river, about one and a half mile above Klukwan, an Indian village. The boundary thence runs to the summit of a peak east of Chilcat river.

'This places Porcupine, McKinley, Calhoune and other creeks within United States territory; but Glacier, Boulder, Slate and a few others, which were staked under United States laws, are now in British Columbia, part of what is known as the Porcupine district being in the United States, and another part, holding the same name, in British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COMMISSION.

'In the month of September a British Columbia commission arrived on the Dalton Trail, consisting of Judge Martin, Gold Commissioner Grahame and staff, and they established a camp on the Canadian side of the boundary near Porcupine. The commission was appointed for the confirmation of titles to claims on Glacier and other creeks, which were previously considered in United States territory. The American claimants, however, failed to come forward, as it is the prevailing opinion amongst them that after another year has elapsed the district will come under United States jurisdiction. This results in a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

'The establishment of the provisional boundary, however, places matters on a much more satisfactory basis than formerly. Up to the present year there was no defined boundary line, and a great deal of country was being staked out, both for placer and quartz locations.

'There have been a number of discoveries in placers made up the Big Salmon river during the past two years, and it was thought at one time that part of the country was in Canadian territory, but, from information given me by surveyors, who know the district thoroughly, and as a result of other enquiries made, I find that all that district is in American territory.'

AGUINALDO'S OPINIONS.

WHILE DESIROUS FOR PEACE HE IS STILL RELUCTANT TO ABANDON THE IDEA OF INDEPENDENCE.

Manilla, April 2—Constancia Probelete, daughter of the former chief of the Katipunan Society, and who is president of the Women's Peace League, has been permitted an interview with Aguinaldo. She reports having found him in a quandary, professedly desirous of peace, yet reluctant to abandon the idea of Filipino independence.

'He seemed unable to make up his mind regarding the oath of allegiance to the United States,' she says, 'because he had sworn fealty to the Filipino flag and had been elected leader of the revolution. He showed a disinclination to assist in ending the insurrection, though he bowed somewhat to public sentiment. He wanted a conference in order to ascertain the wishes of the Filipino people, and suggested that a convention, consisting half of insurgents and half of pacificos should decide the matter.

'I told him that ninety percent of the population were in favor of peace, and he responded: "Even so, my lot is yet with those upholding the cause of the insurgents. With their consent I would quit, but otherwise, how can I? By the trickery of the Americans I was captured. Now that I am a prisoner I must consider what is best. Liberty is sweet, but those whom I deserted would hate me. If paroled I would respect my word, but sometimes I think exile and imprisonment would be preferable."

When Aguinaldo arrived here he asked to see Mabini. On being told that Mabini was in Guam, he wished to consult with Chief Justice Arellano, General Trias and Salas, the Secretary of the Interior in the so-called Filipino government, who surrendered with General Trias. They urged him to reflect upon the ruin already wrought and the woe and destruction which a continuance of the war would entail, and they advised him to accept American clemency. Others did the same. Aguinaldo stubbornly held out, but allowed himself by degrees to be persuaded.

Senorita Probelete says that Aguinaldo shows a distrust of the educated Filipinos, and is largely guided by the prejudices of the lower class. His wife, mother and sister visit him daily.

BUFFALO EXHIBITION

CANADIAN CATTLE EXHIBIT WILL BE A CREDITABLE ONE.

A Buffalo despatch of April 2 states that Messrs. E. B. Elderkin, special live stock commissioner of the Dominion of Canada for the Pan-American Exhibition, and A. P. Westervelt, secretary of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, held an extended conference with Superintendent Converse, on the previous day as to the Canadian exhibit. Mr. Elderkin assured a 'News' reporter that Canada could be counted upon to make a creditable showing at the exhibition.

'You won't have any reason to be ashamed of your neighbors,' said Mr. Elderkin. 'We are giving special attention to the general live stock exhibit, and in every division—horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry—it will be creditable and representative. The enemy of the year is against us in the matter of dairy exhibit, for the reason that the finest dairy appliances are hired for our own exhibitions. But our entries for the medal dairy will be just as fine in a general way as Canada produces, consisting of herds of Holsteins, Shorthorns, Jerseys and Quebec Jerseys.

'Quebec Jerseys,' explained Mr. Elderkin, 'are supposed to have had their inception in original French breeds in the hands of the French-Canadians.'

DEATH AT A WEDDING

THE CLERGYMAN DROPPED DEAD WHILE CONDUCTING THE SERVICE.

St. Thomas, Ont., April 4—The Rev. George Mason, pastor of the Bayham and Malahide Baptist church, dropped dead while conducting the marriage service of Leon C. Dancey, a prosperous Malahide farmer, and Miss Phoebe Travis, of Guysborough, at the bride's home in Guysborough, last night. Deceased had been for twenty-five years on this pastorate, and the name of Elder Mason is a household word in every home in East Elgin. Born in Birmingham, England, 69 years ago, he came to Port Hope when thirty years of age, afterwards taking a literary course at Woodstock College, and was pastor for six months at White Lake, Ont., before coming to Bayham.

SIR FRANCIS COOK.

ALLEGED THAT HE DIED AN UNNATURAL DEATH.

London, April 4.—The 'Echo' says it understands that, owing to certain unpleasant rumors, Lady Tennessee Cook, widow of Sir Francis Cook, has applied to the Home Secretary to have the body of Sir Francis exhumed. Sir Francis Cook died on Feb. 17.

Friends of Lady Cook say that false stories have been circulated by a person not related to Sir Francis, but who was disappointed at not being remembered in the will. Lady Cook desires that the exact cause of her husband's death, which was senile decay (he was 84 years old at the time of his death), shall be officially certified to, so that, hereafter, in the event of her death, nothing can be alleged against her. The relations between Lady Cook and her late husband's family are quite cordial.

Lady Cook, who is living in Kensington, London, made the following statement 'Since the death of my husband there has come to my knowledge a very thoroughly laid plan, concerted before his death, to blackmail his reputation. It was to be put into execution when he died.

'Some parties to the conspiracy expected to secure large amounts of money during his life. His somewhat sudden end prevented a fulfilment of these hopes. The conspiracy reached a culmination by the circulation of rumors that Sir Francis died an unnatural death, and owed his demise to me, the conspirators hoping in this fashion to blackmail me.

'Had I not been a woman of world-wide reputation, I could have afforded to let these calumnies die. My own health also is extremely poor, should I die now these lies might go on forever. I have therefore resolved to refute them now.

'I purpose to go to the full limit of an autopsy, if necessary, in order that the world may know how baseless these stories are, harrowing as it is. I shall not flinch. My husband was beloved by me and I by him; and these iniquitous slanders shall be stamped out if it costs me all the courage and wealth I have in the world. In this I have the full co-operation of all my step-children.'

THE KING'S PURSE

FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND POUNDS VOTED.

London, April 4.—The report of the committee appointed to consider changes in the civil list recommends that the new civil list be fixed at about £470,000, as follows: Privy purse, £110,000; salaries of household and retired allowances, £125,000; expenses of household, £193,000; works, £26,000; royalty bounty, alms and special services, £13,006, and sundries, £8,000.

The report recommends an annuity of £20,000 to the Duke of Cornwall and York, £10,000 to the Duchess of Cornwall and York, and £6,000 to each of the King's daughters. The Queen's annuity, in the event of her surviving the King, is increased to £70,000, and an annuity of £30,000 is provided for the Duchess of Cornwall and York in the event of her surviving the Duke. The proposals for the civil list show a net increase of £67,600.

Mr. Henry Labouchere (Advanced Liberal), the sole signatory of the minority report, thinks that no increase is necessary. In a piquant paragraph, he says: 'The committee did not deem it within the scope of their inquiry to consider whether a continuance of the pomp of pride and ceremony of the court is desirable. Suggestions have been received that the cost of living has gone up among the wealthier classes since her late Majesty ascended the throne. This idea seems to be due to the present ostentatious expenditure of some of those who have suddenly acquired large fortunes. But your committee does not believe the sovereign would desire to enter into monetary competition with such persons, or encourage by his example such vainglorious prodigality on the part of his subjects.'

A WEST AFRICAN MUTINY.

Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast Colony, April 2.—The leader of the men belonging to the West African Regiment who recently mutined because they had not been returned to Sierra Leone at the time they understood they were to be sent home, has been court-martialed and publicly shot. The rest of the mutineers have been shipped to the Island of Sherbro, forty miles from Sierra Leone.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Peterborough's rate of taxation for 1901 has been fixed at 18 mills.

Queen's University will spend $185,000 in buildings this season.

The employees of Bailey's broom factory, Kingston, have been discharged for forming a union.

The Kingston public schools closed on Thursday for the Easter holidays, to open again on Monday, April 15.

A deal has been closed for the erection of a $600,000 beet sugar refinery in Wallaceburg.

George Hickey was convicted of keeping a gaming house on King street west, Toronto, and fined $75.

The London city council has struck the tax rate for 1901 at 23½ mills on the dollar.

Arthur Robinson, who served in South Africa, has been appointed to the Hamilton police force.

The School of Domestic Science must obtain $4,000 a year from Hamilton or close its doors.

A Christian mission to Ottawa Jews may be started in the capital in connection with the Montreal mission to Jews.

During the past quarter the average cost per prisoner in the Middlesex county jail for rations was 5½ cents per diem.

Edward Simcoe, a G.T.R. callboy, aged 18, was run over by a yard engine at London on Thursday and instantly killed.

A grand banquet was tendered to Lt.-Col. George Laidlaw and Pte. McRae, of the Strathcona Horse, Wednesday night by the citizens of Kirkfield, Ont.

The Rev. George Mason, pastor of the Bayham and Malahide Baptist Church, dropped dead while conducting a marriage service at Guysboro on Wednesday last.

The Chatham Binder Twine and Cordage Company has received its charter and will endeavor to have the factory running by spring.

John E. Bell, C.P.R. car inspector, at North Bay, was killed on Thursday morning by the yard engine. He leaves a wife and family.

A number of Strathroy citizens have entered into an agreement with the town to buy the flats of the Brewing and Malting Company for park purposes.

It is understood that a United States promoter is seeking to secure the Brantford Young Ladies' College and reopen it as such.

Mr. Sam. Grigg, of London, formerly proprietor of the Grigg House, is conducting revival services in the Baptist Church at Norwich.

The 'Imperial Limited' is likely to stop at Arnprior this summer, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company engines will probably take water at that station when the waterworks are completed.

Charles Roberts, a professor of elocution in New York, and Miss Jessie Alexander, the famous Canadian reader, were married last Tuesday at the bride's home in Toronto.

An association of London Old Boys is likely to be formed in Strathroy. In the neighborhood of one hundred ex-Londoners are said to be numbered amongst its citizens.

Mrs. William Defoe's residence at Belleville, Ont., a large brick house on Purdy street, was destroyed by fire with all the contents last night. Total loss $6,500.

The ice in Hamilton bay began to move on Thursday morning. Two boat houses at the foot of Wentworth street were destroyed by the shove. It was thought navigation would be open by Monday.

Mr. C. D. Massey and Mr. Millar, his architect, were at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, recently, and selected a site for the new library and Alumni Hall to be erected this summer.

The Hamilton and Wentworth teachers declare themselves in favor of promotion by reports instead of by examinations. The system has given satisfaction in the city.

Woodstock enumerators claim to be making good progress with the work, one of the East End men having averaged about eight houses a day. Some have only averaged three or four a day.

The children of the Hamilton public schools are being vaccinated by order of the school board and board of health. Four doctors are employed, and are being paid at the rate of $4 an hour each.

The earnings of the London Street Railway Company for the week ending March 30, 1901, were $2,130, being an increase of $324 over the same period of last year.

The township of Gosfield, Essex county, has a boy living in it who is only two years and three months old, and weighs 49 pounds, and stands three feet five and a half inches high.

The Conservatives of Toronto are arranging for a big party rally in Massey Hall at the close of the parliamentary session. The affair will take the form of a reception to Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition.

A deaf mute named Pake was seriously bitten over the right eye by a large St. Bernard dog in a Chatham hotel on Tuesday morning. He was petting the dog, when it sprang on him and inflicted the wound.

St. Thomas is being swept by a wave of reform. The chief of police has instructed his men to arrest every person whom they hear using profane language on the street, and the orders will be strictly carried out.

The largest petition presented to the legislature in recent years is that against the passage of Mr. Graham's bill enabling municipalities to forbid the use of trading stamps within their limits. The petition bears 28,748 names.

The run of sap at the first part of last week was considered by the farmers of Middlesex county to have been the best in years. One farmer said the run was almost more than he could handle on Monday and Tuesday.

In the Ontario exhibit at the Pan-American Exhibition there will be a novelty in the shape of a canoe, beautifully decorated by pyrography, or fine etching, the work of a clever Hamilton lady, Mrs. Herbert P. Heming.

The passenger rates on the Gatineau Railway will be increased this summer. It is probable the new rates will go into effect on April 15. The executive of the company, which is situated in Montreal, is now considering the increases.

Mrs. George Arnold, wife of the postmaster of Louisville, Kent county, was driving with her two children, when the horse ran away and threw them over a forty-foot embankment. Mrs. Arnold was killed, but the children escaped without serious injury.

The Woodstock street railway resumed operations on Thursday morning after having been stopped most of the winter. The continuation of the road from Beachville to Ingersoll will be commenced as soon as the land can be worked.

A well-to-da farmer in the township of Biddulph recentiy had a sick steer. A butcher from Lucan was called, the animal killed and the meat sold by the quarter. A number of people who purchased and ate the meat have experienced severe sickness.

Eggs by the carload were shipped from London and surrounding points to the east last week, being sent forward for Lenten consumption in Quebec. The Canadian Express Company alone shipped two carloads via each regular train for several days. Two carloads represent close upon thirty thousand dozens.

At four o'clock on Wednesday morning fire broke out in the stables of T. Johnson's livery at Iroquois, on the premises of Mrs. R. Dillabough, and spread to adjacent buildings. Seven fine horses and one cow were in the stables, and were burned to death. The loss will probably be $6,000 to $8,000.

When Dr. McNeill, medical health officer for London township called at David C. McRobert's house, last Thursday, Cecil McRoberts, with his face covered with the confluent variety of smallpox, came to the window and said he had the chicken pox, and not to be afraid. The whole family of five were down with small-pox and did not know it.

Alex. Sharpe, of Peterborough, recently sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary for shooting William Hull, was taken to Kingston last week. He was buoyant with hope that his friends will be successful in securing a pardon for him after he has served a year or two.

There are four charges laid against Sergt. McNicoll, of the York Rangers, for dispensing liquor at the company's mess rooms without the formality of a license. He pleaded guilty in one case, and was fined $50 and costs or three months. He asked for a ~~m~~mand until Wednesday next, in the other three cases, which was granted.

Detective Joseph Rogers, of Toronto, after looking into the evidence surrounding the mysterious death of Mrs. Cowan, of Galt, is convinced that her death was due to an accident sustained while she was alone in the house, and that there is little or no evidence to support the verdict of murder arrived at by the coroner's jury.

The corporation of the city of Brantford have petitioned the House of Commons to refuse all applications made to them by the Bell Telephone Company, and declare that in their opinion the government of the Dominion of Canada should operate the telephone service of this Dominion in connection with the post office service.

A peculiarity of this spring is that there has thus far been no outcry that the coming peach crop has been ruined by the frost. It is said that the prospects for a heavy yield of peaches in the Essex belt this year are good. Other fruit trees are also in good condition, the buds commencing to show quite prominently.

A deputation of brewers waited upon the Provincial Secretary at Toronto recently asking for a reduction in the taxes they have to pay the province. At present each brewer contributes revenue ranging between $250 and $2,000, the latter being the maximum. The brewers ask a reduction to $1,000 maximum and $100 minimum.

Frank Routledge, Frank Jones and Fred. Rice, charged with breaking into the Parkdale branch of the Standard Bank, and who for over a year fought extradition, arrived in Toronto from Chicago closely guarded on Thursday last. They pleaded not guilty, and their case was adjourned for a week. The accused are wanted also at Aurora, where it is claimed they made a big haul in the post office.

Mayor Morris, of Ottawa, proposes to tie up the city as far as expenditure goes after the first of May. His Worship says that the city is not allowed to spend more than 80 percent of the previous year's taxes; this amount, $450,000, will be exhausted before the last of April, and before that date until July, when the first of this year's taxes begin to come in, there will be no money on hand to pay salaries or anything else with.

It was recently noticed that one of the big turbines in the Central Company's power station of the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power & Manufacturing Company was not running as well as usual. Investigation into the cause of the trouble resulted in the finding of a man's body occupying the space in the turbine right over the valve. His name is supposed to be D. P. Holden. A man of that name has been missing for three months.

The report of the inspector of San Jose scale, contains the following statement: 'The multiplication and distribution of the scale during the season just closing has been very much greater than that of any previous year in its history in Ontario. It is impossible fully to account for the wonderful increase in some cases, and comparatively trifling in others. There are instances of the scale being carried by horses and implements, also by baskets that have been used in infested orchards.'

While Alex. McGinnis, farm laborer for C. R. Stevenson, of Southwold township, near Fingal village, was cutting wood last Wednesday, his shanty in the woods some forty rods distant took fire. The wife, with two children, were a short distance away, gathering wood. Her twin babies, seven months old, were in the house. Mrs. Stevenson, on seeing the fire, was prostrated with fear. She fell and lay there unconscious, and before the father could reach the shanty it was consumed, and the two babies were burned to death.

An excellent gas well has been struck by Mr. Mosher at Leamington, on the lake shore, just east of the old wells. Mr. George Benson, of Windsor, made two tests of the well. By the pilot test he found that the well would produce 1,480,000 feet a day, and by the minute test he found that it had a capacity of 1,640,000 feet every twenty-four hours. The striking of this well is very welcome news to consumers in Windsor, for it shows that the gas field is not yet exhausted, and new wells may keep up the supply for many years.

Legal proceedings were commenced at Hamilton last Wednesday in what promises to be one of the most peculiar cases that have found their way to the courts of that city. Mrs. T. Harry Lawry, No. 2, is the complainant, and the defendant is Mrs. Tuckett-Lawry, the divorced wife of Mr. Lawry, the well-known pork packer. Messrs. Teetzel & Co. have issued a writ on her behalf against the first Mrs. Lawry. She asks the court to give her $25,000 damages for the alleged alienating of her husband's affections. The plaintiff and defendant in the action each has two children, Lawry being the father of the four.

Judge Taschereau has issued invitations to a dinner on Wednesday, April 17, to the surviving members of the provincial parliament of 1865, who voted for confederation. These are: Sir Henri Joly, Sir Richard Cartwright, the Hon. William Macdougall, Sir W. P. Howland, Sir Hector Langevin, the Hon. J. C. Aikins, Sir John Carling, the Hon. G. W. Allan, the Hon. J. J. Ross, the Hon. J. F. Ormand, the Hon. A. Vidal, the Hon. C. E. B. DeBoucherville, Judge Taschereau, Judge Caron, the Hon. James O'Halloran, the Hon. Joseph Perreault, the Hon. Edward Remillard, the Hon. D. Brousseau and the Hon. P. G. Hunt.

The Chatham 'Banner-News' of April 4 was edited by the evangelists Crossley and Hunter, and a committee of ladies, for the benefit of the city hospital. The scheme netted the ladies $450 for the good work, and the paper was a model one. Four items in a news column read thus: 'We are doing very nicely, thank you, without cigars.' 'A grateful subscriber called to-day with a gift of a box of cigars. Mr. Crossley confiscated it.' 'The first boat left the river to-day. It was the 'W. S. Ireland.' 'Nature smiled upon the Banner-News-Crossley-Hunter-Ladies-Hospital scheme; this is certainly the finest day this spring.'

QUEBEC.

Scarlet fever is prevalent at Stanstead and Coaticook.

Large quantities of fish are being taken from Mississiquoi Bay, and sent to New York.

The Boston & Maine Railway is to build a hotel at Bay View, Lake Memphremagog.

A rifle corps is being formed at Waterloo, under the terms of the recent government offer.

Customs officers have lately seized several horses and carriages at Beebe Plain, while engaged in smuggling.

The government cartridge factory at Quebec will from July 1 next be designated the Dominion Arsenal.

R. R. Dobell & Co., Quebec, have obtained the contract for supplying the Imperial Government with Canadian tim-

The total duty collected at the port of Sherbrooke on dutiable goods for the month of March amounted to $14,758.32, as compared with $12,314.19 for the same month last year.

Mr. Justice Lynch has presented Christ Church, Sweetsburg, with a handsome pulpit, in memory of the late Mr. Justice McCord, who was the first judge of the district of Bedford.

The Magog hotelkeepers, who were recently prosecuted and fined for Sunday liquor-selling have entered into an agreement to the effect that the first one who breaks the law shall forfeit $100 to be divided among the other parties to the undertaking.

ber required for thte coming season.

Horace Wallis (formerly of the Toronto 'Mail'), and who for the past two years has occupied the position of editor and managing director of the Quebec 'Morning Chronicle,' has resigned, and gone to reside in England.

Joseph Black, of Huntingdon, was accidentally poisoned a few days ago. He was confined to his room by illness, and while his attendants were absent from the room took a dose from one of a number of medicine bottles. It contained a solution of strychnine.

As Mr. C. A. Rexford, of Province Island, was fishing through a hole in the ice for smelt, he was surprised to see a huge fish swallowing his hook. As he drew it near the surface he caught it with his hands and found it to be a lunge weighing ten and a half pounds.

The Huntingdon 'Gleaner' says: 'It is unfortunate that the Quebec Legislative Council did not in its wisdom apply the axe to the $50,000 bonus which our liberal council voted in favor of the removal of the chef lieu from Beauharnois to Valleyfield. By the over-generous action of the Valleyfield political heelers, the government is relieved of the expense of its own obligations. The beggar has become the alms-giver. In general, the principle may be all right, but in the present condition of Valleyfield's municipal finances the outlay is unwarranted.'

The town of Richmond was on Sunday night the scene of a serious flood caused by a sudden ice shove in the St. Francis river. The main portion of the town was completely flooded. The flood was probably the worst that has ever visited the district. The first premonitions of danger occurred about 10 o'clock in the morning, when the ice on the St. Francis river between Richmond and Melbourne, began to shove. In a few minutes after the first shove the ice was piled up in masses thirty feet high. It jammed against the iron bridge connecting Richmond with Melbourne, and finally cut through one of the granite piers. Two of the spans, each measuring 150 feet in length, were carried away by the pressure of ice. The electric light wires which connected with the power house on the Melbourne side were disconnected. The damage was repaired shortly after six o'clock. It was believed that the danger was over, when about eight o'clock in the evening another shove occurred, worse than the first. The three remaining spans of the bridge were swept away and the bridge was totally wrecked. The electric wires were again carried away and the town was plunged into total darkness. The water rose rapidly, inundating the town, and the main street was completely flooded. The people moved their effects to the upper stories of their dwellings and the horses and cattle were driven into the hills behind the town out of danger.

It is impossible to estimate the extent of the damage, but it will be heavy. Several buildings along the river shore were crushed by the ice. The telegraph office at Richmond is flooded and communication has been cut off.

The bridge connecting Richmond and Melbourne, which is a total wreck, was owned by the St. Francis Bridge Company, and cost $46,000. This is the second time it has suffered by a flood.

WESTERN PROVINCES.

Several picnics took place in British Columbia on Good Friday.

The duties collected at Winnipeg customs during the month of March, 1901, amounted to 880,736.

Arrivals from the north state that the ice in the Yukon is very soft, and from the present outlook navigation will open much earlier this year.

The Dawson 'Sun' says that Judge Dugas has given security for the costs in his suit for libel against the Victoria 'Colonist,' and intends to fight the case to a finish.

Mr. Harry Bain, a well-known Ottawa young man, who for the past two years has been in the gold commissioner's office in Dawson, arrived in Vancouver last Wednesday on his way to the Dominion capital. He stated that the respectable residents of Dawson would hail with delight the closing down of gambling, and women drinking in boxes at music halls. The northern city is overrun with second calss vaudeville performers.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The customs receipts at Sydney for the month of March were $36,693.58.

The exports from St. John to the United States during the three months ending with March were $353,146.69.

The Halifax Board of Health has decided to order a general vaccination in the city.

It is reported that the 'Lake Champlain' will be the next steamer to fit out at Halifax for transport service.

Recruiting for the Halifax garrison is proceeding slowly. There are now 600 men on the roll. There are still several vacancies among the officers.

A despatch from Pictou states that the steamer 'Minto' left at 6 'clock Tuesday morning for Charlottetown. This is the 'Princess's' first trip this season.

The first census ever taken of Anticosti is being made now. It is expected the population will number about four hundred.

When the New Brunswick Legislature prorogued last week the members of the Government side of the House presented the Hon. Mr. Tweedie (Premier) with a fine pair of horses.

A bill now before the Prince Edward Island Legislature provides for the imposition of a tax of a hundred dollars on every travelling insurance agent coming into the province.

The British schooner 'Clifton,' from Louisburg, C.B., reached Boston on Wednesday last, with 750 tons of pig iron, the first shipment from the new steel company's works at Sydney.

A bigamy case promises to be the next Sydney sensation. A man holding a prominent position in town was married there a few months ago. It is now alleged that his wife has another husband residing in Boston.

The funeral of Miss Lizzie Hibbert, of Yarmouth, which was postponed from Monday last, because of symptoms of returning consciousness, was held on Wednesday, there being no doubt of her death.

North Sydney next winter will have one of the finest rinks in the Maritime Provinces. The Strathcona Rink Company was recently organized and incorporated with $7,000 capital, of which $4,000 is already subscribed.

Cummings, Sydney's famous Scott Act man, has commenced a systematic raid on Glace Bay saloons. He has succeeded in closing several bars and many saloonkeepers will probably be closed up not to contribute to the town's exchequer.

Martin, J. Carter, the newly appointed American consul at Yarmouth, arrived from Boston on Wednesday last and took charge of the consulate. Mr. Carter is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and was formerly consul at St. John's Newfoundland.

Notwithstanding rumors that there will be no steel works for North Sydney, the townsmen are preparing for a busy summer. If all the buildings contemplated are erected, upwards of two hundred will stand as a result of the summer's work.

The new steamer for the Customs Department has been ordered, and will be built at New Glasgow. The builders have contracted to deliver her by June 1. The 'Lady Davies' is to go back to the Marine and Fisheries Department this month.

A St. John despatch dated April 4, says: The ice was running down past Indiantown in great quantities yesterday, and some of the steamboat men look for the opening of navigation in about a week. Some boats which have come down report large quantities of produce awaiting the beginning of the steamer service.

The executive council of the Nova Scotia Tourist Association are determined that no time shall be lost in planning the work of the season. At a meeting held at the Halifax Hotel last week preliminary arrangements were completed for conducting a vigorous campaign to secure a large influx of summer visitors in 1901.

The body of a man named Harry Weatherbee, about thirty years of age, was found in the I. C. R. yard at Moncton, N.B., last Wednesday night. A young colored man, Robert Dixon, who said he belonged to St. John, gave the first intimation of the affair. Dixon, when questioned, told conflicting stories, and was taken into custody, pending an inquest. The dead man's face was badly disfigured, and there were marks on the body. Just how he came to be killed is a mystery.

BUCKET SHOP MAN.

WHAT IS DRIVING HIM OUT OF BUSINESS.

Buffalo, April 4.—George W. Spitzmiller, one of the most extensive bucket-shop operators in the country, announced last night that he would suspend business to-day. Mr. Spitzsmiller assigns the working of the new revenue law as a cause for the suspension, but he also admits that the bull market was a factor. The territory covered by the firm included Michigan, western New York, northern Pensylvania and Canada. There were four branch offices in Toronto, two in Hamilton, one in London and others at the principal cities in western Ontario.

DEATH OF THE LEADING FENIAN.

There must be over ten thousand men in Canada who can recall the mischief which Mr. Stephens and his co-conspirators caused along the border in 1866 and 1870. At that time the name of Stephens and of General Sweeney were household words in Canada, the United



JAMES STEPHEN,

The former Fenian "head centre," who was buried in Dublin on March 31.

States and Ireland, while Mr. Stephens and his colleagues were quite well known in Paris. Having seen the futility of attack such as was then planned, both in Ireland and in Canada, Mr. Stephens afterwards made his peace with Britain and was pardoned.

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL

London, April 4.—The committee of the Victoria memorial has requested Mr. Thomas Brock, the sculptor, to design a group of statuary, including a figure of the late Queen, and to invite five named prominent architects to prepare designs for the treatment of the western end of the Mall, where the memorial is to be placed, and also a general scheme to include an architectural entrance at the Trafalgar square end of the Mall, and an architectural rearrangement of the Mall, with groups of sculpture at intervals, forming a processional road.

It is estimated that the scheme will cost no less than £250,000. The committee has asked the Lord Mayor to open a subscription therefor. If the elaborate scheme is worthily carried out, it would have a magnificent effect, to which nothing in London now approaches. The Mall is a wide thoroughfare, consisting of two parallel roads lined with trees. It is flanked on the south side by St. James's square, and on the north by Marlborough House and other large residences.

The memorial fund already exceeds £50,000.

Mr. Thomas Brock, to whom has been entrusted the design for what will undoubtedly be the most important public monument in England, is probably the foremost of British sculptors. He was born in 1847, at Worcester, where his father was a decorator. He was educated first at the Government School of Design in that city, then came to London and studied at the Royal Academy, where he obtained both silver and gold medals. He became a pupil and afterwards an assistant of the late J. H. Foley, the scuptor. After Mr. Foley's death he completed the numerous works left unfinished by him, the chief of these being the O'Connell monument in Dublin. Among Mr. Brock's ideal works may be mentioned 'Salmacis,' 'Hercules strangling Antaeus,' statuettes of Paris and Oenone, and a large equestrian group. 'A moment of peril,' purchased for the nation by the Royal Academy. He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1899 'The genius of poetry.' Among portrait statues may be named Richard Baxter, Robert Raikes, Sir Rowland Hill, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Erasmus Wilson, and the poet Longfellow (the latter for the Westminster Abbey memorial). He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy on Jan. 16, 1883, and a Royal Academician in 1891.

DUNKIN ACT IN RICHMOND

HOME DEFENDERS MAKING A STOUT FIGHT AGAINST REPEAL.

Richmond, Que., April 6.—The petition to the Governor-in-Council, asking for a vote to be taken for the repeal of the Dunkin Act in the County of Richmond will reach the Secretary of State at Ottawa in a day or two. For the past ten days it has been on file in the office of the Registrar at Richmond. It contains 1,487 names, or 87 more than the requisite number required by the law.

The different townships and municipalities of the county are represented as follows:

St. George de Windsor	120
Brompton	89
Windsor Mills	286
St. Francois Xavier de Brampton	112
Richmond	150
Melbourne Village	9
New Rockland	1
Windsor Township	129
Stoke	221
Danville	44
Cleveland	115
Shipton	110
Asbestos	80

Of the 1,487 names on the petition 519 are marked with a cross. There are no names on the petition from Kingsbury, Melbourne and Brompton Gore. The legal formalities were all attended to at Sherbrooke, where the headquarters of the repealers are located. Although it will be a very hard fight the friends of the act are full of courage and hope to defeat the liquor forces and win a substantial victory over the brewing an ddistilling interests. Meetings are now being arranged in every part of the county, and all who can render assistance are requested to communicate at once with Mr. John A. Nicholls, at Melbourne, Que. The County and local W.C.T.U. are most active in the contest, and are putting forth every effort to maintain the act. E. W. Tobin, M.P. for Richmond and Wolfe, has shown his interest in the cause by sending a cheque for twenty-five dollars to the defence funds.

RICHMOND CONTEST.

Subscriptions for the Dunkin Act fund to April 4, 1901:

Subscriptions acknowledged	$96.00
Pembroke W.C.T.U.	5.00
Quebec City W.C.T.U.	5.00
F. Hamilton, Montreal	1.00
A Friend, Brome County	1.00
George Moynan, Waterloo	1.00
Thomas Davidson, Quebec	5.00
Total	$114.00

James H. Cayford, Treasurer, 250 St. James street, Montreal.

POLITICAL.

SENATOR GODBOUT.

Quebec, April 6.—A more thoroughly astonished and disappointed lot of politicians was never before seen than was observable here when the announcement was made that they had all been turned down and Dr. Godbout, M.P. for Beauce, had been appointed to the senatorship vacant by the death of the Hon. J. A. Paquet. The news literally knocked them on their beam ends, completely upsetting all their calculations and putting an end to some nice little arrangements for preferment all round. The local aspirants to the position appear to have overreached themselves by perplexing the government with their conflicting claims and forcing it to cut the Gordian knot of the difficulty by selecting an outsider. As for Dr. Godbout, it will be remembered that a few weeks ago the Quebec Government appointed him joint registrar of Beauce, his appointment to take effect after the federal session, when he intended to resign his seat in parliament. It is now stated that he has resigned the registrarship and accepted the senatorship and that a Liberal convention will be held very shortly in Beauce to nominate his successor in the House of Commons. The choice of the Liberals of the county is said to be between Dr. Savard, Mr. Godbout, a brother of the new senator, and Mr. Blaise Letellier. As for ex-Speaker Tessier, it is said that he holds a promise of the seat in the Senate of the Hon. Dr. Ross, of Ste. Anne de la Perade, in the event of the latter's death, which is regarded as imminent.

Senator Godbout was born at St. Vital de Lambton, Beauce County, and is the son of Mr. Joseph Godbout, farmer, who was a descendant of the pioneer settler in St. Vital de Lambton. He was educated at Laval University and the Quebec Seminary. He graduated at Laval University in 1877 in medicine and subsequently removed to St. Francis, where



SENATOR GODBOUT.

he has followed his profession ever since. He has been twice married; first on Oct 8, 1878, and second to Mrs. G. N. Fauteux, née Hermine St. Pierre. He was elected governor of the Bureau of Physicians for the Province of Quebec in 1895. He was first elected to parliament at the general elections of 1887 and re-elected at the general elections of 1891 and 1896.

THE RETURNING OFFICER EXPLAINS WHY HE DISAPPEARED.

North Bay, Ont., April 5.—The Nipissing Dominion election trial was held here to-day in the Court House and was presided over by Sir John A. Boyd and Mr. Justice McMahon. James B. Klock, was the petitioner, and H. C. Varin the respondent. Mr. Klock was represented by W. D. McPherson, of Toronto; and J. M. McNamara, of North Bay, and the returning officer by Mr. Aylesworth, K.C., and R. A. Grant, of Toronto. The interest centred in the evidence which would be given by Mr. Varin, the returning officer, and what explanation he had to offer why he was not on hand to receive the nomination paper. Mr. Varin said that on account of the postponement of the election he anticipated that there would be trouble on the day set apart for the nomination, and thought the best thing he could do was to get out of the way, where he could not be seen. Several witnesses were examined, among them the telegraph operators. The court adjourned at 7.30 p.m., and judgment was reserved till a day to be named in Toronto.

St. John, N.B., April 4.—In the election case of St. John city and county, before Judge McLeod to-day, the preliminary objections filed by counsel for the respondent, J. J. Tucker, were dismissed with costs.

SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Kalso, B.C., April 4.—The biggest delegation that ever travelled such a distance in Canada, leaves on Saturday morning from Kootenay towns for Ottawa to lay before the government the position of the silver lead mining industry. On account of the smelter difficulty the delegation will be composed of the most prominent of southern British Columbia men, and will urge the granting of a bonus of $5 per ton on lead refined in Canada, which will lead to the establishment of smelters and relief to silver lead miners. The trip will occupy twenty days.

MR. CORBY RESIGNS.

Ottawa, April 4.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Speaker announced to the House the resignation of Mr. H. Corby, member for West Hastings.

St. John, N.B., April 4.—The legislature prorogued yesterday afternoon. During the session 98 bills were introduced, of which 86 passed, and received the lieutenant-governor's assent.

VOYAGE OF THE 'OPHIR.'

Aden, April 5.—The steamer 'Ophir,' with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, which arrived here to-day, received the usual salutes and the customary official visits were extended. The Duke and the Duchess are in excellent health, and thoroughly enjoying their trip.

COMMERCIAL

WITNESS OFFICE, April 8, 1901.

LOCAL STOCKS

The local exchange having been closed since Thursday there is very little to report. On Tuesday and Wednesday the tone was fairly buoyant though the transactions were restricted. The advices from New York this morning show a very unsettled market, due to a strong bear raid, but the prospects would appear to favor recovery to-morrow. The English exchanges are of course closed.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by MacDougall Bros. Brokers.)

Comparison of prices for the past week:

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest
Canadian Pacific Railway	94	92½
Duluth Com.	....	....
Do. Preferred	....	....
Montreal Street Railway Co.	287¼	279½
Montreal Street Railway New	278	272½
Toronto Street Railway	110¼	109¾
Halifax Electric Ry.	....	....
St. John Elec. Ry.	....	....
Twin City	76¼	75¼
" pfd	....	....
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.	....	....
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	111¼	110¼
Commercial Cable Co.	173¾	172
Montreal Telegraph	....	....
Bell Telephone Co.	165¼	163½
Montreal Gas Co. ..xd	245	236½
Royal Electric Co	245	237½
" " N.S.	....	....
Halifax Heat & Light	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co.	130	130
Dominion Cotton	89	89
Colored Cotton Co.	....	....
Merchants "	....	....
Montmorency Cotton	....	....
War Eagle	....	....
Republic Mg. Co	.25	.25
Payne Mining Co.	40	38
Montreal & London	....	....
Auer Light Co.	....	....
" " Bonds	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co.	....	....
Virtue Mining	....	....
North Star	....	....
Dom. Coal	38½	38¼
" pfd	111	111
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
" " pfd	....	....
Flemington Coke & Coal Co.	....	....
Bank of Montreal	258¼	258½
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	197¼	197
Bank of B. N. A.	....	....
Merchants Bank	158½	158½
Royal	....	....
Nova Scotia Bank	....	....
Bank of Toronto	....	....
Eastern Townships	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Co.	....	....
National Salt Coal	....	....
Commerce Bank	153¾	152
Imperial Bank	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	135¼	134¼
Bank of Ottawa	....	....
Union Bank	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	....
National Bank	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Com. Cable Coup Bonds	....	....
" " Regd.	....	....
People's Ht. & Lt.	....	....
Halifax Elec. Ry. Bonds	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	90	90
Dom. Coal Bonds	110½	110¼
Laurentide Pulp Bonds	....	....
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	....
Montmorency Cotton Bonds	....	....
" " pfd	....	....
National Salt Bonds	....	....
Dom. Iron & Steel Com.	36¼	35¼
" " pref.	84¾	88
" " Bonds	81¾	89¾
Detroit Electric R.	75¾	75¾
Can. Gen. Elec.	227¼	227

Montreal Wholesale Markets

The local markets during the past week have been of a purely temporary nature, being influenced by the approach of Easter and English holidays. There has been practically no business done in grain since the beginning of last week and flour has only been in local demand for jobbing quantities. The same may be said of other cereal products and of hay. Provisions were active the first half of last weak, but have now eased off considerably. The same may be said of eggs. Butter and cheese continue a dull market. Maple and other farm products are dull and heavy.

GRAIN—Ontario No. 1 spring wheat, afloat May, at 77½c; peas, at 72½c; No. 1 oats, at 34½c to 35c; No. 2, do., at 33½c to 33¾c; buckwheat, 56½c; rye, 55c, and No. 2 barley, 50½c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.30; strong bakers, $3.90 to $4.05; straight rollers at $3.40 to $3.50; in bags at $1.67½ to $1.70; winter patents, $3.65 to $4.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $18; shorts, $19; Ontario bran in bulk, $18.00; in bags at $19.50; shorts in bulk at $19; in bags at $20.50.

ROLLED OATS—We quote millers' prices to jobbers, $3.45 to $3.50 per barrel, and $1.67½ to $1.70 in bags.

HAY—No. 1 $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $9.50 to $10; clover, $8 to $8.25 per ton in car lots on track.

BEANS—We quote at $1.60 to $1.65.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs, $8 to $8.25, according to weight and size of order; bacon, 14c to 15c; hams, 12½c to 14c; heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, at $20 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, 10½c to 11¼c per lb.; compound refined, 7¼c to 8c per lb.

DRESSED MEATS—Hindquarters beef at 6c to 8c; forequarters, 3c to 5c; lambs at 5½c to 6c; mutton, 4c to 5c; veal, 2½c to 5½c.

EGGS—Fair-sized lots at 12½c to 13c.

BUTTER — Choice creamery at 21½c; cold storage, 14c to 17c.

CHEESE—The price should be somewhere in the neighborhood of 9½c to 9¾c.

HONEY—White clover comb, 9½c per lb. in tins.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrup, 6½c lb. in wood; 70c to 75c per tin; old, 50c per gallon.

POTATOES—Prices are firm at 38c to 40c. in bags. Sales have been made at 36c in car loads.

ASHES—Firsts, $4.20 to $4.30 per 100 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.—April 4.

The business attitude of the Eastern abattoir this morning was somewhat changed over that of Monday last. In the first place the arrivals in all lines of stock showed a material falling off, while the price of cattle had a slightly downward tendency. Sheep, lambs and calves maintained a steady price, but hogs were in advance. Butchers and other buyers were out only in fair numbers as the Easter supply is undoubtedly purchased before this time, consequently sales were slow, with considerable stock left on the market.

Cattle—Receipts about 100 head. Quality good. Quotations slightly downward. Demand only fair. Fair to good cattle sold at from 4¼c to 4 3-8c per lb., while a few, which might be termed extra good, brought 5c per lb. Medium to fair stock was sold off at prices from 3½c to 4c per lb., while the common and lean animals found few purchasers at from 2½c to 3¼c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts about 50 head in all. Quality good. Demand in excess of supply. Sheep were sold at from $4 to $7 per head, or 3½c to 4c per lb.

Quotations for spring lambs from 4c to 6c per lb., while extra fed yearlings were quoted at 5½c per lb.

Calves—Receipts light, only 150 head. Quality fair; demand not too active. Prices fairly satisfactory. Quotations were from $1.50 to $10 according to size and quality.

Hogs—Receipts very light, about 20 head. Prices have a slight upward tendency. Demand for this line of stock continues good. Select lots sold off cars brought from $6.75 to $7 per hundred pounds.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—April 8.

The business done at the Eastern Abattoir this morning was most unsatisfactory. The choice Easter trade has been fully supplied with the result that buyers generally are not in urgent need of stock for the present at least. Prices were inclined to bear a downward tendency, especially on cattle. The arrival of live stock of all kinds was exceptionally small, but sufficient to satisfy the local demand.

Cattle—Receipts, 125 head. Quality, is fair to good. Demand not active. Quotations were lower. The best stock sold at from 3¾c per lb., to 4¼c per lb., but the highest prevailing price seemed to be 4c. The medium to fair stock sold slowly at from 3c to 3½c per lb., and the common and lean at from 2¼c to 2¾c per lb. It is expected that many of the cattle will be left over at the close of to-day's market.

Sheep and Lambs—Arrivals about 15 head in all. Prices remained steady; quality only fair. Demand in excess of supply. Sheep were quoted at from 4c to 6c per lb. Lambs were sold at from $2.50 to $6 per head, while a few yearlings brought $4.50 to $6 each.

Calves—Receipts about 20 head; quality fair. Prices show no material change. Demand good. Quotations, $1 to $12 per head, according to size and quality.

Hogs—Receipts light; demand only fair. Prices remain steady, with a slight upward tendency. Quotations $6.75 to $7 per hundred pounds for select lots.

RECEIPTS BY RAIL.

	C.P.R.	G.T.R.
Corn	1,000	—
Peas	3,600	4,700
Oats	6,000	2,000
Flour	3,000	700
Eggs	40	133
Butter	178	217
Cheese	19	32
Lard	—	9
Dressed Hogs	11	183

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, April 4.—On passage, wheat is quieter; maize, nothing doing; English country markets quiet.

Liverpool, April 4.—Spot, wheat nominal; maize steady; futures, wheat quiet; May, 5s 11¾d; July, 5s 11¼; maize steady; May, 3s 10d; July, 3s 9⅞d; Sept., 3s 10¼d.

Paris, April 4.—Wheat steady; April, at 18.80; May and Aug., 19.45; flour firm; April, 23.80; May and Aug., 24.70; country markets quiet.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, April 8, Wall Street — The stock market showed signs of demoralization at the opening after the triple holiday, owing to the accumulation of a number of unfavorable factors, especially the depletion in banking reserves disclosed by Saturday's bank statement. There was no market in London to-day and foreign markets were not a factor here. Prices broke with great violence in some of the speculative favorites of last week. The first sale of Rock Island was at a decline of 1¼, and the next sale caused a break of 2½ further. The price plunged to 6¾ below Thursday's final price. The other Grangers were acutely depressed in sympathy. Burlington declined an extreme 3¾, showing a drop of 2 points between the sales. St. Paul lost 3; Amalgamated Copper, 2⅝; Delaware and Hudson, 4½; and Northern Pacific, 2⅞; Manhattan, 3 1-8, Louisville, 2½; New York Central, 3, and an extended list of other important stocks from 1 to 2 points.

There were a few gains, but they yielded after the opening. Smelting moved contrary to the market with a violent rebound of 9 points, and the preferred 5½.

Very heavy blocks were unloaded at the decline, and the price movement became very erratic and violent.

New York, April 8.—An organized bear party of stock brokers executed a well-planned raid upon the market this morning and upset many top heavy speculative accounts, wiping out margins and uncovering stop loss orders which dislodged an avalanche of stocks and enabled the bears to realize quick profits on a handsome scale. The market looked decidedly demoralized in the opening dealings and the slump in prices, especially in last week's speculative favorites, looked for a few minutes as though the bottom had dropped out. Speculators became highly nervous and sold stocks in the fear that the culmination of the great bull movement, which has long been foretold, had arrived. Meanwhile, the successful bears began to buy in stocks, satisfied with the quick profits yielded by their sudden raid, and there were violent recoveries.

The market quieted down considerably after the causes of the decline were perceived. But the undertone continued nervous and feverish and there was no aggressive disposition shown to follow up the rally.

CHICAGO CATTLE.

Chicago, April 8.—Cattle, receipts, 20,000; generally strong to 10c higher; active; and good to prime steers, $5 to $6.10; poor to medium, $3.85 to $4.95; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $4.75; cows, $2.90 to $4.60; heifers, $2.90 to $4.75; canners, $2.10 to $2.85; bulls, $2.85 to $4.60; calves, 4.75 to $6; Texas fed steers, $4.25 to $5.30; Texas grass steers, $3.75 to $4; Texas bulls, $2.85 to $4.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; tolmorrow, 15,000; left over, 2,600; 5c higher; top, $6.20; mixed and butchers, $5.85 to $6.15; good to choice heavy, $6 to $6.20; rough heavy, $5.35 to $5.95; light, $5.80 to $6.10; bulk of sales, $5.95 to $6.10.

CHICAGO MARKETS

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturdy:—

	Saturday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	70¾	70⅝	71⅝	70⅝	71¼
July	71⅝	71¼	72	71⅛	71⅝
Corn—					
May	44¼	44	44½	43¾	44⅜
July	43⅞	43½	43⅞	43½	43⅞
Oats—					
May	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
July	25½	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25½
Pork—					
May	14.85	14.65	14.70	14.40	14.50
July	14.87	14.85	14.85	14.50	14.50
Lard—					
May	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.22	8.25
July	8.27	8.25	8.25	8.15	8.17
Short Ribs—					
May	8.12	8.15	8.15	8.02	8.10
July	8.02	8.02	8.05	7.92	7.92

CANADIAN FAILURES.

Canadian failures in the first quarter of 1901, according to the current number of Dun's 'Review,' numbered 424 with liabilities of $3,333,722, against 406 last year for $2,754,041. In manufacturing there were 73 defaults, amounting to $718,229, and in trading 345 for $2,503,023. While somewhat larger than in 1900, the last quarter's statement is much more satisfactory than that of 1899 as to aggregate indebtedness, although there is an increase of 61 in number of insolvencies. The principal increase over last year in liabilities occurred in the Province of Quebec, and one large failure swelled the figures for British Columbia, but Ontario reported a material improvement, both in number and amount. The most pleasing features of the quarter's statement is the lack of defaults in the banking and financial class.

Provinces.	No.	Commercial. Assets.	Liabilities
Ontario	139	$ 538,343	$ 661,580
Quebec	158	1,815,131	1,843,076
Brit. Columbia	35	625,950	469,259
Nova Scotia	33	42,000	102,550
Manitoba	38	161,656	145,800
New Brunswick	17	50,969	100,466
P. E. Island	4	6,600	11,000
Total	424	$2,740,649	$3,333,722
Total 1900	406	1,976,798	2,754,041
Newfoundland	3	1,500	4,000
" 1900	3	500	2,600

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, April 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased	£2,891,000
Circulation, increased	854,000
Bullion, decreased	2 037,462
Other securities, decreased	281,000
Other deposits, decreased	352,000
Public deposits, decreased	3,276,000
Notes reserve, decreased	2,816,000
Gov't securities, decreased	395,000

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 44.18 percent; last week it was 46.64 percent. Rate of discount unchanged at 4 p.c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, March 27—At the usual weekly sale of fat cattle and sheep yesterday, there were larger supplies, with quality a full average. Messrs. Murray & Todd reported trade much the same as last week, the following being the principal prices: Half-bred hogs from 40s to 48s; cross-breds, 34s to 48s; Cheviot dinmonts, 36s to 47s. Fat cattle, £20 to £21. Best mutton was quoted at from 8½d to 9d; secondary quality bringing 7d to 7½d per lb. Numbers—This week, 435 sheep; last week, 361.

Newcastle—Number of cattle yesterday, 1,708; sheep and lambs, 5,376; calves, 270; pigs, 877. Larger supply of cattle; good, firm trade all round. Prime heifers, 8s 3d; steers, 8s; second class, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; coarse and inferior, 5s 6d to 6s; pork, 6s to 9s 6d; lambs, 38s to 47s; mutton, 6d to 9d; veal, 6d to 9d.

Salford—At market yesterday—Cattle, 2,218; prices favoring seller. Sheep, 8,294; last week's quotation fully maintained. Calves, 198; trade active. Quotations—Cattle, 6d to 6¾d; sheep in wool, 8d to 9¾d; do., clipped, 7d to 9¾d; calves, 6d to 9d per lb.

BUTTER.

Cork, March 26.—First, 105s; second, 101s; third, 88s; fourth, 67s. Fine mild, 105s; mild, 26s; in market, 69; fresh, A, 102s to 101s; B, 90s to 87s.

Limerick, March 27.—Choicest pure Irish centrifugal creamery butter was officially quoted by the Price Committee at Limerick yesterday at 100s to 104s to dairies. Good demand.

Manchester, March 27.—There was again an increased supply of foreign butter yesterday, and in consequence buyers operated sparingly, anticipating lower prices. This caused the market to rule steady at last week's rates. With larger arrivals of colonials, prices eased somewhat, but a fair erquiry for choicest grades. Quotations—Finest Danish and Swedish, 111s to 112s; finest Finnish, 106s; finest colonial, 102s to 104s.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

London, April 6.—The Easter market was well attended. Grain—Very fair grain deliveries this forenoon, oats being the principal cereal offering. Wheat ruled at from $1.08 to $1.10. Oats, white sold at from 85c to 87c percental, and black at 85c. One load of seed barley brought 50c per bushel. The market was confined almost entirely to wheat and oats. Quotations: Wheat, 64½c to 66c; oats, 28½c to 29½c; peas, 54c to 60c; corn, 44c to 47½c; rye, 39c to 56c; barley, 36c to 40½c; beans, $1.15 to $1.25 per bushel; buckwheat, 40½c to 45½c per bushel; clover seed (red), $7 to $7.25; Alsike clover, $7.25 to $8; timothy seed, $2.25 to $2.50. Hay largely supplied at $7.50 to $8.50.

Dairy produce.—The receipts of both butter and eggs were in advance of the deliveries for more than a week past and an active demand was abroad for both products. Butter ranged from 18c to 20c for rolls and prints, and 17c to 19c for crocks and basket lots. Creamery, 22c to 25c. The egg market was steady, the supply being large and varied. Prices fluctuated considerably during the continuance of the market, but the ruling figures for new laid eggs were from 11c to 12c per dozen; quite a large number disposed of at 11½c towards the close of the market a drop of a cent a dozen occurred in basket lots and cased eggs, but fresh laid held their own pretty well all through.

Poultry—The supply of fowls and turkeys was equal to requirements, the demand being good for plump chickens and young hen turkeys. Prices ranged at from 60c to 80c per pair for chickens, and from 10c to 12½c per pound for turkeys.

Maple syrup, supply large, sales slow, at $1 per gallon for best grade.

Dressed hogs—Quite a few offered. Prices ranged from $8 to $8.50 per cwt.

Guelph, Ont., April 6.—Flour, $1.75 to $2; red wheat, 62c to 63c; goose wheat, 60c to 61c; bran, $13; middlings, $16; barley, 40c to 45c; rye, 50c to 52c; peas, 65c to 70c; oats, 29c to 30c; hay, $8.50 to $9.50; potatoes, per bag, 30c to 35c; sheepskins, 75c to $1; hides, $6 to $6.50; live hogs, $6 to $6.25; butter, 16c to 18c; eggs, 12c to 14c; chickens, per pair, 60c to 75c; turkeys, per lb., 11c to 12c.

Ingersoll, Ont., April 8.—White wheat, 64c to 65c per bushel; red fall wheat, 64c to 65c per bushel; spring wheat, 64c to 65c per bushel; barley, 38c to 40c per bushel, peas, 55c to 60c per bushel; oats, 28c to 29c per bushel; corn, 48c to 49c per bushel; bran, $16 to $17 per ton; shorts, $17 to $18 per ton; potatoes, 35c to 45c per bag; onions, 90c to 95c per bushel; live hogs, $6 to $6.25 per cwt.; flour, $1.65 to $1.95 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 18c to 20c per lb.fll creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 10c to 11c per dozen; hay, $9 to $10 per; hides, $6 to $7 per ton.

Ottawa, April 6.—Owing to the bad roads in the country the farmers living at a distance from the city do not care to attend the market. In consequence the sellers on By-ward market this morning were principally market gardeners and farmers near the city. The attendance of purchasers was fairly good, and prices were steady at former quotations. As regards grain very little is doing, and it is not likely that there will be much business until after the roads get better. The offerings of pork and beef were limited. Pork retailed at from $8.50 to $8.75 per cwt. Sellers of beef obtained from 6c to 7c per lb. for hinds. In butter, buyers are holding off, taking only for their immediate needs. Extras in dairy occasionally bring 23c for prints and from 20c to 22c for roll. The prospects are that prices will recede in the near future. Vegetables were offered galore and the prices remain unaltered. New maple syrup was offered this morning for the first time this year. Sellers were asking $1.25 a gallon. There is no material change in the egg situation. The demand is equal to all receipts. Prices are bunched at from 14c to 15c per dozen.

Hay, $8 to $11.50 per ton; straw, $4 to $5 per load; oats, 29c to 32c per bushel; barley, 40c to 45c per bushel; peas, 60c to 65c per bushel; buckwheat, 50c to 55c per bushel; turkeys, 10c to 12c per lb.; geese, 60c to 75c each; ducks, 50c to 65c per pair; chickens, 35c to 40c per bag; cabbage, 50c to 75c per dozen; cabbage, red, 55c to 65c per dozen; onions, $1.25 to $1.50 per bag; turnips, 30c per bag; parsnips, 40c to 50c per bag; beets, 40c to 50c per bag; potatoes, 40c to 45c per bag.

DAIRY EXAMINATIONS

AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The final examinations of the Dairy School at the Ontario Agricultural College were held on March 21 and 22. Forty-one wrote on the final examinations, 32 of these took the Factory Course and 9 the Farm Dairy Course examinations. Over 70 percent of those who wrote for the Factory Certificates have had experience in factories. The standard is very much higher than that of any of the American Colleges, as students who go from the Dairy School at Guelph find that they can pass the examinations after a course in the American School; and usually the students of the Guelph School take a very high rank or stand at the head of their classes.

The term has been a most successful one although the attendance has not been so great as in former years.

The following are the results of the examinations:—

Factory Class—1. P. Christie, Trecastle, Wellington, Ont.; 2, H. Rive Eramosa, Wellington, Ont.; 3, G. R. Taylor, Burford, Brant; 4, V. A. Hooper, Tyrone, Durham, Ont.; 5, G. Orr, Flesherton, Grey, Ont.; 6, Miss H. McAllister, Ceventry, York, Ont.; 7, J. W. Seitz, Humberstone, Welland, Ont.; 8, J. Munn, Wemyss, Lanark, Ont.; 9, C. A. Davies, Reaboro, Victoria, Ont.; 10, J. McAllister, Coventry, York, Ont.; 11, A. M. Webster, Clumber, Assa., N.W.T.; 12, Miss M. L. Green, Loyal, Huron, Ont.; 13, R. A. McLachlan, Rothsay, Wellington, Ont.; 14, P. Fockler, Ringwood, Ontario, Ont.; 15, J. T. Grieve, Derwent, Middlesex, Ont.; 16, F. J. McIntosh, Cold Springs, Northumberland, Ont.; 17, A. Slater, Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 18, T. S. Riley, Avonban, Perth, Ont.; 19, E. R. Jibb, Coldspring, Northumberland, Ont.; 20, W. C. Thompson, River View, Grey, Ont.; 21, H. G. Smith, Hagerman, York, Ont., 22, Ed. O. Sanders, Tyrone, Durham, Ont.; 23, D. Malpas, Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 24, J. W. Gibson, Walkerton, Bruce, Ont.; 25, J. A. Crerar, Springhill, Carleton, Ont.; 26, C. B. Hunt, Bayside, Hastings, Ont.

General proficiency list in special courses:

Butter-making and Cheese-making—1, Oswald Sugden, London, Middlesex, Ont.; 2, Frank Watson, Meaford, Grey, Ont.; 3, Christopher Duncan, Bearbrook, Russell, Ont.; 4, Oscar Jas. Smith, Attercliffe Station, Haldimand, Ont.

Farm Dairy—1, Miss Laura Linton, Guelph, Wellington, Ont.; 2, Miss Agnes Smith, Hamilton, Wentworth, Ont.; 3, Miss Ethel Hewson, Tullamore, Peel, Ont.; 4, Alfred B. Smith, Morrisburg, Dundas, Ont.; 5, Miss Alexina Murdoch, Ponsonby, Wellington, Ont.; 6, Elias Holm, Hespeler, Waterloo, Ont.; 7, Miss Lottie Bowers, Berlin, Ont.; 8, Miss Lily Bean, Black Creek, Welland, Ont.; 9, Miss Marion Hutt, South End, Welland, Ont.

HONOR LIST—FACTORY CLASS.

Cheese-making—(1) Practical Work.—Class I.—1, Christie; 2, Orr; 3, Riley; 4, McIntosh; 5, McLachlan; 6, Rive; 7, Seitz. Class II.—1, Jibb; 2, Grieve; 3, Davies; 4, Fockler; 5, Hunt; 6, Crerar and Slater; 8, Hooper and Taylor; 10, O. J. Smith; 11, Miss McAllister; 12, McAllister and Webster; 14, Gibson and Sanders; 16, Munn; 17, Miss Green.

(2) Written Examination—Class I.—1, Rive; 2, Taylor; 3, Christie; 4, Orr; 5, Miss McAllister; 6, Grieve; 7, Munn; 8, Slater, 9, McIntosh and Riley; 11, Seitz; 12, Webster; 13, Fockler. Class II.—1, Hooper and Miss McAllister; 3, Davies; 4, Crerar; 5, Miss Green; 6, Jibb; 7, Malpas; 8, McLachlan; 9, Thompson.

Butter Making.—(1) Practical Work.—Class I.—1, Christie; 2, Orr; 3, Rive; 4, Miss McAllister; 5, Taylor; 6, Seitz; 7, Grieve. Class II.—1, Hunn; 2, Fockler; 3, Miss Green and Hooper; 5, Thompson; 6, McAllister; 7, Smith, H. G.; 8, Riley; 9, Gibson; 10, Webster; 11, Jibb; 12, McLachlan; 13, Slater; 14, Malpas; 15, Duncan; 16, Watson; 17, McIntosh; 18, Sanders; 19, Davies; 20, Hunt; 21, Barberree.

(2) Written Examination.—Class I.—1, Christie; 2, Rive; 3, Grieve; 4, Taylor; 5, Miss McAllister and Smith, H. G.; 7, Orr; 8, Miss Green.

Class II.—1, Seitz; 2, Munn; 3, McAllister; 4, Hooper; 5, Slater; 6, Davies; 7, Webster; 8, Thompson; 9, Sudgen; 10, Riley; 11, Fockler; 12, Watson; 13, McLachlan; 14, McIntosh; 15, Malpas.

MILK-TESTING.

(1) Practical Work.—Class I.—1, Taylor; 2, Christie; 3, Hooper; 4, Rive; 5, Watson; 6, Orr. Class II.—1, Munn; 2, Webster; 3, Sanders and Slater; 5, McIntosh and Seitz; 7, Fockler and Riley; 9, Miss McAllister and Miss Green; 11, Duncan; 12, Davies, and McLachlan; 14, Sudgen; 15, Gibson and Jibb; 17, Hunt and Barberree; 19, Grieve; 20, McAllister; 21, Crerar.

(2) Ten Examinations. Class I.—1, Hooper; 2, Rive and Taylor; 4, Christie; 5, Sudgen; 6, Munn; 7, Miss McAllister; 8, Slater. Class II.—1, Orr; 2, Davies; 3, McLachlan; 4, Fockler and McIntosh; 6, Jibb and Webster; 8, Thompson; 9, Seitz; 10, Watson; 11, McAllister; 12, Miss Green; 13, Riley; 14, Sanders.

CREAM SEPARATORS.

(1) Practical Work. Class I.—1, Christie; 2, Seitz; 3, Orr; 4, McAllister and McLachlan; 6, Rive; 7, Davies, Fockler and Jibb; 10, Hooper and Webster; 12, Gibson; 13, Barberree and Duncan. Class II.—1, Green, Munn and Sanders; 4, Taylor; 5, Hunt and McIntosh; 7, Miss Green; 8, Thompson; 9, Miss McAllister and Smith, H. G.

(2) Written Examination. Class I.—1, Christie; 2, Taylor; 3, Hooper; 4, McAllister; 5, Seitz; 6, Davies. Class II.—1, Miss McAllister; 2, Webster; 3, Orr; 4, Riley; 5, Rive; 6, Barberree; 7, Watson; 8, Hunt and Munn; 10, Miss Green, Jibb and McLachlan; 13, Sugden; 14, Fockler; 15, Malpas, McIntosh and Sanders.

DAIRY LECTURES.

Class I.—1, Rive; 2, Taylor; 3, Miss McAllister; 4, Hopper; 5, Christie. Class II.—1, McLachlan; 2, Seitz; 3, Orr; 4, Munn; 5, Miss Green; 6, Davies; 7, Slater; 8, Jibb; 9, Thompson; 10, Riley; 11, McAllister and McIntosh; 13, Fockler; 14, Smith, H. G.; 15, Webster; 16, Sugden.

DAIRY CHEMISTRY, BACTERIOLOGY, ETC.

Class II.—1, Rive; 2, Miss McAllister; 3, Taylor; 4, Christie, Miss Green and Munn; 7, Seitz; 8, Davies.

HONOR LIST—FARM DAIRY CLASS.

Dairy Lectures—Class I.—1, Miss Linton. Class II.—1, Smith, A. B.; 2, Miss Smith; 3, Miss Hewson; 4, Miss Beam; 5, Holm; 6, Miss Murdoch.

HAND CREAM SEPARATORS.

(1) Practical Work—Class I.—1, Holm; 2, Smith, A.B.; 3, Miss Murdoch; 4, Miss Linton. Class II.—1, Miss Smith; 2, Miss Beam; 3, Miss Hewson; 4, Miss Bowers; 5, Miss Hutt.

(2) Written Examination.—Class I.—1, Miss Linton; 2, Miss Smith; 3, Miss Murdoch; 4, Miss Hewson; 5, Smith, A. B. Class II.—1, Miss Bowers; 2, Holm; 3, Miss Beam; 4, Miss Hutt.

BUTTER-MAKING.

(1) Practical Work.—Class I.—1, Miss Murdoch; 2, Miss Hewson; 3, Miss Linton; 4, Holm; 5, Smith, A.B. Class II.—Miss Bowers; 2, Miss Smith; 3, Miss Beam; 4, Miss Hutt.

(2) Written Examination.—Class I.—1, Miss Linton; 2, Miss Hewson; 3, Miss Smith. Class II.—1, Smith, A. B.; 2, Holm; 3, Miss Murdoch; 4, Miss Bowers.

MILK TESTING.

(1) Practical Work.—Class I.—1, Holm; 2, Miss Linton; 3, Miss Murdoch and Miss Smith; 5, Smith, A. B.; 6, Miss Beam and Miss Bowers. Class II.—1, Miss Hewson; 2, Miss Hutt.

(2) Written Examination—Class I.—1, Miss Linton; 2, Miss Murdoch; 3, Smith, A. B.; 4, Miss Hewson; 5, Miss Smith. Class II.—1, Miss Bowers; 2, Miss Beam; 3, Holm.

Poultry—Class I.—1, Smith, A. B.; 2, Miss Hewson; 3, Miss Smith. Class II.—1, Miss Bowers; 2, Miss Linton; 3, Holm; 4, Miss Murdoch; 5, Miss Beam; 6, Miss Hutt.

Dairy Chemistry, Bacteriology, etc.—Class II.—1, Miss Linton; 2, Miss Smith.

WEEK IN ONTARIO

STERN STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY BETWEEN RAILWAY COMPANIES AND THE PUBLIC.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Toronto, April 6.—It is almost incredible that the citizens of this city are in the throes of a vital struggle, against three railway companies, for the maintenance of rights which have only to be mentioned to carry the conviction home to all logical minds that it would be an outrage for them to be sacrificed. In the one case is the attempt of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to override the civic authorities in relation to the control of the approaches and entrances of the Union station and of the supremacy of the police, in the protection of the public, within the station itself, over mere railway employees in the enforcement of the city by-laws. The principle that the City Council is the proper authority through the police to enforce its by-laws within the municipality is assailed by a bill to override it which has already passed the committee stage of the legislature and is about to be reported to the House. When this occurs the Toronto members will move that it be sent back and this outrageous regulation nullified.

The more glaring and gross raid upon the city's rights and interest is being made by the Metropolitan Electric Railway, in conjunction with the Toronto Street Railway Company, which secured its franchise by methods so notorious that some of those concerned are still, in consequence, fugitives from justice. The Metropolitan Railway presented a bill to the present session of the legislature which, if enacted, in its original form, would have given it and the Canadian Pacific Railway running freight rights over the Toronto Street Railway system. Its publication aroused a storm of indignation and the meetings of the Legislative Railway Committee in array of eminent counsel, crowd of spectators, and fervor of debate have vied with the most exciting on record here or at Ottawa. The city has maintained that the control of the streets of the municipality of right belong to Toronto, and that for the legislature to suddenly pass a bill giving to and vesting in a railway company or companies franchises of incalculable value, a wrong would be perpetrated of the most serious nature. Strange to say the railway companies have found in a most respected member of the Ontario Government their most influential champion and ally. That gentleman, the Hon. E. J. Davis, could neither be intimidated norinfluenced by any political or sinister motive to do what he believed to be morally wrong. Unfortunately he has in this case become possessed by the infatuation that it is of more consequence that farm produce should this year reach the city by the reduced rate of a through freight service than that the rights of the citizens in general, and of the property owners in particular in the streets to be affected should be maintained inviolate. The discussion of the bill, which it has been sought to enact, has led to its being so remodelled that when redrafted for the committee for Thursday by the law clerk of the legislature it contained no less than ten new clauses.

The city was then practically told that unless it came to an agreement with the railway companies by Wednesday morning, April 10, the franchises involved would be granted to the railways. The citizens, as a matter of fact, are extremely anxious that a proper freight service to the market should be acquired. In anticipation of such a service a large sum of money is being expended on the St. Lawrence market, which is being almost doubled in size and modernized throughout. But they bitterly oppose the proposition that they should for this benefit give up their streets at the demand of railway companies, and have their franchises voted away over their heads by outside members of the legislature against the united protest of the city members. Not only is the bill opposed by the Toronto City Council, but a petition from residents of adjacent municipalities containing over a thousand names has been presented, while numerous municipal deputations have opposed the proposals contained in the bill. There is much reason to question the good faith of the legislators who are fighting tooth and nail for the railway companies, as the lobbying on behalf of the corporations in the Parliament Buildings has been of a nature to arouse the worst suspicions.

The appeal of the citizens of Toronto for the right to hold elections on New Year's day is to be transferred from the committee room to the legislature by Mr. G. F. Marter, its redoubtable champion. The 'Witness' has editorially called attention to the strange spectacle of the whips of both political parties uniting with the secretary of the Hotel-keepers' Protective Association to vote down this request. So far as the committee was concerned, the vote was a public obeisance to the liquor influence, and the liquor dealers' lobbyist openly boasted of his triumph. When brought up in the House, Premier Ross will again have an opportunity to place himself on record.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal and Washington, D.C., furnish the following list of patents recently granted in Canada:—

Nos. 70,652, D. J. Archer, Toronto, Ont., hair clippers; 70,683, J. R. Johnson, Gananoque, Ont., tempering carriages and other springs; 70,771, A. A. Bernhart, Montreal, P.Q., agricultural machine; 70,769, R. W. King, Toronto, Ont., building construction; 70,755, A. B. Griffin, Hamilton, Ont., post hole digger; 70,753, D. B. Swinton, Montreal, P.Q., metal forming machine.

The Inventor's Help, a 148-page book, containing practical information for inventors and the cost of patents in the principal countries of the world, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.

METHODIST TRANSFER

LARGE NUMBER OF CHANGES APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Toronto, April 7.—The following are the transfers approved by the Methodist General Conference Committee:

The Rev. Dr. W. J. Hunter, Montreal to Toronto; the Rev. John E. Gardiner, British Columbia to Toronto; the Rev. C. Hamilton, Hamilton to Toronto; the Rev. W. Casson, Hamilton to Toronto; the Rev. J. C. Willmott, Bay of Quinte to Toronto; the Rev. W. J. Pascoe, London to Hamilton; the Rev. Mr. Bennill, Bay of Quinte to Hamilton; the Rev. W. Bryers, Hamilton to Bay of Quinte; the Rev. J. A. Doyle, Hamilton to Manitoba; the Rev. Thom

A NEGRO'S CONFESSION

HE SAYS HE KILLED SEVEN PERSONS AND CAUSED THE DEATH OF MANY OTHERS.

Memphis, Tenn., April 8.—The 'Commercial Appeal' to-day publishes the following: A negro giving the name of Levi Charles, and claiming to be the desperado who killed Captain John T. Day and Patrolman Peter J. Lamb, and also to have caused the death of ten other persons and the wounding of thirty men, women and children, at New Orleans, from July 24 to July 27, 1900, lies at the point of death in a pest house at Clarksdale, Miss. Captain Mason has received a telephone message at the police station from Dr. Martin, health officer at Clarksdale, Miss. The doctor states that a negro was received at the pesthouse suffering from smallpox. The negro, realizing that he was about to die, made a most startling confession. He said that his right name was Levi Charles, and that he had killed a woman and two policemen at New Orleans. He says he managed to make his escape from that city and made his way to Mississippi, where he assumed the name of George Peters. The negro says he has killed seven persons. He says that while going under the name of George Peters he killed three men, whose names were George Paintly, George Roberts and B. Moore. He also confesses to the murder of two women, whose names he does not know.

FLOODS IN THE COUNTRY.

A gentleman from the west says the fields on both sides of the railway track, between River Beaudette and Vaudreuil are completely flooded and the lowlands between St. Lambert and St. Johns are reported under water also.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 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 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

BALL—On March 29, 1901, at 7 St. Mark street, Montreal, the wife of Wm. H. Ball, of a son.

CHARLESWORTH.—On March 31, 1901, at the Methodist parsonage, Kazubazua, Que., the wife of the Rev. J. W. Charlesworth, B.D., of a daughter.

GORDON.—At Michigan, N. Dakota, on March 18, 1901, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gordon.

RANKIN.—At Brampton, Que., on April 5, 1901, the wife of H. E. Rankin, of a daughter.

RITCHIE—At Forest View Farm, Fertile Creek, on April 2, 1901, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Ritchie, jr.

STEPHENSON — At Halifax, N.S., on Tuesday, April 2, 1901, the wife of Geo. H. Stephenson, of Montreal (Verdun), of a daughter.
Ottawa papers please copy.

WALFORD—On April 1, 1901, at 21 Gladstone avenue, Westmount, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Walford.

WILLIAMS—At the parsonage, Bedford, Que., on Wednesday, April 4, 1901, the wife of the Rev. G. H. Williams, of a son.

MARRIED.

ANDREESS—FERGUSON—At the parsonage, Escott, by the Rev. W. J. Conoly, B.A., Mr. Anson A. Andress to Miss Laura Ferguson, both of Escott.

DUNSMORE—BEFFRE—In Trinity Church Beauharnois, Que., by the Rev. M. D. Baldwin, James Townsend Dunsmore, to May Beffre.

FRANCIS—BROWN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on March 27, 1901, by the Rev. H. Bread, Cedarville, Jacob, third son of Jacob Francis, farmer, Proton, to Mary, youngest daughter of Jacob Brown, Normanby, all of Ontario.

HOWELL—LIVINGSTONE.—On March 22, 1901, in St. Paul's Church, Simcoe, Ont., by the Rev. W. J. Dey, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Howell, of Beamsville, father of the groom, William B. Lauder Howell, of Chicago, to Edith Lorimer Livingstone, second daughter of the late Judge Livingstone.

JACOBY — BLACKALLER — At the residence of the bride's parents, 61 Columbia avenue, Westmount, on Thursday, April 4, 1901, by the Rev. R. M. Martin, George Jacoby, to Jennie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Blackaller.

KITTSON—SMITH.—At the residence of the bride's parents at 4529 St. Catherine street, Westmount, on Thursday, April 4, 1901, by the Rev. B. A. Mackay, D.D., C. Meredith Kittson to Jeannie, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Smith.

McCALLUM —PORTUNE—At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Thomas Fortune, Turnberry, by the Rev. W. J. West, M.A., Clara Jane Fortune, to Daniel Alexander McCallum, of York County.

McDONALD—LOVERING.—At the Methodist parsonage, Brighton, Ont., on April 2, 1901, by the Rev. J. C. Wilson, Mr. William Howard McDonald, of Cramahe, Ont., to Miss Roxalena Lovering, of Coldwater, Ont.

ROBERTS—ALEXANDER. — On April 2, 1901, at 45 Brunswick avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. Armstrong Black, Mr. Chas. Roberts, M.A., LL.B., of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, to Jessie, daughter of the late William Alexander.

RODGER — HUTCHISON — At the residence of the bride's father, 4404 St. Catherine street, on April 2, 1901, by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, Mabel, second daughter of J. H. Hutchison, to Thomas J., son of the late Thomas A. Rodger, M.D.

RUSSELL — ALLEN — At the Church of the Epiphany, Niagara Falls, N.Y., April 2, 1901, by the Rev. Dr. Roy, Sadie Frances, daughter of Mr. Henry T. Allen, to George E. Russell, of Niagara Falls, Ont.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—At Sierre Madre, California, on March 28, 1901, Laura E. Armstrong, M.D., daughter of the late Thos. Armstrong, Esq., of South March, and sister of Drs. J. Alex. and Milton Armstrong, of Ottawa.

AYLEN—In this city, on April 5, 1901, Saloma, aged 3 years, youngest daughter of W. W. Aylen, M.D., of St. Andrews, East, Que.

BARNEWALL.—In this city, on April 1, 1901, Harold Nicholas Barnewall, aged 21 years and 7 months.
London and Bedfordshire (England) papers please copy.

BENSON.—At Quebec, on April 4, 1901, Margaret Alice, beloved wife of Edward C. Benson, in the 49th year of her age.

BLACK—At his late residence, Huntingdon, on March 31, 1901, Joseph Black, in his 74th year.

BLACKMAN—At Omaha, Neb., on April 3, 1901, Louisa F. Reed, youngest daughter of the late George W. Reed, and wife of Alfred K. Blackman, aged 40 years.

BUCHAN—At Toronto, on March 28, 1901, Alexander Buchan, of the Bank of Montreal, aged 37 years.

BURNETTE.—At Kingston, Ont., on March 30, 1901, Emma Y., beloved wife of Morris S. Burnette, aged 41 years.

CHALMERS—At 367 Markham street, Toronto, Ont., on Friday, March 29, 1901, David Chalmers, in his 79th years.

CLARK.—In Morris Township, Huron Co., Ont., on March 31, 1901, John Clark, formerly of the Scotch Block, Ancaster Township, aged 88 years and 3 months.

CONNORS.—At his son's residence, No. 54 Primrose avenue, Ottawa, John Connors, aged 89 years (formerly of Aylmer, P.Q)

COOKE—Suddenly, of heart failure, on tthe morning of April 4, 1901, at Mount Royal Vale, George Samuel Cooke, aged fifty-five years.

COPLAND—At Botanic Garden, Cote des Neiges Road, on April 5, 1901, Jenny McCall Kellock, dearly beloved child of George Copland, in her thirteenth year.

CORBY — On April 2, 1901, at the residence of her son, J. H. Metcalf, 382 Alfred street, Kingston, Ont., Mrs. T. B. Corby, relict of the late Henry Corby, Belleville, Ont., aged 81 years and 5 months.

COUGHTRY.—At Montreal Annex, on Wednesday, April 3, 1901, the infant son of Arthur J. and Jessie Coughtry, aged 11 days.

CREIGHTON—At his late residence, Brussels, Ont., on Sunday, March 24, 1901, Jno. Alex. Creighton, Esq., in his 68th year.

DUNCAN.—At Lindsay, on March 30, 1901, Annie Borthwick, wife of the Rev. James B. Duncan.

FORIN—At the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Victoria, B.C., on March 29, 1901, John Forin, of Belleville, Ont., aged 74 years, 8 months.

FRIZZLE.—At Sand Hill, on March 25, 1901, Laura A. Frizzle, only daughter of Ezra and Abbie J. Frizzle, aged 20 years and 3 months.

GAINES—In Hamilton, Ont., on April 2, 1901, Robert Gaines, in his 70th year.

GALBRAITH — At Belleville, Ont., on April 3, 1901, Kate, beloved wife of the Rev. Dr. Wm. Galbraith.

HODGSON.—At Hudson, Que., on April 3, 1901, Fred. E. Hodgson, aged 28 years, 10 months.
Toronto papers please copy.

HUNT.—At Quebec, on March 31, 1901, Katherine Walsh, wife of James Hunt.

JACKMAN.—At St. Pie, on March 23, 1901, Humphrey Jackman, in the 83rd year of his age.

JACKSON—Daniel Jackson, master carter, a native of County Clare, Ireland, and for over sixty years a resident of this city, aged 70 years.

KERR.—At Holland, Man., on March 17, 1901, Jannette C. Kerr, wife of Robert Kerr, aged 68 years.

KERR.—At Holland, Man., on April 1, 1901, Robert Kerr, aged 78 years.

KISBEY.—At Alameda, Assiniboia, on March 27, 1901, Annie Logie, youngest daughter of the late Robert Turriff, of Little Metis, Quebec, and wife of R. Claud Kisbey, of Alameda, N.W.T.

LAWSON.—In this city, on April 7, 1901, Christina McGill, youngest daughter of James Lawson, aged 6 years and 9 months.

LEBARRE.—At the General Hospital, Toronto, on April 4, 1901, Wellington LeBarre, youngest son of the late Andrew LeBarre, of Oakville, aged 25 years.
'He giveth His beloved sleep.'

LEITCH—In Hamilton, Ont., at her late residence, 62 Hughson street, north, on April 1, 1901, Annie Swan Leitch, relict of John Leitch, in her 78th year, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland.

LOWE.—On April 2, 1901, at 92 Seaton street, Toronto, Emily, second daughter of the late Robert Lowe, Esq., of Chatham, Ont.

McARTHUR—At Lot 72, Con. 10, Vaughan, Ont., near Woodbridge, on Sabbath, March 24, 1901, Charles McArthur, in his 58th year.

McINDOE.—In this city, on April 8, 1901, Agnes Foster McIndoe, eldest daughter of the late Robert S. McIndoe, aged 78 years, a native of Scotland.

McNAUGHTON.—On March 30, 1901, of paralysis, in Moncton, N.B., at the residence of his son, James McNaughton, aged 83 years.

MEECH.—On April 5, 1901, Charles Meech, aged 40 years and 8 months, son of the late David Meech, of Beaminster, Dorsetshire, England.

McFARLANE.—Suddenly, of heart failure, on the morning of April 4, 1901, at his residence, 601 Sherbrooke street, David McFarlane, aged seventy years.

McLEOD—At Pointe aux Trembles, on April 4, 1901, Alexander McLeod, aged 38 years, native of Glengarry, Ont.

MOORE.—On April 1, 1901, at his residence, 45 Elmwood avene east, London, Ont., William Moore, late of the Inland Revenue Department, in his 82nd year.

OATEY.—In this city, on April 6, 1901, Sarah Jane Cuttle, widow of the late Johnson Oatey, in her 89th year.

OGDEN.—At St. John, N.B., on March 23, 1901, James W. Ogden, 81 years, leaving three daughters and widow, two daughters of the first wife, to mourn their loss.

PATON.— At Stanhope Place, London, England, on March 30, 1901, Lieut.-Colonel John Paton, formerly of Kingston, Ont.

POLLOCK.—At Corbett, Ont., on March 15, 1901, Elizabeth A., beloved wife of W. J. Pollock, eldest daughter of the late Robt. Carpenter, of Lachute, aged 42 years and 9 days.

ROBERTSON.—At 'Indian Agency,' Morley, Alta., on Jan. 28, 1901, Alex. J. Robertson, aged 26 years, of the Dept. of the Interior, and formerly of Perth, Ont.

SHEPHERD—At the residence of Captain N. W. Shepherd, on April 3, 1901, Hannah M. Shepherd, daughter of the late John Shepherd, aged 83 years.

SHORE.—In Portsmouth, Ont., on March 31, 1901, the Rev. Godfrey Shore, in his 56th year.

SMITH.—At Ottawa, on April 3, 1901, Jane Cater Smith, widow of the late William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada, in her 69th year.

THOMSON.—Entered into rest at 211 Bagot street, Kingston, Ont., on Friday, April 5, 1901, Robert Thomson, aged seventy-five years.

TWEDDLE—At Fergus, Ont., on March 29, 1901, Joseph Tweddle, aged 81 years.

USHERWOOD.—On April 2, 1901, Sarah E. Robinson, widow of the late Joseph Usherwood, aged 64 years.

VANLUVEN—At his home, near Battersea, Ont., on April 1, 1901, C. S. VanLuven, in his 71st year.

VICKERY—On March 31, 1901, at the Methodist Parsonage, Stouffville, Ont., the Rev. John Vickery, in the 53rd year of his age.

WILSON—At Grenville, John T. Wilson, aged 49 years and 4 months.

WILSON.—On Tuesday, April 3, 1901, at the residence of Mr. G. H. Muir, Cote St. Laurent, James Wilson, aged 74 years, native of Dublin, Ireland.

IN MEMORIAM.

GIBSON.—In loving remembrance of Kenneth C. Gibson, in his nineteenth year, only and dearly beloved son of M. C. Gibson, Morrisburg, Ont., who fell asleep at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, April 3, 1897.
'For so He giveth His beloved sleep.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Beautiful Skin
Soft White Hands
Luxuriant Hair
Produced by
Cuticura SOAP

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete Treatment for Every Humour.—CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, and CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood.

Sold by all druggists. British Depot: 27-28 Charterhouse Sq., POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston.

FAMILY KNITTER.



Cheapest, Simplest, Best,
Price, **$8.00**
Write for Circular.
Dundas Knitting Machine Company
DUNDAS, Ontario.

Gold Stocks Free!

Just to introduce our big western weekly mining paper (7th year) we will send a block of 5 shares *full paid* and non-assessable in a **Cripple Creek Gold Mine** *Free*. You must send us 50c. cash or stamps for a 6 months' trial sub. to our illustrated weekly paper. Clubs of 5 or more 40c. each. Full mining news. Certificates sent by return mail issued to you. Cripple Creek is a world-beater. We refer to the editor of this paper. Address **ROCKY MOUNTAIN MINER, (Inc) Denver, Colo.**



EVERY MAN
His Own Mechanic

A complete kit of Iron Working Tools, just what is needed on every farm. Save time, money and worry by doing your own repairing on the spot. 28 articles. Weight of the complete outfit 150 lbs. Price for the complete outfit **$22.**

Send for descriptive circular and prices for Blacksmith's Tools.

ROBT. DONALDSON & SONS,
30 Foundling St. - Montreal.
Dept. W.

When writing to advertisers please mention the 'Witness.'

COLONIAL · HOUSE,
MONTREAL.

Departmental Store.

35 DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS,
AND A FULL STOCK IN EACH.

Being very large buyers, we get our goods at the lowest prices, and as we only charge moderate profits, it stands to reason that our customers buy cheaply too.

The Colonial House has a record of 57 years honorable dealings, and guarantees satisfaction.

If goods are not exactly as stated, return them, and get money refunded, mistakes may occur, but we will satisfy every reasonable complaint.

Have no hesitation in asking for samples—we willingly supply them with prices and all information regarding them, when this is possible.

SPRING CATALOGUE FREE TO ANY ADDRESS ON APPLICATION.
AND REMEMBER
Small orders receive the same attention as larger ones.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.

CUTLER'S CARBOLATE OF IODINE POCKET INHALER.

A guaranteed cure for Catarrh, Consumption and Hay Fever. All druggists, $1.00.

W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A
Proprietors.

MINING PROFITS can be easily made by buying Comstock Shares at 10. They are at their lowest and Railway construction is increasing values. Lardeau Ore shipments to date average $135 per ton in Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead. Never was better opportunity to make money. Information, maps, etc., for the asking.
A. E. WELCH, London, Ont.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

THE EFFECT of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' on a DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS, and FEVERISH CONDITION is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto, and Victoria, B.C.

Cancer, Cancer.

Dr. Percy's Anti-Cancer

Is very highly recommended for the Relief and Cure of Cancer, Tumors, Scrofula and Diseases of the Skin. Sufferers are invited to give it a trial. For sale by

T. A. HARTE, Druggist,
1780 Notre Dame St.

Country orders promptly filled.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

STUDY at home our courses of Study in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Penmanship and Typewriting, and so prepare for a better position and better salary. Write for particulars. **Dominion Correspondence School,** Guelph, Ont

SPRING

into line on April 1st and spend a few months from that date in one of the departments of our School, and thus prepare for a better position in life. Education opens the way to success. Try it. Our School, with a staff of Ten Teachers, and finest equipment in Canada, is worthy of your consideration. Write for catalogue. No vacations. Spring term from April 1st.

Central Business College, Toronto
W. H. SHAW, Principal.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc., JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE, EITHER SEX, make no mistake, work for us, specialties, $50 per month; yearly contract; state occupation; enclose stamp. SOMA CO., Hamilton, Ont.

WIDE AWAKE AGENTS—'SLEEPINDALE China Gloss.' Indispensable laundry requisite. Economical. No starch. Sample 10c, silver. Secure territory now. Manager, Box 440, Pelee Island, Ont.

Entertainments Given.

R. McGLAUGHLIN, ELOCUTIONIST AND Humorist, open for concert engagements. Lessons given in advanced elocution. 344 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal.

Wanted.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS—WANTED, in every school district throughout Canada, to get up clubs for the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness,' 'Northern Messenger' and 'World Wide.' Send for sample copies and circular. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

WANTED, BOUND VOLUMES OF THE 'Witness' of any period. Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Situations Vacant.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO INTRODUCE 'World Wide.' Good commissions to begin with, and a salary after capacity is proved. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

For Sale.

A LADY'S OR GENTLEMAN'S Bicycle for $5 if you secure us 15 club members. Send no money, only your name and address on a post-card to The Co-Operative Cash Bicycle Club, London.

Books, &c.

FIFTY BOOKS, BOOKLETS, PERIODICALS and Pamphlets, for $1.00 by express; 'Origin and History of Life on our Planet' by the late Sir William Dawson, 20c; Lost Ten Tribes and Semitic and British Races, 15c; Preface to 'Paul Bert's Jesuit Morals,' 10c; Rise and Fall of Priestcraft with Inquisition Illustration, 10c; Life of King William Third, 25c; Jesuit Morals (a discussion) by Father Jones and Professor Scrimger, 25c. Those specified will be sent separately or together, post-paid on receipt of price, or they will all be sent by express together with forty-four other pamphlets assorted on similar subjects, for $1.00. This is an extraordinary bargain of a large bankrupt stock. Enquiries without remittances filed in the waste basket. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, No. 57327; also 3 pairs Pea Fowls. WM. B. SCOTT, Milford, Ont.

GUERNSEYS.

This is the dairy breed for ordinary farmers. Large, vigorous, and hardy, giving plenty of rich milk. Several fine young bulls for sale at very reasonable prices. A few heifers can be spared.

Address **SYDNEY FISHER,**
Alva Farm, Knowlton, P.Q.



Eggs and Poultry

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, LEGHORNS and nearly all varieties of Poultry, including Pigeons and Bantams. Stock and Eggs for sale. JNO. G. PURSER, Cobourg, Ont.

FOR SALE, A GOOD RECORD, 5,200 prizes won by my Fowl; Eggs only $1 per setting; any variety. Send for circular. W. W. REID, Ayr, Ont., Can.

FOR SALE, EGGS FOR HATCHING, Buff, P. Rocks, Forsyth and Essex strain; White P. Rocks, Taylor strain; eggs $1.00 per 13. W. D. LEEPER, St. Catharines, Ont.

SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS. JAMES H. ESDON, Proprietor. Curry Hill, Ontario, Breeder and Importer of Rocks, Wyandottes, Cochins, Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Pekin Ducks; Eggs, $1.00 per 13. A guarantee goes with each order.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Eggs for hatching from well-barred and vigorous matings at $1.00 per setting; $1.75 per 26; $2.50 for 40; $5.00 per 100. W. W. MAIN, Elora, Ontario.

EGGS FOR HATCHING — CORNISH INDIAN Games, Light Brahmas, Black Leghorns, Houdans, Rose Comb, Black and Single Comb White Minorcas. Thoroughbred stock. Z. SEELY, Iroquis, Ont.

INCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY Supplies. Catalogue free. A. J. MORGAN, London.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM Prize-winning Buff Cochins, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; only $1 per 13. ALPAUGH BROS., Fergus, Ont.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, WHITE PLYmouth Rocks, Splendid Cockerels, $1.00 each; sure to please. Eggs, $1.00 per 15. No better stock anywhere. Orders booked now. J. C. TEMPLIN, Fergus, Ont.

FOR SALE — WHITE LEGHORNS, PEN includes first prize winners, London and Woodstock; prolific layers, large egg-strain. $1 per setting. C. T. STEPHENS, Collingwood.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—S.C. Black Minorcas, most prolific layers, $1.00 setting, six chickens guaranteed. VICTORIA POULTRY YARDS, Box 163, Collingwood, Canada.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM Acclimatized Utility Breeds, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, (20 lb. hens, 43 lb. gobbler); Toulouse Geese, Deep-keeled Pekin Ducks, Rouen Ducks, Plymouth Rocks (straight Hero strain), Wyandottes, Leghorns, Brahmas. Large illustrated catalogue mailed free, if you mention the 'Witness.' MAW'S POULTRY FARM, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FOR SALE, EGGS FOR HATCHING from choice pens of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes and S. C. W. Leghorns, $1.00 per 15. Stock farm raised. G. W. VAN TASSEL, Belleville, Ont., Box 913.



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EGGS for hatching; large vigorous stock; winter laying strain; all birds farm raised; $1.00 per setting. W. C. LANDSBOROUGH, Clinton, Ont.

FOR SALE—Buying **INCUBATORS** in the U. S. 'On Trial' sounds nice, but it won't work in Canada, for once you pay duty on it, you have to keep it. Buy an incubator made in Canada and be in touch with the manufacturer. Write for circular. Canadian Incubator Works, office 43 Scott st., Toronto.

Plants, &c.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY and Asparagus Plants. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Catalpas, Lilacs, etc. R. JACK & SONS, Chateauguay Basin, Que.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY and Blackberry Plants; choice varieties. Send for list. N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

BIG STRAWBERRIES, AND ABUNDANCE of them. If you plant Williams, Haverland, Warfield, Ruby, Van Deman, Clyde, Glen Mary, Jessie and Brandywine, the leading and best varieties in America. Price, post-paid, 25 plants, 30c; 100 plants, 80c. By express, not prepaid, 400 plants, $2.00; 1,000 plants, $3.50. Your choice, different varieties, everything labelled. Special—50 Haverland, 50 Warfield, 25 Williams, and 25 Ruby (150 plants) post-paid for only $1.00. N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

SEED GRAIN—CHOICE DANISH WHITE Oats; Great Fielder; Strong, Stiff Straw; free from rust; good on either light or heavy land; ripens early; stooks well; thin hull; free from all wild seeds; ten bushels for five dollars; bags, 18c; satisfaction guaranteed. D. W. LENNOX, Caledonia Farm, Churchill, Ont.

FOR SALE — TREES, PLANTS, VINES. Best and cheapest; descriptive price list free. A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ont.

Farm and Other Lands.

A DESIRABLE AND HEALTHY RESIdence for sale on Hamilton Mountain, 25 acres; large, new brick house; bathroom, and furnace; good outbuildings; 6-acre apple orchard, garden, etc. 51 Post-Office Drawer, Hamilton, Ont.

IMPROVED FARM NEAR VIRDEN STAtion, Manitoba; 662 acres; 300 improved; suitable for mixed farming; good buildings; plenty of wood, hay, and good water. Apply to A. G. McDOUGALL, Virden, Manitoba.

FOR SALE, IMPROVED FARMS, Apply to A. G. McDOUGALL, Virden, Manitoba.

FOR SALE, 160 ACRES OF A1 WHEAT land, in one of the most desirable districts in the North-West; 3½ miles from railway station and markets; also, an unlimited supply of timber within easy distance. For further particulars write, N.S., care of Geo. Goodall, 616½ Main street, Winnipeg.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE AT COMO, QUE.

Farm—known as the 'Awde Farm'—about 65 arpents, more or less. About three-quarter under cultivation and pasture land, balance in bush. House and good barn; within one-half mile of Steamboat wharf or the C. P. R. Station. Right of way to the river. This farm is admirably suitable for Market Gardener or Truck farm. Low price to close an Estate.

Apply to, R. W. SHEPHERD,
No. 6 Molsons Bank Chambers,
MONTREAL.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness."'