Montreal Weekly Witness.

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MINERS ENTOMBED.

Sixty-Five Hopelessly Imprisoned on Vancouver Island.

EVERY OUTLET BLOCKED BY FLAMES—DETAILS ARE MEAGRE.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 15.—Sixty-five miners are imprisoned in No. 6 shaft of the Cumberland coal mine on Vancouver Island. The only exit is the mouth of the shaft, which is filled with a huge volume of flame. There is considered to be no possibility of the unfortunates escaping. Their doom is practically certain.

Details of the disaster are meagre. The Cumberland mine is near the village of Union, about sixty miles north of the town of Nanaimo. The only telegraphic communication from Union is by a single government wire, and little is known of the tragedy in the mine except that a terrible explosion occurred in No. 6 shaft of the Cumberland about eleven o'clock this morning. Following the explosion, the shaft caught fire and the sixty-five miners who were working half a mile from the entrance, were caught in a death trap.

A relief party from No. 5 shaft made a brave but futile attempt at a rescue. They were headed off by the fire and could not reach the imprisoned men. The attempt at rescue was made through No. 5 shaft, but the flames and gas prevented any development of the perilous venture. A second attempt to reach men from No. 5 shaft also failed. All the men are out of that shaft, and a second explosion is feared. The force of the first concussion was so great that the men in No. 5 shaft were nearly thrown off their feet. Three mine boxes were whirled over a mule, which was killed.

The scene on the top floor of No. 6 baffles description. Twisted pipe, scraps of iron and wood, splinters from several pounds' weight down to sawdust, some of which was blown clear from the bottom of the mine. One cage was near the bottom of the shaft when the explosion took place. The other was near the top. The latter was blown nearly to the pulleys, where the clutches held her without injury.

Volunteers are straining every muscle to clear the obstruction in the shaft and to reach the unfortunate entombed, but no hope is held out for their safety.

THOUGHT EVERY MAN ENTOMBED HAS PERISHED.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 18.—The terrible accident at Union Mines, Vancouver Island, which has plunged the town of Cumberland and the entire province into mourning, continues to engross public attention. The greatest excitement prevails at Cumberland and even at the larger town of Nanaimo, sixty miles distant from the scene of the catastrophe, the telegraph and newspaper offices are being besieged by anxious citizens eager for details of the disaster.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamer 'Tartar' arrived at Vancouver this afternoon from the coaling station at Union, twelve miles from Cumberland. She brought two passengers, E. Raymond and George Bennett, both coal miners.

Neither had any theory as to the cause of the explosion in No. 6 shaft in which the accident occurred. They say the cause is not known, and that it will never be known. When the 'Tartar' left Union at seven o'clock this morning the latest news from No. 6 shaft was that the flooding process was still being continued. The fire was still burning, although not so fiercely as during the preceding thirty-six hours. The tremendous volume of water pouring into the mine from the continuous supply furnished by an eight-inch main, was gradually performing the desired service, and by to-morrow it is confidently expected that the fire will be extinguished. It will be several days, Raymond says, before the bodies of the sixty-one entombed miners can be recovered, because after the fire has been completely put out it will be necessary to pump the water out of the mine before a rescuing party can hope to remove the corpses now lying at the bottom of the shaft.

Shortly before the 'Tartar' sailed from Union this morning the steamer 'Joan' arrived, having on board the Hon. Jas. Dunsmuir, Premier of British Columbia, who is also principal owner of the Cumberland mines. Mr. Dunsmuir was handed a telegraphic report addressed to him here from the superintendent of his mines at Union. This report reduces the number of miners accounted dead from 65 to 61 and corrects all previous information regarding the composition of the missing shift, inasmuch as it states that Chinese are the chief contributors to the roll of death. The report, dated to-day, says: After consultation I decided to try to get the air from No. 5 shaft, using No. 6 as up-cast.

'We tried that until four o'clock this morning when she exploded again, not heavily. Then all said it would be better to flood No. 6 above the door head at once and afterwards try to work through from the fire.

'All hope of any living was given up before we reached here. None of us who came up had any hopes either.

'As near as I can get at the number of men, there were twenty whites, nine Japanese and thirty-two Chinamen down below.

'I cannot tell how long it will take to fill the shaft to the roof at the bottom.

'No 5 shaft and workings are all good. Both shafts are covered until the water gets up. There appears to be considerable fire in No. 6. (Signed), H. D. Little.'

After leaving Vancouver on the 'Joan' on Saturday afternoon Mr. Dunsmuir called at Nanaimo and started off from Nanaimo for Union last night. But a heavy sea swept the Gulf and as the wind rose a blinding snowstorm made navigation difficult. The 'Joan' was finally compelled to return to Nanaimo at midnight making a fresh start for Union before daybreak.

The families of the dead miners require financial assistance, which will be forthcoming from more than one source. The Mayor of Vancouver has already taken steps to aid the bereaved families and other cities are taking similar action. In the meantime, Mr. Dunsmuir has ordered the storekeepers at Cumberland to give to distressed families whatever supplies they may need.

The official list of the dead is as follows:—Wm. Walker, 48, married, leaves wife, four children; William Walker, 20; George Walker, 18, sons; John Allison, single, 20; Robert Steele, single, 30; Robert Fleck, 40, married, wife and six children in Scotland; William Davis, 45, single; Jas. Halliday, 45, married, wife and family at Lethbridge, N.W.T.; Duncan Munro, 40, married, leaves wife and six children; John Whyte, 42, married,, leaves wife and five children; T. Lord, 33, single; William Sneddon, 40, married, wife and family at Nanaimo. Sneddon was going down into the mine to get his tools before proceeding to Nanaimo to bury a dead child, when killed; Duncan McInnes, 50, widower; George Turnbull, 22, married; Jas. Crosetti, 36, married, wife and family in Turin, Italy; Chas. Dona, 30, married, wife and family left; Louis Simondi, 50, married; Peter Bardisonia, 35, married, wife and four children left; Anton Maffado, 28, single. The last five are Italians. In all twenty white men, nine Japs and thirty-five Chinese.

THE GOVERNMENT TO THE RESCUE.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—The government, acting on the advice of Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., Vancouver Island, has wired through the Department of Labor that it will bear all expense for immediate relief of the sufferers by the mine disaster near Nanaimo. Mr. Smith is of the opinion that the men who are in the mine cannot possibly escape and that they will all be found to have been cremated.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 18.—Arrivals from Union this morning by steamer 'Joan,' state that the mine has been fully flooded and the fire has been finally extinguished. Parties will go down tomorrow and it is expected that all the bodies will be recovered. Sixty-one men killed, of whom twenty were whites, is the latest official statement. No theory has yet been advanced of the cause of accident.

WAR ON WHEELS OF FORTUNE.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—Orders were received in Hull this morning from the Quebec provincial authorities directing that a stop must be made in the use of all wheels of fortune, of which half a dozen have been in operation in the various saloons of the city.



'LEAVE WE NOW THY SERVANT SLEEPING.'

The last mournful scene where Victoria the Good passed peacefully to her rest surrounded by her children and grandchildren.—'Black and White.'

MRS. NATION'S CRUSADE

Sunday was a Decidedly Busy Day for Her.

ARRESTED FOUR TIMES, BUT MANAGED TO MAKE GOOD USE OF THE INTERVALS.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 17.—Mrs. Carrie Nation put in a busy Sunday in Topeka to-day, and as a result the capital city has experienced more genuine excitement than can be remembered by the eldest inhabitant. Mrs. Nation succeeded in having the contents of a notorious joint smashed, broke into a cold storage plant in search of liquor, ruined the mirrors of several bars found stored in a livery barn, addressed a large mass meeting of men and women, and was arrested four times. The last time that the law laid its hands upon her was when Mrs. Nation emerged from the church where the mass meeting had been held. To-night Mrs. Nation announced that she will begin to-morrow morning where she left off to-day, and will not rest until all the joints in Topeka have been closed.

At six o'clock this morning Mrs. Nation sallied forth from the state house grounds at the head of 500 men and women all armed with hatchets and axes, and moved on the joints of the city. Nobody but Mrs. Nation knew what plans she had laid. In the crowd were a large number of students of Washburn College, some of them ministers of the city, and a number of professional and business men. The crowd marched in perfect military order, the men and women following their recognized leader, whom they seemed to trust implicitly. The company marched to a place on East 7th street, kept by Ed. Murphy, where the work of demolition began. Mrs. Nation, brandishing a new hatchet, headed the onslaught, uttering words of deprecation against the joint keepers as she sent her weapon through the first plate glass window at hand. Others followed her lead quickly. In about five minutes the saloon was in ruins.

Her work over, Mrs. Nation proudly emerged from the place and was arrested. She went along with the officer, followed by the band, and the crowd that had gathered. At the police station she was released promptly and hurried back to her work.

She entered a livery barn in which bars had been stored, and smashed them. Then, at the head of twenty-five of her stout-hearted followers, she went to the Moser cold storage plant and entered upon a search for some liquor she thought had been stored there. This time Mrs. Nation was arrested by the county authorities and was taken to the jail in a patrol waggon. It was afternoon before she was released from jail, in bond, and after taking dinner with Sheriff Cook, she went to the First Christian Church, where she was accosted by an officer with a warrant and taken to the county jail again. She stayed this time for two hours, and finally her bond was signed by one of the joint keepers of the city, a prominent negro politician.

The gathering of the crusaders at the state house grounds before daylight was conducted with the utmost secrecy. Very few knew about the intended raid except those going to take part in it. At 4.30 silent forms might be seen hurrying across the diagonal walks and the lawn of the state house square to the big building in which the business of the state is transacted. At every point of entrance to the grounds sentinels of the 'army' were posted. Those accosted each newcomer in true military style, and obliged him to give an account of himself. If he wore a white handkerchief around his neck it was all right, and he was allowed to proceed, as the white handkerchief was the emblem worn by the crusaders.

SENATOR ALMON

DIED AT HALIFAX—WAS A SENATOR FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 18.—Senator Almon died at his residence, 'Rosebank,' here at midnight.

William Johnson Almon was born at Halifax on Jan. 27, 1816, the son of William James Almon, surgeon in the Royal Artillery, who, coming to New York in 1776, served with the army there until the close of the Revolutionary war, after which he settled in Halifax. On the maternal side he was descended from the Rev. John Cotton, who emigrated from Boston, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1633. He was educated in King's College, Windsor, and took his B. A. in 1834. He was a fellow student of Major-General Sir J. E. W. Inglis, the hero of Lucknow. He pursued his medical studies at the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and received his doctor's diploma in 1838. Dr. Almon was for a long time president of the Halifax Liberal-Conservative Association, and represented Halifax in the House of Commons from 1872 to 1874. He was called to the Senate by the Marquis of Lorne in 1879, since which time he has been president of the Nova Scotia Medical Society, of the St. George's Society, of the Halifax Club, of the Halifax Medical School, of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, a governor of King's College, vice-president of the United Empire Loyalist Association, and consulting physician to the Halifax Hospital and Dispensary. He was also for many years surgeon to the Halifax Volunteer Artillery, which was organized previous to Confederation. Dr. Almon always took a deep interest in historical study and research, and on several occasions called the attention of parliament to the neglected condition of the national archives and some of the old Canadian forts. He was one of the founders of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. He married in 1840 Elizabeth Lichtonstein, daughter of the late Judge Ritchie, and a sister of the late Chief Justice Sir W. J. Ritchie, of the Supreme Court of Canada.

DR. LAVELL.

Kingston, Feb. 18.—Dr. Michael Lavell, late warden of the Kingston penitentiary, died this morning after a lengthened illness, but not confining him to the house until a week ago. He was seventy-six years of age. He was surgeon at the Kingston penitentiary for sixteen years, and in 1888 succeeded to the wardenship, which he relinquished in 1896. He was a prominent Methodist. He was father of Mr. J. R. Lavell, M.P., Smith's Falls, and the Rev. Alfred Lavell here. He was in the 'Guardian' office, Toronto, in its early days. He was a graduate of the Toronto Medical College.

REV. J. P. McEWEN.

Announcement is made of the death of the Rev. J. P. McEwen, superintendent of Baptist Home Missions for Ontario and Quebec, which took place suddenly at his home, 44 Isabella street, Toronto, at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. Death was due to cerebral congestion. He was down town on Friday telling his friends that he was feeling much better than usual. He had been ailing for some months but of late was much improved and was getting back to his customary work.

The Rev. J. P. McEwen was fifty-six years of age, and his home was in Tiverton. He was a graduate of Woodstock Collegiate Institute, and his first church was at Osgoode. He was next at Owen Sound and subsequently at Stratford. Eleven years ago he succeeded the Rev. Alexander Grant as superintendent of Home Missions. He is survived by a wife and two sons.

Mr. McEwen was a strong and wise leader in the missionary and educational work of the Baptist Church in Canada.

THE ELECTIONS ACT.

TWO IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO BE LEGISLATED THIS SESSION.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—A government measure will be introduced this session to amend the Dominion Elections act in a few particulars that have been shown desirable by the experience of the law as it stood at the time of the late general elections. The provision which specified that the voters' list to be used must have been ready two months before the date fixed for nominations will likely be repealed. This sixty days was specified to allow time for printing of the lists here at Ottawa, but in a case where the elections are held in the fall a good many of the new municipal lists are not ready till a month or so before. Under the wording of the act these could not be used even though there was time to get them printed. The sixty days will therefore be cut down to a much shorter period. The printing of the name of the electoral district at the head of the ballot paper, which led to mistakes in a number of constituencies will also be done away with.

CONSOLIDATING THE BRITISH COLONIES.

London, Feb. 16.—Colonel Charles Howard Vincent (Conservative) is going to move in parliament that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the other British colonies be consolidated upon a commercial basis, and that Canada's example be followed by granting the Empire's products fiscal preference. Both parties generally agree that something of this sort is necessary, but nothing is likely to result, the leaders maintaining that the time and conditions are not yet ripe for such an important step.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

RUMOR AFLOAT IN BERLIN THAT SECRET AGREEMENT HAS BEEN RENEWED.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—It is reported that since the return of the Emperor William from England Great Britain and Germany have renewed their secret agreement, and that Portugal is now a party to it.

SOUTH AFRICAN FOX HUNT

Lord Kitchener Himself Joins in the Pursuit

AUSTRALIAN BUSHMEN CLOSE ON THE HEELS OF THE WILY BOER LEADER.

London, Feb. 17.—A despatch to the 'Daily Telegraph' from De Aar, dated Feb. 16, confirms the report of the arrival there of Lord Kitchener and his staff to superintend the chase of De Wett. The correspondent says: 'De Wett's force is now denuded of almost all transport vehicles, and his horses are exhausted.'

Other South African despatches report that several columns are pursuing General De Wett, whose exact whereabouts, however, is not indicated.

General Hunter, whose services in South Africa have been brilliant and successful, has returned to England in impaired health, and received a warm welcome from his military friends. He divides honors with Lord Roberts, having never been beaten, and having compelled a large force of Boers to surrender.

About twelve hundred troops, including draughts of mounted infantry and yeomanry, embarked at Southampton yesterday for South Africa. The reinforcements from England and the colonies will number 30,000 by the end of April.

Pretoria, Feb. 18.—General De Wett having crossed the Orange river with a large convoy of ammunition, Col. Plumer's column gave chase to him and inflicted a severe defeat upon his command at Philipstown. The Boers retired in confusion at night through rain and mud. They narrowly escaped capture.

Col. Crabbe, with a force of Guards, was sent with an armored train to cut off General De Wett's retreat at Hout Kraal. He captured fifty prisoners and twenty waggons containing practically all of General De Wett's supplies, five hundred thousand rounds of ammunition, six hundred shells and a Maxim gun. The Boers dispersed over the veldt in the direction of Britstown, with the exception of the Carolina commando, which managed to break through the British lines and retreated westward.

Capetown, Feb. 18.—Port Elizabeth and King Williamstown are among the latest places in Cape Colony to have trenches placed around them as a means of defence against a possible attack by the Boers.

Several Boer patrols have been seen retreating past Hout Kraal towards the Orange River.

BOERS AT VOSBURG.

A Britstown despatch states that the enemy occupied Vosburg, and that communication between these towns has been suspended. Britstown is some miles west of Philipstown, where De Wett's forces were beaten, and it is likely that part of his force, described as going westward after the fight, has occupied the place.

THE CUSTOM'S TARIFF.

NO CHANGES PROBABLE DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—It is the general impression that the government is not going in this session for any revision of the existing customs tariff under which Canadian trade has been prospering to an unusual degree. Letters are pouring in, however, from a variety of interests calling for more favorable tariff consideration and a couple of deputations will be here for personal interviews with the government before the week is out. One of these is from the woollen manufacturers, who claim that the duty on their goods under the preferential tariff is lower than gives them a chance to make any profit on woollens of Canadian manufacture. The minimum rate as it stands is about twenty-three percent—that is on British lines. It is thirty-five percent on goods from the United States.

LIQUOR SELLERS REBUFFED

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT DECIDES AGAINST THEIR APPLICATION FOR SUNDAY PRIVILEGES.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—It has been learned by the 'Witness' correspondent from official sources that the application of the Ontario License Holders' Protective Association for a change in the law in their favor in regard to the serving of liquors to guests at their meals in their rooms has been decided against them by the Ontario Government. They have for the past few years been persistently pressing for this change, as it is well known that a good deal of such selling takes place on Sundays, and is a violation which the officials state is extremely difficult to prevent. The decision of the government, and the renewed instructions which Premier Ross states have been sent to the officials, are expected to reduce it to a minimum. Although the new license act was to have been introduced on Feb. 12, it has not yet been presented to the House. It is now stated in well informed circles that should the bill be brought in this session it will be confined exclusively to a codification of the changes made during the past few years.

IN THE HEART OF LONDON.

BY W. T. STRATTON,

(Author of 'Where Cloud Meets Cloud,' etc., in 'Hand and Heart.')

(Continued.)

CHAPTER II.—THE UNEMPLOYED AGENCY.

'So our little farce of the Unemployed Agency may have to be closed unexpectedly. We shall be quite up to date there.' The speaker leaned back in an arm-chair that had been drawn up to the fire.

His companion roused himself from a reverie; the dark lines under his eyes and the worried, anxious expression that never left his face grew more intense.

'I wish it had never been started,' he said. His face crimsoned unhealthily as he spoke.

'In which case?' queried the other, his lips curling in derision.

'I could call myself honest, at least.'

'And be still starving to death. A respectable, middle-class death by consumption, which is only another way of spelling starvation, sometimes.'

'Counting all the cost, I would plump for honesty. It's the best policy.'

'To seem honest,' sneered the other. 'I agree with you there. But we're not here, I take it, to discuss morals or to point them. There's a little pressing business to settle. Let me first review our position—if it wasn't for your faint-hearted cowardice, a rare good position, too.'

He paused a moment, and as no more emphatic response than a half-coherent ejaculation escaped Rex Standish, he went on, in a hard, metallic monotone.

'Let's see. Our little concern was started just three months ago for the benefit of the struggling unemployed. A beneficent agency to bring masters and men and mistresses and servants together. Of course, one cannot do good without getting good. That's right, eh?'

But again he got no answer.

'Well, I reckon we've got some good solid cash out of the idea. It's been a rare successful speculation, take it all around. That was a very decent move of mine renting that floor in King street. Why, we couldn't have staved off suspicion a week in Fleet street or the Row. How we did fly those notices, too! Why, I don't believe there was a single servant-gal publication didn't insert the neat little circulars on "How to better yourself." That was a hit, too, which you suggested—a weekly paper, all ads inserted for nothing. A rag worth a farthing, and selling for twopence. I tell you, I had a sort of suspicion there were some lambs in the world worth fleecing before we set the agency afoot, but now —'

He burst into a hollow laugh—a strange, demon-like merriment—that sounded unearthly in the quiet of the night.

'You're a brute, Girdon!'

'Ah, very likely. Don't mind calling me any name that strikes your fancy; 'twill serve to let off any superfluous steam. I tell you, I expected a little bust-up some day. 'Tisn't in you to brazen it out. You're a bit tender still. You want to be iron to make your fortune in a week or two na-ow.'

'Why didn't you give me the least hint of what you meant to do at the start?'

'Because you were too innocent, my boy. It wouldn't have done. Even the gentle pressure of a little starvation wouldn't have forced you. Think I can't read character; why, you're an edition de luxe, beautifully, clearly printed. You had to be led gently——'

'Say another word and I'll knock you down, you villain.' Standish had risen, the fire leaping from his eyes. His face was pale enough now, and the veins stood out on his forehead.

'Steady, steady,' exclaimed Girdon. 'We can't afford to quarrel. There are certain little circumstances that won't bear tittle-tattle. Oh, and I believe there's a wife at home, and—— Why, what's up, man?'

Standish had staggered towards the door. For a moment he stood with the handle in his hand. Then a thought seemed to strike him. He came back to a table and stood against a bare wall of the room, sat down in the chair in front of it, and seized a pen.

'Well, I didn't think my polite little reminder would make you write off at once,' sneered Girdon.

Rex Standish went on writing. At last he got up.

'Here is an I O U for fifty pounds,' he said shortly. 'That is the amount of salary you have paid me. God knows I would give you back every penny now if I had it. I am glad you reminded me when you did of my wife.'

'Not so quick, my boy.' Girdon rose to his feet. He was evidently trying to collect his thoughts. Could he spare this man whom he had duped so easily? 'Our little connection cannot be broken quite so easily,' he went on tentatively. 'You are involved in the speculation, and must see it through.'

'You know I was unaware of the swindling side of the concern until the other——'

'Until the other day.' Girdon nodded and smiled.

'Well!'

'Why did you not sever the connection then, or give information to the police?'

Standish hesitated. Money had stood between him and worse than death. His wife was ill, temporarily; she needed the utmost care. How could he have got fresh work without a character from his last employer, the agency promoter—Girdon—and there was a fatal mistake behind that. But, as though he had not already reason enough to satisfy him, he had tried to argue that it was unmanly to go back on the one man who had offered him employment, when he did not know——

With a groan, he thrust back his specious arguments. 'Better lose all than common honesty,' he thought.

Girdon misunderstood the other's silence.

'You're mad, Standish,' he said coolly. 'With me you are getting two hundred a year. In a month or two the agency will be on a firm business basis. It was necessary—even exorbitant—to work up the idea by hook or by crook. It is all business. What if the applicants did not get situations?—what if some of the advertisements were bogus?—the fees weren't large; they ruined no one. It was their own fault—the silly servant girls'—if they believed we could better every one of 'em for six penny stamps and a subscription to our agency paper. Come, I like you, and I don't want to see your home go to smash. Stay on, and we'll see how the thing can be worked straight. There's nothing criminal in what we've done—only diplomatic moves to gain a position.'

'You can't shake me.' There was firmness in the voice, and Girdon recognized that his influence was failing.

'Well, as you like. I shall, of course, trust to your honor not to interfere with the business.'

'I wash my hands of it altogether,' returned Standish. 'The money you have paid me I will return at the earliest opportunity. I cannot live on the ruin of innocent girls and hard-working men.'

'You can live on less,' sneered Girdon. 'I'm not villain enough to say you must stay with me, and put on the screw, he went on. 'But I advise you to keep a silent tongue in your head, for your own sake. Remember, both of us know too much.'

Standish took up his hat, and, without another word, left the room.

The streets were silent; it was after twelve o'clock at night. The city had been wrapped in foggy darkness when he had entered Girdon's lodgings; now the fog had cleared off, and the lamps of the Embankment stood like sentinels lining the river.

. . . . . .

As soon as Standish had gone, Girdon began to tramp from end to end of his room. He was ill at ease. Every now and again some muttered words escaped his lips. He was a fairly tall man, dark-haired and dark-eyed.

His forehead was slightly receding, and his eyebrows joined when he frowned. His mouth was weak. The man's power was in a certain keenness of glance; in that there was token of cleverness.

Occasionally a gleam of triumph caused the frown to give place; his mouth twitched, and a grim smile spread over his face.

'I may as well have a breath of fresh air,' he said at last. 'I don't feel like turning in at present.'

He let himself out with a latchkey, and walked briskly along the Embankment. The air was frosty and keen. Ten minutes later he was on the point of turning back, when he caught sight of a policeman standing over a man who was lying on one of the seats. The light from the bull's-eye shone full on the sleeper's face.

'What's the matter?' asked Girdon, coming up.

'Gent half frozen to death, sir.' As he spoke the man opened his eyes.

'Where am I?' he asked. 'What's the time?'

'It's after midnight,' answered the policeman shortly. 'Where d'you belong?'

The man raised himself up with an effort. He was stiff, and his limbs ached.

'Belong?' he echoed. 'Oh, nowhere in particular now.' He spoke uneasily. 'Thanks for waking me; guess I'd better go to bed, eh? Tip you if I could, but I haven't got a half-penny to spare, so you won't expect it.'

Girdon laughed. 'Where do you want to go to?' he asked. 'If you are coming my way, I'll lend you an arm.'

The man thanked him.

The policeman said good-night. He understood what the offer of aid meant. Together the two men walked slowly along the Embankment.

'It's a nuisance to be moved on,' observed Girdon. 'But how is it you're sleeping out a night like this?'

'Usual cause—no work, no money, no grub.'

'Ah, you feel pretty hard, eh?'

'With men and women rolling in wealth and still squeezing more—I guess so. It's a year now since I came up from the country, chucked a good berth for what I took to be a better here, and——'

'Lost it?'

'Yes.'

The man leant heavily on Girdon's arm. They were nearing his lodgings.

'You're not starving?' queried Girdon, when they stopped outside the house.

'Pretty near,' gulped his companion.

'I'll try and get you a mouthful.'

When he turned from his room he found the stranger lying in a heap on the doorstep. He had fainted. Girdon tried to rouse him, but it was of no avail. The man was dead tired and half famished.

'There's nothing for it. I must call a bobby,' muttered Girdon. He looked up and down the street. No one was in sight. Suddenly a thought struck him.

'Why shouldn't this man serve his purpose as well as another? Besides, he would be doing a kindness, too; perhaps it would serve to balance the other sort. He dragged the man inside and shut the door. It was no easy matter to get him up the narrow staircase, but Girdon succeeded without making noise enough to disturb the other lodgers. In the warmth of the room the man returned to consciousness. Girdon gave him something to eat and drink, told him he might sleep on the sofa for the night, and left him, being careful to turn the key in the lock when he went out.

'Just the man to run the Agency for a few days I want, to give me a chance to get abroad,' he said to himself. Then he turned, and slept as soundly as though he had nothing in the world to regret.

(To be continued.)

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.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE TWINS' MISTAKE.

(A True Story.)

(Clara Hill, in 'Presbyterian Banner.')

'The ground is in a fine condition for ploughing after to-day's rain,' said Mr. Wright to his wife. 'The north field ought to be ploughed soon, but don't see how I can do the work myself and go to San Diego to-morrow. Perhaps I can hire Joe Eric to plough for me. He makes such crooked furrows, I don't care to have him do the work; but it cannot be helped this time. This has been such a dry year, not near enough rain. By day after to-morrow the ground will be as hard as rock, if our usual California sun shines before that time.'

'You cannot delay going to town, for the taxes have to be paid before the fifteenth,' observed Mrs. Wright. 'Besides, you must see Jarvis about the money he owes you for those oranges you sold him.'

'Living fourteen miles from town is so inconvenient. Hence, I intend to take the light buggy, so to get back early, before dark; and if you want to do any shopping you can go along.'

'Indeed I do, but there is only one seat in the buggy, and what shall I do with the twins?' enquired Mrs. Wright.

'Oh, mamma!' Nina put her arms lovingly around her mother's neck and coaxed. 'Do let us keep house all by ourselves. It will be such fun.'

'We can feed the chickens, and we'll be such good girls, and not be one bit scared,' promised Tina.

So the matter was decided, and early the next morning Joe came to plough. Soon afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Wright started for town, reluctantly leaving the twins standing on the front porch, waving their pink sun-bonnets, until their parents were lost to view at the bend of the road.

The twins were only eight years old; almost too young to be left alone, but they were brave little girls, and hastily wiped the tears away that would come in spite of their efforts to control them.

Soon they were playing out under the orange trees. The sun shone down upon them, through the glossy green leaves. The branches overhead were full of creamy blossoms and golden oranges, at the same time. The air was fragrant with their delicate perfume.

The twins were having an orange party. Their dolls were the guests, and every one, from big Arabella, down to Dot, the wee baby doll, they decorated with the blossoms. Out of the oranges Nina and Tina made 'make believe' orange sauce, cake, jelly and marmalade. The dolls didn't have a very good appetite, but as the twins rosy lips were tinted yellow, it seems they had a fine one.

Joe had been ploughing in a field close by, and before long their party was interrupted by a shout from Joe, for the girls to go to him.

'Come on, Tina,' called Nina, 'Joe wants something,' and the girls running rapidly, were soon beside him.

They found him standing by the plough, gazing at it in a perplexing manner.

'Has your father a monkey wrench?' asked Joe.

'No,' answered both girls together, and a bewildered expression passed over their faces.

'Oh, yes, he must have one, somewhere,' exclaimed Joe, impatiently.

'No, he hasn't any monkey ranch,' and Nina shook her head emphatically.

'I'm sure he hasn't any,' retorted Tina. 'If that is the case, I can't plough this field to-day,' and Joe commenced to unharness Meg and Bess from the plough; while the twins walked 'arm in arm' slowly back to their orange tree. Here they chatted about Joe, and were greatly puzzled to know why he stopped ploughing 'just because their father didn't own a monkey ranch.'

'Papa will be so sorry when he sees the ground isn't ploughed,' sighed Tina. 'What a funny man to think papa owns a monkey ranch.'

'He owns this orange ranch, but he hasn't any monkeys around here, or we would see them. Wish he did have some, it would be lots more fun playing with monkeys than oranges,' and Nina glanced thoughtfully up at the yellow balls hanging above her head.

About six o'clock that evening Mr. and Mrs. Wright returned from San Diego, to find two lonely little girls sitting on the porch, with Rover, the dog, beside them. It was too dark for Mr. Wright to take notice that the field was not ploughed. At the supper table he was surprised to hear Tina say:

'Oh, papa! Joe Eric didn't plough the field,' followed by the question, 'You haven't got a monkey ranch, have you, papa?'

'Joe not plough the field. Monkey ranch. What can the child mean? Certainly there is some mistake here,' but Mr. Wright was not better enlightened when Nina said:

'Joe said you owned a monkey ranch, and we told him you didn't, and then he got mad and went home. I think he is an awful funny man.'

'So do I,' repeated her sister, 'and don't you hire him any more.'

The following day the matter was cleared up, when Joe came over to explain that a portion of the plough becoming loosened, he could not fix it without a monkey wrench.

Then a loud, merry laugh rang out on the air, and Mr. Wright shook all over. He was so tickled at his girls' mistake that he could not feel provoked because the field was not ploughed.

The twins' 'Monkey Ranch' is at present a standing joke in the family; and I expect when they grow up, they will tell it to their little children, just as I tell it now to you.

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.

ARSENICAL BEER.

'In your note on the above' (writes Mr. J. Martin Skinner, of Beckenham), 'you inquire whether there has been a decrease in the consumption of beer in Lancashire since the discovery of arsenic in it. I was in Manchester in the early part of this month, and it was quite evident the scare had affected the amount of business done in the various public-houses and beer-shops. Dr. Tattersall, the Salford medical officer of health, in a report on the arsenical poisoning cases ten days ago, drew attention to the fact that whilst during the preceding two weeks the death rate in Salford had been 17 per 1,000, it had varied from 24 to 26 per 1,000 for a long time previous. This gratifying decline he attributed to the widespread decrease of beer-drinking in consequence of the epidemic.

'In connection with this remarkable decrease' (Mr. Skinner goes on to say), 'it may be of interest to mention the experience of the four countries where local prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks is largely adopted. In the United States, Canada, Sweden and Norway, which are all under local option, the death rate is only 16.5 per 1,000, while in England and other European countries where there is not local option it is 24.8 per 1,000. Again: The Sun Life office lately opened a special section for total abstainers, offering to assure such at a reduction of five percent on the ordinary premiums. The Scottish Temperance Life office has from the first accepted the lives of abstainers at a reduction of ten percent. The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, established in 1840, and having funds amounting to upwards of seven million pounds, has two sections, each paying the same rate of premium, but when the quinquennial bonus is declared the abstainers get from 20 to 30 percent larger bonus than the non-abstainers. The experience of the Scepire Life office is similar to that of the U. K. T. and G. P. I. It is evident, therefore, that alcohol, like arsenic, in small doses injures health, and in large doses kills.'—'Westminster Gazette.'

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.'

'The trees are in bloom with the flowers of frost,
But never a feathery leaf is lost,
So still is the air that breathes this morn,
Over the snow-clad fields forlorn.
'Tis as though Italy's heaven had smiled
In the face of some Norwegian wild,
And the thought will come, I know not why
'Tis winter on earth, but June in the sky.'

The words of the poet came to mind on Sabbath morning last, when a brilliant transformation scene had taken place, for every tree and shrub was clothed with hoar frost, that glittered and sparkled in the sunlight, with a wonderful beauty unlike anything else in nature. And as I looked at the picture, so strange and still the memory of a book read long ago came to my mind. It was a story of slander and injustice, with the title 'Live it down'—and in it a child of abnormal precocious thought, is represented as standing often at a window in a busy thoroughfare watching the crowds of people passing by. With keen insight she noticed that the chief expression on many faces was discontent, or worry, sorrow or sin. The burden of it seemed to overwhelm her and she would turn away to ask: 'Oh, why do people trouble themselves so?'

And as one grows older so many things resolve themselves into this question, for experience teaches us that half our care and grief and discontent might be avoided if we do not trouble ourselves so. With sunshine and warmth the hoar frost melted away, and still pursuing the same train of thought, I remembered a fable that I had read something in this wise:—

There was once an artist who wanted to astonish the world and he worked night and day cutting and polishing a bit of ivory, his ambition being that it might resemble a grain of rice. So he did not know what was happening in the world, or appreciate his daily blessings, the comforts of home and companionship of friends, neither did he look up to admire the beauties of Nature. But at the end of nine years he considered his work perfected, and wandered out into the garden to show the result of his endeavor to his family. He did not know that he trampled beneath his feet many a choice flower as he walked unheeding, but in his agitation when holding up the carved gem for admiration he dropped it on the ground. A foraging hen with a keen sight picked at, and swallowed the masterpiece—

'And the world rolled on.'

THE FLORAL CLUB.

Leaning against the plant stand near a pot of Phrynium Variegatum, she said: 'I hope I am not spoiling your "maiden's garters."' I did not understand the allusion to that humble servant of the wardrobe, and looked up inquiringly. 'This plant—indicating the phrynium—isn't it ribbon grass?' I remember when I was a child one used to blow the leaves to make music, and thought it great fun.' After I had mentioned the difference between the plants (which is considerable) it came to my thought what a trouble there is in our floral nomenclature, and how many nicknames are tacked to a plant after it has received its original baptism. I was further inclined to such comments because of a letter that came to me from an English horticulturist in which the writer says: 'You write of climbing or recumbent plants as vines, whereas we only use that word for the true vitis.' This subject is very important to the gardener, and very puzzling to the local writer on such topics. For instance, if questioned in regard to a plant called by the correspondent sweetheart leaf, it would hardly be recognized as polygonum platycaulon (coccoloba platyclada) even when examining the dried heart shaped leaf enclosed in letter. It is not so difficult to call rhus cotinus the 'mist shrub,' as one of the sumachs is often named, and many others have a visible analogy. It needs a happy medium in such a study for the use of long Latin names in simple flower talks are unnecessary unless to encourage leaders to look up the nomenclature of plants from different points of view. It is a good thing to call a spade a spade, but also to know when it is a shovel.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Several inquiries have come in asking for information regarding deciduous shrubs, and in order to answer all questions it may be as well to give a selection that can be kept for future reference when gardening time comes round. It may as well be stated here that nurserymen like getting in their orders early, and by doing so a customer has a better chance when the supply is limited. In order to have a proper understanding of their merits it may be best to divide them into different seasons, in regard to flowering, and in this way while planning for the laying out of grounds it is possible to keep up a succession instead of purchasing those blossoming all in the same month. The hardy shrubs that flower in May are: Forsythia, Spirea, Thunbergia and Van Houttii, Flowering Almond, Japan Quince, Honeysuckle, Prunus Triloba, Daphne, Snowball, Exochordia and Lilacs. In June there are later Lilacs—the Persian and Lilac Villosa—some later spireas and among them the much advertised 'Anthony Waterer,' a distinct variety with crimson flowers during the summer and early autumn. It is valuable because most of our shrubs blossom once, and that early in the season, and fall flowering shrubs are scarce. The Douglas spirea blossoms in July, and it is often as late as that before the Clematis has any flowers. But we have honeysuckle and Japan Snowball, Weigelia and Syringa that by judicious selection can last the month as they vary in their time of flowering. In July we have Clethra, or White Alder, a very fine hardy shrub producing fragrant flowers in July and August. Then Clematis Panieulata keeps up the succession and that valuable acquisition the Rosa Rugosa, or Japan Rose, will give a constant blossoming though not so lavish in supply after the flush of June tide. Later in the season we have the Althea Bignonia, Clematis and Hydrangea Panieulata. There are many shrubs that are succeeded by ornamental fruit, among them the Barberry that is very attractive, especially Berberis Thungergii, from Japan, a very pretty species of dwarf habit, small foliage, that changes to a coppery red in autumn, with scarlet berries that remain all winter after the leaves have fallen. The Dogwood has white berries in September and the Alder purple fruit in August, while the highbush Cranberry has red fruit late in the season. The Mahonia that has purplish berries late in July is a shrub worthy of cultivation. The holly-leaved variety, Mahonia Aquifolia, is a native species in America with shining prickly leaves, and its handsome green leaves make it useful for decorative purposes. It is of very neat habit, and seldom winter kills, while the branches are ornamental for Christmas decoration. It may be interesting to know how many of our shrubs have variegated foliage, or so highly colored as to be very ornamental. There is the Golden Alder, and Golden Spirea; also Syringa with the bright yellow leaves, the variegated Weigelia, Ligustrum (Privet) var. Glaucum Marginatum, and Prunus Pessardi or purple-leaved plum, the branches being when young of a very dark purple, the leaves varying from crimson to purple. Placed in contrast with one of the golden foliaged plants it has a pleasing effect. The Euonymus or Strawberry Tree is quite ornamental, Atropurpureus having the name of 'burning bush' with scarlet leaves and dark red fruit, in autumn. It may be of interest to know that some of these shrubs are so accommodating as to grow in shady places. Among these the Deutzia, Clethra, Barberry Mahonia, Privet and Rubus in variety are successfully cultivated in places where sun-loving plants will not thrive. There are many desirable shrubs that have not been here mentioned, but the idea given is to make the chief point hardiness and the next fine foliage and coloring at the various seasons. So few shrubs blossom after July that we have to depend largely upon the rich tinting of leaves or berries, for ornamentation, and if properly grouped these can be made very effective. If only two or three shrubs are possible on limited grounds, a Spirea Van Houttii for spring, Japan rose for summer and the Hydrangea Paniculata for autumn will be likely to give the best satisfaction.

WEEDS IN GRAVEL WALKS.

M.R. is troubled with Wild Convolvulus growing in garden paths and among flowering plants. For the former there is really nothing like the hoe, cutting out each persistent rootlet as it appears, and watching for the first sign in spring as they start early, and if the digging is thorough can be taken out before seeds or flowers are planted. In walks where there will not be any injury to the roots of plants, ordinary salt and water (brine) is serviceable, and if a cheap chemical eradicator is desired Jeyes' fluid is of value—mixed with water at the rate of nearly five to one. There is not any weed more persistent than wild convolvulus. It came up here in a brick walk last spring that had been cemented together the previous autumn, but constant hoeing, without being allowed to seed, will banish it from the flower borders.

QUESTIONS ABOUT GRAFTING.

L. McL.—One and a half to two and a half inches in diameter is the best for old trees. If cut back to where the branches are thicker the tree receives too great a shock, the grafts do not take as well and the tree forms a close, bunchy head that is not ornamental or profitable. Graft the branches where you wish them to grow to form a new top, leaving some unimportant branches to keep the sap up until the grafts have made one season's growth. All suckers near the grafts should be pulled off as soon as they appear. It is important to watch and cut back a part of the new growth early in the season else the wind may get too great a leverage and break out the grafts before they are fully healed over. It is also best to reinforce them for a while with a small twig or stick tied tightly to the old branch, and tightly tied to the new growth.

The best grafting wax, according to a well tried recipe is one pound of tallow, two pounds of beeswax, four pounds of rosin. Slowly melt all together, stir well and when partially cooled pour into pans that have been slightly moistened or oiled to keep the wax from sticking to them. When thoroughly cooled, break into convenient pieces. For use it should be melted and applied carefully over all exposed cuts and open cracks around the grafts. A small paint brush is the most convenient for this purpose. It can be applied safely much warmer than can be borne by the hand, but care should be taken not to have it very closely approaching the boiling point of water.

DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA.

'Question' wonders if it is true that there is a plant that can be set on fire if a lighted match is held near without touching it. Ans.—The plant is no doubt as above named—commonly called the Gas plant. It is a showy border perennial, has fragrant foliage and spikes of curious red flowers that give off a volatile oil on a hot day, and will explode if ignited by a match. It has another peculiarity for plants have been known to live for upwards of fifty years without replanting. There is a variety with white flowers and either of them are very easily grown. The bush attains a height of about two feet.

TRADESCANTIA.

'Wandering Jew' asks how the plant so called obtained the above name. Ans.—It is in honor of a celebrated florist, John Tradescant, gardener to King Charles the First. He was a Dutchman, and his associates called him Tradeskin. Being a man of progress he established a botanic garden in Lambeth, England, as early as 1629, and it was regarded as a wonderful thing, for he collected a botanical museum, and introduced many varieties.

BIRD OF PARADISE, &c.

'Bird of Paradise' asks if there is a plant of that name; also something about Fern Balls. Ans.—This is an example of the mixed nomenclature spoken of elsewhere. The plant is doubtless a Cassia, among which extensive genus of plants can be found the senna of medicine and a sensitive plant in its wild state. The foliage is like the finer Acacias, and the flowers of a golden yellow. It grows wild in some parts of Rhode Island, and is very much admired by passing travellers. I have never possessed one of the Japanese Fern Balls, but think they are easily managed. After purchasing, place the ball in water for fifteen minutes, then suspend it in any desired position. Do this every second day until growth starts, after which let it receive water whenever needed.

The Ball is composed of the Japanese Island fern roots and sphagnum moss so wound round and constructed as to send out green leaves from every point. It can be dried off during the summer and started again at any time, in this respect resembling what is known as the Resurrection plant. In city houses they ought to be successful, for it is easy to manage them, and regular watering, without direct sunshine, should bring them to perfection. They are of most value at this season, when ferns are scarce, and an interesting and curious growth.

AMARYLLIS.

Julia D.—I should judge your plant to be as above named from your description, probably a Johnsonii. They are very satisfactory generally, and your treatment seems all that could be desired in any well behaved bulb, so I am surprised that it fails to bloom.

They must have plenty of water while growing, and when through blooming gradually withhold it so that the bulb may become dormant. They should be repotted in autumn, and the supply of water gradually increased. If, as you say, the flowers last years were on strong stalks, and deep, rich crimson, there is no reason why they should not again bloom, if treated as here directed, but if kept growing all the time, the plant will go to increasing in bulbs instead of blossoming.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ECZEMA,

Tetter or salt rheum sometimes becomes chronic, covers the whole body, and causes intense suffering. Outward applications, however much they may mitigate, cannot cure. The trouble proceeds from humors inherited or acquired and persists until they have been removed.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE MODERN JEW.

'The Ancient Scriptures and the Modern Jew,' by David Baron, author of 'Rays of Messiah's Glory,' is published by Hodder & Stoughton (London, six shillings). It contains much that is of interest and importance to those who are studying the Jewish question. Part I. contains four expositions of Scripture teaching bearing on different parts of Jewish history. Part II., covering two-thirds of the book, treats of the modern Jew. It takes up the numbers and distribution of the Jewish race and their religious condition, with chapters on Zionism and Anti-Semitism and other topics. Mr. Baron quotes Dr. Herzl to the effect that in the principal countries where anti-Semitism prevails it does so as a result of the emancipation of the Jews, which brought them into fierce competition with the middle classes. Mr. Baron looks at it, however, as the means which God is using to stir up the nest and make the Jews willing to leave the lands where, until the persecutions broke out, they had been content to live for centuries. Millions of Jews in Russia, Gallicia and Roumania have been convinced that these lands cannot much longer remain their resting places. Hence many colonizing schemes and the more than thirty Jewish colonies which already exist in Palestine. Mr. Baron continues:

The remarkable thing is that, as the result of the newest phases of the anti-Jewish movement on the Continent, the more cultured, wealthy, and rationalistic Jews are at least digesting the truths that it is not by the so-called 'reform' movement, which aims at assimilation with the nations, that the Jewish question will be solved; for, after all their efforts in this direction for more than half a century, and their desperate eagerness to strip themselves of all that is true and false in orthodox Judaism, as a kind of peace-offering to the mysterious, deep-seated antipathy of the Gentiles, they find that it is just against themselves, more even than against the less cultured of their brethren in Russian and Eastern Europe, that the bitterest animosity is manifested, and that Christendom, though it is itself for the most part apostate from truth, and from the faith of Christ, is even less reconciled to the rationalism and neology of the modern cultivated 'Israelite,' than it is to the Talmudism of the most consistent orthodox 'Jew,' who still wears his kaftan and peyoth. What is this but a repetition of the warning words which God in his providence has so often spoken to Israel: 'And that which cometh into your mind shall not be at all; in that ye say, We will be as the nations, as the families of the countries.'

Mr. Baron's chapter on Zionism is of intense interest and he gives a literal rendering by Mrs. Baron of Dr. Max Nordau's remarkable address, delivered at the first Zionist Congress in Basle in 1897, which concludes with the following warning:

Micro-biology tells us that there exist tiny organisms which are perfectly harmless, so long as they live in the open air, but become the cause of frightful disease when deprived of oxygen. Governments and nations may well beware lest the Jews in like case become a cause of danger to them. Sorely may they have to repent any attempt to exterminate the Jew, who, as a result of their own guilt, have become an occasion of hurt to them.

'Ye are my witnesses,' was a message conveyed by Isaiah to Israel as a nation, and the Jews claim that their mission in their dispersion is to bear witness to the unity of God, but of a personal living God Mr. Baron says, modern Judaism know very little. He continues:

Speaking generally, it is the boast of modern Jews that they are not a missionary people. Thousands of times have I had it thrown in my teeth by Jews in various parts of the world, who have said, 'Why do Christians trouble themselves with trying to convert us? We do not try to convert anybody.' My reply usually is: 'Why don't you? If you boast of the fact that you are not a missionary people, you simply boast of your shame; you simply testify to the fact that you are not now answering the purpose for which God called Israel into existence. Was not the very purpose of God in creating the Jewish nation that they might be witnesses for him, to make known his name among the nations?

On the other hand an impression prevails that missions to the Jews have met with but little response, but Mr. Baron, as a result of twenty years of work among his own people, speaks of a great change in this respect. He says:

To an eagerness on the part of many Jews in all parts of the world to hear of Christ and to receive the New Testament, I can bear personal testimony. In Germany, Austria, and the Balkan States, North Africa, in many places on the Mediterranean cost as well as in Egypt, Palestine and Asia Minor, we have had Jews flock to us in some places from early morning till late at night to hear and dispute about Christ. Even in centres of Chassidic Jewish bigotry, in Galicia and Roumania, we have had our rooms packed with Jews in their long kaftans and peyoth, eagerly and respectfully discussing the claims of Christ, some of whom gratefully accepted the New Testament, which but a few years ago they would not even touch with their hands, because they regarded it as an unclean thing.

Those who still hold to the Anglo-Israelite theory may be specially interested in a chapter on this subject which shows the baselessness of its foundations and the crooked paths which it follows in the misinterpretation of Scripture and history.

In the appendix to this volume Scripture students will find interesting explanations with regard to the Urim and Thummim, and the teraphim, as well as Major-General Sir Charles Wilson's address on the Jewish colonies in Palestine, many of which he is sure will be self-supporting in a few years.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

A students' edition has just been published of 'The Historical Development of Modern Europe,' by Charles M. Andrews, associate professor of history in Bryn Mawr College. (Putnam's Sons.) The first volume of this work was published in 1896 and the second in 1898. In this student's edition the two volumes are bound together in one of over nine hundred pages. The history of Europe is traced by Prof. Andrews from the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, down to the present time, but in order to a due understanding of this period considerable introductory space is given to the chief characteristics of the old régime to an outline of the French Revolution, and to the character and influence of Napoleon Bonaparte. The aim of the writer has been to treat each issue or movement with constant regard to the idea of progress, both nationally and in connection with the larger development of European civilization. There is nothing more fascinating than the gradual unfolding of the tale of human progress and this is the aim of Prof. Clifford in this work. (W. Foster Brown, $2.75.)

'The Laws of Scientific Hand Reading' is the title of an imposing volume published by the Putnams with eight hundred illustrations, by William C. Benham, of Columbus, Ohio, an enthusiast in the art commonly called 'Palmistry.' Mr. Benham tells us that his interest in the matter dates from the time he was thirteen years of age when an old gipsy taught him the little she knew of gipsy chiromancy. Since then he has studied physiology and anatomy and the hands of an immense number of individuals taken by classes. He evidently believes that hand reading rests upon a logical basis and he desires to present it,' without a vestige of mysticism or occult halo, lifting it from its position as an effete superstitition and placing it among the modern sciences.' This sounds well and no doubt certain indication of character and adaptibility to certain occupations may be discovered from study of the hands. That future events, however, in the life of the individual or the date or manner of his death can be foretold by lines upon his hand is a dangerous doctrine and one which has often caused fatal results. Even were it possible in any measure to so read the future it would certainly be undesirable that the number of practitioners in an art which lends itself so readily to imposture should be increased. The special interest of this book consists in the eight hundred illustrations, which give, we are told, the hands of the most famous men and women of the United States, the names, however, not being given. (W. Foster Brown, $5.00.)

'The Wall Street Point of View,' by Henry Clews, is a three hundred page book, written by a wealthy New York banker, the value of whose opinions may be judged by such dogmatic assertions as the following, which show how little belief he has in the possibilities of his own country:

Free trade with this country would be one of the greatest instrumentalities possible for enriching England at our expense. It would make of us a semi-philanthropic treasury from which England could draw largely as long as we should be able to avert national bankruptcy. When this crisis should arrive, England might send over a receiver, wind the thing up, and establish most of her manufactures on this soil. This would have the merit of being a bloodless victory for the autocrats of cheap labor.

(Silver, Burdett & Co., New York.)

STORIES.

'A Bicycle of Cathay,' by Frank R. Stockton, is called a novel, but it can hardly be said to have any of the characteristics of that form of literature. It is simply light reading. A village school master meets with and describes in a light vein the individuals and adventures he meets with on a bicycle trip, the interest various young ladies take in him being the leading thought. On his return he became engaged to the doctor's daughter, who had kindly given him a box of quinine pills when he first started out, and the following conversation takes place, illustrative of the title of the book:

We were sitting together in the Doctor's library, and had been looking over some of the papers of the Walford Literary Society, of which we were both officers, when I said, looking at her signature: 'By the way, I wish you would tell me one thing. What does the initial "E" stand for in your name? I never knew any one to use it.' 'No,' she said, 'I do not like it. It was given to me by my mother's sister, who was a romantic young lady. It is Europa. And I only hope,' she added, quickly, 'that you may have fifty years of it.'

(W. Briggs, Toronto.)

'Edward Blake: College Student,' by Chas. M. Sheldon discusses in an interesting way many college problems, the football question, for instance, and its interference with study and with health. Another point made is with regard to the dictation of the moneyed interests as to what should be taught in the department of political economy, and another has to do with the temptation to use intelligence selfishly. The president thus advises his own class on this last point:

A college-bred man or woman always is strongly tempted to be more or less exclusive, growing farther and farther from a knowledge of, and sympathy with the people. Will you let me urge every one of you to use your powers developed here, to get nearer the people who have not had your advantages. If education does not mean a brotherhood, if it does not mean the strong bearing the infirmities of the weak, then it is not Christian; it is pagan in its selfishness and narrowness.

The story was, Mr. Sheldon says, written with special reference to the students of Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, who make up the majority of the young people in the Central Church, where the story was read by chapters on Sunday evenings, taking the place of the usual preaching.

(Revel, Toronto, 50 cents; paper, 25c.)

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

The leading article in the February 'Canadian Monthly' is 'The Passing of the Contingents,' by Norman Patterson, the text of which is the stiff two-line notice in the militia orders issued at Ottawa for the disbanding of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment. This is, says Mr. Patterson, the last of a regiment which has brought more glory and renown to Canada than any of its predecessors, or than almost any other organization of men ever created in this country. Of the returned soldier, the paper says:

He went away a boy; he came back a man. He carried away with him a nation's untried shield; he brought it back dinted and seamed, but without a stain. He unfurled the northern nation's ensign-banner upon the Empire's battlefield, and the enemy never came within the sacred circle which he guarded. He paraded before the greatest generals of the Empire, and they clapped their hands and shouted: 'Bravo.' He walked upon the green sward of Her Majesty's Castle Garden, and Her Majesty acknowledged his manliness with a woman's tears. He crossed the ocean with his beloved country's honor in his hand, and he laid it again at her feet unsullied and unsoiled.

'The Railway Question in Newfoundland' is discussed by Mr. P. T. McGrath, editor of the St. John's 'Evening Herald.' Martin J. Griffin, parliamentary librarian, writes of Mill, Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall and others in a paper entitled 'Dying Speeches and Confessions of the Nineteenth Century.' He says:

Each of them has in some fashion—not always of set purpose, but only by accident or incidentally—left us what we may call a dying speech or confession indicating what—when we put all the confessions together—may be asserted to be the final failure of all they attempted to do, all they tried to teach, all they hoped to establish.

The 'Century' for February opens with a paper on 'The Humor and Pathos of the Savings Bank in Great Cities.' Richard Broughton. The writer tells of the embarrassment caused to bank officials by dishonest patrons. He says:

The president and managing officials of a leading bank once debated long and seriously whether they should inform the authorities that just after a famous burglary three men and two women had deposited $3,000 each, in new bank bills that possibly were a portion of those that had recently been stolen in transit between the two banks. It was a question whether the suspicion would justify this action, which, of course, would become public, perhaps get into the newspapers, and some illiterate depositors might hear the story with a new twist given to it—not that burglars had put money in the bank, but had been in and had taken some out. The result would be a run. It was finally decided to do nothing, at least at the time. Soon afterward the thieves—for such they were—relieved the bank's perplexity. Two of the men, and the two women, came in singly, but in a hurry, drew the full amount that was in their names, and made off. The fifth of the party did not return until years afterward, when a man with cropped hair, an unconscious lock-step halt in his walk, and other evidences of having been temporarily retired from society, called, and drew the deposit that had slumbered while he was 'doing time up the river.'

The Rev. J. T. Reid, M.D., speaking of the Doukhobortsi and the Gallicians of the Canadian North-West, says, in the 'Presbyterian College Journal':

Another very grave aspect of the school system here is, that amongst these foreigners who most urgently need the public school, very few schools exist, because there is in the Manitoba school law, no compulsory clause by which to enforce the organization of schools. But even where schools have been organized, these foreigners rarely send their children, and in the School Act, there is no clause making attendance of children compulsory. In all this colony of 9,000 Galicians, with a very high percentage of children of school age, less than twenty Galician children are attending school, which means that all the rest are at present growing up into lives of the semi-barbarism of their parents.

'Ups and Downs,' the quarterly published under the auspices of Dr. Barnardo's Homes in Toronto, contains a large folded almanac, with a text for every day in the year, and illustrations of the Canadian Barnardo buildings. Also a group of portraits of 62 of the girls.

PATRIOTIC SONGS.

'The Flag Song Book' is published by Curwen & Sons, Warwick Lane, London, in a pianoforte edition, at two and sixpence, and in tonic sol fa edition at a penny. It contains thirty songs, mostly patriotic in character. We find in it 'God Defend New Zealand,' 'Sunny Jamaica,' 'Imperial England,' 'My Own Canadian Home,' 'The Maple Leaf Forever,' and many others, including an adaptable one entitled 'Young Canada Was There,' headed with a note to the effect that 'the name of a British or Irish country, or of any part of the empire which sent forces to South Africa may be substituted for "Young Canada."' The third verse of this runs as follows:

Go ask the hard won battlefield,
Where heroes fought and fell;
Where Cronje's Boers, by British pluck,
Were backwards hurled pell-mell,
Whose doughty deeds and iron nerves,
Deserve the palm to bear?'
The answer comes with ringing cheers,
'Young Canada was there.'

FOR THINKING CANADIANS.

'The Commonwealth: A Review of To-day,' is a new monthly magazine of a high tone published in Ottawa. The first number is distinguished by some very thoughtful and literary articles on subjects of interest to educated readers, such as 'The new Commonwealth of Australia,' 'A Plea for a Higher Criticism,' 'The Essentials of Culture,' 'A Better Loyalty,' 'The Question for the Twentieth Century,' etc. The magazine is addressed to 'the thinking men of Canada,' and will discuss social and economic problems and affairs which affect the welfare of the empire. It will also draw attention to what is meritorious in the work of Canadian authors. There are too few Canadians who have an adequate knowledge of the recent development of affairs in Australia, climaxing in the confederation of the different colonies. For an excellent and concise account they should read Mr. W. T. Whitley's article contained in this number. In the course of it he says: 'Seventy years hence there may be a power in the Southern seas comparable to the United States, for already the population and resources of the Commonwealth are nearly abreast of the Dominion.' 'The new capital is to be chosen by The Parliament within the territory of New South Wales, more than a hundred miles from Sydney. Till it is ready for occupation The Parliament will sit at Melbourne.'

A curious difference from Canada is shown in the financial arrangements. 'Four-fifths of the total customs revenue is to be paid over to the treasurers of the six colonies in proportion to their populations. Thus on one hand the tariff must be designed for revenue and not for protection; and on the other hand there will be no intriguing for better terms, but every treasurer will be on his mettle to attract a larger proportion, that is, to open up his colony.'

Mr. Charles Morse pleads for true literary criticism in our midst as distinguished from a mere reviewing of books. 'We do not hesitate to say that just as long as we have not in our midst the body of criticism we have here bespoken, the young men and women who are educated in this country will lack the development of that illuminating faculty which Matthew Arnold has so aptly called the "intellectual conscience."'

Mr. W. D. Le Sueur dwells at length on what he finds the essentials of culture, namely, naturalness, self-restraint, simplicity, exactness, sympathy, self-knowledge. ('The Commonwealth,' Ottawa, $1 per year. Single copies, 10 cents.)

'WORLD WIDE' WELCOMED.

'World Wide' is the latest offspring of the 'Witness' Publishing House. 'World Wide' is a healthy child of healthy stock, and is a new evidence of the vigor and up-to-dateness of the old and reliable publishing firm of John Dougall & Son. It is good to see the 'Witness' family of journals increasing.—'The Watchman,' Lachute.

PLEASE RENEW NOW.

Subscribers who have not yet remitted their renewal for 1901 should not put off the day any longer. The names of those who have not renewed will be removed from the list. They will then wonder why their 'Weekly Witness,' with its weekly budget of news, failed to make its weekly visit. If the matter has been overlooked, please attend to it immediately, and secure the continual visit of the 'Witness' to your home.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

WON WITHOUT TRYING.

A travelling circus recently paid a visit to a Lancashire town, and,as an attraction, offered a prize to the man who could, as the natives term it, 'pull th' ugliest mug.' The rules laid down were that each person should have three tries. Consequently competition ran high, some of the contortions being terrible to behold. After all had done their level best to win the prize the clown who acted as a judge for the competitors coolly confronted a man sitting among the audience, who was noted for his ugliness, and said:

'Tha's won th' prize, owd mon.'

'Me!' said the astonished individual; 'wha, aw worn't tryin' for't.'

'Tha's noa need to try; tha's won it wi'out.'—'Tit-Bits.'

The Horse—noblest of the brute creation—when suffering from a cut, abrasion, or sore, derives as much benefit as its master in a like predicament, from the healing, soothing action of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Lameness, swelling of the neck, stiffness of the joints, throat and lungs, are relieved by it.

At a recent school board examination, a precocious youngster was called upon to define a 'pedestrian.' The answer was: 'A feller that gets run over by a bicycle.' An ingenious reply truly, and one which is also held by many fossilized specimens of the anti-cycling public.—'Bicycling News.'

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

Teacher (suspiciously)—'Who wrote your composition, Johnny?'

Johnny—'My father.'

Teacher—'What, all of it?'

Johnny—'No'm; I helped him.'

Caller—Is Mrs. Kaffippe at home? Ellen (just over)—No, mum. Caller—Do you know where she has gone? Ellen—Yes, mum. Upstairs, be the back way.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



MOTHER and CHILDREN
Cannot find a better or more pleasant soap for bath or toilet than
"BABY'S OWN" SOAP.
PURE—FRAGRANT—CLEANSING.
The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal,
Manufacturers.

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

FAMOUS ROAD WAGON $22.50



Price Complete $22.50

This Road Wagon at $22 50 is but one of 131 bargains we offer in Buggies and Carriages. Buying from the Manufacturer you save from 25% to 75%. Everything you Buy is sold by us. Mammoth catalogue of Everything to Eat, Use and Wear, contains 13,000 illustrations and quotes wholesale prices to consumers on over 100,000 different articles. Lithographed Catalogue of Carpets, Rugs and Draperies, shows goods in their real colors—freight prepaid and carpets sewed free. Men's made-to-order clothing catalogue has samples attached, and quotes rates, Expressage paid. Dress Goods catalogue quotes transportation-paid prices from 15c to $1.35.
Catalogues free this month.
Which one do you want? Address this way:
Julius Hines & Son, Baltimore, Md. U S A Dept 70

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

GENT'S SET OF LINKS.



Pair of links, rolled plate, warranted by manufacturers ten years, about twice the size of illustration.
GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for one NEW subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar, and twenty-five cents additional. For sale, postpaid, 90 cents.

HE NEEDED NO EXERCISE.

'Yes, sir, I agree with that Chicago professor who asserts that a man who is over 25 and who has a regular employment does not need any exercise.'

'Have you regular employment?'

'I have.'

'May I ask what it is?'

'You may, I am a letter carrier.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

HIS PERSONAL SCHEDULE.

'Marse William,' wrote the old colored citizen, 'ef you thinkin' er anything ter gimme in de Chris-mus time hit mout be you'd lak ter know des what I needs. Marse William, hez you got a overcoat what you don't want; er a beaver hat dat seen some service; er a p'ar er britches what don't fit you; or a weskit, speckled or unspeckled, er a undercoat wid de sleeves frazzled; er a p'ar shoes what run down at de heel, en 10 cents ter git my dram wid? Ef you hez, Marse William, dese t'ings is what de ol' man needs, en needs bad.'—Atlanta 'Constitution.'

WHY NOT MAKE MONEY BY USING YOUR BRAINS

Instead of laboring day after day for a mere existence? If you are disposed to try to invent and take a good chance of making money rapidly, you ought to get a few ideas from our new and very instructive book, giving hints and helps how to do it, entitled: 'The Inventor's Help.' A complete exposé of patent laws, containing cost of patents in every country, and how inventors have made money. Full information about inventions and patents, and also pointing out the pitfalls laid for unwary inventors. It will help any one interested in patents and inventions; 120 pages, bound. Sent by mail to any address, securely sealed, on receipt of a ten-cent stamp. Order a copy at once, as this notice may not appear again. Marion & Marion, patent solicitors, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. 26

QUICKER THAN THOUGHT.

A little boy, hearing some one remark that nothing was quicker than thought, said he knew better than that; whistling was quicker than thought.

Being asked to explain, he said:

'In school the other day I whistled before I thought, and got a licking for it.'—'The Evangelist.'

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when, by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed, and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

Weary Willie — 'Ef you hed a million pounds, Fields, wot would you do wit' it?'

Flowery Fields — 'Why, I wouldn't do nutt'n wit' it—I'd jess rest easy and let it do sutt'n wit' me.'

A Magic Pill.—Dyspepsia is a foe with which men are constantly grappling but cannot exterminate. Subdued, and to all appearances vanquished in one, it makes its appearance in another direction. In many the digestive apparatus is as delicate as the mechanism of a watch or scientific instrument in which even a breath of air will make a variation. With such persons disorders of the stomach ensue from the most trivial cause and cause much suffering. To these Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as mild and sure.

Miss Lulu Finnegan—'I will give ye me answer in a month, Pat.'

He—'That's right, me darlint; tek plenty of time to think it over. But tell me wan thing now—will it be yes or no?'

The Demon, Dyspepsia.—In olden time it was a popular belief that demons moved invisibly through the ambient air, seeking to enter into men and trouble them. At the present day the demon, dyspepsia, is at large in the same way, seeking habitation in those who by careless or unwise living invite him. And once he enters a man it is difficult to dislodge him. He that finds himself so possessed should know that a valiant friend to do battle for him with the unseen foe is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are ever ready for the trial.

The only certain road to wealth
A test will prove it so—
Is holding on to money.
When you feel like letting go.

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

'I'm feeling very shaky to-day,' remarked Mr. Younghusband. 'All right, dear,' replied his sympathetic spouse; 'you may go down in the cellar and sift ashes.'

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Boys' Page.

The Despatches for Gibraltar

A VICTORIA CROSS AFFAIR.

(By Gilbert Heron, in the 'Harmsworth Magazine.')

(Continued.)

The fog was as thick as ever when I got on deck, and getting into my boat, we cautiously crept our way through the mist, and five minutes later I was aboard.

I went at once down to my cabin and sent for my faithful first lieutenant. I made him sit down, and told him what we had to do. He did not seem to think it a very great piece of good luck.

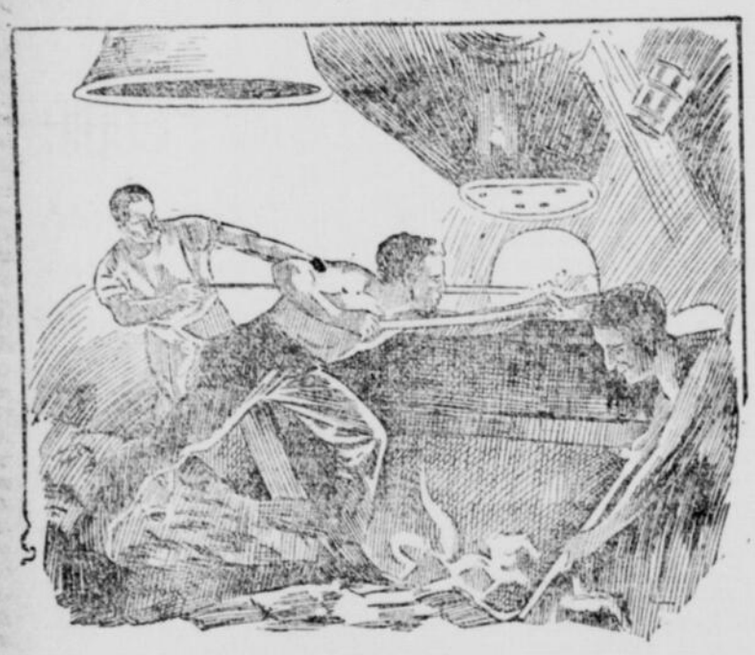
'Quite good enough to have to chance it with the remainder,' he said, 'without getting sent on beastly special service jobs. Still, there's no help for it, I suppose, and so we'll have to buckle to and get ready.'

And as Taylor had no inducement to make him long for adventures of this kind, in the shape of a lady-love, I could hardly blame him for not taking quite so enthusiastic a view of the affair as myself.

Meanwhile, time was advancing, and at four bells (2 p.m.) we got under way. It was too foggy for the ships' companies to see much of us as we moved away, but as we noiselessly glided through the now calm and oily water with ever-increasing speed past the 'Terrible,' someone noticed us, and a ringing cheer followed us as the thick grey mist rapidly swallowed us up.

And as we got settled down to our work we increased the speed, and presently were making a good twenty knots per hour.

As I told Taylor, 'Fog or no fog, I have only got a few hours to do it in, and we're about 150 miles away. Besides, we'll have to ease down when we get close in shore, and so we'd better make the most of it while we can.' Nevertheless, I knew what a fearsome thing I was doing.



'THE WORK IN THE STOKE-HOLD WAS ENORMOUS.

Up on deck one could see but a few yards away from the ship's side. All around us lay the white impenetrable mist, wrapping up everything in its death-like folds, which shut out not only sight but sound.

Any moment the form of some big ship might loom spectrally up through the fog, and hurl us to destruction: and, clinging to the rail, I constantly strained my eyes ahead, endeavoring to pierce the impenetrable mist in front of us. In this way we continued throughout the afternoon, and at four o'clock Taylor came up to relieve me on the bridge. Going below, I took a hasty meal, and bethought myself of the best plan for carrying the despatches, which I wished to keep continually on my person.

Some instinct seemed to tell me that I should not suffer injury; and while I lived I was determined that the documents should be delivered. I decided to place them in an oilskin envelope, and then put them within my cholera belt —that indispensable adjunct to all those who are constantly exposed to quick changes of temperature. When I did eventually get on deck again it was nearly five, and to my great joy I saw that the fog was decidedly lifting. Far away on our starboard beam we could just catch a faint glimpse of Morocco's cruel-looking coast.

I went up on the bridge to Taylor. 'Can you see anything?' he asked as I came up.

'What's in sight, old man?' I replied somewhat anxiously, for I knew by his manner he had seen something worth looking at.

For answer he pointed dead ahead. And there, very faint and indistinct in the still somewhat dense atmosphere, we could see three cruisers, the advance guard of the French fleet.

'We must run in under the land, Taylor,' I said, trembling with suppressed excitement.

'We must certainly dodge those three beggars.' He nodded and gave orders for the wheel to be put round hard to port. Round came the dear little craft, beautifully (she was a regular demon for turning, performing the manoeuvre easily in her own length) and we headed dead for the rocky coast.

'Half-speed,' I shouted, and instantly 'cling-clang!' rang out the indicator bell, as they put the engines down as I had ordered.

We were not observed as yet, but the fog was rapidly lifting now, and soon we should be well within sight of the French, and the greatest caution was necessary.

So for the next hour we crept slowly along, all eyes fixed on the forest of masts ahead of us. It was by this time nearly pitch dark, an unusual thing for this time of the year, which we put down to the dense fog. It had lifted from the face of the waters, but would still be hanging, like a thick pall, overhead.

As we advanced we could clearly see the great fleet of the enemy, lying well on our port side, only about eight miles distant, and spread out so as to cover a great extent.

We were right in under the shadow of the rocks, as close in now as I dared venture, for although out draught was very light, the coast was a most treacherous one, and any moment a sunken rock might do us irreparable harm. All at once a broad bright streak of brilliant light shot into the dark, moonless night, followed first by one or two, and then by many others, which crossed and re-crossed the horizon perpetually. The French had begun to work their search-lights!

And now commenced the real difficulty of our task. Should we venture to even cross one of those brilliant paths of light so vividly flashing all around us, we must inevitably be discovered. Speaking in whispers, hardly daring even to breathe, I cautiously guided the little vessel in and out and to and fro, so as to avoid if possible those argus eyes. But no calculation, no precaution, could be of any use to us now, and I knew not at what instant one of those lights might be directed full on us, and reveal every detail of our vessel in its pitilessly searching glare.

We were, of course, all ready for action, and I had given orders that all the water-tight compartments were to be closed. Taylor now came up and reported everything ready, and the men assembled at their posts ready for any and every emergency. The torpedo tubes were each and all laden with their deadly freight, and the two 4.7 inch quick-firing bow and stern guns were manned; the latter under Taylor's supervision, the former under the gunner's.

I had increased our speed again, and we should soon be within hailing distance of the out-lying French cruisers, and I knew that our immunity could not last many moments more.

And sure enough, the next instant a blinding white light rested for a couple of seconds upon us, throwing every little detail up into a strong relief, and then was gone, leaving the black night blacker than ever by contrast. It was the searchlight of the nearest Frenchman.

'Spotted!' said Taylor, vehemently. 'We're done!'

'Now or never!' I shouted. 'Full speed ahead!'

Like a gallant racehorse responding to its rider's whip, the little craft sprang suddenly forward, and in a few moments we were past the cruiser, who had as yet not quite determined whether she had seen us or not, out into the blackness beyond.

As I have already said, the fleet was lying well from us to port, and the cruiser which had seen us was about the only ship we had immediate reason to fear. But now she began to work all her searchlights in our direction, and every few seconds we were disclosed relentlessly in the glare of their 25,000-candle-power lights. The attention of the other ships had by this time been drawn to us, and now several more began to dodge their lights about and around us.

'There she goes, sir,' said the quartermaster at the wheel to me the next instant, as a brilliant flash came from the bows of the French cruiser, followed by a loud and ringing report.

'Not a bad shot,' said Taylor, as with a 'whirr-rr-oo' the projectile shrieked its way through the air high over our heads.

'Gentle hint to lie to,' said the quartermaster, with an attempt at a smile.

As he spoke I could see the cruiser turning and steaming off after us, flashing a signal to her flagship as she did so. Then two small vessels detached themselves from the fleet and prepared to follow us also.

But we were past them all, and had a full head of steam on, and so we could reasonably hope to have a very good run for it at least.

Presently—bang! and another shot whizzed past us and lost itself in the night.

It was a shell, and we heard it explode far ahead as it plunged down into the water.

'Are the night sights in good order?' I asked Taylor, who stood close by, with his hands in his pockets, as nonchalant as ever.

'Everything's O.K., old man,' was his reply. 'I'd dearly love to give 'em a taste of our after 4.7. Don't you think we ought to, now?'

'No,' said I; 'I don't think we will just yet. We'll reserve that for awhile till they get within closer range. They probably have not made up their minds yet as to who we are!'

And now the chase grew furious.

We were rushing along for all we were worth, and our funnels were almost red-hot, vomiting sparks and flames as copiously as smoke. The roaring of our furnaces could be plainly heard on deck, and the work in the stoke-hold was enormous. The cruiser behind us was gaining slightly; but if we could manage to escape without much damage for the next hour we should be well within range of Gibraltar, and the enemy would hardly attempt to follow us any further. 'Besides,' said I to Taylor, 'if they hear firing, surely the 'Rupert' or the 'Polyphemus' will put out to reconnoitre, and of course either will be a very valuable help.'

(To be Continued.)

My Worst Experience

FELT A CLAMMY HAND AT MIDNIGHT—LOST OUTSIDE A BEDROOM DOOR—WHEN THE PIPE BURST.

Some time ago we had some very pleasant discussions in the Boys' Page concerning matters connected with school life. What made these discussions particularly enjoyable was that many of the older people, parents, teachers and others, contributed letters dealing with their experiences. We should like to have some more of these talks, though since we threshed out the details of school life pretty thoroughly it is necessary to find other topics. We have decided to choose a different topic for each discussion, allowing two or three weeks to intervene before taking up a new one. The older people are especially invited to join in making these chats lively and interesting. To-day we start the ball with a discussion on

MY WORST EXPERIENCE—SLEEPING OR WAKING.

A few days ago a group of people were gathered round a brightly glowing fire in a Montreal residence, and they got upon this very subject. Some of the stories told rivalled the old-fashioned 'ghost' stories in their power to make the flesh creep. A young McGill student shortly to graduate, told of a blood-curdling experience he had in his first year. It was his first day in Montreal, and, having secured a room, and being very tired, after a long train journey, he went early to bed. Half awaking in the middle of the night, he stretched out his right hand in the darkness, when, to his horror, it touched a cold and clammy hand. The blood left his heart, while with incredible swiftness he brought back his arm under the bed clothes. After a moment the absurdity of the idea struck him. How could a hand be there by his bedside? He would feel more carefully. Again he put forth his hand, and again he touched that dead cold hand. There was a hand there, unmistakably, and it was stiff and clammy! He lay paralyzed with fear. At last he mastered his nerves enough to make a desperate effort to turn round and get away, if but a little, from the vicinity of that Hand.

As he did so, and now thoroughly awake, he realized from certain pricking sensations, that he had been lying with his left arm stretched out in such a manner that it had lost all sensation—in fact, that it had gone asleep, as people say. The cold, clammy hand had been his own hand! But the knowledge of personal possession made all the difference in the world.

A lady said that her worse experience was the time she lost her way outside her bedroom door. She and her sister had just gone to stay with friends at a large country house in England. It was the day of their arrival, and they sat up very late recounting the events of their journey. Before retiring, their hostess asked them to leave their boots for cleaning outside their bedroom door. This injunction they forgot until the moment after the gas had been turned out. They had neglected to locate the match box. However, the one sister volunteered to feel for the boots and put them outside. The boots were easily found, and the door, too. But it was after the boots had been quietly put outside a little to one side so that no one should fall over them, that the girl's troubles began. In some way she took too many steps back to her own door, and unwittingly stopped before an adjoining door. She felt for the handle, and rather wondered how her door had closed. She pushed it open and began to feel along the wall for her bed. But she came in contact with what seemed like a bureau. There had been no bureau in that spot when she left the room she was sure. She softly called her sister's name, afraid to disturb the rest of the household. No answer. Then the horrid truth dawned on her. She was in a strange room, in a strange house, in utter darkness, with no idea where a match could be got. To add to the horror she had nothing on but a light night wrapper. Suppose she called her sister too loud or stumbled over something, might not somebody be aroused and, believing a busy burglar at work, alarm the household, and all arrive on the scene armed with lights and domestic weapons, to attack—a poor, shrinking, miserable figure of a girl. How ridiculous, if not incredulous, would it seem to explain that she had lost her way outside her bedroom door. Was ever more unhappy girl, and what would she have given to be in her own little room in dear old comfortable Montreal!

But for the present should she just sit where she was all night? One more effort first anyway.

She backed carefully and tenderly. Oh, joy! She found herself presently on the portal of a door. And then, was ever unfortunate girl more truly succored? Light streamed from the adjoining door, and in a moment she was with her sister again, who had luckily put her hand on a matchbox lying on the toilet table. Probably the whole affair had not taken seven minutes, yet the girl said she had lived a lifetime in them. She was relieved next day to hear that the room she had strayed into was unoccupied.

Most of us are subject to a particular dream or imagination when under the influence of a feverish cold, or other sickness attended with fever, and which often takes the form of being compelled to do some task which is yet hopeless of accomplishment. One lady said she had always had one horrible recurring experience at such times. She seemed to imagine a room in which a number of women were washing at separate tubs, while she washed at a smaller one. The horrid part came in when the women and tubs seemed to grow larger and larger, while the noise of the washing ever grew more deafening until the climax came, with the swallowing up of herself and tub in the nearest woman's.

'My worst experience,' said a boy not very old, 'was the day no one was in the house but myself, and a pipe burst, and the place began flooding with water. I rushed for basins and tubs, but in a minute they were filled, and on poured the relentless stream of water. There was no telephone in the house, so I rushed to the window, opened it, and yelled, 'Help!' Ours is rather a deserted street, but luckily a woman happened to be passing. She screamed, 'Is it fire?' and I shouted, 'No, it's water.' She seemed to think me mad, until I added quickly, 'Pipe burst. No one here but me. I don't know what to do.' 'I'll telephone for a plumber, if that will do,' she said. 'Yes, ma'am, and do run for your life or the place will be drowned,' I shouted. 'She was as good as her word, and a few minutes later a man arrived and turned off the water in a second. Of course the house was damp for a month after. The blank, hopeless misery of my mind before I thought of yelling out of the window is beyond describing.'

A doctor told a tale that one time he was away at some seaside place. The day he was leaving and when he was exceedingly busy, he met a man and his wife, who were among the crankiest of his patients, and who were always ready to take offence and to think themselves slighted. It appeared they had just arrived on a visit to this place. The doctor, with his time filled up to the moment of starting, was anxious to avoid having to listen to a minute description of a new symptom or to listen to some dreary tale of a neighbor's shortcomings. He intended to say: 'How do you do, Mr. Y. I am so sorry that I have not a moment left before starting for home and so cannot have the pleasure of a chat with you.' But in his anxiety he said, instead: 'How do you do, Mr. Y. I am sorry to have met you. I have not a moment left before starting for home.' Then he realized what he had said, and had a dreadful moment trying to put things straight. 'The trouble was,' said the doctor, 'we both knew that in reality I had said what was strictly the truth. Mr. Y. was one of my few wealthy patients. That was my worst experience.'

We have said enough to show how our worst moments may occur not necessarily amid scenes of fire, blood or storm, but oftener perhaps in the simple routine of daily life, or in the small hours of the night when we are supposed to be sleeping peacefully.

What have other people to say on this subject? All letters should be addressed to the Editor of the Boys' Page, Montreal 'Witness.'

NEW COMPETITION.

Prize For the Best Animal Story.

BOYS AND GIRLS AGED SEVENTEEN OR UNDER MAY COMPETE.

Boys and girls love reading stories about animals. This week we offer a prize of a Rodgers' penknife or a book, as preferred, to the sender of the best anecdote about an animal drawn from his or her own experience.

RULES FOR CONTRIBUTORS.

1. Stories not to exceed three hundred words.

2. Stories must be original and so certified to by parent, guardian or teacher.

3. Write only on one side of paper, with title at top and name, age and address at end of story. Number the pages carefully and write in ink. Neat, distinct handwriting is essential.

4. The papers should be sent to the Editor of the Boys' Page, 'Weekly Witness,' Montreal, on or before March 4. Be careful to address 'Weekly Witness' and not 'Witness' only. In the top left-hand corner of your envelope write 'Competition.'

Puzzles.

THE COOK AND HIS ASSISTANTS.

A cook distributes eggs to his three assistants, to the first one-half and half an egg over, to the second one-half of the remainder and half an egg over, and to the third one-half of what still remains and half an egg over. He has still four eggs left.

How many had he at first

STAR PUZZLE.

Arrange nine stars (or dots) in such a way that there will be ten rows of three stars in each row.

SQUARE WORD.

(Sent by 'Isabelle.')

Audible—to come in—to make amends—tears—apparel.

CHARADE.

Last night 'twas my whole he was reading,
And till midnight was over it poring;
Now away in my second he's speeding
While around him the battle is roaring.
He leans on his third and stands dreaming.
While his father's dark first is a-gleaning.
'Too long I have watched you a-shirking,
You lazy boy! Now get to working!'

WORD PUZZLE.

(Sent by 'Isabelle.')

My first is in nest, but not in bird,
My second in roused, but not in stirred,
My third and fourth are just the same
And both appear in blame and name.
My fifth is never found in lays,
Nor is my sixth in seas or bays;
My whole should bring us sunny days.

ANSWERS.

The answers and the names of those who send in answers will be published next Friday.

SEEING BEHIND THE BACK.

(Sent by C. S. Hunter.)

Inform the company that if a gentleman will hold either hand straight above his head and then place both hands on his knees, you will tell him which hand was held up. By observing the following rule there will be little difficulty in performing this seemingly impossible task:

When you have turned your back to the company, ask if some gentleman has complied with your request. On being answered in the affirmative, ask who has done so, and then how high he has put it up, and if the arm is quite straight These or other stitable questions will occupy several seconds, and length of time sufficient to cause the blood to leave the hand, and make it much paler than the other. Appear to take very little notice of the hands, but rather lead the company to believe that it is by some method of calculation you arrive at the result.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



THE NEW HIGH ARM
No. 3
DROP HEAD BALL BEARING SEWING MACHINE.

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

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

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

The Arm is large, strong, and well proportioned with clear space underneath 5½ by 9 inches, allowing the bulkiest work to be stitched and handled with ease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

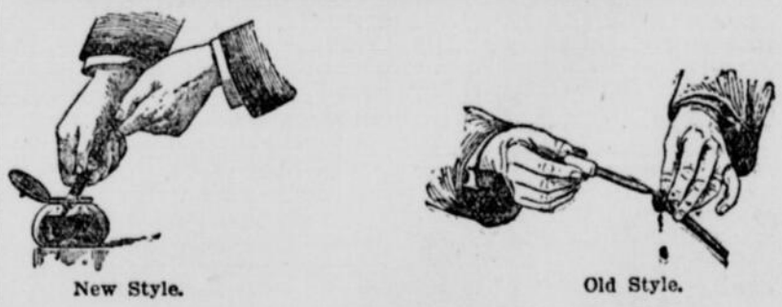
The advantages of the drop head machine are many. It is neat in appearance, and when closed can be used as a table or writing desk; a great convenience over the old style.

GIVEN only to 'Witness' subscribers for
FORTY DOLLARS' WORTH
of NEW subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates:
—or for Twenty-two Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and fourteen dollars additional.
or for Fourteen Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions, and eighteen dollars additional.
—or for Eight Dollars' worth of NEW subscriptions and twenty dollars additional.

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

Transportation to be paid by receiver.

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.

Toronto Gem Lettuce

We will send two packets of Steele Briggs Toronto Gem Lettuce and our large illustrated seed catalogue for 10c. This lettuce is tender and crisp. The heads are well formed. The leaves are well crimped and curled. It is of delightful flavor. It stands heat well. The catalogue only lists seeds suited to Canada. By buying from it there is a better chance of success than by buying from ordinary catalogues.

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

[For the 'Witness.'

OUR LATE BELOVED QUEEN

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY HER LAMENTED DEATH.

'Tis but as yesterday
The British celebrated with eclat
The anniversary of Victoria's birth
Marking her age of four-score years and one.
Joy-bells rang out, flags gaily waved on high
And from glad hearts with loyal, loud acclaim
Britons in every land exultingly,
The National Anthem sang and hailed with cheers
Their noble Queen, honored and well-beloved,
Who with becoming grace and dignity
In peace and war for three-score years and three
Had occupied in undisputed right
Earth's most exalted throne. Her royal path
Was strewn with flowers perennial, fragrant, fair,
Yet on that path thorns did at times appear.
In anguish deep she saw the hand of death
Relentlessly removing one by one
The dearest objects of her earthly love.
Thus, tho' a Queen, scourged by affliction's rod,
Her heart went out in tender sympathy
To all who felt bereavement's crushing blow.
Her hand with human help was open wide
Dispensing gifts unostentatiously,
Crowning her life with meek beneficence.
As to the right divine of earthly kings,
We hold it only true of those who rule
By right, not might, under the King Divine.
Her Majesty this royal law fulfilled,
Her enemies confess it with her friends,
And history the verdict will confirm.
Heir to the throne by providential right,
Through British laws and constitution won,
Yet, happily, she was a nation's choice—
A nation's idol, we had almost said—
And by His Spirit God anointed her
With wisdom, grace and love, as Queen, to wear
A jewelled crown, a royal sceptre sway
And hold with skilful hands the reins of state,
Guiding successfully the vast affairs
And shaping well the glorious destinies
Of world-wide realms.

To-day all Britons mourn,
And with them allies weep—nay, 'tis a time
Of universal grief. It penetrates
Whate'er it touches with a pang of woe.
With deep, pent-up emotion cables throb
Bearing the saddest message ever flashed
O'er oceans wide to all the waiting world.
Half-masted flags in sorrow drape the air,
And tolling bells the dire event bewail.
The daily press in mourning garb appears
Announcing silently the doleful news,
While on the street voices subdued and sad
Repeat the solemn words, 'The Queen is dead.'
Dead, yet she speaketh, and her worthy works
Do follow her. Death holds her fallen form—
The broken casket of a jewel rare,
The shattered idol of a nation's heart,
The honored dust of monarch most renowned
That e'er a sceptre sway'd or wore a crown.
Low o'er her ashes crowned and titled heads
Are bowed in sorrow for a nation's loss,
While world-wide woe and sympathy respond
To England's mourning for her mighty dead.
Soon the insensate clay with sacred rites
By kindred, royal hands will be consigned
To the kind keeping of the silent tomb.
How are the mighty fallen! Yet shall rise
The quickened body of our royal dead
When all the righteous shall their tombs forsake
In prompt obedience to the trumpet's call.
The world is poorer, now our Queen is gone,
But heaven is richer for her presence there.
Her mem'ry will forever be embalmed
Within a grateful nation's loving heart,
Her most illustrious and untarnished name
Enscrolled, emblazoned high on hist'ry's page.
From earthly toil and tumult now set free,
Her sainted spirit to its God returned,
She rests in peace. Through Jesus' merit she
Enjoys a rich reward. A crown of life
She wears as proof of her fidelity.
By faith's good fight the world at last o'ercome
And vict'ry gained, she is with Christ enthroned
In His Imperial realm. May Heaven grant
That her pure mantle, worn so worthily
Throughout the course of her distinguished reign,
Has fallen on the shoulders of our King.
May all his reign be marked by much of good,
His life prolonged in health and happiness
To serve his God and rule in righteousness.
And may prosperity and peace prevail.

Let Britons all their nation's flag revere,
Defend United Empire's noble cause,
And in a spirit of devotion deep
Our now revised, familiar anthem sing
With heart and voice, 'God save our gracious King,
God save the king.'

W. W. WEESE.
Wolfe Island, Ont., Jan., 1901.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE QUEEN IS DEAD.

Earth's millions mourn. Profound and dread,
From Northern Star to Southern Cross,
A sound of universal loss
Rolls round the world: the Queen is dead.

Stranger and friend, alike, are stirred;
Kindred and those of other birth,
The tribes and nations of the earth,
Are filled with sadness at the word.

The sabled draperies of woe,
The flag, half-masted to the breeze,
And all that ritual decrees,
The Empire's desolation show.

O England! thine the sorest pain!
And thine the hurt, that knows no balm!
Thy Queen no more! Can any calm
Be tenant of thy sad domain?

Pour forth thy tears from fountains deep;
The badge of dole and grief put on!
The noblest of the land is gone.

Ye loved her! Can ye aught but weep?

But not alone thy tears are shed;
Thy children, scattered far and wide,
We come, and standing by thy side,
Lament with thee, the loved one dead.

And peoples, thine, by ancient right;
And races foreign to thy blood;
Where'er her glorious banner stood,
The heart of Britain aches to-night.

Royal in mind, of royal mien,
The kind, the pure, the true, the great,
Our noble monarch lies in state.
No more we'll sing, 'Our noble Queen.'

'God Save the Queen,' no more we'll sing,
From Him, whose will was her delight,
To Osborne House, there came, at night,
The royal summons of her King.

'Victoria, come!' His message read,
'Come up! Receive a starry crown!'
She laid her earthly sceptre down;
And people say, 'The Queen is dead.'

'Tis human to be filled with grief.
Our voices break. Tears, burning, fall.
We speak our grief with bier and pall;
In toil and dirge we seek relief.

In prayer and chant, relief we find,
She, sleeping by her consort's side,
In death, again, becomes a bride,
Her precious dust with his is shrined.

CHARLES S. EDWARDS.
Cumberland, Ont.

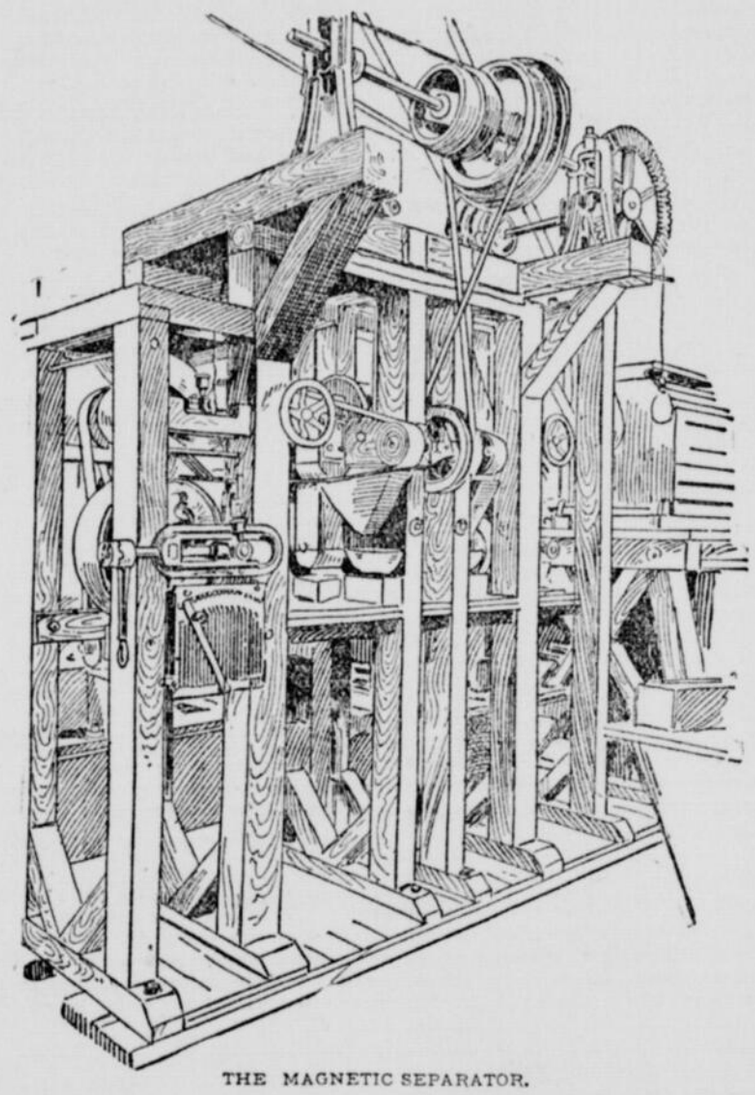
AN INTERESTING MACHINE

A MAGNETIC SEPARATOR AT McGILL UNIVERSITY.

A machine which is attracting a good deal of attention in mining circles is the Wetherill magnetic separator. This is a machine for separating and purifying such ores as are attracted by an electro-magnet. The principle is not, of course, at all new, but this machine, by the great power of its magnets, and concentration of the magnetic field, attracts many substances which are not affected by an ordinary magnet. Even gold is sometimes slightly attracted, though this is not usual.

One of the best machines of this type in existence forms part of the equipment of the mining department of McGill University. In this machine, the two electro-magnets have a strength of 40,000 ampere-turns, and by the peculiar shaping of the pole-pieces, all this force is concentrated into a space the size of half a lead-pencil.

The powdered ore is carried on a belt under the poles of an electro-magnet. Just over the belt, and under the magnet-pole, is a second belt, running crossways. When the ore passes under the magnet the magnetic particles of it rise and are held by the magnetic force to the under side of the upper belt. This belt carries them out of the field of the magnet, and they then drop into an appropriate receptacle. Meanwhile, the unmagnetic ore goes through the same treatment again, to insure a thorough separation, and is dumped into another receiver. It is thus possible to separate minerals which are attracted by a magnet from those which are not, and even to separate those which are attracted in different degrees.



THE MAGNETIC SEPARATOR.

This machine, though quite a recent invention, is already in use at Franklin, N.J., in the purification of the ore franklinite, which contains iron, zinc and manganese. It can also be used to separate magnetite, or magnetic iron ore, from chromic and titanic iron ore, which are much harder to smelt. Pyrrhotite can also be separated into arsenapyrite, chalcopyrite and ordinary iron pyrites. This is of importance, as all our Canadian nickel occurs in pyrrhotite. Perhaps the most hopeful use of the machine is in separating galena, or lead sulphide, from sphalerite, zinc sulphide. These minerals frequently occur together, but are almost valueless unless separated, as the processes for reducing them to their metals are entirely different. As sphalerite is usually rather more magnetic than galena (though its magnetism is extremely variable), the Wetherill separator can often separate them, and so save ore that would otherwise be largely thrown away.

Gold also sometimes occurs with magnetic minerals, which can be separated out, leaving the gold in a much more concentrated form.

'GOTCHNAG,' THE NEW ARMENIAN PAPER.

After months of preliminary work and through the generosity of American friends, the 'Gotchnag,' a weekly paper for the Armenian colonists of the United States, first saw light on Dec. 15. The Rev. Herbert M. Allen, who is working among the Armenians under the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, long ago saw the need of a strong independent paper, and received permission to project the plan on his own responsibility. The paper is now a reality, and is being read by thousands of Armenians every week. The front page is made striking and suggestive by a beautifully drawn cut of the dome and towers of Varak, an ancient monastery in Armenia, with the lofty mountain for a background.

The Armenians are sending in messages of congratulation and appreciation, and these have been substantially endorsed by 250 subscriptions received during the two weeks following the first issue.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It is important for subscribers to have their renewals mailed in time, and avoid the loss of a single issue. If the sending of the renewal for the 'Weekly Witness' has been overlooked please have it mailed at once. The names of those who have not yet remitted their renewal will be removed from the list. The clubbing offer of three copies of the 'Weekly Witness' for $2.40 gives a present subscriber the privilege of having two friends or neighbors join with him in the club.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A New Sweet Pea

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Safety for Bread Winners

The workingman is the backbone of the nation. His industry, his integrity, his brains and his muscle not only contribute to the support of his family, but to wealth of the country as well. But constant work means wear and tear on the machinery of the human frame. The human constitution needs as much attention as the finest piece of machinery, else a health breakdown may occur. To guard against such a breakdown a tonic medicine should be frequently taken, and the world over it has been proved that

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

have no equal as a blood builder and nerve restorer. Thousands and thousands of men and women on the verge of a break-down have, through the use of these pills, been made strong, and fit for the every day duties of every day life.

PROOF OF CURE.

Mr. F. Mission, a well-known resident of Deleau, Manitoba, says:—"From personal experience I can speak in the very highest terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a medicine for building up those who are weak or run down. I found myself suffering from extreme nervousness accompanied by frequent violent headaches, and loss of appetite. As a result I soon grew extremely weak, and the least work would fatigue me I tried several medicines, but without gaining any strength until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had not taken the pills long before there was a marked improvement in my condition, and the use of a few boxes restored me to perfect health. There are few men who do not at some time or other feel weak and run down and to such I can recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with every confidence that they will restore them to a condition of health and vigor.

There are many imitators trading upon the reputation of this great medicine, and it should be remembered that the imitations are worthless, often dangerous. Only the genuine have the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around the box. If in doubt send direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

ESCAPED ARREST.

THE REV. J. F. DICKIE SAYS HE IS LOOKED UPON IN BERLIN AS REMARKABLE.

(Detroit 'News.')

'This country does not understand the Emperor of Germany,' said the Rev. J. F. Dickie to the 'News' recently. 'The nearer one comes to him, the greater he appears. He can do many things, and do them well. He is giving the German people a great government. He is a great church builder also.

'There has been a wonderful improvement in the condition of the working classes since I went to Berlin. I remember we could hire a first-class mason for $1 a day; now it costs $1.75. That is one reason why the church I am building there is costing more than was expected. All kinds of labor is higher, and much is being done to improve the condition of the working women. There has been a great industrial awakening, and every little hamlet is throbbing with industrial life. The lines between the classes, however, are very strongly drawn.

'Germany is doing one thing different from what is being done in England. The Germans are multiplying the things put in the list of crimes. The man who has lived in Germany for 40 years and not been arrested for something is an exception. I have lived in Germany six years and not been fined, and I am looked upon as a remarkable person in this respect.

'I attended a dinner given to the American newspaper men and their wives in Berlin. Every man in the company had been arrested and fined for something. One had run past the ticket taker at the station, being in a hurry to get the train, just pulling out. Another had watered the flowers on the balcony, and the water had run down on the outside. Another's dog had run out of the house and on the street without being muzzled. And one had neglected to get off his bicycle while crossing a street like Woodward avenue. Having had company without informing the police had subjected one correspondent to a fine. How would such regulations suit Detroiters?

'The prisoners in the prisons are divided into three classes. The greatest ones are put into solitary confinement, and work alone. A second class—those who have been convicted two or three times—work together. The first offenders all wear masks, so that no one will recognize them when they get out. They are well fed, and their spiritual welfare is generally looked after by clergymen from several denominations.'

DO NOT LOSE A WEEKLY.

Subscribers will please remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly Witness.' If not already forwarded, send your renewal without delay, and avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be gratefully appreciated. See the special rates for clubs in another column.

WHEN TONGUE AND EAR FAIL TO CONNECT.

(From the London 'Chronicle.')

Misunderstandings of familiar forms of words, especially of religious formularies, are universal in nurseries. How common such confusions are even among adults of limited education is perhaps less realized. So says a clerical correspondent, who sends us the following instances coming under his own notice: 'With all my worldly goods I, thee, and thou' is the popular rendering of 'I thee endow.' 'My awful wedded wife' supplies an instance of a dropped 'l,' as disastrous as any dropped 'h.' One villager's version and mental vision of the angel Gabriel's salutation, 'Blessed art thou amongst women' was found to be, 'Blessed are thou, a monk swimming'! Other parishioners have been particularly devout to 'Blessed John the Blacksmith' and to 'Holy Michael, the Darkangel.'

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.

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

HOME DEPARTMENT

MRS. OLIPHANT AS A WRITER.

Duty of Parents---Social Ambition --- Health Hints.

MRS. OLIPHANT.

(By John Stuart in 'Alliance News.')

There is probably a generation growing up which does not know, or hardly knows, Mrs. Oliphant. Yet it would be difficult to name another writer—man or woman—who has remained before the public for so long a time. Equally rare is the artist able to form so accurate a judgment upon her own powers and their limitations. It is quite true, as she says, that 'Salem Chapel,' almost made her famous, but it did not quite. Yet year after year, decade after decade, she continued to rank among the first class of novelists, and to command excellent prices for her work. Ten years before her death the 'Graphic' paid her £1,500 for the serial rights of a story.

She was also conscious of the reason why she never rose above the first class into the company of the immortals. It was because she was so continuously at work. The fulness and variety of her productions and the touches of real power they display distinguish her as a woman of remarkable ability and gifts. But the need of writing for bread gave her mind no chance to lie fallow, to evolve a really grand idea, and deliberate on the best manner of unfolding it. In her autobiography she more than once recurs to this fact, and lulls herself into content with the plan she followed. If she ever really had ambition, she choked it, nor did she feel that burning interest in her characters and plots which drives some authors to distraction, and almost to madness.

For she was at heart a domestic woman. She had no sympathy with Miss Blue Stocking, or Madam the New Woman, but retained the Scottish love for a home, and the true mother's devotion to her children. She had the virtue of motherhood largely developed, and was not so absorbed in her own offspring as to exclude others. Adoption of other bairns was to her a matter of course, and she toiled extra hard to educate the son and two daughters of her brother, even maintaining that brother in semi-idleness during the last six years of his life.

Strange, therefore, as it may seem, she was more interested in the health of her sons, or the comfort of the home, than in the success of her latest literary venture, and—possibly because she wrote so much—she found it difficult to recall in what story this or that plot or incident appeared. But her home life was a very clouded one. Her husband died early, leaving her considerable debts and three children, and one by one they were all taken from her, her much-loved Cecco dying in 1894. After this she herself longed for death. All through her life she had enjoyed wonderfully robust health, and compassed an enormous amount of work. The list of her published volumes exceeds 100, and for 'Blackwood's Magazine' alone she wrote at least 500 contributions.

The Blackwoods were not only her principal publishers, but her closest friends. Most of the letters printed in the volume edited by Mrs. Coghill (a cousin of Mrs. Oliphant, and for many years her right-hand in the household), are from Mr. John W. Williams, or Miss Blackwood. They were liberal and more than prompt in the cheques they wrote; they rarely refused any of her articles; indeed, when a new thought came to her she would write to Edinburgh, asking if she should carry it through. Nor did she care to send MS. of any kind to other editors, unless the Blackwoods had refused it, or without first informing them, and obtaining their consent. Yet her pen was too prolific for any one publisher to do her justice.

Writing came easily to her. She began story telling ere she was 16, and at 18 her earliest novel was published on advantageous terms. In composing an article on any topic she would preface it with an interesting dissertation, as if she were conducting a conversation in her drawing-room, and this chattiness was always readable. Yet she was gifted as much with the art of compression as of prolixity, and her monograph on Sheridan, in the 'Men of Letters' series, is as full and interesting as it is brief.

She had also the art of the story teller, and could weave a plot of intricate character. 'A Rose in June' and 'A Son of the Soil,' and many another, are good reading from the first to the last page. 'Salem Chapel,' already mentioned, starts in the most unpromising way with the minister and deacons of a dissenting place of worship, and absorbs only a brief space of time, yet the reader finds ere long an engrossing tale, which drives him on, although the actual love thread is of the slenderest.

Mrs. Oliphant shows, moreover, a marvellous understanding of life, and a fidelity to those sad actualities which invest human nature with so much pathos. Especially is this noticeable in a small volume of two stories—the only one to which she ever wrote a preface, entitled 'The Ways of Life.' In one of these she sketches the position of a leading artist, who suddenly realizes that his paintings no longer attract. He has a luxurious home, and sons and daughters at ease in their father's capacity to earn money. The denouement is sad, but if the picture is seldom drawn in literature how often it must occur to artists in various professions in real life.

Not all have the manifold gifts possessed by Margaret Oliphant, who was a student as well as creator. She was 'safe' for any kind of literary work, and in this a facile memory greatly helped her. She made an excellent reviewer of books, but with sufficient independence to be impartial.

She was an expert biographer of men of the most diverse types of life; and she liked to do her work well. If the subject was a preacher she would weary herself reading his sermons. Her 'Life of Edward Irving' is justly esteemed, but cost her a great deal of trouble. She wrote sympathetically of Montalembert, and sketched Principal Tulloch, who was her intimate friend. Some of her best books are 'The Makers of Florence,' 'The Makers of Venice' and 'The Makers of Modern Rome,' and she studied these cities with diligence. Her 'Literary History of England' of a century ago is a remarkable piece of work, because of the reading involved, the number of brief biographical sketches included and the manifold judgments she had to determine. After this the 'Victorian Age of English Literature' was comparatively easy. Other biographical studies, some of great length, were 'Laurence Oliphant,' 'Alice Oliphant, his wife,' 'Thomas Chalmers,' 'Jeanne d'Arc' and 'The Sisters Bronte.'

It is not the least wonderful thing that the last book she produced was one of her very best, viz., the story of the Blackwood publishing house, of which she issued two volumes. This was a labor of love, but it was real labor, when one considers the enormous amount of correspondence that had to be gone through, and much of it uninteresting.

No sketch, however brief, would be complete that did not refer to several books printed anonymously, yet in later years known to be hers. Their character reveals the author in a new and sweeter light, and sets the seal of truth upon any judgment that declares 'Mrs. Oliphant to be a Christian woman in the best sense of the term.' That is one recommendation of all her works; there is nothing to offend the true moral taste of any reader. The books referred to: 'A Little Pilgrim in the Unseen,' 'The Land of Darkness,' 'The Beleaguered City,' and several other essays or sketches, lead us by a vivid but refined imagination into other worlds, and picture in soft and charming imagery the experiences of a human soul after death. Nothing more comforting has been written by any man or woman upon the after life, and if the books were better known, they would be in every household.

It was on June 25, the week of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, that her busy life ended. Her Majesty had more than once invited her to the Castle when she lived at Windsor, and she wished to live over the great day—June 22. On the preceding day she dictated the following lines:

'On the edge of the world I lie, I lie,
Happy and dying, and dazed and poor,
Looking up from the vast great floor
Of the infinite world that rises above
To God and to Faith and to Love, Love!
What words have to that world to speak,
Old and weary, and dazed and weak,
From the very low to the very high?
Only this—and this is all:
From the fresh green soil to the wide blue sky,
From Greatness to Weariness, Life to Death,
One God have we on whom to call;
One great bound from which none can fall;
Love below, which is life and breath,
And Love above, which sustaineth all.'

SOCIAL AMBITITION.

'When I first came to New York,' said a well known physician lately, 'among my friends was a family named Burke. They lived in a modest little cottage in Orange. Mr. Burke was cashier in a large business house in the city and drew a small, but assured, income.

'He was an enthusiastic naturalist, and spent his leisure time collecting specimens of moths and insects. His wife was a pretty, merry little woman, happy in her husband, her children and her home. They had a few educated, congenial friends, who lived simply, like themselves. They would often ask me to spend an evening with them. We would have a comfortable little supper, some good music, and friendly, intelligent talk. I always came home cheered and refreshed.

'In 1870, Mr. Burke's salary was raised. His wife urged that they should move into the city. She had social ambitions. They took apartments in a cheap, pretentious building; Mrs. Burke's pretty muslins were replaced by showy silks; Mr. Burke gave up his moth-hunting and joined a dining club.

'They asked me to dinner, occasionally, when I was regaled with half warm dishes from the restaurateur's instead of Mrs. Burke's well cooked suppers. A waiter, hired for the occasion, had replaced the neat little maid. None of their old friends were among the guests, but, instead, a few pseudo-fashionable folk, who talked incessantly of their wealthy acquaintances.

'Burke soon began to speculate in stocks and was successful. They at once took a house in one of the side-streets, and gave it to an upholsterer to furnish. Mrs. Burke set up her own coupé. When, once a year, I was bidden to a state dinner, I found the sham fashionable friends had disappeared and in their place were the rich notables of whose acquaintance they had boasted.

'The dinner was from Delmonico's; but Mrs. Burke's own footman served it. Mr. Burke's income, everybody knew, would not half cover his outlay. But what matter? "We are making our way into society," he told me, with a haggard, and anxious face, which betrayed how great was the strain upon him.

'In 1876 he made a large amount by a fashionable friends recognizes her on the speculation. They bought a house on street, and that is, perhaps, the bitterest Murray Hill, and emulated the wealthiest families of that neighborhood in splendor and extravagance. I was once asked to a ball in their magnificent house, and saw Mrs. Burke paying court to a so-called Russian prince, whom she had secured as a guest. They were still pushing their way, as anxious and discontented as at first.

'There was a sudden collapse on Wall Street. Burke lost in a week every dollar he owned. The shock, in his exhausted, nervous condition, brought on an incurable cerebral disease. He still lives, almost imbecile, a mere wreck of his former self.

'His wife would not return to poverty and simple modes of living again. She drags out a hard worked, miserable life, in debt on every side. Not one of her opened a fashionable boarding house, and drop in her cup.'

[For the Home Department.

MY FLOWER.

I have but one flower in my garden,
But, oh, she's so fair and so rare,
There is not in the gardens of Flora,
A flower with my flower to compare.
Her eyes are a bright liquid blue,
Her cheeks are a round rosy red,
And a sunny shower of golden curls,
Falls down from her little head.
She's the light and delight of my garden,
The life of the loved home-bowers,
The rarest and fairest of all flowers to me,
The very queen of the flowers.

Each day she grows rarer and fairer,
Each day sees some new charm unfold,
If a sweet song of her growing, I sang,
Some charm would remain still untold.
The rose of the dawn in the east,
Is the morning smile of my flower;
And the golden light of the drooping day
Fills her eyes in the sunset hour.
She's the light and delight of my garden,
The life of the loved home-bowers,
The rarest and fairest of all flowers to me,
The very queen of the flowers.

J.C.M.D.

HINTS ON HEALTH.

A CURE FOR HICCOUGHS.

A never-failing cure for hiccoughs that gives prompt relief, is to draw in as much air as the lungs will hold, and retain it as long as possible. Once is generally sufficient, but if necessary, it may be repeated.

TREATMENT OF MEASLES.

Medical journals are now insisting upon more consideration being given to the treatment of measles. Next to tuberculosis it should receive the most attention, because of the great mortality resulting from it as compared with other diseases. It has been commonly treated as a trivial complaint, which may in part account for its greater prevalence. That measles and whooping-cough are allowed to exist practically unchecked, among the poorer classes in our cities and crowded towns, as well as in country places, is certainly a mistake.

FOR NERVOUS PEOPLE.

A simple mixed diet is usually the best one for nervous persons. A good deal of fat, if well digested, is usually of assistance. Only experiment will show what oily food will agree best, whether cream (whipped), cream and milk, fat mutton chops, sandwiches of fat salt pork or fat boiled ham, eggs, especially the yolks, cod liver oil or butter. It should be in some uncombined form, for pastry and cake, though containing much oily matter baked up with flour, are not easily digestible. Condiments and spices, tea and coffee, wine or beer, and much meat, are to be avoided. Cocoa is of value, if it agrees. Fresh air and regular exercise, also much sunlight, should be considered as an essential to digestion, and so to diet.

When grippe or other epidemics are prevailing wear a little crude sulphur in your boots or shoes.

SLEEP WARM.

I know a family one of whose members is dead, and another almost disabled, and both dated their ill-health to nights spent in damp beds in cold rooms.

It is not well to sell a life as cheaply as that. Better arouse the family; better walk the floor all night; better examine the bed at the outset, and if it is damp secure a blanket and wrap up in it; better lie down without undressing;—better never put a guest into a bed until you know it is thoroughly aired and free from all dampness.

The old-fashioned, out-of-date 'warming-pan,' which, filled with coals and embers, and moved up and down between the sheets and blankets of the 'spare-bed,' made it warm and dry and comfortable, was worth a ton of the fancy work and bric-a-brac which adorn some chilling rooms.

Life is too precious to be fooled away by a little neglect or thoughtlessness about a spare bed. See to it that your beds are healthful and comfortable, free from damp and with plenty of covering, and then your guests will bless your care, and their Master will say, 'Ye did it unto me.'—'The Christian.'

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

DUTY OF PARENTS.

(To the Editor of the Home Repartment.)

Many years ago I read in the columns of the 'Witness,' that the best guide for a young man to follow, in the search of a wife, would be to choose that one from amongst his acquaintances, whom he would rather have for his mother.

I most heartily approve of the advice. While we, as parents, may be anxious concerning the future welfare of our sons and daughters, let us see to it, that we, as husbands and wives, are setting a proper example.

Let us ask ourselves: Am I doing my duty faithfully? Am I as kind, loving, and thoughtful as I might be? In short, am I such an one as I would wish my son's wife to be?

How many husbands of to-day would stand self-condemned were I to put the same questions to them?

I believe there are many who think themselves pretty good husbands who would decline to give their daughters into the keeping of such another.

We all have need to take the injunction to heart 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even unto them.'

DESSIE W.

FRENCH W.C.T.U. LITERATURE.

To be successful temperance workers in our fair Dominion the French speaking people must receive a great deal of attention and their needs met.

The French Union of Montreal, the only French union in America, has seriously considered the subject and has brought the matter to a practical issue.

The Temperance Lesson Manual entitled 'Alcohol and the Body,' by Mrs. Mary B. Willard and Mrs. W. F. Crafts; 'Beer and the Body,' and 'Tobacco,' by Mary Allen West and Elizabeth Andrews, were secured and translated and compiled into a 'Catechisme de Temperance,' to be used in the home and at school. This helpful little book will be sold for $1.15 per hundred, post prepaid, which is the actual cost.

All who work for or among our French friends will find this catechism of incalculable value, and also an excellent selection of French leaflets translated and endorsed by the same union; pledge cards, in French, are also ready.

The catechisms, literature and pledge cards can be had from Mrs. F. H. Waycott, sec.-treas., 465 Elm ave., Westmount, P.Q.

HYMN WANTED.

E.E., would like the get the words of a hymn which has these lines:

'All together, all together,
Once, once again.'

POEM RECEIVED.

Mrs. E. Burton, of Philadelphia, is thanked for her kindness in forwarding the words of 'Miss Edith helps things along,' and also for her appreciative note.



Bake beans, 8 to 10 hours.
Beef, sirloin, rare, 8 to 10 minutes per pound.
Beef, sirloin, well done, 12 to 15 minutes per pound.
Beef, long or short fillet, 20 to 30 minutes.
Beef, rolled rib or rump, 12 to 15 minutes per pound.
Biscuit, 10 to 20 minutes.
Bread, brick loaf, 40 to 60 minutes.
Cake, plain, 20 to 40 minutes.
Cake, sponge, 45 to 60 minutes.
Chickens, 3 to 4 pounds, 1 to 1½ hour.
Cookies, 10 to 15 minutes.
Custards, 15 to 20 minutes.
Duck, tame, 40 to 60 minutes.
Fish, 6 to 8 pounds, 1 hour.
Gingerbread, 20 to 30 minutes.
Graham gems, 30 minutes.
Lamb, well done, 15 minutes per pound.
Mutton, rare, 10 minutes per pound; well done, 15 minutes per pound.
Pie crust, 30 to 40 minutes.
Pork, well done, 30 minutes per pound.
Potatoes, 30 to 45 minutes.
Pudding, bread, rice and tapioca, 1 hour.
Plum pudding, 2 to 3 hours.
Rolls, 10 to 15 minutes.
Turkey, 10 pounds, 3 hours.
Veal, well done, 20 minutes per pound.

To Serve with Meats.—Roast beef—grated horseradish.
Roast mutton—currant jelly.
Boiled mutton—Caper sauce.
Roast pork—apple sauce.
Roast lamb—mint sauce.
Venison or wild duck—black currant jelly.
Roast goose—apple sauce.
Roast turkey—oyster sauce.
Roast chicken—bread sauce.
Compote of pigeons—mushroom sauce.
Broiled blue fish—white cream sauce.
Broiled fresh mackerel—sauce of stewed gooseberries.
Broiled shad—rice.
Fresh salmon—green peas with cream sauce.—'Good Housekeeping.'

THE GOSPEL IN COREA.

Dr. C. C. Vinton, of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, gives, in the 'Assembly Herald,' a remarkable account of what has transpired of late within Corea. It is less than sixteen years since missionary work was begun, but the growth since that time has been astonishing. While no exact statistics can be given, it is affirmed that, connected with the several missionary organizations, there are some three hundred and six individual Christian churches, besides as many more organizations that observe weekly worship. There are still other communities where more or less light is shining. One of the facts that favor the rapid growth of Christianity is the absence of any deepset religious convictions among the people such as must be overcome. There seems to be no possibility of meeting the numerous calls for foreign missionaries, so it has come to be the practice for each local church to set apart one or more of its best men to be maintained while they give themselves to itinerant missionary work. Requests are often brought from a distance, imploring the missionary to come and instruct the people in Christian truth. Dr. Vinton says there are many hundreds of villages in Corea from which such calls are coming, and though the people have very vague notions of what the gospel is, they are most ready to listen to and follow the truth they receive. The missionary problem is not how to obtain access to unwilling minds, or the removal of obstacles by a priestly or governmental class, or the stimulation to self-support, for the people are full of the missionary spirit, and the churches formed are self-propagating. It is characteristically a native church: very few of the natives receiving baptism come under the teachings of the foreign missionary. Dr. Vinton well says:

'A church whose local branches cost not one penny to missionary boards saving for the salaries and travelling expenses of their foreign missionaries; a church which conceives its highest duty not to save itself, but to save others; a church whose ratio of growth is expressed by the simple word "doubling," such a church is indeed capable of conveying a seed of religious life whose vitality is nowhere exceeded. An oriental can enter into sympathy with an oriental, can persuade him as no occidental can. If the present work in Corea continues, and the promise of the present is fulfilled, and the church so increase as to become a strong factor in the nation, then, perforce, its missionary zeal must expand beyond set geographical limits, and it shall take part in the conversion of other oriental peoples.'—'Presbyterian Witness.'

KILLED BY A FEW DROPS OF WINE.

Dr. Talmage relates the following tragedy: 'One summer, while off on my pastoral vacation from Philadelphia, I received a telegram announcing the death of a parishioner, one of the best friends I ever had, and one of the noblest men I ever knew. With a heavy heart I took the train for Philadelphia. The bereft home was filled with sympathizers awaiting the obsequies. I had no time to make any inquiries concerning the illness and the last hours of my friend and parishioner. I poured out my soul in unlimited eulogium of the departed, telling of all he had been to me and to the church. After all was over and I had made some inquiries in regard to the departure of my good friend I found the following to be the facts. He was walking the streets of Philadelphia on the hot summer day, and was taken with sharp pains that were almost unbearable, and he went into a drug store to get something for his relief. The druggist gave him something that had in it some drops of strong drink, which went to his brain; and, passing down the street, he came to a liquor store and drank heavily, and soon became a raving maniac, so that he could not be taken to his home, but was taken to the hospital, where in a few days he died of delirium tremens. In early life he had been an inebriate, but had been converted to God, and had been thirty-five years a consistent member of the church. But those drops given him by the druggist roused up the old habit and flung him out of this life in a most horrible demise. Now, I say, if a few drops alcoholic in a drug store could work such tragedy, a few drops alcoholic in a communion cup may destroy a man. If to save one man from such an overthrow any church shall change the wine administered, do you not think it would please God?'—'Christian Herald.'

GOVERNOR BLISS ON THE CIGARETTE.

It is refreshing, says the Michigan 'Christian Advocate,' that Michigan now has a governor who can see some things to denounce besides courts and newspapers, and who, instead of indulging in the deadly cigarette habit, has the stamina to brand it as 'a menace to youth,' and to ask the legislature to enact laws against it. In his inaugural message, Governor Bliss said:

'Firmly believing that the growing use of cigarettes is a menace to the youth of Michigan, I call attention of the legislature to the evil, and advise the most stringent legislation possible, in order that the sale of cigarettes may be discouraged if not prohibited.'

We trust the good people of the state will be prompt to call upon their representatives and senators to take vigorous action in accordance with the above timely recommendation. The extent to which little boys are falling into this baneful habit is enough to alarm anybody. The fathers of Michigan ought to be wise enough to teach their sons to avoid these 'coffin nails,' but as many of them are not, the state should make the bad practice as reprehensible and unlawful as possible.

THE CHINESE AND CHRISTIANITY

We have heard so much recently, says the London 'Christian,' of a pessimistic character as to the prospects of Christianity in China, that it is good to hear, from one who knows that country so well as does the Rev. Arnold Foster, that the Chinese as a whole are far from being antagonistic to it. In an interesting letter to the 'Spectator,' he says that both the Taeping rebellion and the reform movement of 1897-8, were strongly Christian in origin and tendency, and that though both were abortive at the time, they contained the seeds of inevitable future progress. The Emperor Kwang Su, who is said to have spent his enforced retirement in prayer to the God of Christians, to restore him to power for the sake of the Christian religion, is at heart a Christian, and will show it if he returns to his throne. The attitude of the Chinese themselves is seen in the following extract from this encouraging letter: 'If, as is often stated, the Chinese dislike missions and missionary methods, how is it that day after day our preaching places are thronged with non-Christian hearers, who will often listen for an hour, or even two hours, at a time to the preaching of Christianity?

'How is it that they will take our Christian books and tracts, literally by the million every year, in almost every case paying with their own money for what they take? It is not our custom to give even farthing tracts away for nothing, and it is not a characteristic of the Chinese to spend even a farthing on what they do not want.

'How is it that they send their children to Christian schools, at many of which they have to pay fees, while purely native and heathen charity schools exist in the same neighborhood? Of their appreciation of mission hospitals and dispensaries I need not speak.

HIS SON FOR CHINA.

'Let me give you,' says Dr. Chauncey Goodrich, of the American Board, 'a little incident in the last act of the tragedy of one of our martyrs. Mr. Pitkin, of Paotingfu, was born in a home of competence and culture, never wanting what money could procure. After graduating he did splendid service in volunteer work. Mr. Mott ranks his name as the second among all the scores of secretaries who have served the organization. But he gave up all for a life with the poor and degraded in China. When this trouble burst upon us he was just on the threshold of his life work, fresh and strong and hopeful, albeit alone in that great city, with his wife and baby for a few months away in the homeland.

'I will not repeat other words of faith and love and heroism which he wrote, but only mention one short sentence. He buried a letter to his wife, but, fearing it would be dug up by the Boxers, he left a verbal message for her: "When my boy is twenty-five years old I want him to come back as a missionary to China." It was his last word of undying love for China before his own holocaust. How plain it is to see that his love for this people was but intensified by the strain of suspense and suffering!'

Those who do not get the great journals of the world will get the best articles they contain in 'World-Wide.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Masters of Men

By Morgan Robertson

The story of a man who ran away from a fortune. Contrasting stories of life on a battleship, and the torments of existence on a cargo-boat with a brutal captain. Begins in this week's (February 23) number of

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The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

March 3, 1901.

JESUS BETRAYED.

(John xviii., 1-14.)

Golden Text.—The Son of Man is betrayed into the hands of sinners.—Matt. xxvi., 45.

In studying the incidents of the 'six days before the Passover' (John xii., 1) it is very important to recognize that we are not studying merely the actions of men. Men act, to be sure, for the incidents took place on the earth—among men and for men—but it was simply for the carrying out of the plan of God which His 'determined counsel and foreknowledge' (Acts ii., 23) had devised for our salvation. To discern and accept His plan, therefore, is of vastly more consequence than to admire or condemn the conduct of men. The incident of last week's lesson, for instance, was not recorded that our sensibilities might be touched and our sympathies drawn out by the sight of a suffering which wrung from Jesus of Nazareth 'great drops of blood,' but that we might know the terribleness of sin, and adore the grace of God, which lays it upon His own Son as our substitute and Saviour.

So, in this lesson, it is not the dastardly conduct of Judas which demands our chief attention, but the marvellous love of the Son of God in dealing with him, and then in freely giving Himself into his hands. This demands our humble faith and sincere thanksgiving. The incident followed very closely after that which we considered last week.

When Jesus's prayer beside 'The Oil Press,' was finished, He awoke His sleeping disciples—Peter and James and John—saying, 'It is enough, the hour is come, behold the Son of Man is betrayed into the hands of sinners. Rise up, let us go; lo, he that betrayeth Me is at hand. And immediately, while He yet spake' (Mark) 'lo, Judas, one of the twelve came and with him' (Matthew) 'behold a multitude' (Luke), 'a great multitude, with swords and staves, from the chief priests, and the scribes, and the elders' (Mark) 'of the people.' (Matthew.) As this company was approaching the garden, Jesus, with His chosen three, had probably returned to the other eight who were still at the place where He had said to them, 'Sit ye here, while I go, and pray yonder.' (Matt. xxv., 36.) They were thus all together when Judas and his band came upon them.

His Master had come into that garden that night just as He usually did, only now He seemed more 'sorrowful' (Matthew) than on ordinary occasions. But in all this, He appeared only like all of His companions, a poor, weak, distressed man, needing divine consolation and strength. But now, when this scene of the betrayal took place, and Jesus went out of the garden, everything was changed. The weak and sorrowing man now stood before them endued with a divine power—which was irresistible. Even His enemies were overcome and prostrated in His presence. He came in as 'The Son of Man.' He went out as 'The Son of God.' So John learned something concerning His Master which he had never learned before, and, guided by the Holy Ghost, he was especially and alone chosen to record it for the strengthening of our faith.

From this account it is evident that when Judas and his band entered the garden with their 'lanterns, and torches, and weapons,' Jesus was not at all taken by surprise as one entrapped, but with calm dignity, He 'went forth' to meet them as those for whose arrival He was looking. And when He 'went forth' it was not with any fear or anxiety, but perfectly self-possessed, and yet 'knowing all things that should come unto Him, things which no one else knew until they actually took place.

As Judas and his companons drew nigh, they were suddenly stopped by the presence of Jesus.

'Whom seek ye?' He asked.

'Jesus of Nazareth,' they promptly replied.

'I am He,' said Jesus.

But they did not press forward to take Him, although He had thus delivered Himself into their hands. On the contrary, the whole band instinctively drew back from His presence, and fell on their faces before Him.

'Then asked He them again, Whom seek ye?'

'Jesus of Nazareth,' they again replied.

'I have told you that I am he,' said Jesus 'If, therefore, ye seek me, let these go their way: that the saying might be fulfilled which he spake, Of them which thou hast given me, have I lost none.'

Judas and his companions had, probably, by this time recovered from their panic, and again stood upon their feet. But they were still so spell-bound that, as a body, they made no advance. Judas, however, 'had given them a token, saying, Whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is he.' And when he gave it to them he also instructed them to 'take him' (Mark), 'hold him fast' (Matthew), 'and lead him away safely' (Mark). So now, without any further hesitation, he stepped forward alone to salute his Master, as he had often done before, with the kiss of a beloved disciple.

'But Jesus said unto him, Judas, betrayest thou the Son of Man with a kiss?' And then he probably added, according to St. Matthew, 'Friend,' or better 'Comrade' (Young) 'do that for which thou art come.' (Matt. xxvi., 50, R. V.)

At once the whole 'band' closed in upon him, and did as they had been instructed. This aroused the eleven apostles. Jesus had often told them that he would be betrayed, and only a few hours before he had said distinctly that one of them would do it, but they had never comprehended the meaning of what he had said. And now when they saw an armed band lay hands upon him, their only and natural thought was that they must defend him. So 'they said unto him, Lord, shall we smite with the sword?' (Luke.)

Without waiting for his reply, Simon Peter having a sword (John), in his impetuous zeal, stretched out his hand and drew his sword, and struck a servant of the high priest, and smote off his ear (Matthew), 'his right ear' (Luke). 'The servant's name was Malchus' (John).

Jesus, however, at once prevented any further resistance by bidding 'Peter—Put up thy sword into the sheath' (John)—'put up again thy sword into his place. For all they that take the sword, shall perish with the sword. Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels? But how, then, shall the Scriptures be fulfilled, that thus it must be?' (Matthew.) 'The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?' (John.) Then turning to Malchus, he said: 'Suffer ye thus far. And he touched his ear, and healed him.' (Luke.) So they took Jesus to 'lead him away safely.'

Now, in all of this transaction nothing is more evident than that it was not by the 'cunning craftiness' of men—or by any power of men—that Jesus became their prisoner. He was such by his own voluntary act, as he had long before declared it would be. (John x., 17, 18.) If it had not been, it would have had no merit whatever for our salvation. As we have traced the narrative of events, this characteristic of his betrayal has clearly appeared time and time again. But in the closing scene he himself declared it in the most unmistakable manner.

For when they had bound him—before leaving the garden—he turned to 'the chief priests, and captains of the Temple, and the elders, which were come to him' (Luke), 'and said unto them, Are ye come out as against a thief, with swords and with staves' (Mark), 'for to take me?' (Matthew.) 'Be ye come out as against a thief, with swords and staves?' (Luke.) 'I sat daily with you teaching in the Temple, and ye laid no hold on me.' (Matthew.) 'When I was daily with you in the Temple, ye stretched forth no hands against me' (Luke), 'and ye took me not.' (Mark.) 'But all this was done, that the Scriptures of the prophets might be fulfilled.' (Matthew.) 'This is your hour, and the power of darkness.' (Luke.)

'Then all the disciples forsook him and fled.' (Matthew.) For it was not only written of him, 'Mine own familiar friend in whom I trusted, which did eat of my bread, hath lifted up his heel against me' (Ps. xli., 9), but also, 'I have trodden the wine press alone, and of the people there was none with me.' (Isa. lxiii., 3.)

This last declaration of Jesus to the chief priests and their abettors brings before us another consideration which is very important. For he was not only voluntarily bound, that he might set us free, but in that act began his final triumph over Satan for us. Neither Judas nor the chief priests were his real opponents, but Satan. They were only his willing tools. It was his hour, 'and the power of darkness.' Now he indeed bruised Jesus's 'heel.' But it was in order that Jesus might bruise his 'head' (Gen. iii., 15), and by his own death 'destroy' him that had the power of death, that is, the devil.' (Heb. ii., 14.) Thus the apparent triumph of Satan was, in reality, his defeat.



TOPIC

March 3, 1901.

RELIGIOUS BARRENNESS.

(Luke xiii., 6-9.)

'Because thou sayest, I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing; and knowest not that thou are wretched and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked: I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich; and white raiment that thou mayest be clothed, and that the shame of thy nakedness do not appear; and anoint thine eyes with eye-salve, that thou mayest see.' (Rev. iii., 17, 18.)

The closets of God's people are where the roots of the church grow. And if the roots be not nourished there can be no tree with branches and fruit. In many senses the root of the plant is the most important part of it. Men do not see it. It is hidden away down under the ground. Yet in the dark it works away, and in its secret laboratory it prepares the life which goes up into the tree and manifests itself in trunk and branches, in leaves and fruits. The beautiful leaf fabrics are woven down in the looms of that dark earth laboratory. The little blocks that are piled in silence, one by one, as the fabric of the tree goes up, are hewn out in the secret quarries of the roots. So it is in the spiritual life. It is not the closet which men see. It is not a man's secret, personal, religious life which the world understands and praises. Yet it is in the closet that the roots of his life grow. And if the roots be not nourished, then the tree will soon die.—J. R. Miller.

Our attention is drawn to a danger which is pre-eminently one of this day: the intense activity of our times may lead to zeal in service to the neglect of personal communion; but such neglect will not only lessen the value of the service, but tend to incapacitate us for the highest service.—J. Hudson Taylor.

'Tis a good thing sometimes to be alone—
Sit calmly down and look self in the face,
Ransack the heart, search every secret place:
Prayerful, uproot the baneful seeds there sown,
Pluck out the weeds ere the full crop is grown,
Gird up the loins afresh to run the race,
Foster all noble thoughts, cast out the base,
Thrust forth the bad and make the good thine own.
Who has this courage thus to look within,
Keep faithful watch and ward, with inner eyes,
The foe may harass, but can ne'er surprise,
Or over him ignoble conquest win.
Oh, doubt it not, if thou wouldst wear a crown,
Self, baser self, must first be trampled down!

—John Askam.

Gold cannot be used for currency as long as it is mixed with the quartz and rock in which it lies embedded. So your soul is useless to God till taken out from sin and earthliness and selfishness, in which it lies buried. By the regenerating power of the Spirit you must be separated unto Christ, stamped with His image and superscription, and made into a divine currency, which shall bear His likeness among men. The Christian is, so to speak, the circulating medium of Christ, the coin of the realm by whom the great transactions of mercy and grace to a lost world are carried on. As the currency stands for the gold, so does the Christian stand for Christ, representing His good and acceptable will.—A. J. Gordon.

THE CARE OF THE HANDS

To be attractive the hands should be plump enough to conceal the angular outlines of bone, sinew and muscle. Excessively thin hands indicate ill health and defective nourishment. With improved conditions the tissues of the hands are usually built up with the rest of the body; where they are not some attention should be given them. Bathing the hands in hot water at bedtime and, while the hands are still warm, rubbing in as much skin food as can be absorbed, will show almost immediate results. Lily white hands are not necessary to beauty. If the skin is smooth and free from soil and blemish, whiteness is not essential. Reddened hands and a coarse, roughened texture of skin is very unattractive. Tight clothing and tight gloves are apt to induce red hands. Exposing the hands to extreme cold and to excessive heat while they are chilled will cause chapped, red and swollen hands. Cheap soap will have a similar effect. After bathing the hands should always be thoroughly dried and a little skin food massaged on them, all excess being wiped off with a dry towel. A little moistened almond meal will answer the same purpose. Drying the hands in corn-



Too Short. Too Long. Proper Length.

meal is quite as efficacious and bathing the hands in oatmeal water will make them soft, white and pliable. Lemon juice reddens some hands and whitens others. A sensitive skin is apt to be irritated by the strong acid. For removing stains from the fingers lemon juice or a tomato is good.

Glycerine well diluted with lemon juice or rose water is beneficial to some skins and very irritating to others. When glycerine is used it should be well diluted (three parts rose water to one part glycerine.)

A beautiful hand does not necessarily mean an idle or useless one. Our hands were given us to use, not abuse. The most beautiful pair of hands I ever saw belonged to a woman who was engaged in daily manual labor of an arduous kind. Intelligent care prevented any disfiguring marks of her occupation. The housekeeper can spare her hands if she will take the trouble to protect them. Rubber gloves, mitts or easy fitting cotton gloves may be used as a protection as convenience dictates. Much of the jamming, burning and cutting of the hands is the mark of a careless housekeeper. Of course, accidents will happen sometimes, but many of them are due to recklessness or inexpedient haste.

Enlarged joints, when not caused by strain, indicate rheumatic affection, and are produced by the calcerous deposit about the joint. Constant massage of the joints will help to remove the deposit, and prevent a further accumulation. Drinking freely of water (not hard water), either hot or cold, is also helpful in removing this condition. Lithia water is usually prescribed by the physician,



CHINESE FINGERNAILS.

but whenever this enlargement is noticed competent advice should be secured and a course of treatment taken.

Any one may have beautiful nails by learning the art of caring for them. Many of the fashions of manicuring the nails are unnatural and inartistic. Tinting and polishing the nail makes it tough and thick, besides giving an appearance of artifice that is unpleasant. Manicure powders should not be used, as they are frequently injurious to the growth of the nail. White spots on the nail result from a disturbed nutrition during the growth of the nail. No external application will remove them.

When the nails are allowed to grow beyond the tips of the fingers and are trimmed to a sharp point the symmetry of the hand is marred. In China it is not uncommon to find nails projecting two or three inches beyond the finger tips, this custom intending to prove that the owner is not obliged to perform manual labor. Some such idea may be back of the American fashion. The length of the nails should correspond with the tips of the fingers, and should not extend beyond them; a trifle shorter would be in better taste. The nails have an enamel similar to that on the teeth, and are injured by scraping with a knife, scissors or any sharp instrument. The nails should be hard, but not brittle; if the latter condition prevails frequently submerge the nails in warm cocoa oil or melted vaseline. Even rubbing a little vaseline on the nail is helpful. Very soft nails are a painful affliction. One so troubled should wear rubber gloves, if it is necessary to have the hands in water for any length of time. The following recipes are easy to prepare and will toughen the nail: Nine grammes liquid tar, one-half ounce lard; mix thoroughly; apply at night and wear loose gloves to prevent staining the clothing. Melt over the fire and whip while melting until mixed eight grammes of cocoanut oil, twenty-five centigrammes of white wax, two grammes of rosin, one-half gramme of alum; apply at night.

For home manicuring, very few implements are necessary. A velvet file, orangewood stick and nail brush should always be at hand. Nail scissors may need to be used occasionally. The toilet table should also be provided with a piece of pumice-stone for removing stains from the fingers; a jar of almond or corn meal; a good skin food; castile soap or any pure unscented soap; and a lemon not far away.

If the crescents at the base of the nail have been long obscured it will take time and patience to uncover them. In order to loosen the cuticle when it has grown down to the nail first soak the finger tips in warm soapsuds, then carefully push back the skin with an orangewood stick; never use a knife, scissors or sharp instrument for this purpose. If the cuticle is long and ragged it may be necessary to trim it with the scissors the first time, but it should never be cut if it can be avoided. It is better to let the loosened skin wear away gradually, and the less it is cut and meddled with the better. Once daily free the skin from the nail and push it back gently with the thumb, and the much desired crescents will come to stay.

Never clean the nails with knife or scissors. Use the orangewood stick or a match whittled to a blunt point. Don't pare or trim the nails; use a fine velvet file to shape them.

Finally, if you want to keep your hands shapely, give them all the freedom possible. The custom of gloving the hands on every occasion is unnatural and ridiculous. Gloves are intended to protect the hands when necessary; worn indoors they are an absurdity.—Condensed from 'Health Culture.'

'THE QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.'

(From the 'National Review.'

What is really wrong in the English service is the awful 'system' under which the soldiers live and die. The 'system' is a truly terrible monster pervading everything, smothering everybody with pipeclay, and binding them hand and foot with red tape, shedding a blight on the whole army. Whoever invented the army system nobody knows—whether it was the much-abused civilian War Office clerk or a staff officer, but there it is, irremediable and awful. The effect of the system is to reduce all officers, whether they began by possessing brains or not, to a dead level of dull mediocrity, to stamp out as unprofessional and almost insubordinate any approach to originality or freedom of thought, speech, or action, and to occupy them almost exclusively, not in any useful or practical soldiering, but in profitless detail, and the writing and answering of endless 'memos.'

They may be found at length in that most extraordinary volume, 'The Queen's Regulations for the Army,' a book which contains 2,196 regulations and thirteen appendices, all of which every officer is supposed to know by a sort of intuition. Of these, no less than seventy-one apply to questions of dress, while four apply to musketry, and one to field training (the two things most needed in view of real fighting) and need I say that in all the seventy-one dress regulations there is no allusion whatever to the costume in which the British soldier actually fights his battles. This ridiculous disproportion between pipeclay and practice is faithfully reflected in actual service. By the one regulation relating to field training, four weeks in the year are devoted to it; by the four regulations relating to musketry, another four weeks are devoted to it—a total of eight weeks of really useful work out of fifty-two. Yet every day the men are had out and inspected by their officers to see if they have got all their straps on! or that there is not one spot of grease on their pipe-clayed pouches! or that they shaved this morning and not last night! And immaculate generals, bred and born in the system, come round and judge regiments by their 'appearance,' and, perhaps, by a ceremonial parade, but whether they can shoot or know how to take cover is of no consequence at all until they get within five hundred yards of the Boers, and then? Well, then we turn round and abuse the government for not having sent out more men similarly trained a month or two earlier!

DEATH OF MRS. C. A. ADAMS.

An aged and respected resident of Waterloo, Que., in the person of Mrs. Cynthia Abbott Adams, passed quietly away after a gradual decline on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. J. Briggs, manager of the Eastern Townships Bank. The deceased lady was the relict of Nelson Adams, of Bedford, Que., and attained the ripe old age of 87 years.

[For the 'Witness.'

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(By A. McKillop.)

Beneath the western skies,
Let joyous songs arise,
With fervor sing:
Far, far, from main to main,
O'er mountain, hill and plain,
Sound, sound, the glad refrain,
God Save the King.

Canadians, rejoice
And with united voice,
The chorus ring;
The nation's heart be stirred,
Accent each precious word,
Where'er the prayer is heard,
God Save the King.

While men and nations cope
With fate, how grand the hope
To which we cling;
Assured that heaven will guide,
An Empire great and wide,
With peace on every side,
God Save the King.

Ye kingdoms, great and small,
Ye kings and rulers all,
Your tribute bring;
Great Britain's troops go forth,
To east, west, south and north,
They civilize the earth,
God Save the King.

The prophecies are clear,
The glorious day is near,
When all shall sing:
How blessed the reign of peace,
When strife and war shall cease,
And knowledge shall increase,
God Save the King.

FACE TO FACE.

Provincial Prohibition Deputation Before the Ontario Premier.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—The meeting of the prohibition deputation with the Ontario Government yesterday afternoon lasted for two hours. The government was represented by the Premier, the Hon. Messrs. Gibson, Harcourt, Davis, Stratton and Latchford. The deputation included a large number of influential prohibitionists from all over the province. Among those present in addition to the speakers were Mr. G. H. Lees, Dominion councillor Royal Templars, Hamilton; Mr. Duncan Marshall, grand secretary of the Good Templars; Mr. G. F. Marter, M.P.P.; the Rev. Dr. Courtice, Mrs. Rutherford, president of the Dominion W. C. T. U.; Mr. R. Rae, the Rev. Mr. Shaver (Coburg) and many others.

Dr. J. J. Maclaren introduced the deputation, which he said represented a very large convention of temperance people held in this city some months ago.

The Rev. W. A. Mackay, D.D., of Woodstock, president of the Ontario branch of the Alliance, said this Alliance includes the Good Templars, Royal Templars, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Canadian Temperance League. Most of the churches are represented in it by regularly appointed delegates, which includes among its most honored officials you, yourself, Mr. Premier. Our aim is the abolition of the liquor traffic. We are aware that it is a matter of dispute how far the province may go, but we have the opinion of the Hon. David Mills that the province can prohibit absolutely. What we ask is the largest measure of prohibition in your power. Sir Oliver Mowat's pledge has not been forgotten, and we were assured by your predecessor that this was a temperance government which would continue to move forward. They appeared, with considerable confidence, and were pleased and delighted to appear before a government which had at its head a life-long champion of the cause they advocated; to appear before the most prominent and oldest champion of the prohibition cause. While being respectful, they would be frank and honest. If they were to believe the newspapers, as newspapers sometimes speak the truth, there were reasons for forebodings and misgivings. If these reports are true, the attitude of the government towards the temperance cause is a frigid one; another license law is about to be foisted on this province and the liquor has become so strong a factor that neither government nor opposition dare say it nay. They were aware that the liquor-selling class were exercising a power which threatened the very existence of free government. If there be any truth in the statements so freely reported in the newspapers the deputation was present to enter their most solemn protest against any such legislation. They were not present to utter any threat, such would be unworthy of themselves and of the government. But if the liquor men can combine, the religious, the moral, the Christian forces of Ontario can combine, too, and when the liquor forces come in conflict with the other bodies the deputation will not fear the result in this province.

Mr. F. S. Spence, secretary of the Alliance, said there was no fitter person to whom the deputation could come because there was no man other than the Premier who had done more to stir up moral reforms in the province. They were discussing the most important question ever before any government. They could have packed the parliament buildings with a deputation, but those present were sufficiently representative. At the last plebiscite they were promised by the then Premier that if the decision of the Privy Council would be that the province had power to pass a prohibitory law such a prohibitory law would be passed. The members of the cabinet now in office are still bound by that pledge, given by the Premier, Mr. Ross, at a meeting at the Pavilion, speaking on the question, which stated that a government who refused to be governed by the wishes of the people would be distinguished rather by its epitaphs than by its acts. Though Premier Ross had expressed his personal pleasure at the victory of the prohibition plebiscite, since then the government has done practically nothing to repress the sale of liquor. Worse than that, they had nullified the law respecting the sale of liquor to minors and had gone back fifty years, making a mere parent's, guardian's or employer's so-called certificate, sufficient to prevent a conviction. The other amendments had simply turned the saloons into hotels and diverted trade from the drug stores to the liquor shops.

Mrs. Rutherford, president of the Dominion W. C. T. U., said that she wondered who she represented, and it had occurred to her that she represented the coming voter, for she had no doubt that before long women would be accorded that share in the government. She represented the women and children who were the chief sufferers from the liquor traffic.

Mr. Ross, with some warmth, declared the newspaper reports, that the coming license law would be retrogressive, to be entirely without foundation. The policy of the government had been one of progress from session to session. The license law was one which it was more difficult to enforce, but the government was making a strong effort to see that it was enforced. His esteemed colleague, Mr. Stratton, had removed some license inspectors who had not given satisfaction, and men in whom they had greater confidence have been appointed. But notwithstanding all the difficulties, they believed the law was reasonably well enforced. The Rev. Dr. Mackay was mistaken in thinking that there had been an increase in the number of licenses. The fact that there had been a greater number of convictions for law violations and of committals for drunkenness went to show that the law was effective.

The premier said he rather regretted that Mr. Spence had thrown doubt on the amendments of the last few years as if they were of little consequence. Even if the law did allow sales to children bearing certificates, the law against sales to minors was a good one. They had reduced the number of licenses and considered that in diverting the sale of liquor from the drug stores to the liquor men they had done good in centralizing it and making it more easy to be controlled.

Not all Liberals or Conservatives are temperance men, and all temperance men could not be looked to for political support. There were a good many Conservative temperance men in West Middlesex, but he did not get their support. Perhaps, he said, he was not a good enough temperance man for them. The Hon. Hugh John Macdonald had stated that he found the temperance men could not be depended upon for political support.

The Rev. Dr. Mackay—'They supported his government.'

Mr. Ross answered sharply: 'There has only been a mere change of premiers there.' Before Dr. Mackay could reply the premier proceeded: 'But there is a great deal a government must do, no matter what the outcome. What is our duty? That is the great question. How far does our province allow us to go? We do not know. Lawyers have read the Privy Council decision one way and others another. We cannot see clearly what to do.' His predecessors had grave doubts, which he shared. Though Manitoba and Prince Edward Island had passed such laws, the Attorney-General of Manitoba was asking the courts to decide 11 questions respecting the Manitoba enactment. The Manitoba law is a strong law, well drawn up by Mr. Aikens, a prohibitionist, and our position is practically the same as theirs. If we enacted such a law, hedged about as we are with uncertainty, what would be the outcome? Would you advise us to pass a prohibitory liquor law and leave it all in doubt? The McCarthy Act caused confusion and non-enforcement of the license law for two years. What were you doing for the enforcement of the Scott Act?

The Rev. Dr. Mackay—'Paying over taxes to pay the officers to enforce the act.'

Mr. Ross made the declaration that temperance sentiment was at that time but a dormant force. There was the question, 'Would it be dormant if you get such a law?' He would be glad when the government—he did not care what government—could safely exact such a law, but the temperance sentiment should arrange to enforce it. At present the government considered that it would be a leap in the dark. It would be time enough to venture into legislation when all doubts are dispelled. Until then the license law should be made as effective as possible.

Mr. Spence explained that he did not belittle the license amendments, but he considered them 'utterly insignificant' compared with what the temperance people had been led to expect.

The Rev. Dr. Carman asked: 'How long do you expect that the Manitoba kettle will have to stew?'

Mr. Ross—'It may have to stew for a year or two.'

The Rev. Dr. Carman expressed the view that something could and should be done in the meantime.

In reply to a question as to what Mr. Ross would do when the Manitoba judgment was finally given, he said: 'We shall be prepared to go as far as our constitutional powers warrant.'

LORD BROUGHAM'S FIRST BRIEF.

(From 'Public Opinion,' London.)

The following story of how Lord Brougham obtained his first brief may be new to some of our readers. Lord Brougham, it would seem, was a particularly briefless barrister at the time, and was on his way by train to attend the assizes at N—. At one of the by-stations a man got into the compartment in which Brougham was, and gave such unmistakable evidence, by the agitation of his manner and language, that something serious was wrong, that Brougham asked whether he was ill. No, he wasn't ill; but he was in great trouble; likely to be ruined. He was defendant in a law case, and no lawyer would undertake his defence, on the ground of its utter hopelessness. 'Come now,' said Brougham, 'I'm a barrister myself. Just tell me all about it; perhaps I can help you.' The case was briefly this: The defendant was a country innkeeper, to whose house farmers and dealers resorted on market days to conclude their sales and bargains. A short time back three men had deposited £2,000 in gold with the innkeeper, with strict instructions to keep it safe for the day, and only to pay it into the hands of all three conjointly. One of the men succeeded in getting the money from the innkeeper by some plausible tale, and then bolted, and now the other two claimed for it in a court of law. What was the poor fellow to do? He would be utterly ruined. To shorten a long story, Brougham accepted the brief, and his defence was as follows: 'My lord, we admit the custody of the money in question, we admit also that we paid it away to one of the three men, in spite of strict injunctions to the contrary; but we are now ready to reimburse the full amount claimed—if the court will produce the three men who originally made the deposit.'

DEATH OF A PIONEER.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Alexander Kirkwood, of Campbell's Cross, Ont., son of the late John Kirkwood, of 'Rockfort,' South-West Caledon, passed peacefully away on Feb. 4, after a brief illness. He was one of the pioneers of Caledon, where, in his boyhood, he assisted his late father in carving out a home in the woods. About thirty years ago he transferred his abode to Campbell's Cross, Chinguacousy, where he purchased property. Few men were better informed upon questions of the day. A Liberal in politics, he had for nearly four decades been an appreciative subscriber to the 'Witness,' the purity of whose tone and dispassionate views of men and things it was always his pleasure to commend. He was a man of kind and peaceful disposition, and shed an influence for good on those about him, which cannot be estimated. He leaves a wife, two brothers and three sisters, and many nephews and nieces to mourn his death.

Remember to have the renewal subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' mailed in good time. None better for the home, office, factory. See the special inducements for clubbing offers in another colum.

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

3	copies	separately	addressed	$2.40
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The postage is prepaid by publishers to Canada, United States and Newfoundland. For Great Britain add $1.04 per annum for each copy.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1901.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, in his report for the past year, in speaking of efforts, to some extent successful, to lessen the enormous waste of timber by fire, concludes with the despairing remark that he fears this scourge of fire can never be entirely controlled by the efforts of man. It is surely hardly time to speak in this melancholy key so long as we have not begun to exercise the precautions which prevail in other countries. We have been told that in Sweden it is a severely punishable offence to light either a fire or one's pipe in the forest and that this regulation is practically enforced. We cannot vouch for it, but if it be true it shows how very far we are from doing all we might for the protection of the nation's wealth.

For the current fiscal year the army will cost the United States the colossal sum of four hundred million dollars. This includes the maintenance of the army and navy, the expenses of the war in the Philippines and war pensions. This is more than militarism costs France and Germany combined; more than it costs the triple alliance, and twice as much as it costs Britain, exclusive of the war in South Africa. Enormous as this expenditure is, it is only a beginning of what will have to be met hereafter when the navy is brought up to the strength proposed, the army increased to a hundred thousand men, and the pensions for victims of the Cuban and Philippine wars provided. War is a terribly costly business, and even a people possessed of the vast resources of the United States must feel the weight of the burden thus imposed upon them.

Great Britain's over-sea trade in the year 1900 increased three hundred and eighteen million dollars over that of the year 1899. This does not look as if British commerce were suffering from the competition of the United States and Germany. Taken with the great increase in the trade of these countries, it rather indicates an enormous expansion of trade in which all nations have partaken. The abundance of capital seeking profitable investment, especially in regions heretofore inaccessible, along with the general rise in the standard of comfort consequent on the increased purchasing power of money and the cheapness of production by machinery, have all tended to produce this expansion of trade. It is not to be expected, however, that the same rate of increase will continue. Periods of commercial inflation are followed by more or less proportionate depressions and such will no doubt have to be passed through.

The communication of the Rev. B. P. Lewis, rector of Iberville, pointing out the tendency to outward Romanization in the Anglican Church, both at its centre in England, and far more at is very outposts in the American North-West, will no doubt interest many in that communion, both those who sympathize with the return to mediaeval gorgeousness of vestment and those who deplore it. We have no remark to make about it except that the tendency of religions to outward ceremonial is a constant factor in all religions. Counter movements have occurred from time to time at eras when the external shell had ceased, as it is liable to do, to cover an altogether wholesome kernel. Such counter movements have always been revolutionary in their inception and their attitude has been one of armed resistance to a force which, with creeping pertinacity, never ceases to encroach, namely, the desire, we shall not say felt need, of clothing worship with solemnities of form.

Many futile attempts have been made to utilize the enormous peat beds which exist in this and other provinces of the Dominion, for fuel purposes. The report of the United States consul at Berne, just published in Washington, says that a workman, named Montag, of Mannheim, Germany, is reported to have invented a process by which peat can be made into fuel at a cost of about twenty-five cents per two hundred and twenty pounds. The new product burns with a bright flame, gives great heat, leaves no slag and only a small quantity of white ash. Tempting offers have been made to the inventor for the secret of his process, and it is said a company has been formed with means to turn out sixty tons per day. The peat is thoroughly dried, ground by a machine, mixed with certain chemicals, pressed into brick shape and is then ready for use. If such a process is applicable to our peat it might help to emancipate us from the coal monopolists of Pennsylvania.

A recent letter from India reveals a very painful state of things, which might be in some measure relieved if the money sent in future for the relief of famine sufferers in India was permitted to be applied to the maintenance of those famine orphans who have fallen into the hands of the missionaries in such numbers as to exhaust their own resources. Most people would say that of all the famine sufferers these orphans whom providence has placed in the hands of the missionaries should properly be the first partakers of this bounty, so that the burdens which the overworked missionaries have thus assumed might not break them down altogether by devouring, as it were, their last crusts. It seems, however, that in most cases, indeed in all of which we have heard, the devoted missionaries, in order to appear 'honest in the sight of all men,' have sacredly applied all famine funds to the relief of famine cases outside of their own homes until they and their wards have become famine sufferers themselves. Those who send money to the 'Witness' in future, and it never was more wanted, will therefore understand that it is to be used for famine orphans as well as for outdoor relief.

When the Boer envoys visited the United States to stir up sympathy for their cause they were told plainly that they would be exploited for political purposes in the then pending presidential campaign. The Republicans had no use for them, but the Democrats took hold of them with a view to winning the foreign vote for their party. Their sincerity, however, was pretty accurately tested when an effort was made to raise a subscription in aid of Boer war widows. The revival of the story in Congress this week was a proper answer to a New York tail-twister. The Boers can estimate the extent of the sympathy felt for them by their alleged friends in the United States when they receive the balance of eighteen dollars out of twelve hundred, the rest having gone for a banquet, champagne, cigars, and so forth, to enable these friends to stand the strain imposed on them by the intensity of their sympathy for the Boer widows.

The 'Witness' reproduces a cartoon from 'Punch,' representing the white nations all presenting to China their war bills of a million pounds each, some twenty-five million dollars in all, a figure which would go but a short way to meet the expenditures of the various powers in the task of ravaging China from the sea to Pekin and beyond. In another column there appears an account of the most terrible possible famine which is now ravaging the provinces of Shensi and Shansi, immediately back of Chihli, the province in which Pekin is. The people are killing their children rather than see them suffer, selling their wives if they can get buyers, turning black, withering to skeletons, actually eating human flesh. These people are out of our reach at present by reason of the war, but need not be long, if we choose to do right by them. If the Christian countries were now ready to spend a tenth or twentieth part as much in the Christian work of sending relief to those sufferers as they have spent in carrying ruin and rapine among them, and they would be allowed to do so, the victory that would be thus gained over the Chinese would be of a kind infinitely more real than any that has hitherto been won, and would be what the movement of the past year was not—a thing for Christendom to congratulate itself upon. Christianity as a whole has now a golden and crucial opportunity.

There is an apparent determination on the part of the government at Ottawa to make this a short session. The estimates and the blue books have been brought down and laid on the table earlier than ever before after the opening of parliament. The weakness of the Opposition and the fact that this is a first session may enable ministers to carry out this programme. There is a great deal proposed, however, in the way of railway legislation, in which the public is keenly interested, and which will take the very liveliest watching and keenest looking into. From the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier it would appear that there is an intention to resume negotiations on the Alaska boundary, and it may be his desire to get through with public business in order to be in position to take up the matter as soon after the inauguration of the President, on the 4th of March, as may be convenient. As there have been no changes in any of the three governments since the adjournment of the commission, this will appear all the more probable, and also more favorable to a mutually satisfactory adjustment of the dispute.

A reference by the King in his speech at the opening of the British parliament on Thursday settles the question as to the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York to Canada after the opening of the first parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. All Canadians will be delighted at the announcement, and preparations will be made to give the heir apparent as comprehensive an idea as may be possible of the extent and resources of our magnificent Dominion. It will be forty-one years since his father, the King, visited us, and a comparison of what we were then with what we are now will show how wonderful has been the advance and development accomplished by Canadians in that comparatively brief period. To those who can remember the Canada of forty years ago the transformation is marvellous. Cities are now flourishing in regions then unexplored, millions of homes stand in what was then a wilderness, great industries abound where then the woodman's axe had scarcely awakened the echoes of primeval nature. But more than all, a strong, free, law-abiding united nation, loyal to the crown and the institutions of the Motherland, stands absolutely free from all desire of change in support of the precious traditions and institutions they have inherited and are determined to preserve.

We have not noticed that any poet has yet been inspired by the last words of the Queen, 'Oh, that peace may come.' This utterance, so characteristic of the whole life and soul of the great Queen, is as well vouched for as most of the sayings which have passed into proverbial history, having been made known within a day or two after their utterance, at a provincial gathering, by Lord Wantage, who has long been an equerry to the King. The aspiration not only includes in itself the ruling motive of her reign, but it reveals the grief which no doubt shortened the most valued of lives. The Queen was no doubt thinking sadly on the hope that surrounded the beginning of her reign, and which she had been pursuing ever since, that she might live to see the promised reign of universal peace. It was she no doubt who largely inspired the Czar to do what he did with a view to bringing that about. And now she had to pass away without seeing it, and, indeed, amid the echoes of a peculiarly hateful and protracted warfare. She at least was never responsible for war. Many wars occurred during her reign, but all sorely against her wishes, while on many occasions her influence was successfully exercised to prevent war. All the millions who mourn her loss will join in her last prayer.

Japan is the nearest neighbor to Canada on the opposite side of the Pacific and Mr. Shimizu, the Japanese consul-general, declared sound commercial doctrine in his speech before the Ottawa Board of Trade when he urged increase of intercourse between the two countries. It so happens that this country produces in abundance the articles most required by the Japanese in the way of foods and dairy products. His unlooked for statement that Canada is the second largest consumer of Japan teas may be accepted as correct, along with the assurance that the Japanese Government has established a system of rigid tea inspection which only permits pure tea to be exported. As Japanese merchants have to make their way to favor abroad in competition with those of other countries it may well be believed that they are anxious to win a high character for their exports. It is equally incumbent on our merchants that they should do the same in what they send to Japan. All western nations are now making prodigious efforts to capture as large a share as possible of the highly lucrative trade of the Far East. In some respects Canada has an advantage, in cheapness of production and directness of route, with few transhipments especially, and it will be our own fault if the large and mutually profitable trade described by Mr. Shimizu does not materialize in the near future.

The Rev. Dr. Arnold, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Detroit, has started a scheme for the establishment of a Boys' Hotel on lines not very different from those on which our own Boys' Home has for a generation back done good service to the homeless lads of Montreal. Dr. Arnold proposes to provide comfortable, healthy and attractive quarters for young lads working for their living who have no homes in the city. There are hundreds of such boys in every city who live in cheap, unhealthy, contaminating surroundings from which they are powerless to remove themselves. Many fine, manly young fellows go to ruin because of the hopelessness of their efforts to attain to higher and better things. Experience has shown that environment has more to do in shaping a youth's future than any other influence. Acting on this idea Dr. Arnold proposes to give homeless boys as good a substitute as possible for a natural home. A bright, warm congenial hotel, where they may meet with others of the same age, where good meals, private bedrooms, reading-rooms, gymnasium and baths will afford everything needed for rest, refreshment and healthy enjoyment, all supplied at a price within their means, is the ideal on which Dr. Arnold is working with good prospects of success. 'Save the lads,' the motto which is over the door of the Montreal Boys' Home, is an old and earnest cry among all who have realized the hopelessness of reclaiming mature men who have been neglected as boys.

Anti-Jesuit rioting in Spain is the form which popular protest has taken against the reactionary tendencies of the present cabinet. The invitation to the French orders to make their home in Spain, should they be driven out of France, is a sample of how little the men at the head of Spanish affairs know of the temper and real needs of the nation. Spain is already overburdened with religious orders, which are not only a drag on the industrial energies of the country, but a source of endless political intrigue and social irritation. These orders quarrel with each other, with the civil authorities, and with the church itself. Indeed, it is no longer concealed that there is a desire at Rome to discipline them in a way that will prevent them from becoming too strong. The fact that wherever they obtain a foothold they silently and rapidly absorb an enormous amount of wealth, which they do nothing to create, causes them to be regarded by priests and bishops who do not belong to them with profound suspicion and dislike. In Spain, where they form a disproportionate percentage of the population, the evils arising from the monastic system are strongly accentuated. The part taken by students in riotous attacks on them goes to show that a generation is rising with strong convictions as to what evil must be removed before Spain can hope to retrieve her place among the nations of Europe.

Reading the discussion on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the United States press one would imagine that there was only one country on this continent with claims worthy of consideration. It may, therefore, be necessary to remind our neighbors that one half of North America is British, and has just as good a right to be consulted in all matters affecting continental affairs as the other half. Washington statesmen are too much given to thinking and acting as if the United States was the only party to be considered in questions concerning the western hemisphere. In this Isthmian canal business Canada looks to Britain for the protection and maintenance of rights whose surrender no self-respecting nation should require from a neighboring people. The force of this argument seems to have struck the Chicago 'Journal,' which says the treaty negotiated by Secretary Hay with the British ambassador was all that ought to be reasonably expected by the United States. It provided that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty be abrogated; that the canal be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States, which should have the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal, but that the same rules that attached to the free navigation of the Suez canal by all nations should also govern in the use of the Nicaragua canal. Such were the main provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but certain senators wanted the right to close the canal in time of war, a right which could not be enforced unless the United States possessed a navy strong enough to resist the combined fleets of Europe. That a way will be found out of the impasse mulishly created by the Senate at Washington can hardly be doubted, the willingness of the British Government to make every concession possible short of absolute surrender being well understood.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which sees no evil that it does not bravely set about to abate, is circulating a petition to parliament requesting legislation for the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes. There is always an initial appearance of incongruity in thus appealing to a purely commercial authority for the achievement of a purely moral regulation. Moral regulation falls within the domain of the provinces and commercial interests within that of the Dominion. It has been clearly held, however, that power to use its authority over commerce for moral purposes rests with parliament and so the petition is correct enough in point of form. It may be unfortunate that in such a divensified country as this it is necessary to appeal to the country as a whole, seeing that such movements appeal with more force to some parts of the people than to others. It may seem strange, too, that only one form of an evil should be attacked, seeing that there is no essential difference between the use of tobacco in the form of cigarettes and in other forms. That it is not a preposterous or impracticable distinction, however, may be assumed from the fact that even in the tobacco soaked state of Tennessee there exists a law which has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, making it a misdemeanor to use tobacco in the form of cigarettes. It forbids the bringing of cigarettes into the state, makes the giving away of them a penal offence and even prohibits the sale of paper for rolling them. It is said that the State of Minnesota is likely to have a similar law, a bill modelled on that in Tennessee having been introduced into the legislature. In support of the measure it has been shown that mental and physical debility, especially among boys and young men, accompany the habit of cigarette smoking. Cases of insanity and death even have been cited, so that it is held that public safety demands the suppression of the vice.

In the Morgan-Rockefeller-combination may be seen the kind of imperialism that really hangs black over the twentieth century. Imagination is overcome in the attempt to grasp its meaning in the ordinary terms of industrial commercialism. With a capital of two and a half billion dollars, the ownership and control of transcontinental railways, of fleets of merchant ships, of the production of petroleum, of iron, steel and coal, with an industrial army of hundreds of thousands of men in its employ, who or what can set a limit to the power and ambition of this gigantic combination? Yet it is stated that this consolidation of vast enterprises is not only essential to their profitable existence, but inevitable under prevailing conditions. The men who will undertake the management of this stupendous aggregation must possess both business and organizing capacity amounting to genius, as well a statesmanship of the highest order, for it will overshadow this continent and half the world besides. Already the question is asked: How can society protect itself against the new power? Owning allegiance only to itself, having the right to tax the public through the regulation of prices only limited by its own estimate of what its profits should be, it is really in possession of resources incalculably vaster than those of the national government, because untrammelled by political limitations. That this latest and greatest of all trusts has created a feeling of alarm is shown by the New York 'Post,' whose constituency is largely among the moneyed men of the country. It is forced to the conclusion that, should monopoly abuse its powers, 'society will find a way, under the law of eminent domain, or otherwise, to protect itself.' According to estimates, based on the profits of the Rockefeller and Carnegie properties, which are all absorbed in this combination, its profits will amount to a hundred million a year. This again must go on accumulating. There is no conceivable way by which men in possession of unlimited capital can be prevented from investing their money in all sorts of undertakings. They could, humanly speaking, go on buying up everything till they become absolute masters of all the industries in the United States. Then the question whether the combination or the nation should be supreme must come up for settlement.

In Chicago recently the discovery was made that policemen were in the habit of compelling burglars, robbers and thieves of all sorts to share their plunder with them in return for police 'protection.' A still more glaring instance of community of interests between lawbreakers and guardians of the law was exposed a couple of days ago in Toledo, Ohio. There five policemen and a number of watchmen are up before the grand jury charged with having criminal knowledge of nearly every robbery in the business district of the city for several years. These facts, together with what has been made known regarding the blackmailing system by which vice is licensed and protected in New York, Philadelphia and other cities, would indicate that the evil of civic corruption is not confined to any city or state, but is general all over the country. The evil is enormously increased in the United States by the control of civic affairs in the interests of the national party machines, with which they have properly no business. It is greatly to be feared that as our own party machines develop, as they are doing with startling rapidity and with the full approval, unfortunately, of most of our leading statesmen, the same malign results will follow. These civic infamies react in turn upon national politics. Men who control the great political organizations are known to maintain their positions, exercise their power and provide themselves with seats in the Senate at Washington by means which differ in degree but not in kind from those employed by Chicago and Toledo policemen in their dealings with thieves and robbers. From a moralist point of view it would seem that the canker of dishonesty has become epidemic and that a change amounting to a moral revolution will have to take place before public life recovers its tone and civic virtue is restored. It is bad enough to be exposed to the depredations of criminals, but a combine between them and the men paid to protect the public against them is more than any community can stand. We had some experience of that sort of thing in Montreal once, and know what a depressing effect it has on public confidence.

A BIG QUESTION.

Mr. Maclean, who aspires to be a leader, has certainly in his first utterance struck a note that will reverberate with louder and louder echoes. He has taken a most daring stand—one which he might perhaps not have done had his party chosen him as its captain—one in which we can hardly imagine his party standing solidly by him. His attitude is not altogether a patriotic one. Had he only desired to aid the government of the country in averting a grievous peril he would hardly have sought to embarrass it by precipitating so big a question upon it without notification. Nevertheless, as Mr. Charlton, another comparatively free lance, admits, he has opened a subject that will not be easily suppressed. There are few persons who have been observing how the interests that are developing Canada have been falling into few hands, and many of these foreign, who have not wondered what might be the effect of it all on self-government and on Canadian nationality. Whether or not there be anything in the fear expressed by Mr. Maclean of the Canadian Pacific Railway falling into the tentacles of the all-absorbing railway octopus now developing in the United States, the bare mention of such a possibility must awaken serious reflections in the minds of all who remember the nature and extent of the sacrifices made by the country to secure the construction of that great transcontinental railway. If such an extraordinary anti-climax to an undertaking, originally designed to knit the scattered provinces together and make this country independent of the United States in matters of transportation, could have entered the minds of the statesmen who projected the railway,

we may be sure they would have provided securely against it in the charter and act of incorporation. The magnitude of the new power which has come into existence on this continent, however, with its unconcealed intention of controlling transportation between the two oceans, gives color to the apprehensions expressed in parliament, extravagant though they may appear. The Canadian Pacific Railway is of the nature of an imperial highway, as it is certainly an alternative route between Britain and the East. Such being the fact, its control by foreign and possibly hostile capitalists is a contingency not to be contemplated. Like the Suez canal, as Mr. Maclean says, it is an imperial necessity. It has long been boasted as Canada's contribution to the empire's defences. It must remain a national enterprise. Mr. Maclean's proposal that this should be accomplished as Lord Beaconsfield secured the key to the East, is one which, should it be the right one, will not perhaps be facilitated by the public proposal of it. In taking the readiest way to answer the Sphinx's riddle and to unlock the Asian mystery, that Oriental magician did not propose at the same time to solve the great economic problem of the west nor do we know that the way proposed is the right one. We only know that the question is a live one, full of electricity.

THE BRITISH SUCCESSION.

People who have the time and the inclination find it fascinating to speculate upon the changes that would occur in the world if the German Emperor were to succeed to the throne of England. Were primogeniture absolute, the Emperor William would be the heir to the British throne as the eldest son of the eldest child of the Queen. The law of English succession deprives daughters of the right to reign so long as there are sons in the direct line living. There are at present twenty-five lives between the Emperor and the crown, and even if the whole of the direct male line should become exhausted, it is safe to say that the German people would find means to veto his succession, and that the British parliament would take care to prevent it. Parliamentary powers in relation to the question of succession are very wide indeed, and have been exercised from a very early period of British history. This power of limiting or modifying the hereditary succession was first exercised in the case of Henry IV. In the parliament of 1399 he was accepted in preference to Richard, on the grounds of his descent from Henry III., the right of conquest, and the necessity of reform, and the precedent of this interference was followed in the case of Henry VII., and in the case of the successors of Henry VIII. When the extinction of the Protestant descendants of Charles I. was impending, in the event of William and Mary dying without issue, the right of the people to control the succession was exercised in the passage of a statute vesting the crown in the next Protestant line. The omnipotence of parliament in this respect is very clear, and is thus interpreted by Sir Edward Coke: 'The power 'and jurisdiction of parliament is so 'transcendent and absolute that it can-'not be confined, either for causes or 'persons, within any bounds. Parliament 'can regulate or new-model the succession to the crown, as was done in the 'reigns of Henry VIII. and William 'III.' In the case of the son having the prior right to the throne over an elder sister, the Spanish constitution is exactly the same as our own. King Alphonso, for instance, died without male issue, and his daughter, who was only married the other day, was regarded as the possible Queen. The widowed Queen, however, gave birth to a son shortly after her husband's death, and he is now the rightful King of Spain.

THE BENCH.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the cry raised in the Province of Ontario in favor of selecting judges on the basis of religious affiliations will not be allowed to sway the government in the making of future appointments. The fact that there are eleven Anglicans out of the fourteen judges on the higher bench proves nothing. Lawyers may have a tendency to that church, or the Anglican system may be prolific of lawyers. It is perhaps a natural result of the educational and social conditions long prevailing in Ontario. Most of the judges now on the bench were appointed by the late Sir John Macdonald, who, his opponents admitted, made no mistakes in his selections for the bench. He may have had an occasional partiality for distinguished lawyers belonging to the Liberal party, but that could hardly be regarded as a fault. It was a compliment, and saved them from the turmoil and temptations of politics. He held the view that an able Grit lawyer was a safer and more useful man as a judge than as a member of parliament. We do not know that a really able lawyer has ever been passed over on account of his religion in Ontario since confederation. The dangers to the bench seem to be in quite other directions than in that of religion. It is not the same qualities which give men political capital either as having claims upon or as being dangers to the administration that go to make the best balanced judges. One danger lies in the fact that a lawyer in the heydey of prosperity will not accept a judgeship at the salaries now available. He looks forward to that resting place when his powers cease to be equal to the strain of prosperous practice. Even this may not be entirely an evil, for it is not always even the qualities which make a successful lawyer which make the best kind of judge, and maturity of experience is desirable. There is indeed many a first-class jurist with righteous mind who, for lack of connections or of popular qualities, or of acquisitiveness, never makes such an income at the bar that a judge's salary would not be quite as grateful to him as the dignity of the office. Eminently in this case the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. The real danger is that the really valuable and noble-minded man may be passed over amid the clamor of those who have friends. Whenever a clamor arises on any score about a judgeship then is the time to look out.

NEW STAMPS AND COINS.

Collectors of stamps and coins, more formidably known as philatelists and numismatists, are eagerly awaiting the new series of designs which will in due course mark the reign of King Edward VII. There are certain rules governing the side of the coin upon which the head of the sovereign appears. The design of the head will be chosen by the King, and he will also decide whether the crown is to be shown or not, but whatever other alterations are decided upon, the head must be shown in profile. The reason that the head must always be in profile is that it is required to look to left and right in alternate reigns. George III. looked to the right, George IV. to the left, William IV. to the right, and Queen Victoria to the left. Edward VII., therefore, will look to the right. As the postage stamp only dates from the Queen's reign, there are, of course, not the same precedents as in the case of coins. But English stamps bear the Queen's head in profile looking leftward, and there are very few exceptions to this rule in colonial stamps. We in Canada are perhaps the loosest of all countries in respecting etiquette of this kind. We sport a coat of arms that is a horror to heraldry, and we have despised all tradition in our stamps, of which we have about a dozen between 1868 and 1882, in which the head looks to the right. The head of our 1894 stamp also looks to the right, and our Jubilee stamps have the Queen's head both full face and in profile. All the new English stamps, however, will doubtless be printed with the King's head in profile looking to the right, and this custom will generally be followed in the other colonies. The reverse of the coins, however, will depend altogether upon the personal taste of His Majesty. The designs will be submitted to him, and he will personally select them. As his tastes and those of his family are well known to be artistic, the reverse of the new coins is expected to make an especially fine appearance. Few persons are aware of the significance of the wreath of laurel, tied at the back of the head by a ribbon, which appears upon some of the earlier Victorian coins. This wreath appears on the coins of George III. and George IV., but not on those of William IV., and it appears upon most of those of Queen Victoria, until superseded by the crown and veil of the 1887 Jubilee coins. This is the laurel wreath of victory, and is never used until some great victory has occurred in the reign of a sovereign. It cannot, therefore, appear upon the new issue, and the King and his subjects will be the happier if there never occurs an opportunity to use it during the period that his reign continues

A FORESIGHTED CAPITALIST.

Millionnaires are not all on one side in the political contest now being waged in the United States, which is rapidly becoming one between the people and capitalistic combinations. Mr. Tom L. Johnson, a Cleveland millionnaire, has been nominated for mayor of that city on a platform which includes the single tax, municipal ownership of public utilities, three-cent fares on street cars, with universal transfers. But this is only a beginning. Mr. Johnson has been put forward by the Democrats as the person who is to meet and beat Mr. Mark Hanna on his own ground. If he should be successful, as they believe he will, in the contest for the mayoralty, fighting as he will for popular rights against a corporate monopoly, they say they will nominate him for Governor of Ohio and elect him on the same principle. He having then made his mark, they will advance him for the presidential nomination in 1904, as the champion of the anti-plutocracy party, in opposition to whoever the Republicans may bring forward. By that time it is hoped the great questions, which have been coming to a head during the incumbency of Mr. McKinley, will be ripe for presentation to the nation on their merits and free from side issues. The lessons of war, taxation and corporate greed will then, it is believed, have sunk into the hearts of the people and produced the conditions for that revulsion of political sentiment which is believed by the Democrats to be inevitable. Meantime, the chief interest centres in the mayoralty contest, which is regarded as Mr. Johnson's preliminary trial of strength with the Great Mogul of the corporations, Mr. Mark Hanna.

There is no need to suppose that for a financial magnate to take the ground which Mr. Johnson takes is in any way to sacrifice his personal interests or those of his class. On the contrary, he may well think himself to be taking the wisest course to save these. It is a maxim with moneyed men that it is quite safe to invest in such franchises as it is Mr. Johnson's alleged purpose to annul, and these are still valued in proportion to the distance they run into the twentieth century, or beyond it, for some of them are perpetual. It is held that whatever may be done by governments to take possession of these, their financial strength is far too great and united to permit of confiscation, that any government taking possession would inevitably pay at least the full existing property value of the concern, no matter how much it may have been distended with water, and that this is certain to be done even in cases where, as in that of the telegraph system, the whole plant could be repeated for a tenth part, or perhaps an infinitesimal fraction, of the current value of the business, which would thus, without any violent expropriation, be simply wiped out. Of course revolutionary proceedings, such as wiped out the landed interests in France, are conceivable, and perhaps they are sufficiently conceivable to make the course of Col. Davy Crockett's coon the wise one. He begged that noted marksman not to shoot and he would come down, as he knew he was a 'gone 'coon.' Mr. Johnson may well think that now is the time for the rich men to make the biggest deal in municipal franchises that they ever made by selling to the municipalities, and to get their money out for investment in China or South America, or wherever the world still offers scope for active capital.

A PROTECTIONIST BREAK.

The alarm caused by the billion-dollar trust is to be seen in the introduction by Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, of a bill into Congress for the repeal of the duties imposed by the Dingley tariff act of 1897 on all steel products manufactured by the concerns forming the Morgan-Rockefeller-Carnegie combination. Mr. Babcock is a member of the Ways and Means Committee and chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, so that his anti-trust and tariff infringing proposal cannot be set down to a political party motive. It is said he introduced his bill with the consent of the Republican leaders in congress and he hopes to have it passed, although the session is far advanced. Coming as it does from an influential member of the party in power, this bill, aimed at the great steel combine, has created a sensation in Washington. If its promoters are sincere, which they seem to be, it is plain that the Republican party in Congress has become frightened at the colossal Frankenstein which has grown to its present threatening proportions under the protective tariff. The bill, if passed, would lessen the tyrannic power of the big combination over the American people, but it is doubtful whether it could prevent it from carrying out the main purposes for which it was formed. As matters stand it is selling its products in Europe for about one-third of what it charges for the same lines in the United States. It may, therefore, be credited with the ability to hold and control its home market in the United States against all comers. Nevertheless it is expected to make a stiff fight against Mr. Babcock's bill, and if we may judge by the success which crowned the efforts to defeat the eleven reciprocity treaties, negotiated by the State Department, in accordance with the reciprocity clause of the tariff law, it is not likely to be worsted in the encounter. It will be the first distinct skirmish between the whole people of both parties and the money power, and it will be interesting to see how it turns out.

The combination has developed since the defeat of those treaties was secured by the protectionists working together, and new forces have come into play. Mr. Kasson, plenipotential commissioner for negotiating reciprocity treaties only the other day warned the Senate that a terrific European war against United States trade is impending. He stated that foreign governments had refrained from imposing tax for tax, restriction for restriction on American products by the hope having been held out to them of a reciprocal readjustment of the tariff. But now that hope has been dispelled and it may be expected that the European nations will attempt to drive United States goods out of their markets in the same way that their products are excluded from the markets of the United States. Mr. McKinley is credited with the desire and with having made strong efforts to avert the threatened trade war but without avail, for it is said no Republican leader dare face the fearful cry of 'Free Trade!' The treaties referred to were made in renewal of those which expire between March 16 and July 25 next, and include the treaties with the British West India Islands. There are also treaties with France, Russia and Argentine. Failure to confirm them will, it is said, close all those countries against the importation of United States goods under duties precisely the same as are levied by the United States. If Mr. Kasson has rightly appraised the situation even the steel interests should look favorably on the bill proposed by Mr. Babcock.

WESTWARD STILL.

Britain was startled a few years ago by an order sent by Lord Kitchener from Egypt to the United States for a bridge to span the Atbara. Lord Kitchener had no difficulty in vindicating himself from the charge of lack of patriotism by showing that the bridge was needed immediately, and that there was no comparison between what the American builders could do and the British builders. The public was reassured when it was shown that one reason at least why the British houses were unable to tackle so sudden a job was that it was a time of special activity, especially after the national strike of the machinists, and that the alienation of this particular contract was rather an evidence of their abounding prosperity than of the transfer of activities to America. It was well seen, however, that this explanation did not cover the whole case, and that the circumstance really did contain a threat of the transfer of that industry, in which Great Britain had been theretofore supreme, and on which she most depended for the general industrial supremacy she has so long enjoyed, to a new centre wherein iron is more abundant, and where steel-making methods and all other methods are usually in advance of those elsewhere. To all who knew the business, it was obvious that British bridge builders never did and never could have produced a bridge at such short notice as it was contracted for on the Atbara, and that their methods of bridge building had become obsolete, leaving them for the time being behind in the race.

The difference, and it is one which applies to all machine work as carried on in the two countries, was that British bridges were custom made, and the American were factory made. It was the difference between the hand shoemaker and the shoe factory, but with very much greater advantages on the side of the factory. For the British builder the measure of the place was taken, the engineer made his drawings of every bit of iron wanted in the structure. Each piece was made in England separately, according to the drawing, and then the erection was carried out as best these pieces could be fitted together. The Americans on the other hand do the matter wholesale. They have bridge parts constantly ready in enormous quantity, all interchangeable, fitting into each other and going together as a matter of course; all that is necessary is to know the weight and length of the span required, and they have it ready in no time in their nearest calibre of material to the order. The most striking illustration yet given of the advantage thus obtained is found in a parliamentary paper in reply to a demand in the House of Commons to know why the bridges for the Uganda railway, an imperial work, had been ordered from the United States. An American company agreed to erect the bridges in forty-six weeks, while the best English bid was for delivery on board ship in London in sixty weeks, and the American company would erect the bridges for only sixteen percent more than the British builders could put them on board ship. This is only an illustration of many ways in which the solidarity of the United States market, the necessity of economizing manual labor to the highest degree, and the alertness of mind of the American people have developed methods which have put old world practices out of the race. This is nothing new; it could be illustrated in various departments of industry at any time during the parallel history of the two countries. Before the days of the Morrill tariff, which drove the American merchant marine from the ocean, the Boston clipper ships were, owing to the same reason, improvement of methods, rapidly outdoing the merchantmen of Great Britain, not only in speed, but in economy of handling.

The Americans indeed count, somewhat prematurely, we think, that the battle is won as far as the rivalry of Great Britain is concerned. It is not for that they say that they have to form these gigantic combinations for the economy of production. The danger that demands the utmost strenuousness and co-operation on their part is in China. It is one which may make Canadians who are looking forward with national hopes to a vast development of their own interests serious. A Wall street financier is quoted as saying that the time is not distant when Americans will have to face the fiercest trade competition the world has ever known. When peace shall be established in China, and modern development begins, there is sure to arise an enormous iron and steel manufacturing industry. Within four hundred miles of the coast there exist in close contiguity mines of iron and coal, estimated by competent prospectors as more extensive than any known elsewhere on the earth. Labor is cheap, only a few pennies a day, ideally docile, and of unlimited supply. It is believed by this authority that the basis of Anglo-German cordiality is an understanding with reference to the exploitation of this new field, in order to contest the industrial supremacy of the world with the United States. The opening of China certainly means the beginning of a new era in the industry and commerce of all countries, the character of which can only be surmised, and the masters of American industry recognize that only by prompt action in consolidation of interests, the securing of sufficient resources, with the most modern methods for economical production, enter the struggle with any prospect of holding their own.

SUPPRESSION OF THE FRIARS.

All American authorities who have been at any time since the outbreak of the war with Spain confronted with the question of the relations of the Roman Catholic Church to those countries over which they were asserting their power have treated it as a very simple one indeed. Of course, the United States had nothing to say about people's religion; they would of course be protected in thinking and teaching what they chose, and prevented from interfering with any one else doing so. Of course, all people, clerical and lay, would be protected in their existing legal property rights. This would perhaps have been all very simple had it not been that the Philippines have reached that stage which all Roman Catholic countries reach at one time or another, that of having to confiscate the estates of a parasite class. Had the people of the islands been given freedom as they understood it they would have simply followed the precedent of all countries similarly circumstanced. As it is, there is going to be trouble. It is said, and it is likely to be true, that the Pope claims for the Church of Rome, as represented by him, the real ownership of all convent properties, and says that if the monks are dispossessed and their property sold, the money should come to him to be applied elsewhere for similar purposes to those for which it was collected and for which he has permitted it to be used. This claim is, so far as we know, against almost all precedent. The only precedent in its favor is the paying over by the legislature of this province of the proceeds of the Jesuits' estates a hundred and fifty years after they had, under a Roman Catholic government, escheated to the crown. This shows the difference between the security of the Church of Rome in countries where it has absolute spiritual sway and those where the government is Protestant. In the former the popular sympathy of the Roman Catholics is entirely on the side of confiscation, while in the latter—the Protestant countries—it is entirely on the side of the Pope, and only there are clerical rights of property under the full safeguard of law. In these indeed the Pope can make almost any claim he likes. The United States, for instance, might think of following precedent in this matter—a precedent which is essentially equitable—and using the proceeds of the estates for the government of the islands or for educational purposes therein; but it will not be able to carry it out, for the Roman Catholics of the United States will to a man set themselves against those of Luzon, and will demand that the money shall go to the Pope, or at least that it shall be his to administer in the islands.

AGAIN THE BEET.

In the lieutenant-governor's speech at the opening of the Ontario Legislature allusion is made to the beet sugar industry and the advisability of encouraging the farmers to grow beets with a view to the establishment of sugar factories. No doubt, as the speech says, the province is admirably adapted to this kind of agriculture, and there is no reason why it should not be as successfully prosecuted there as in France, Germany and Russia. During the past season experiments in the growing of sugar beets were carefully conducted in several widely separated sections of the province, and the results were very satisfactory in every case but one, where the drought reduced the yield considerably, but the percentage of sugar was above the normal in this case, and in all the samples the percentage of sugar was higher than the average percentage of sugar in the beets grown in France or Germany. In the different experiments conducted last season the average yield of beets was over twelve tons per acre, containing an average of over fourteen percent of sugar. The average cost of production was less than thirty dollars per acre. Consequently, if the grower got five dollars per ton for his beets it would be one of the most profitable crops that could be grown. Of course, the soil in many parts of the province may not be suitable for beet culture, but there are scores of districts where sufficient beets could be profitably raised to keep a large factory running to its full capacity for six months in the year. Great advances have been made during the last twenty-five years both in the percentage of sugar in the beets and in the lowering of the cost of cultivation, and progress in both these lines may reasonably be expected to continue. If the experiment did not succeed in this province the fact was owing to a variety of causes not sufficiently understood at the time. But if the industry can be established on a scale sufficient to ensure its success in Ontario, it will do a great deal to make the country independent in one of the most important articles of domestic consumption. Ontario farmers have shown their capacity for dealing with new conditions by the manner they have succeeded in cheese and butter making when the accustomed markets for their grain were closed against them, and beet growing agrees admirably with dairying. The Ontario Government is well informed regarding agricultural matters, and may be presumed to have thoroughly considered the matter before proposing it to the legislature.

WORLD WIDE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1901.

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Publishers, Montreal.

KILLED BY A FALLING TREE.

Coaticook, Que., Feb. 16.—A sad accident resulting in the instant death of a young man named Elzear Dion, occurred about noon yesterday in the woods a short distance from Coaticook. The deceased was in the employ of Mr. P. Dion, contractor for Messrs. St. Pierre & Laroche, cutting timber for pulp wood. A falling tree struck him on the head, causing instant death. Deceased was 24 years of age and had only been married a few months. The coroner for the district of St. Francis, Dr. L. C. Bachand, was telephoned for from Sherbrooke, but did not deem an inquest necessary.

CAPE BRETON'S PITTSBURG.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Mr. Moxham, general manager, who, with Mr. Whitney, president of the big Cape Breton Iron & Steel Works, was the guest of the Manufacturers' Association of Canada at a meeting in the Board of Trade rotunda last night

Mr. Moxham said that he had carefully checked his figures, and found that Cape Breton could export steel to Europe at six dollars per ton less than Pittsburg. This gave his company control of the export trade, and the bulk of the Cape Breton product would be sold abroad. The materials found in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland were splendidly adapted for the production of iron and steel.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE QUEEN'S WISH.

Giving expression to her thoughts on the British Empire to one of her maids of honor, the Queen is reported as having said shortly before her death

'My influence has ever been for peace. There have been wars, but only to establish peace, and to give the people security. Wars for that end are justifiable, but for no other.

'If, when I am dead, they honor me enough to think of what I would wish and what I would pray for on their behalf I would have them always associate my name with the peace and amity that promote the ends of justice and of right.

'I have confidence to believe that this is England's destiny, and nothing would give me so much pleasure as to be assured that my spirit could in any way watch over and aid the accomplishment of that noble work.'

ABOUT YOUR RENEWAL.

Do not fail to secure the renewal of the visits of the 'Weekly Witness' to your home this year. No better paper is published for the home, farm, office or workshop. A subscriber, sending a list of five renewal subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, can secure a Post fountain pen for his trouble. The regular price of this Post pen is three dollars.

ANCIENT VILLE MARIE

Interesting Historical Sketch of Montreal

FROM FATHER ABRAHAM'S ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1761, PHILADELPHIA.

The 'Witness' has received from a Washington correspondent the following interesting sketch of Montreal as given in a very rare almanac dated 1761, and found in the library of Congress. At that date Montreal was in its infancy and had not yet received its present appellation:—

Montreal, or Ville Marie, is situated on the island of Montreal, six leagues and



THE MANOR HOUSE OF JACQUES CARTIER.

a half in length from east to west, and nearly three leagues in the broadest part. The mountain, from which it has its name, and at the foot of which the city is built, stands at an equal distance from both ends, and about half a league from the bank of the River St. Lawrence, on the south side of the island. The city was called Ville Marie by the founders, and that name is still retained in all public acts, and by the lords and proprietors, who are very jealous on this point. The superiors of the Seminary of St. Sulpice are not only the proprietors of the city, but of the whole island. Wherefore, as the soil here is not only excellent, but all in cultivation, and the city fully as populous as Quebec, this seigniory, or lordship, may very justly be considered to be worth six of the best in Canada, and in general the people are very happy under these masters.

The city is extremely well built, the streets very well laid out, the situation



FORT ST. GABRIEL.

Built about 1680 at Point St. Charles.

very commodious, and the prospect exceedingly agreeable. The view of the adjacent country is no less pleasing. It had formerly no fortifications, except an enclosure of a single palisade, with bastions of the same nature, kept in very bad order; and a very poor redoubt, which served for an out-work, joined by a gentle declivity to a small square, and was the first object that met the view as one approached from Quebec. It was quite defenceless, previously, and equally exposed to the assaults of the English and the Indians, till the Chevalier de Calheres, brother to one of the plenipotentiaries at the Peace of Reswic, enclosed it in this manner whilst he was governor. Since his time it was said to have been walled in, and made capable of sustaining a regular siege, but I have since learned that in 1756 the only appearance of any fortification in this place was a cavalier without a parapet, and about fourteen guns, without carriages.

Montreal is an oblong square or quadrangle and stands on the left bank of the River St. Lawrence. It is divided into the high and low towns, though the ascent from one to the other is scarcely perceivabe. The Hotel Dieu, or hospital, the King's Magazines, and the Place of Arms [the old Place d'Armes, now La Place Royal] are in the lower town, and most of the merchants have their houses in this part. In the higher are the seminary, the parochial church, the convents of the Recollets [property now occupied by the Shedden Company, corner of St. Helen and Notre Dame streets], Jesuits [now the City Hall], and the Sisters of the Congregation, together with the houses of the governor [Chateau de Vaudreuil, burnt in 1803, situated at the foot of present Place Jacques Cartier], and most of the officers of the garrison. Beyond a rivulet, which comes from the north-west, and bounds the city on that side, is the hospital-general [old Grey Nunnery, McGill street], with several private houses. On the right, beyond the Convent of the Recollets, which is situated at the extremity of the city on the same side, begins a kind of suburb, which in time is likely to be a very fine quarter. [St. Ann's ward].

The Jesuits have but a small convent here; but their church is large and well built. The convent of the Recollets is more spacious, and the community more numerous. The seminary stands in the centre of the city; and it appears that those who built it were more intent on making it solid and commodious than magnificent. One may, however, perceive something about it, which carries an air of dignity worthy of the lord of the manor; it adjoins the parochial church, which has more of the grandeur of a cathedral than that of Quebec. The noble air of the temple, with the solemnity and modesty of the worship, inspire an awful respect for that Deity who is the object of it.

The house of the Daughters of the Congregation, though one of the largest in the city, is, nevertheless, too small for the community. This is the head of the order, and the novitiate of an organization which had its birth in New France, and is a very noble institution. The Hotel Dieu is served by these sisters, the first of whom came from La Flèche in Anjou. [This is evidently incorrect, as the nuns of the Hotel Dieu were a hospital order, and the nuns of the Congregation were a teaching order.] You see nothing of their poverty, which is far from being affected, either in their hall, which is large and well furnished, or in their church, which is very fine and richly ornamented, or in their house, which is well built, neat and commodious, but they are very indifferently provided for in respect to their table, though they are indefatigable both in the education of the youth of their sex and in attending the sick.

The Hospital-General owes its establishment to one Charron, who had associated himself with some persons remarkable for their 'piety' [opinions differ on this point], not only for promoting this work of charity, but also for providing the country parishes with schoolmasters, who should be to the boys what the Daughters of the Congregation were with respect to the youth of their own sex. But this association soon came to nothing, and the Sieur Charron was left by himself. This did not, however, discourage him; he expended the remainder of his fortune, and procured the assistance of some powerful persons, and had the pleasure, before he died, of seeing his project past all danger of failure, at least with respect to the Hospital-General, which is a very fine building, as is also its chapel, which is in no way inferior to it.

In 1688, some chiefs of the Five Nations, who were sent as an embassy to the French Governor at Montreal, were, through his perfidy, intercepted at one of the falls on Cataraqui river, by the Dinondadies, their enemies. This outrage and indignity against their rights as ambassadors, animated the confederates with the keenest thirst for revenge. On July 26 they landed 1,200 of their men on the south side of the island of Montreal, while the French were in seemingly perfect security, they burnt their houses, sacked their plantations, and put to the sword all the men, women and children without the limits of the town. [This was the 'Massacre of Lachine.'] One thousand French were slain in this invasion and twenty-six carried off and burnt alive. Many more were made prisoners in another attack in the following October, when the lower part of the island was wholly destroyed. Only three of the confederates were lost in this scene of misery and desolation. Never did Canada sustain such a heavy blow. The news of this no sooner reached Fort Frontenac than the garrison abandoned that fort with such precipitation that one of the batteaus, with the soldiers and crew, were lost in shooting a fall. In this calamity all the Indians in alliance with the French deserted them, except the two tribes of the Nepicirinians and Kikabous. The Outawais, and seven other nations, instantly made peace with the English, and, but for the extraordinary ability and tact of the Sieur Perrot the western Indians would have murdered every Frenchman among them. Nor did the distresses of the Canadians end there. Numerous parties from the Five Nations constantly infested their borders, and the frequent depredations they committed, prevented the residents from cultivating their fields. At the same time a famine raged throughout all Canada; so that nothing but the ignorance of the Indians in the art of attacking fortified places, saved this country from being entirely ruined.



THE HON. EDMUND BARTON.

First Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia.

AUSTRALIA

THE FIRST PREMIER OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

The new Commonwealth of Australia is now an accomplished fact—a definite political quantity, the inaugural ceremonies having been held on New Year's Day at Sydney, in accordance with the programme which had been laid out. Students of political institutions have been specially interested in this consolidation of several prosperous colonies under one government since the proposition was discussed at the convention held at Sydney in 1897. It is stated that the political scheme under which this amalgamation has been effected is more democratic than that of the United States and more federal than that of Canada.

Although the question of the location of the capital of this new commonwealth had not been decided at the time of the formal joining of the colonies, it is now considered practically certain that that honor will fall to Monaro, in the south-east portion of New South Wales. This decision, it is understood, has been reached by the commission appointed to ascertain the most suitable locality. The Monaro district is one of the most attractive on the continent, being several hundred feet above the sea level, and most picturesque in its natural features. It is accessible by railway from both Sydney and Melbourne. The sanction of the federal parliament is necessary to legalize this decision of the commission, but it is considered that there will be no objection. Practically all of the land in the hundred square miles which has been set aside for this purpose belongs to the Crown. It stretches to the coast and includes Twofold Bay, a harbor having five or six miles of water, deep enough for the largest vessels. The soil of the district is exceedingly rich, and contains much gold, while diamonds, rubies and other precious stones have also been found there. The cabinet consists of seven members, with Mr. Edmund Barton as Premier.

The first premier of United Australia, the Right Hon. Edmund Barton, P.C., K.C., was born at the Glebe, Sydney, in 1849. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in 1879, was Speaker from Jan. 3, 1883, to Jan. 26, 1887, and was subsequently called to the Legislative Council, in which he sat for some years, when he resigned and was returned to the Assembly for East Sydney. He left the Upper House prompted by the desire to help forward the federation movement, of which he has always been a powerful advocate. Since 1897 Mr. Barton has been the most prominent Federationist in Australia, and he is regarded as the father of the commonwealth bill.

The other members of the cabinet are: Sir W. J. Lyne, Minister for Home Affairs; the Hon. A. Deakin, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice; the Right Hon. Sir G. Turner, Minister of Finance; the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston, Minister of Trade and Customs, and Sir John Forrest, Postmaster-General.

A SPLENDID GIFT.

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RENEW! RENEW!

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

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION FUNDS.

The Rev. Dr. Warden, agent of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in Toronto, has just issued a statement showing the amounts received to this date for the several educational and mission funds of the church for the year about to close. Heretofore the year terminated on March 31, but, by action of the General Assembly, the year now ends on the 28th February.

From the statement issued, it is learned that if a similar amount is received prior to Feb. 28 as was received between this date and March 31 of last year, with one or two exceptions, all of the funds will be free from debt. Those regarding which there is some cause for anxiety are the home mission fund, the expenditure in connection with which has been exceptionally large because of the great expansion of the work, and the widows and orphans' fund, which is likely to be behind some $6,000.

A special request is made to all the ministers of the church that they notify their treasurers that the church year now ends on Feb. 28, so that all contributions may be forwarded prior to that date.



RUINS OF HOUSE ON COTE DES NEIGES ROAD.

Where the Capitulation of Montreal is said to have been signed.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sore Lungs Mean Weak Lungs

All caused by a Cold and Cough.

Weak lungs sooner or later mean Consumpton

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

will heal and strenghten the lungs, cure cold and stop the cough.

Mr. Johnson, Manager C. Daniels & Co. King St. Store, Toronto, says: "We sell lots of Shiloh, and we recommend it too. I had a severe attack of Pneumonia which left me with sore lungs and a bad cough. Shiloh completely cured me. Shiloh is all right."

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

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

STUDIES ROYALTY DISLIKED WHEN YOUNG.

The Prince of Wales, even from his early years, was thoroughly 'dosed' in English constitutional history, and we may safely say that few lawyers, even now, know their constitutional law as does His Majesty the King. When quite a boy the Prince of Wales was daily 'ground' in this branch of education, and, consequently, grew to dislike it most cordially. The Prince, tractable as he always was when a boy, once openly rebelled at this constant 'grinding,' and said to his tutor, 'I hate this study, sir! It is so dry!' 'Oh!' replied the tutor, somewhat shocked, 'but it is most imperative that you should know all about the constitution of the country you will one day have to rule and govern, most imperative.' 'Yes, sir,' smartly replied the Prince, 'the English constitution is important, I know. But what about my constitution?'

The majority of people will not be surprised to learn that the present German Emperor was, unlike King Edward, hardly a tractable youth to teach. As the future Emperor he could hardly believe that there was 'no royal road to learning,' and frequently showed his objection to certain studies by flatly refusing to 'do' them. Geography the Emperor in embryo heartily disliked. Once he was set an outline map of the world to do—putting in the countries. The young Prince did it, and presented it to his master. 'Why, sir, what have you been doing?' cried the master, in astonishment. 'This continent'—pointing to Africa—'does not belong to Germany! You have written "Germany" right across it. I say again, sir, it does not belong to Germany!' 'No, it doesn't now,' replied the future Emperor, determinedly, 'but it will some day, when I am Emperor!'

Our clever and popular Queen Consort confesses that, when young, she could never reconcile herself to the Latin language. Her Majesty, however, was very simply and strictly brought up, and her likes and dislikes were not frequently, as regards her studies, much consulted. The Princess had a worthy old pastor—a great classical scholar—as tutor. 'You say that it is wrong to speak badly about the dead, don't you?' said the Princess once to her old master. 'Yes; very wrong, indeed,' was the reply. 'The Latin language is dead, isn't it?' again asked the inquisitive little pupil. 'Yes—it is dead. Why?' queried the pastor. 'Oh, nothing,' replied the Princess. 'I was just going to say something bad about it, that's all!' and then with a pathet ic little sigh. 'Oh, I do think it's cruel not to let the dead rest!'—London 'Tit-Bits.'

MANITOBA'S BIG FAIR.

The Western Agricultural and Arts Association of Manitoba has already preparations well under way for western Manitoba's big fair, which takes place at Brandon, Man., under its auspices from July 23 to 26 of this year. Mr. Frank J. Clark is the manager of the fair.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It is important that subscribers should have their renewals mailed in time, thereby avoiding the loss of a single issue. Special rates are offered for clubs of three, giving the 'Weekly Witness' one year to each, for only $2.40.

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Those who suffer from cancer, tumor, or any malignant growth anywhere on the body, should read the new book on the subject, entitled "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure." It sets forth the latest scientific aspect of the question, and describes the new constitutional method of treatment in plain, simple, straightforward language, free from technicalities, so that those not versed in medical subjects can clearly understand it. MESSRS. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont., on receipt of 2 stamps, will be pleased to send this book in plain, sealed wrapper to any address.

AMONG PROMINENT PERSONS

King Otto of Bavaria is king only in name. The history of the royal house of Bavaria for several generations does not make pleasant reading. Louis I., grandfather of the present king, led a life that ended in his being finally compelled to abdicate the throne. His successor, Ludwig II., had a similarly notorious career, and ended it by taking his own life. This left the crown to Otto, a brother of Ludwig, but the real ruler has been Prince Leopold, who was appointed regent three days before the suicide of Ludwig. King Otto's mind is diseased, and he spends his time in the gloom and silence of a lonely retreat, the Furstereid Castle. It is only at intervals that he realizes in a dim way that he is a king. He is almost fifty-three years of age.

The Duke of Abruzzi is very wealthy, even for a prince, yet he seems to love hardship and danger for their own sakes. He has approached as near to the North Pole as 86 degrees 33 minutes north, and although he had several narrow escapes from death, and suffered the loss of some of his fingers from freezing, this energetic young prince expects to make another effort to explore the farthest point north, possibly in company with Doctor Nansen. The Duke of Abruzzi is twenty-seven years of age; his elder brother, the Duke of Aosta, will succeed to the throne of Italy in the event of the present King's dying without a child of his own. Years ago the young Duke asked King Humbert for permission to make the polar trip, but was refused until the birth of the second son of the Duke of Aosta made the succession to the throne more secure.

On Feb. 22 next, it is understood, President Daniel Coit Gilman will formally retire from the office he has held for twenty-five years as president of the Johns Hopkins University. This noted university was founded on Feb. 22, 1876, and has had only the one president, whose services have been of a distinguished character. Although approaching seventy years of age, no one thinks of calling Dr. Gilman an old man. He is still very active and full of energy. In addition to being president of a great university, he has been actively connected with many of the important movements of the day, and he belongs to as many scientific societies as probably any other man in America. His pronounced success in building up the Johns Hopkins University is explained by the fact that he not only worked hard himself, but his energy influenced members of the faculty to work as hard as himself.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has retired from the English House of Commons, where he has been a prominent figure since 1892. Mr. McCarthy is now seventy years of age; his health will not permit him to live in London, which is the cause of his withdrawal from parliamentary life. During his career as member for North Longfort Mr. McCarthy was very popular in London, where he and his daughter were welcome guests at houses of every shade of political coloring, even though the stress and strain of legislation on the Irish question made it not easy for an Irish member to win general popularity. Mr. McCarthy's is a winning personality. Mr. Parnell said of him that he was the 'beau-ideal of an Irish member,' and at another time, that he was 'a nice old gentleman for a tea party.' The description, as applied to Mr. McCarthy, indicates the possession of a fine, old-world courtesy, which distinguishes him, together with his gentle and kindly manner. Mr. McCarthy is now, it is understood, writing a novel of life in Ireland at the time when he was a young man. Owing to trouble with his eyes, much of his literary work for a long time was done by dictation, sometimes to his daughter, who learned typewriting in order to help him.

Sir Donald M. Stewart, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., who died recently, was one of the best known figures in London. He was born in 1824, and entered the Bengal staff corps in 1840. He served against the Hill tribes in the Peshawur district in 1854 and 1855, when he was honorably mentioned in the despatches. At the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny he commanded the volunteers serving in the Allyghur district. When all communication with the upper provinces was cut off, Captain Stewart volunteered to carry despatches from the government of the north-west provinces to the officer commanding at Delhi. He served at Lucknow as assistant adjutant-general. In the Abyssinian expedition of 1367-68 Colonel Stewart commanded the Bengal brigade. He was in command of the Candahar column of operations in the Afghan campaign, 1878-80. He commanded the field force which marched from Candahar to Cabul in April, 1880, and subsequently held supreme command of the army in northern Afghanistan. After despatching Sir Frederick Roberts to the relief of Candahar, he carried out the withdrawal of the British army from Cabul and northern Afghanistan. Of late years Sir Donald had a great deal to do with Chelsea Hospital, that home of old soldiers who have fought their country's battles during the last half century. He took a great pride in this institution, which is not a hospital in the common sense of the term, but a home. In Chelsea Hospital hang a few score of battle flags, picked up by the army in various parts of the world. In these, as in everything pertaining to war, the old field marshal was deeply interested, and when an artist was engaged to paint full-size and accurately colored copies of trophies which were threatening to turn into dust, Sir Donald followed the progress of the work intently. Only a few weeks before his death he paid a visit in his brisk, cheery manner to the artist's den, and when leaving promised to call at a certain time on a certain day. When the day arrived the kindly old soldier, the recipient of medals and clasps and honors from his country, had passed away.

In Holton, Kan., lives a nephew of William Cullen Bryant, the poet. Peter Bryant, the nephew, is a poet too; in face he is said to bear a strong resemblance to his illustrious uncle, having something of the same reserve of manner, with all the taste for literature and love of poetry that characterized the Bryant family. Peter Bryant is now a grey-haired man, who settled at Holton many years ago, and became a successful farmer. He has recently moved into the town, and, though still a busy man, finds time for the production of verse. His most pretentious poem is 'The Old Oak's Story,' in which he relates the early history of Holton. His father was one of four brothers who came from an Eastern state to settle in Princeton, Ill. Every year there is a Bryant reunion at Princeton, where members of the family from all over the United States meet. In 1898 Peter Bryant wrote a poem for the occasion, which was set to music and sung. One of the stanzas is:

And yet we miss the placid face,
Of one to us most dear;
His winning smile, his native grace,
And hearty words of cheer.

The first moderator of the reunited Presbyterian denominations is the Rev. Robert Rainy, D.D. He thus becomes the leading figure among the Presbyterians of Scotland, and the representative of an important movement in the Scottish Church. Dr. Rainy was born on Jan. 1, 1826. His father was professor of Forensic medicine in the University of Glasgow. Dr. Rainy was educated at Glasgow High School and the university. He has been professor of Church history since 1862, and principal of the New College, or Divinity School, Edinburgh, since 1874. In 1878 he wrote 'The Bible and Criticism.'

Mr. George von L. Meyer, the new American ambassador to Italy, is well known in New England political circles. He comes of an old Boston family, is wealthy and of high social standing. He graduated from Harvard in 1879, and immediately entered the political arena. He is fond of outdoor sports, and is an expert yachtsman. Mrs. Meyer is a fine horsewoman, plays golf and other outdoor games, and will represent abroad the favorite type of American woman. She is one of the social leaders in Boston and Newport, and it is expected that the new ambassador and his wife will by their grace and polish of manner uphold at Rome the social as well as the political credit of their country.

The Rev. Frank D. Gamewell, one of the heroes of the siege of Pekin, is a native of South Carolina. In 1881 he went as a Methodist missionary to China. The trouble at Pekin was not his first experience with Chinese uprisings. In 1886, when he was superintendent of a mission in one of the western provinces, the Chinese attacked and destroyed the mission property, and Mr. Gamewell, with his little band of missionaries after sustaining a siege of eighteen days, succeeded in escaping, but only with their lives. This experience made Mr. Gamewell quick to note the signs of the rising storm in Pekin, and it was due to his warning that the missionaries were gathered safely in the Methodist compound when the storm broke. His early training as a civil engineer enabled him to direct wisely the construction of defences about the mission, and when it became necessary to abandon it and flee to the British legation, Mr. Gamewell was made chief of staff to Sir Claude MacDonald, and the building and maintaining of the barricades and fortifications during that siege of fifty-six days were superintended by him. He was continuously exposed to the enemy, but came through untouched.

General De Larey is a man of about fifty, rather small for a Boer, of thin features framed with a beard turning grey, keen eyes, and thoughtful expression. The redoubtable Boer general dresses in ordinary costume, with his shoes tied on as likely as not with a piece of hay-band; his whole appearance suggests the farmer, but there has not been a keener or brighter leader produced by the war. He plans long strategic lines, and carries out his plans with steadiness. De Larey, though a pensive old man, is a fearless leader.

Francis Parkman, as those who read his books with pleasure and profit know, was a most painstaking historian, but the difficulties under which he sometimes labored are not so generally appreciated. His health was precarious, his frame lacked physical strength, his eyesight afflicted him sorely, and seriously retarded the progres of his work. The 'Conspiracy of Pontiac,' for instance, was written under conditions which few men would have had the courage to face. The light of day was insupportable to the author, and he was completely debarred from reading or writing. The great mass of papers and documents were repeatedly read aloud by an amanuensis; collateral evidence received the same consideration; copious notes and extracts were made, and the narrative written down from the author's dictation. For more than eighteen years his various maladies interrupted his great work, but he bravely struggled on. From first to last he was a student. He neglected nothing. Besides visiting the scenes his pen has so graphically portrayed, he collected from the archives of different countries, journals, reports and despatches, etc., some 3,400 pages of manuscript. In person the admirers of his writings may picture a figure tall and commanding, but spare, and with a slight stoop, the result of lameness. The face, clean-shaven, was highly intellectual, and the brow bore the impress of high mental character and energy. He was naturally reserved, but was warmly welcomed on the infrequent occasions when he found time for social relaxation. His talk in company, as may well be believed, was exceedingly interesting.



'CHILDLIKE AND BLAND.'

Chinese Official—'Well, the Empress is away at present; but your accounts shall be forwarded, gentlemen, and no doubt Her Imperial Majesty will attend to them at her—ahem!—earliest convenience!'—'Punch.'

DR. CHASE MAKES FRIENDS OF HOSTS OF WOMEN

By Curing Their Peculiar Ills—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food a Surprising Restorative for Pale, Weak, Nervous Women.

As a result of much confinement within doors, and the consequent lack of fresh air and healthful exercise, most women not only lose much in figure and complexion, but also suffer more or less from serious bodily derangements as the result of thin, watery blood and exhausted nervous system.

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It takes time to build up the system anew, to fill the shrivelled arteries with new, rich blood, restore the wasted nerve cells, and renew the activities of the bodily organs, but the persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will accomplish these results and bring health and happiness to weak, nervous and suffering women.

Mrs. Charles H. Jones, Princeton, Que., writes: 'For years I have been a great sufferer with my heart and nerves. I would take shaking spells and a dizzy, swimming feeling would come over me. Night after night I would never close my eyes, and my head would ache as though it would burst. At last I had to keep to my bed, and though my doctor attended me from fall until spring, his medicine did not help me. I have now taken five boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and it has done me more good than I ever believed a medicine could do. Words fail to express my gratitude for the wonderful cure brought about by this treatment.'

Mrs. Margaret Iron, Tower Hill, N.B., writes:

'Dr Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good. I was so weak that I could not walk twice the length of the house. Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I have been completely restored. I can walk a mile without any inconvenience. Though 76 years old, and quite fleshy, I do my own housework, and considerable sewing, knitting and reading besides. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proved of inestimable value to me.'

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SCIENCE NOTES.

TREES AFFECTED BY ELECTRICITY.

A remarkable sight was recently seen on Louise avenue, in Brussels. An electric railway had been laid in the avenue, and soon after the cars began to run it was noticed that the leaves of the trees which bordered one side had suddenly become brown, and that soon afterward they dropped off and a new growth of foliage took their place. Meanwhile, the trees on the other side were not affected in any way. They lost their leaves, as all trees do in autumn, but they gave no evidence of new life, and presumably they will not bloom again until next spring. This unusual occurrence attracted the attention of several botanists, and, after making an investigation, they concluded that it was due to the electric currents, which were underground near the roots of those trees which had put forth new leaves at a time when all other trees were preparing for their long winter's rest. The botanists further expressed the opinion that the currents would not do the slightest injury to the trees, but, on the contrary, would have the effect of a tonic on them.

NEW MOVING SIDEWALK.

A moving platform is to be constructed in Paris on the right bank of the Seine. It will be underground, and its length will be about ten kilometers (six miles). 'The route proposed,' says 'Electricity,' 'passes under the Avenue de l'Opera, the great boulevards, the Boulevard Sebastopol, the Rue Turbigo, and the Rue de Rivoli. In place of the three platforms now existing at the exhibition the new scheme embraces four. The first, as at the exhibition, will be stationary, the second will have a velocity of 1.50 meters (five feet), the third, 3 meters (ten feet), and the fourth, 5 meters (16½ feet). Thus a very rapid means of transit afoot will exist in that portion of Paris now the most encumbered by vehicular traffic, for as all locomotion will be in one direction a person walking fast on the fourth platform, having no adverse stream of pedestrians to avoid, will easily be able to do more then ten miles an hour.

SHIPS AND STORMS.

The comparative, one might almost say absolute, security of ocean travel could not be better illustrated than in recent trips of the Atlantic liners, says 'The Marine Review.' 'A storm raged, the fierceness of which passes all memory, and yet every ship came in. They were late, of course, all of them, but they came in. Every one of them had been battered with countless tons of water, hurled with immeasurable force, and time and again the mighty liners were tossed like corks upon the waves. But they conquered triumphantly. Fastenings were torn from the decks and even propeller-blades were lost, but they ploughed steadily forward. There was a diminution of speed, but they went on. That wonderful machine, the essence of power, known as the Atlantic liner, is superior to the tempest. The mind of man subdues, if not directs, the elements.'

THE TRAINING OF SIGHT.

'Lord Wolseley having lately remarked upon the good sight of the Boers as one cause at least of their good shooting, and having ascribed this good sight to its constant exercise in the open air, Mr. Brudenell Carter has pointed out,' says 'The Hospital,' 'that it is not merely a question of open air but of the training of sight upon things that are far off and difficult to see. The defective vision possessed by so many children who have been brought up in towns is not caused by errors of refraction alone, common as these are, but by an actual deficiency in acuteness of vision, a lack of development in the nervous structures involved in the act of seeing. "Vision," he says, "like every other nerve-function, must be cultivated for the attainment of a high degree of excellence. The visual power of London children is now cultivated by their environment. They see the other side of the street in which they live, and the carts and omnibuses of the thoroughfares. They scarcely ever have the visual attention directed strongly to any object which is difficult to see, or which subtends a visual angle approaching the limits of visibility; and hence the seeing function is never exerted, or at least is not habitually exerted to anything like what should be the extent of its powers. With a country child the case is widely different."'

'WITNESS' SEWING MACHINE.

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

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Lawyers, ministers and all public speakers, as well as physicians, are glad to endorse this simple, effective and economical germ killer. Stomach drugs are useless and dangerous in any case where the air passages are affected. This is an article for agents to handle. Nine persons out of ten need it and will buy it after one application. It sells on sight. Any one can make plenty of money with it. No experience is needed. We want agents everywhere, and will guarantee $3 to $5 per day to ordinary workers. Give up drudgery and hard manual labor. You can do better with our wonderful inhalers right in your own homes. You can travel all over the country, if you desire to, and make money every day. We will send you a sample inhaler on receipt of 25 one cent stamps, and if it is not all we claim we will refund your money. We guarantee perfect satisfaction to each and every purchaser. Don't wait, write to-day for sample and agent's terms. You run no risk and should not lose valuable time. Write at once—Address,

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FOR SALLOW SKIN.
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Purely Vegetable. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

THE EDWARDS OF ENGLAND

MONARCHS WHO HAVE BORNE THE NAME OF OUR NEW KING, EDWARD VII.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

So once again we are to see an Edward on the throne, after the lapse of 318 years. May our King have the fortune in war—if war must come—of the third of that name, the love of the constitution that distinguished the first, and the desire for the spread of knowledge of the sixth.

For a mighty race were the Edwards of the past who grew to man's estate, save one, who was perhaps somewhat of a weakling—though his times were hard for any but the strongest rulers. They all possessed personal bravery, skill in battle, and knowledge of government in their own despotic way.

Edward I. has left a good name behind him as the first truly English monarch. He it was who finally drove out or held under control the foreign favorites and mercenaries that under the partial rule of his predecessors had poured over from the French possessions to gather what they could from the prosperous English traders. He it was, too, to whom we owe the first genuine parliament, in which all the estates of the realm were represented.

A legal mind had he, though despotic withal, and the many statutes that he passed laid the foundation of many of the best points in our constitution. As a fighter he is chiefly known for his desperate wars in Wales and Scotland, wherein it was proved, as it has been so often proved in our own time, that hardy warriors knowing the country, helped by the inhabitants, and depending on no regular commissariat, can hold at bay vastly superior forces of an invader.

Wales indeed was finally conquered; but Scotland offered a sterner resistance, and, though beaten time after time in great pitched battles, emerged again in freedom by successful guerilla war.

The second Edward is popularly supposed to have been a weakling, easily led by favorites, and averse to hard campaigning; but it must be remembered that the feudal barons of England had not then had their fill of anarchy in the Wars of the Roses, and were a difficult team to drive if any but the strongest hands held the reins. He died a miserable death, perhaps more sinned against than sinning.

We all of us love the third Edward. He stands out in history a figure which appeals to the imagination. Absolutely fearless was he, a knight-errant that joyed in the clash of arms and the pomp and splendor of military camps and processions. As an administrator he was indeed a failure; and the loss of the province he won and inherited in France was due to that and not to his want of military success.

To those who know their Froissart there are two scenes which stand out above all others as typical of the king. One is the desperate fight off Dover, where, in order that he might attack the Spanish pirates, the King himself, with a small force, started on that most desperate adventure of the Middle Ages—a fight at sea.

We read how he hove to off Dover, waiting for his adversaries, while the knights and gentlemen drank their wine upon the decks, and courtly John Chandos sang them the songs he had learned in Germany. But when the white canvas of the Spanish ships hove in sight the king was all activity. With a reckless disregard for danger, he called to his helmsman, 'Lay me against that ship that first approaches. I would joist with her.'

The steersman knew better than to disobey, and the ships met with a great crash that nigh sank them both. It was indeed only a moment after the king and his followers had boarded their adversary, sword in hand, that their own ship went to the bottom.

Then again there is the battle of Cressy, where for the first time England taught the world the use of infantry, for before the arrow flights of her bold archers the knights and men-at-arms who had so long ruled the battlefields of the Middle Ages fell in ghastly heaps. He had his faults, had the third Edward, but he was a brave man and a gallant gentleman. Peace be to his ashes!

A curious character had the fourth Edward; founder of the new monarchy, as he has been called. He had all the military talent of his ancestors of the same name. As a mere boy he had shone among the warriors of the Wars of the Roses as the ablest and most pitiless of commanders.

In his later years the gallant, handsome, careless monarch showed a subtlety, an indolence and a lack of moral strength that could not have been suspected from his early years. He hurried with cold ruthlessness grey-haired nobles to the block, and whether at the promoting of that evil genius, Richard of Gloucester, or not, arranged for the secret murder of Henry VI.

Of King Edward V., poor child, we have nothing to say. The tragedy of his murder in the Tower has been a subject on which poet, artist and dramatist have spent their skill for centuries.

Edward VI. had hardly a chance of showing whether he had any great powers of governing. How far his good deeds were his own or those of the men who controlled his youth it is difficult to say. Many a grammar school throughout England recognizes him as its founder. He was certainly a scholar himself, with a love for theological discussion. He loved to promote education, and his scheming guardian may in this respect have indulged him. He might have reigned wisely had he lived.



ENGLISH BISHOPS AND CLERGY IN COPES AT THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE, 1887

1. The Most Rev. Edward White Benson, D.D. (late) Archbishop of Canterbury.
2. The Most Rev. Wm. Thomson, D.D., (late) Archbishop of York.
3. The Rt. Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., Bishop of London (now Archbishop of Canterbury).
4. The Very Rev. Dean Bradley, of Westminster.
5. The Ven. Frederick W. Farrar, D.D., Archdeacon of Westminster (now Dean of Canterbury).
6. The Rt. Rev. Wm. Stubbs, D.D., Bishop of Chester (now Bishop of Oxford).
8. The Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, D. D., (now Bishop of Durham).
9. The Rt. Rev. E. R. Wilberforce, D. D., Bishop of Newcastle (now Bishop of Chichester).
10. The Rev. Canon Furse (now Archdeacon of Westminster).
7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. Unknown to us.

—'The Living Church.'

OPENING A NEW PARLIAMENT

A CEREMONY MARKED BY A FINE FLAVOR OF MEDIAEVALISM.

(Henry Norman, M.P., in the 'Outlook.')

There is a fine flavor of mediaevalism about the opening of a new parliament. The new members, unsworn, unshepherded, assemble in the House of Commons, and to them presently enters, with repeated bows, a tall, slim gentleman, aged seventy-seven, in the full scarlet uniform and carrying the plumed hat of a general. This is Sir Michael Anthony Shrapnel Biddulph, gentleman usher of the black rod, and a very distinguished soldier in his time. Approaching the table, he summons 'this honorable house' to the House of Peers. Although Black Rod has only about twenty words to say, so impressive is the atmosphere of the House of Commons that he cannot recollect them, and after a painful pause leaves out a line. But nothing happens in consequence, and when he next comes and again breaks down in his message, Sir Charles Dilke is ready to prompt him. 'This honorable House,' as was observed, routs the man for whom Alma, Balaclava and Inkerman had no terrors. When we follow him, a jostling, laughing crowd, across the lobbies and through the halls to the House of Lords, we discover five gentlemen in scarlet and ermine robes, with cocked hats on their heads, sitting in a rather absurd looking row, all evidently very conscious of their own peculiar appearance. A clerk reads the royal warrant appointing them lord commissioners to open parliament in the Queen's name, and as he mentions each 'trusty and well beloved' name and bows low to the owner of it, the latter solemnly lifts his cocked hat. Then the lord chancellor tells us to elect some 'proper person' to be our speaker, and we all go back to our own place. 'A degrading ceremony,' remarked a Scotch radical; but it is surely inconsistent to be so enthusiastic over the mediaevalism of Mr. Maurice Hewlett and contemptuous of the mediaevalism of the British constitution. The re-election of Mr. Gully is a matter of form, for it would be impossible to find a more impartial or an abler speaker. We find him sitting in ordinary dress upon one of the Liberal benches; he is proposed, seconded, returns thanks, and is conducted to the chair, and, standing upon the lower step, once more makes his acknowledgments. Then he disappears, returning shortly afterward in his official costume, but with only a 'bob-wig,' and is congratulated by the leader of the House and the leader of the Opposition. Then we adjourn. Next day Black Rod summons the speaker-elect to the House of Peers to be informed that Her Majesty approves him as speaker, whereupon he promptly lays claim to all the ancient rights and privileges of the faithful Commons, which the Queen duly grants. Then Mr. Speaker assumes his full-bottomed wig, says 'Order, order,' informs the House of what has taken place across the way, and we are ready to begin.

THE ATHENIAN OF TO-DAY.

(From 'Scribner's.')

The Athenians dine late the year round and, whenever the weather will permit, in the open air. As the heated season advances, dinner hour is set later and later, till in August 9.30 or 10 becomes the common thing. Fancy going to the theatre after that! Yet the open-air performances are liberally patronized, and they do not begin, of course, until after dinner. The legend 'curtain rises promptly at nine,' is a snare and a delusion, as many a foreigner has found to his extreme annoyance.

The out-of-door dining and the sky roofed theatres are so typically Greek they serve as a link between modern and classical times. The old Greek, as everybody knows, was an outdoor man, his house serving as little more than a sleeping place and storeroom. The Athenian of to-day dines in a garden, on his terrace or in a park. If he is too poor to possess any of these accessories, he sets his table upon the sidewalk. Many of the cheap restaurants appropriate the walks for dining rooms. One is often compelled, when taking an evening stroll, to dodge in and out among dozens of tables covered with reasonably clean linen and lighted by means of candles, whose flames are protected from the wind by means of glass globes.

CURIOUS FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

M. Camille Flammarion, the well-known French astronomer and writer, has for some time past been making a special study of the effects of lightning on men, animals and other objects, and in order to illustrate the freakish conduct of lightning, he recently told some stories which seem incredible. During August of last year, he says, a young man was struck by lightning and was taken a distance of fifty yards without being in the least conscious that anything unusual had happened to him. The lightning threw him against the wall of a house, yet he only received a wound on his knee, whereas two cows, which were two hundred yards away from him, were killed.

Frequently lightning strikes those persons who take shelter under trees. Three soldiers sought refuge some time ago under a linden tree, and all three were struck and killed as they stood, side by side. Though dead, they maintained their erect position, but their bodies, when touched, crumbled away into dust.

Flammarion's stories, however, are not all as tragical as these. Thus, he tells of two peasants who were preparing to eat breakfast, when suddenly the dishes were thrown on the ground, the bread, cheese and fruit vanished from the table and they themselves were covered with straw. On another occasion a man, walking through Nantes, was enveloped in lightning, yet was not injured. When he reached home, however, and opened his purse, which had contained two pieces of silver and one of gold, he found that the gold piece had vanished and that in its place was a silver piece. The lightning had, in fact, pierced through the leather of the purse and had covered the gold piece with a coating of silver taken from the other two pieces.



THE BISHOPS AT THE CONSECRATION OF BISHOP WELLER, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.

1. The Rt. Rev. Chas. Chapman Grafton, D.D., Bishop of Fond du Lac.
2. The Rt. Rev. Isaac Lea Nicholson, D.D., Bishop of Milwaukee.
3. The Rt. Rev. Chas. Palmerston Anderson, D.D., Bishop Co-adjutor of Chicago.
4. The Rt. Rev. A. Kozlowski, Polish-Catholic Bishop.
5. The Rt. Rev. G. Mott Williams, D. D., Bishop of Marquette.
6. The Rt. Rev. Reginald Heber Weller, jr., Bishop Co-adjutor of Fond du Lac.
7. The Rt. Rev. Joseph Marshall Francis, D.D., Bishop of Indiana.
8. The Rt. Rev. Wm. E. McLaren, D. D., D.C.L., Bishop of Chicago.
9. The Rt. Rev. Arthur L. Williams, D.D., Bishop Co-adjutor of Nebraska.
10. The Rev. Father Sebastian, Chaplain to the Russian Bishop.
11. The Rev. Father John Kochuroff, Chaplain to the Russian Bishop.
12. The Rt. Rev. Tikhon, Russian Bishop of the Aleutian Islands.

—'The Living Church.'

RITUALISM IN THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I forward through a friend copies of two photographs published in the 'Living Church,' of Chicago, representing, the one, a group of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, along with one bishop of the Russo-Greek Church and one Polish Catholic bishop, all of whom are said to have taken part in the consecration of a bishop of the first-named Church in the cathedral church of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on the first of November last, and the other, a group of English bishops and divines, as they were habited when taking part in a public ceremony on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee. I append herewith some comments of the church press on the consecration service referred to.

The Toronto 'Church Record' has the following in its issue of Jan. 2:

'There is something like a tumult in the American Church over the recent consecration of the new bishop of Fond du Lac, an unimportant diocese in Wisconsin. Seven or eight American bishops were present in cope and mitre, and in addition there were official representatives of the Russian Church (and, according to the 'Living Church,' one Roman Catholic bishop), who took part in the consecration. Even these things might pass if the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church had been adhered to. It was not, and the extravagances were such that the New York 'Churchman' and the Philadelphia 'Church Standard,' neither of them party organs, protested with some vehemence against them. There was anointing with oil, ceremonial "kissing," and the consecrator put a cross around the neck and a ring on the finger of the new bishop. Bishop Clark, the presiding bishop of the American Church, has publicly expressed his disapproval of this unauthorized ceremonial. It is even claimed that as the Bishop of Fond du Lac has not been consecrated in accordance with the ceremonial of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he has no right to take his seat in the House of Bishops. Perhaps the crowning offence was that they allowed themselves to be photographed in a group, and certainly their appearance is as un-Anglican as can well be imagined.'

The New York 'Churchman,' in an editorial under the heading of 'Ritual anarchy,' gives the novel rubrics, or rules of order, introduced and followed out at the consecration service without authority:

'I. Then shall follow the anointing and the conferring of the episcopal ring and the rectoral cross.

'II. Then the consecrator shall give the kiss of peace to the new bishop, who shall give the same to the co-consecrators.

'III. After the blessing the consecrator shall place the mitre upon the head of the new bishop, and then shall conduct him to his throne.

'IV. Then the consecrator shall return to the altar, and the co-consecrators shall lead the new bishop around the church.

'Note.—The people should kneel to receive the new bishop's blessing as he passes.'

The following are some of the remarks of the editor on the unauthorized proceedings of the bishops who took part in the service:

'These gentlemen may therefore be supposed to have devised or to have condoned the order of service that was used on this occasion, and so to have made themselves aiders and abettors of ritual anarchy in the American Church. . . . . It is possible that all these things should be permitted in the Protestant Episcopal Church. That is a question into which we do not enter here. It is a question for the General Convention. But what is not a question for the General Convention, but a question of fact, is that this is not the service set apart in our Prayer Book for the consecration of bishops, and that those who publish it as though it were tamper with documents in a way that will be condemned by the common conscience of the Church. That they do this with the intent to deceive we do not assert. They may merely wish to gratify a whimsical fancy and to assert their liberty to be a law to themselves. That, again, is their right as individuals, but not as members, still less as bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church.'

As there were associated with the American bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church one Catholic bishop and one bishop of the Church of Russia, together with two other dignitaries of the latter church, the fact is suggestive of the well known leanings of extreme High-Churchmen in the United States and elsewhere towards the corruptions in doctrine and practice of the Church of Rome and the Greek Church. 'Birds of a feather flock together.' Thank God, this is not the feeling of churchmen generally. At the American Church Congress held in Providence, Rhode Island, last fall, Dr. McConnell gave expression to the prevailing sentiment of churchmen in the following words:—'He thought the Anglican communion had shown a curious incapacity (he said) for discerning its partners in business. We had gone to the Greek Church, and they were willing to bury us! We had gone to the Old Catholics, and found them nearly ready to be buried. We had gone to Moscow, and "the bear that looked like a man" was willing to embrace us on his terms. The common interests and common traditions of the Protestant Episcopal Church were with the American Protestant churches. . . . . For God's sake (cried the speaker) let us call them churches, and not waste our time with a circumlocution about ecclesiastical bodies. Let the mediaeval churches alone, let the old councils alone for a while, and get into friendly relations with the churches around us.' It is significant of the growing liberality of the Church in the United States that the New York 'Churchman' says that this address, which was delivered near the end of the congress, called forth spontaneous and prolonged applause, in which there was more manifest enthusiasm than had been evoked by any other utterance in the council.

In regard to their attire, we may note that there is one marked difference between the bishops of the two groups. Those of England wear no crosses and no mitres. The American bishops make a fond display of both, together with the episcopal ring. The mitre is an old relic of the mediaeval or pre-Reformation, Church, discarded in England since the Reformation as part of the episcopal costume. Is it fondness for outward pomp that makes High Churchmen try to bring back this and other novelties after our church had well nigh forgotten them? The cope is a garment derived from the old Roman cloak, and is not a sacerdotal dress, being used not only by church dignitaries but by high officials in various callings in a variety of forms. It is worn by the bishops in both of the groups, which I present to your readers. It was allowed by the Prayer Book of 1549 in England, forbidden by the Book of 1552, and allowed by the Advertisements of 1565 and the Canons of 1604, only in cathedral and collegiate churches.

BENJ. P. LEWIS,
Rector of Trinity Church.
Iberville, Que., Jan., 1901.

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CORONATIONS

MEDIAEVAL CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE CROWNING OF THE NEW MONARCH.

(New York 'Tribune.')

With the kings of England it has always been de rigueur to be crowned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and since the time of Edward the Confessor the coronation has always been in the Abbey of Westminster, which he founded, and where his bones were laid.

The rite of coronation, or, more strictly, of anointing, was regarded in the Middle Ages somewhat in the light of a sacrament, which conferred a special character upon its recipient, and more than one of the earlier English kings had their sons crowned during their own lifetimes, in order to assure their succession by the addition of special character to their personal claims.

DUTIES OF THE EARL MARSHAL.

For the ordering of all the processions and of whatever in the coronation ceremony is not distinctly ecclesiastical the Earl Marshal of England is responsible. This office is held by the Duke of Norfolk, who inherits it from Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Norfolk, a brother of Edward II. The ceremony itself is provided for in the 'Liber Regalis,' a special service book carefully kept in the archives of Westminster Abbey. In this formulary a series of questions to be addressed to the king or queen, and their proper answers, are prescribed, as well as the formal coronation oath, which the sovereign has to pronounce in a distinct and audible voice. This coronation oath has grown, very much like the British constitution, from the oath taken by William the Conqueror, the main point of which was the undertaking to maintain the laws of Edward the Confessor. In its present form it has existed since the coronation of William and Mary in 1689. It begins with the promise 'to grant and confirm all the laws and customs of my predecessors, and especially those of the glorious King Saint Edward,' and the latest addition to its capitulations is that for which William and Mary came to the throne, to maintain 'the true profession of the Gospel and the Protestant reformed religion as it is established by law.'

A MIDDLE AGES CEREMONIAL.

With the exception of this stipulation, everything in the ceremony belongs to the Middle Ages. The clergy engaged, including, besides the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Winchester (Chancellor of the Order of the Garter) and the other bishops of the Established Church, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, are vested not in the plain black and white commonly associated with their offices, but in gorgeous copes or cloaks. The great officers of state wear under the robes of their respective offices habiliments belonging to the days of the first Tudor king—the end of the fifteenth century. The Earl Marshal's official staff, otherwise known as the College of Arms, comprising the Garter King, the Heralds and Pursuivants, wear gorgeous tabards emblazoned with the arms of Great Britain and Ireland.

Of the great officers of state who accompany the sovereign at his coronation most now hold by hereditary right. One of them, the Lord Constable, is no longer in existence at ordinary times, but a Lord Constable is appointed for the day of a coronation, the great Duke of Wellington having been the appointee when Queen Victoria was crowned. The great Chamberlainship of England—an office quite distinct from that of the Lord Chamberlain, who is only a court official—is held jointly by three different inheritors, one or all of whom may be chosen to officiate. The great Stewardship of Scotland, another hereditary office, is vested in the Prince of Wales as Duke of Rothesay. Among these great offices of state, which are not a dozen in number, including those of Scotland and Ireland, only three are not hereditary—those of Lord High Chancellor, Lord Keeper and Lord High Admiral. The last of these is in abeyance, or, more properly, 'in commission,' its functions being discharged by the Lords of the Admiralty; the second is held by the Marquess of Salisbury, and the first, and greatest, by the Earl of Halsbury. The characteristically English paradox of this whole arrangement is that Lord Salisbury, personally the most important of the whole group, will at the coronation of the new king be in an officially subordinate position, with nothing important to do, while the Duke of Norfolk, whose ceremonial functions will preponderate over those of all other non-clerical participants, and who, as premier duke and earl, takes precedence of all but royal princes, will as Earl Marshal rank only as eighth in order of the great officers of state.

WHEN CORONETS ARE REALLY WORN.

Accompanied by all these functionaries, as well as by his consort, the new King will arrive at the west door of the Abbey preceded by the eight trumpeters of the Household Cavalry, whose part it is to play the special 'flourish,' dating from the time of Charles II., prescribed for the highest occasions of state. In the Abbey, first and foremost, must be the peers and peeresses in their own right, robed, for once in their lives, in the scarlet and ermine of their respective orders, and wearing their coronets. These are there by right, and have to take an important part in the ceremony, that of doing homage; their relatives and friends will be admitted as spectators, and in that capacity will help to swell the enormous throng.

Meanwhile, by order of the Earl Marshal of England, the regalia will have been taken fro mthe Tower and placed in the custody of the Dean and Chapter (the Canons) of Westminster. These regalia will be the sword of state, four crowns, four sceptres and the coronation ring. The chief crown will be that specially known as Queen Victoria's, well enough remembered as a dazzling mass of diamonds by all tourists who have visited the Tower of London. It is the crown to be actually used in the ceremony of crowning the King. Another is provided for the crowning of the Queen Consort, and one to be worn by each during the ceremony after the actual crowning. The sceptres are (1) the staff of gold of St. Edward, surmounted by a ball and cross, which is to be borne before the King (2) the jewelled sceptre to be placed in his right hand by the Archbishop of Canterbury when he is led to the throne; (3) another sceptre, surmounted by a gold dove, to be placed in his right hand at the same point of the ceremonies, and (4) a smaller sceptre for the Queen Consort.

By ancient right of his see, the Archbishop of Canterbury performs the whole of the ceremony of anointing, crowning and enthroning, the other clergy acting as his assistants. The first of these three acts was, in the eyes of faith, the most important. In it the oil, or chrism, smeared upon the hands and shoulders, was regarded as both signifying and conveying 'an unction from on high' through which the recipient received spiritual strength to do valiantly and to bear burdens patiently. The throne, as every one nowadays knows, contains the stone upon which all the kings of Scotland were crowned until the time of Robert Bruce, and which is believed to have been used by the Patriarch Jacob as a pillow when he dreamed his dream of the angels.

The regalia are placed upon the altar, whence they are taken by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster and handed with minute attention to prescribed forms to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Constable and Earl Marshal. The ceremony after the crowning includes the presentation and proclamation of the King to his lieges—a relic of the Anglo-Saxon custom of elective monarchy—and the homage, when the whole body of peers, standing, raise their coronets and cry, 'Long live the King!'

The coronation is, by ancient customs, followed by the coronation banquet in Westminster Hall, the most interesting feature of which is the entrance of the Hereditary Champion of England, clothed in armor, mounted on horseback, and accompanied by the Earl Marshal and two heralds. These last, after a flourish of trumpets, will publish a challenge on the part of the champion to any man who may wish to question the right of Albert Edward to the throne of England. The champion's gauntlet will then be flung in proper mediaeval form upon the floor of the old hall of Henry Plantagenet, and, unless something very unexpected takes place, will be returned to its owner by a pursuivant, with a gold cup of wine from the King.

STORY OF THE THRONE

(London 'Express.')

The story of our throne is a very interesting one to study just now, and for the benefit of our readers who have not the time to look up such things for themselves, we have written the following brief recapitulation:

When the last of the Saxon Kings, Harold, was slain at the battle of Hastings in 1066, William the Conqueror, as he came to be called, seized the throne by the right of conquest, his succession duly passing first to his second son, William Rufus, and secondly to his third son, Henry I., on whose death a war ensued between Matilda and Stephen, the latter eventually seizing the throne.

MATILDA'S SON SUCCEEDED.

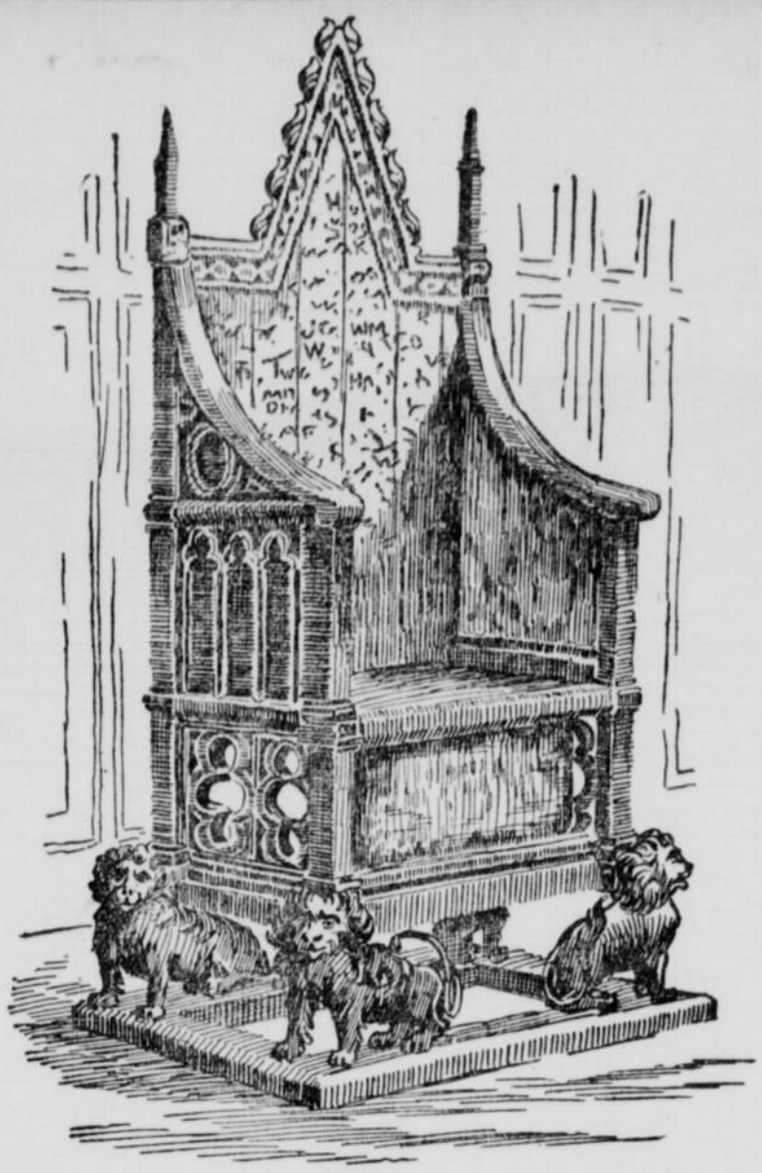
On the latter's death, however, Matilda's son, Henry II., ascended the throne, and was in the fulness of time succeeded by his second son, Richard Coeur de Lion, who, dying without issue, left the throne vacant for John, whose son, Henry III., succeeded him in turn.

Edward I. duly succeeded his father Henry, and was in turn succeeded by his son and grandson, Edward II. and Edward III. Richard II., who next succeeded, was a grandson of the last named, his father having died during Edward III.'s lifetime.

Richard, however, was deposed by Henry IV., who was a cousin of the deposed monarch, by the eldest son of a younger brother of Richard's father.

Henry V. succeeded his usurping father, and was duly followed by his own son, Henry VI., who, however, was unfortunate enough to be deposed by Edward IV., who claimed the throne by right of descent from Lionel, Edward III.'s youngest son, who was an elder brother of John of Gaunt, the father of Henry IV. Edward IV. was succeeded by his son, Edward V., and afterwards by Richard III., who fell at the battle of Bosworth, which was fought between him and Henry Tudor (who ascended the throne as Henry VII.), a great great-grandson of John of Gaunt.

Henry's diplomatic marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., put an end to the wars of the Roses, and united the houses of York and Lancaster. He was succeeded by 'Bluff King Hal,' who was followed in turn by his three children, Edward VI., Mary and 'Good Queen Bess.' On the death of the Virgin Queen, the crown fell to James VI. of Scotland, a great-grandson of Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII., and he ascended the throne as James I., England and Scotland thus becoming united.



CHAIR CONTAINING 'THE STONE OF DESTINY.'

which will be used at the coronation of King Edward VII. For several centuries every English monarch has used the chair except Queen Mary. The 'stone of destiny' formed part of the coronation chair, at Scone, in Perthshire, where the kings of Scotland were wont to be crowned. It was carried off and placed in Westminster Abbey by Edward I., in 1296.

Charles I., who succeeded him, was his third son, and after the 'Merry Monarch' had in the fulness of time come into his own he was succeeded by his brother, James II., who, however, abdicated in 1688, and was succeeded by a nephew, who married James II.'s daughter, both reigning under their joint names of William III. and Mary II.

HOW THE HANOVERIANS SUCCEEDED.

On their deaths the crown came to Anne, James II.'s daughter, but, owing to her leaving no children to succeed her, the crown fell to the Elector of Hanover (George I.), who was a grandson of Elizabeth, James I.'s daughter.

George I.'s son, George II., succeeded him, and George III. followed, reigning longer than any other British sovereign, save Victoria alone. He was succeeded by his son, George IV., and afterwards by his third son, William IV., both leaving no children, in consequence of which the crown passed to Victoria, only child of Edward, fourth son of George III.

Though the Empress Frederick is Victoria's first-born, Edward VII. is her eldest son, hence the crown passed to His Majesty.

Coronations, as most people are aware, are very costly ceremonials. That is the reason why the present German Emperor has never yet been crowned.

In the course of about a year's time our King will, of course, be crowned; it is difficult to estimate accurately the cost of doing this, for it all depends on the gorgeousness of the cermonies observed.

Nor will precedent help us much in this connection, for the coronations of our monarchs have varied considerably in the matter of their expense. Thus, the coronation of George IV. cost £243,256, and that of William IV. £143,000; while only £70,000 was voted for Queen Victoria's coronation. It is scarcely likely, in view of the enormous growth of the empire since that time, that King Edward VII.'s crowning will cost less.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIBLE-CLASS

Nearly a quarter of a century ago Queen Victoria conducted a Bible class at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty was then nearly sixty years of age; but those who had the privilege to receive instructions from her testify to the fact that no Sunday school teacher at half her years could have been more painstaking to make her pupils fully grasp what she had to impart to them than our late beloved sovereign.

When the court stayed in London there used always to be a great many servants at the Palace, and as a considerable number of these were married and had children, Her Majesty decided to form a Bible class for the especial benefit of these little ones. This novel Sunday school was held in one of the Queen's private rooms, and sometimes quite a large number of children were present.

Her Majesty conducted the Bible class herself, and many of the children, who have since grown up to be men and women, look back with intense pleasure and justifiable pride to the time when they had for their Sunday school teacher none other than the Queen of England. Those lessons have now passed into history—the history of the private life of England's most beloved ruler.

A chapter in the Bible would be selected by Her Majesty. This the scholars read in turn, verse by verse. The Queen would then explain the more difficult passages in simple language, and set forth the lesson which was to be learnt from the chapter. Favorite children's hymns were also sung.

DEFIED THE FASHION.

Queen Victoria practically kept to one form of hat throughout her life. Its choice was dictated by hygienic reasons rather than considerations of fashion. All her hats had a tendency to bend down at the back, and sometimes they covered the nape of the neck. This has been the one style adopted by the Queen ever since she was a young wife and spent much of her time on the royal yacht with the Prince Consort. She wanted something to keep the sun out of her eyes and the too strong breezes from the back of her head. The royal milliner listened to the Queen's wishes and designed the shape that satisfied her.

THE POST FOUNTAIN PEN.

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HER MAJESTY CONDUCTING A CLASS OF THE CHILDREN OF HER SERVANTS.

WHERE OUR RULERS ARE BURIED

THEY SLEEP IN FIFTEEN DIFFERENT PLACES.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

Many people imagine that it is quite a departure from precedent that Queen Victoria's body should be buried in the mausoleum, on which Her Majesty spent nearly a quarter of a million of money; but though no other British sovereign has been buried at Frogmore, the bodies of the six-and-thirty English kings and Queens who have reigned since the Norman Conquest were laid to rest in many places about the kingdom, and some of them were not even buried in British soil.

Westminster is the last resting-place of nearly half of them—sixteen, to be exact. Windsor comes next with seven. The remaining thirteen are distributed about the country and on the Continent.

Henry III., who died at Westminster on November 16, 1272, was the first English King to be buried in the historic Abbey; for none of the Normans sleep there. Three other Plantagenets besides Henry III. were buried at Westminster—namely, his immediate successor, Edward I., who died at Burgh-on-Sands, near Carlisle, on July 7, 1307; Edward III., who died at Richmond on June 21, 1377, and Richard II., who is supposed to have been murdered at Pontefract Castle on Feb. 10, 1400.

SOME OF THOSE IN WESTMINSTER.

Only one Lancastrian was buried in Westminster—the gallant Henry V., who died at Vincennes, in France, on Aug. 31, 1422, and whose body was embalmed and brought to the Abbey for burial.

Four sovereigns of the Houses of York and Lancaster united were interred at Westminster—namely, Henry VII., who died at Richmond on April 21, 1509, and was buried in the chapel erected by himself in the Abbey; Edward VI., who died at Greenwich on July 6, 1553, and was buried in the Abbey with Protestant rites on Aug. 8; Mary, who died of dropsy at St. James's Palace on Nov. 17, 1558, and Elizabeth, 'the last and greatest of the Tudors,' who died on March 24, 1603.

The English and Scottish Crowns became united under the Stuarts, the first of whom—James I.—died at Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, on March 27, 1625, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. Three other sovereigns of the same House were buried at Westminster—Charles II., who died on Feb. 6, 1685, and was interred in the Abbey on the night of the 14th; William III., who died on March 8, 1702, as the result of a fall from his horse (and Mary, who had died on Dec. 28, 1694), and Anne, who died at Kensington on Aug. 1, 1714.

The last and sixteenth sovereign to be interred at Westminster was a Hanoverian—George II., who died on Oct. 25, 1760.

SEVEN INTERRED AT WINDSOR.

We now come to the seven sovereigns who were buried at Windsor. The first of these was a Lancastrian, Henry VI., who is supposed to have been murdered in the Tower, by, or at the instagation of, Richard Duke of Gloucester, on June 20, 1471. Another Plantagenet, Edward IV., who died on April 9, 1438, was buried at Windsor.

Though 'Bluff King Hal' died at Westminster on Jan. 28, 1547, his remains were interred at Windsor; as were also those of the unfortunate Charles I., who was beheaded at Whitehall on Jan. 30, 1649, for we read that 'on the snowy Feb. 7 the White King was borne to his grave at Windsor in Henry VIII.'s vault.' His leaden coffin, by the bye, was opened by order of the Prince Regent in 1813.

Lastly, three Hanoverians were buried at Windsor—George III., who died at Windsor Castle on Jan. 29, 1820; George IV., who died on June 26, 1830; and William IV., who died on June 20, seven years later.

Curiously enough William the Conqueror's remains do not rest on the soil he made his own, for he died at Rouen on September 9, 1087, and was buried in the Abbey Church which he built at Caen, in his own Normandy.

His son, William Rufus, who, as every schoolboy knows, was killed by an arrow while hunting in the New Forest, was buried at Winchester Cathedral, without any religious service, 'for his wickedness had been great, and men looked at his death as a judgment of God.'

Henry I., like his father the Conqueror, died at Rouen, on Dec. 1, 1135, but was buried at Reading; and the last of the Normans, Stephen, who died at Canterbury on Oct. 25, 1154, was interred at Faversham.

RICHARD I. LIES AT FONTEVRAULT.

Two of the Plantagenets were buried at Fontevrault. Henry I. died at Chinon on July 6, 1189, and was buried in the Abbey Church at Fontevrault; while Richard I., who died at Limoges on April 6, 1199, of an arrow wound inflicted by one Bertrand de Gourdon, was also laid to rest in the Abbey Church. His lion heart, however, was bequeathed by him to the citizens of Rouen.

His brother John died at Newark on Oct. 12, 1216, and was buried at Winchester.

CANTERBURY CLAIMS BUT ONE.

Only one of our Kings was buried at Canterbury—Henry IV., who died in a fit in the Jerusalem chamber at Westminster on March 28, 1413.

The ill-fated young Edward V., who was deposed on June 25, 1483, was said to have been murdered in the Tower at the instigation of the Duke of Gloucester, who usurped the throne as Richard III. In the reign of Charles II., what was supposed to be the bones of the young King Edward were discovered under the staircase of the Bloody Tower, and interred in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster Abbey, in 1674.

The last of the Plantagenet line, Richard III., was slain at the battle of Bosworth on August 22, 1485, by the Earl of Richmond, who succeeded him as Henry VII. Richard's body was subjected to great indignities, carried to Leicester, and there, after being exposed for two days, was buried in the Greyfriars Churchyard.

James II., who abdicated in 1688, is the only British monarch whose remains were buried in Paris. He had died in France.

Lastly, we come to George I., who died at Osnabruck, on June 9, 1727, and was buried in Hanover.

When George III. died at the age of eighty-two—about the same age as Victoria—he left but fourteen descendants—eleven children (of whom eight were married), and three grandchildren. Victoria, on the other hand, left no fewer than seventy-three living descendants—six children, thirty-one grandchildren, and thirty-seven great-grandchildren.

George III. had fifteen children and his granddaughter Victoria nine. Both reigned longer than any British sovereign before them.

A HEROIC SOLDIER.

THE LATE LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD.

Lord William Beresford, whose death occurred at Dorking, England, from peritonitis, served in the expedition against the Jowaki Afridis in 1877 (for which he was mentioned in despatches), and in the Zulu war, 1879, where he gained the V.C., and also medal with clasp. His fine riding, added to his prompt courage, enabled him to perform on this occasion a feat which Mr. A. Forbes described as the bravest deed he ever saw. The incident took place on the eve of the battle of Ulundi:

'Beresford,' says Mr. Forbes, 'was out on a scout—or, rather, an armed reconnaissance—to ascertain the strength of the Zulu forces. Buller directed him to be very wary, or he would be ambushed. The advice was good, for suddenly, from out a deep watercourse crossing the plain, and from out the adjacent long grass, sprang up a long line of several thousand armed Zulus. At Buller's loud command to fire a volley and then retire, Beresford and his scouts rode back towards the main body, followed by Zulu bullets. Two men were killed on the spot. A third man's horse slipped up, and his wounded rider came to the ground, the horse running away. Beresford, riding behind his retreating party, looked back, and saw that the fallen man was trying to rise into a sitting position. The Zulus were perilously close to the poor fellow, but Beresford believed he saw a chance of anticipating them. Galloping back to the wounded man, and dismounting, he confronted his adversary with his revolver, while urging the fallen soldier to get on his (Beresford's) horse. The wounded man bade Beresford remount and fly. Why (said he) should two men die when death was inevitable to one? The quaint, resourceful humor of his race did not fail Beresford in this crisis; he turned on the wounded man, and swore, with clenched fists that he would punch his head if he did not assist in the saving of his life. This argument prevailed. Still facing his foes with his revolver, Beresford partly lifted, partly hustled the man into the saddle, then scrambled up himself, and set the chestnut a-going after the other horsemen. Another moment's delay, and both must have been assegaied. A comrade, the brave Sergt. O'Toole, fortunately came back, shot down Zulu after Zulu with cool courage, and then aided Beresford in keeping the wounded man in the saddle till the laager was reached, where no one could tell whether it was the rescuer or the rescued who was the wounded man, so smeared was Beresford with blood. Lord William was commanded to Windsor to receive the reward 'for valor' from the hands of the sovereign. But something more must be told. Beresford plainly told Her Majesty that he could not in honor receive recognition of the service it had been his good fortune to perform unless that recognition was shared in by Sergt. O'Toole, who, he persisted in maintaining, deserved infinitely greater credit than any which might attach to him. Not less than soldierly valor can Queen Victoria appreciate soldierly honesty, generosity and modesty; and so the next 'Gazette' announced that the proudest reward a British soldier can aspire to had been conferred on Sergeant Edmund O'Toole, of Baker's Horse.'

On the close of the Zulu war he returned to India, where he had been A.D.C. to Lord Lytton, and in the following year (1880) he took part in the Afghan war under Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick (now Lord) Roberts. He served with the 9th Lancers, and was present at the capture of Ali Musjid, being mentioned in despatches. From 1882 to 1884 Lord William Beresford was military secretary to the Viceroy of India, serving under the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Dufferin, and the Marquis of Lansdowne successively. In his official capacity he took part in the Burmese expedition of 1886. He was perhaps the best known and best liked member of Anglo-Indian society. The twelve years of his stay in India were full of life, Lord William combining the talent for hard work with a capacity for social enjoyment and the pleasures of the turf and chase. In 1894 he settled in England, being created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on his retirement.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GRIPPE.

We don't know the origin of it. Doctors are puzzled about it. If care is taken, it can generally be cured without serious results.

Stay in the house; go to bed; consult your doctor, and after the acute stage, take SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil. It will renew your strength and prevent Pneumonia or Bronchitis.

Send for trial bottle free.

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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.

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

IRON PULLEYS.

No. Pulleys.	Diameter.	Face.
1	5 in.	3 in.
1	7 in.	6 in.
4	8 in.	2 in.
1	8 in.	6 in.
1	8 in.	4 in.
1	8¾ in.	4½ in.
1	9½ in.	3¼ in.
2	10 in.	4 in.
1	12 in.	6 in.
1	12 in.	12 in.
1	15 in.	3 in.
2	15½ in.	6 in.
1	16 in.	6 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.
1	17 in.	7 in.
1	17½ in.	7 in.
1	24 in.	4½ in.
1	24 in.	8½ in.
1	28 in.	14 in.
1 Rope Pulley,	42 in.	2½ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

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

BODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

No.	Diameter.	Face.
2	5½ in.	2¼ in.
2	8 in.	6½ in.
4	10 in.	6½ in.
1	12 in.	5 in.
1	12 in.	6½ in.
1	12 in.	10 in.
3	15 in.	8 in.
1	15 in.	4 in.
1	15 in.	9 in.

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Over 300 metal chases, size, 10½ in x 21½ in.
A quantity of Job Type.
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Address, or apply to THE MANAGER, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Two-pound Onions

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

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Readers of the 'Weekly Witness' and 'World-Wide' will certainly be well informed. The two papers to one address only $1.50.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE QUEEN.

O peerless mother, perfect Queen,
Who lived so near to us, that we
In more than loyal love of thee,
Had hardly deemed thee to have been

Obedient to that stern decree—
Whose law is one to high and low,
And claims the debt that all things owe—
Immutable mortality.

So near, so long with us—but now,
Our hope of all reprieve is laid,
Thy lips are silent, and the shade
Has fallen on thine aged brow.

And now to quiet our tearful grief,
We weigh the worth that filled thy life,
Who proved that worth in peace and strife,
Nor vainly thus invoke relief.

For since from placid sleep thy land,
Called thee to rule this mighty realm,
Behind the power that grasped the helm,
Was felt the soft touch of thy hand:

And thou did'st gird thy soul with grace,
Thy will took wisdom for its guide;
And thou didst sink that noisy pride,
Which is the birth of power and place.

Ne'er seized with rash desire to move,
Beyond thine own prerogative,
But careful in these bounds to live,
Which kept secure thy people's love.

And dear, dead Queen, that love to-day,
Proves through the tribute of our tears,
The bond which held us all these years,
Love-loyal to thy gentle sway.

But more—our human hearts had known
A fellowship in loss that threw
A blacken'd cloud across our blue,
And on the splendor of thy throne.

And thus in sorrow thou had'st learned,
To make thy people's loss thine own,
To speak, and reach down from the throne,
The word, the help, for which they yearned.

* * * * * * *

O worthy of a nation's tears,
From life to life, from crown to crown,
Thou passest, leaving thy renown,
A heritage to endless years.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

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.]

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

We have been hearing and reading a great deal lately about technical, manual and agricultural training in schools, but so far as I can learn it has been 'great noise but little wool.' I believe that so far as the farmers' children are concerned, much more training will need to be done outside of the school house than inside of it before complete success is attained. When I was a boy, school was held in the old 'Tabernacle' school house only at intervals, and sometimes these intervals were prolonged for more than a year. Even when the school was open we could not be spared from farm work excepting during winter after we had got the next year's fuel cut and piled up convenient to the house, and the threshing done—with flails. Thus until I was twenty years of age I had not spent twenty months attending school, but I was thoroughly proficient in the use of the axe, the hoe, the reaping hook and the scythe, and ordinary farm work was a pleasure instead of being drudgery as is so often represented in works of fiction. Book learning may be all very well in its own sphere, but it will not take the place of outdoor work in the training of successful farmers. A friend who has for some time past been acting as travellers' aid for the Y. W. C. A. Her work is to meet unprotected female travellers upon the arrival of trains from distant parts of the Dominion and the United States, and aid them in finding suitable lodgings, or if they are merely passing through the city, to see them put on board the proper trains to reach their destination, or to see them safely on board ocean steamers when they are bound for the Old Country. As there are sometimes six or eight hours between the arrival of the travellers and the departure of the train which is to take them to their destination, my friend sometimes brings them out to spend the interval at our place, where they get a chance to read or chat in comfort together with their dinner or supper, and sometimes they get a chance to take a much needed 'nap' after spending a wakeful night on the cars. Upon one occasion last autumn, instead of bringing home a pleasant lady traveller, she brought a fourteen-year-old boy, named Frank Walker. The mother of this boy, who resides in Waterville, Me., had written to the travellers' aid in Montreal, asking her to look after her boy when he would reach Montreal and see that he got the right train for Waterville. As he had come by the C. P. R., and was to remain eight hours in the city before he could leave by the G. T. R. train for Waterville, he was brought out to spend the time at our house. I learned from this boy that his father had died when he was quite young, and his mother had had him put in the orphans' homes of Scotland, kept by the Rev. Mr. Quarrier at Bridge of Wier, near Glasgow. When he was ten years old he was sent out to the Fairknowe Home, at Brockville, and a few days afterwards he was sent to the farm of a Mrs. Ross, widow of the late Joseph Ross, some three miles from Vankleek Hill. There he was employed working in the fields for five months in the year, going to school for the other seven months.

But while going to school he had to do up the chores, help to milk the cows and also to drive the milk to the factory before going to school, there being no other man around the place in the winter. His mistress, while giving him plenty to do, was also very kind to him, and gave him a calf to care for and feed for himself, and afterwards when the calf grew to maturity, and was sold, he got the price of it to spend as he pleased. He was fond of horses and in haying time he drove the mower and the horse rake. He also could plough and guide the cultivator, and appeared to regret the necessity for his having to leave the farm. About a month after he left, I received a letter from him, written in a style superior to the average school boy of his age, stating that he and his mother were living with his uncle, who was a bricklayer and he was going to school, but he seemed to regret that his uncle had neither horses nor cows to look after. I sometimes feel regret that such a promising young Canadian farmer should be removed away to an American town, partly against his will. But if the kind of schooling adopted by Widow Ross towards Frank Walker were to become the rule and not the exception, in country places, incalculable benefits would be conferred on the agricultural interests of this Canada of ours.

If a boy has not a chance to strengthen his muscles and train his hands and eye for farm work before he is eighteen years of age, the chances are that ever afterwards, farm work will be burdensome and distasteful. 'Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it,' is as true on the farm as anywhere else.

By the way, I believe that writers of fiction are greatly to blame for misrepresenting farm life as degrading, and the farmer as an ignorant being 'near akin to the ox.' RUSTICUS.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Simply because we do the work ourselves and have a little surplus is no argument that there is a profit. Charge up your own labor, team also, at what it would cost to hire, together with all other expenses, then if you find a balance on the credit side, you begin to know that you and your farm are good for something, and not until then do you get actual profit.

The grange in the Empire State has made a steady, permanent growth annually for several years. Not only has there been an increase in the number of granges and membership, but the social and educational features have been constantly kept to the front and the co-operative trade arrangements have been taken advantage of liberally. Farmers' institutes in all parts of the state have been well supported wherever there has been a grange, and in fact no small proportion of the institute speakers are Patrons themselves. The annual midsummer picnics at Thousand Island Park, Chautauqua and Round Lake, have been attended by tens of thousands and their popularity increases year by year.

Some seeds, and chess among them, will retain their vitality in the earth till the conditions become favorable for germination and growth, no matter how long a time may elapse. Those who believe that wheat turns to chess, and the number is legion, are careless about their seed wheat in regard to separating the chess from the wheat, and the result is there is always a supply of the former in the soil to come up when the conditions are right. I got my farm some twelve years ago, it had previously been occupied for several years by a party who believed it was lost labor to separate chess from seed wheat. I have always been careful to sow clean seed, nevertheless even now, after twelve years, when there is damage to the wheat by the winter or by water, I have, as this year, an abundant crop of chess.

Almost from our first recollection we have heard the statement made 'competition is the life of business,' and as farmers we have been accustomed to accept that statement as a truth in its application to our vocation. We have noted from time to time the abandonment of the old competition methods, by one and another of the wealth producing industries of our country, but the farmer has somehow failed to realize that co-operation is a shorter and surer road to success than competition. The history of the world has been the old story of the survival of the fittest, and whether the American farmer is to take his place in the vanguard of progress of the twentieth century will depend upon his adaptability to the evolutionary tendency of the times, towards centralization and systematic co-operation.

The abandoned farm movement, which started in New Hampshire as far back as 1889, has likewise been copied more or less by all the New England States. Much benefit has resulted from the advertising of the state as a summer resort and many of the abandoned farms have been taken up as a place of residence. Returns received from 136 towns show that 849 farms or parts of farms are occupied as summer homes. Upon these $1,959,550 has been expended in permanent improvements to land and buildings since they were purchased, while nearly 13,000 people occupy them during a part or all of the summer. These figures do not include in any way summer hotels, boarding-houses erected, or farmhouses enlarged and improved for taking summer boarders. It simply refers to summer homes owned and occupied during the summer months by the owners and their friends.

The people have given up the whole question of developing their children in the ways of knowledge, and their future efficiency in the use of that knowledge, to the teachers. They let the teacher think for them; they have no voice in the establishment of a course of study, because they take no interest in it. Not one time in a thousand do we hear of the question being discussed, in our annual school meetings, as to the character of the studies that shall be pursued in the schools. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the people will say: 'I don't know anything about it. What do we have the teacher for, if it isn't to know what the child should be taught?' Yet the parent can see all the time that the school does but little to equip his boy or girl to meet the problems of daily life that are before them. The problem before the farmer is, how his boys may be aided in becoming better farmers than he is.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Care should be taken in feeding sheep to avoid littering straw or chaff of any kind on them. Neither should they be allowed access to stacks of straw or hay, for working into the bottom of a stack they accumulate chaff and seed in the necks and backs of the fleece.

We have so managed our flock that they can be handled anywhere at any time. Nothing is more detrimental to a flock of sheep than to have them always afraid of you. A little patient care and handling will avoid all this, and will greatly lessen your labor of caring for them.

The total number of horses in the United Kingdom returned for the year ending on June 4, 1900, was 2,000,402, against 2,028,092 in 1899; the aggregate of the cattle was 11,454,902; against 11,344,606 in 1899; the total of sheep was 31,054,547, against 31,680,225 in 1899; while the aggregate of pigs was 3,063,069, against 4,003,589 in the year preceding.

If we buy grain and feed it to our animals and apply the manure to our crops, we ought not to think that we are getting the manure for nothing. The cows and horses have manufactured it and ought to get some of the credit for it. This feeding of grains is a commendable practice and ought to be encouraged among farmers, but let no farmer suppose that he can feed worthless food to animals and expect from them to get valuable manure. Poor hay fed to animals produces poor manure, worth little more than the hauling. It is only when rich grains and the better qualities of hay are fed that the manures are rich in fertility.

I venture the opinion that it is the digestible phosphates and the laxative principle which bran contains that makes its feeding value appear comparatively greater than its chemical composition seems to warrant. I have found the same true of oat feed. According to analysis, if bran is worth $1 per 100 pounds, oat feed is worth about 80 cents, but after many trials I find 100 pounds of oat feed in a mixture of 800 pounds grain is better with it than with anything else substituted, because presumably of some physical effect.

No amount of skill and judgment will give profitable returns in cattle feeding, unless cheap food is available. Difference of opinion exists as to what is the cheapest food for beef production. Numerous experiments conducted with the object of solving this problem have shown a decided advantage in favor of corn ensilage as a cheap and wholesome fodder, to be fed in conjunction with meal. Experiments in feeding beef cattle at the Ottawa Experimental Station gave the following results: 1. Hay, roots and straw, 44 pounds meal, 4.41 pounds per head per day, cost 13.35c per day. 2. Corn ensilage and straw, 30.03 pounds meal, 4.36 pounds per head per day, cost 6.95c per day. During the 24 weeks the animals were fed, those fed on the ensilage ration gained in weight 51 pounds per head more, and cost 4.6c per head less per day for food consumed than those fed on the hay and root ration.

The producer of milk for sale, if he has an even trade, may want to have about an equal number of fresh cows every month in the year. If the bull is kept up and service controlled, says Mr. Alvord, this can be regulated as a rule, although unpleasant irregularities in breeding will sometimes occur and stubbornly resist correction. But if the prime object is to produce greatest quantity of milk of the best quality and at the greatest profit from any given number of cows within a year, the evidence is overwhelming that the cows should be managed so as to calve in the autumn months. For like reasons, September is the best month, in most parts of the country, for a heifer to drop her first calf in order to best develop as a cow, and this almost regardless of the age of the animal at first calving. Calves born in the fall are easier reared and make better cows than those born in the spring or summer. In actual practice four fall-fresh cows have been found to equal five which calved in the spring, in twelve months' product, and at about four-fifths the cost.

DAIRYING DOTS.

Conduct your dairy on business principles. Test everything and keep nothing that does not yield a profit. Weed out the unprofitable cows and get some profitable ones to replace them and you are bound to be successful.

While hunting for the source of off flavor in the milk, how often is it due to rusty milk cans, and laid to some other cause? A rusty can, even if clean, will, in some way unknown, give milk a decided 'off' taste and smell, and the same follows it into the butter, which has a decidedly tallowy flavor.

Bacteria seem to have no part in producing this objectionable result, and as far as can be found, the iron rust is responsible for the trouble. But even if a rusty can had no such action, the rust spots form most excellent hiding places for bacteria, which require more than hot water to destroy them. Let the can be free from rust as well as dirt.

There is some truth in the statement that milk from cows fed silage is not good for babies. When the cows are fed very heavily or the silage is moldy, sour or otherwise not in perfect condition, it will affect the milk in a way which will be injurious to sensitive stomachs. But milk from cows fed a moderate amount, say thirty pounds daily, of good sweet, well preserved silage, made from mature corn, is not believed to be injurious.

I treated a cow that had one teat from which the milk would not flow. Not even the calf could get milk out of it. I pushed a common goose quill up the teat and that teat was then as easily milked as any. The cow made no objection to the insertion of the quill. I have successfully used small chicken quills in the teats of ewes when the lambs cannot get a drop of milk from them.

Before milking the cow's teats are always washed with a cloth and wiped, whether they seem clean or not. My practice is to have a ten-gallon milk can in the barn into which the milk is strained as fast as drawn. The strainer is made of the finest wire cloth and under this is a second strainer of two thicknesses of cotton flannel cloth, with the nap sides out. If the nap sides face each other the milk will not run through.

At a milking trial held in connection with one of the recent summer shows in England the cow which was awarded the first prize produced over six gallons of milk in the day, and her milk was so rich in quality that it produced over four pounds of butter. At the same show there were on exhibition other cows of the same breed and practically the same size and weight which produced only two or three gallons of milk and barely one pound of butter.

We have learned that the flow of milk, or 'giving down' during the time of milking is largely under the control of the cow, and is more free if she is in a tranquil condition. The more highly the animal is organized the greater the susceptibility to influences. Feeding time with cows as with some persons, is the supreme event. The gratification of appetite is the very highest enjoyment which cows are capable of enjoying. As the hour approaches they are eager, expectant, excited. The process of feeding soothes and tranquilizes.

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.

RAISING VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

A 'Reader.'—Please say who would be the proper person to whom to apply for the raising of a company of volunteers in this place. Ans.—Application may be made either to the district officer commanding or to the Department of Militia direct. If the applicant be a member of the Canadian Militia he should apply through his commanding officer.

ZENANAS OF INDIA.

Constant Reader, Abbotsford.—Please give a concise account of the Zenanas of India. Are they the homes of wives of a polygamist, or are they composed of a number of married women each with a separate husband? Do they exist entirely among the upper classes in India? Can you give the estimated number of women in the Zenanas? How many of them have been reached by medical missionaries? Ans.—A zenana, briefly speaking, is that part of an Indian gentleman's house set apart for the women. The wives and daughters of the noble and rich are jealously screened from view. The women of the poorer classes work in the fields or anywhere, but as soon as a man gets a decent income he shuts his wife within the zenana as a token of respectability. In the one zenana may be the wife, mother-in-law, aunts, widowed girls and child-mothers. Polygamy is not practiced among the respectable middle-classes or the poor, and is dying out altogether. Life in the zenana is miserable in the extreme. The inmates are plainly clad, and are given the barest and most uninviting part of the establishment. The women are practically excluded from intercourse with any portion of the household, and never appear unveiled in the presence of their husbands or their children. No attempt is made to cultivate any talent among them; they are entirely cut off from all social and intellectual life. The situation of widows, many of them mere children is most deplorable. According to statistics of 1891, there are 139 millions of women in India, forty millions of whom, it is stated, are shut up in zenanas. A very small proportion have as yet been reached, even by the medical missionaries of their own sex. The Zenana Bible and Medical Mission had, in 1893, seventy-three European missionaries, fifty-four Bible women, and 149 native Christian teachers and nurses. It sustained at that time 67 schools with 2,554 pupils, and three normal schools with 115 students training for mission work. It had hospitals and dispensaries which are much appreciated. The lady missionaries can gain access to the zenanas when no one else can, but their number is very inadequate to all the work to be done.

OUR FRIENDS THE DOUKHOBORS.

'From Russia's land, the exiles come
With hopeful hearts to find a home
Upon our British soil.
From cruel persecution's rod,
They seek a place to serve their God
With earnest prayer and toil;

'To take their plain and lowly way,
And cheer each other day by day
With simple chant or psalm;
To pass the days and years away
In useful toil or harmless play,
In quietness and calm.

'No silken couch of velvet ease,
No gilded art the taste to please,—
They go their unlettered way,
With frugal fare and simple plan,
They take their duties as they can,
Content from day to day.

'From early dawn to set of sun,
The round of life is gently run,—
No pomp or pride of state,
No honors seek they here below,
On kindly errands come and go,
And on each other wait.

'They covet not to have or hold
Wide-spreading farms or heaps of gold,
Content with clothes and food,—
All brethren of one common clan,
With equal rights for every man,
To seek the true and good.

'Far from the crowded mart of sin,
The city's rush and smoke and din,
They go their lowly ways.
On wealth and fame they do not wait;
Temperate in love, as well as hate,
They pass their peaceful days.

'On Sabbath morn they meet to pray
And worship on the holy day
With reverent homage meet,
Recite the Scriptures, chant their lays,
And join their voice in fervent praise,
With joy each other greet.

They wish for nothing here below,
But freely come or freely go,
All ready for the Word,—
Arise, depart, pass on the way,
In pilgrimage they go to-day
To meet their coming Lord.'

J. J. LAAT.

Swan River, Manitoba.

COLLINGWOOD.

J.E.J.—1. What size of town is Collingwood? 2. Are there any mills or factories? 3. What would be the outlook for a man keeping a furniture store there? Ans.—1. The population in 1881 was 4,445; it is now about 5,000. 2. The principal local trade is in fish and lumber. The town owes its importance chiefly to its good railway facilities. It is the terminus of the Northern & North-Western division of the Grand Trunk Railway, and is also an old port of departure for steamers on the Upper Lakes; it has now a rival port in Owen Sound. 3. We cannot say.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SURNAME.

Page, N.D.—Will you please publish in the 'Witness' what Queen Victoria's maiden surname was; also the Prince Consort's surname? Ans—The dynasty to which Queen Victoria belonged is entitled to be called the House of Guelph, but that is not their surname, for Guelph was merely the baptismal name of the patriarch of the family who died in 1101. Since that date they have been ruling princes. They have never wanted a surname, and it is doubtful if they ever had one. The male descent of Guelph was from the house of Este, and Este, if it be a surname, was the maiden surname of Her Majesty. The family is sometimes spoken of as the House of Guelph or Hanover, and the fact that there is no definite knowledge as to which of the two descriptions is the more correct, shows how vague and indefinite is the whole subject, and demonstrates that there is no specific authority to which reference can be made to determine the point. His Majesty, the present King, though the heir of his mother, belongs to his father's family, that of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha. Consequently His Majesty is the first of a new dynasty, which will probably be known as the dynasty of Saxe-Coburg.

THE EARL OF MINTO.

A 'Witness' Reader asks for information about the family of the present Governor-General. The Earl of Minto (Sir Gilbert John Murray Kynynmond Elliot), was born in 1845, and succeeded his father, the third earl, in 1891. The family of Elliot has a distinguished record of public service, the first earl having been Governor-General of Bengal, while Sir Henry Elliot, an uncle of the present earl, was British ambassador successively at Constantinople and Vienna. Lord Minto, who is a great-grandson of the first earl, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and served four years as ensign and lieutenant in the Scots Guards. After his retirement from the army, Lord Minto (then Viscount Melgund) served as a volunteer in the Afghan war, 1879, and in the Egyptian campaign of 1882. He was private secretary to Lord Roberts at Capetown in 1881, and in 1883 was appointed military secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne. During his stay in the Dominion Lord Minto saw active service as chief of staff to General Middleton in the North-West rebellion of 1885. The Countess of Minto is a daughter of the late general the Hon. Charles Grey, and sister of the present Earl Grey.

SHIP'S COMPASS.

'Landlubber,' N.W.T.—Would you kindly furnish a short explanation of a ship's compass, and its construction, with a view to making clear the following points: — Does the needle always point north? If the ship's head was pointing N.W. by W. would the needle still point north? If so, what guides the helmsman,—the needle or a mark on the binnacle? Ans.—The mariner's compass consists of three principal parts,—the card, the needle on its lower surface, and the case. The whole is enclosed in the compass-box, or binnacle. The surface of the card is divided by ra-

dlating lines into 32 parts, each containing 11 degrees, 15 minutes. The points are named according to their proximity to the four cardinal points. The north point is denoted on the card by a fleur-de-lis, and the line which joins the north and south pole passes through the axis of the needle. The circumference of the card is sometimes divided into 360 degrees. The card is directed by the needle which, with it, is pivoted on a vertical axis. The needle is usually suspended on a central cup, of ruby or agate, in such a way that the free motion is not hindered by friction. The needle has the property of arranging itself, one end always pointing to the geographical north (nearly), the other to the south—not exactly, but with a deflection or declination which varies in magnitude under certain conditions, and may be either towards the west or the east. The compass is kept horizontal by the use of a gimbal, or ring moving freely on an axis. The binnacle, or compass box, is placed in sight of the helmsman. Inside the box, in the direction of the ship's bow, is a vertical black line called the lubber-line, and the steersman must keep the point of the card, which marks the prescribed course always in contact with the black line. The disturbing influence of the magnetism of the ship, especially ironclad vessels, causes a deviation of the needle, which must be reckoned with; the angle of declination varies to some extent according to locality, and various devices are made use of to obviate the difficulty.

CLAIM TO THE THRONE.

Edville, Ont.—How did Queen Victoria become heir to the throne? Her father was the fourth son of George III. Did all the other sons die without issue? Ans.—The three eldest sons died without any surviving issue. The only child of George IV., the Princess Charlotte, married to Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, died in 1817.

STUFFING SMALL BIRDS.

Subscriber, P.E.I.—Could you tell me through your columns a cheap and easy way of stuffing small birds? Ans.—The specimen to be operated upon should have its nostrils and throat closed by plugs of cotton wool. Both wing-bones should be broken close to the body, and the bird laid upon a table on its back. The incision in the skin should be made under the wing on the side most damaged, so that the thigh protrudes when pushed up slightly; this is cut through at its junction with the body, when the knife is gently used to separate the skin from this, until the wing-bone is seen on the open side. This is then cut through by scissors, and by careful manipulation the skin is further freed from the back and breast until the neck can be cut off. From the other side the wing is cut by travelling downwards, the remaining leg is cut away, and very careful skinning over the stomach and the lower back, brings the operator to the tail, which is cut off, leaving a small portion of the bone in the skin. The body now falls off, and nothing remains in the skin but the neck and head. To skin these out without stretching the integument requires patience. Gradually work the skin away from the back of the head forward, cautiously cutting the membraneous skin over the eyes and eyelids, so that the eyes can be extracted from the orbits. The skin should be freed down nearly to the beak, and then the back of the head, with neck attached, should be cut off, the brains extracted, the flesh cleared from the skull, and the bones of wings, etc., the skin rubbed with a preservative, and ultimately turned into its proper position. Arsenical soap is sometimes used as a preservative of bird skins. When the specimen is to be mounted, a false body of tightly wrapped tow is made upon a wire extending at its upper end. Insert the body through the incision under the wing, the pointed wire going up the neck and through the skull to the outside. When the imitation body rests within the skin, pointed wires are thrust through the soles of the feet, up the skin of the back of the legs, and finally clenched in the body. A stand, or perch, is provided, and the bird being fitted upon this is, after glass eyes have been inserted, arranged in a natural attitude. See answer to 'Elmside,' Que., in a recent issue.

FORESTRY.

Kent, Ont.—The 'Hand-book of Tree Planting,' published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, or 'Practical Forestry,' published by the Orange Judd Company, New York, N.Y., will probably be what you want.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R.W., Stevensville, Ont.—Better write direct to the Education Department, Toronto, or to the Public Schools Inspector of your county in regard to the points you bring up.

T.B.J., Renfrew.—Your questions have been already answered in the 'Witness.'

J.R.D., city.—Inquire at some book store for information, etc.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

LIABILITY OF SOCIETY FOR ACTS OF ITS OFFICERS—LOANS BY MARRIED WOMEN.

Enquirer.—Suppose that the officers of a society incur monetary obligations, in their behalf, can the society realle from such obligations? The society in question is the Ladies' Aid of a church. 2. Can married ladies, in good standing, be held responsible for money borrowed? Suppose the money was borrowed on a joint note. Ans.—1. The society would be bound if the obligations incurred were within the scope of the ordinary powers of its officers. 2. They can be held responsible if separate as to property; otherwise the action would have to be directed against their husbands who would only be liable if the loan was for the husband's benefit or was authorized by him either expressly or tacitly.

RENTED ROOM—NOTICE TO PROPRIETOR.

Subscriber—G hires a room of F by the month. If G wants to leave how much notice must G give to F to make it legal? Ans.—One month's notice would be required unless G could show an agreement either express or tacit permitting a shorter notice to be given.

RIGHTS OF A LODGING-HOUSE KEEPER.

Subscriber.—H hires a room of F by the month. At the end of three weeks H leaves and does not pay for his room; how long must F keep trunk and effects before selling them, to make it legal? Ans.—F can sell the trunk at the expiration of three months by public auction after one week's notice in a newspaper.

SALE BY AN UNLICENSED AUCTIONEER—PROPERTY RIGHTS TO WIFE.

A.A.S.—1. Can a person legally advertise and sell his own property by auction himself, he having no license, can he auction it off himself? 2. Can a woman who is married hold property in Quebec in her own name; if she owns property previous to her marriage can she still hold it or must she deed it over to her husband? 3. A man and wife after marriage buy property (land), can the wife have it in her name and hold it so that the husband's creditors could not take it? Ans.—1. He can if he is the inhabitant of a rural district and is removing from the locality, but not otherwise. 2. If she was married in the Province of Quebec without a marriage contract she continues to hold in her own name only the immovable property which she owned at the time of her marriage and such as she acquires subsequently by succession or equivalent title. 3. Not unless she is separate as to property.

DOGS RUNNING AT LARGE—RESPONSIBILITY OF OWNER.

A Reader.—What is the law in the province of Quebec as to dogs running at large and running to the main road and frightening horses? Would the owner have to pay for damage done if the horses were to run away? Can a person do away with such a dog? If not, will his master? Ans.—The owner of any animal is responsible for the damage which it may cause. Municipal councils have the power to require that dogs shall be kept muzzled or tied up and to authorize the destruction of any dog found at large contrary to municipal regulations. A private individual would not have the right to do away with such a dog.

(ONTARIO.)

OBJECTIONABLE ACCOUNT FOR SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Subscriber, Ont.—1. A man agrees by contract made with trustees of school to deliver the yearly supplies of coal required, by the separate school of the place at $5.25 per ton, it to be weighed at the market scale. He delivered two tons upon conditions of contract, and was paid for the same the amount of $10.50. The total quantity of coal to be delivered was seven tons, leaving a balance of five tons to be delivered. Since then he delivered another two tons, for which he presented a bill of $13, or $6.50 per ton, to the trustees, who are in favor of accepting the bill, contrary to contract conditions, although he did not weigh the coal on the market scales, and charges $1.25 per ton more than agreed upon in contract. I am not aware at the present moment whether he has delivered the remaining three tons of coal, but I, being chairman of the board, opposed the acceptance of that bill on the above grounds, as I think we should pay the price agreed on in contract only, and no more, besides complying with the other conditions: Am I correct in my contention? What steps, or otherwise (legal) would you advise me to take, as chairman in the matter? Ans.—We think you are quite correct, and that you ought to persist in your objection to payment, and also to draw the attention of the auditors to the matter. We do not see that you are called upon to do more.

BUSINESS LAW BOOKS—LIEN NOTES.

T., Salisbury, N.B.—1. Please give the names of the best and latest works on business law for use in Canada, containing forms and instructions for writing all kinds of business paper, as deeds, wills, mortgages, leases, bills of sale, notes, bonds, etc. 2. If I sell an article and take a note, can the note be worded so as to hold the article until the note is paid? If so, what would be the legal form, the article being delivered to buyer? Ans.—1. We are not aware of any such as we could recommend. Write to some law book publishing house for a catalogue. 2. It is probable that an effective lien note could be prepared and given. But there are several conditions that would have to be complied with in order to its validity; and in especial you ought to refer to your provincial statutes regarding conditional sales of chattels.

PROCEEDINGS BY SECOND MORTGAGES.

An Old Subscriber, Man.—A bought a farm, took over first mortgage, made cash payment; gave second mortgage for the balance of purchase price, to be paid in three payments; paid first payment and interest, and half principal and all interest on second payment, interest all paid on first mortgage; is threatened with proceedings if the balance of second payment is not paid at once. The deed and mortgage are in ordinary form, under the Torrens Title of Manitoba. Please let me know what proceedings the holders of second mortgage can take? Ans.—Hard as it may seem under the circumstances, they are apparently in a position to take steps for foreclosure or sale subject to the first mortgage, or they might sue you upon the covenant, if any, contained in the mortgage, for payment of the mortgage money.

CONSTRUING A LEASE.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—I leased a farm of fifty acres for five years. Lease made out by a business man, and bearing date, March 20, 1896; contains the following clauses, viz.: That it is further agreed, should landlord (B) require the use of the south half of the stables for one month after March 20, 1896, the same privilege shall be given tenant (I) at the termination of this lease. Should any differences arise between the parties hereto, then and in each case the said parties shall be entitled to refer such differences to arbitrators to whom such differences shall be referred, each selecting one disinterested person as arbitrator, and said referees to call in a third if required, and the decision of any two of them shall be final. 1. Can I compel B, who is a crooked landlord, and fond of law, to call in an arbitrator, and when, as he used the stables and barns for six weeks after my lease began; also had articles of furniture in the house? 2. Can the arbitrators, if they feel justified in so doing, give me a month of the buildings after March 20, 1901, B using them all for that time during my lease? Ans.—1 and 2. We do not see that your case is ripe for arbitration. If you find at the time your term expires that you require the continued use of the south half of the stables, we think that you should simply retain possession of same, having first notified your landlord of your intention to so take advantage of the clause providing for it, and thus leave it to him to take the initiative in the way of any proceedings.

PRESSING A CLAIM.

———, Chatham, Ont.—My father, residing in England, lost his reason in 1896; my daughter, also residing there, wrote to me, requesting me to come over and arrange his (my father's) affairs, and have him placed where he would be cared for. At considerable expense and loss of time, I went to England, and did what was required of me. My father died in March last year, the bulk of his property being willed to my above mentioned daughter. Some time prior to my father's death, my daughter agreed that my expenses in going to England, etc., would be paid by her out of her share of my father's estate. She has since married, and now refuses to pay my claim. I have her letters, wherein she agreed to do so. 1. Can I claim on the estate for my expenses? I have already sent a claim in for them to the executors and lawyer in England, and although I have repeated my letters, I have failed to receive any acknowledgement. 2. What length of time must elapse before an estate is distributed—that is, where there is no trouble in dividing it? I may add that my father left me a legacy. Your kindly giving me your opinion as to above will be thankfully received. Ans.—1. It is very doubtful, indeed, whether your claim is one that can be legally maintained; still, we think, you would do well to instruct a solicitor of your own city personally in the matter, hand him the correspondence and other papers, and have him do whatever may be arranged, for although there may be legal difficulties in the way of your successfully litigating the case, it may at the same time be one capable of arrangement by judicious handling. 2. There is no fixed time.

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.]

PAIN IN THE STOMACH.

A girl, aged 16, healthy, with good color, is troubled with frequent pain in the stomach. The pain goes from breast to back. When the back is pressed upon the pain is felt in the breast and vice versa. The pain is relieved with anything hot or by vomiting. She was twelve years old before it started and she attributes the trouble to indiscretions in diet. When the pain first came it lasted only ten minutes; now it lasts half a day. Ans.—The description you give of your trouble suggests ulcer of the stomach. We would strongly advise you to consult your local doctor, as the condition may be serious. You will have to be very careful about your diet. You should not take any solid food for six weeks. Live upon milk, custard, poached eggs, beef tea, gruel and such things. But you would better go under your doctor's care at once.

BEDS.

Ignoramus asks what is the best kind of a bed to lie upon. The bed she is using at present is a woven-wire stretch mattress on an iron bedstead. If she tries to sit up on this everything slips to the foot of it. Ans. The best bed we are acquainted with is an iron bedstead, such as is supplied to hospitals. This is iron throughout with a diagonal spring mattress combined. The springs are so arranged that the mattress is curved downward at each end, so when anyone is lying upon it the bed is quite flat. We do not know whether double sizes are made on this principle, however. It could probably be obtained through H. R. Ives, Montreal. With regard to the clothes the bed should always be hard. Feather beds are unhealthy. Hair is probably the best. The quilts and blankets ought not to be too heavy.

NERVOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION.

Farmer's wife, is 48 years old, has suffered from indigestion and nervousness for some years. Is troubled with gas on the stomach all the time. Frequently takes weak turns, but does not lose consciousness. Sometimes has a dull pain just over the heart, and sometimes in the breast, and pains in the hands, knees and various parts of the body. Has also a very severe headache most of the time, which varies in position, being usually on the right side, top and back. There is a fullness in the head which sometimes feels as if it would burst. She is greatly troubled with noises in the head mostly on the right side. These noises resemble grasshoppers singing and are so troublesome that they prevent her going to sleep. When she begins to sleep she has a sensation as if she had fallen backwards, the feet feel cold as if she were standing in water, and at other times they seem to be scorched. Feels generally broken up and as if she never would be well again. Ans.—We would very strongly urge you to consult your family doctor or the nearest physician to your home. It seems to us from your description that it is very likely that there is some affection of your blood-vessels and that the blood-pressure is too high. This would explain all your symptoms. To properly treat you requires personal attention and the treatment would require to be carefully watched. We will only say in general terms that your life must be quiet and uneventful. Do not work hard and always save your strength. Lie down and rest as often as possible. Diet should be plain, use meat only once daily and do not take very much in the way of drink. The bowels had best be moved every two or three days with salts.

SORE BACK.

M.F.S. is a married woman, with two children, aged 16 months and 3½ respectively. She is nursing the youngest child. Is troubled with sore back, salivation, slight irritability of the bladder, leucorrhoea, and bearing down pains in the abdomen. Feels very weak. Ans.—It is not very probable that the cause you suggest is the real one. The symptoms you describe are not entirely those of the conditions in question. As a matter of fact leucorrhoea is a symptom of a good many different affections. It is more probable that having had children rather rapidly there may be some displacement of the womb which causes the symptoms. You should get your doctor to examine you for if this is the case no tonics will do you any permanent good.

FLATULENT DYSPEPSIA.

S. S. is a man of 40 years of age. Is troubled with pains in the left side and back two hours after each meal, with belching of wind. Is occasionally constipated, but as a rule bowels are regular. Feet and hands are often cold. Appetite is good and he sleeps well. Diet and habits regular. Work is long, about sixteen hours a day. On lying down the pains are relieved. Ans.—You are most probably suffering from a form of dyspepsia. This is frequently due in these cases to faulty digestion of the starches and sugars of the food. You had better arrange your diet so as to get your meals regularly. Use milk, butter, eggs, fresh meat, and take the following articles only in strict moderation, potatoes, bread, rice, sago, tapioca, corn. Use toast in preference to bread. It is important to eat slowly and thoroughly chew the food. If your teeth are defective you had better see a dentist. Probably the use of Takadiastase, ten grains three times daily one hour after food, would help you.

SICK HEADACHE.

Old Subscriber's Daughter is a married woman, aged 30. Has always been troubled more or less with headaches, but the attacks seem to come oftener lately. The affection comes on in the morning and the pain begins in the temples. It steadily increases in severity until towards evening, the head aches very badly. Heat seems to relieve it more than cold. After a while feels sick at the stomach though she rarely vomits. There is also pain in the eyes and behind them. The eyes have been examined and were said to be all right. Is in good health except for the headaches, which come on every week or two. Also asks about an old lady aged 70, who is troubled with burning feet. She is subject to rheumatism. Ans.—You seem to be a victim of migraine or sick headache. In the majority of cases the tendency to this disease is inherited. Among the many existing causes are eye-strain, disturbances of digestion, irritation of womb or ovaries, worry, exacting mental or physical toil. Most cases are very obstinate. You will have to discover, if possible, the cause which is at work, although this is not always possible. If you are pale and run down in health you should take an iron tonic. Any dyspepsia must be corrected and the bowels must be moved daily. The pain may be eased by the rubbing of the forehead with a menthol pencil. Some cases are relieved by taking an emetic like mustard and warm water to empty the stomach. Most of the ordinary remedies like antipyrin lose their strength in time. A pill, composed of ¼ of a grain extract of cannabis indica, taken three times daily for a month or two, is recommended. For the burning sensation complained of in the feet the best treatment is at night to immerse the feet in hot water and apply gentle friction with the hand.

INJURY TO FOOT.

C.E.B. is a woman, a little over 50 years of age. Between two and three years ago, she sprained her right foot. As this was recovering, she had the knee of that limb resting on a chair, while she was reaching along a shelf. The knee slipped off, and she came with her full weight upon the toes, striking them upon the lowest rung of the chair, and doubling them back upon the top of the foot. The cords controlling the big toe and the next two seem to be paralyzed. Is in fair general health though never very strong. The heat of the kitchen, however, when she is working, puts her easily into a perspiration. If she takes cold, it settles in the throat, and she loses her voice. Ans.—If, as we gather from your letter, it is between two and three years since this injury has taken place, it is almost impossible that the lost power will be regained. It is difficult to see how an accident of that kind could injure the nerves. If the toes project upwards and backwards upon the top of the foot, they may be dislocated, and in that case an operation could make them all right. It is not likely that either electricity or massage would do any good. These agents are only of use in recent cases. With regard to your easily becoming overheated, it perhaps means that your general system is overtaxed, and that you are a little run down. A mild tonic like Fellow's Syrup might help you. For the sore throat the best remedy when it is starting is to gargle with very hot water, and then inhale the steam from a kettle in which a few drops of compound tincture of benzoin has been placed.

TREMOR.

Subscriber's Daughter, writes that her father, aged 75, has been troubled for over six months with a shaking in his right side, especially the right arm. This is worse when he is cold, and affects him internally. He knows of nothing to have caused it. His general health is very good for a man of his age. Asks if anything can be done to cure him, or prevent the trouble spreading. Also asks for the indications of diabetes and Bright's disease. Ans.—Your father is most likely troubled with one of two forms of tremor, either senile tremor or the so-called 'shaking palsy.' Senile tremor is found in persons of advanced age, mostly over seventy years. The tremor is always very fine, which begins in the hands, and often extends to the muscles of the neck, so that slight movements of the head are produced. Shaking palsy, or Parkinson's disease, is met with usually in men, though rarely under the age of forty. Exposure to cold and wet, business worries, etc., are supposed to be exciting causes. This disease begins gradually usually in one or other hand, and the tremor is constant or intermittent. With this may be associated weakness or stiffness. The head is not so commonly affected. The tremor is usually marked in the hands, and the thumb and forefinger display the motion made in rolling a pill. The upper arm muscles are rarely affected. Any emotion exaggerates the movement. An attempt at voluntary movement may check the tremor. The tremors cease during sleep. The muscles may be slow and stiff in their action, and all the acts of the patient are deliberate. There is a peculiar appearance associated with the disease, which is characteristic. The head is bent forward, the back is bowed, the arms are held away from the body, and are somewhat bent at the elbows. The face is expressionless; the eyebrows elevated, and the whole expression is immobile, or mask-like. Both forms of tremor are incurable, and only amelioration can be attempted by attending to all the wants of the patient, and promoting his physical well-being. Diet should be plain, wholesome, and nourishing. The aged should have only comparatively little meat, but its place should be taken by milk and eggs. If teeth are bad, the food should be given well cooked, chopped up fine, or soft foods should be provided. Clothing should be very warm. The patient should never over-exert himself, but live a quiet, uneventful life, taking abundant rest and sleep. Diabetes is a disease of nutrition, in which sugar accumulates in the blood, and is excreted in the urine, the daily amount of which is much increased. The disease may be acute or chronic, and varies much in severity, as it occurs in young or old persons. The onset of the disease is gradual, and either frequent micturition or great thirst first attracts attention. In bad cases the appetite is voracious; there is excretion of great amounts of urine, and there is a progressive emaciation. The disease is apt to be more severe in young and middle-aged persons. The amount of urine passed daily may vary from six to forty pints. Sugar is present in the urine. Constipation is the rule. The symptoms of Bright's disease vary with the type of disease. In acute Bright's disease, which is apt to occur during infectious fevers like scarlatina, the urine is scanty, often containing blood, albumen, and other abnormal constituents. The legs and body may be dropsical. In bad cases, where the kidneys are not acting sufficiently, the poisons are stored up in the blood, and give rise to headache, vomiting, convulsions, and often death. In the next stage, a more chronic form, the disease may begin insidiously for a time, the legs begin to swell, there is constant headache and nausea, the amount of urine passed is diminished and the urine contains albumen. In the third form, the amount of urine is greatly increased; the albumen contained is less, and there is little or no dropsy. Headache, and vomiting, together with loss of vision, are common. With regard to the treatment of this disease, we cannot give details here. They both require skilled attention, and ought not to be treated, except by a medical man. These diseases are not at all amenable to home remedies, as it would be most dangerous to rely upon these.

BOILS.

F.G. asks what is the best remedy for boils. Ans.—A number of methods have been advocated to cure boils. A boil is an acute inflammation beginning in a sweat-gland or hair follicle. All forms of treatment are directed to lessen this tendency or to cut short the inflammation. Single boils are easily treated, but when a succession of these occur the condition is very obstinate. Poor health predisposes, but is not a cause in itself. Uncleanliness, scratching, or other irritation, may cause the trouble. People working among tar or petroleum are subject to the disease, as are those suffering from diabetes or Bright's disease. Once a boil is beginning to form it can rarely be stopped. The place may be painted with tincture of iodine. Hot solution of boracic acid applied on lint and covered with oil-silk, protects the boil, and tends to prevent the formation of others. Care should always be taken to protect the boil from irritation by the clothing. This can be done by suitable applications, and the use of a protecter or shield. The patient may take three capsules daily, each containing one and a half grains of sublimed sulphur, and 3-10ths of a grain of powdered camphor. In many cases the use of yeast for a period of five or six weeks will prevent the formation of new boils. The best is brewer's yeast, but compressed yeast will do. A dessertspoonful should be taken in a little water three times daily before meals. When it is evident that the boil is going to form hot poultices of bread should be employed or else the boil opened. When the core has come out the boil should be bathed in hot carbolic acid and water in the strength of 1—500, several times a day. Everything conducing to induce a state of vigorous health should be tried, good plain food, outdoor exercise and daily bathing should be tried. A dose of salts, or a seidlitz powder should be taken occasionally.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

A.N. is a young man, 24 years of age. He is suffering, as he thinks, from nervous debility. Has never been very strong. Digestion is poor and he feels very irritable, feet and hands are cold. Has specks before the eyes and giddiness. At night when lying down has sense of falling followed by giddiness. The back is weak, skin dry and irritable, and he feels despondent. Does not work much on account of a feeling of tiredness and weakness. Memory is poor. Ans.—You are no doubt suffering from nervous exhaustion. It is hard to say what the cause is. The usual causes are mental and physical overwork, worry, business troubles, bad habits, etc. The cause you suggest is possible, but is more likely to be a result of nerveus debility than a cause. Many people have an unstable nervous system. It is part of a deficient physical make-up. Things go on very well for a time until age, or some extra strain attacks the weak spot and symptoms are produced. Such people have from the start but little nervous capital to draw upon. With regard to the treatment we can only give you some general instructions. Diet should be wholesome and generous. Take plenty of milk, butter, eggs, fresh and stewed fruit, puddings; do not take meat more than once daily, and avoid pickles, sauces, condiments, pastry, and alcoholic beverages. The bowels must be kept open daily. The best plan is to get a fountain syringe and inject a quart of cold water into the bowel every morning. This can be done best in a reclining position. Every morning on rising take a cold sponge bath. This is a splendid nervous tonic, and if persisted in will do you good. A short holiday with nothing to do and change of air and scene will do you much benefit.

RASH.

A Farmer, aged 64 years of age, in good health, and robust, also strictly temperate, has for the last year been afflicted with a rash which comes out over the chest, and under the arms and limbs. It is very itchy when warm, sometimes of a stinging nature, but without discharge. Said to be a form of eczema. Ans.—Your description is so very brief that we are unable to form any opinion as to the nature of the trouble. He had better take very plain diet, avoiding canned meats, sausages, and taking plenty of fruit and vegetables. The bowels should move daily. The itching can be relieved by bathing the parts in carbolic acid and water in the proportion of one part carbolic to 500 of water, i.e., a teaspoonful to about three pints. It is against our rules to recommend any special physician.

VETERINARY.

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

HAEMATURIA.

A Subscriber.—I shall feel obliged for advice concerning a cow; her urine has been of a reddish color; I noticed it about four months ago; it is worse now; almost like blood. Otherwise the cow is in good condition, and is giving milk. Is the milk good for use, or if she is turned off for beef, would it be all right? Ans.—This condition is due to a variety of causes. When it assumes a chronic form, such as in this case, recovery is very uncertain. We would advise you to let her go dry, and feed her off. If her general health and vigor are such that she will fatten, her flesh will be quite good for food. Give her the following tonic: Sulphate of iron, one drachm; brown sugar, one ounce; and ground ginger, one drachm; mixed in her food three times a day for a week at a time.

PROBABLY TUBERCULOSIS.

———, Lombard, Ont.—Please say what you think is the matter with a young cow three years old. Her first calf came early in October, 1900. She has had two hard lumps in one quarter of the udder about the size of almond nuts; and another on the same side on the body near the udder, as large as a person's hand. The lumps were larger at first, but not as hard. Before these appeared it was difficult to get milk out of one of the teats. This began five weeks ago; the lumps came about two weeks ago. The cow has no cough, eats and milks well. What treatment would you advise? Do you think it safe to use the milk from the other three teats? Ans.—The condition may be due to tuberculosis. By all means have her tested by tuberculin. In the meantime do not use her milk from any of the teats till she has been tested.

ABORTION.

J.D.—A healthy mare, about 12 years old, has lost her foal two years in succession, after going about ten months. She was bred both years to the same horse. The colts seem well developed. The mare runs out in the daytime, is in at nights, and is fed on oats and straw. She seems all right in a day or two. Would you advise breeding the mare again, and if so, to the same horse? Ans.—We would advise you to dispose of her and buy a good, young mare in her place, if you wish to go on breeding. She may breed well enough if removed to other surroundings. She will not be a profitable breeder for you.

LUMPY JAW — SCOUR LAMB—TENDER—SHOULDERS—HORSE OVERREACHING.

B.H.T.—I have a valuble two-year-old Durham heifer which has a large growth on her jaw. It has been on for the last three months; is there any cure for it? 2. I have also a sick Leicester lamb, it had the scours, and is very weak; am feeding it oats and hay. What should I do for it as it eats very little? 3. Have a four-year-old mare with very tender shoulders. Whenever she is worked hard large lumps come on them. She is all right every other way and is in good condition. Kindly advise. 4. Have a four-year-old driver that clicks or strikes his fore shoes with his hind shoes. How should he be shod to prevent this? Ans.—1. Lumpy jaw (actinomycosis) is curable in some case in the early stages by the administration of iodide of potassium in drachm doses night and morning for ten days or till it produces symptoms such as loss of appetite and dribbling of saliva from the mouth. Benefit is also claimed to be derived from the application of powerful blistering agents which are advertised as lump jaw cures. 2. This is probably due to the lamb having eaten some indigestible substance, or the presence of some species of entozoa (worms) irritating the intestinal mucus membrane. The initial treatment should be a little castor oil to assist in its removal—then follow this by boiled milk and lime water—or starch or flour gruel, to which 15 to 20 drops of laudanum may be added. 3. You should pay particular attention to the fitting of the collar, see that it is not too large, and for a time a soft sweat collar should be used underneath—see that both are kept clean and free from dried sweat. It would be well to use a breast or dutch collar for a few months if you can do so. To harden the skin apply the following lotion to the shoulders twice daily: Sugar of lead, three ounces; laudanum, two ounces; water, a quart. Wash them occasionally with salt and water. 4. This habit is usually one of colt hood which he loses with development and education in movements. Don't drive the colt till he becomes leg weary. The toe of the hind foot should be allowed to project over the toe of the shoe, it being held in place by a clip at each side of the toe. The fore shoe should be narrow and concave but heavy.

TO IMPROVE CONDITION OF HORSE.

A.B.—I have a driving horse, eight years old, about medium size; sixteen hands in height; is in fairly good condition, with plenty of life and apparently in good health, but I would like to see him put on a little more flesh, and do not know exactly how to go about it. I am at present feeding him three gallons of oats and six quarts of bran daily, with all the hay he can eat. He is driven on an average not more than seven miles daily. Please let me know how much and what kind of feed you would recommend, and any other particulars as to hours for feeding, watering, etc., etc., that you think of importance. Ans.—Fat condition is not desirable in a horse for driving on the road; he is much better so long as he is in good health and spirits not to put on fat. You can fatten him, however, by adding a handful of ground linseed to his ration night and morning, giving him occasional mashes of boiled barley and bran. Such feeding will, however, render him easily sweated and not so fit for roadwork.

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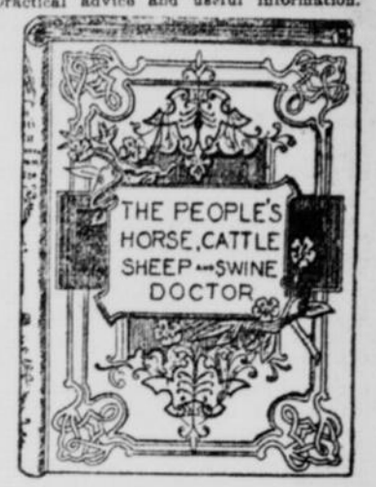
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LETTERS FROM READERS.

ONTARIO AND PROHIBITION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is gratifying to learn that the Ontario Legislature is about to make a revision of its liquor license laws. At the same time it is matter of surprise and disappointment that the Hon. Mr. Ross and his cabinet should hesitate to accede to the reasonable requests of the temperance people for some further and decisive advance along the line of prohibitory legislation.

The time has come when the license laws of Ontario should have a thorough overhauling; or what would be very much better, should be swept from the statute book altogether. There are some very serious and radical defects in the existing law; and in many cases the administration of it is worse than the law itself. The present administration of the license law in Ontario is a disgrace to the civilization and the Christianity of our age.

Just fancy a license inspector bringing up a liquor seller ten times in succession and having him convicted and fined for violation of the law, and yet in every case making solemn declaration that this is the first offence.

The temperance people of Ontario have not been treated with very much consideration by the government for some few years past. The advance in legislation has not by any means kept pace with the growth of public opinion.

Twice over, by very large majorities, the electorate of the province has given its verdict for prohibition. There can be no doubt as to where the people of Ontario stand on that question.

It is a significant fact that the Methodist Church, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Royal Templars are each of them making a definite, and an urgent demand for provincial prohibition. I trust that those organizations will not waver for a moment in their determined resolve to secure that great blessing. The Presbyterian, the Congregationalist and Baptist churches will be one with them in the struggle.

There has been on the part of politicians in Ontario a great deal of coquetting with the temperance sentiment. A great many promises, type-written and others, which have not been honestly fulfilled. A plebiscite was given, that was all. There was nothing given as the result of that plebiscite. For a long time the temperance people have been like the Israelites in the wilderness looking forward to a land of promise which they never reached. How much longer they will allow themselves to be fed on empty and unmeaning promises it would be hard to say. Surely they have been regaled by politicians long enough.

It is fully time that all that kind of thing should come to an end. If I read the signs of the times at all correctly the crisis is rapidly approaching. In view of the advanced state of public opinion in Ontario it would be an unfortunate circumstance if the government should decide to antagonize the temperance vote.

The requests which have been made to Mr. Ross and his cabinet by the temperance people are in accord with truth and righteousness. They are in harmony with the best interests of the country and that in every respect.

There is nothing else on the face of this earth which produces so much crime, so much sin and shame so much wretchedness and misery as the drink traffic. No government can sanction such a traffic without making itself a partaker in the evil which it works.

It is humiliating that Ontario should have allowed Manitoba and Prince Edward Island to take the lead in this noble campaign for provincial prohibition. Ontario by right should have been the banner province. She should have led the way in this grand work for 'God and home and native land.'

The temperance people of this Dominion will watch with keenest interest to see what the legislature will do in this important matter; and so will the licensed victuallers the friends of the traffic.

Under existing circumstances I think it would be the duty of every Christian man and woman in this Dominion to pray for Mr. Ross and his government, that they may have the wisdom and the strength to do what is right, and to prohibit that hateful traffic up to the full limit of the power which they possess.

G. G. HUNTABLE.

81a St. Hubert street, Montreal.

MR. GLADSTONE AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—For the consideration of those who blame Mr. Gladstone for the present war, permit me to quote from Mr. Justin McCarthy's history of our own times, a book written about the time these events were transpiring, and hence likely to give the truth in the matter. After stating that the republic had made war upon Secocoeni, and had the worst in the struggle, and that after defeating the Boers British territory might be attacked, he says: 'Under these conditions, a certain number of disappointed or alarmed inhabitants of the Transvaal made some kind of indirect proposition to England that the republic should be annexed to English territory. Sir Theophilus Shepstone was sent by England to ascertain whether this offer was genuine, or national. He seems to have been entirely mistaken in his appreciation of the condition of things. Acting under the impression that the Boers were willing to accept English authority, he boldly, one might say lawlessly, declared the republic a portion of the dominions of Great Britain.' That passage was written before the retrocession of the Transvaal took place. When Mr. Gladstone found that the people of the republic were opposed to annexation, he very justly, and magnanimously, decided to restore their independence, taking from them the power to make treaties with foreign powers and African chiefs without British consent. There was no telegraph to the Transvaal at that time, and after the ratification of a convention to that effect, and before the ratification became known in the Transvaal, Majuba Hill was fought in defence of their independence. Does it not appear to any unprejudiced mind, that in these circumstances, what led up to the battle of Majuba Hill, and what followed was the unlawful annexation by Sir Theophilus Shepstone and not the magnanimity of Mr. Gladstone. They had a Volksraad; why not consult them before annexing them?

Supposing the Americans sent some one to Ottawa to read a proclamation annexing Canada to the States without consulting the Canadian Parliament, would not we do what the Boers did, first laugh at the absurdity of it, and when troops were sent to occupy the country, fight them. With regard to the treatment of the natives, Mr. McCarthy seems to think that quarrels with them were just as often caused by the course Britain was pursuing as by the Boers. He says the Zulu war was caused by Sir Bartle Frere's keeping back for months the award of arbitrators, as to a disputed strip of land between Cetewayo and the republic, until the African chief, alarmed that he was to be treated as Langalibalele had been, mustered his army, and when the award, which was in his favor, was delivered, it was accompanied with an ultimatum that the Zulu army be disbanded and return to their homes.

While on this subject it may not be out of place to notice that Dr. Clark, in justifying to his constituents his vote on refusing to grant supplies for the war, states that in the Rhodesian mines the natives had to work ten hours a day seven days in the week, while in the Transvaal they were assured of one day's rest in seven. Just lately have we not noticed, that some 300 Abyssinian natives untimed when told of the treatment they would receive there, and some forty were marched by the police to jail. In another lot of 136 a serious fight ensuing between them and the police, one was killed 26 wounded and 50 were missing, having jumped overboard. That does not say much for the boasted superiority of British treatment of the natives. Good laws may be on the statute book, but if paid no attention to they had as well not be made. Do not all these things tend to show that Britain has not all the right in this quarrel, and would not substantial justice have been rendered by submitting the matters in dispute to arbitration and abiding by the award. The British people sustained the government at the last election. But were they in a position to judge? After war broke out any person who attempted to place the Boer side of the question before the public was branded as a traitor and mobbed, and the British public passed judgment hearing only one side of the case. The colonies sent contingents to her assistance, from blind loyalty, and because they do so Britain must be right. Do we, does any of the colonies, know the full case, even with regard to the franchise to the Uitlanders? Dr. Clark says they had the franchise on two years' residence for the lower house of the Volksraad when war broke out, but because they did not wish to do military duty for the Transvaal, as all burghers do, nine-tenths of them registered their names as aliens with the British resident, and that all who did military duty and took the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal were allowed to vote. They did not have a vote for the upper house until twelve years more. Just before war broke out that term was reduced to five years. Is that a grievance sufficient to cause all this misery, bloodshed and expense? We do not vote for our own Senate. Dr. Clark's statement on that matter I have not seen contradicted, but he has been branded as a traitor, mobbed and discarded by his constituency. Are those who believe that the course at present being pursued of basing the empire on might instead of right tends to disruption as was the case with the Spanish empire, less patriotic than those who believe that the true way to build up the empire is to 'do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with thy God.' Scotland, on just such a question as this—a question of suzerainty—admitted so far as land in Cumberland was concerned, but denied so far as the rest of Scotland was concerned, fought, and maintained its independence, and then, of its own accord entered into an honorable union with England, and there is peace. Ireland, conquered by force in 1172, and held by force since, is not at peace yet. In the same way worse things might happen to the world, and the empire, than that the Transvaal (with a suzerainty, acknowledged so far as making treaties with foreign powers and native chiefs is concerned, but denied so far as regulating the conditions of the franchise is concerned) should succeed with all the odds against it in maintaining its independence. Anyway, we may rest assured, that there will not be peace in South Africa until some terms of peace can be found that will be satisfactory not only to British but also to Dutch, until the contest for supremacy be given up, and both parties accept equality instead. When these two Christian peoples learn the lesson that Christ taught his disciples and act upon it, viz., 'One is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren,' then there will be peace and both will work together for the common good.

MARTIN SUTHERLAND.

Johnson, Feb. 5, 1901.

THE SABBATH DAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is man's highest good to follow the grand example of his Maker. After his six days of marvellous work God rested on the seventh day and sanctified it; set it apart as a rich heritage for all mankind, so that very early in Genesis we find it recorded 'that men began to call upon the name of the Lord,' and to Enoch the Sabbath must have been a day of delight, for he walked with God three hundred years. Then in Exodus we are not only enjoined to keep the fourth commandment holy but in nearly all the books of the Old Testament Scriptures the Lord repeats again and again: 'To remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' 'To reverence his Sabbaths,' to make the Sabbath a delight, a day of rest and heartfelt worship. And great and lasting blessings came to those that regarded the seventh day in this true and noblest sense, while those that violated God's given day of rest got their reward. What was true then is true to-day. If we disregard the holy Sabbath day we swiftly descend to ruin. When we uphold and reverence it we grow and enlarge. It is the very keystone of our home, of social and national life, and a sheet anchor to the trusting soul for time and eternity, so that those who have taken notice of the relationship of the observance of the Sabbath day to human events well know that it is no toy or plaything, but that the Sabbath takes hold of omnipotence and brings the soul in touch with the unseen. Therefore I think 'A. Bowerman' is very shallow and vain if he cannot follow the plain teaching of the Old Testament Scriptures. It is a blessed truth that 'the Sabbath was made for man.' Why? Because he cannot live without it. It is also true, 'and not man for the Sabbath.' Why? Because God controls the Sabbath day. For the Lord Jesus Christ, the only Saviour of men, said, 'For the Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath day.' He also said, 'Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath days.' When true men and women make slaves of themselves on the Sabbath day are they doing 'well?' When corporations, steamboat companies, railways, etc., run on the Sabbath day are they doing 'well'? When the giddy general public rush down to stations and landings and stand at street car corners on the Sabbath day are they doing 'well'? I also find that Jesus Christ, his disciples and followers kept the whole Sabbath day. He and they went to the synagogue, as it was their wont. In the afternoon we do not find him or his followers engaging in any of the games that were to prevalent at that time or doing anything unlawful or going on a pleasure trip. But the whole Sabbath day was spent in prayer, praise reading, preaching and divine worship, and in works of mercy and love. When the glorious Saviour of mankind rose on the first day of the week, almighty conqueror over death, sin and hell, how appropriate that the Sabbath should be changed from the seventh to the first day of the week, and to be called the Lord's Day (or day of victory). For it is a day of victory to all that believe. On that day our Lord appeared to the women, his disciples and others. He appeared afterwards to his disciples on the two following Sabbaths. The apostles and early Christians assembled together on the Lord's day for divine worship and thanksgiving, and John the beloved disciple on the isle of Patmos was in the spirit on the Lord's day and wrote that wonderful book, the 'Revelation.' Again on the first day of the week the shadows of the old dispensation were dispelled by the bright beams of 'the Son of Righteousness,' and the Gospel of 'good tidings' went forth to all mankind, and whether 'Mr. Bowerman' thinks so or not, these eternal truths the Kingdom of God are being proclaimed by law, by teaching and by the preaching of the Gospel.

JOHN HOPESON.

Toronto, Feb., 1901.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC EDITOR ON THE DELPIT CASE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A friend sends me a copy of a Roman Catholic paper called 'The Casket,' published in Antigonish, N. S., which shows how this case is presented to Roman Catholics outside of this province. His personal abuse of me will not be replied to, but his effort to distort facts and conceal the true issue should be exposed. The spirit he displays and the attitude he assumes are very different from the spirit and attitude of the educated and intelligent French Roman Catholics of this province regarding this case.

He assumes that the Pope has power to render invalid this marriage because its conditions are at variance with the ecclesiastical laws of Rome. Again, he holds, if there be any coherence in his utterances, that by the treaty of 1763 the ecclesiastical laws of Rome can override the civil law of this British province of Quebec. If he and his co-religionists really believe this let them continue this effort to which they are now committed, and they will learn from the Privy Council, as they did in the Guibord case, the true text of that treaty and its practical application. His words are intended to convey the impression that marriages in France are not valid until confirmed by the Roman Church, which is not correct, though by drawing into his statement matter which is totally foreign to it, he avoids saying it in a positive manner. Civil marriages are binding in France, and the papal power cannot annul them, and that is one point for which we are now contending in Quebec. It is not strange that people who only read such papers err in regard to matters of fact and their legal bearing when the men who should teach the truth go so far out of their way to teach that which is untrue. Yours truly,

T. G. WILLIAMS.

P.S.—Permit me to say to those who honor me with anonymous letters in regard to this Delpit case that I never read such communications, consequently theirs remain unread.—T. G. W.

BIBLE WINES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am one of the shut-ins, being confined to the house by a chest disease, but I wish to say a word or two in reference to some utterances in the 'Morning Chronicle' of Halifax recently. Lately there was an editorial on the cigarette evil to young people that was very good in itself, but the writer spoke lightly of the efforts that had been put forth by our temperance ladies. How any man born of a woman can despise their efforts for reform is more than I can see. In the issue of Feb. 7, in an editorial 'For temperance,' he says: 'Jesus Christ was a moderate drinker.' Whether he was or not is a question. He probably drank the pure unfermented juice of the grape at times for refreshment, but I cannot think he indulged in fermented liquors. The only time it is recorded that a narcotic was offered to him he refused it, namely, when he hung upon the cross for our sin. I cannot believe that he made a practice of drinking that which fill lead to the loss of the soul. For every drunkard was at one time a moderate drinker, and we read that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven. His sole aim was to redeem mankind, not to throw stumbling blocks in weak man's way.

WM. M. GEDDES.

Upper Musquodoboit, N.S., Feb. 8, 1901.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The first Sunday in Lent has been set apart by Bishop Sweatman, of Toronto, as temperance Sunday in his diocese. Would it not be a good thing for other clergymen throughout the Dominion to preach and pray for that branch of Christian effort on the same day? Temperance knows no denominational bounds, and there is power in united prayer. The collect for that day, in the prayer book is well suited for common prayer in this common cause.

G. H. H.

Orillia, Feb. 13, 1901.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

A new and extensive seam of trencher-bone coal is now being opened at Agecroft, Lancashire, by Messrs. Andrew Knowles & Sons, Limited, Pendlebury. The shafts are the deepest in Lancashire, reaching 721 yards below the surface. The new colliery has occupied six years in construction.

Sir Francis Jeune has recently ruled in the Probate Division, London, in reference to a will made by a volunteer without the usual formalities two days before sailing for the Cape, where he died from wounds, that from the moment a volunteer received his orders to go into barracks with a view to embarking he might be regarded as being on actual military service, and so was privileged to make a will as a soldier.

'A Barrister' in the 'Times' describes the usual 'modus procedendi' of juries in assessing damages in reference, of course, 'to the singularly large damages—£1,900—awarded in the 'salmon and shrimps case' (Farquhar vs: Lloyd). Each man, 'Barrister' tells us, makes his own estimate, the combined total being then divided by twelve. 'It is notorious that an average jury of business men prefer to save time by the above method rather than wrangle.'

One of the most extraordinary mementoes of the gambling mania is to be seen to this day at Houghton Hall, the residence of the Marquis of Cholmondeley. This is a blank space where the central flight of steps leading to the entrance hall should be. The hall at one time belonged to Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford. Lord Orford was a tremendous gambler. One of his feats was to gamble away that particular flight of steps. The winner carted them off, and they have never been replaced. The effect of the blank space is most singular.

To get a good view of the procession in honor of Lord Roberts, an artist climbed a big plane tree outside Buckingham Palace, carrying a large sketch book under his chain, he mounted the railings, four feet six inches high, seized a projecting bow, climbed along that to the trunk, and at a height of thirty feet found a comfortable seat, and began sketching. He lost his hat in his ascent, and as he was bald-headed, it must have been rather cold. The crowds laughed and cheered. A policeman brought a ladder, ascended, and, began to climb the branches. But thhe artist went higher and higher to the topmost boughs. The policeman scaled the tree for about thirty feet, but was handicapped by his top-coat, and was compelled to descend, amid ironical laughter. Then the artist came down some way and resumed his sketching for two hours and a half, when he descended by the police ladder and was marched to the police station.

An outrage of an extraordinary character, which had a tragic sequel, took place at Rubeley. A young man named Plant, a carrier, had been fined at the Petty Sessions for furious driving, and the lad's father was heard to say that he would shoot the police and magistrates. On Friday morning the elder Plant, who was carrying a shot gun, encountered in Brook street, Rugeley, the police officer who had appeared against his son, Inspector Whitehurst, and raising thae weapon discharged it point blank at the officer, the charge taking effect in the left shoulder. Still holding on to his gun, Plant made an attempt to escape in the direction of the Brereton collieries, where he lives. An alarm being raised, he seized and mounted a horse and on passing the Brereton police station at a canter, coolly raised his gun and fired a charge at the door. Plant got as far as Cannock, when, his horse showing sign of fatigue, and the police and a soldier who were passing him come to close quarters, he turned the gun towards his own head and blew his brains out.

I have never, says Mr. Labouchere, in a recent number of 'Truth,' understood the pleasure that a person derives from writing to another an anonymous letter of abuse, but, judging from my experience there are a great many persons who do find a pleasure in this. So countless are the letters of this description calling me traitor, scoundrel, etc., etc., that I receive unsigned, that I seldom begin reading a letter without first looking to see if it is signed. I do this, not that the abuse in any way disturbs my equanimity, but because it is a waste of time to read such letters. But one anonymous communication that I received a few days ago I really am grateful for, as it was witty. It was the outside page of 'Truth,' with the portrait of Truth holding a looking-glass. Over a portion of the figure had been pasted a likeness of Mr. Kruger, and in the looking-glass there were also his features. This was so cleverly done that I really should have believed for a moment that it was not the outside page of 'Truth,' had not its ingenious author written in large letters, 'May your Christmas dinner choke you, and the New Year see you in hell.' These seasonable compliments were, if I venture to criticize the effect of the magnanimous donor, commonplace in comparison with the clever adaptation of the image of Truth to that of Mr. Kruger.

SCOTCH.

One of the last benefactions of the Queen, if not the last, was to cause a letter to be sent to Lord Balfour of Burleigh stating that she was much distressed to hear from him of the sad accident to the fishing boats off the Shetlands, and of the consequent sorrow and suffering in so many poor families. Her Majesty sends a cheque for £20 for behoof of the bereaved.

An abrupt and tragic ending was given to the dinner of the Edinburgh Merchant Company on Jan. 8 last. The banquet was, as it always is, a splendid affair, and the company included several distinguished guests, whose names appeared on the list to propose or reply to the most important toasts. Mr. Macmillan, Master of the Company, in his capacity of host, received the guests with his accustomed geniality, and when dinner was served to the accompaniment of good music, he was sent at the head of the board smiling upon the company, and enjoying himself as heartily as any one. The dinner was at seven o'clock, and punctually at a quarter to nine the Master rose and felicitously proposed 'The Queen.' Mr. Macmillan had no sooner spoken than he fell forward, dying instantly.

IRISH.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has presented to the Royal Irish Academy his valuable collection of books, manuscripts, and curios relating to Ireland and Irish affairs.

A very important and desirable addition is about to be made to the Royal Victoria Military Barracks, Cork, which is calculated to be of much benefit to the troops stationed in future in that garrison. These barracks are situated in a suburban part of the city, and the War Department, pursuant to the military Lands Act of 1892, now intend to acquire a considerable tract of land adjacent to the buildings, probably with a view to the more efficient training of the troops in the future.

CHESS

Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1901.

PROBLEM NO. 112.

(By Dr. S. Gold.)

Black 9 pieces.



White 5 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.
Solution March 9.

White—K on K 6, Q on K Kt 5, Kt on Q Kt 2, Ps on K 3 and Q R 4.

Black—K on Q B 4, B on K B sq, Kt on Q Kt 3, R on K R sq, Ps on K B 4, K Kt 3, Q B 3, Q B 6 and Q R 6.

PROBLEM NO. 113.

(By A. P. Lardon.)

Black 6 pieces.



White 5 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.
Solution March 9.

White—K on Q 8, Q on Q 5, B on K Kt 2, R on K R 4, P on Q 4.

Black—K on K Kt 6, B on K R 7, Rs on K B 8 and K Kt 8, Ps on K B 4 and K B 7.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENT.

Solution to three-move problem No. 108, by Mr. H. W. Barry, Boston, Mass. White—K on K R 7, Q on K R 3, B on K Kt 6 and 7, Kt on K B 2, and K Kt 2, Rs on K R sq and Q Kt 2, Ps on K 3, Q 2, K B 4 K R 6, and Q Kt 3—13 pieces.

Black—K on Q B 8, Q on Q 8, B on K 7, R on Q B 7, Ps on K R 7, and Q Kt 5—6 pieces. Author's solution: Key move—Q—Q B 8.

Black	White
1 R x Q	2 R x Q ch
2 B x R	3 Kt—Q 3 Mate
1 R—B 6	2 B x R
2 P x B	3 Q x P Mate.
1 R—B 6	2 B x R
2 B—Q 6	3 Kt x B
1 R—B 6	2 B x R
2 Else.	3 R—Q Kt 1
1 K x P	2 Q x R ch
2 Q x Q	3 R x Q
1 B—B 8	2 B x R
2 K x P	3 B x Q. Mate.
2 Q x B ch	3 Q x Q
2 Q x P	3 R—Q Kt 1
2 Q—K 7 or 8	3 B—Q 3
2 Q—B 6	3 B—K 4
2 Q—Kt 5	3 B—B 5
2 Q—R 4	3 B—B 5
2 B—B 6 ch	3 B x B
2 B—R 3	3 R x Q

If White plays 1 Q—B 5 Black defeats it with B—K B 8. The principal play occurs when Black moves B—K B 8. The 'shut off' theme is then introduced upon White's second move B x R.

Correct from L.C.W., Acton Vale, who sends three other variations on making White's second move R x B in reply to 1 Black B—K B 8 instead of B x R as in the author's solution. T. W. Beakbane, Syracuse, N.Y. 'A strikingly original position. A new flower has been discovered in the world of floriculture—a barrygold.'

J.W.H., Portsmouth, Ont., sends as the key move Q—K B 5 overlooking the fact that Black defeats it with B—K B 8. His solution, too, does not solve, as he leaves White Q attacked by Black Q.

Solution to three-move problem No. 109, by Dr. S. Gold. White—K on K Kt 8, Q on Q B 8, Kts on K 2, and Q 3, P on Q R 2, five pieces. Black—K on Q 4, B on K B sq, Ps on K 6, Kt 4, K Kt 5, and Q Kt 2—six pieces. Key move, K—B 7.

Correct from L.C.W., Acton Vale; T. W. Beakbane, Syracuse; 'I said "wonderful" six times when I discovered the solution. The sacrifice of Queen if K—K 6 exhibits the genius of this well-known composer.'

Mr. H. W. Barry, Boston, Mass., says of this problem: 'Although an obvious and threatening key, and containing but the one idea of Queen sacrifice, still I like its constructive neatness and economy.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. W. Beakbane, Syracuse—Will make enquiry re pocket chess boards.

Chess Enthusiast—I do not know what has happened Mr. Snellgrove. Apparently the correspondence tourney is keeping him too busy to answer enquiries.

Subscriber, Grenfell, N.W.T.—Your contention is right as you will see by the following rule concerning the King in check: 'When the King is in check, the player is compelled either to remove his King out of check, or parry the check by interposing a man between the King and the attacking piece, or capture the checking man.' So that you have the choice of three ways of removing the check.

GAME NO. 97.

The following game was played recently between Mr. J. E. Narraway, of Ottawa, and Mr. William Braithwaite, of Toronto, in the Canadian Association correspondence tourney. Criticisms of the game are invited.

Zukertort Opening.

White. J. E. N.	Black W. B.
1 Kt—K B 3	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P—K 3
3 P—Q B 4	3 P x P
4 P—K 4	4 Kt—K B 3
5 B—Kt 5	5 B—K 2
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—B 3
7 B x P	7 Q Kt—Q 2
8 R—Q B sq	8 P—K R 3
9 B—K 3	9 Kt—Q Kt 3
10 B—Q 3	10 Kt—R 2
11 Kt—K 5	11 Kt—Q 2
12 Kt x Kt	12 Q x Kt
13 P—K 5	13 Kt—K B sq
14 Castles	14 P—K B 4
15 P x P e.p.	15 B x P
16 R x K sq	16 Q—K B 2
17 P—Q 5	17 K P x P
18 B—Q B 5 disch	18 Kt—K 3
19 Kt x P	19 P x Kt
20 B—Kt 5 ch	20 B—Q 2
21 Q x P	21 K—Q sq
22 K R—Q sq	Resigns.

GAME NO. 98.

Games won by skilful problem composers are generally of peculiar interest. What is specially noticeable in these games, and of particular value to students, consists mainly in the force and accuracy of the winning combinations, whether they occur in the middle or end of the game. The following good illustration of this point; and readers are recommended to play over the first ten moves; and then to try and work the finish for themselves before looking at the rest of the score. In this way they will best appreciate the problematic neatness of the conclusion. The players were:—White, Herr P. K. Traxler (the famous Bohemian composer), and Black, Herr O. Velenta.

White.	Black
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3 (a)
3 P—B 4	3 B—Kt 5 (b)
4 P x P	4 B x Kt
5 Kt P x B	5 Kt x P
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—Q 4
7 P x P e.p.	7 Q x P
8 B—B 4	8 Castles.
9 P—Q 4	9 Kt x P
10 Q—Q 3	10 R—K 1 ch
11 Kt—K 5	11 Kt—Q 4
12 Castles.	12 B—K 3
13 B—R 3	13 Q—Q 1
14 Kt x P (c)	14 B x Kt
15 R x B	15 K x R
16 Q x R P	Resigns (d)

(a) The best defence, to which, if he be cautious, White will reply with 3 Kt—K B 3, instead of attempting the usual gambit continuation.

(b) The correct move is 3..P—Q 4: if then 4 B P x P (best), 4..Kt x P: 5 Kt—B 3, P—Q Kt 5; 6 B—K 2, castles; 7 castles, Kt—Q B 3; Black for choice.

(c) Well played; the problem composer now has a position exactly suited to his ingenuity. White's next two moves are also excellent.

(d) For if 16..P—B 3 or Q—Kt 4, 17 R—K B 1 ch is the reply. Or if 16—R—K 3, then 17 Q—B 5 ch, Q—B 3; 18 Q x Kt, P—B 3; 19 Q x R ch, Q x Q; 20 R—K B 1 ch, and wins.

RENEW! RENEW!

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE DELPIT CASE.

PROTESTANT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION ISSUES A STATEMENT.

The Protestant Ministerial Association, through its executive committee, has issued the following statement on the Delpit case:—

It will be remembered that some time ago, at a meeting called to consider the advisability of assisting Madam Delpit in her defence to the action taken by her husband to annul their marriage on the alleged ground that being Catholics, they could not be legally married by a Protestant minister, a committee was named to examine into the matter and take such steps in relation thereto as they should deem advisable. This committee has had several meetings and begs to present the following statement:—

It may be well to give a succinct history of the case as follows:

The parties were married in good faith on May 2, 1893, by the Rev. W. S. Barnes, of Montreal, under the authority of a marriage license by the Lieutenant-Governor of this province, issued in proper form. Three children have been born of the marriage, who, if their father should succeed in his unholy suit, will bear forever the stigma of illegitimacy—innocent victims of their parent's heartless and dishonorable conduct.

Mr. Delpit first took proceedings before the Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Court of Quebec, which declared the marriage null for the reason above stated. Canon Feuiltault, who is an official appointed by the Archbishop to defend such cases, deeming it a matter of importance, appealed from that decision to Rome; but the decree was confirmed by the Papal authorities.

Mr. Delpit then entered an action in the civil courts here, praying that this decree of the Ecclesiastical Court be recognized and confirmed, and that the marriage be declared null and void.

This suit raises three questions of great public interest and importance. First, as to the liberty of the subject; second, as to the status of Protestant ministers in relation to the solemnization of marriage; and third, as to the status of Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical courts in this province.

These questions are entirely apart from the unfortunate and humiliating position Madame Delpit will occupy, should her husband succeed in his intention. Of course, the public has nothing to do with the marital infelicities of the parties.

Members of the committee have been Madame Delpit's attorneys, and have arranged that Mr. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., shall be associated with them in the conduct of the case.

Considering, therefore, the important questions raised by this litigation, and that it may be necessary to take the case to the Privy Council in England, the committee hereby appeal to their fellow citizens for prompt and liberal subscriptions.

Mr. Charles Cushing, notary, 110 St. James street, is treasurer of the committee and will publicly acknowledge all subscriptions received, except those from subscribers who may wish to assist anonymously.

(Signed)

J. EDGAR HILL, D.D.,
Secretary.

THE CASE BEFORE THE COURTS.

On Friday afternoon there was a large number of gentlemen interested in the case of Delpit against Mrs. Delpit. Judge Archibald presided.

Mr. Taillefer, counsel for Mrs. Delpit, at once commenced his argument proper, and contended that only two conditions are required by our law to render a marriage valid, publicity and a competent functionary. He quoted the articles of the civil code that deal with the subject, and which read as follows:

128. Marriage must be solemnized openly, by a competent officer recognized by law.

129. All priests, rectors, ministers and other officers authorized by law to keep registers of acts of civil status are competent to solemnize marriage.

Mr. Lafleur followed, and argued that the two above mentioned articles of the code present no ambiguity whatever, and clearly express the intention of the legislator. They are couched in the most general terms and appear to be applicable to all cases, and in view of such express terms, it was useless to enter into the history of the previous laws or customs of the province on the subject. The state has not left the form of marriage to the ecclesiastical authorities. It has named the officers, and it is not conceivable that any church should be allowed to deprive these officers of the power with which the law has invested them. If it were held that people must be married by the clergy of their own church, it would be impossible for a Mohammedan or a member of the Orthodox Greek Church to be married at all in this country. It would be impossible for a Catholic and a Protestant to be married. They would have to have two marriages, and both would be invalid for one of them.

His Honor—'You cannot have half a marriage.'

Mr. Lafleur—'You cannot celebrate marriage in two sections.'

Mr. Bisaillon then took the floor to reply, and proceeded with a very lengthy argument for Mr. Delpit's plea.

He opened by stating that at all times and with all nations, clandestine marriages had been prohibited, and then laid down the principle that the Catholic Church, to which the two parties in the case belonged, had the right to annul a marriage on account of certain impediments, of which clandestineness is one. The Catholic Church was a body recognized by law, and its jurisdiction over its own members was acknowledged. The church declared clandestine the marriage of two Catholics before a Protestant minister, and would the court take upon itself to declare that the church had no right to fix such conditions?

The Judge—You do not ask that I should set aside this marriage. You only ask that I should declare it has been set aside, and that I should give civil effect to the nullity already pronounced by the ecclesiastical court.

Mr. Bisaillon—I ask that it now be declared null in its civil effects.

Mr. Bisaillon concluded his address by stating that the codifiers had drafted the law in broad terms, that might apply to all denominations, and in declaring that ministers of religion were the proper officials to celebrate marriages, they recognized marriage as a religious act.

In the course of his argument on Saturday morning, Mr. Lamothe, counsel for Mr. Delpit, declared that the plaintiff came before the court, not for the purpose of having the judgment of the ecclesiastical tribunal confirmed, but with a view to securing a regular judgment of this court declaring the marriage null and void, on the ground of clandestineness.

The judge remarked that if the contention was that the decision of the ecclesiastical tribunal had not affected the marriage in its civil effects, then it became important to know what that tribunal really had the intention of doing, and what is the extent of its jurisdiction. Then another question would arise, viz., What is the nature of a contract of marriage, how far is it civil, and how far religious?

Mr. Lamothe replied that he did not pretend that the court was capable of judging as to the religious lien. We were now dealing with the civil part.

The Judge—But this was a marriage before a Unitarian minister. There was no lien except the civil lien.

Mr. Lamothe—In this province marriage is not a civil contract. It is a religious act recognized by the civil authority.

His Honor—The difficulty in accepting that view with regard to the present case is that if there was a spiritual marriage which united these parties, it was a spiritual lien according to the rites and regulations of the church where the marriage was performed, and not according to those of the Roman Catholic Church. It seems rather doubtful whether, so far as any spiritual lien could have existed in this marriage, the Church of Rome was the authority to set it aside, as it was celebrated by a Protestant minister.

Mr. Lamothe replied that Catholics, who practiced the Catholic religion, could not escape the jurisdiction of the Catholic tribunal by the mere fact that the marriage ceremony was performed before a Protestant minister.

The argument was continued at great length, and Mr. Lafleur remarked that no statute had been quoted to show the powers claimed for the ecclesiastical courts referred to by Mr. Lamothe.

The court took the case into consideration and adjourned.

DELPIT DEFENCE FUND.

Mr. Charles Cushing, treasurer, begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions on behalf of this fund: Louis Joseph Papineau, seigneur Montebello, $5; George Dawson, $2; W. Phelps, $2.50; Hon. G. W. Stephens, $100; 'Justice,' $2.

EASTMOND—BENSON

A STYLISH WEDDING AT GANANOQUE.

In Grace Methodist church, Gananoque, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Joseph Farnham Eastmond, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Miss Jessie Vail Benson, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Manly Benson, and granddaughter of the late Hon. Judge McCrea, were united in marriage. Previous to the wedding ceremony the assembled guests were entertained by Miss Lena Hayes, of Toronto, who rendered an exquisite violin selection, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. N. B. Eagan, of Toronto. Promptly at nine o'clock Miss Latimer, the organist, struck up a wedding march, and the bridal party, entering by Pine street, marched down the aisle and took their places at the altar.

The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, assisted by the Rev. H. Gracey, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, the bride being given away by her brother, Mr. Starr Benson, of Ottawa.

After the conclusion of the ceremony and during the signing of the register the Bach-Gounod 'Ave Marie' as a violin solo was beautifully rendered by Miss Hayes.

The church was tastefully decorated with plants and palms, and the bells of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches and the High School pealed merrily as the bridal party left the church. The bride was richly attired in a princess gown of duchesse satin, en traine, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Ethel Tyner, of Toronto, who was maid of honor, looked charming in a gown of pale green silk, veiled with white crepe de chene and gold trimming, with picture hat of point de Paris lace. The bridesmaids were Miss Dora E. Benson, sister of the bride, and Miss Florence Atkinson, of Toronto. Mr. Charles Eastmond, of Brooklyn, brother of the groom, was best man, while Mr. F. M. Fisher, Toronto, Dr. A. Winnett, Kingston, Mr. W. E. Macpherson and Mr. W. Asbury Wilson, of Gananoque, were the ushers.

A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, which was prettily decorated for the occasion, and dejeuner was served by Mr. Bassam, caterer, of Kingston. The Rees orchestra furnished excellent music during the evening. The newly married couple left on the midnight train for the east, visiting Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and Buffalo, en route to Brooklyn, their future home.

The guests present from a distance were Mrs. and Miss Eastmond, of Brooklyn, mother and sister of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Williams, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, Newburg; Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Eagan, Toronto; Dr. and Mrs. McCammon, Mr. and Mrs. S. Birch, Miss Birch, and Miss Ada Birch, Kingston.

The gifts to the bride from her numerous Canadian friends were many and beautiful. The Flint Eddy and American Trading Company, in New York, of which Mr. Eastmond is one of the managers, presented him with a cabinet of silver containing seven dozen pieces, and men in Mr. Eastmond's department another gift of one hundred and eighty pieces.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It is important for subscribers to have their renewals mailed in time, and avoid the loss of a single issue. If the sending of the renewal for the 'Weekly Witness' has been overlooked please have it mailed at once. The names of those who have not yet remitted their renewals for January, will be removed from the list, and the parting with old friends is to be regretted. The clubbing offer for three copies of the 'Weekly Witness' for $2.40 gives a present subscriber the privilege of having two friends or neighbors join with him in the club.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Washington, Feb. 13.—According to the present plans of the War Department the army is to be recruited to its full authorized strength of 100,000 men. The regular army now consists of about 67,000 men, including the troops in the Philippines, so that the new enlistments are limited to about 33,000 men.

WEEK IN ONTARIO.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

(From our own correspondent.)

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Public attention is at present centred, so far as provincial affairs are concerned in the doings of the Ontario Legislature. The statement by the government that it is the intention of the administration to hold another session before going to the electorate will be rather welcomed than otherwise. Men regarded as well qualified to judge had expressed the view that the legislature would be dissolved soon after the close of the session, and the political organizers had summoned provincial organization conventions for the second week in March. The conventions will be held, but they will not be impelled to hasty action by the pressure of impending conflict. The martial ardor of the more radical and conservative elements of each party will have free opportunity to vent itself without anxiety respecting the immediate effect upon their friend the enemy. If one-half that rumor says be true both the political parties need this adjustment of their affairs, which will be watched philosophically by the public with whom mere partisan success is a matter of steadily decreasing interest. This was manifested at the meeting between the prohibitionists and the Ontario Government. The deputation was made up of about an equal proportion of influential Liberals and Conservatives, but in addressing the government the Liberal speakers were quite outspoken in their declarations that when the question at issue was relegated to the polling booth, it would be the attitude of the respective parties towards the principle at stake and not the name of the party which would command their allegiance. Next to the reply of the government the criticism of the recent license legislation of the administration by the secretary of Alliance was the feature of the interview. Every charge made by Mr. Spence was a rapier thrust which went home and the spectacle of a temperance government being charged with such shortcomings by so consistent a friend was one which it was easy to see was a painful one for those concerned. The secretary of the Alliance charged the government with having made changes in the license law which while professedly in the interests of the temperance reform were utterly insignificant and in two instances with having played into the hands of the liquor-seller. As is invariably the case with that gentleman, the Alliance secretary proved his charges. He conceded that the government had a few years ago, under the then Premier (Hon. Mr. Hardy) reduced the number of licenses to three for the first thousand population instead of four, and to one for each subsequent six hundred, instead of four hundred inhabitants, and had fixed a provincial closing hour. The clause ostensibly enabling electors to prevent the renewal of licenses was, however, so conditional as to be inoperative, and that prohibiting licenses within three hundred feet of churches and schools could by tricks of measurement be practically ignored. The abolition of saloons had been a sham as it had simply, he pointed out, caused them to be transformed into handsome hotels and made more dangerous than ever. The amendment nominally raising the age of prohibition from sixteen years to twenty-one had been accompanied by provisos which had actually swept away the minor law, as it permitted the purchase of liquor by children simply bearing a note from their parents, guardian or employer. That, the Alliance secretary declared to be 'going back fifty years.' Furthermore the government had been actually retrogressive by increasing the restrictions upon druggists in such a way as to divert trade to the liquor shops. Premier Ross, in his reply, did not take up the issue as it was presented. The deputation asked for 'the largest measure of prohibition in the power of the province,' and left it for the government to say how far they could with confidence go. Mr. Ross put up two men of straw. One was that the newspapers had reported that the government was about to retreat from its attitude as a progressive temperance government; the other that they were asked to introduce a bill on all fours with the Manitoba law. The newspaper report has been that the government license bill, of which formal notice has been given, will be 'a codification of recent legislation, with details favorable to the trade.' Until the act is introduced further speculation upon it is idle. Premier Ross, however, by his argument against absolute prohibition clearly evaded the direct question, although giving it a practical negative, of 'the largest measure of prohibition within the power of the province.'

It is understood to be the intention of the Ontario Alliance to call an executive meeting upon the license bill being made public to consider what further action is required. The matter will be fully discussed, too, at the provincial gathering of the Royal Templars here next week, who will place their views before the government by a special deputation. Moral reformers have the satisfaction, as demonstrated in connection with the prohibition deputation, of knowing that public sentiment is so healthy in the temperance question that on very short notice influential men and women will rally from the most distant parts of the province to join in protest against any further obeisance to the liquor power. That there was need for such an expression of public opinion the utterances of the Alliance secretary, and the do-nothing attitude of the government made evident. That the danger of aggressive action by the Canadian liquor traffic is not imaginary is vouched for by the defeated Liberal candidate for East York, Mr. N. W. Rowell, who attributes his defeat to the concentration of the liquor force of Toronto against him. In this connection that gentleman a few days ago publicly said: 'We saw what this meant in the last municipal contest in Toronto, when the liquor men settled first on one candidate, and then when they found that he could not be elected they changed their force to another—determined to oppose where they believed the influences were against their business. The same thing is working out in politics, for a prominent brewer was known by Mr. Rowell to have closed his brewery on the nomination day of the party, paid his men their wages, and sent them to the convention to work for a certain candidate, who would be helpful to the brewer. Then failing to have him made the choice of the convention, exercising the same influence on behalf of another candidate who would be helpful.'

MONTREAL NEWS

Mr. P. Poulin, manager of the Place Viger Hotel, is being replaced by Mr. G. Major, of British Columbia.

Two rinks of Montreal lady curlers defeated two rinks of Quebec ladies by 36 to 21 shots on Tuesday last, on the Montreal Curling Rink ice.

Classes for the training of teachers in the public schools in the Sloyd method of teaching commenced last week in the McGill Normal School. The course is optional.

Scarcity of coal is one of the peculiar results in Montreal of the strike of the Pennsylvania miners last year. The severe winter has increased the consumption so that many yards are empty.

The National Council of Women, with the approval of Lady Minto, have decided to send a message to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. It is the intention to have it signed by the women of Canada.

Edith Hayes, an infant, taken to the General Hospital on Sunday morning by her mother from 237 St. Martin street, died during the day in spite of all that the medical staff could do.

The Rev. G. W. Kerby on Sunday morning announced as his reason for resigning from the pastorate of Douglas Methodist Church that he is going into special evangelistic work along with the Rev. G. R. Turk.

A woman in a St. Lawrence street boarding house (No. 112a) who tried to shoot herself last Tuesday morning, succeeded only in blowing some hair from off her head and alarming the household. It was a lucky miss for her.

In the case of Meloche against the Dominion Bridge Company, for $4,000, the man having lost his leg in the company's service, Judge Doherty last week gave judgment for $2,500, showing that a servant of the company had been negligent and that the company was thus responsible.

Trains from the west were somewhat late on Wednesday morning owing to snowstorms, and these were also said to have detained southern trains from New York and Boston. Ten foot deep drifts were reported in many places and some damage but no loss of life is said to have been the result of blizzards in the New York Central Railway.

Mr. Joseph Colville, section foreman, was killed on Wednesday afternoon. While getting out of the way of a Grand Trunk Railway engine in their yard at Point St. Charles, he did not notice one on the other track bearing down upon him until it had knocked him down and gone over him, severing his head from his body. He was 35 years old, and came from Prescott.

It is stated that the enormous water power of the Back River, or Riviere des Prairies, which runs out of the Ottawa on the north shore of Montreal for over twenty miles in a series of tumbling cascades, will shortly be used for electric power and lighting in Montreal and on other parts of the island.

The Rev. Alex. King, who has for some time past been pastor of St. Mark's Presbyterian Church, intimated to the Presbytery of Montreal, which met on Friday, that he would at the first ordinary meeting of the presbytery, resign his charge, his wife's health having been unable to withstand the climate.

Mr. J. A. A. Hudon, one of the returned soldiers of the Royal Canadian Regiment, was tendered a fitting reception by his employer, Mr. J. A. Allen, last week, and he was epresented with a gold locket and chain, suitably engraved. What is more to the point, his employer gave him back his situation.

Mr. Charles Marcil, M.P., has left the 'Star' for the staff of the 'Patrie.' Mr. Marcil is one of the rare instances of a reporter of the press—accomplished and of high class, it is true—reaching the eminence of representing a county purely by his ability. To distinguish him from many, it is proper to say that, after ability, modesty is his chief characteristic. He is a splendid speaker in English, and it goes without saying in his native tongue he excels.

The 300,000 loan deal which the City Council has under consideration at present, is declared by some authorities to be illegal. The aldermen are said to stand in danger of being compelled to pay the whole amount, lose their seats and be disqualified, because the conditions imposed upon them that they must not spend money before it is in hand as revenue was evaded by them. The matter has caused much interest in well-informed business circles.

A stranger was found dead in a room in Stillwell's restaurant on Wednesday morning. He had come to the restaurant with two others. All had had supper, and the other two went away while the stranger was shown to his room. When he failed to appear in the morning at a proper hour the door was forced. The body had been hanged with a bed sheet, and the name registered on the hotel book was Marie Gingras, perhaps intended for Maurice Gingras. The jury declared it a case of suicide.

Mrs. Henrietta Senecal drank carbolic acid at 81 Bleury street on Friday afternoon because she had left husband and children for a certain Samuel St. Onge, and had run off with him. He had then abandoned her, and she took the desperate means of ending her life, which but too surely succeeded. She was removed to the General Hospital at Mrs. Irwin's solicitation, for it was in her house Mr. St. Onge boarded. The unfortunate woman had had a scene with St. Onge before she did the deed. The verdict was suicide.

Ald. Ames is making a strong bid for a contagious diseases hospital; but the great difficulty is that there must be two, in order to accommodate Protestants in one and Catholics in the other. The necessity for abandoning the present ill-fitting hospital appears to be admitted; but the difficulty appears to be in the agreement as to ways and means for another. At present the Royal Victoria offer and that of the Grey Nuns are under consideration. Each will probably be accepted.

Residents of Berri street, a most fashionable part of eastern Montreal, were somewhat surprised to find located on premises in their midst a house where clothing is disinfected, taken from houses in which patients sent to the contagious diseases hospital had previously resided. It was thought well to send people there while their houses were disinfected, and the health officer's plea is that only their wearing apparel is disinfected upon the premises, the lease of which gave so much offence. The whole shows the difficulty that confronts health officials in dealing with contagious diseases.

Detectives having watched the deeds of a number of persons who had insured certain goods at 625 St. James street recently, arrested Onesime Pelletier and one Landeman last Tuesday evening. The premises had been made ready for the burning to take place, and the interior surroundings had been so saturated with benzine that there would have been a fire so expansive in its tendency that it would have had the appearance of an explosion, and would have wiped out all traces. It is one of the fires that was nipped in the stage of suggestion. Two more arrests were made on Wednesday, David Barralon, saloon-keeper, corner of Notre Dame and McCord streets, and Mrs. Bertha St. Pierre, Craig street. The woman was too ill to be moved, but she is under police surveillance. The others are held for trial. Landeman made certain statements and pleaded guilty. The other two men pleaded not guilty, though Barralon's arrest was the result of Landeman's statement.

Montreal's losses by fire had hardly ceased to trouble the public mind when a loss by flood was forced upon the residents of Bleury stret. A twenty-four-inch main water pipe burst on Bleury street on Tuesday night. It let a flood of water out that crashed first into the cellar of a house in which, fortunately, no person was at the time. The water filled up the space in a few moments, and went out of the windows and doors of the cellar in a stream and into the street and yards. In a few moments every one on the street was running for safety, as Bleury street became a miniature river in less time than it takes to tell it. Those who were upon the sidewalks were forced to take refuge on the doorsteps of several houses, and there was a hurried rushing of waterworks and other corporation employees to shut off and isolate the district from main pressure as quickly as possible. Water was shut off from the locality up as far as the park for several hours, and for the next day or two steam pumps were at work on the cellars pumping out the water. This was finally accomplished, and the loss, which is placed at about $25,000, will be paid by the city. The main that broke is the second that has thus fretted the city within a few years. The other break was not many pipe-lengths from this last costly business. It is a very strange circumstance that not one of these heavy mains is laid in the district where the Board of Trade fire took place a few weeks since, and where it would have been of so great a benefit to have had them.

OBITUARY.

After a lingering illness, accompanied with much suffering, extending over a year, borne with wonderful patience and Christian resignation, there peacefully passed away at her home on George street, on Thursday evening Jan. 24, Mrs. Andrews, the wife of Mr. C. K. Andrews. After quietly summoning husband and children, and speaking her last farewell to each one, she peacefully passed away. The funeral service at the home was carried out by her pastor, the Rev. Mr. Munroe, of Point Douglas Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a large number of sorrowing friends. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Horace Wilson, John Brooks, John McLeod, J. Kilgour, Horace Chalfant and William Skead. The funeral cortege proceeded to St. John's cemetery, where the interment took place, the beautiful service of the Episcopal Church being read by Dean O'Meara. Mrs. Andrews came, with her husband, from Lennoxville, P. Q., to Winnipeg, and has resided here nearly twenty years, and during those years—years interspersed with shadow and sunshine, she won to herself a large circle of trustful friends by her loving, unselfish and helpful life, for she proved herself a true friend during these many years to numbers who needed a friend. A devoted mother, loving wife and faithful friend, her life must prove inspiratory to many. The floral offerings from sympathizing friends were beautiful and touching.

At Bognor, Ont., on Dec. 17 last, there passed away after a short illness, Castilla Williams, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Deceased was born in Bristol, England, in 1817; and when but eighteen years of age enlisted in the 62nd Regiment of Foot. A good share of his service was seen in India, where he distinguished himself. He gained two medals, one in 1846 for gallantry at Sobraon with the army of the Sutley, the other, for long service and good conduct. After twenty-one years' service he was honorably discharged, and granted a life pension. In 1848 he married Miss Emily Knight, who survives him, and after his discharge they removed to Port Hope, Ont., and twelve years afterwards to Bognor, in which village the last thirty years of his life was spent. Mr. Williams was a member of the Church of England, a Liberal in politics, an das loyal and devoted a subject as Her late Majesty ever had. He was warmly attached to the 'Witness,' which had been a steady visitor in his home for upwards of forty years. Always intelligent and deeply interested in passing events he deplored the loss of brave men in the war in South Africa. The aged widow has the sympathy of the whole community.

OUR MAIL BAG

'BETTER THAN EVER.'

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal:

Gentlemen,—Please excuse me not renewing for 'Witness' before. I have been very ill, and it was forgotten. I should feel quite lost if I did not have the 'Witness' to read, for it is better than ever it was. I have taken it many years. Yours respectfully,

J. M. ROUS.

Lynden, Jan. 27, 1901.

'NEVER WAS BETTER.'

The Montreal 'Witness':

Gentlemen,—Please find enclosed $1, renewal of my subscription for 'Weekly Witness,' always good, and never better than now. Yours very truly,

(Rev.) NEIL GILMOUR.

Crowstand, Assa., Jan. 23, 1901.

PAST HER JUBILEE YEAR.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Gentlemen,—Enclosed please find $1 for my renewal to the 'Weekly Witness' for 1901. I have been reading it for over fifty years, and the 'Temperance Advocate' before it, and I could not do without it. I remain, yours truly,

JANET McDERMID.

Lindsay, Ont., Feb. 6, 1901.

SENDS A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Dear Sirs,—I enclose you draft for five dollars and twenty cents. I have taken the 'Witness' for twenty-six years. I think we would have to move back to Ontario if we could not get the 'Witness.' I send you one new subscriber this year. I try to keep up the list as well as possible. Wishing you success in every branch of the 'Witness,' I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN F. ELLIOTT.

Nowesta, N. Dak., Jan. 28, 1901.

FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Dear 'Witness,'—For more than thirty years you have been eagerly looked for and loved by our little household, and I cannot part company until I am unable to see or hear. If I could, I would gladly send a list of new subscribers, but, being a 'shut in,' I can only speak a good word whenever opportunity offers. My dear husband was devoted to the 'Witness' and its noble stand for purity and right. May God bless you and give you abundant proof of his favor in this new century. Sincerely, your friend,

ELIZABETH MACLEAN.

Bridgetown, N.S., Jan. 31, 1901.

'INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS.'

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Gentlemen,—Enclosed please find postal note for two dollars, for which continue sending the two copies of the 'Weekly Witness' one year from date.

I must congratulate you on the independent position your valued paper occupies and the fearless way in which you denounce wrong in every form and in every place.

Wishing you abundant success, I am,

Yours truly,

W. L. COONE.

Manilla, Jan. 22, 1901.

'MUST HAVE THE 'WITNESS'.'

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Gentlemen,—I cannot afford to do without the 'Witness.' The influence of such a paper cannot be estimated. I would be perfectly lost without it. Wishing you every success, I remain, yours,

MRS. (Rev.) R. W. MARSH.

Orion, Mich., U. S.

'THE BEST FAMILY PAPER.'

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Dear Sirs,—I renewed my subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' through the clubbing list of our local paper. I have been a reader of the 'Witness' for a number of years, and prize it more than any paper that enters our home. I consider it the best family paper in our fair Dominion. Would that it were read in every home in our land. The 'Witness' stands in about the same position in Canadian journalism that our late beloved Queen did to the other crowned heads of this earth. You are always for the right; your views are always fair, high-minded and morally good. Your fearless stand on all moral questions I very much admire. Your editorial matter is a great treat to me, always so candid and fair. Your editorials on the war in South Africa were the most reliable that I found anywhere.

Wishing you long life and continued success, I remain,

Yours truly,

WM. AMOS.

Woodstock, Feb. 9, 1901.

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Dear Sirs,—Please find enclosed post-office order for $2.40 for two old subscribers and one new. I am sending the 'Weekly Witness' to my brother-in-law in Manitoba for a New Year's present. For eleven years I have been a reader of the 'Witness,' and I find it the best paper I can have in my home with a family of eight children.

Wishing you, sirs, a happy New Year.

Yours truly,

JOHN THORN.

Thornby P. O., Ont.

THE 'WITNESS' SEWING MACHINE.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Dear Sirs,—We received the sewing machine yesterday, with everything complete, as represented. We are highly pleased with it, and wish to return thanks. We have subscribed for your paper for twenty-seven years, and will always speak a good word for the 'Witness' when we get an opportunity.

Yours truly,

WM. M'KELLAR.

Stratford, Feb. 14, 1901.

MAURICE THOMPSON DEAD.

Crawfordville, Ind., Feb. 15.—Maurice Thompson, the novelist, died at 3.25 a.m. to-day after an illness of many weeks.

BRITAIN'S FIGHTING FORCES.

Progress of the Victorious Generals, French and Smith-Dorien, in the Transvaal.

THE CHASE AFTER DE WETT INTO CAPE COLONY.

The Guerrilla Chief Closely Pressed after he Crossed the Orange River—Brief Sketch of One Fight.

South African war news seemed to have raised the spirits of the London critics on Tuesday afternoon last. The War Office is said to have then received information from German sources that showed the Boers to have nearly reached the last ditch from continued harassing by the British troops. Thefts along the railway of military stores in Natal are ascribed to prominent officials and some merchants, said the correspondent of the Daily Mail. Several arrests had been already made. The chief item of news was that De Wett had won his crossing of the Orange river into Cape Colony north of Norval's Font on Sunday, Feb. 10, and was moving in the direction of Philipstown, with the British forces hard after him. He crossed the railway near the Orange river in order to get north, and burned a train that fell into his hands in order to mark his path with destruction. He was followed up by a British force; but they did not stop him, and he turned westward, after crossing the drift and made for Philipstown, a fine town of over 700 inhabitants, about 35 or 40 miles from the Orange river, and possessed of healthy conditions. Thursday's despatches stated that he had occupied the town on Tuesday, but that he had been immediately afterwards attacked and driven out with loss. It was not quite clear how far the invading guerilla had suffered, as the despatches were fragmentary and misleading as to localities, mixing in General French's operations, away up in the eastern Transvaal with De Wett in Cape Colony. It was stated, however, that De Wett's force, after having occupied Philipstown for a short time, was driven out, and forced to fight. His force was estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 men.

Van Wyck's Vlei, a place of considerable importance, was occupied on Monday, by 300 Boers, retreating from Calvinia in the south-west of Cape Colony. It is not stated whether the fine irrigating reservoir at Van Wyck's Vlei, said to hold 35,000,000,000 gallons, was injured or not. Colonel Delisle's column was stated to have reached Williston. Over in eastern Cape Colony, near Willowmore, only a hundred and twenty-five miles from Port Elizabeth, and the same distance from the sea, a detachment of forty Yeomanry, escorting a convoy of waggons, was pounced upon, their waggons captured and burned, and they themselves turned loose without their arms.

DE WETT IN A FIGHT.

BRITISH ENGAGED WITH HIM NORTH OF PHILIPSTOWN.

London, Feb. 14.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Kitchener:

'Pretoria, Feb. 14.—Our troops are now engaged with Christian De Wett's forces north of Philipstown, which we hold. De Wett having crossed the Orange river at Zandrift, apparently moving west.

'French, reporting from a point 25 miles south-east of Ermelo, states that a large force of the enemy is being driven on to Piet Retief, their efforts to break back having so far been frustrated. The Inniskillings charged the enemy, who left five killed and six wounded. Ten Boers were captured, and there was a large capture of waggons, carts and cattle. Our casualties were one killed and five wounded.'

London, Feb. 16.—A Capetown despatch says General De Wett is rapidly descending into the Cape Colony to the south-west. He has crossed the railway above De Aar, blowing up two culverts. He has twelve hundred men and several guns. Colonels Plumer, Henniker and Crabbe, with separate columns, are pursuing him. It is reported that Colonel Plumer has captured a great part of De Wett's ammunition train. During a four days' fight he captured a Maxim gun.

It is reported from Capetown that the wife of Commandant-General Louis Botha left Pretoria with a military escort to endeavor to persuade her husband to surrender.

Orders have been received at Kimberley from the military headquarters to suspend all civilian traffic to and from the south. The Boers tried unsuccessfully to destroy a culvert near Bank Station, not far from Johannesburg. Severe fighting ensued, the Boers leaving three killed and twenty-three wounded behind. The British lost one killed and two wounded.

Capetown, Feb. 15.—For a month Lord Methuen has been scouring the country between Kuruman and the Transvaal, bringing in women and children, cattle and food, from all the farms. Fifty women and one hundred children, together with a few men, he has sent to Veyburg. On one occasion, while he was pursuing a commando, the Boers sent off their waggons in charge of women and girls in one direction, and went themselves in another. The women were such expert drivers that the British had considerable difficulty in catching the convoy.

General Smith-Dorrien occupied Amsterdam and Tuangis on Feb. 9.

BOER CONVOY CAPTURED.

London, Feb. 12.—Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Pretoria, dated Feb. 12, says: French has captured a convoy of fifty waggons and fifteen carts and has made forty-three prisoners. We had one man wounded.

HOT FOOT AFTER THE BOERS.

London, Feb. 16.—Lord Kitchener, telegraphing from De Aar, Cape Colony, under to-day's date, says: 'De Wett's force crossed the railway at Beartmon's Siding, north of here, before daylight on Feb. 15, closely followed by Plumer, Crabbe and armored trains. They engaged the enemy while crossing. The Boers, however, cut the lines north and south of the place of crossing.

'We captured over twenty waggons, many of which were loaded with ammunition, and also a Maxim, twenty prisoners and over a hundred horses. The troops are still in close pursuit.'

GEN. FRENCH'S SUCCESS AT ERMELO.

Durban, Natal, Feb. 13.—The Boer losses, when they were attacked by General French at Ermelo last week, are said to have been forty killed and two hundred made prisoners.

General French has recaptured a fifteen-pounder captured from the British at Colenso.

PLAGUE SPREADING

London, Feb. 11.—A despatch from Capetown states:

'The government has decided to notify foreign nations of the fact that Capetown is infested with the bubonic plague. There is no longer any doubt as to the nature of the disease. Another native has died of the disorder, three additional cases are announced and fifty persons who have been in contact with plague victims have been isolated. A temporary hospital is being erected.'

FEVER AT LORENZO MARQUEZ.

Lorenzo Marquez, Feb. 12.—The fever season is exceptionally disastrous. Many deaths of prominent British subjects have occurred. The majority belonged to the Imperial railway administrative staff, and had to be removed to a hospital ship in batches.

Patients from Komati Poort are arriving daily. The hospital ship is now filled to its full capacity.

The mortality among the Boer refugees is heavy.

MET KRUTZINGER EIGHT MILES FROM BALLASPRUIT.

Capetown, Feb. 12.—Twenty-seven Australians, Cape Police and Dragoons were captured by Krutzinger's commando eight miles from Ballaspruit, on Feb. 6, after a fight in which three British and five Boers were killed. The British were afterwards released.

Two hundred Boers are raiding the Prince Albert district, looting stores and destroying orchards and gardens. Several were killed and wounded.

Seven British Yeomanry, while skirmishing, were captured by a commando near Vryburg, which was forced to retire.

Piet De Wett has arrived in Capetown to engage the Afrikanders in the peace movement.

WOLMARANS FOR PEACE.

London, Feb. 13.—A special despatch from Capetown says that A. D. W. Wolmarans, Boer delegate to the United States and Europe, writes from Paris strenuously urging the Boers to surrender.

SAUER AND MERRIMAN.

London, Feb. 13.—The 'Chronicle' says that the Speaker of the House of Commons has declined to grant the request of Messrs. Sauer and Merriman, ex-ministers of Cape Colony, that they be given a hearing at the bar of the House, on the ground that their request is unusual and unprecedented. They have, accordingly, abandoned their idea of appearing in the House to represent the true condition of affairs in South Africa, but they will probably present a petition to the House, besides starting a propaganda by means of public meetings throughout the country.

Messrs. Sauer and Merriman are members of an Afrikander committee that was appointed to visit England for the purpose of informing parliament and the British people of the actual situation in South Africa.

MR. STEAD'S CHARGES

HE IS READY TO BELIEVE ANYTHING AGAINST KITCHENER.

London, Feb. 14.—In the 'Review of Reviews' to-day Mr. Stead publishes the correspondence between himself and Lord Roberts regarding the statements of a British officer that Lord Kitchener ordered that no prisoners be taken in South Africa. Lord Roberts accepted Mr. Stead's statement that the officer is a man of good standing, for which reason, he said, he was willing to notice his anonymous letter. Lord Roberts added that Lord Kitchener would not sanction the killing of Boers who were willing to surrender. Mr. Stead, in reply, reiterated the charge that such an order had been issued, whereupon Lord Roberts declined to continue the discussion.

KRUGER GROWING WEARY

Wonders Why no one Comes to the Boer Rescue.

London, Feb. 16.—The 'Pall Mall Gazette' will publish on Feb. 18 an interview with Mr. Kruger, in part as follows:

'Will no one arbitrate? Will no one give us a chance of defending ourselves? We may have done wrongly. We have our faults and our weaknesses. We declared war, but our hands were forced, and we can prove it. Get some one to judge between this England and ourselves.

'But the Lord will help us in the end. We shall win. I do not know how or when, but we shall win at last.'

Mr. Kruger says the Transvaal offered more reform in one week than an older country would make in forty years, giving in on all points almost to the uttermost, but that the uttermost was seized upon as a stumbling block.

Referring to his reception in Europe, which has bitterly disappointed him, Mr. Kruger says:

'I care nothing for flowers, nothing, nothing. The people who send them mean well, and I am grateful; but I care nothing for them. What I want is a fair hearing. If they will only give us a fair hearing and justice, I ask for justice.

'We are a little folk, but we have made great steps.'

When asked why he came to Europe he said to the interviewer:

'I could not go out with the commandos as Mr. Steyn can. I am too old, but I may be of some use here.'

Regarding Mrs. Kruger, he said: 'I am sorry for her, too. I have a deep sorrow for her, but I have far more sorrow for my country. My wife has her children. Six are still with her. They were left with her in her home. Two of my sons have died on the battlefield. Two were captured. I believe two more are dead, as I have not heard from them for two months, and I know they were in the thick of the fight.

Thirty-one sons and grandsons I have in the field yet, but I could not go on commando. I have not heard from my wife for sixteen days, but she has six children with her, and she is not to be pitied.'

OUR OWN CANADIANS.

THE KING IS GRATEFUL

Returning Strathconas Reviewed by His Majesty at Buckingham Palace

London, Feb. 15.—King Edward, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, this morning inspected at Buckingham Palace 250 officers and men of Strathcona's Horse, who landed at the Albert docks on the previous day, on their way to Canada. His Majesty presented the regiment with the King's colors, and gave medals to the men. A detachment of Guards held the lawn of the West Terrace and the Canadians were drawn up in front of the terrace. The company present included Lord Roberts in full uniform; General Buller, the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who organized Strathcona's Horse, and many army and court officers. The Royal Standard was hoisted over the palace as the King wearing a field marshal's uniform, and the Queen in deep mourning, appeared on the terrace accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Prince Charles of Denmark and the Duke of Cambridge.

His Majesty shook hands with Lord Roberts and General Buller and the band of the Coldstream Guards played 'God save the King.' Colonel Samuel B. Steele, of Strathcona's Horse, was presented to King Edward, who proceeded to inspect the regiment.

Returning to the terrace the King handed a medal to Col. Steele. Then the officers and men filed past a table, the King presenting each of them with a medal.

The King's color was brought by an escort of Grenadier Guards to the foot of the steps and His Majesty presented it to the Canadian cavalrymen, saying it had been the intention of his mother to present it to the regiment, and that he now did so in her name and in his own. The color was borne to the regiment, the band playing 'God save the King.'

Afterwards the Canadians marched past and the King, accompanied by Lord Strathcona, advanced and addressed the troopers as follows:

'Colonel Steele, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates: I welcome you here to our shores on your return from active service in South Africa. I know it would have been the urgent wish of my beloved mother, our revered Queen, to welcome you. Alas! that was not to be. But be assured she deeply appreciated the services you have rendered, as I do. I feel sure that in entrusting the King's color to you, Colonel Steele, and those under you, you will always defend it and do your duty as you have done during the past year in South Africa and will do so on all future occasions. I am glad to know that Lord Strathcona is here to-day, as it is owing to him that this magnificent force was equipped and sent out. I can only hope your short sojourn in England will be agreeable and that you will return safely to your homes, friends and relatives. Be assured that neither I nor the British nation will ever forget the valuable services you have rendered in South Africa.'

Col. Steele thanking the King in behalf of the regiment, assured him that the people of Canada would always do as well as Strathcona's Horse, if not better, and added that they were 'always ready to defend the flag, the King and the rights of the British Empire.'

After three cheers for the King the officers were presented to His Majesty, who shook hands with and thanked each of them.

CANADA HAS NOT OFFERED ANOTHER CONTINGENT.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—The Minister of Militia gives an official denial to the report published by a Montreal paper this morning that another Canadian contingent of 500 men is to be raised for service in South Africa, in addition to the recruits for the South African constabulary.

INVALIDED CANADIANS

PARTY REACHES HALIFAX ON BOARD THE SS. 'LAKE SUPERIOR.'

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 15.—The mail SS. 'Lake Superior,' which arrived this morning, had among her passengers fourteen Canadian soldiers who had been invalided from South Africa, most of them suffering with enteric fever. All appeared in fairly good health, and made the trip safely, but many of them still feel the effects of the attack of enteric. Private James Threadkill, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, formerly of the Manitoba Dragoons, was among the worst sufferers among the Canadians from fever, and for a time his life was despaired of. He was at Netley Hospital for two months and a half, and so serious was his condition considered that his father, Mr. James Threadkill, of High Bluff, Manitoba, immediately started for England on receipt of the news by cable. When he arrived at Netley his son was so weak that he could not stand without assistance. He was well treated, and gradually improved, until finally he was sufficiently well to be discharged, though medically unfit for duty. Private Threadkill is twenty years of age. He was all through South Africa to within 230 miles of Pretoria.

The names of the other men are: C. A. Whitehead, sergeant in Strathcona's Horse; J. Lloyd Edmonston, sergeant in Strathcona's Horse; B. H. Reynolds, R. C. D.; Charles J. Powell, Strathcona's Horse; A. W. Gee, Strathcona's Horse; Cecil M. Roberts, R. C. R.; Colin J. Isbester Strathcona's Horse; J. Moserip, corporal in R. C. R.; John H. Dixon, R. C. R.; E. Eagleson, R. C. D.; Private Stephen Court, Private James Lefevre. Sergeants Whitehead and Edmonston belong to Calgary, and C. J. Powell was formerly of Madras, India, and later of Vancouver. Pte. Gee hails from Fort Steele, B.C. Isbester is from Ottawa, and Roberts and Dixon are from Victoria.

MONTREALER DANGEROUSLY ILL AT PRETORIA.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—The following cable from Sir Alfred Milner, to Lord Minto, explains what had seemed incomprehensible, as to the date of Trooper Mackintosh's death in South Africa:—

'Capetown, Feb. 7.—Referring to your telegram of Feb. 5, 221, Mackintosh, died of enteric, general hospital No. 8, Bloemfontein, Jan. 28, which was date given in my telegram of Jan. 31. For detailed particulars apply Principal Medical Officer at General Hospital No. 8, Bloemfontein.'

Sir Alfred Milner has cabled Lord Minto as follows, dated Feb. 11:

'Feb. 11, 252, Sergt.-Major Patterson killed; 49, Sergt. Bredin; 537, Sergt. Muncey, wounded, Warlsburg, Cape Colony, Feb. 4, all Canadian scouts. Boyd, Kitchener Horse, dangerously ill, enteric fever, Pretoria. Please inform father, 24 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.'

SERGT. CRADDOCK WOUNDED.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—A cable to the Militia Department announces that Sergt. Craddock, of the Canadian Scouts, whom the authorities here cannot identify, was wounded at some place unknown on Feb. 4.

WAR NOTES

FIFTH VICTORIAN CONTINGENT.

Melbourne, Feb. 15.—The fifth Victorian contingent, 1,250 men all told, sailed for South Africa to-day.

RAILWAY LINE INTERRUPTED.

Capetown, Feb. 14.—Railway traffic between De Aar and Kimberley has been temporarily suspended, and correspondence with places north of De Aar has stopped in consequence.

A DISTURBER'S ESCAPE.

Capetown, Feb. 12.—Harold Dallinger, of Darringale, who calls himself an American, and who was arrested at Worcester on Dec. 14, on a charge of fomenting Afrikander rebellion, has escaped from jail at that place.

Col. Schermabrucker, a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony, is raising a corps of German farmers in Kaffraria to resist the Boer invaders.

GRATUITY FOR CAPT. MACDONNELL.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—A message from the War Office states that a gratuity of one year's pay has been granted to Captain A. Macdonnell, of the Canadian contingent to South Africa. The amount is £237.

THE FILIPINOS

SITUATION IN THE ISLANDS SIMILAR TO THAT IN IRELAND.

Binghampton, N.Y., Feb. 15.—Mr. Schurman, principal of Cornell University, who was a member of the first commission sent to the Philippines by President McKinley, made a remarkable statement in regard to the so-called religious troubles in the Philippines.

'In the province of the term,' said Mr. Schurman, 'there is no religious trouble in the Philippines. The Catholic Church has hitherto been a part of the state, and was supported by state revenues, and it is now on the same footing as the other churches, and must be supported by voluntary contributions. The great majority of the people, outside of the heathen, who number a few hundred thousands, and the Mohammedans, who number a few hundred thousands, are Catholics. The Church presents no question, but the religious orders do present a question, because they are landlords. The situation is much the same as in Ireland. There the land is held by those who gained it by right of the sword. The religious orders in the Philippines have come into possession of these lands, and it is for us to inquire their right and title to them, whether the Filipinos are not doing the orders a great injustice, and whether or not they are forgetting the great benefits of civilization which the orders gave them. But the situation is, the Filipinos do not like religious orders as landlords.

'We can't take the land from the orders,' Mr. Schurman said, 'and we would not if we could,' but he recommended that the lands be purchased and sold to the people in small holdings. 'Just as in Ireland to-day,' he continued, 'Mr. T. E. Russell is putting himself at the head of a new order of things, has left the old ideas about the holding of property and is making himself a new champion, so thousands of Filipinos are imbued with the same idea, and wish to get away from the landlord system. There is no need for any religious controversy in the question; it is a question of landlord and tenant.'

POLITICAL.

SENATOR McKINDSEY DEAD.

Milton, Ont., Feb. 12.—Senator McKindsey died at 1.45 p.m.

The Hon. George Crawford McKindsey was born in the township of Trafalgar, county of Halton, on March 29, 1829. His parents, who were both natives of the North of Ireland, came to Canada, and settled in the county of Halton in 1819. He was educated at the common school, and also by private tuition. He married, in October 1850, Teresa Crawford. He has held several public offices, such as deputy sheriff, from July, 1853, until October 1858 and that of sheriff



THE LATE HON G. C. McKINDSEY.

of the county of Halton from October, 1882, also president of the Agricultural Association of Halton County. He had been a captain in the militia and a justice of the peace. He was appointed to the Senate in January, 1884. He was a Conservative.

DR. LANDERKIN CALLED TO THE SENATE.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—At yesterday's Cabinet council, it was determined to summon to the Senate Dr. Landerkin, late member of parliament for South Grey, to fill the vacancy in the Upper Chamber



DR. LANDERKIN.

caused by the death of Senator McKindsey. The appointment will be a very popular one in parliamentary circles, as Dr. Landerkin had hosts of friends on both sides of politics.

George Landerkin was born at West Gwillimbury, Simcoe, in 1839, and is the son of the late Mr. James Landerkin, formerly of Nova Scotia, who settled in the county of Simcoe in 1824. He was educated at Victoria College, Coburg, from which institution he graduated an M. D. in 1862. In 1870 he married Miss M. Kerkendall, of Elora, Ont. Dr. Landerkin was first elected to the House of Commons in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1878 he was defeated, but he has been re-elected in the general elections of 1882, 1887, 1891 and 1896. He is, of course, a Liberal.

WHIPS ELECTED.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—At the Liberal caucus this morning the following whips were elected: Mr. W. S. Calvert, chief whip; Major Thompson, Haldimand, whip for Ontario; Mr. Louis Lavergne, Arthabaska and Drummond, whip for



W. S. CALVERT.

Chief Liberal whip in the House.

Quebec; Mr. H. J. Logan, Cumberland, whip for the Maritime Provinces, and Mr. T. O. Davis, Saskatchewan, whip for the western provinces.

Mr. John Tolmie, of West Bruce, presided in the absence of Mr. W. C. Edwards, member for Russell, who succeeds Mr. Julius Scriver, of Huntingdon, as permanent chairman. Mr. Edwards was born in the township of Clarence in 1844, and was educated at the Ottawa Grammar School. He is a lumber manufacturer, and was first elected to parliament in 1887. His election was, however, declared void and a new election held on May 7, 1888, when he was again successful. He was re-elected in 1891, 1896 and 1900.

It is understood the party strongly urged Sir Wilfrid Laurier to visit Australia if it is at all possible.

MR. CHAMPAGNE ELECTED.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—Mr. L. N. Champagne, of Wright, was this morning elected chairman of the House of Commons debates committee.

SEAT FOR MR. FOSTER.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—It is stated that an effort will be made by the Ontario Conservatives to get the Hon. G. E. Foster to contest North Bruce in their interest. North Bruce is the seat declared vacant by Chancellor Boyd a few days ago.

MR. HYMAN BANQUETED.

London, Ont., Feb. 15.—A successful banquet was tendered Mr. Charles S. Hyman, M.P., last night by the Liberals of London. Mr. H. J. Logan, M.P., Cumberland, N.S., was the principal speaker.

ELECTION PROTESTS DROPPED.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Feb. 14.—Four election petitions were disposed of before Judge Fitzgerald to-day. Arrangements were made by which the petition against Mr. Hackett (Conservative), who was elected by nine majority, should be dropped, and also the petition against Mr. Lefurgey (Conservative), and that in consideration of this the petitions against Sir Louis Davies, who was elected by over seven hundred majority, and Mr. Hughes, elected in Kings by nearly three hundred majority, should also be dropped.

MR. CORBY WILL RESIGN.

Belleville, Ont., Feb. 12.—Mr. Henry Corby, M.P., West Hastings, this morning stated that on the advice of his physician he would go South for the benefit of his health and resign his seat in parliament. He said he had no intention of reconsidering this decision.

CHANCELLOR BOYD DECLARES NORTH BRUCE VACANT.

Southampton, Ont., Feb. 12.—Chancellor Boyd this morning rendered judgment in the North Bruce election case. He declares that Mr. McNeill, Conservative, was not duly elected, and that the election is ineffective and void because of iniquity of votes ascertained on scrutiny, and the various irregularities which have been proved. No corrupt practices were found, so that plaintiff and defendant must pay the costs of his own case.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Premier Ross settled the uncertainty respecting election rumors by stating in the House yesterday afternoon that the intention of the government was to hold another session, at which the redistribution bill will be introduced before this parliament expired. This means that the general elections for Ontario, if nothing unforeseen occurs, will not be held for another year.

The government being delayed with the estimates, the budget speech will not be delivered until Thursday, Feb. 21.

THE BACALIEU WRECK.

FEARED THE LOST VESSEL IS THE 'LUCERNE.'

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 13.—It is almost certain that the 'Lucerne' was the victim of the disaster near Bacalieu. A message from the agent to the owners this evening says:

'Unidentified wreckage, the same as 'Lucerne's' fittings, found at Lead Cove.'

It is now feared that another wreck has occurred, in this case a sailing vessel, as a spar belonging to a three-masted schooner drifted ashore at Black Head this evening, with other wreckage, which could not have belonged to the 'Lucerne.' This adds to the depression, because the vessel may be a local fish-carrying craft, whose loss has involved the lives of another eight or ten residents of St. John's.

VESSEL WAS PROBABLY ON FIRE BEFORE SHE STRUCK.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 15.—The agent of the British steamer 'Lucerne' has returned from the scene of the wreck and brings portions of a charred plank, leading to the conclusion that the vessel's cargo was on fire before she struck, and that the shipwreck was due to her running at full speed through a fog in an effort to make some port before the fire had obtained mastery.

The government despatched the steamer 'Ingraham' at daylight to visit Bacalieu, in the hope that some of the survivors of the disaster may be ashore there. The 'Ingraham' reached Perlican this evening, having completed the circuit of the coast, and reported that she had sighted nothing which would throw light on the mystery. The police, who have been along the shore at the same time, were equally unsuccessful. Many dangerous clefts could not be examined owing to the raging seas. A lot of miscellaneous wreckage was seen, but this might have come from any steamer.

THE CLERGUE BANQUET

IT WAS LARGELY ATTENDED—MR. CLERGUE'S SPEECH.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Feb. 16.—The banquet held last night in the International Hotel as a compliment to Mr. F. H. Clergue, who is at the head of the various companies operating in this vicinity, was a grand success. The dining hall was crowded to its fullest capacity, representatives from Montreal, Toronto and several other cities were present.

Mr. Clergue showed how prairie and western territories of Canada have been populated by the efforts of the immigration department of the Canadian Pacific Railway to induce immigration to the lands owned by that railway. He summed up the result of his company's works here as follows: They had expended in the neighborhood of nine million dollars, scattered over all the large manufacturing cities of Canada. Each of these received their share, as Mr. Clergue believes in patronizing home industries as much as possible. He estimated that over two millions of dollars would be spent during 1901. He closed his address thanking them for their exhibition of confidence, and hoped it always would be so.

THE EXCHEQUER COURT.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—A special sitting of the Exchequer Court will be held in Montreal on June 11.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mourning for the Queen's Death and Loyalty Expressed to the King.

A FRENCH-CANADIAN'S PLEA TO BURY THE RACE CRY.

How the House Got Down to Business--The New Leader of the Conservatives Spoke Moderately.

Our Ottawa despatches state that on Monday, Feb. 11, in the very short time of two hours, parliament disposed of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne and rolled up its sleeves for the business of the session.

The Opposition may have expected to catch the government hardly ready for the real business of the session. They probably did so expect. But they were disappointed, for the Finance Minister was ready to lay on the table the estimates for the public services for the next fiscal year and a host of other returns. Mr. Wallace rose to ask what about the blue books? Parliament must have these before the business could proceed. His answer was the laying on the table of almost every important blue book of the year, which brought roars of applause from the government side of the chamber.

MR. GUTHRIE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie (South Wellington), rising to move the address to His Excellency, was greeted with the heartiest of applause from the government side of the chamber. In opening he asked the indulgence, which, he felt sure was accorded every new member rising on an occasion of this kind. There was little need though for the request, as Mr. Guthrie showed a creditable appreciation of the part he was called on to play and a knowledge of the political and economic questions of the day. He referred to the national mourning caused by the demise of the Queen, under whom this country had risen from the status of an obscure colony to the proud position she occupies to-day in the British Imperial system. The approaching visit, on the invitation of the Canadian Government, of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, heir apparent to the throne, was an event of importance which Canadians would hail with loyal respect.

The wonderful era of commercial prosperity which continues down to to-day with no apparent sign of diminution, was one which, in his opinion, could be continued by the exercise of a wise policy. Our commercial position was an exceptional one in this that we are not dependent to the same extent as other nations on the trade conditions of the world outside. It was even more advantageous than the position of the United States. Canada was the possessor of a population of great adaptability and of natural resources of untold wealth.

Mr. Guthrie had a few words to say respecting the meat trade between Canada and England. He pointed out that it would be to the advantage of this country to supersede the trade in cattle by a trade in dressed meat. The net result would be employment to our own people in the handling of the hides, etc., and more money to the man who owns the cattle.

He referred briefly to the noble services to the Empire rendered by the Canadian soldiers in South Africa.

MR. MARCIL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Charles Marcil (Bonaventure) seconded the address, speaking for some twenty minutes in French and then in English. In no part of Canada was there sorrow more heartfelt and grief more genuine over the death of the Queen than among the French-speaking population of Quebec. But the reason was not far to seek. They had seen



MR. MARCIL,
Who seconded the Address.

realized during the late reign the treaty which had been signed by the blood of heroes on the Plains of Abraham; it was under Her Majesty's gracious reign that constitutional government was secured to Canada; and it was under her reign that Confederation was brought about. Justice was extended to all classes, all nationalities, and the French-Canadians were the first to honor her memory for having been instrumental in bringing about the happy condition of affairs which exists in this country to-day. (Cheers.) He came from a county where he believed the race problem had been solved. It was peopled by United Empire Loyalists, Irishmen, Frenchmen and Scotchmen, and the majority spoke French and English. In his experience through three campaigns he had never heard the race cry raised once. (Cheers.) The county sent him, a French-Canadian, to this House and an English-speaking representative to Quebec.

Standing upon the threshold of a new century if he were allowed to say a word on behalf of the younger generation of men who took no part in the strifes and discords of ages past, of men who have the one desire to see their country happy and prosperous he would ask all now at the opening of this parliament to pledge themselves to do something to bring about good will and a better feeling among all classes of our countrymen. He would like to appeal to every friend of Britain in parliament and to every friend of Canada to imitate the example of our late sovereign, who did so much to bring together the various parts of the Empire. He would appeal to them to lay aside past dissensions and to work hand in hand for the building up in this country of a united and prosperous people. Many of the dissensions in Canada were traceable to the quarrels of Europe for centuries between France and England. The Queen had herself done more during her reign to bring about a better understanding between France and England than any of her predecessors. While the French and English had been nearly twenty years fighting upon all the battlefields of Europe under her rule the British and French were brought together and for the first time in history the world saw the Union Jack and the Tricolor side by side on the battlefields of the Crimea. (Cheers.) This was in itself a lesson for every true friend of Canada. There has been talk of differences between France and England, and there would, in his opinion, probably be more talk, but it should be the hope of Canadians that the dissensions of Europe remain in Europe.

FRENCH-CANADIAN LOYALTY.

'So far as French-Canadians were concerned,' said Mr. Marcil, 'we are descendants of France, it is true, but to us France is no more than a remembrance. We are children of the soil, we have never known any country but this, and this is the country to which we are attached. This is the country in which our fathers sleep and this is the country in which we will ourselves sleep our last sleep. Some years before her death the Queen performed an act which had a deep influence at the moment, as with her kind heart she always could perform such deed. On a stormy night a British ship, the 'Drummond Castle,' was wrecked on the coast of Brittany. The gun was fired, the alarm was given, and the French peasants in the dark night rushed to the rescue of the British crew and people on board, saving those that were to be saved and burying those that were to be buried. The Queen covered the breasts of those poor peasants with medals which are worn to-day in Brittany in memory of our common mother. Let us be imbued with that spirit in Canada. For myself I ask for no greater satisfaction than this that I shall be able to tell my children that I first sat in a Canadian Parliament which was a parliament of peacemakers.' (Cheers.)

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

The leader of the Opposition was next speaker. Mr. Borden complimented both mover and seconder on the ability they had displayed. Referring to what Mr. Marcil had said on the subject of sinking the race cry he remarked that in the Province of Nova Scotia, from which he came, the race cry had been a matter of the past for very many years. Down there it was never heard of and he trusted that it would in the future be as it had been in times gone by in Canada, unnecessary for any honorable gentleman rising in his seat to suggest the existence of such a thing as a race cry in this country.

Mr. Guthrie had made claim for large credit to the government he supported for the present condition of trade. But a perhaps greater authority than Mr. Guthrie—and a Liberal, too—Mr. John Charlton, had given the public his opinion that the present prosperity was due to 'causes beyond the control of the Canadian Government.' What would the government have to say in reply to this admission from their own side?

It was not, however, his intention to enter into the discussion at this juncture of contentious matter. The ministry prided itself on the reputation its followers gave it as a business administration. His aim would be to conduct a business Opposition.

There was one paragraph in the speech from the throne which, he felt sure, voiced the sentiment of every Canadian. That was in regard to the gallant conduct of the citizen soldiers of Canada on the battlefields of South Africa. The opportunities had come to these men to show the stuff they were made of and they had conducted themselves in a manner to win the commendation of the British generals who commanded them.

Mr. Andrew Broder (Dundas) said he wished to say one word on behalf of a Canadian volunteer who had suffered severely through the South African campaign. He referred to the blind hero, Trooper Mulloy. He hoped that the government would see its way clear to do something for this young man.

THE PREMIER.

The premier referred in a happy way to the speeches of Mr. Guthrie and of Mr. Marcil.

Mr. Borden could not have more highly complimented the people of Nova Scotia than in the statement he had made as to their position toward the race cry. If there was a place where the question would never be put as to what a man's nationality was that place was Nova Scotia. He joined in the hope Mr. Borden had expressed that the subject might soon be buried in this country.

Mr. Borden had seemed to avoid contentious matter, and he would follow his example, but he could not help wondering why the leader of the Opposition had not, in answering the claim of credit Mr. Guthrie put forward for the government on account of the trade prosperity of today, given to the House his own views on the trade question instead of quoting those of Mr. Charlton. He had noticed—every one had noticed—how the Conservative party had hedged in the last political campaign in regard to the government's preferential tariff. How many members on the other side were opposed to that policy?

Mr. Maclean (East York)—'I am opposed to one-sided preferences.'

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—'I am glad that one gentleman on the Opposition side has the courage of his convictions. I have heard that the honorable gentleman had some aspirations for the leadership. Perhaps this is why he did not get it.' (Laughter.)

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS.

Mr. Borden had asked what the government proposed doing for the Canadian soldiers who had been disabled or partly disabled through the services they saw in South Africa. He wondered that no allusion had been made to the government's policy in the speech from the throne in view of the definite promise Sir Wilfrid had given to the departing soldiers last year. Sir Wilfrid said:—'The omission to refer to this matter in the speech from the throne was not due to inadvertence. It was an intended omission. And this is the reason. At this moment we do not know exactly in what position we stand with the imperial authorities in regard to the matter. In the despatch of last October, on which we acted, the British authorities announced that they would themselves deal with this matter. It is doubtful whether the pension of the Imperial Government will meet the views of Canada. I doubt whether their pensions will be adequate to our standard of what should be done for the Canadians who risked their lives in South Africa. If this is so, and the pensions do not meet the views of Canada, I am sure that parliament will be ready and willing and well disposed to supplement them.

In reply to a question by Mr. Borden as to the present feeling of the government towards the fast Atlantic service, the premier said: 'I am sorry that I have no information to give. The conditions were not so favorable that the government could undertake to have this service at an early day. But probably as the war is now drawing to a close, the normal conditions of trade will resume and Canada will be able to have that service.'

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

In answer to the question Mr. Borden had put as to the position of the negotiations between us and the United States and the Alaskan boundary issue, Sir Wilfrid said: 'With regard to the Joint High Commission, the conditions are the same as when parliament last separated. The commission is still in existence, and we intend at the earliest possible moment to resume the negotiations. There was a general election in both countries last year, and it was impossible to expect that in the excitement attending them the commission could meet. But when the session of parliament has closed, and when the American Congress is over, I have no doubt that we will be able to resume the negotiations and bring them to a satisfactory conclusion. There is one point, however, in which I am afraid we cannot do so. With regard to the Alaskan boundary, I am sorry to say that I have no more hope of settling that question favorably than I had when I spoke on a former occasion. The Americans have taken such an attitude that it seems impossible to reconcile the two opposite views. If I were not a member of the commission itself I would feel more inclined to speak fully, but without venturing to criticise the position taken by the American commissioners, I may say that we can hope that if we cannot reach an honorable settlement of the question between ourselves we may at least effect an honorable compromise. Between two such countries as the United States on the one hand and Canada and Great Britain on the other I am sure there is no difficulty that cannot be settled by an honorable comprise or arbitration. If we cannot ourselves arrive at an agreement certainly we can agree to call in a third party, a friendly power, to arbitrate. In the meantime we have taken a step which it was important to take in a matter of so great moment. At any moment there might be discoveries of gold in that district, and we knew that great complications might result unless there was a settled boundary. Consequently, we have agreed on a provisional boundary, which will serve as a boundary so long as the question remains unsettled, and that provisional boundary has been settled by the geographers of the two countries. In a short time I will be able to lay on the table the report of the commission, but for the present we have a provisional boundary by which the two countries have agreed to abide, and on which the right of the two countries are to be settled in the meantime.

The leader of the Opposition asked if the temporary boundary was in the nature or was it nearer one contention than the other.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that it was in the nature of a compromise between the respective positions of the two parties, but the guiding principle had been to place it where it would be most convenient for trade. Concluding his speech Sir Wilfrid said: 'I shall be very glad at any moment, when my hon. friend exposes the policy his party has to lay before us to take it more critically. For the present I have nothing more to say but to remind him that the policy pursued by the government for the last four years has received ample endorsation by the people of Canada.'

When the Premier resumed his seat the question as to the adoption of the address was at once put and declared carried.

The Finance Minister made the necessary motions, which will allow of the taking up of the estimates, and laid the bluebook on the table.

Mr. Wallace asked as to the position of the government bluebooks, and gave the government the very chance that it could have desired for a little theatrical effect. For about five minutes the bluebooks and returns simply rolled in.

The House rose shortly after five o'clock.

MR. MACLEAN AND THE COMBINE EVIL.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The House of Commons is going about the business for which it was summoned in a way that would have delighted the members on both sides during the last parliament. No time has been lost in the discussion of generalities, and so far it would seem as though the Opposition is as ready to assist in reaching an early prorogation as those on the ministerial benches.

Mr. Ingram (East Elgin) asked if it was the intention of the government to bring back the remains of the Canadian soldiers who have fallen in South Africa, and if their graves were marked and properly recorded, in order that relatives might be able to find them.

The Minister of Militia—The Canadian soldiers who lost their lives in South Africa were, for the time being, British soldiers. They received the burial of British soldiers, and it is not proposed to interfere with the traditions and customs in this respect of the British army. I may add to this that Her late Majesty expressed the desire, when her grandson died in South Africa, that he should be buried there. The same is true of the only son of Lord Roberts, who lost his life in South Africa. In reference to the second part of the question, I am not able to give any full answer, and I may say this mater is under the control of the British army officers. I believe, however, that in very many cases the graves of Canadians who fell have been properly marked and designated.'

Mr. Brock (Centre Toronto) asked what communication had been received inviting the Dominion to be officially represented at the opening of the first Australian parliament.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—There has been this invitation sent by the Hon. Edmund Barton, Prime Minister of the commonwealth, addressed to the Prime Minister of Canada personally: 'The people of Australia will be overjoyed if you can visit them at the opening of the first parliament of the commonwealth by the Duke of York.' That is the only invitation received so far, and the acceptance of it will depend on the length of the session.

RAILWAY COMBINES.

On the orders of the day Mr. W. F. Maclean (East York) said he would avail himself of a motion to adjourn to bring before the House a matter of momentous importance to the people of Canada.

Did Canada, pursued Mr. Maclean, put all the money she had put in the C.P.R. to see it pass over to Americans? To-day both the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railway companies were openly discriminating against Canadian cities in favor of the United States, the former at St. John, the later at Montreal. They had openly told the people of the country that they would direct their traffic whither they willed. This was bad enough, but now there was this other menace that the roads might pass out of the hands of Canadians altogether.

Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan)—'Well, how will you stop it?'

Mr. Maclean said he would do as Benjamin Disraeli did at the time of the construction of the Suez canal, surprise the world by quietly acquiring for the government a controlling interest in the stocks. If necessary, he saw no reason why the government of Canada should not go on the stock exchange, as Mr. Morgan would do, and secure a majority of the C. P. R. and G. T. R. stock in the interests of the people of this country. The ministry could have the fifty million dollars it needs on forty-eight hours' notice, and if the state had a control of these railways they could be made a profitable complement to our canal and harbor improvements in helping to build up the country. He had read only the other day that the Postmaster-General favored the nationalization of the telegraph systems. If this was true, he wanted to commend Mr. Mulock's common sense. The Minister of Public Works was credited with a desire to extend the I. C. R. across Canada, but his own impression was that the purchase of a controlling interest in the C. P. R. would cost less. The condition of affairs in the United States, where monopolies and trusts were growing apace, was not going to be long tolerated. It would probably bring on a revolution. It would pay the Canadian Government to move in the direction he suggested and to secure the services of Mr. Charles M. Hays, now recognized as the leading railway manager of the continent, even if it cost $100,000 a year. He would like to know what the government had to say on the subject.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier responded that Mr. Maclean had pursued, in bringing this matter up without notice, a course which was opposed to all the rules of parliament. Surely, the subject was not so pressing that one day's notice might not be given to the government to consider the subject, instead of expecting an answer offhand. He had nothing further to say on the matter to-day.

Mr. John Charlton expressed the view that this subject of preventing in Canada an occurrence of the regrettable trade situation which we see in the United States was one the government would do well to cope with at once. Our government should act before it was too late. Personally, he favored government ownership of telegraphs, and was not so sure but the time had come for the government to itself control the entire transportation problem.

The matter then dropped.

Before the House rose at five o'clock it had run through the entire order paper and passed several motions for papers.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier) asked whether the government had taken any steps to ascertain exactly if the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Dominion Steamship Company intend making Portland their shipping port to the exclusion of Montreal; what steps the government has taken in regard to these proposed changes, and what information it had to offer the House.

The Minister of Railways and Canals replied: 'As soon as it was announced that it was the intention of the Dominion Steamship Company and of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to remove to Portland, inquiries were made by letter. The correspondence is still pending; it is not yet closed, and it would be premature to make any announcement as to the conclusions that may be drawn from the correspondence that has passed so far.'

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—The Finance Minister moved the House of Commons into committee of supply yesterday afternoon, but owing to the attitude taken by the leader of the Opposition was not able to go on. Mr. Borden demanded, on behalf of his followers on the Opposition side, that time be given for them to digest the contents of the Auditor-General's report to ascertain how the money voted last year had been expended.

The premier nominated the following gentlemen as a committee to act in conjunction with the Speaker in the management of the library of parliament: Sir Louis Davies, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Messrs. Borden (Halifax), Bourassa, Brock, Casgrain, Clancy, Clarke, Flint, Fraser, Heyd, Hyman, Johnston (Lambton), Monk, Roche (Marquette), Scott and Wade.

The following were also nominated to represent the House of Commons on the joint committee of both houses on printing: Messrs. Bennett, Casgrain, Clarke, Davis, Hughes (Victoria), Hyman, Johnston (Cape Breton), Johnston (Lambton), Oliver, Loy, Maclean, McColl, Marcil, Parmalee, Prefontaine, Richardson (Grey), Lavergne, Sutherland (North Oxford), Taylor, Thompson, Tisdale and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. Lancaster (Lincoln and Niagara) introduced a bill the object of which is to compel railway companies to erect and maintain cattle guards at all crossings where there are no watchmen.

Mr. Maclean informed the House that he did not intend going on till the House went into committee of supply next week with his resolution relative to political influence on the Intercolonial Railway. He did this because of the absence of many members who wished to join in the debate.

The Minister of Finance moved the House into committee of supply, and announced his readiness to go on with items as to which there was no dispute, but the leader of the Opposition thought it better to leave time for the members to look through their Auditor-General's reports.

The House rose at 3.30 p.m.

IN THE SENATE.

Ottawa, Ont. Feb. 12.

In the Senate yesterday the address in reply to the speech from the throne was proposed by Senator Ellis, of St. John, and seconded by Senator Jones. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the Hon. David Mills spoke briefly.

In the Senate on Tuesday afternoon the address of condolence with His Majesty King Edward was adopted and the address to His Excellency in reply to the speech from the throne also passed. The Hon. David Mills in moving the address made an excellent historical review of the late reign and of the influence that Queen Victoria had exerted in matters connected with the Canadian colonies.

Senator Bowell seconded the motion, and Senator Macdonald also spoke to it briefly.

Tributes were paid to the memory of Sir Frank Smith, the late Senator McInnes, of Hamilton, and the late Senator McKindsey, who passed away only yesterday.

APPOINTED DEPUTY SPEAKER.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Dr. Macdonald, M.P., East Huron, has been appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons.

Dr. Macdonald was born in Pictou, N.S., in 1835, and is of Scotch descent,



P. MACDONALD, M.D., M.P.,
Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons.

his parents having come from Inverness. He was educated in Toronto, having removed in 1846 to the county of Huron with his parents. He was first elected to the House of Commons at the general elections of 1887, and was re-elected at those of 1891, 1896 and 1900. He is a Liberal.

THE ESTIMATES

A Large Amount to be Expended For Improvements.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Estimates for the public services of Canada for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1901, were laid on the table of the House of Commons yesterday. The amount to be voted is $30,486,378. In addition to this, $19,912,444 is authorized by statute.

There will without doubt be supplementary estimates to add to this before the session closes. Compared with the estimates of 1900, the votes asked in the present blue book show a decrease of $6,212,261. On consolidated fund account there is a decrease of $2,278,720, and on capital account a decrease of $3,933,541.

The civil government expenses amount to $1,285,111, an increase as compared with 1900 of $17,647. The vote for the administration of justice shows an increase of $42,223. The vote for legislation is $52,000 less than last year. The vote for steamboat inspection is less by $43,000 than one year ago. The vote for the government of the North-West Territories is decreased $9,500, and for the Yukon it is decreased by $33,000. There is an increase of $50,000 in the vote for the Customs Department, and of $78,000 for the Post Office Department. In the capital expenditure the vote for the redemption of debt is less by $836,500, for the militia by $240,000; for railways and canals by $2,600,041; for public works, by $354,000, and for public works in the Yukon by $94,000. The vote for the Dominion Police is reduced by $26,250. The vote for publishing the Commons debates is less by $20,000.

In the Department of Agriculture the large votes are: $80,000 for experimental farms; $140,000 for commissioner's branch for agriculture and dairying, including cold storage on steamships, on railways, at warehouses and creameries, and for expenses in connection with trial shipments of products, and for securing improvement and recognition of the quality of farm products; $60,000 to promote dairying interests by advances for milk and cream, and for making butter and cheese, to be recouped out of the proceeds of sales of such butter and cheese, to be placed to the credit of the consolidated revenue fund; $230,000 for the census, and $25,000 for the Glasgow Exhibition.

The vote taken for quarantine is $164,500; $35,000 of this is for cattle quarantine.

The immigration vote is $445,000, the same as last year; $25,030 goes for pensions. The sum required for superannuation expenses is $328,240.

SPANISH ROYAL WEDDING.

Prince Charles of Bourbon and the Princess of Asturias Married.

Madrid, Feb. 14.—In the chapel of the royal palace, in the presence of the royal family and all the aristocracy and officialdom of Spain, Dona Maria De Las Mercedes de Bourbon Y Hapsburg, Princess of Asturias, was to-day wedded to Prince Charles of Bourbon. At half past ten o'clock this morning there assembled in the private apartments of Queen Regent Maria Christina, those forming the bride's party, consisting of her mother, the Queen Regent; her brother, the boy King Alfonso XIII.; her sister, the Infanta Maria Teresa; her aunts, the Infantas Isabella and Eulalia; her uncle, Archduke Eugene, of Austria; her grandmother, Archduchess Elizabeth, with all the high retainers of the court, ladies-in-waiting, grandees of Spain and gentlemen-in-waiting. At the same hour, in like manner there gathered in the apartments of the Infanta Dona Isabella the persons composing the party of the bridegroom. There were the parents of Prince Charles, the Count and Countess of Caserta, the Duke and Duchess of Calabria, his sisters, Dona Maria Immaculata, Dona Maria Pia and Dona Maria Josephine and their train of ladies and gentlemen.

THE BRIDEGROOM'S PARTY.

The bridegroom's party emerged first and proceeded along the winding, mas-



DON CARLOS OF BOURBON.

sive granite corridors to the chapel, being immediately followed by the bride's cortege from the Queen Regent's apartments.

As the bride and the bridegroom knelt upon cushions touching the steps of the altar, a white, satin-bordered veil, three yards long and half a yard wide, was spread over the head and shoulders of the bride, reaching over the shoulders of the groom, but leaving his head uncovered, while, according to Spanish custom, a white satin ribbon, called a yoke, was tied about the neck of the couple, the knot being made between them, signifying their union.

After the mass the simple Catholic ritual of marriage was read, the ceremony not differing from the usual one uniting members of that faith, except that the ritual was read from a specially printed



THE PRINCESS OF ASTURIAS.

book in Spanish. Wedding rings of great value and unique workmanship were exchanged by both parties.

OLD CUSTOMS OBSERVED.

Another custom observed was that of giving coins to the bride by the bridegroom. These may be pennies or silver, or gold coins, according to the position and wealth of the contracting parties, but they must always number thirteen. Those employed to-day were thirteen gold coins, each weighing an ounce, and being of the coinage bearing the bust of Felipe, the first Spanish Bourbon monarch. They were the same as were used at the wedding of Queen Isabel II., the grandmother of the bride.

At the conclusion of the simple wedding service the Cardinal Primate pronounced a short discourse, exhorting the wife to love and obey her husband, and the husband to love and cherish his wife, adding: 'I give thee a companion, not a slave.'

The cardinal also made reference to the virtues of the ancestors of the two, and pointed out the obligations the prince and princess were under to give a good example to those in an inferior station of life, and then he bestowed the papal and his own benediction.

The wedding ceremony proceeded with perfect transquility. The thousands of spectators in the neighborhood of the palace and filling the south grand court within the railings were quite orderly. They were watched by detachments of cavalry which kept order throughout the city.

FLOODS AT LA PAZ.

Lima, Peru, Feb. 13.—A despatch from La Paz, the nominal capital of Bolivia, dated Feb. 11, 5 p.m., says that the overflow of the river has caused the inundation of the city and the destruction of bridges. The electric lighting system has been disabled and the city has been in darkness for two nights. Many lives have been lost and the damage will aggregate a million dollars, Bolivian.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

First Parliament Under the New Reign Opened by His Majesty in Person.

VISIT OF THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK TO CANADA ANNOUNCED IN THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

London, Feb. 14.—The first parliament of the reign of King Edward VII. was opened this afternoon by the King in person. His Majesty was accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the Duke of York and Cornwall, the Duke of Connaught, and many others of the royal family. The last state ceremony of the kind occurred in 1861, when Queen Victoria opened parliament, accompanied by the Prince Consort, and since the death of the latter nothing equal to to-day's pomp has been witnessed in London in connection with the legislature. Not since the wedding of the then Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra has the gorgeous state coach used to-day been seen in the streets of the capital. In this coach to-day the King and Queen rode from Buckingham Palace to the palace of Westminster.

The route of the royal party, which lay through the Mall, the Horse Guards parade, Whitehall and Parliament street, was guarded by five thousand soldiers. Thousands of Londoners packed St. James Park, bordered the route of the procession, and filled windows, stands and roofs. The cortège was short but spectacular. The royal coach, drawn by eight cream colored Hanoverians, with postilions in red and gold liveries, and footmen leading the horses, which were covered with trappings of morocco and gilt, was preceded and followed by Life Guards in full uniform, with silver breastplates and red plumed helmets, and a small escort of gentlemen-at-arms in historic costumes, immediately surrounded the vehicle.

Five carriages of state, containing uniformed officials and ladies of the household, each drawn by six horses with postilions and outriders, led the procession. Next came the massive state chariot, the occupants of which could be plainly seen through the plate glass windows, the King, who was in full uniform, saluting constantly, and the Queen bowing, the procession speedily traversed the short route to an accompaniment of roars and shouts, and reached the royal entrance to the palace of Westminster beneath the Victoria tower at the appointed time.

PROCESSION TO THE ROBING ROOM.

Then the great officers of state and the others who were to take part in the ceremony had assembled in order to receive Their Majesties. Upon the King and Queen alighting from the state carriage the procession was quickly formed and proceeded to the robing room in the following order:

Pursuivants, heralds, the King's equerries, gentlemen ushers, grooms-in-waiting and officers of the household, flanked by the sergeants-at-arms.
The Lord Privy Seal.
The Lord High Chancellor.
Black Rod.
Garter King at Arms.
The Earl Marshal.
The Lord Chamberlain.
The Sword of State, carried by the Marquis of Londonderry.
The King and Queen and Princess Victoria, respectively attended by the Master of the Horse, the Lord Steward and the Lords-in-Waiting.
The pages of honor.
The Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard.
Gold Stick.
The Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms.
Silver Stick-in-Waiting.
The field officer-in-waiting.
Officers and Gentlemen-at-Arms.
The Yeomen of the Guard.

A BRILLIANT GATHERING.

The other royal personages—the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Fife, the Duchess of Argyll, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark and the Duke of Cambridge—and their attendants had previously assembled in the House of Peers to await Their Majesties. The diminutive chamber was filled to its capacity by the highest and noblest of the kingdom, the greater part of the floor space being occupied by peeresses and other ladies introduced by peers. United States Ambassador Choate and the other ambassadors occupied a special enclosure behind the bench of the bishops. The whole scene was brilliant in the extreme. Diamonds flashed out of the folds of the black dresses of the ladies, and color was added by the robes of the peers and the state officials.

The King and the robed procession advanced to the House of Lords in the order detailed. As soon as His Majesty was enthroned the Lord Great Chamberlain received the royal command to summon the members of the House of Commons to hear the speech from the throne.

Black Rod (General Sir Michael Biddulph) reached the House of Commons at 2.20 p.m., and the members, headed by the Speaker (Mr. William Court Gully), proceeded to the House of Lords.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

The King's speech was as follows:—

'My Lords and Gentlemen:

'I address you for the first time at a moment of national sorrow, when the whole country is mourning the irreparable loss we have so recently sustained, and which has fallen with peculiar severity on myself. My beloved mother during her long and glorious reign has set an example before the world of what a monarch should be. It is my earnest desire to walk in her footsteps.

'Amid this public and private grief it is satisfactory to me to be able to assure you that my relations with the other powers continue friendly. The war in South Africa is not yet entirely terminated, but the capitals of the enemy and his principal lines of communication are in my possession, and measures have been taken which will, I trust, enable my troops to deal effectually with the forces by which they are still opposed.

'I greatly regret the loss of life and expenditure of treasure due to the fruitless guerilla warfare maintained by Boer partisans in the former territories of the two republics.'

'Their early submission is much to be desired in their own interest, as until it takes place it will be impossible for me to establish in those colonies the institutions which will secure the equal rights of all the white inhabitants and protection and justice for the native population.

'The capture of Pekin by the allied forces and the happy release of those who were besieged in the legations, results to which my Indian troops and my naval forces largely contributed, have been followed by the submission of the Chinese Government to the demands insisted on by the powers. Negotiations are proceeding regarding the manner in which compliance with these demands is to be effected.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S VISIT.

'The establishment of the Australian Commonwealth was proclaimed at Sydney on Jan. 1, with many manifestations of popular enthusiasm and rejoicing. My deeply beloved and lamented mother had assented to the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York to open the first parliament of the new Commonwealth in her name. A separation from my son, especially at such a moment, cannot be otherwise than deeply painful, but I still desire to give effect to Her late Majesty's wishes, and as evidence of her interest, as well as of my own, in all that concerns the welfare of my subjects beyond the seas, I have decided that the visit to Australia shall not be abandoned and shall be extended to New Zealand and the Dominion of Canada.

COLONIAL LOYALTY.

'The prolongation of the hostilities in South Africa has led me to make a further call on the patriotism and devotion of Canada and Australia. I rejoice that my request has met with a prompt and loyal response, and large additional contingents from those colonies will embark for the seat of war at an early date.

THE ASHANTI UPRISING.

'The expedition organized for the suppression of the rebellion in Ashanti was crowned with signal success. The endurance and gallantry of my native troops, ably commanded by Sir James Willcocks, and led by British officers, have overcome both the stubborn resistance of the most warlike tribes of West Africa and the exceptional difficulties of the climate and season of the country in which the operations were conducted. The garrison of Coomassie which was besieged by the enemy has been relieved after a prolonged and gallant defence. The principal kings have surrendered and the chief impediment to the progress of the development of this rich portion of my West African possessions has now, I hope, been finally removed.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

'The sufferings and mortality caused by the prolonged draught in a large portion of my Indian Empire have been greatly alleviated by a seasonable rainfall, but I regret to add that in parts of the Bombay Presidency distress of a serious character still continues, which my officers are using every endeavor to mitigate.

'Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

'The estimates for the year will be laid before you. Every care has been taken to limit their amount but the naval and military requirements of the country, and especially the outlay consequent upon the South African war, have involved an inevitable increase.

THE CIVIL LIST.

'The demise of the Crown renders it necessary that renewal provisions shall be made for the civil list. I place unreservedly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were so placed by my predecessor, and I have commanded that the papers necessary for a full consideration of the subject shall be laid before you.

'My Lords and Gentlemen:

'Proposals will be submitted to your judgment for increasing the sufficiency of my military forces.

'Certain changes in the constitution of the court of final appeal are rendered necessary in consequence of the increased resort to it which has resulted from the expansion of the Empire during the last two generations.

NEW LEGISLATION.

'Legislation will be proposed to you for the amendment of the law relating to education.

'Legislation has been prepared, and if the time at your disposal proves to be adequate, it will be laid before you for the purpose of regulating the voluntary sale of lands to occupying tenants in Ireland; for amending and consolidating the factory and workshops acts; for the better administration of the law respecting lunatics; for amending the public health acts in regard to water supply; for the prevention of drunkenness in licensed houses and public places, and for amending the law of literary copyright.

'I pray that Almighty God may continue to guide you in the conduct of your deliberations and that he may bless them with success.'

STRONG UTTERANCES IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Feb. 15.—The House of Commons was crowded yesterday when the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared and informed the Speaker that the King commanded the House to attend His Majesty immediately in the House of Lords. The Speaker forthwith left the chair, and, escorted by Black Rod, and preceded by the mace, he proceeded to the House of Lords, the members crowding after them in hopes of getting into the Upper Chamber.

The only members of the House of Commons not wearing mourning were three Nationalists.

When the Speaker returned he read the King's speech. A message was brought in from the King thanking the Commons for their address of sympathy on the loss of his mother and their expression of dutiful attachment to his person.

Mr. H. W. Forster (Conservative), former Oxford University cricket player, in the uniform of the Yeomanry, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. After a reference to the change of sovereignty, Mr. Forster said he hoped that the House would remember the dignity of the King's position and deal generously with the civil list.

Sir Andrew N. Agnew (Unionist), Edinburgh, seconded the motion.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, after wishing the King and Queen might have a long and happy reign, took up the political paragraphs of the speech from the throne. He asked the House to face the facts in connection with the war. They must not shut their eyes to the gravity of the situation in South Africa. He dwelt at length on the miscalculations of the government, and paid a warm tribute to the army. The position in South Africa presented formidable difficulties. Neither here nor in South Africa was there any idea of flinching. The question was, had the government adequately realized the circumstances and adequately provided for them? The speaker asked if it was true Lord Kitchener had asked for more troops eleven weeks ago.

MR. BALFOUR SPEAKS.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, followed.

He admitted that the government had not foreseen that the leaders of the Boers would be 'so ill-advised in their own interest and the interest of the country as to continue the struggle.' The government, he said, had exceeded Lord Kitchener's demands rather than fallen short of them, adding that the Boer leaders 'know perfectly well that if they lay down their arms their persons and property will be respected and equal rights guaranteed to all.'

PROTEST FROM MR. REDMOND.

Mr. William Redmond, Nationalist member for East Clare, protested against the war, declaring that he would only believe in colonial support of it when the Australian and Dominion parliaments had voted £1,000,000 each to carry it on.

Mr. James Bryce, Radical member for South Aberdeen, urged that the government was wrong in demanding unconditional surrender from the Boers.

Mr. Chamberlain interjected: 'Lord Roberts only demands unconditional surrender of the Boer Government, not of the individual Boers.'

Resuming, Mr. Bryce said: 'You have driven to despair an enemy whose bravery deserves more respect. It would be better not to convert the republics into self-governing colonies, but to leave them as protected states, disarmed and free from foreign interference.'

The House adjourned.

WAR POLICY DISCUSSED.

London, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons to-day the debate was resumed on the address in reply to the speech from the throne at the opening of parliament. The discussion ranged from hospitals in South Africa to arsenicated beer. The principal subject, however, was the government's war policy in South Africa. Many members spoke.

Mr. Labouchere elicited some Opposition cheering by the remark: 'It is a noble determination on the part of the Boers to incur all risks rather than submit to a foreign power, and I honor them for it.'

Lord Stanley, Conservative member for West Houghton, who was aide-de-camp to Lord Roberts in South Africa, and press censor, said: 'I do not think any one can regard the Boers as devoid of honor when we consider the humanity they have always shown toward the British sick and wounded, but the Boers have a sense of honor peculiar to themselves. They do not think it wrong to do a dishonorable deed under a white flag. We do.

'The new way of dealing with Boers who surrender is to keep them in a big camp. Lord Roberts did his best to communicate with the Boer generals, and was always ready to discuss terms. I believe he would never have issued the proclamation allowing the burning of farms if it had not been calculated to bring the war to an end in the north. It did good, but farm-burning has now been stopped.'

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

London, Feb. 14.—After the reading of the speech from the throne there ensued a rush and scramble in the House of Lords without precedent in the history of Westminster. The crowd in the State Gallery poured into the chamber. Peers and peeresses struggled to get out and other members of the nobility, less lucky, waited to see the place in which the great ceremony had been held. Almost half an hour elapsed before the confusion was over and the distinguished people were able to find their carriages and return home.

On the resumption of business in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor read the King's speech, and the Marquis of Walford (Conservative) moved the address in reply. He is, perhaps, the youngest member to whom the honor has ever been accorded.

Lord Manners seconded the motion.

Lord Kimberley, the Liberal leader, after complimenting the mover and seconder of the address, said unless the government rushed forward troops and thus enabled Lord Kitchener to speedily terminate the war, the situation could easily become more dangerous.

Dealing with the war, Lord Salisbury thought there was nothing unusual in the length of the campaign. He referred Lord Kimberley to the Indian Mutiny, and the American war, between which and the South African war there was a resemblance. In Bosnia it took two years and the whole power of Austria to conquer the peasants. Where great enthusiasm and persistency existed in a country like South Africa months must elapse before tranquillity could be restored. Therefore, he did not believe there was any real ground for the discontent or apprehensions expressed by Lord Kimberley. If Great Britain slackened her efforts it would be an avowal to the world that her frontier could be invaded in the most insulting manner, and that the Empire was powerless to effectively resist it.

The address was agreed to and their Lordships adjourned until Feb. 19.

MR. MAHON CREATES A SCENE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 11.—During the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill in the Senate today, an impassioned pro-Boer speech, by Mr. Sulzer, of New York, drew from Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, a recital of the raising of a fund of about $1,200 for the benefit of the widows of Boer soldiers, at a meeting held in this city, at which Mr. Sulzer presided. He declared that after the 'Terrapin and cold bottles got in their work,' only $18 was left for the Boer widows.

This stung Mr. Sulzer to reply at length. He said he had no connection with the expenditure of the fund, to which he had contributed $175, and a very lively row followed.

THE WHITE PLAGUE.

EXPERTS DISCUSSING WAYS AND MEANS TO CHECK IT.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—The conference on the prevention of tuberculosis, called by Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Countess of Minto, was opened this morning in the convocation hall of the Ottawa Normal School. An address of welcome was read by the mayor, Mr. W. D. Morris, after which the meeting was called to order by His Excellency the Governor-General. Lord Minto thanked the distinguished experts present for their co-operation, who were called together to urge upon the people of Canada the great importance of preventing the spread of this disease which is now responsible for a fifth of the total deaths of the Dominion. The chief point in view was to educate the public, in the precautions to be taken, and in this matter it should be borne in mind that success must depend on the assistance and good will of the public. We all know that the early settlers of this continent were a healthy people, still this dread disease is increasing in its ravages, and statistics show that whereas ten years ago the deaths from consumption in Ontario numbered 2,400, in 1899 the deaths had grown to 3,405 which, even allowing for the increase in population, shows a great advance. Between 1889 and 1898, in Ontario, deaths from consumption numbered 31,669, while 7,000 to 8,000 are estimated to die of this disease in Canada each year. As a basis of comparison it is worth while stating that the deaths from smallpox between 1889 and 1898 were only twenty-one. This shows what quarantine and vaccination have done for society as large in the prevention of this loathesome disease. Though it is established that consumption may be communicated by one being to another, and from animals to human beings, science holds out the hope that the disease with proper precautions is preventable. Both the provincial governments and the Dominion government have shown a deep interest in the problem, and there is no doubt, with proper attention, as to the ultimate success.

His Excellency wished the association God-speed in the work it had undertaken.

Sir James Grant, of Ottawa, said that by public hygiene within the past fifty years a great change has taken place in the reduction of the death rate from such diseases as cholera and yellow fever. The white plague, or consumption, is without doubt the scourge of our present race, destroying more than 5,000,000 annually. The yearly death rate in Canada from consumption is now estimated at between seven and eight thousand. In the neighboring republic the fatality from the disease is by the best authorities rated at 150,000 annually. In Great Britain and the continent the results from the malady are not encouraging. Do not such records touch the sensibilities of all concerned? Our ideas of this disease have changed from heredity and incurability, to communicability and curability, thanks to the marked progress of scientific investigation. The prevalence of this disease among the poorer classes in small houses, without adequate nursing or physicians to guide and direct them, and frequently shut out from general hospitals owing to the danger of communication, and the want of special space, develops a most difficult and trying problem, that demands immediate solution.

Sir William Hingston, of Montreal, offered the following resolution: 'Whereas, in view of the general prevalence of tuberculosis in Canada and of the very high mortality caused by the disease; in view of the communicable nature, the constant and continued dangers caused by its chronic and usually prolonged course, during which a patient may infect not only one house but many other places of temporary or permanent abode; and especially in view of scientific facts going to show the curability as well as the moderately contagious character of the disease in its early stages;

'Resolved, that in the opinion of this conference, which represents the governments and people of every part of Canada, it is the duty of every government, municipality and individual citizen to adopt organized methods for lessening the spread of a disease which is causing directly or indirectly probably one-fifth of the total deaths in the Dominion.'

Sir William was glad to see present in the galleries the students of the Normal School, on whom great responsibility rests in this matter. It was well known, he said, that the disease was more prevalent in cities than in the country. The disease flourished in crowded districts, under moisture and damp, in crowded tenements, where the sunlight fails to enter. It is also known that some trades, where men are inhaling dust into their lungs, render them an easy prey. 'Man does not communicate it to his offspring,' said he, 'because if that were so we might as well fold our arms and sit down and die. The little object gains entrance to our systems in various ways. Tuberculosis is not confined to the lungs. We found it in the liver in the knee-joint and on the lip of a patient, communicated by a lead pencil, and had great difficulty in removing the germ. It flourishes upon the skin everywhere. It enters the lungs through the nostrils. A prolific means of communication is by expectoration. When this becomes dry it may hold the contagion for six or eight months. Healthy people passing this run little risk. If one is already of diseased system the contraction of consumption often follows. It goes into our houses. Expectoration is not always swept up by the broom, but is caught up in my lady's long skirt. If we put away these appendages to our persons it would be a commendable reform. If they were even boiled to cleanse them the germ would be destroyed, but some of us hardly do this much for our pocket handkerchiefs. Bank bills, too, are a prolific source of spreading the disease. Most of us hardly wash our hands after fingering bills.

DISEASE IS CURABLE.

'Consumption I say again,' repeated Sir William Hingston, 'is not hereditary. It is curable, it is preventable, not in the last stage, but commonly in the early stages. The greatest enemy of the germ is pure sunlight. I want to say, too, that change of climate is not so important as is often supposed, so never, in an advanced stage of the disease, go away to Colorado, California or elsewhere to die far from friends and home.

'The matter of controlling the disease belongs to the Provincial Governments, under our constatution, but the Federal Government has already shown its interest by sending a delegate, the late Dr. Farrell, of Halifax, to the important tuberculosis conference at Berlin. The report he presented on his return was a most valuable paper and should be disseminated by the million throughout all Canada.'

A second resolution was then presented as follows:—

'Resolved, that this conference does especially urge upon these governments, and all municipal councils and boards of health the enactment of such legislation as will:

'1. Encourage the notification of all cases of tuberculosis.

'2. Tend to prevent the spread of infection through expectorating in public buildings, conveyances and private dwellings.

'3. Extend the inspection of places where work people assemble, with a view to improving their ventilation, lighting, and general sanitation.

'4. Assist in preventing the spread of the disease through milk and meat of animals.

'5. And in providing some scheme, such as that placed on the statutes of Ontario in 1900, whereby organized effort of the people may be assisted by governmental and municipal aid in providing sanatoria or 'homes,' where the curable may be given an opportunity to recover.'

Dr. James Stewart, of McGill, said that he had only to urge the dissemination of a greater knowledge to the public. The preventive measures should be observed by the urchin on the street, or the premier of the country.

The Hon. Dr. Borden said the least thing the government could do would be to encourage the dissemination of literature that would help to educate the people.

The Hon. Sidney Fisher spoke of the necessity of a clear division on provincial and federal lines of the work to be done.

Dr. Macdonald, of Brandon, Manitoba, thought an amendment should be made to the resolution, including the federal government. The experience of doctors who have treated consumption with sunshine and pure air, good food, etc., proves that this is the proper mode, and followed to its logical conclusion will greatly mitigate disease.

Dr. Fraser, of Brandon, spoke of tuberculosis among the Indians. None fall so easily a prey as the North American Indians. Fully 95 percent of disease among them is of this nature. There is probably no family where consumption is not present in some form.

A HOSPITAL IDEA.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Toronto, who has had charge of the General Hospital there for twenty-five years, spoke in defence of not admitting tuberculosis patients to hospitals. He was pleased with the remarks of Lieut.-Col. MacRae. The domestic animal question was an all-important one, and ought to be looked into. There is now no place to send patients in first, second and third stages of consumption, and he suggested a hospital something like a Red Cross, with cottages on each side, etc., putting about four patients in each. Have cooking, heating, etc., in centre building, and allow not for a temporary structure, but one that may be extended and enlarged. It was a disgrace that there should be no place to send patients. It is cruel to send patients miles and miles away to die, and the hospitals ought to be near town, so that friends can visit them.

The second resolution was carried unanimously.

The next resolution dealt with the question of immigrants and cattle affected with the disease, a system of federal statistics of deaths, establishment of provincial sanataria, and grants for the distribution of literature on the subject.

Prof. J. G. Adami, of McGill, opened the discussion. He quoted King Edward's words on a former occasion, when, as Prince, he addressed a gathering of medical men: 'If the disease is preventable, why not prevent it?' The cattle breeding class is the mainstay of Canadian prosperity, and it is to their interest to get such action in direction of betterment. Bovine tuberculosis can be practically eradicated. When it gets into a country it tends to spread, and must be stopped. He took exception to Dr. Roddick's statement re compensation to those whose animals are infected. Isolation is all that is necessary. He strongly opposed Mr. Fisher's idea that health matters should be provincial. They should be national. Should one or more provinces refuse to enter such statutes for health as are fitting, it is useless for the others to take action. Banishment is not necessary. Local sanataria can be established on the outskirts of our cities. Still altitude and dry climate without extremes of heat or cold are generally better than moist and low-lying localities.

On motion of Dr. Lachapelle, Montreal, seconded by Dr. Chaun, of Winnipeg, it was decided to ask the federal government to establish a department of public health.

Addresses supporting the new association were delivered by Dr. Robt. Wilson, Mr. H. A. Calvin, M.P., Dr. H. B. Small, after which the conference passed an address to the Governor-General on the death of the Queen and accession of King Edward. The conference then proceeded to discuss and adopt a constitution. They have decided on being 'The Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.'

Honorary life patrons will pay $100; honorary life members, $50; yearly members, $10. The next meeting of the association will be held in Ottawa on a date to be fixed by the executive.

The officers elected were:

Hon. president—The Earl of Minto.
President—Sir James Grant.
Vice-presidents—Quebec, Dr. Lachapelle and Senator Drummond; Nova Scotia, Dr. Reid, Halifax, and the Hon. Mr. Murray; Prince Edward Island, Dr. Blanchard and the Hon. Mr. Ferguson; New Brunswick, Dr. Thomas Walker, sr., and Senator Ellis; Ontario, Dr. Johnston, M.P., and W. C. Edwards, M.P.; Manitoba, Dr. Blanchard and the Hon. Mr. Roblin; North-West Territories, Dr. Lafferty, Calgary, and the Hon. Mr. Haultain; British Columbia, Dr. Fagan and the Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir.
Secretaries—Dr. Richer, Montreal; Dr. Eby, Vancouver.
Treasurer—Dr. H. B. Small, Ottawa.

Members of executive—Ontario, Dr. Barrick, Toronto; Quebec, Dr. Roddick, M.P., Montreal; British Columbia, Dr. Davy, Victoria; North-West Territories, Dr. Bain, Prince Albert; Manitoba, Dr. MacDonald, Brandon; Nova Scotia, Dr. Sinclair; New Brunswick, Dr. Daniels, St. John; Prince Edward Island, Dr. McNeill, Charlottetown.

It was decided to hold the next meeting in Victoria.

The proceedings then terminated.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—The executive committee of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis met in the Parliament Buildings yesterday.

The following gentlemen were added to the executive committee: Dr. P. H. Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health for Ontario; J. Arbuthnot, Mayor of Winnipeg, delegate from that city; Dr. Robertson, Stratford; the Rev. F. A. Cassidy, M.A., delegate from the Guelph branch of the association; Dr. Coventry, of Windsor; Dr. Stewart, of Montreal; Prof. Adami, Montreal; D. Morrice, Montreal; Sir William Hingston, Dr. W. F. Hamilton, Montreal; Dr. H. H. Chown, Winnipeg; Lieut.-Col. Burland, Dr. R. Wilson, R. Prefontaine, M.P., Dr. Blackader, all of Montreal; W. R. Brock, M.P., Senator George A. Cox, Toronto; J. M. Courtney, Ottawa.

It was decided that the Rev. Dr. Eby should be known as the general organizing secretary and Dr. Richer, Montreal, as the secretary of the association, and that Ottawa be the official headquarters.

TUBERCULIN TESTS.

A deputatin of cattlemen holding opposite views on the tuberculosis test, and other regulations affecting tuberculous stock, interviewed the Minister of Agriculture on Saturday with a view to securing some regulations more acceptable to all. Mr. Edwards championed the present regulations requiring a rigid tuberculin test in quarantine of all imported cattle; while Mr. D. McCrae, of Guelph, advocated the abolition of the test not only in quarantine but all over the country.

The Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, for Ontario, was prevented from being present by the snow blockades, but he was coming to support Mr. McCrae.

The Hon. Sidney Fisher is not in favor of abolishing the test, but a compromise was agreed on, whereby changes in the method of administering the test will be made. It was agreed that legislation should be introduced abolishing the law that now prohibits selling the hides of tuberculous stock. Scientists agree that there is not the slightest danger of contagion from the hides.

RIOTING IN SPAIN

THE PEOPLE ATTACKED CLERICAL NEWSPAPERS AND STONED THE OFFICES.

Valencia, Feb. 14.—Serious disorders occurred here yesterday. In a fight between rioters and the gendarmes a number of shots were fired. One person was killed and one wounded.

Madrid, Feb. 13.—As was expected by the authorities, the funeral of Don Ramon de Campoamor to-day was attended with serious distrubances. The weather was beautiful and enormous crowds gathered along the route taken for the funeral cortege, which included the members of the academy and the ministers of justice and public instruction. Gendarmes and mounted guards were stationed at strategic points. Considerable disorder marked the progress of the procession, but the troops, who were in readiness, prevented any very bad outbreak until the end of the city was reached. At that point, however, the demonstrators, who included many students, raised the cry 'Long live liberty,' and having broken up into small parties, proceeded to various parts of Madrid to renew the demonstration.

The authorities have warned the newspapers that they must abstain from criticism of acts of the royal family or the publication of news or comments calculated to fan the present agitation.

During the afternoon the ministers held an important council. The evident intention to deal severely with offenders against public order seems to be having a most salutary effect. The strong aggressive methods of the civil guards early in the evening resulted in quiet during the latter part of it, and Madrid, just before midnight, when this despatch is filed, is calm, the guards having been almost entirely withdrawn.

Effervescence continues, however, at Barcelona and Granada, where the gendarmes have been reinforced. At Malaga anti-clerical demonstrators stoned a newspaper office, and a policeman was wounded by a revolver shot in Torjos street.

Madrid, Feb. 14.—Martial law has been proclaimed, and the military authorities are in power to-day.

Excitement prevails in Barcelona and Granada, and the gendarmerie have been reinforced.

The prefect of Valencia telegraphs that grave disorders took place there yesterday. A collision between the gendarmes and the populace occurred. Several shots were fired. One person was killed and another wounded.

At Malaga several French priests on their way to Brazil landed to see the town. A mob hooted at and threatened the priests, who hastily re-embarked. The mob then stoned the offices of the clerical paper. A policeman was wounded by a revolver shot. The prefect eventually succeeded in re-establishing order.

MANITOBA SCHOOL LANDS.

Melitia, Man., Feb. 13.—The school lands investigation commission held its closing sitting here last night. In all twenty-two places have been visited, and sales aggregating a million and a half dollars enquired into. The commissioner, Judge Prendergast, and counsel, representing the Dominion and provincial governments, proceeded to Winnipeg to-day, and it is expected a report will be immediately forwarded to the Department of the Interior for the minister to deal with. The matters have been laid before the commission.

AYRSHIRE BREEDERS MEET.

THEY ELECT OFFICERS AND PASS REPORT AT MONUMENT NATIONAL.

The Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association held their third annual meeting at the Monument National on Friday afternoon, with Mr. A. Kains, Byron in the chair. The meeting was largely attended by breeders and others interested from all over the province.

The secretary-treasurer's report stated that 1,480 cattle had been recorded during the past year, against 1,254 the previous year, and 226. The total number of members if the association 190, an increase of fifty over 1898. Vol. 10 of the Herd Book is now in the hands of the printer, entries closing on March 1.

Continuing, the report alluded with satisfaction to the acceptance of the Ross cow pedigrees which affected a large number of very valuable cattle. It was also pleasing to note that the sales of Ayrshire cattle had greatly increased of late, and it would be a very desirable thing if there were a larger representation of these fine cattle at the Pan-American Exhibition. If the breeders would furnish the cattle they were assured that the Dominion Government would furnish the transportation.

The financial statement showed receipts of $1,935, an expenditure of $1,491.95, leaving a balance on hand of $43.29. The assets of the association are $1,585.29, with no liabilities.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The election of officers resulted as follows :—

President—W. F. Stephen, Trout River, Que.

First vice-president—F. W. Hodson, Ottawa.

Vice-presidents — Ontario, N. Dyment, Clappison's Corners ; Quebec, Robert Ness, Howick ; Manitoba, George Steel, Glenboro, Man.; Assiniboia, C. W. Peterson, Regina, Assa.; British Columbia, A. C. Wells, Chilliwack; P. E. Island, the Hon. Mr. Rogers, Charlottetown ; Nova Scotia, Fred. Black, Amherst ; New Brunswick, M. N. Parlee, Sussex.

Directors — Ontario, W. Stewart, jr., Menie ; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford ; A. Kains, Byron ; R. S. Brooks, Brantford ; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg ; A. Hume, Menie, F. W. Hodson, Ottawa. Quebec—W. F. Stephen, Trout River ; James Boden, Ste. Anne's; W. Wylie, Howick, the Hon. Wm. Owens, Montreal ; Nap. Lachapelle, St. Paul; R. Hunter, Maxville ; R. Ness, jr., Howick.

Executive committee (Eastern Division)—Messrs. Hunter, Owens and Lachapelle.

Executive committee (Western Division)—Messrs. Stewart, Ballantyne and Smith.

Revising committee—Messrs. Hodson, Owens, Smith, Ness and Wade.

Auditor (Ontario)—C. F. Complin, London.

Auditor (Quebec)—The Hon. Wm. Owens.

Eastern secretary—J. P. L. Berube, Montreal.

Secretary-treasurer—Henry Wade, Toronto, Ont.

Delegates to Industrial Exhibition, W. W. Ballantyne and W. Stewart ; Western Fair, A. Kains and R. S. Brooks ; Ottawa, F. W. Hodson and Jos. Yuill ; Sherbrooke, Que., T. D. McCallum and Robert Ness ; Quebec, Nap. Lachapelle and D. Drummond.

It was moved by James Boden, seconded by John Morrin : 'That the different fair boards appoint two judges to judge Ayrshire cattle. Judges recommended—Toronto Industrial, G. H. Muir, A. Kains, D. Drummond and T. D. McCallum ; Ottawa Central, T. D. McCallum and D. Drummond ; London Western, W. W. Ballantyne and William Stewart ; Quebec Exhibition, Horace Lamarche and John Morrin ; Sherbrooke, James Boden and A. Drummond ; Kingston, John H. Douglas, Warkworth.

On motion it was resolved that the Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, Joseph Yuill and James McCormack, John Morrin, James Drummond and Thomas Irving be made life members of the association in recognition of the valuable service they have rendered in promoting the Ayrshire breed of cattle.

The Hon. William Owens moved, seconded by W. W. Ballantyne : 'That the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association make each member by virtue of his membership, a member of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association at a fee of fifty cents per member, and that two delegates be appointed from the Ayrshire association to represent the Ayrshire interests on the Board of the Dominion Cattle breeders' Association.' Carried.

The delegates selected were Messrs. W. W. Ballantyne and Dan. Drummond.

Moved by the Hon. Wm. Owens, seconded by Mr. R. Hunter, and carried : 'That in the opinion of this association, the cattle breeding industry is seriously menaced by the tuberculin test, as applied to cattle purchased for importation or sold for export ; that the test as now applied is misleading and of no real value. Therefore, we respectfully ask the honorable the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada to discontinue the test so far as within his power.'

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson moved, seconded by Mr. G. H. Muir, 'That we, the members of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association regret that up to this date no action has been taken by the government for the regulation of railway and ocean freight rates, and we respectfully urge that immediate action be taken by our representatives at Ottawa for the appointment of a permanent commission for the regulation of rates and the prevention of the great discrimination that now exists as against individuals and localities, and for the removal of the handicap now placed by the carriers on Canadian farmers' produce, in granting lower rates for a much longer haul to our American competiors who are thus placed in a better position than the farmers of Canada in the markets of the world; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.'

The resolution was carried unanimously.

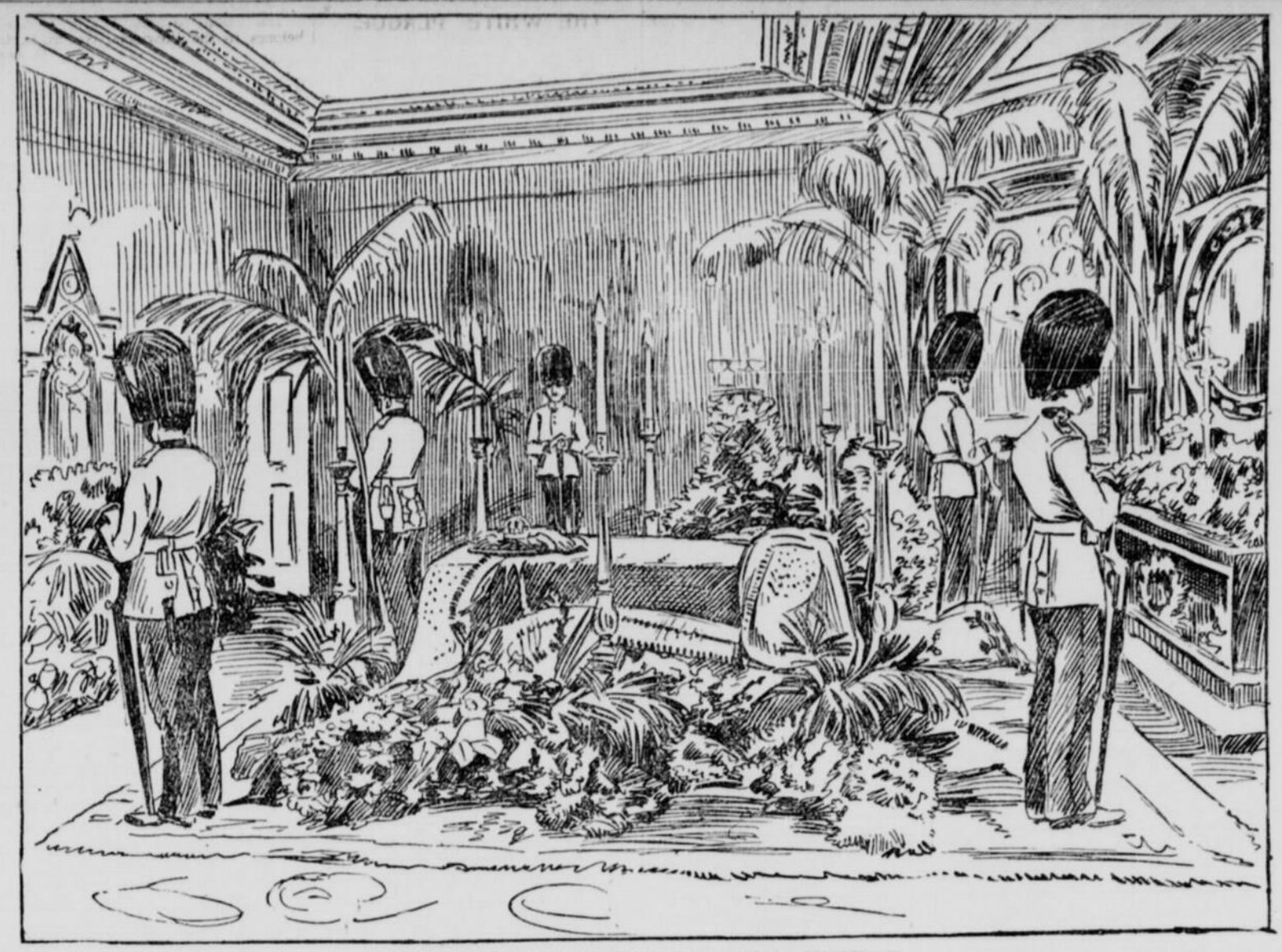
Moved by Mr. Alex. Hume, seconded by Mr Wm. Stewart, and carried :—'That we urge upon the different fair boards to hold their exhibitions one week later, as the time selected is too early for the exhibitors.'

WRECK ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 16.—Two freight trains collided at the Grand Trunk Railway station this morning at six o'clock. The engines and several cars were badly damaged. A car containing some thousands of pounds of dynamite was thrown into the air by the force of the collision, but only its trucks were knocked off. The engineers and firemen jumped just in time to save their lives. It is said that the brakes failing to work caused the accident.

ABOUT YOUR OWN RENEWAL.

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



SCENE IN THE MORTUARY CHAPEL, OSBORNE.

This drawing has been seen and approved by His Majesty the King.—'Illustrated London News.'

ONTARIO NEWS

St. Thomas City Council will give $2,000 towards the cost of erecting a monument in that city in honor of the late Queen.

South Norwich is among the latest townships to abolish statute labor. This makes forty-four townships in the province in which statute labor has been abolished.

Letters patent have been issued by the Provincial Secretary to the Federated Business Colleges of Ontario, Limited, a corporation which proposes to acquire the good will and assets and carry on several educational institutions.

The Durham Old Boys held their annual banquet in the Temple Building, Toronto, on Friday, Feb. 15.

Mr. Wilson Taylor, B.A., mathematical master of the Chatham Collegiate Institute, is the author of a new text book on elementary arithmetic.

The L. E. & D. R. Railway Company are erecting a water tank in their yard at Dutton, the water to be pumped from the artesian well formerly used by the stave mill.

Chatham Presbytery has sustained the call of the First Presbyterian Church, Chatham, to the Rev. R. E. Knowles, of Galt, and he will be inducted Feb. 28.

Peterborough is to have a seed pea industry. The firm of Louis Houdrey & Son, seed grain merchants, of Le Bretagne, France, has purchased the old Locks works building for $10,000, and will be ready for business in the spring.

Since the Cataract Electric Light and Power Company entered Hamilton and cut the old rates for domestic lighting almost in two, the number of incandescent lights has been a little more than doubled.

Sturgeon Falls has in mind the erection of a new public school building, and for the purpose proposes to raise by debenture the sum of $10,000.

It has been pretty definitely settled, says the Ottawa 'Citizen,' that work will commence this summer on the railway from North Bay into the Temiscamingue country. The road has been surveyed and located from North Bay to Lake Temagaming, a distance of some 68 miles.

By July 1, 1903, Toronto will be fully supplied with electric power generated at Niagara Falls, the Canadian branch of the big concern that has developed 50,000 horse power on the American side of the falls, and is now adding 30,000 more.

J. E. Seagram, M.P., has contributed $500 to the Berlin Queen Victoria memorial statue.

Fire bugs made another attempt on Peterborough property on Monday night, when Philp's fruit store was set on fire and damaged to the extent of $500.

Dr. James Mills, principal of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, says that the number on the college roll, exclusive of the class in dairying, was the largest in its history, numbering 269. The college has been in existence 26 years.

Mr. George Fortune, of Hamilton, got a bit of his name in a dish of oysters at a city restaurant one night recently. In his plate he found what looked like two pearls. He took them to a jeweller and was offered $25 for them.

Berlin high school is going to follow the procession in favor of the introduction of manual training.

The Ottawa 'Citizen's' Almonte correspondent says that two citizens of Almonte, in the interests of the Lord's Day Alliance, are getting signatures to a petition to the Ontario government to pass a law compelling business men to close their shops not later than nine o'clock on Saturday evening, so that the clerks and other employees may be rested, and thus enabled to properly observe the Sabbath.

There was a serious head-on collision at the G. T. R. station, Woodstock, on Saturday between two freight trains. The damage is estimated at $40,000, but it might have been much more serious, as two of the cars were loaded with dynamite—sufficient to have blown up the whole town had it exploded.

Thomas Gillespie, of Pittsburgh, near Kingston, was instantly killed on Saturday by the bursting of a circular saw with which he had been cutting wood. One of these pieces eight inches long struck the young man in the breast and passed through him, cutting almost in twain the heart in its passage. Another piece severed one of the ears from the head, while the left leg was badly mangled by another of the flying fragments.

A C. P. R. freight train ran into a sleigh-load of young people on the Queen street crossing, Chatham, on Monday evening, Feb. 11. There were fourteen in the sleigh, which was carried for eighty feet on the cow-catcher of the engine. When it was deposited at the side of the track it was little more than a mass of splinters, yet only three of the party were injured, and even they were not seriously hurt.

Mr. William Claxton, one of Peterboro's oldest merchants, died on Saturday, after a few days' illness. He was a native of County Louth, Ireland, and was in his eighty-second year. He had held many important public trusts. He was president of the Midland Railway Company, president of the Marmora Mining Company, president of the Little Lake Cemetery Company, president of the Peterboro and Port Hope Gravel Road Company, president of the Lake Huron and Quebec Railway Company, and president of the Peterboro Waterworks Company. He was a magistrate of many years' standing, and was a captain in the militia. He was in both the town and county councils, and represented at one time one of the Peterboro ridings in the House of Commons.

The Ontario Grand Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance is in session in Toronto. The convention was opened last evening. This evening is to be devoted to a public reception to be given in the Horticultural Pavilion, when addresses will be delivered by the Hon. G. W. Ross, His Worship the Mayor and others.

The London Board of Education is asking the City Council for $25,000 with which to build four new schools.

The returned South African soldiers from London district have organized under the name of 'The South African Veterans' Association of No. 1 District.'

London had a Salvation Army wedding on Friday evening, when Bandsman John Fleming and Sergt. Emily Southall were married.

Out of the fifty or more applications to join the South African Constabulary at Windsor, Col. Guillot has accepted eight, who passed the medical examination and are best qualified.

The Hon. Frank R. Latchford, Ontario Commissioner of Public Works, who has the administration of provincial highways under his control, made an interesting announcement at a good roads convention called by the county council of Carlton. He said the Ontario Government had a million dollars of actual cash in the bank, and was prepared to grant financial aid to this amount towards the construction of good roads as soon as the municipalities had decided whether the county councils or townships councils should expend the money. The assistance to be granted by the government would be of no practical good until this point had been settled, and the municipalities had settled upon a policy as to how the money could be best expended. Whether the municipalities should contribute a considerable sum themselves, in addition to the amount to be granted by the government was a question for them to consider.

A cable received by Mrs. A. N. McNeill, of Ottawa, from her brother, Mr. A. C. Humphreys, of New York, dated Cairo, Egypt, announces the death by drowning of Harold and Crombie Humphreys. The latter had fallen overboard, and his brother also lost his life in trying to save him. Harold Humphreys was married about a month ago, and was on his wedding trip, expecting to spend three months in southern Europe and northern Africa.

A party of prospectors who have been boring for oil on the farm of Mr. Kettles, at Ramsay's Corners, eight miles from Ottawa, have struck a pressure of 150 pounds of gas, salt water, oil and petroleum. When the strike was made a stream shot forty feet into the air and continued for some time. The work is still being proceeded with, and it is expected that oil may be reached any hour.

A good trade is being opened up between the province of Ontario and the far west in high bred stock. This has been brought about by the reduction on the freight rates on pure bred stock. The British Columbia people formerly purchased their cattle in the United States, but are now coming to Ontario. Three car loads of cattle, sheep, swine and 150 pure bred chickens have been shipped to the British Columbia association by the Dominion Live Stock Association.

Mr. Rufus Stephenson, collector of customs at Chatham, died on Friday, aged sixty-six years. He was a native of Massachusetts, but lived nearly all his life in Canada. He was mayor of Chatham for three terms, elected by acclamation. In 1867 he was elected for Kent to the first Dominion parliament after confederation, and re-elected in 1872, 1874 and 1878. He was a staunch Conservative.

While handling an old revolver on Wednesday, Detective Skirving, of the L. E. & D. R. Railway, who was formerly chief of police of Ingersoll, was shot in the wrist by its accidental discharge.

The home of James Clarke, a wealthy bachelor, near Florence, was entered some nights since by two men, who bound and gagged the owner, afterwards laying him on the bed. They searched the house, and secured $200 in cash and four watches. They have not yet been captured.

Five persons, the family of Dr. Kidd, have been ill at Kingston, the result of having partaken of poisoned milk. An investigation is being made.

The W. C. T. U. column in the Leamington 'News' contains the startling statement that on Saturday night several boys and girls had been seen on the streets of the village reeling drunk.

Edward Grondin, employed by Elzear Loisselle, a farmer, residing about a mile from Stoney Point, met instant death at the railway crossing of that village. He had been hauling ice to the farm and was returning with the empty waggon when he lost his life. He was holding his horses, which were somewhat restless, while waiting for the Wabash train No. 3, going west, to pass by, but the horses, becoming more restless, he attempted to cross ahead of the approaching train, which crashed into the waggon, killing the driver and both horses and throwing the latter in the track of the east-bound train, No. 8, that a few minutes later arrived and threw the dead horses into the ditch on the opposite side.

John Brunk, of Haysville, met death in a singular manner on Tuesday. He was deepening a well on the farm of James Richmond, about a mile east of the village of Washington. Mr. Richmond was letting down a bucket, with which to bring up the earth, when it became detached from the rope and fell on Brunk's head, fifty-five feet below. He was taken out unconscious, and died shortly afterwards.

The County of Haldimand Old Boys' Association of Toronto had a very interesting evening recently. The president, Mr. R. L. Nelles, gave a brief outline of one of the most interesting features in relation to the future work of the association, when it was resolved that at each of the regular meetings of the association in the future a paper is to be read and discussion to follow, bringing out different features of the history of the county of Haldimand. It was also decided to hold a banquet about the second week in March.

There will be a reunion of old 'Baconians' of London, on Feb. 22, at Toronto. Messrs. N. W. Rowell and R. A. Gray will review the history of the Baconian Club, and refer to members who have won distinction.

Mr. Vincent E. Green has been appointed organist of Chalmers church, Guelph.

After forty-nine years in the ministry, the Rev. Dr. Cade intimated to the board of his church at Millbrook on Monday night his intention to ask the next conference for permission to retire.

The Sudbury region, noted for its production of nickel, may become famous as a ranching country.

The county of Kent thinks there should be a reduction in the cost of service of subpoenas on petit jurors.

The Cramp Ontario Steel Company has commenced operations on its docks and terminals at Collingwood. Work will be pushed vigorously.

Dr. E. P. Goldsmith, Toronto, has been appointed physician at the institute for the deaf and dumb, Belleville, in succession to the late Dr. Eakins.

George Everton, the patient at the Western Hospital, Toronto, who jumped from an upper window Thursday night while delirious with pneumonia, died of his injuries on Saturday. His skull was fractured by the fall.

A sneak thief entered the lobby of St. Jacob's Lutheran Church, Hespeler, recently and robbed two tin boxes containing offerings for the poor of the congregation.

The following breeders' meetings will take place shortly : Shorthorn Breeders, at Guelph, on Feb. 28 ; Cattle Breeders, at Guelph, on March 1 ; Swine Breeders, at the Palmer House, Toronto, on Feb. 21 ; Sheep Breeders, at the Palmer House, Toronto, on Feb. 22.

A cattle drover from Arthur township, who registered at one of the hotels in Orangeville, with $1,500 in his pockets, woke up in the middle of the night with the impression that some one was trying to rob him. He jumped from a second story window to the pavement, and escaped with a sprained ankle. The $1,500 was found intact.

A little horse-play by the bigger students in the Toronto Junction High School nearly resulted in the death of Frank Hill, son of Mr. J. S. Hill, Law street, on Thursday afternoon. The big boys caught hold of the younger fellow and tossed him in the air, in the anticipation that he would turn a somersault and alight on his feet. The boy, however, alighted on the concrete floor of the basement, head first, and received severe injuries.

George Titus, an Uxbridge newsboy, who has been a cripple all his life, rode to Toronto last week (forty miles) on a handsleigh drawn by a dog. He presented himself at a Toronto hospital and asked to have one leg amputated and the other straightened. These operations have been successfully performed, and he is recovering.

MR. ROBERT JAFFRAY DENIES.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—A Montreal paper in a recent issue stated that Mr. Robert Jaffray, had sold his stock, etc.

When seen last night Mr. Jaffray said: 'The whole story is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. I have not sold my stock in the Crow's Nest Coal Company, and so far as the other part of the story is concerned there is not a grain of truth in it. Absurdity could go no further in the invention of ridiculous nonsense.'

A COUNTERFEITER.

Brantford, Ont., Feb. 13.—Several people in this city have received letters from a man in West Chester, N.Y., who proposes to supply them with counterfeit money to work off in Canada.

COL. OTTER REMEMBERED.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—At the veterans of '66 annual meeting last night Col. Otter was presented with a handsome field officer's dress sword, suitably engraved. The president, Mr. David Creighton, made the presentation, and Col. Otter accepted the gift in a graceful speech.

NEW G. T. R. LOCOMOTIVES.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—Six ten-wheel compound freight locomotives have been received at the Grand Trunk shops here in the past few days from the Brooks Locomotive Works, Dunkirk, N.Y. As soon as they are coupled up they will be sent to the eastern division to handle through freight from Montreal to Island Pond. These locomotives will be among the heaviest in use on the road.

A TORONTONIAN'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Further particulars of the attempt to assassinate Mr. J. B. Powell, a well-known Toronto mining expert in Mexico, were received in the city by mail from Guadalajara. The writer says that last Sunday week, while travelling in the mountains, a robber or assassin slipped up behind Mr. Powell unseen and shot him in the back. As he fell from his horse two more shots were fired, each of which cut his clothes but made no wound. Mr. Powell tried to get upon his feet and was again fired at twice. The assassin then tried to knock his victim's brains out with the butt of the pistol, and in doing so broke one of Mr. Powell's hands. The latter, however, clinched with his assailant and almost choked him. He succeded in driving him off without the loss of any money. Mr. Powell was forced to ride nine miles to a doctor before having his wounds dressed. The following morning he rode sixty miles to Ameca, the nearest railway point. From there he came to Guadalajara. He is now under the care of two skilled physicians, who say the bullet in his back has struck no vital spot, but they are unable to locate it yet. Mr. Powell made a gallant fight in his disabled condition, as his head was all cut with the pistol. He is gradually recovering.

DEATH OF MR. STEPHENSON.

Chatham, Ont., Feb. 15.—Mr. Rufus Stephenson, collector of customs here, formerly member of parliament for Kent county, and publisher of the Chatham 'Planet,' died this morning of pneumonia.

LIVED UNDER FIVE SOVEREIGNS.

Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 15.—Mr. Samuel Ditchfield, who lived under five British sovereigns, died here to-day, aged 89. He came to Canada the year of the rebellion of 1837 from England, where he was born, with his regiment, the 68th Deerborn Light Infantry.

JUMPED FROM THE HOSPITAL WINDOW.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—George Everton, a patient in the Western Hospital, suffering from pneumonia, became delirious early this morning, and on the nurse leaving the room for a short time, opened the window and leaped to the ground, three stories below. Everton received probably fatal injury.

THE DIOCESAN SYNOD.

VARIOUS PHASES OF THE MARRIAGE QUESTION DISCUSSED.

The annual session of the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal was held last week in the Synod Hall. There was no 'burning' church question to discuss, though there was a spirited debate on the Delpit marriage case, and it looked at one time as though the whole question of the events which led up to the resignation of Professor Steen might be ventilated. This was avoided, however, on a technicality, as it was pointed out that the appointment was not made by the synod but by the corporation of the college.

At divine service in the Cathedral on Tuesday morning the Rev. Mr. Capel, of Sutton, preached an excellent sermon from the double text, 'That they go forward,' 'That they be filled with the spirit.' Holy communion was dispensed after the sermon.

The charge of His Lordship Bishop Bond, which the venerable prelate delivered in person, against the advice of his medical attendant, as he had not fully recovered from his recent severe illness, contained an important reference to the re-marriage of divorced persons. His Lordship quoted the resolution of the House of Bishops, 1898, 'That it is the strong opinion of this house that the marriage of a divorced person during the lifetime of the other party, is entirely to be deprecated, and that the clergy of this province should not perform such a marriage.'

The bishop proceeded: 'In view of the foregoing, I feel justified in expressing my earnest hope and desire that loyal obedience on the part of clergy and laity will be rendered alike to the formally expressed wish of the whole Anglican episcopate at the Lambeth Conference; and of the House of Bishops of our own ecclesiastical province. I therefore direct that no marriage of a divorced person shall be knowingly solemnized within this diocese, by any of our clergy, without reference of the matter to the ordinary. I heartily concur in the opinion expressed by the House of Bishops of this ecclesiastical province.'

After some discussion the synod voted to memorialize the ecclesiastical provinces of Canada for a 'definite, unmistakable and unequivocal rule for the guidance and instruction of the clergy.'

The following officers were elected: Clerical secretary, the Rev. J. G. Baylis; lay secretary, Mr. Richard White, with Major E. L. Bond to act in his absence; treasurer, Mr. Charles Garth; church advocate, Dr. Davidson.

The new parish, formed by detaching a portion of old St. Stephen's, was named by the bishop 'St. Edward's.'

The principal feature of Thursday's proceedings was the discussion of marriage between a Protestant and a Roman Catholic or the marriage of two Roman Catholics, should they present themselves, and it was resolved, on motion of the dean, to ask the bishop to issue a letter of direction to the clergy covering the several points which have been raised in connection with recent events.

During the session a congratulatory address was presented to Dr. L. H. Davidson, and a resolution of sympathy with Canon Anderson, in his present severe illness, was adopted.

At the missionary meeting in connection with the synod, the Ven. Archdeacon Pentreath gave an interesting account of mission work in th diocese of New Westminster and Kootenay. The former embraced 86,000 square miles and the latter was just founded, and without a bishop. The archdeacon said that his earnest endeavor was to send a clergyman wherever churchmen were taken by the opening of mines. This needed help from Eastern Canada, though the people themselves contributed most liberally to their clergy's needs. Great progress had been made: twelve churches had been built in ten years, with less than $1,000 of debt left on the whole, but much remained to be done, and he appealed for $1,500 for the next three years.

MASONIC GRAND MASTER

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT SUCCEEDS THE KING.

London, Feb. 15.—At a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons this afternoon the Duke of Connaught was unanimously elected Grand Master in place of King Edward.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Eyes of the World now Turned to Her Sick Chamber.

London, Feb. 16.—'Our grandmother is dead. Comfort my mother—Wilhelm.' This is the telegram the Emperor William sent the Empress a few minutes after Queen Victoria's death. It explains better than could columns of German and English editorials the feelings which exist among the reigning families of those countries. This close tie may shortly bring about another death-bed meeting of King Edward and his imperial nephew. English court rumor gives the Empress Frederick but a short lease of life, and King Edward will no more allow his new duties to interfere with his desire to be at her bedside than did the Emperor William consider the Berlin celebrations when he went in haste to Osborne. Thus, once more, the two rulers who are rivetting the attention of the world, may be brought together under circumstances in which human emotions have the strongest play. That meeting, apart from its sad domestic cause, is bound to have an important moral effect both in Great Britain and in Germany and the rest of the world. The feeling of Germany on the subject of the Emperor William's pro-British tendencies, known throughout the world, thanks to the antagonistic comments of portions of its press, finds its counterpart in England, though it is not so fully developed or freely expressed. Now that the Emperor has gone, many people are asking: 'Is the King going to follow the Emperor William's example, and be an emperor in the true sense of the word?'

THE IRISH ATTITUDE.

London, Feb. 15.—Mr. John Redmond, in the course of an interview in the lobby of the House of Commons last evening, said: 'While the peers and commoners were jostling each other to-day in vulgar haste to pay obeisance to Edward VII., every Irish member deliberately abstained from any participation in the pageant, which was only a mockery to our people, poverty-stricken and oppressed as they are. At the meeting of the Irish National party to-day it was unanimously decided that in consideration of Ireland's present condition, deprived of constitutional freedom and overtaxed by English rule, against which we must ever protest, the Irish members would take no part in the ceremonies inaugurating the new reign. The resolution was unanimous.

'So intense is this feeling amongst us that, for the first time in ten years, eighty Irish members met in a united party in Westminster to-day. They determined on a vigorous campaign against the new King. They intend not only to discuss Irish questions, but to interfere in every British question which may arise.

'The King's speech gave the first indication of what the result of a revival of the movement in Ireland means. We demand compulsory sale of estates by Irish landlords. The government now proposes to introduce a bill offering inducements to Irish landlords to sell these estates voluntarily. This will not do; but the proposal is an acknowledgment of the power of our new movement.

'We propose to expose the iniquity of the Boer war and to make a general assault along the whole line. In other words, the accession of the King in no way alters the attitude of Ireland to England. On the contrary, having a man to fight, Ireland will relinquish her chivalrous attitude to the late Queen, and we mean to know only whether our constitutional rights are to be awarded to us or not.'

ANOTHER DELPIT CASE.

A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE UNDER UNCOMMON CIRCUMSTANCES.

The attention of the public has been called to the marriage on Saturday night of another Roman Catholic couple by a Protestant minister. While the case is one of hundreds, it has been given prominence owing to the present state of the Delpit marriage case now before the court here

About 10.30 on Saturday evening a couple called on the Rev. L. Massicotte, St. Elizabeth street, and asked to be married. They had no license and were informed that such a document would have to be procured before he could perform the ceremony. The groom-elect was directed to the residence of Mr. Charles Cushing, issuer of marriage licenses, to procure the same.

It was about one o'clock when he returned to Mr. Massicotte's house. The name of the prospective groom was Wilfrid Girard and his sister accompanied him, and his affianced to the city from Bellerive, near Valleyfield, to witness the marriage.

She stayed at Mr. Massicotte's with the bride-elect, Miss Cedia Benoit, while her spouse was getting the license. The ordinary questions regarding impediments having been asked and satisfactorily answered, the couple were married, Miss Leose Girard, Mr. T. S. Norris and Mr. George A. Derault being the witnesses. Mr. Massicotte did not question them as to their religion as he considered he was enot obliged to ask such questions. The contracting parties gave Bellerive as their home and it was understood that the groom was employed in the mills at Valleyfield.

Mr. Cushing being asked about his part in the transaction, said that there was nothing unusual about the issuance of this license. He asked the applicant



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

As the Most Worshipful Grand Master of British Freemasons.

As previously reported by cable, Earl Amherst, presiding on Friday at a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, announced that King Edward will assume the title and position of Protector of the English Free Masons. The Duke of Connaught was nominated for grand master, in succession to the King. The election will take place on March 6.

the questions required by law and received satisfactory replies, which were vouched for by the necessary bondsmen. He would consider it impertinent to enquire into their religious belief or standing, not being required to do so.

Neither Mr. Cushing nor Mr. Massicotte considered the hour an impediment to the granting of the license or the performance of the ceremony.

THE DUKE'S VISIT.

His Worship Mayor Prefontaine proposes to make an effort to organize in Montreal such a reception for their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York as shall eclipse, if possible, the reception given in the commercial metropolis of Canada to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Worship proposes shortly to call a mass meeting of citizens to discuss the organization of the popular features of the reception, and in the meantime he is taking time by the forelock to provide for the participation of the corporation in the contemplated festivities.

DEATH BLOW FOR HAZING.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 12.—Representative Dicks's bill concerning hazing at West Point Military Academy to-day was adopted by the conference of the two Houses of Congress on the Military Academy bill, in lieu of the Senate provision on the question of hazing. Some minor verbal changes were made, and the eleventh section of the bill was stricken out entirely, but the changes do not alter the spirit of the measure. The amendment renders it mandatory that the superintendent of the academy shall suppress 'challenge fighting and every form of hazing at the academy.'

TURNS OUT TO BE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

London, Feb. 13.—The 'Daily Mail' publishes the following from its St. Petersburg correspondent:

'Serious reports are in circulation here regarding the outbreak of what was first called "hunger typhus," but is now officially admitted to be bubonic plague in the Khirghiz Steppes of western Siberia. 'Many thousands have died in the districts between Semipalatinsk and Orenburg. The government is sending large quantities of wheat to be distributed to the starving population, and is organizing travelling medical services to localize the outbreak.'

AMERICAN TENDERS WERE MUCH BELOW THE BRITISH.

London, Feb. 12.—A parliamentary paper complies with the House of Commons's request of Dec. 14, for the American and British bids for thirty bridges on the Uganda railway. An American company agreed to erect the bridges in forty-six weeks. The lowest English bid for the delivery of the material on board ship at London was sixty weeks. The American company offered to lay down the material at any British port for five guineas less than the average price of the British company's delivery in London. The American company agreed to erect the bridges for £18 per ton, only £2 10s. more than the average British price for delivery in London.

TO MARRY AN EARL'S DAUGHTER

London, Feb. 12.—The newspapers here to-day announce the engagement of Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, the private secretary of Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, and Lady Sybil Cuffe. Lady Sybil Marjorie Cuffe is the youngest daughter of the Earl of Desart. She was born in 1879.

A CANADIAN LYNCHED.

Quebec, Feb. 14.—A ghastly story, affecting a former resident of Levis, has come from Cape Nome. Two years ago two young men, named Couture and Carrier, left Levis to search for gold at Cape Nome. Letters were received from them announcing their arrival there, but since then nothing was heard from them until about a week since, when a letter came from Carrier, soliciting money from his relatives to pay his passage home, as he was penniless, but making no mention of his comrade, Couture, from whom he had been separated for about a year. Now Couture's family have received intelligence that he was brutally murdered nearly a year ago. It appears that he drifted into an out of the way place in the Cape looking for the precious metal, but failing to find it. Then, having spent his last cent for food, and being on the point of starvation, he stole a piece of pork and some other eatables from some one in the locality, with the result that he was brutally beaten, and finally lynched by an excited and indignant crowd.

FRENCH SHORE DISPUTE.

Paris, Feb. 12.—During the discussion of the Foreign Office budget in the Senate yesterday M. D'Aunay called attention to the situation in China.

Another senator asked that M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, affirm the rights of France in Newfoundland, in order to reassure the maritime population. M. Delcassé replied that French rights had never been contested, and the government fully appreciated their value. This statement was greeted with cheers.

CHINESE CHRISTIANS.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—A letter has been received by the Rev. R. P. Mackay, secretary of the Presbyterian foreign missions, from the Rev. J. N. Griffith, of Chifu, China, stating that a great number of the Chinese there are now being converted through the example of the native Christians, who have held so steadily by their religious faith throughout the troubles, even in the absence of the missionaries.

ROUND THE WORLD

AN UNUSUAL TOUR BY TWO WOMEN.

Miss Jessie Ackerman and Miss Ada L. A. Murcutt, mentioned some time ago as having started from San Francisco on a trip around the world, have started under unusual circumstances. They have gone out under the auspices of an influential newspaper syndicate to write up the temperance and missionary work in all the countries they shall visit. This is believed to be the first time in the history of the temperance movement that any one has received such a commission, and a great honor has been conferred on the W. C. T. U., as well as on the women chosen. They left Washington on Dec. 4 last, from the National W. C. T. U. convention, by way of Salt Lake City and Ogden, and sailed from San Francisco direct to the Sandwich Islands. Thence they will go to Japan, China, India, Corea and Australia, returning to America by way of the Indian Ocean and Red Sea, staying in Palestine and Egypt by the way and visiting Asia Minor, Europe, and the British Isles.

PLEASE RENEW NOW.

Subscribers who have not yet remitted their renewal for February should not put off the day any longer. The names of those who have not renewed for January will be removed from the list. They will then wonder why their 'Weekly Witness,' with its weekly budget of news, failed to make its weekly visit. If the matter has been overlooked, please attend to it immediately, and secure the continual visit of the 'Witness' to your home.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

MAY BE FOUND NECESSARY TO RESUME MILITARY OPERATIONS ON A LARGE SCALE.

Pekin, Feb. 17.—A few days ago Count von Waldersee wrote to the generals under his supervision, notifying them to have all their available troops ready in two weeks for an expedition lasting 80 days. To-day General Chaffee and Gen. Voyon, the French commander, received letters asking for their co-operation, and expressing a desire to know what forces they can spare. In commencing his letter to General Chaffee, Count von Waldersee says:

'Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the negotiations for peace, and also to circumstances rendering such a course desirable, it will probably be necessary to resume military operations on a large scale, especially toward the west.

It is not thought likely that General Chaffee will agree to such a plan without instructions from Washington. The French commander, however, is expected to do so. Count von Waldersee's plans contemplated offering the command of the expedition in the first instance to Sir Alfred Gaselee, the British commander, but it is believed that in view of his recent illness, General Gaselee will inform Count von Waldersee that he is unable to accept the command.'

In that event it will be offered to Gen. Voyon, provided the French fall in with the arrangement which Count von Waldersee believes will be the case. Such an offer to Gen. Voyon would have the effect, it is thought, of overcoming the differences which have existed between the French and Germans.

A CHINESE EDICT.

A message was delivered to the foreign ministers yesterday morning from the Chinese peace commissioners which contained the wording of an edict, dated yesterday, practically reiterating the recent despatches of the Associated Press, sentencing Prince Chang to commit suicide, and Yu Hsien (former governor of the province of Shansi), to be executed, both in the presence of a high government official, in order to satisfy the foreigners.

Hih Sin and Hsu Cheng Yu will have their cases investigated by Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, whose report to the Emperor will take place before execution is pronounced.

General Tung Fu Siang is deprived of his rank and will receive further punishment afterwards.

Ying Nien and Chao Su Kiam are imprisoned.

Sentence of death is suspended on those culprits who are already dead, but all their honors are cancelled also the posthumous honors granted to their families.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the translation was made, the ministers did not consider the matter this morning, leaving it until Monday. But they scarcely consider the repetition of the edict a proper answer to their demands, as it means only one head instead of those demanded. Still, they think that after the Chinese New Year if insistence is made the reply will be as required.

The ministers have considered the plans for a legation settlement, with fortifications, and also the question of indemnities. They decided that the jurisdiction at present held covered only the local losses of citizens and that the home governments must announce the expenses of their military expeditions.

THE LATE KING MILAN

COFFIN FOLLOWED BY TWO HUNDRED CARRIAGES.

Karlowitz, Austria-Hungary, Feb. 16—Great trouble was experienced in carrying out King Milan's wish to be buried by the side of his great-grandmother, Ljubicza Obrenovitch, wife of Milos, founder of the dynasty. The whereabouts of the vault could not be found until a certain centenarian was discovered who had attended the funeral of the Princess. When the vault was opened



THE LATE KING MILAN.

they found that the wooden coffin had fallen apart, and that the corpse was exposed. It was in a most remarkable state of preservation. The features were quite recognizable and the pearl ornaments and silk robes of the Priacess were intact.

The special train bearing the body of King Milan was received with military honors. A detachment of infantry was drawn up at the station and a band played the Servian royal hymn.

The coffin was borne to the Metropolitan church in a state hearse. There the patriarch, assisted by many of the clergy pronounced the benediction, in the presence of a large assemblage, the bells tolling during the ceremony.

The coffin was carried to the Kruschedal monastery at 1 p.m. Representatives of thirteen monasteries were present. The remains were buried by the side of Princess Ljubicza. Prayers were recited at the grave side.

Two hundred carriages followed the coffin over the snow-clad mountain. It took two hours and a half to drive from Karlowitz to Kruschedal.

World Wide.

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

As many of the ablest writers are now engaged in journalism, much writing of the highest quality in matter and style is fugitive, seen only by the readers of each particular newspaper and by them often lost before it is read. Much of such writing is only of local and very transient import, but much is of more permanent and world-wide interest. It is proposed to fill the pages of 'WORLD WIDE' with articles and extracts of this latter class, with occasional selections from notable works and scenes from striking stories. An effort will be made to select the articles each week so that due proportion will be given to the various fields of human interest—to the shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science and beautiful things.

It was at first intended to publish 'WORLD WIDE' upon fine paper at a higher cost, but recalling the long list of elegant publications which in the past have been started in Canada, only to fail, and reflecting that good tase in literature does not always imply the means to pay for costly journals, and that people of taste can be relied upon to appreciate literary excellence on the plainest sheet, it has been decided to offer 'WORLD WIDE' at the lowest possible price, in order to give all who desire good reading an equal opportunity.

TESTIMONIALS TO THE VALUE OF 'WORLD WIDE.'

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal:

Gentlemen,—I have carefully read the first six numbers of 'World Wide,' and write to express my appreciation of your admirable little review.

Your general plan is excellent, and the various selections are made with taste and judgment. At a time when there is so much self-praise among the magazines one reads with pleasure the modest announcement of your paper, followed as it is by so useful a synopsis of the trend of current thought. Your success should be sure.

Very truly yours,

A. B. DE MILLE.

King's College, Windsor, N.S., Feb. 11, 1901.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal:

Gentlemen,—First copy of 'World Wide' received. Thanks for a great treat. This good fare is worthy of a better dish. But since we cannot afford china let us by all means have the good things served as they are, on delft. You have earned the gratitude of the poor country parson.

Yours truly,

ONE OF THEM.

Harvey, Albert Co., N.B., Feb. 12, 1901.

Essex, Ont., Jan. 14, 1901.

(To the Editor of 'World Wide.')

Dear Sir,—Thanks for sample copy of 'World Wide.' It is refreshing to find a publisher who has reached the idea that there are some people who require something better than the eternal round of political partyism as found even in the best newspapers of the day.

Yours truly,

THOMAS RUSH, P.M.

Our Best Premium.

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10-30 pages, $3.00. 16 pages, 75c.

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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**

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT

COST OF PRINTING AND ADVERTISING FOR THE PAST YEAR.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—The annual report of the Auditor-General was distributed yesterday afternoon.

The amounts paid to the leading newspapers for advertising and for printing and lithographing were as follows:

	Printing and Advertising.	Litho.
Halifax 'Chronicle'	$865	$5,870
Acadian 'Recorder'	887	1,776
Hamilton 'Times'	939	156
Ottawa 'Free Press'	1,109	753
Mortimer & Co., Ottawa	....	12,908
The 'Temps,' Ottawa	989	....
Quebec 'Soleil'	1,477	1,403
Quebec 'Telegraph'	1,286	1,073
St. John 'Gazette'	647	5,442
St. John 'Globe'	612	2,836
St. John 'Telegraph'	799	12,437
Toronto 'Globe'	3,123	....
Lithographing Co., Toronto.	....	8,825
Toronto 'Star'	1,687	....
Canada Engraving and Litho. Co.	....	2,885
'Military Gazette'	244	....
The 'Cultivateur'	161	....
Desbarats & Co.	....	181
Montreal 'Herald'	2,766	22,358
Montreal 'Patrie'	1,937	150
Montreal 'Witness'	1,336	....

The total outlay on advertising, printing, and lithographing was $371,068. The American Bank Note Company, Ottawa, gets $138,292 for printing notes and stamps.

The chief payments on account of legal expenses are as follows: Blake, Lash & Cassels, $9,946; F. H. Chrysler, Ottawa, $2,217; Barwick, Aylesworth & Co., Toronto, $2,138; L. C. Belanger, Sherbrooke, $1,000; the Hon. Edward Blake, $3,210; A. W. Fraser, Ottawa, $4,648; W. D. Hogg, Ottawa, $1,100; Hutchinson & Oughtred, Montreal, $2,451; Latchford, McDougall & Daly, Ottawa, $2,010; H. A. McEwan, St. John, $1,529; L. E. Panneton, Sherbrooke, $5,927; W. B. Ross, Halifax, $2,746; Charles Russell & Co., London, Eng., $3,618; H. C. St. Pierre, Montreal, $1,570; Smith, Markey & Montgomery, Montreal, $6,420; F. C. Wade, Dawson, $3,350; Weldon & McLean, St. John, $2,715. The total legal expenses were $97,464.

The subsidies paid to railway companies totalled $725,720, and the amount paid for the redemption of debt, $4,029,440. The profit made on $519,000 face value of silver coinage was $285,461, or fifty-five percent. The profit on a coinage of $38,000 was sixty-two percent, totalling $23,551.

Under the heading of legislation there was an expenditure as follows: Senate, $161,795; Commons, $490,772; library, $32,885; printing of parliament, $104,105; franchise act, $31,436. The total outlay on legislation for the year was $830,418. Included in the above is indemnity and mileage in the Senate of $86,237, and in the Commons of $230,180. The Public Accounts committee last year cost $2,213, the emergency rations committee, $1,086, the privileges and elections committee on the West Huron case $6,518. The expenses in connection with the Dominion voters' lists were $28,403.

A PROHIBITIVE TARIFF

INCREASE OF FIFTY PERCENT ON AMERICAN IMPORTS TO RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—M. De Witte, Minister of Finance, has issued a decree regarding the application of an increased tariff to certain imports from the United States. The decree is based upon the first paragraph of article 628 of the customs statute. The measures will become effective a fortnight after their promulgation.

The text of the order is as follows:—'An order of the Russian Minister of Finance directs additional tariff of thirty percent net imposed upon articles included in paragraphs 150, 151, 152, 153, 161 and section 2, discriminating tariff, upon American hardware, iron, steel, boilers, forgings, castings, tools, gas and water metres, dynamos, sewing machines; paragraph 167, of the Russian tariff laws, when such articles are of American manufacture. This included motors and machinery of all kinds.'

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

New York, Feb. 12.—This being the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, all the down town exchanges and the banks will be closed. It will be a legal holiday. The custom house and other government offices will be open for only a short time.

COMMERCIAL

WITNESS OFFICE, Feb. 18, 1901.

LOCAL STOCKS.

The feeling on the local market this morning may fairly be described as steady to firm. In no noticeable instance did prices differ greatly from those in force at the end of last week, and the small fractions of difference are mostly in an upward direction.

Canadian Pacific—225 at 90¼.
Montreal Gas—450 at 231½; 100 at 231⅝; 200 at 231½.
Richelieu and Ontario—80 at 109½.
Toronto Street Railway—1 at 107½.
Virtue C.—1,000 at 29.
Royal Electric—225 at 218½.
Montreal Street Railway—850 at 265.
Duluth Commercial, 100 at 6; 525 at 6⅛; 200 at 6½.
Dominion Cotton—25 at 90.
Commercial Cable—2 at 166⅝.
Duluth Preferred—150 at 16½.
Merchants Bank—1 at 158.
Molsons Bank—20 at 194.
Canadian Colored Cotton—50 at 79.
National Commercial Salt—250 at 41.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

C.P.R.—25 at 90¼.
M.S.R.—125 at 265.
Royal Electric—100 at 218½, 50 at 219, 50 at 218½.
Mont. Gas—100 at 231, 50 at 231¼, 150 at 231½, 150 at 231, 25 at 230¾, 25 at 231.
Dom. Cot.—15 at 90.
Dom. Coal pref.—25 at 110¼.
Laurentide Pulp xd—100 at 115.
Dul. Com.—25 at 6¾, 25 at 6½, 25 at 6½, 25 at 6½, 25 at 6½, 25 at6½.

Reported for the 'Witness' by G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame st.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-64	3-64 prem	⅛ to ¼ prem
Sterling, 60 days	8⅞	9	9⅛ to 9¼
Sterling, Demand	9⅝	9 11-16	9 13-16 to 9⅞
Sterling Cable	9⅞	9 15-16	10
Paris Cheques	5.18¾		

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by MacDougall Bros. Brokers. Montreal, Feb. 16, 1901.

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid
Canadian Pacific Railway	90¾	90¼
Duluth Com	6	5⅞
Do. Preferred	16	15½
Montreal Street Railway Co	265	264
Montreal Street Railway New	261	258
Toronto Street Railway	109	108½
Halifax Electric Ry	91½	91
St. John Elec. Ry	117½	112
Twin City	68	67⅝
pfd		
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co	110	109½
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. new		
Commercial Cable Co	164	167
Montreal Telegraph	175	171
Bell Telephone Co	175	171
Montreal Gas Co	231½	231
Royal Electric Co	219	213
" " N.S		
Halifax Heat & Light		
Montreal Cotton Co	150	141
Dominion Cotton	91	90
Colored Cotton Co	79	77
Merchants "		
Montmorency Cotton		
War Eagle	59½	56
Republic Mg. Co	0.46	.44
Payne Mining Co	48¾	46
Montreal & London	4	
Auer Light Co		
" " " Bonds		
Land Grant Bonds		109
Loan & Mortgage Co		
Virtue Mining	29	25
North Star	89½	89
Dom. Coal	39	35
" " pfd	111	110
Intercolonial Coal	100	
" " " pfd	100	
Flemington Coke & Coal Co		
Bank of Montreal	260	258
Ontario Bank		124
Molsons Bank		194
Bank of B. N. A		126
Merchants Bank	160	157
Royal	190	175
Nova Scotia Bank	240	234
Bank of Toronto		
Eastern Townships		
Laurent de Pulp Co	120	110
Commerce Bank		150½
Imperial Bank		
Hochelaga Bank	134	130
Bank of Ottawa		
Union Bank	108	
Quebec Bank	120	
National Bank		
North-West Land	50	46
Windsor Hotel		
Com. Cable Comp Bonds	105	102
" " " Reg'd	105	102
People's H. & L.	75	
Halifax Elec. Ry. Bonds	105	100
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	100	98
Dom. Coal Bonds		110
Laurentide Pulp Bonds	105	
Bell Telephone Bonds	113	111
Montmorency Cotton Bonds	110	105

FINANCIAL NOTES.

New York, Feb. 18.—Noon—Money on call nominal, no transactions. Prime mercantile paper 3½ to 4½ percent. Sterling Exchange weak, 4.87 to 4.87¼ for demand, and at 4.83¾ to 4.84 for sixty days. Posted rates, 4.84½ to 4.85½ and 4.88 to 4.88½. Commercial bills, 4.83 to 4.83½. Silver certificates, 62 to 63. Bar Silver, 61¼. Mexican dollars, 47⅝. Government bonds, steady.

London, Feb. 18.—4 p.m. — Consols for money 97⅝; do. for the account, 97¾; Atchison, 57⅝; Can. Pac., 93; St. Paul, 154¼; Illinois Central, 133¾; Louisville, 94; U.P. pfd., 80½; N.Y.C., 148¾; Erie, 29½; Pennsylvania, 76½; Reading, 46⅝; Erie, 1st pfd., 69¾; N.P. pfd., 89; G.T.R., 7; Anaconda, 8⅞; Rand Mines, 4⅝; Bar silver steady, 28⅝ per ounce; Money, 4 to 4½ percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3½ to 3 9-16 percent; do. three months bills, 3½ to 3 ⅝ percent.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 18, Wall Street—Pressure was pronounced in many quarters of the stock market at the opening. Offerings were large, and losses extended from a point to a point and a half in Delaware and Hudson, Federal Steel, B. and O., Reading first preferred, St. Paul and Southern Pacific. Saturday's unfavorable bank statement was the primary cause of the depression, the showing being also regarded as very unfavorable in London, where prices for Americans were considerably reduced from Saturday's closing.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

GRAIN—Peas and oats continue in fair demand, while other lines are quiet. No change in prices.

We quote as follows—Oats, ex-store, at 31½ cents; west freights, 28 cents; peas west freights, at 62½ cents; barley, No. 2, east freights, 43c; rye 49c, east freight; buckwheat, east freight, 51c; wheat, red and white, 68c; spring wheat, 68½c.

FLOUR—There is a fairly active demand for small lots, and prices are firm.

We quote as follows: Manitoba patents, $4.50; strong bakers, $4.05 to $4.20; and straight rollers, $3.30 to $3.45; in bags, $1.60 to $1.70; winter patents, $3.75 to $4.25.

ROLLED OATS—The active demand for rolled oats continues and prices show an upward tendency. We quote as follows: $3.35 to $3.40 per barrel and $1.65 to $1.67½ in bags.

FEED—The market is very firm and owing to the scarcity of supplies, especially in bran, there is not a great deal of business doing.

We quote as follows: Manitoba bran, $17, in bags; shorts, $18; Ontario bran, $16.50 to $17 in bulk; shorts, $17.50 to $18 per ton.

HAY—The firm feeling in hay continues and prices are steady to higher.

We quote as follows: No. 1, $10.50 to $11; No. 2, $9.50 to $10; clover, $8 to $8.25 per ton in car lots on track.

BEANS — A good jobbing business is being done in beans, and prices are firm.

We quote $1.55 to $1.65.

PROVISIONS—The market for most lines remains of a purely jobbing character, and prices are stationary.

Dressed hogs are quoted at $7.75 to $8.50, according to weight and size of order; bacon, 12c to 14c; hams, 12½c to 14c; heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, at $20 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, 10½c to 11¼c per lb.; compound refined, 7¼c to 8c per lb.

DRESSED MEATS — The demand for dressed meats is quiet, but the prices are steady.

We quote: Hindquarters beef, 5c to 6c; forequarters, 3c to 5c; lambs, 6½c to 7c; mutton, 4½c to 5½c; veal, 4c to 8c per lb.

POULTRY—The demand for chickens is still the chief feature of the market and the prices are firm. Other lines are quiet.

We quote as follows: Turkeys, 7c to 9c; chickens, 8c to 9c; fowls, 5c to 7c; geese, 5c to 7c; ducks, 8c to 9c per lb.

EGGS—With the approach of Lent, the prices of eggs might be expected to advance, but the regulations allowing of fasting only twice in the week have had a quieting effect.

We quote: Fall laid fresh stock 20c to 22c, according to size of order; Montreal limed, 15½c to 16c; western limed, 14c to 15c; cold storage, 13c to 15c.

BUTTER—The situation in butter is practically unchanged. Only jobbing business is being done and prices are steady at former quotations.

We quote—Choice creamery, 22c to 22½c; rolled dairy, 18½c to 19c.

CHEESE—The market remains unchanged, and the prices are almost nominal, being unchanged at from 10¼c to 11c.

HONEY—Business is very slow, only the best grades find a ready sale.

We quote the following prices to-day:—White clover, comb, 13c to 14½c; and white extracted, 8½c to 10c; buckwheat, in comb, 10c to 12c, and extracted, 7c to 8c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—There is very little doing, and prices are almost nominal.

We quote the following prices: Syrup, at 70c to 75c in large tins, and 50c to 60c per small tin, and 6½c to 7c per lb., in wood; sugar, 7c to 8c.

POTATOES—The trade in potatoes is fairly active, especially for the latter grades, and prices are firm.

Prices are firm at 45c to 47½c per bag in quantities.

ASHES—There is little doing, but values continue steady. We quote firsts, $5 to $5.10 and seconds, $4.65 to $4.70 per 100 lbs. There are no pearls in the market.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Feb. 14.

There were about 550 head of butchers' cattle, 10 calves and 20 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The zero breezes did not prevent a good turnout of the butchers, and there was a good demand for pretty good cattle, but the rough and half fatted stock were rather plentiful and dull of sale. The best cattle sold at about 4½c per lb., but they were nothing extra; pretty good stock sold at from 3½c to 4¾c, and the common cattle at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. Bulls sold at from 2¾c to nearly 4c per lb. There is a very active demand for calves, and anything moderately good brings pretty high figures. There were not many mutton critters on the market to-day, and the sheep sold at about 3½c per lb., and the lambs at from 4c to 4¾c do. Fat hogs sold at from 6¼c to 6¾c per lb., weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Feb. 18.

There were about 350 head of butchers' cattle, a dozen calves and a score of sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in considerable numbers, but trade was rather slow, as the cattle were being held at higher prices all round. The best cattle on the market sold at about 4½c per lb., with pretty good stock at from 3¾c to 4¼c, and the common cattle at from 2½c to 3c per lb. The calves were all small, and sold at from $3 to $5, each. Sheep sold at from 3c to 3½c, and the lambs at from 4c to 4½c per lb., but really good lambs would bring 5c per lb. Fat hogs sold at from 6½c to 6¾c per lb., in straight lots, weighed off the cars.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Feb. 15.

There was a surprisingly large attendance of farmers at the markets to-day, considering the very disagreeable state of the weather, but some of them who had come from twenty to thirty miles, wished themselves comfortably at home again. Beef quarters were offered in considerable quantities, but very few dressed hogs were offered for sale by the farmers. Mr. Nelson Bickerdike is selling dressed hogs at his store, No. 1667 Notre Dame street, at from 8½c to 8¾c per lb.; mutton carcases at 5c do., and lamb carcases at from 6½c to 7c per lb. Very little butter was brought by the farmers, and fresh laid eggs are still scarce and dear; the prices of cabbages have been advancing of late; the fruit market is quiet, with good apples held at firm rates, but oranges and lemons are declining in price. Oats sold at 70c to 75c the bag; buckwheat, $1 do.; peas, 80c the bushel; beans, $1.40 do.; potatoes, 45c to 55c the bag; turnips, 50c do.; carrots, 90c to $1.10 the brl; beets, $1 to $1.25 do.; parsnips, $1.25 to $1.50 do.; cabbages, $1 to $1.25 do.; celery, 25c to 50c the dozen; apples, $3 to $4.50 the barrel; Jamaica oranges, $4 do.; Valencia oranges, $4.50 to $5 the case; lemons, $1.75 to $2.25 the box; bananas, $1.50 to $2.50 the bunch; turkeys, 10c to 12c the lb.; ducks and chickens, 9c to 11c do.; geese, 7c to 8c do.; tub butter, 20c to 23c do.; print butter, 22c to 30c do.; fresh laid eggs, 30c to 45c the dozen; old eggs, 15c to 25c do.; hay, $7 to $9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $3 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Feb. 16, will say of Montreal trade:—

Badly drifted country roads have interfered with the movements of travellers and the distribution of merchandise in off-rail districts, but as regards the general trade movement there is little disposition to complain. City retail business in the dry goods line is slack, but the wholesale warehouses are full of bustle. For groceries there is improving demand, and orders for oils, paints, glass, etc., for shipment in March and April, are coming in well. Pig iron is inactive, but a better enquiry is manifested for general lines of heavy metal goods, and business in shelf hardware is reported satisfactory. It is rather hard to understand the continued light local demand for leather, but good export business is being done in sole, spot stocks of which have seldom been lighter. In raw wool, which has been very quiet for some time past, there has been a little revival of interest and some few fair sales to millmen have been reported. With regard to general values there are not many changes. A rather heavy cut has been made in linseed oil, equal to four cents a gallon, owing to weakness in the British market, and for a similar reason there has been some revision of the prices of tin and other plates. Cheese prices have undergone some modification, but butter rules very firm, under light supply. Twelve failures are reported in the district for the week, the liabilities in the majority of cases being quite small.

CHICAGO MARKETS

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday:

	Saturday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
Feb	73⅝	73⅞	73⅞	73¼	73¼
May	74½b	75⅝	75⅞	75	75¼
Corn—					
Feb	39¼	....	....	....	38½
May	41¼	41¾	41¾	40¼	40⅝
Oats—					
Feb	24¾	....	....	....	24½
May	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25½
Pork—					
Feb	13.95	....	....	....	13.82
May	14.15a	14.07	14.07	13.97	14.02
Lard—					
Feb	7.45	....	....	....	7.37
May	7.52	7.45	7.47	7.42	7.42
Short Ribs—					
Feb	7.07	....	....	....	6.97
May	7.10	7.05	7.07	7.02	7.02

MINING EXCHANGE.

Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Canada Life Building, Montreal.

MORNING BOARD.

Deer Trail Con—500 at 2¾, 1,500 at 2⅝.
Payne—1,500 at 47.
Old Ironsides—2,000 at 75.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

California—500 at 4½, 3,000 at 4½.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—Sales:
Hammond Reef—6,000 at 1⅝.
Slocan Sov.—500 at 7.
B.C.G.F.—2,000 at 2⅝.
Granby—2,000 at 44.
White Bear—1,500 at 4⅜.
Total, 12,000.

CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 23,000; slow to 10 cents lower. Good to prime steers $4.80 to $6.00; poor to medium, $3.25 to $4.70; stockers and feeders, $2.60 to $4.45; cows, $2.50 to $4.10; heifers $2.50 to $4.30; canners, $1.70 to $2.40; bulls, $2.50 to $4.20; calves, $4.00 to $6.50; Texas fed steers $4.00 to $4.65; Texas grass steers, $3.30 to $3.90; Texas bulls, $2.50 to $3.60.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 48,000; to-morrow, 22,000; left over, 2,148. 5 to 10 cents lower. Top, $5.40; mixed and butchers', $5.25 to $5.40; good to choice heavy, $5.35 to $5.40; rough heavy, $5.20 to $5.30; light, $5.25 to $5.35; bulk of sales, $5.30 to $5.35.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 18. — Closing—Wheat—Spot, dull; No. 1 Cal., 6s 2½d; No. 2 red western winter, 5s 11⅝d; No. 1 northern spring, 6s 3d; futures, quiet; March, 5s 11⅝d; May, 5s 6d. Corn—Spot American mixed, new, steady, 3s 11¾d; do., old, firm, 4s ¾d; futures, quiet; February, 3s 10⅞d; March, 2s 10d; May, 2s 9⅞d.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Business promised well during the early part of to-day's trading at the Western Cattle Market, but the demand slackened as soon as the better class of cattle had been bought up. After that trade was dull, and the close was slow. The run was moderate, but the proportion of good cattle was small.

Export cattle—The demand for choice lots was steady and prices ruled higher than those paid yesterday. One load of fine cattle sold at $5.12½, and another load at $5. The bulk of the offerings, however, brought $4.75 to $4.90. British markets are reported steady, and steamer space is fair. The outlook is for a steady, active market, with high prices for picked stock. Medium exporters are quiet and steady at $4.25 to $4.60.

Butchers' Cattle—There was only a moderate demand, but the receipts, especially of medium and inferior cattle, were large. Some choice lots sold at $4 to $4.15, and a couple of bunches brought higher figures. The demand for good stock is incessant, and the scale of prices is likely to remain steady for some weeks. Butchers' cattle, choice, $3.85 to $4.15; butchers' cattle, good, $3.25 to $3.80; butchers' medium, $2.50 to $3.15; butchers' common, per cwt., $2.00 to $2.50.

Export bulls—Choice bulls sold 25c higher at $3.75 to $4.50. The offerings were not large, and there was a good demand for fine bulls. Light are rather quiet at from $3 to $3.75.

Feeders and stockers—Offerings were small and trade was quiet. Prices were steady and unchanged. Feeders, short keep, $3.75 to $4.25; do., medium, $3.40 to $3.80; do., light, $3.00 to $3.35; stockers, 500 to 800 lbs., $2.50 to $3.15; do., off colors and heifers, $1.75 to $2.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices are steady and unchanged. The run was somewhat larger and trade was brisk at the opening. The demand fell away, however, before the close of the day's business, and some weakness was apparent. Everything was well cleaned up, but larger offerings would have broken prices a little. Sheep, export ewes, per cwt, $3.60 to $3.50; do., bucks, $2.50 to $3.00; sheep, butchers', each, $2.50 to $4.00; lambs, grain fed, per cwt., $4.50 to $4.75; do., barnyard, per cwt., $3.75 to $4.50; lambs, each, $2.50 to $4.50; calves, per head, $2.00 to $10.00.

Calves—Trade quiet, with prices unchanged, at $2 to $10 each.

Hogs—No change. The run was small and the market was steady. Hogs, choice, per cwt., $6.50; hogs, light, per cwt., $6.00; hogs, fat, per cwt., $6.00; Sows, per cwt., $4.00; stags, per cwt., $2.00.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

East Buffalo, Feb. 15.—Catle — Offerings about five loads; the trade was slow. Calves—Good supply, moderate demand and lower; choice and extra sold at $7.75 to $8; good to choice, $7.50 to $7.75. There is a good demand for high class feeder cattle of good color, and weighing 700 to 900 lbs., on the basis of $4.00 to $4.25; top grade stockers are in good demand, and quoted at $3.75 to $4.10. Sheep and lambs—Offerings about 75 loads; market slow and irregular; there were a few sales at $5.70, but the general run was $5.60 to $5.75 for choice lambs; the close was $5.60 to $5.65; good to choice, $5.25 to $5.50; common to fair, $4.50 to $5.25; sheep, choice to extra, $4.50 to $4.75; good to choice, $4.25 to $4.50; a large proportion of the offerings were left over. Hogs opened fairly active, with light offerings, but trains arrived every hour with more hogs, and the market weakened and declined 5c; towards the close the total was about 50 loads, and the basis declined to $5.40 on all desirable grades; roughs, $5.15 to $5.25; stags, $3.75 to $4.50; all but about ten loads were sold:

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; good to prime steers, $4.90 to $6; poor to medium $3.40 to $4.80; stockers and feeders, about steady, $2.65 to $4.50; cows, $2.50 to $4.15; heifers, $2.50 to $4.35; canners, slow, $1.75 to $2.40; bulls, steady, active, $2.50 to $4.25 calves, 15c to 25c higher, $4 to $6.50; Texas fed steers, $4 to $4.70; Texas grass steers, $3.30 to $3.90; Texas bulls, $2.50 to $3.60. Hogs—Receipts, 38,000; mixed, and butchers', $5.50 to $5.47½; good to choice heavy, $5.40 to $5.50; rough heavy, $5.25 to $5.35; light, $5.30 to $5.42½; bulk of sales, $5.35 to $5.45.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Feb. 4.—There was, compared with Monday last, a decrease of 70 in beast supply, though weather was colder, and light supplies reported at Deptford. Trade showed no improvement either in tone or value, there being fewer country buyers for cows and bulls. Sales forced at less money. Arrivals—37 Scotch, 26 Irish, 555 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 552 midland, home and western counties, 20 Devon. A light supply of wedder sheep and trade firm with upward tendency in value. Best lambs firm, but second a easier. The pig trade with light supply was very slow. Beasts, 2s 4d to 4s 8d; sheep, 2s 4d to 4s; pigs, 2s 6d to 4s 6d; lambs, 7s to 7s 10d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,190; and sheep and lambs, 7,240; calves, 5; pigs, 60.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.—Beasts, 963; sheep, 3,-963; best beast, 6d to 6½d; second, 4¼d to 4¾d; third, 4½d to 5d. Best Scotch sheep, 5½d; other sorts, 6d to 8d. A decrease of 137 beasts and an increase of 463 sheep. Fair demand for all classes at about late rates.

Newcastle, Feb. 6—Yesterday's supply—Cattle, 2,027; sheep, 5,141; pigs, 907; calves 54. Prime heifers, 8s to 8s 3d; steers, 7s 9d to 8s; second class, 6s 9d to 7s 6d; coarse and inferior, 5s to 5s 6d; pork, 6s to 9s 6d; mutton, 5½d to 8½d; veal, 6d to 9d.

Salford, Feb. 6.—At market yesterday:—Cattle, 2,469; sheep, 6,547; calves, 136. A fair demand for cattle, and prices maintained. Sheep in brisk demand for choice qualities. Trade for calves rather slower. Quotations—Cattle, 5½d to 6¾d; sheep, 6¼d to 9d; calves, 6d to 9d per lb.

BUTTER.

Cork, Feb. 5.—Seconds, 107s; thirds, 97s; fine mild, 114s.

Limerick, Feb. 5.—Choicest pure Irish centrifugal creamery butter was officially quoted by the Price Current Committee at Limerick yesterday at 114s to 120s to dairies. Exceptionally good local demand.

Manchester, Feb. 6.—Owing to Saturday being a holiday, and many buyers having stocks left over, the demand ruled quiet yesterday with prices slightly easier, due mainly to the larger arrivals of Danish and Swedish, Finnish and Hamburg. Stocks were not cleared. For colonial there was a steady demand. Quotations—Finest Danish and Swedish, 118s; finest colonial, 108s to 110s.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., Feb. 18.—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, 27c to 28c per bushel; corn, 38c to 40c per bush.; bran, $14 to $15 per ton; shorts, $16 to $17 per ton; potatoes, 45c to 60c per bag; onions, 90c to 95c per bushel; live hogs, $5.50 to $6 per cwt.; flour, $3.65 to $3.95 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt., butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 25c to 27c per lb.; eggs, 20c to 23c per dozen; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $6 to $7 per cwt.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 16.—White wheat, per bushel, 64c to 66c; red wheat, per bushel, 64c to 66c; spring wheat, per bush., 63c to 64c; peas, per bushel, 63c to 64c; barley, per bushel, 39c to 41c; oats, per bushel, 28c to 29c; corn, per bushel, 43c to 45c; cloverseed, per bushel, $5.75 to $6; timothy seed, $1.80 to $1.90 per bushel; white wheat flour, per brl., $3.30; strong bakers flour, per brl., $4; dressed hogs, per cwt., $7.50 to $8; apples, per bag, bushel and a half, 60c to 75c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 45c to 60c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 18c to 22c; butter in firkins, per lb., 16c to 20c; eggs, per dozen, fresh, 18c to 20c.

Guelph, Ont., Feb. 16.—Flour, $1.90 to $2.10; red wheat, 62c to 64c; goose wheat, 60c to 62c; bran, $12; Middlings, $16; barley, 36c to 42c; rye, 45c to 48c; peas, 60c to 65c; oats, 28c to 29c; potatoes, per bag, 30c to 35c; dressed hogs, $7.75 to $8.15; live hogs, $6.00 to $6.25; sheepskins, 75c to $1.00; hides, $6.00 to $6.50; hay, $8.00 to $9.00; butter 18c to 20c; eggs, 18c to 20c; chickens, per pair, 50c to 80c; turkeys, per lb., 11c to 12c.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—The continuance of seasonable weather did not bring as many farmers out to the market this morning as was expected. There is not much difference in the general tone of the market from Thursday, excepting in the price of pork, which advanced to 9c lb, this morning owing to the slight offerings. Dressed poultry show more activity, oats are in demand and beef is steady at former prices. Hay, $8 to $10 a ton; straw, $4 to $5 a load; wheat, 65c to 75c bush; oats, 26c to 28c bush.; barley, 40c to 45c bush.; peas, 60c to 65c bush.; buckwheat, 40c to 47c bush.; beef, hinds, 5c to 6c lb.; beef, fronts, 4c to 5c lb.; pork, light, 8¾c to 9c lb.; pork, heavy, 8c to 8¼c lb.; lamb, fronts, 6c to 7c per lb.; lamb, hinds, 8c to 9c per lb.; apples, 10c to 15c a gal; potatoes, 45c to 50c bag; onions, 65c to 80c bag; beets, 50c bag; parsnips, 50c a bag; celery, 40c dozen; cabbages, 35c to 40c a dozen; turkeys, 10c to 12c lb.; geese, 60c to 75c apiece; ducks, 50c to 65c a pair; chickens, 80c to 90c per pair; butter, prints, 23c to 25c lb.; butter, tub, 20c to 23c lb.; Butter, roll, 21c to 24c lb.; eggs, fresh, 20c to 35c dozen; eggs, held, 22c to 25c dozen.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, and Washington, D.C., furnish a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government:—69,564, Ben. Broughton, Hamilton, Ont., bicycle tire; 69,679, Chas. Albert Barclay, Brougham, Ont., attachment for the cure of balking and kicking horses; 69,768, Messrs. Casley & Logan, Eganville, Ont., combination tool; 69,892, Arthur Atkinson, Winnipeg, Man., apparatus for handling grain; 69,944, Thos. H. Arnold, Acton, Ont., fasteners for mittens and gloves; 69,984, W. Birkett, Brantford, Ont., starting mechanism for sewing machine; 70,127, John David Archer, Toronto, Ont., self-igniting gas medium.

The 'Inventor's Help,' a 148-page book, containing practical information for inventors, the cost of patents in the principal countries in the world, and how inventors are swindled, will be sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents.

NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—The 'World' publishes the following from its Ottawa correspondent:

'Is Mr. Mulock getting ready to nationalize the telegraphs? The 'World' correspondent will hazard better than a guess that he is, and one straw showing how the wind is blowing is the conferences now going on between Mr. Mulock and Mr. H. P. Dwight, president and general manager of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company. Mr. Dwight arrived here yesterday morning, and was with Mr. Mulock for a long time after the rising of the House. Mr. Mulock will not be doing anything more revolutionary than following the inclination of the best parliamentary opinion that can be gathered here. At the British Empire League meeting on Wednesday Sir Mackenzie Bowell came out flat-footed and declared the advisability and necessity of nationalizing both the telegraph and telephone system.'

TORONTO HORSE SHOW.

A Toronto despatch says: The military and the horsemen have come together and arranged to hold a joint military tournament and horse show this season. The military have the advantage of many experiences gained in South Africa since the last tournament and they intend to make the coming show most practically spectacular in its various phases. The event will extend over four days and will be held on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 24, 25, 26 and 27.

LONDON TO THE KING.

HIS MAJESTY'S INTEREST IN HOUSING THE LONDON POOR.

London, Feb. 13—The Lord Mayor, the sheriffs and the aldermen, robed in mazarine gowns, accompanied by civic officers, sword bearers, mace bearers, and other attendants, proceeded in state carriages to St. James Palace this morning to present to the King a loyal address on behalf of the city of London.

The King's reply to the address of the corporation of the city of London was as follows:

'I am much gratified at your loyal and dutiful addresses and the zeal and affection they testify for my throne and person. It is a great consolation to me, in my grief, to know of the wide and heartfelt sympathy to which you give expression, and, with you, I will ever cherish the recollection of the memorable reign of my beloved mother, renowned in our annals alike for the progress of the people in prosperity and refinement and for their ever widening and deepening attachment to our government and institutions. The ancient city of London, alike illustrious by its history and by the efforts of its enterprising citizens, has ever been foremost in responding to the call of duty and in devotion to the interest of the empire, and I feel certain its future will not belie its glorious past. I humbly join in your prayer that the blessing of Almighty God may be continued to myself and my consort, and I confidently hope the efforts I will make to fulfil the expectations of my happy and loyal people will, under divine guidance, promote the welfare of my empire and the prosperity of all classes of my subjects.'

The King's reply to the address of the London County Council was of a similar tenor, and included references to the improvements of London. His Majesty said he was confident the London County Council would not slacken its efforts to deal with the many difficulties, especially the proper housing of the working classes, 'which is one in which I have always taken the greatest personal interest.'

DEATH OF A PHILANTHROPIC LADY.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 13.—Miss Frances E. Murray, the foremost woman in the Maritime Provinces in all movements for the betterment of humanity, died suddenly this afternoon at her residence, Wright street, aged seventy years. She devoted her life to the good of others. Lady Aberdeen claimed her as a warm friend. She was a great traveller, a strong writer and was active in all proceedings of the National Council of Women, as well as in local organizations. Miss Murray was a linguist and studied Hebrew under special guidance of the late Dr. Medley, metropolitan bishop of Canada. She enjoyed the friendship of most distinguished Church of England scholars in North America.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

FIRST SESSION OF THE TENTH PARLIAMENT OPENED.

Quebec, Feb. 14.—The first session of the tenth parliament of Quebec was opened at three o'clock this afternoon by Sir Louis N. Casault, Chief Justice, in the absence of His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Jetté, who is indisposed.

In course of his speech, after referring to the illness of the lieutenant-governor, the Chief Justice said:

The British Empire has recently sustained a severe and afflicting loss in the death of our beloved Queen. Never has the respect and devotion of subjects been won in a higher degree by any sovereign. All nations have expressed their admiration and sympathy for the illustrious woman who for nearly sixty-four years represented all that was best and noblest in her country and who will be admired in history for the brilliancy which she imparted to the triple crown of sovereign, wife and mother. Nowhere will the death of Queen Victoria be more deeply regretted than in this country. Faithful to its motto, the province remembers that our constitutional liberties were granted to us and have continued to flourish during the reign of that illustrious sovereign and that we have been enabled to peacefully carry out our economic, intellectual and political development.

While feeling deeply the loss which we deplore, let us rejoice at the accession of His Majesty King Edward VII., acknowledge his authority with pleasure and, in the promise he has given to continue the glorious traditions of the great reign just ended, recognize a guarantee that there will be no change in the inestimable privileges of self-government and of the civil and religious liberties we have enjoyed for half a century.

You will be requested to express your sorrow for the death of our illustrious sovereign, Queen Victoria, and your satisfaction with regard to the accession of His Majesty Edward VII., whose reign has just began.

The people of this country also felt deeply grieved when death removed from their affection and regard the Prime Minister of this province, the Hon. Felix Gabriel Marchand. You no doubt appreciated as I did the tributes of homage and respect paid to his memory by all Canadians. Mr. Marchand was an honest citizen and an upright statesman, who possessed the esteem and affection of all who knew him.

It affords me much pleasure to state that our fellow-countrymen from this province who went to the war in the South African republics, have, like their comrades-in-arms from the other sections of Canada, by their bravery, coolness and manly endurance won the admiration of their leaders and the old regiments with which they came in contact.

The rest of the speech dealt with local questions, and the address to the Legislative Council was in the same strain.

QUEBEC MOURNS FOR THE QUEEN'S DEATH.

Quebec, Feb. 16.—In the name of the province which they represent, both Houses of the legislature adopted adresses yesterday to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, deploring the death of his royal mother, our late Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and congratulating him upon his advent to the throne.

THE CORONATION OATH.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PEERS MAKE FORMAL OBJECTION.

London, Feb. 15.—This morning protest is made by thirty Catholic peers, including the Duke of Norfolk, against the solemn declaration made yesterday by the King in the House of Lords of his disbelief in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. The tone of the oath, which was prescribed by an act passed in the reign of Charles II., is distinctly provocative. The King declares that he believes that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any trans-substantiation of the elements of bread and water into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatever, and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint and the sacrifice of mass as now used in the Church of Rome are superstitious and idolatrous. In making this declaration the King swears that he has not received any dispensation from the Pope. Similar oaths by which private persons and ordinary officials were bound have been modified so as to do away with offensive and contentious matters.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE MEETS.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 14.—The parliament of Nova Scotia was formally opened this afternoon by the Hon. A. G. Jones, Lieutenant-Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor was received by the guards of honor, composed of the 66th, P. L. F., and a detachment of the R.C.R., with bands. Mourning dress was worn at the opening out of respect to the memory of her late Majesty, Queen Victoria. Six new members were introduced to the House. They were Messrs. M. E. Keefe, of Halifax; E. M. MacDonald, of Pictou; D. D. Mackenzie and Neil J. Gillis, of Cape Breton; A. F. Stoneman, of Yarmouth, Liberals, and C. E. Tanner, of Pictou, Conservative. With the exception of Messrs MacDonald and Tanner, all are new to parliamentary life.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Sydney, N.S.W., Feb. 15.—A passenger train bound from Sydney to Hurstville was derailed near Sydenham, and rolled over an embankment. Seven persons were killed and twenty-six injured.

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EARLY CLOSING DECISION.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Judge McDougall to-day quashed the conviction against Messrs. Adam Redock and E. J. Henry, grocers, and also declares that he does not think the early closing by-law, with its present wording, is enforcible.

The two defendants were fined $5 and costs, or thirty days' hard labor, in the Police Court for keeping their stores open after eight p.m. The Grocers' Association decided to make a test case of the convictions before the county judge, with the result that His Honor has quashed the convictions.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per time extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verse) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

PRUNEAU — At Ste. Scholastique, Que., on Feb. 11, 1901, the wife of E. Albert Bruneau, of a daughter. 13

HAYDEN—At 413 Bourgeois street, on Friday, Feb. 8, 1901, twins (son and daughter), to Mrs. and Mr. George A. Hayden.

LYSTER.—At Lisgar, on Jan. 24, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. James E. M. Lyster, a daughter. 12

PATERSON.—At 43 Arlington avenue, on Feb. 8, 1901, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paterson. 12

PAXTON.—At Glenview Villa, St. Catherine street, Westmount, on Jan. 29, 1901, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Paxton. 12

VOLKERT.—At 58 St. Ignatius street, on Feb. 9, 1901, the wife of W. C. Volkert, of a daughter. 12

WARDROPE—On Feb. 16, 1901, at 403G St. Urbain street, Mrs. D. G Wardrope, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

LE BROCQ—SHORT.—At St. Paul, Montreal, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1901, by the Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., Mr. Wesley Le Brocq to Miss Alice M. Short, youngest daughter of S. J. Short, Esq., of Trout Creek, Ont. 14

McMAHON—BEATTY—On Tuesday, Feb. 12, 1901, at the residence of the bride's parents, Hinchinbrooke, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, William George McMahon, to Alice Margaret Beatty, daughter of John Beatty, all of Hinchinbrooke, Ont. 16

MINER—RICHMOND.—On Feb. 7, 1901, at the M. E. parsonage, Rome, N.Y., by the Rev. J. L. Dowson, John C. Miner, of Oriskany Falls, N.Y., to Gladys Richmond, of Rome, N.Y. 12

MONTGOMERY — BROWNLEE — At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Jas. Brownlee, Marlboro, Ont., on Feb. 13, 1901, Milton Montgomery, of Goodstown, to Miss Lydia A. Brownlee.

PARKER—BROOK.—On Feb. 8, 1901, at the residence of the bride's parents, 426 Cooper street, Ottawa, by the Rev. T. Hubert Jones, Miss M. Carew Brook, eldest daughter of Mr. H. J. Brook, Dept. of Indian Affairs, to Mr. Howard. R. Parker, of Du Bois, Penn. 12

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ROBINSON—McCUAIG. — At St. Giles's Church, Montreal, on the evening of Feb. 14, 1901, by the Rev. J. R. Dobson, Luke Robinson, of Whitby, Ont., superintendent of the Park and Island Railway, to Catherine Robertson, only daughter of Peter McCuaig, Esq., of Montreal. 16

WICHER—LANGLOIS.—At the residence of the bride's father, Rusholme road, Toronto, on Feb. 11, 1901, by the Rev. Principal Caven, assisted by the Rev. R. G. Davey and the Rev. Norman Russell, Lizzie Gordon, daughter of Herbert Langlois, Esq., to the Rev. Edward Arthur Wicher, B.D., of Claude, Ontario, son of the late Rev. J. Woodmore, Wicher. 14

DIED.

ADAMS.—At her daughter's residence, 1060 Lorraine street, Cleveland, Ohio, on Feb. 9, 1901, Jane Almira Adams, wife of J. S. Adams, of Inland Revenue Department, now stationed in Hornby, Ont., aged 72 years. 14

ADAMS—At Waterloo, Que., on Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1901, Cynthia Abbott Adams, relict of Nelson Adams, aged 87 years.

ARMSTRONG.—Entered into rest, at 8.45 a.m., on Thursday, Feb. 14, 1901, Harriet M. Ives, wife of the Rev. J. Armstrong, and mother of Dr. G. E. Armstrong, aged 75 years.

BEATTIE.—At her home, in Sullivan, Ont., on Feb. 8, 1901, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Isabelle J. Beattie. Her end was peace. 12

BEATON—On Feb. 1, 1900, at Langley Prairie, B.C., in her 82nd year, Christy McRae, wife of Neil Beaton, and mother of Mrs. Farquhar McRae, Maxville, Ont., formerly of Lost River, Argenteuil, Que.

BRYCE—In Beverly, on Friday, Feb. 8, 1901, at 11.10 p.m., Hannah Davie, relict of the late James Bryce, in her 85th year.

BULLOCH—At Lyn, Ont., on the morning of Feb. 14, 1901, the beloved wife of Jas. Bulloch, in her 71st year.

BUSSELL — On Feb. 17, 1901, Alfred Edward Bussell, aged 23 years.

COLQUHOUN — At her late residence, 59 Borden street, Toronto, on Feb. 15, 1901, Jane Clarke, widow of Walter Colquhoun, in his lifetime of Montreal, aged 78 years.

DALY — At his late residence, in London, Ont., on Feb. 15, 1901, Edward Daly, in the 79th year of his age.

GILROY—On Sunday, Feb. 10, 1901, at the residence of his father, James Gilroy, near Prospect, Township of Beach, Ontario, William James, aged 41 years, eldest son of James Gilroy.

Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints.

GRAY—Suddenly, of heart failure, at Odelltown, Quebec, on Friday evening, Jan. 25, 1901, Sarah Elizabeth Stocks, beloved wife of Mr. John Gray, and second daughter of the late John Stocks, sen., of Sherrington, Que., aged 58 years and 11 months. Deeply mourned by a large circle of friends. 12

HAYWARD—On Feb. 8, 1901, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Matthew Lough Plainfield, N.J., Catherine Hayward, relict of the late Dr. Hayward, of Port Hope and Kingston, Ont., in her 95th year.

IRWIN.—In the city of Hull, Que., on Feb. 9, 1901, at her late residence on the Aylmer road, Margaret Jane Duncan, relict of the late William J. Irwin, of the township of Eardly, P.Q., in her 90th year. 12

KIRKWOOD.—At his late residence, Campbell's Cross, Ont., of pneumonia, on Feb. 4, 1901, Alexander Kirkwood, in his 64th year. 14

KOLLMAR.—At No. 6 Calumet Place, St. Cunegonde, Wm. J. Kollmar, dearly beloved son of M. Kollmar, aged 22 years, fell asleep in Jesus.

LOCKHART.—Suddenly, at Chateauguay Basin, on Feb. 11, 1901, Robert Lockhart, senior, aged 75 years.

MAGUIRE — At Quebec, on Feb. 13, 1901, Bernard Maguire, aged 65 years, a native of Ballyconnel, County Cavan, Ireland.

MANBY.—At Lancaster, Pa., on Feb. 8, 1901, William H. Manby, formerly of this city, in his sixty-sixth year. 14

McCALLUM—At 796 St. Lawrence street, Montreal, on Feb. 18, 1901, Jean Graham, widow of the late Duncan McCallum, of Lancaster, Ont., in her 76th year.

McCANN—At 76 Grosvenor street, Toronto, on Feb. 15, 1901, the Rev. Wilson J. McCann, B.A., B.D., rector of Stevenstown and Hornby.

McEWAN — At Toronto, on Feb. 16, 1901, the Rev. J. P. McEwan, Superintendent Home Missions, Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec.

McGOUN — On Monday morning, Feb. 11, 1901, at his residence, 115 Mansfield st., Archibald McGoun, of Montreal, a native of Douglas, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in the 84th year of his age.

M'KINDSEY.—On Feb. 12, 1901, at Milton, Ontario, the Honorable George Crawford McKindsey, Senator, aged 72. 14

McLELLAND — At Carberry, Manitoba, on Feb. 10, 1901, Edwin J. McLelland, manager of Merchants Bank, aged 33 years.

MOFFAT — Entered into rest, on Feb. 15, 1901, Robert McGowan Dickey Moffat, clerk of railways, banking and commerce, House of Commons, Ottawa, in the 61st year of his age.

MORTON—In this city, on Feb. 13, 1901, Isabella C. B. Downie, beloved wife of Adam Morton, aged 29 years and 2 months.

Ottawa papers please copy.

ORR — At Covey Hill, Que., on Nov. 8, 1900, after a lingering illness, Jane O'Neill, wife of Capt. S. Orr, in her 49th year.

ORR — Suddenly, at Covey Hill, Que., on Feb. 8, 1901, Mary Edwards, eldest daughter of Captain S. Orr, aged 24 years and 9 months.

PHILLIPS.—At her late residence, No. 181 University street, on Monday, Feb. 11, 1901, Sarah Seed, widow of the late Henry Phillips.

PYPER.—In this city, on Feb. 14, 1901, Elizabeth Sinclair, beloved wife of William Pyper, aged 74 years.

REED — At her late residence, No. 473 Guy street, on Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1901, Hannah, daughter of the late Jacob Armatage, and beloved wife of George Reed, aged 53 years and 10 months.

REID.—At her residence, Netherbrae, Frelighsburg, Que., Feb. 12, 1901, Miss Jane Reid, daughter of the late Rev. Canon Reid, D.D., in his lifetime rector of the parish of St. Armand East, aged 76 years.

REVELL—At Rock Springs, Wyoming, on Feb. 11, 1901, of pneumonia, Walter Hy. Revell, son of the late Robert Revell, of Woodstock, Ont., aged 22 years. 14

RICHFORD — At the Hotel Dieu, Quebec, on Feb. 13, 1901, Johanna Richford, of Quebec. 15

ROBILLARD.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 9, 1901, at Ottawa, Sophia Cross, wife of Dr. A. Robillard, in her 58th year. 12

SEGSWORTH — At Monck, on Feb. 6, 1901, Phillis Nunn, aged 65 years, wife of Wm. Segsworth. 15

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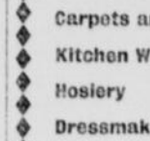
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WANTED, BOUND VOLUMES OF THE 'Witness' of any period. Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness,' Montreal.

ROSS.—At Bedford, on Feb. 13, 1901, Wm. Henry (Wint), son of the late H. L. Ross, and brother of A. E. Ross and Mrs. M. F. Rice, aged 27 years, 6 months and 6 days. 16

SEWELL—On Feb. 15, 1901, at his late residence, 589 Church street, Toronto, Robt. Shore Milnes Sewell, fourth son of the late Lieut.-Col. John Sewell, C.M.G., of Quebec. 18

STUART — At Ballintruan, Port Hope, Ont. on Feb. 15, 1901, Margaret Gladman, wife of Charles Stuart, Esq., late of the Hudson Bay Company, aged 70.

TRENHOLME — At Coaticook, on Feb. 16, 1901, Robt. G. Trenholme, Postmaster of Coaticook, aged 59 years, brother of N. W. Trenholme, K.C., of this city.

YOUNG.—At Winnipeg, Man., on Jan. 20, 1901, Annabelle, daughter of the late Thos. Akin, of Brownshill, Stanstead, P.Q., and wife of A. L. Young, inspector of schools, formerly of Ste. Rose, Co. Laval, P.Q. 12

YOUNG.—In loving memory of Mrs. William Young, dearly beloved mother of Mrs. James Byers, died on Feb. 4, 1901, aged 73 years, 6 months and 13 days. 14

IN MEMORIAM.

GIBB—In loving memory of Harriet Mabel Gwendeline Gibb, who went to live with Jesus, Feb. 13, 1900.

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FIVE THOUSAND FOR GOOD 160 acres—Grimsby Township; fair buildings; orchard; thirty acres wheat; ploughing done; decided bargain; two thousand down; balance four and half percent; snap.

SIXTY-FIVE HUNDRED FOR SPLENDID ninety acres—on lake; two miles east of Oakville; good buildings and fruit, and bargain.

FORTY-SIX HUNDRED FOR BEST HUNdred acres Haldimand County; good buildings and fences; wheat in; ploughing done; orchard; ten acres choice bush; adjoining village and station; snap.

NINE THOUSAND FOR GOOD TWO Hundred acres—ordinary buildings; orchard; used as dairy farm for past thirty years; good order; easy terms; two miles from Oakville station.

SIXTY-FOUR HUNDRED FOR CHOICE ninety acres—brick house; frame outbuildings; eighteen wheat; ten acres of choice apple orchard; also pears, plums and grapes; on lake; near Jordan; lovely situation; a bargain.

FIVE THOUSAND FOR SEVENTY Acres—adjoining St. Catharines; ordinary buildings; twenty-five hundred apple trees; two hundred pears; bargain; half down.

FIFTY-FIVE HUNDRED FOR GOOD 120 acres—Elgin county; convenient to village and station; good, fair buildings; thirty acres good bush; fine location; nice home; bargain.

THIRTY-EIGHT HUNDRED FOR GOOD 96 acres—fair buildings; orchard; Pelham Township, County Welland; a bargain for quick sale.

FORTY-SEVEN HUNDRED FOR CHOICE hundred acres; good buildings; orchard; twelve good bush; an extra fine grain farm; grew sixteen hundred bushels this season; unencumbered; close to village and station; Haldimand county; two thousand down.

FIFTY-FIVE HUNDRED FOR BEAUTIful seventy acres—fair buildings; orchard; on lake, near Beamsville; best fruit and grain land in province, and best value; splendid location; see it.

EIGHT THOUSAND FOR HUNDRED acres; near Beamsville; seventy-five improved; orchard; choice fruit land; finest brick residence in county; with two horses, ten cattle, fowls, and full set new implements; decided bargain; furniture at valuation if desired.

TWENTY-EIGHT HUNDRED FOR GOOD forty acres; good buildings and fruit; near Beamsville; wheat in ground; with two horses, four cows, six pigs, thirty hens, along with implements and chattels; fifty bushels oats, hay, straw, and corn fodder; if taken at once, best bargain in Ontario.

TWO THOUSAND FOR HUNDRED Acres; fair buildings and fences; ten miles north Cobourg; mortgage nine hundred; would exchange equity for small fruit farm, near village; at once.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED FOR GOOD 46 acres; good buildings; six acres peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and berries; near Dunnville; bargain.

THIRTY-TWO HUNDRED FOR GOOD 50 acres; fair buildings; near Hamilton; snap.

FIFTY-FIVE HUNDRED FOR GOOD 168 acres; fair buildings; flowing wells; orchard; fine sugar bush; close to village and station; Lincoln county; take nice fifty acres for part; balance remain.

FOUR THOUSAND FOR 134 ACRES—fair buildings; orchard; wheat in, ploughing being done; bush worth thousand; close to village and station; Lincoln county; cheap at five thousand; must sell to close estate; see it for bargain.

SEE US FOR BARGAINS IN FARMS—all sizes and prices; easy terms, and farms to exchange; say what you want; we can suit you; see us for above list, and preserve this paper.

COOTE & SON,
Hamilton Ont.

FARMS FOR Sale—TWO IMPROVED ½ Sec Farms; good buildings, stock, implements, seed, feed, household furniture; in reach of schools, churches, market; plenty good water; 300 acres under cultivation on each. For particulars, apply to the owner, A. N. MULLETT, Hartney, Manitoba.

FARM FOR SALE—A CHARMING PROperty, situate in Kingsey, near Richmond, Que., convenient for church, school, P.O., and cheese factory; 232 acres, about 100 in wood, the rest pasture and cultivated; large brick house, cottage for man, superior horse stalls, farm buildings; bounded on one side by River St. Francis; not rocky or stony. Apply to C. WATSON, care W. J. Evans, Esq., 52 Latour street, Montreal.

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