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MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Colonial Secretary Receives a Splendid Welcome Everywhere.

SPEECH OF MR. GREENLEES AT PRETORIA BANQUET ATTRACTS MUCH ATTENTION.

London, Jan. 10.—Mr. Chamberlain's tour of South Africa is beginning to attract greater attention. Both at Pretoria and Johannesburg, he received ovations, an interesting feature of which was the intermingling of Stars and Stripes and Union Jacks as a compliment to Mrs. Chamberlain. The Secretary's outspoken replies to the Boer suggestions, however, are creating a certain feeling of uneasiness among the government supporters here, who publicly and privately express doubt whether any good will come of the trip. Briefly, Mr. Chamberlain so far has not only practically declared that no further concessions can be made by Great Britain, but he also has upbraided the Boers for their lack of appreciation of what Great Britain has already done. To use the expression of a paper which always has been his warm supporter, Mr. Chamberlain 'allowed himself to be drawn early in the game.'

SPEECH OF MR. GREENLEES.

New York, Jan. 11.—A special cable to the New York 'Herald' from London to-day, says:—'The name of Greenlees has suddenly become famous. The gentleman who owns it was selected to propose the toast of Lord Milner's health at the dinner given in Mr. Chamberlain's honor by the official population of Pretoria.

'During the war we used to be told with rather wearisome frequency what was thought of the 'man on the spot,' and the 'man in the street.' Some special advantages belong to the 'man on his legs,' if he knows, as Mr. Greenlees evidently knows, how to use them. If he has been asked to speak he is entitled to be heard. He cannot decently be interrupted.

'At this festive entertainment Mr. Greenlees, after the usual compliments appropriate to such occasions, delivered himself of an epigram which will not soon be forgotten. A 'crown colony,' he said, was all very well, but they wanted a little less 'crown,' and a little more 'colony.'

Mr. Chamberlain in his radical days would have applauded this sentiment. To Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary, it must seem almost as shocking as Fox's toast, 'Our only Sovereign, the majority of the people,' seemed to George III.

There are a great many Englishmen who quite sincerely believe that a 'crown colony' which means a 'bureaucratic despotism,' is the best possible form of government for Dutchmen, but that it is a good form of government for Englishmen no Englishman, unless it be Lord Milner, supposes. Lord Milner's German training has not disposed him to set a high value on personal freedom and representative institutions as compared with administrative efficiency, but Mr. Chamberlain, though he has gone through many changes, has always been a parliamentary statesman, and it is a great advantage that he should be brought into contact with his own countrymen in the Transvaal as well as with the Boers.

Lord Milner, in his genial, good humored reply to Mr. Greenlees, spoke of transferring his responsibility to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, Sir Arthur Lawley. He might do worse, for Sir Arthur's Australian experience has taught him what a British community expects from those set in authority over it.

But this question of home rule, so promptly and abruptly raised by Mr. Greenlees, will have to be settled by the Secretary of State himself. If Mr. Chamberlain were in Downing street, he might postpone, though even there he could not evade a solution. Being by his own choice at Pretoria, he must make up his mind at once.

There is nothing more likely to unite the Dutch with the British than a legitimate demand for a reasonable measure of self-government. If they combine they cannot safely be refused, for the colonial Empire of Britain rests upon the principle of home rule.

Mr. Chamberlain has been received at Pretoria in the most cordial manner, with abundance of that gratitude which consists in a lively sense of favors to come, but his position there is not quite the same as it was in Natal, where the Dutch are such an insignificant minority that they can hardly count and where the government was easily persuaded to abandon the preposterous claim upon the Mother Country for the losses caused by the war.

Mr. Loveday, a former burgher of the South African Republic, who presided at the Pretorian banquet, expressed the very sensible opinion that Pretoria and not Johannesburg, should be the capital of the colony. It is most important that the executive should be removed from the sort of influence which prevails at a great centre of mining speculation like Johannesburg.

BOERS WANT MORE.

COLONIAL SECRETARY DECLINES TO GRANT FURTHER CONCESSIONS.

Pretoria, Transvaal, Jan. 8.—An influential meeting of burghers yesterday drafted an address for presentation to Mr. Chamberlain and the Legislative Council, embodying the views of the leaders. Among the recommendations are general amnesty, the maintenance of the Transvaal's pre-war regulations regarding natives, the importation of cattle by the government, and their sale to the burghers at actual cost, and the abolition of the South African Constabulary.

Generals Botha, De Wet and De La Rey strongly urged the necessity for a moderate attitude and organization to assist the present government.

General Botha reported that $525,000 had been collected in America and Europe for the relief of destitute Boers.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to the address of the burghers, said the terms already granted were decidedly generous, and that there was no prospect of a general amnesty. The cases of the burghers now in Europe would be considered individually on their merits, said Mr. Chamberlain, and these burghers should prove their loyalty by accounting for the gold taken to Europe. The secretary said also that the annexation of the Vryheid and Utrecht districts to Natal was irrevocable, and that the natives would be compelled to observe their obligations. He declared he would have been better pleased had the address of the burghers, instead of consisting merely of demands, contained some recognition of what His Majesty's Government had already done for the Boers.

BRITISH BOERS

THE 'LION OF AFRICA' AND OTHER COMMANDANTS ATTEND THE GOVERNOR'S GARDEN PARTY.

Pretoria, Jan. 6.—All doubts as to whether the Boers would participate in the entertainments given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were dissipated by the appearance of Generals Botha, De La Rey, Cronje and Smuts at the garden party given by the Governor yesterday. The attendance of the town Boers, however, was not large. Mrs. Chamberlain is tactfully aiding the Colonial Secretary in his pacificatory mission. When General Cronje was introduced she at first did not catch his name but immediately after she heard it was General Cronje Mrs. Chamberlain sent for him and engaged in a lengthy conversation with the noted general.

MET AT TABLE

BOER AND BRITISH OFFICERS MINGLE AT A BANQUET.

Pretoria, Jan. 6.—A great banquet, given to-night in honor of Mr. Chamberlain, brought together a notable gathering, including Lord Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa; Generals Lyttleton and Baden-Powell and the Boer generals De La Rey and Botha. It was the first occasion since the war that the English generals met their late enemies at table. Toasts to King Edward and the Royal Family were honored with enthusiasm.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S POWER.

New York, Jan. 9.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says Mr. Chamberlain is exercising a benevolent dictatorship in South Africa. His speeches are printed and the details of his conferences with the Boer leaders are supplied by the correspondents of the press but the ordinary functions of public opinion are suspended. The Unionist journals applaud in a perfunctory manner everything that he does and says and virulent pro-Boers content themselves with the reflection that the settlement is his as the war was also his. There can be no appeal from Mr. Chamberlain's decisions and consequently the Boer leaders are attempting to make the best terms possible and settle the compensation claims without delay. It is already evident that his energy and business capacity have made a deep impression upon the Boers and that they are less resentful and implacable, albeit not yet reconciled to the terms of the settlement. Many practical questions will be hastened by his presence and representative institutions cannot long be deferred but confederation, when it does come, can hardly be anything but Dutch in political control, and it will remain an open question whether the loyalty of the Boers to the British Crown will be as sound as is the loyalty of the French-Canadians.

FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

MR. BENJAMIN KIDD MAKES SOME COMPARISONS IN THE 'TIMES.'

London, Jan. 10.—Comparison of the development of the United States and South Africa is made in an article by Mr. Benjamin Kidd, published in the 'Times.' Speaking of South Africa, he points out that its prosperous future depends upon its rapid settlement by the largest possible white population. In order to supply the needs of the rising industries, the cost of living must be reduced and all existing monopolies must be abolished.

Mr. Kidd declares that the most characteristic and most important result contributed to economic knowledge by the rapid industrial expansion of the United States in the last quarter of a century has been the demonstration of the remarkable potency and efficiency of cheap food and highly paid labor as a factor in national development.

In South Africa one is reminded on every side, he says, of exactly converse conditions. Natal is one of the most fertile of territories—like Illinois, the basis on which Chicago first achieved its world-famed prosperity—yet the eye searches in vain the vast panorama for signs of white inhabitants. The native tillers of the soil outnumber the European population twelve to one.

It is simply not a lack of economic wants, but the curse of cheap labor that rests on the land, he holds. It may be seriously questioned whether the much-reputed cheapness of native labor will not be proved to be apparent only. He points out that Americans are said to lead the world in the matter of cheap production of goods, although the wages paid to workingmen are on an average greatly more than those in Europe, and yet it is the constant complaint of a certain party in the United States that the workingman receives less per unit for the work done than the workingman of Europe.

In other words, he concludes, the American workingman as a system, is nearly twice as efficient as his European rival. The statement that there is economy in high wages or cheapness in dear labor may sound paradoxical, but nevertheless it is one of the well-established facts of the industrial expansion of the United States. It is this example in America that the long view of the interests in South Africa would commend to its leaders.

SULTAN MEETS REBELS

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT IN MOROCCO, IN WHICH FORMER WAS DEFEATED.

Paris, Jan. 12.—A despatch to the 'Journal' from Tangier,' says a Moorish courier, who left Fez on Jan. 7, brings news of a battle between the Sultan's troops and the rebels, in which the former were defeated.

The Sultan has made known his intention, according to the correspondent of abandoning Fez, and taking refuge at Rabat, where he will establish his capital. A letter received from Fez says the foreign consuls there have left for Rabat or Casablanca.

FIGHTING NEAR FEZ.

London, Jan. 13.—Stories are printed of fighting near Fez. It is also said that the city has revolted against the Sultan, and that terrible scenes have been enacted. Both these reports give no details, and cannot be confirmed.

LETTERS FROM MISSIONARIES.

London, Jan. 13.—Letters received in London from American and English missionaries at Fez, dated Dec. 30, say there was little anxiety at that time for the safety of the foreigners, even in the event of the pretender entering Fez. The pretender, the missionaries say, has too much wisdom to slay the foreigners and simply will convey them out of his territory. He is described as a strong man and exerts his authority wisely.

EUROPEANS LEAVING.

London, Jan. 12.—A despatch to the 'Daily Express' from Tangier, Morocco, says all the Europeans of Fez have now left that place, and that the foreign consuls there will follow immediately.

MULAI AGAIN ARRESTED.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—A despatch to 'El Liberal' from Tangier, Morocco, says: 'Official reports from Fez declare the Sultan has rearrested his brother, Mulai Mohammed.

THE MISSIONARIES.

Tangier, Morocco, Jan. 10.—The departure of five women missionaries, four of whom are English, and one American, from Fez, on Jan. 8, for Tangier, had long been meditated ,and was not an outcome of new developments.

Many sensational reports are current here of affairs in Fez, but there is little reliable news to be had. It is considered a satisfactory feature, however, that the tribes to the south of Fez are remaining quiet. Seven Jews have been murdered in the Haina region. The Sultan is reported to be suspicious of the movements of his brother, Mulai Mohammed. His Majesty keeps the loyal horsemen from the south around his person, instead of sending them against the rebels.

ROYAL SEPARATION.

COUNT DE LONYAY HAS LEFT THE CROWN PRINCESS STEPHANIE.

Vienna, Jan. 13.—Serious differences, according to all the papers, have arisen between the Count and Countess de Lonyay (the Crown Princess Stephanie, daughter of the King of the Belgians), during their stay in the south of France. The Count is reported to have suddenly left his wife and to have given no intimation of his whereabouts. Financial matters are said to be the cause of the estrangement.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Reported Causes of Ambassador von Holleben's Retirement.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE BOERS—A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT.

(Special Cable Despatch to the N. Y. 'Evening Post.')

London, Jan. 10.—Each day seems to increase the difficulties of Anglo-German co-operation. English investors, who lost heavily yesterday by the momentary panic in South African shares, do not feel happier to find the canard about Mr. Chamberlain's assassination labelled in the morning papers as 'made in Germany.' To-day, also, there is Dr. von Holleben's retirement, which the 'Times' correspondent in New York sets himself to prove to be due to the failure of the Emperor William's plan, conceived as far back as 1898, to alienate England and the United States. The 'Times's' correspondent says that Dr. von Holleben was recalled because he reported only what was pleasing to the Emperor, and led the Emperor and the German Government into acts which weakened instead of strengthened German and American cordiality; such as the presentation of the Frederick statue, which was coldly received, and misstatements regarding English action during the Spanish-American war, which, though at once discredited, hastened Lord Pauncefote's death.

In a word, Dr. von Holleben is presented to the English people as a scapegoat for the failure of the Emperor's policy, and the Emperor is plainly warned that in his Imperial palace, not in his Washington embassy, is the root of the mischief. The 'Vossische Zeitung' outdoes the Emperor himself by even fastening upon Dr. von Holleben the responsibility for Rudyard Kipling's anti-German outburst, though it does so in this laughably lame fashion: 'It is probable that he attracted the attention of the Emperor to Mr. Kipling, and was indirectly the cause of his message of March 6, 1899, to Mrs. Kipling. It does not seem out of the question that now he is made responsible for the unpleasant experiences which the Emperor has had with Kipling.' A magnificently convincing case of non-sequitur.

Much is also made in the English journals, this week, of the fact that while the British ministers and press hastened to acclaim the Monroe Doctrine, the Canadian minister even supporting it, German papers deny that Germany ever recognized what the 'Vossische Zeitung' declares to be 'obsolete as far as it is at all tangible.' It is neither the duty of Germany to recognize nor dispute it. Germany will enforce her demands upon South American sovereign states suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.' The London 'Spectator' argues from this seemingly general anti-Monroe outburst in the German press that the German Government thinks it wholesome for Americans to know what Germans really think, and declares that the first results will be to make a great increase in the American navy seem vital to all classes.

Though Mr. Chamberlain is thousands of miles away, and cable messages cost about seven times as much as transatlantic messages, his words and doings have filled the papers this week, even crowding down somewhat the records of the magnificence of the Delhi ceremonials. Never before, so the correspondents would have us believe, have the Boers had such a straight talking to. 'Where is the money your original delegates took to Europe?' Mr. Chamberlain is reported as asking a Boer deputation at Pretoria. The rest of the incident must be quoted: 'This seemed a very sore point with the Boers. Mr. Chamberlain was as cold as ice and as firm as iron. The money has been stolen, he said in effect; help me to get it back for your widows and orphans. The deputation had no adequate answer ready. An appeal had been made, continued Mr. Chamberlain, for permission to the members of the late government to return. But you are here; why bring others? Again there was silence. The attitude of the Boers was cold, almost hostile. They were obviously disappointed.'

It is this kind of incident that leads the Pretoria correspondent of the 'Mail' to declare that the crisis now has passed, and the Boers have found their master. More pleasing to Liberal ears is Mr. Chamberlain's emphatic assertion that the government wants nothing from the Transvaal that it will not give willingly as a self-governing colony. Forced tributes are alien to an empire whose half-realized ideal it is to be supported by voluntary contributions.

As a sequel to the recent legal decisions fixing upon trade unions full responsibility for the results of boycotting, etc., the Liberal leaders are expected in the next session of parliament to move for an official enquiry as to the exact legal status of unions, with a view to finding a remedy for any unfair onus.

THE DARDANELLES

BRITAIN IGNORES THE SULTAN'S SUZERAINTY OVER EGYPT.

Constantinople, Jan. 11.—The Porte has not yet replied to Great Britain's protest against Turkey allowing Russian torpedo boats to pass through the Dardanelles. No other power has pronounced itself on the question. After waiting vainly for two years to obtain the same privileges for the Khedival Navigation Company, as other companies enjoy, namely, that its ships may pass through the Dardanelles, the British embassy has determined to wait no longer and has instructed the steamer 'El Kahira,' which left yesterday for Alexandria, to pass through the Dardanelles without stopping. This decision has the effect of ignoring the Sultan's suzerainty over things Egyptian, which restriction now will be removed.

INDIANS AND TEMPERANCE.

ANNUAL REPORT ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—The annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs has been issued from the government press. In it the total Indian population of the Dominion is given as 108,112 souls. There were 2,500 births and 2,349 deaths during the year.

If abstinence from offences against the laws of the country, and especially from the commission of serious crimes, be taken as a criterion, then the morality of the Indians will certainly not suffer from comparison with that of the rest of the community. During the year they more than sustained their enviable reputation. Alcoholic intemperance, because of its immediate degrading and impoverishing effects, and on account of provoking, and at the same time breaking down the power of resisting other vices, is probably the most dangerous to the Indians. The rarity of serious crime and growth of general prosperity are in themselves proof that it has no extended hold on them. The habitual and moderate use of stimulants common among other classes, is as a consequence of the provisions of the Indian Act relative to intoxicants ,almost unknown among the Indians; nor is habitual excess and indulgence at all common. During the year an appreciable, and in some localities a marked advance, in the direction of checking the evil has been made. And what is still more gratifying is that there are perceptible indications of a growth of Indian public sentiment against intemperance.

The deputy superintendent general says it is gratifying to be able to state that the Indians throughout the Dominion have on the whole, by their industry and good conduct not only secured comfort and contentment for themselves, but have contributed their quota towards the welfare of the country. Uniformity of prosperity cannot be expected among those scattered over so great an extent of territory, in which the conditions necessarily greatly vary, but whilst some have been more favored in one direction, and others in another, the aggregate earnings from the various forms of industry, in so far as the department has been able to obtain account of them, exceeded those of the preceding year by nearly $213,000.

Although smallpox continued to linger in the vicinity of many reserves, in most of the provinces, the disease was kept well under control. In one district only, where close supervision was very difficult, viz., in the southern part of the Berens River agency in Manitoba, did the disease secure anything approaching to a footing. In British Columbia it broke out among the Indians assembled at the Fraser River salmon canneries, and might have proved serious had not stringent measures been promptly taken. Fortunately the disease was of a mild type and very few fatalities occurred. There has been a somewhat heavy mortality among children during the year, and this is mainly attributable to the prevalence of malignant measels. The greatest mortality apart from these and whooping cough has been caused by tuberculosis. In this respect, however, a decided improvement is taking place.

BURNED TO DEATH

MRS. BELSOM LOSES HER LIFE IN WINDSOR, ONT.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 12.—While Mr William J. Belsom, chief engineer of the big car ferry 'Lansdowne,' was battling with a giant ice floe on the Detroit river on Saturday night, his wife was burned to death at their home on Windsor avenue, this city, and not until several hours later did the husband learn of the terrible tragedy. About ten o'clock Mrs. Belsom, carrying a lighted lamp, started to descend to the basement to attend to the furnace. When half way down the unfortunate woman slipped and fell, the lamp being smashed, and throwing the burning oil over her clothing. There was no one near by to hear her agonized screams for help. She made wild but fruitless efforts to save herself and finally reached the dining-room, where several articles of furniture were found singed by coming in contact with her burning clothing. Mr. John Harmon, a neighbor, hearing the screams, rushed in and, seizing a comforter wrapped it about the still burning woman. Life by this time, however, had departed, the body from the waist upwards being burned in a horrible manner, it being impossible to recognize the face as that of a woman.

A FATAL FIRE.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 11.—William Friars, of Point du Chene, aged 20, was burned to death, his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. D. Friars,and her sister, were severely injured, and $7,000 property loss was occasioned in a big fire in the premises of J. D. Friars, at Waterford, King's county, late last night.

SPANISH ANARCHIST

Feito Declared it was the Life of the Grand Chamberlain He Wanted.

BUT HIS SHOT MAY HAVE BEEN INTENDED FOR KING ALFONSO.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—As King Alfonso, Dowager Queen Christina and the court were returning from church yesterday afternoon a man, who afterwards gave his name as Feito. fired a pistol at one of the carriages in the royal procession. The bullet went wild, and no one was injured. The King heard the shot and put his head out of the carriage window, but he was immediately dragged back into his seat by the Queen mother, who was seated by him in the carriage. The escort of Civil Guards immediately threw themselves upon the would-be assassin and overpowered him.

Feito was taken to the police station, where he said he did not desire to kill the King, but the Grand Chamberlain, the Duke of Sotomayor, at whose carriage he had aimed. He was searched, and in his pockets were found unmailed letters, marked 'registered,' and addressed to President Roosevelt, King Edward, the Emperor of Germany, and the president of the High Court of Mexico, and also receipts for a number of registered letters and a visiting card of the Mayor of Madrid.

Feito was later put under examination by a magistrate, to whom he repeated his statement as to the object of his shooting. He insisted that he was not an anarchist, and said that his wife, a French woman, had confined him in a lunatic asylum. The prisoner, in making this statement, did not appear excited, but there are indications that he is insane.

The minister of the interior has telegraphed to the Prefect of the Provinces that the attempt was directed against the Grand Chamberlain, and not against the King.

A police sergeant who was the first to seize Feito makes the following statement: 'After the King's carriage had passed Feito, who was standing in front of me, raised a pistol and fired at the second carriage in the procession. Before he could fire a second time I struck him with my sword. He cried: "You wish to kill me, but I seek the life of the Duke of Sotomayor, who is the cause of all my troubles.'

The Duke of Sotomayor, however, was not in the second carriage, it being occupied by the Marquis de la Mina, the Court Grand Equerry, and two palace officials.

It is the custom of the Spanish court to attend divine service every Saturday at the Church of Atocha. This church, however, is now being rebuilt, and the King now goes to the Church of Buen Suceso. On these occasions the court proceeds in state, preceded and followed by mounted detachments of the royal bodyguard, and accompanied by carriages containing the court dignitaries and grandees of Spain.

After the shooting incident the people gathered along the route from the church to the palace, gave the King an ovation as the royal carriage proceeded slowly towards the royal residence. The prefect of Madrid, who was in the last carriage, left the procession and gave orders for Feito to be taken to the police station.

Feito is 34 years old, and was born at Posatdas, in the Province of Oviedo. He returned to Spain from Mexico last June. He was slightly cut in the head by the police sergeant's sword.

Questioned as to what reasons he had for wishing to kill the Grand Chamberlain, the prisoner said the Duke of Sotomayor had offered him a position at the palace, but had failed to fulfil his promise.

Feito was examined again to-day. His hearing during the questioning confirmed the previous reports that he is suffering from monomania.

A dynamite bomb, which was sent here by rail in a box from Barcelona, has been found at the railway station. All attempts to find the consignee of the box have been fruitless. The bomb reached here the day before the funeral of Senor Sagasta, and is supposed to have been for use during the passage of the funeral cortège.

Paris, Jan. 11.—The correspondent at Brussels of the 'Matin' telegraphs that the police of Madrid have wired to the authorities in Brussels a request that Rubino, the man who fired three shots at the King of the Belgians in Brussels on Nov. 15, and who is now awaiting trial, be interrogated with a view to obtaining further light regarding Feito's attempt.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE

THEY APPEAL TO MINISTER OF CUSTOMS RE SUNDAY PAPERS AND RIFLE PRACTICE.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—A deputation from the Lord's Day Alliance, headed by the Rev. J. G. Shearer, waited on several members of the Federal Cabinet on Saturday afternoon, bringing to their attention points where they thought reform could be profitably made. They asked for one thing that work in our city post-offices be reduced to a minimum. They thanked the Minister of Customs for his wise action last summer in putting an end to the Sunday excursions from the American cities into the neighboring Canadian towns and villages. One request they made of the Minister of Customs was that the importation of American Sunday papers to be sold in the adjacent Canadian towns be forbidden. The deputation asked that Sunday rifle practice be forbidden on rifle ranges throughout the Dominion.

WACOUSTA:

Or, the Prophecy.

A STORY OF INDIAN WARFARE.

(Written by Major Richardson, of the British army, in 1832. The author was a grandson of Mr. Erskine, of the British Commissariat Department, who, when Fort Detroit was besieged by Pontiac, in 1763, volunteered to bring supplies from Albany to Buffalo and from thence across the lake to Detroit, succeeding after long watching under cover of a dark and stormy night, in throwing into the fort the supplies of which the remnant of the Black Watch stood so greatly in need. Large tracts of land were granted to him in reward for this service and he finally settled on the Canadian shore, opposite Detroit. He had married the daughter of one of the earliest settlers from France, whose family was well known in history. It was from this old lady, his grandmother, that Major Richardson, when a boy, heard the detailed facts of the Pontiac plan for the capture of the two forts of Detroit and Michillimacinac, and longed to grow up that he might write a book about it. When Cooper's story, the 'Last of the Mohicans,' appeared and took the world by storm, these boyish longings revived and the romance of 'Wacousta' was produced and published. It is thus founded on fact and is to some extent a contribution to history drawn from original sources, although the story itself is fictitious.)

(SUMMARY OF STORY ALREADY PUBLISHED.)

The scene of the story is the English garrison of Detroit in the winter of 1762. The Indians in the vicinity are disaffected, and strict guard is kept on the fort. One midnight, the governor, Colonel de Haldimar, alarms the garrison with the news that a stranger entered his apartment as he slept; search is made through the fort, and the sentinels are questioned without any result. A party of officers proceed along the ramparts, and at the rear Sir Everard Valletort, dimly making out a figure on the common, fires. An answering shot kills Lieutenant Murphy. Adjutant Lawson arrives to say that the governor's eldest son, Captain de Haldimar, is missing, the gate of the fort has been discovered unlocked, and the sentinel, Frank Halloway, is being examined by the governor. At the ensuing court-martial Halloway declares he is no traitor, and that but for his regard for Captain de Haldimar, he would not be in his present position. On his request his trial is delayed until eight o'clock, when he promises if nothing occurs to vindicate his character, he will disclose the circumstances to which he alludes. As he is removed to a cell his wife's voice is heard thanking God for his reprieve, and when the governor harshly orders the women of the regiment to be kept away from such scenes, she says, 'May the hour never come when my lips shall pronounce their bitterest curse upon your severity.' The governor reproves Valletort for having fired in the first instance, and retires in his quarters. The burial of Murphy is then proceeded with.

A terrific yell of rage is now heard from the distant woods, followed by another of triumph. Captain Erskine interprets them to mean that Captain de Haldimar is a prisoner with the Indians, that he attempted to escape, and was recaptured. As the day dawns, Valletort exclaims that his shot must have taken effect, for he sees a dark form stretched on the common. But to his dismay, as the daylight increases, he recognizes the gay uniform of a British officer, undoubtedly that of de Haldimar. Charles de Haldimar, the younger brother, is overcome at the sight. Captain Erskine, having reported these events to the governor, is despatched with a company of 50 men to bring in the body. As they are about to raise it on a litter the hat falls off disclosing a scalpless crown. It thus seems evident the officer was killed by the Indians, and not by Valletort. At this moment yelling Indians arise in the neighboring bomb-proof and from behind the forest trees. A fierce encounter ensues, but the Indians fall back before a fusillade from the ramparts, and the company make good their retreat though with casualties. On closer examination the corpse is discovered not to be Captain de Haldimar, but his servant Donellan dressed in the Captain's uniform. At Halloway's subsequent trial he states that he is a gentleman of broken fortunes; that he saved Captain de Haldimar's life at Quebec when the leader of the Indians attacked him; and that he only allowed the Captain and Donellan egress from the fort on the previous night when assured that the safety of the garrison was in question, the Captain promising to return before Halloway was relieved. Charles de Haldimar, lying overcome by the loss of his brother, thinking bitterly of the barrier raised between his sister and Sir Everard, is startled by the news of Donellan's death, and the uncertainty of his brother's fate.

Halloway is condemned to death for the violation of a standing order. The officers talking of the affair, in doubt as to the justice of the sentence, are aroused by a piercing scream.

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

'As the officers now passed from the mess-room nearly opposite to the gate, they observed, at that part of the barracks which ran at right angles with it, and immediately in front of the apartment of the younger de Haldimar whence he had apparently just issued, the governor, struggling, though gently, to disengage himself from a female, who, with disordered hair and dress, lay almost prostrate upon the piazza, and clasping his booted leg with an energy evidently borrowed from the most rooted despair. The quick eye of the haughty man had already rested on the group of officers drawn by the scream of the supplicant. Numbers, too, of the men, attracted by the same cause, were collected in front of their respective block-houses, and looking from the windows of the rooms in which they were also breakfasting, preparatory to the expedition. Vexed and irritated beyond measure, at being thus made a conspicuous object of observation to his inferiors, the unbending governor made a violent and successful effort to disengage his leg; and then, without uttering a word, or otherwise noticing the unhappy being who lay extended at his feet, he stalked across the parade to his apartments at the opposite angle, without appearing to manifest the slightest consciousness of the scene that had awakened such universal attention.

Several of the officers, among whom was Captain Blessington, now hastened to the assistance of the female, whom all had recognized, from the first, to be the interesting and unhappy wife of Halloway. Many of the comrades of the latter, who had been pained and pitying spectators of the scene also advanced for the same purpose; but, on perceiving their object anticipated by their superiors, they withdrew to the block-houses, whence they had issued. Never was grief more forcibly depicted, than in the whole appearance of this unfortunate woman; never did anguish assume a character more fitted to touch the soul, or to command respect. Her long, fair hair, that had hitherto been hid under the coarse mob cap, usually worn by the wives of the soldiers, was now divested of all fastening, and lay shadowing a white and polished bosom, which, in her violent struggles to detain the governor, had burst from its rude but modest confinement, and was now displayed in all the dazzling delicacy of youth and sex. If the officers gazed for a moment with excited look upon charms that had long been strangers to their sight, and of an order they little deemed to find in Ellen Halloway, it was but the involuntary tribute rendered by nature unto beauty. The depth and sacredness of that sorrow which had left the wretched woman unconscious of her exposure in the instant afterwards imposed a check upon admiration, which each felt to be a violation of the first principles of human delicacy, and the feeling was repressed almost in the moment that gave it birth.

They were immediately in front of the room occupied by Charles de Haldimar in the piazza of which were a few old chairs, on which the officers were in the habit of throwing themselves during the heat of the day. On one of these Captain Blessington, assisted by the officer of grenadiers, now seated the suffering and sobbing wife of Halloway. His first care was to repair the disorder of her dress; and never was the office performed by man with greater delicacy, or absence of levity by those who witnessed it. This was the first moment of her consciousness. The inviolability of modesty for a moment rose paramount even to the desolation of her heart, and putting rudely aside the hand that reposed unavoidably upon her person, the poor woman started from her seat, and looked wildly about her, as if endeavoring to identify those by whom she was surrounded. But when she observed the pitying gaze of the officers fixed upon her, in earnestness and commiseration, and heard the benevolent accents of the ever kind Blessington exhorting her to composure, her weeping became more violent and her sobs more convulsive. Captain Blessington threw an arm round her waist to prevent her from falling, and then motioning to two or three women of the company to which her husband was attached, who stood at a little distance, in front of one of the block-houses, prepared to deliver her over to their charge.

'No, no, not yet!' burst at length from the agonized woman, as she shrank from the rude but well-intentioned touch of the sympathizing assistants, who had promptly answered the signal; then, as if obeying some new direction of her feelings, some new impulse of her grief, she liberated herself from the slight grasp of Captain Blessington, turned suddenly round, and, before any one could anticipate the movement, entered an opening on the piazza, raised the latch of a door situated at its extremity, and was, in the next instant, in the apartment of the younger de Haldimar.

The scene that met the eyes of the officers, who now followed close after her, was one well calculated to make an impression on the hearts even of the most insensible. In the despair and recklessness of her extreme sorrow, the young wife of Halloway had already thrown herself upon her knees at the bedside of the sick officer; and, with her hands upraised and firmly clasped together, was now supplicating him in tones, contrasting singularly in their gentleness with the depth of the sorrow that had rendered her thus regardless of appearances, and insensible to observation.

'Oh, Mr. de Haldimar!' she implored, 'in the name of God and of our blessed Saviour, if you would save me from madness, intercede for my unhappy husband, and preserve him from the horrid fate that awaits him. You are too good, too gentle, too amiable, to reject the prayer of a heart-broken woman. Moreover, Mr. de Haldimar,' she proceeded, with deeper energy, while she caught and pressed, between her own white and bloodless hands, one nearly as delicate that lay extended near her, 'consider all my dear but unfortunate husband has done for your family. Think of the blood he once spilt in the defence of your brother's life; that brother, through whom alone, oh, God! he is now condemned to die. Call to mind the days and nights of anguish I passed near his couch of suffering, when yet writhing beneath the wound aimed at the life of Captain de Haldimar. Almighty Providence!' she pursued, in the same impassioned yet plaintive voice, 'why is not Miss Clara here to plead the cause of the innocent, and to touch the stubborn heart of her merciless father? She would, indeed, move heaven and earth to save the life of him to whom she so often vowed eternal gratitude and acknowledgment. Ah, she little dreams of his danger now; or, if prayer and intercession could avail, my husband would yet live, and this terrible struggle at my heart would be no more.'

Overcome by her emotion, the unfortunate woman suffered her aching head to droop upon the edge of the bed, and her sobbing became so painfully violent that all who heard her expected, at every moment, some fatal termination to her immoderate grief. Charles de Haldimar was little less affected, and his sorrow was the more bitter, as he had just proved the utter inefficacy of anything in the shape of appeal to his inflexible father.

'Mrs. Halloway, my dear Mrs. Halloway, compose yourself,' said Captain Blessington, now approaching, and endeavoring to raise her gently from the floor, on which she still knelt, while her hands even more firmly grasped that of de Haldimar. 'You are ill, very ill, and the consequence of this dreadful excitement may be fatal. Be advised by me, and retire. I have desired my room to be prepared for you, and Sergeant Wilmot's wife shall remain with you as long as you may require it.'

'No, no, no!' she again exclaimed with energy, 'what care I for my own wretched life—my beloved and unhappy husband is to die. Oh, God! to die without guilt—to be cut off in his youth—to be shot as a traitor—and that simply for obeying the wishes of the officer whom he loved!—the son of the man who now spurns all supplication from his presence. It is inhuman, it is unjust—and heaven will punish the hard-hearted man who murders him—yes, murders him! for such a punishment for such an offence is nothing less than murder.' Again she wept bitterly, and as Captain Blessington still essayed to soothe and raise her, 'No, no! I will not leave this spot,' she continued; 'I will not quit the side of Mr. de Haldimar until he pledges himself to intercede for my poor husband. It is his duty to save the life of him who saved his brother's life; and God and human justice are with my appeal. Oh, tell me, then, Mr. de Haldimar—if you would save my wretched heart from breaking—tell me you will intercede for, and obtain the pardon of my husband!'

'What!' exclaimed the agitated young man, 'what shall I say to impart a comfort to this suffering being? Oh, Mrs. Halloway,' he pursued, 'I would willingly give all I possess in this world to be the means of saving your unfortunate husband—and as much for his own sake as for yours would I do this; but, alas! I have not the power. Do not think I speak without conviction. My father has just been with me, and I have pleaded the cause of your husband with an earnestness I should scarcely have used had my own life been at stake. But all my entreaties have been in vain. He is obstinate in the belief my brother's strange absence, and Donellan's death, are attributable only to the treason of Halloway. Still there is a hope. A detachment is to leave the fort within the hour, and Halloway is to accompany them. It may be, my father intends this measure only with a view to terrify him to a confession of guilt; and that he deems it politic to make him undergo all the fearful preliminaries without carrying the sentence itself into effect.'

The unfortunate woman said no more. Her eyes, though red and shrunk to half their usual size with weeping, were tearless; but on her countenance there was an expression of wild woe, infinitely more distressing to behold in consequence of the almost unnatural check so suddenly imposed upon her feelings. She tottered, rather than walked, through the group of officers, who gave way on either hand to let her pass; and rejecting all assistance from the women who had followed into the room, and who now, in obedience to another signal from Captain Blessington, hastened to her support, finally gained the door and quitted the apartment.

CHAPTER VIII.

The sun was high in the meridian, as the second detachment, commanded by Colonel de Haldimar in person, issued from the fort of Detroit. It was that soft and hazy season, peculiar to the bland and beautiful autumn of Canada, when the golden light of heaven seems as if transmitted through a veil of tissue, and all of animate and inanimate nature, expending and fructifying beneath its fostering influence, breathes the most delicious languor and voluptuous repose. It was one of those still, calm, warm, and genial days, which in those regions come under the vulgar designation of the Indian summer; a season that is ever hailed by the Canadian with a satisfaction proportioned to the extreme sultriness of the summer, and the equally oppressive rigor of the winter, by which it is immediately preceded and followed.

Such a day as that we have just described was the —— September, 1763, when the chief portion of the English garrison of Detroit issued forth from the fortifications in which they had so long been cooped up, and in the presumed execution of a duty undeniably the most trying and painful that ever fell to the lot of soldier to perform. The detachment wended its slow and solemn course with a mournful pageantry of preparation that gave fearful earnest of the tragedy expected to be enacted.

In front, and dragged by the hands of the gunners, moved two of the three three-pounders, that had been ordered for the duty. Behind these came Captain Blessington's company, in their rear the prisoner Halloway, divested of his uniform, and clad in a white cotton jacket, and a cap of the same material. Six rank and file of the grenadiers followed, under the command of a corporal, and behind these again, came eight men of the same company; four of whom bore on their shoulders a coffin, covered with a coarse black pall that had perhaps already assisted at fifty interments; while the other four carried, in addition to their own, the muskets of their burdened comrades. After these, marched a solitary drummer-boy; whose tall bearskin cap attested him to be of the grenadiers also, while the muffled instrument marked the duty for which he had been selected. Like his comrades, none of whom exhibited their scarlet uniforms, he wore the collar of his great coat closely buttoned beneath his chin, which was only partially visible above the stiff leathern stock that encircled his neck. Although his features were half buried in his huge cap and the high collar of his coat, there was an air of delicacy about his person that seemed to render him unsuited to such an office; and more than once was Captain Erskine, who followed immediately behind him at the head of his company, compelled to call sharply to the urchin threatening him with a week's drill unless he mended his feeble and unequal pace, and kept from under the feet of his men. The remaining gun brought up the rear of the detachment, who marched with fixed bayonets and two balls in each musket; the whole presenting a front of sections, that completely filled up the road along which they passed. Colonel de Haldimar, Captain Wentworth and the Adjutant Lawson followed in the extreme rear.

An event so singular as that of the appearance of the English without their fort, beset as they were by a host of fierce and dangerous enemies, was not likely to pass unnoticed by a single individual in the little village of Detroit. We have already observed, that most of the colonist settlers had been cruelly massacred at the very onset of hostilities. Not so, however, with the Canadians, who, from their anterior relations with the natives, and the mutual and tacit good understanding that subsisted between both parties, were suffered to continue in quiet and unmolested possession of their homes, where they preserved an avowed neutrality, never otherwise infringed than by the assistance secretly and occasionally rendered to the English troops, whose gold they were glad to receive in exchange for the necessaries of life.

Every dwelling of the infant town had commenced giving up its tenants, from the moment when the head of the detachment was seen traversing the drawbridge; so that, by the time it reached the highway, and took its direction to the left, the whole population of Detroit were already assembled in groups, and giving expression to their several conjectures, with a vivacity of language and energy of gesticulation that would not have disgraced the parent land itself. As the troops drew nearer, however, they all sank at once into a silence, as much the result of certain unacknowledged and undefined fears as of the respect the English had ever been accustomed to exact.

At the further extremity of the town, and at a bend in the road, which branched off more immediately towards the river, stood a public house, whose creaking sign bore three ill executed fleur-de-lis, apologetic emblems of the arms of France. The building itself was little more than a rude log hut, along the front of which ran a plank, supported by two stumps of trees, and serving as a temporary accommodation both for the traveller and the inmate. On this bench three persons, apparently attracted by the beauty of the day and the mildness of the autumnal sun, were now seated, two of whom were leisurely puffing their pipes, while the third, a female, was employed in carding wool, a quantity of which lay in a basket at her feet, while she warbled, in a low tone, one of the simple airs of her native land. The elder of the two men, whose age might be about fifty, offered nothing remarkable in his appearance; he was dressed in a coat made of the common white blanket, while his hair, cut square upon the forehead, and tied into a club of nearly a foot long, fell into the cape or hood attached to it.

His companion was habited in still a more extraordinary manner. His lower limbs were cased, up to the mid-thigh, in leathern leggings, the seam of which was on the outside, leaving a margin, or border, of about an inch wide, which had been slit into innumerable small fringes, giving them an air of elegance and lightness: a garter of leather, curiously wrought, with the stained quills of the porcupine, encircled each leg, immediately under the knee, where it was tied in a bow, and then suffered to hang pendant half way down the limb; to the fringes of the leggings, moreover, were attached numerously dark-colored horny substances, emitting, as they rattled against each other, at the slightest movement of the wearer, a tinkling sound, resembling that produced by a number of small thin delicate brass bells; these were the tender hoofs of the wild deer, dried, scraped, and otherwise prepared for this ornamental purpose.

The form and face of this individual were in perfect keeping with the style of his costume, and the character of his equipment. His stature was beyond that of the ordinary race of men, and his athletic and muscular limbs united the extremes of strength and activity. His features, marked and prominent, wore a cast of habitual thought, strangely tinctured with ferocity; and the expression of his otherwise not unhandsome countenance was repellant and disdainful. At the first glance he might have been taken for one of the swarthy natives of the soil; but though time and constant exposure to scorching suns had given to his complexion a dusky hue, still there was wanting the quick, black, penetrating eye, the high cheek bone; the straight, coarse, shining black hair; the small bony hand and foot; and the placidly proud and serious air, by which the former is distinguished. His own eye was of a deep bluish grey; his hair short, dark and wavy; his hands large and muscular; and so far from exhibiting any of the self-command of the Indian, the constant play of his features betrayed each passing thought with the same rapidity with which it was conceived. But if any doubt could have existed in the mind of him who beheld this strangely accoutred figure, it would have been instantly dispelled by a glance at his limbs. From his leggings to the hip, that portion of the lower limb was completely bare, and disclosed at each movement of the garment that was suffered to fall loosely over it, not the swarthy and copper-colored flesh of the Indian, but the pale though sunburnt skin of one of a more temperate clime. His age might be about forty-five.

At the moment when the English detachment approached the bend in the road, these two individuals were conversing earnestly together, pausing only to puff at intervals thick and wreathing volumes of smoke from their pipes, which were filled with a mixture of tobacco and odoriferous herbs. Presently, however, sounds that appeared familiar to his ear arrested the attention of the wildly accoutred being we have last described. It was the heavy roll of the artillery carriages already advancing along the road, and somewhat in the rear of the hut. To dash his pipe to the ground, seize and cock and raise his rifle to his shoulder, was but the work of a moment. Startled by the suddenness of the action, his male companion moved a few paces also from his seat to discover the cause of this singular movement. The female, on the contrary, stirred not, but ceasing for a moment the occupation in which she had been engaged, fixed her dark and brilliant eyes upon the tall form of the rifleman, whose athletic limbs, thrown into powerful relief by the distention of each nerve and muscle, appeared to engross her whole admiration and interest, without any reference to the cause that had produced this abrupt and hostile change in his movements. It was evident that, unlike the other inhabitants of the town, this group had been taken by surprise, and were utterly unprepared to expect anything in the shape of interruption.

For upwards of a minute, during which the march of the men became audible even to the ears of the female, the formidable warrior, for such his garb denoted him to be, continued motionless in the attitude he had at first assumed. No sooner, however, had the head of the advancing column come within sight, than the aim was taken, the trigger pulled, and the small and ragged bullet sped hissing from the grooved and delicate barrel. A triumphant cry was next pealed from the lips of the warrior—a cry produced by the quickly repeated application and removal of one hand to and from the mouth, while the other suffered the butt-end of the now harmless weapon to fall loosely upon the earth. He then slowly and deliberately withdrew within the cover of the hut.

This daring action, which had been viewed by the leading troops with astonishment not unmingled with alarm, occasioned a temporary confusion in the ranks, for all believed they had fallen into an ambuscade of the Indians. A halt was instantly commanded by Captain Blessington, in order to give time to the governor to come up from the rear, while he proceeded with one of the leading sections to reconnoitre the front of the hut. To his surprise, however, he found neither enemy, nor evidence that an enemy had been there. The only individuals visible were the Canadian, and the dark-eyed female. Both were seated on the bench—the one smoking his pipe with a well assumed appearance of unconcern—the other carding her wool, but with a hand that by a close observer might be seen to tremble in its office, and a cheek that was paler than at the moment when we first placed her before the imagination of the reader. Both, however, started with unaffected surprise on seeing Captain Blessington and his little force turn the corner of the house from the main road; and certain looks of recognition passed between all parties, that proved them to be no strangers to each other.

'Ah, monsieur,' said the Canadian, in a mingled dialect, neither French nor English, while he attempted an ease and freedom of manner that was too miserably affected to pass current with the mild but observant officer whom he addressed, 'how much surprise I am, and glad to see you. It is a long times since you came out of de fort. I hope de governeur and de officer be all very well. I was tinking to go to-day to see if you want any ting. I have got some nice rum of the Jamaique for Capitaine Erskine. Will you please to try some?' While speaking, the voluble host of the Fleur de Lis had risen from his seat, laid aside his pipe, and now stood with his hands thrust into the pockets of his blanket coat.

'It is indeed a long time since we have been here, Master Francois,' somewhat sarcastically and dryly replied Captain Blessington; 'and you have not visited us quite so often latterly yourself, though well aware we were in want of fresh provisions. I give you all due credit, however, for your intention of coming to-day, but you see we have anticipated you. Still this is not the point. Where is the Indian who fired at us just now, and how is it we find you leagued with our enemies?'

'What, sir, is it you say?' asked the Canadian, holding up his hands with feigned astonishment. 'Me league myself with the savage. Upon my honor I did not see nobody fire, or I should tell you. I love the English too well to do dem harms.'

'Come, come, Francois, no nonsense. If I cannot make you confess, there is one not far from me who will. You know Colonel de Haldimar too well to imagine he will be trifled with in this manner; if he detects you in a falsehood he will certainly cause you to be hanged up at the first tree. Take my advice, therefore, and say where you have secreted this Indian; and recollect, if we fall into an ambuscade, your life will be forfeited at the first shot we hear fired.'

At this moment the governor, followed by his adjutant, came rapidly up to the spot. Captain Blessington communicated the ill success of his queries, when the former cast on the terrified Canadian one of those severe and searching looks which he so well knew how to assume.

'Where is the rascal who fired at us, sirrah? Tell me instantly, or you have not five minutes to live.'

The heart of mine host of the Fleur de Lis quailed within him at this formidable threat; and the usually ruddy hue of his countenance had now given place to an ashy paleness. Still as he positively denied all knowledge of the matter on which he was questioned, he appeared to feel his safety lay in adhering to his original statement. Again, therefore, he assured the governor, on his honor (laying his hand upon his heart as he spoke) that what he had already stated was the fact.

'Your honor—you pitiful trading scoundrel—how dare you talk to me of your honor? Come, sir, confess at once where you have secreted this fellow or prepare to die.'

'If I may be so bold, your honor,' said one of Captain Blessington's men, 'the Frenchman lies. When the Ingian fired among us, this fellow was peeping under his shoulder and watching us also. If I had not seen him too often at the fort to be mistaken in his person, I should have known him, at all events, by his blanket coat and red handkerchief.'

This blunt statement of the soldier, confirmed as it was the instant afterwards by one of his comrades, was damning proof against the Canadian, even if the fact of the rifle being discharged from the front of the hut had not already satisfied all parties of the falsehood of his assertion.

'Come forward, a couple of files, and seize this villain,' resumed the governor with his wonted sternness of manner. 'Mr. Lawson, see if his hut does not afford a rope strong enough to hang the traitor to one of his own apple trees.'

Both parties proceeded at the same moment to execute the two distinct orders of their chief. The Canadian was now firmly secured in the grasp of the two men who had given evidence against him, when, seeing all the horror of the dreadful fate that awaited him, he confessed the individual who had fired had been sitting with him the instant previously, but that he knew no more of him than of any other savage occasionally calling at the Fleur de Lis. He added that on discharging the rifle he had bounded across the palings of the orchard, and fled in the direction of the forest. He denied all knowledge or belief of any enemy waiting in ambush, stating, moreover, even the individual in question had not been aware of the sortie of the detachment until apprised of their near approach by the heavy sound of the gun carriages.

'Here are undeniable proofs of the man's villany, sir,' said the adjutant, returning from the hut and exhibiting objects of new and fearful interest to the governor. 'This hat and rope I found secreted in one of the bedrooms of the auberge. The first is evidently Donellan's; and from the hook attached to the latter I apprehended it to be the same stated to have been used by Captain de Haldimar in crossing the ditch.'

The governor took the hat and rope from the hands of his subordinate, examined them attentively, and after a few moments of deep musing, during which his countenance underwent several rapid though scarcely perceptible changes, turned suddenly and eagerly to the soldier who had first convicted the Canadian in his falsehood, and demanded if he had seen enough of the man who had fired to be able to give even a general description of his person.

'Why, yes, your honor, I think I can; for the fellow stood long enough after firing his piece for a painter to have taken him off from head to foot. He was a taller and larger man by far than our biggest grenadier, and that is poor Harry Donellan, as your honor knows. But as for his dress, though I could see it all, I scarcely can tell how to describe it. All I know is, he was covered with smoked deer skin, in such fashion as the great chief Pontiac only, instead of having his head bare and shaved, he wore a strange outlandish sort of a hat, covered over with wild birds' feathers in front.'

'Enough,' interrupted the governor, motioning the man to silence; then, in an undertone to himself: 'By heaven, the very same.' A shade of disappointment and suppressed alarm passed rapidly across his brow; it was but momentary. 'Captain Blessington,' he ordered quickly and impatiently, 'search the hut and grounds for this lurking Indian, who is, no doubt, secreted in the neighborhood. Quick, quick, sir; there is no time to be lost.' Then in an intimidating tone to the Canadian, who had already dropped on his knees, supplicating mercy, and vociferating his innocence in the same breath: 'So you scoundrel, this is the manner in which you have repaid our confidence. Where is my son, sir? Or have you already murdered him, as you did his servant? Tell me, you villain, what have you to say to these proofs of your treachery? But, stay, I shall take another and fitter opportunity to question you. Mr. Lawson, secure this traitor properly, and let him be conveyed to the centre of the detachment.'

This mandate was promptly obeyed; and in spite of his own unceasing prayers and protestations of innocence, and the tears and entreaties of his dark-eyed daughter Babette, who had thrown herself on her knees at his side, the stout arms of mine host of the Fleur de Lis were soon firmly secured behind his back with the strong rope that had been found under such suspicious circumstances in his possession. Before he was marched off, however, two of the men who had been sent in pursuit, returned from the orchard, stating that further search was now fruitless. They had penetrated through a small thicket at the extremity of the grounds, and had distinctly seen a man answering the description given by their comrades, in full flight towards the forest skirting the heights in front.

The governor was evidently far from being satisfied with the result of a search too late instituted to leave even a prospect of success. 'Where are the Indians principally encamped, sirrah?' he sternly demanded, of his captive; 'answer me truly, or I will carry off this wench as well, and if a single hair of a man of mine be even singed by a shot from a skulking enemy, you may expect to see her bayoneted before your eyes.'

'Ah, Monsieur le Gouverneur,' exclaimed the affrighted aubergiste, 'as I am an honest man, I shall tell de truth, but spare my child. They are all in de forest, and half a mile from de little river dat runs between dis and the Pork Island.'

'Hog Island,' I suppose you mean.'

'Yes, sir, de Hog Island is de one I means.'

'Conduct him to the centre, and let him be confronted with the prisoner,' directed the governor, addressing the adjutant; 'Captain Blessington, your men may resume their stations in the ranks. The order was obeyed; and notwithstanding the tears and supplications of the now highly excited Babette, who flung herself upon his neck, and was only removed by force, the terrified Canadian was borne off from his premises by the troops.

(To be Continued.)

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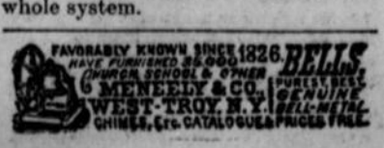
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LITERARY REVIEW.

ENGLISH EDUCATION IN THIS PROVINCE.

Of all enlightened British populations the Protestants of Quebec are perhaps the most peculiarly situated with regard to public education. A good deal has been done amid circumstances of serious difficulty, but the success has often been due, in the opinion of Professor John Adams, a leading English educationist, to the public spirit of various commissioners rather than to the effectiveness of the provincial system. Indeed the government regulations are even ignored in many cases, a fact which Professor Adams (rather surprised, truly) explains as follows:—

In Britain, if the local authorities fail in their duty, the Government grant is withheld or reduced. But in Quebec the grant is so small that the threat of withholding it carries little weight. When a secretary-treasurer can say that all he gets from the Government on account of seven schools is $35, or $5 per school, we cannot wonder that he snaps his fingers at Government regulations.

To study the practical workings of our anomalous system, Mr. Adams (formerly Principal of the U. F. Training College, Glasgow, and now Professor of Education in the University of London), visited last spring one hundred and twenty district schools in this province and a large number of academies, model schools and other institutions of 'secondary' education. He praises the Montreal schools, but as they do not suffer from the same conditions as the country schools, most of his attention was turned to the latter.

He found school-houses in districts where the English population had fallen off so much that there were only three children to attend school; teachers who received only fourteen dollars a month, teachers with no diploma (about ten per cent of the district teachers visited); teachers who taught their pupils to spell French words instead of pronouncing them; schools in which the teacher had had to raise money for necessary repairs and even for cleaning, by getting up concerts.

From these observations he came to the conclusion that one of the most urgently needed reforms is that of closing the smallest schools in favor of others centrally situated, and having vehicles to gather children living at a distance and bring them to school. He is aware that this plan, already in practice in Vermont, has some difficulties, but urges that at least where the weak school is near a town the children could be conveyed to the town school. The children would thus be at a better school, and the saving of school expenses in one direction could be taken advantage of to improve the central school still further. 'Granby forms a typical centre for such a system. Within easy reach of the town are no fewer than ten schools that could be closed to the great advantage alike of town and country.' On similar grounds it is advised that a weak model school should, wherever possible, be united with the nearest academy. The crying need of the district schools is better teachers, though Mr. Adams admits that the Province of Quebec has 'a good bargain' in the present set, considering their small salaries and meagre training. In secondary schools a larger number of teachers seems to be the desideratum. Small scholarships which would allow promising scholars to board in academy towns would take some of the pressure off model schools that are now trying to crowd in academy work. In fact, Mr. Adams's chief remedy is 'centralization,' and such treatment for our debilitated educational condition is approved by that practical patron of education, Sir William Macdonald. 'An experimental consolidation school that proves a success will do more to convince the plain man than volumes of argument. Thanks to the generosity of Sir William C. Macdonald, whose zeal in the interests of true education is beyond all praise, such an experimental school is to be provided in each of the provinces of the Dominion that is likely to profit by the consolidation of its rural schools. The result of this series of educational object lessons will be watched with the keenest interest by those who have the good of Canada at heart.'

The report in which Mr. Adams embodies the observations made during his tour of inspection is full of interest ('The Protestant School System of the Province of Quebec,' published by Longmans, and in Montreal by Renouf). Vexed questions such as the teaching of Latin and the value of manual training are touched on as they come up in connection with local problems. The training of teachers is a matter of great concern, our Normal School being at a disadvantage in having to teach ordinary school subjects to the teachers-in-training, as well as instructing them in their profession. Education is a university subject in some places. 'If teachers were well paid they would go through a two-years' course at their own expense, just as other professional men and women do.' Our practice of having inspectors who not only examine schools as in England, but counsel and help the individual teacher and hold the conferences so generally appreciated, calls forth warm praise. 'The Inspectorial system for the Elementary Schools is, in Professor Adams's view, so satisfactory that it is a pity that the secondary schools should not share in its benefits.'

To the practical teacher an intensely interesting part of Mr. Adams's report is his comment on the teaching of different subjects. He thought the rudiments of reading were badly taught, but the older pupils showed more intelligence in their manner of reading than English children. On the other hand writing was very good in the lower classes, but very bad in the higher, the pupils not having been trained in writing rapidly and well at the same time. Canadian history is taught too much from text-books, the teachers of district schools being unable apparently to add explanation or anecdote, and the text-books themselves are not satisfactory. Geography is 'more intelligently taught at the earlier stages than at the later' in district schools. 'If the teacher had more time for this subject, and (in too many cases) more knowledge of it, better work would be done in geography than in history, for the reliance upon text-books is not here so common. With regard to the quality of the selections sometimes learned for declamation in school, Mr. Adams gently remarks that 'it is as easy to memorize good English as bad.' Anyone who has been distressed by the low standard of public taste in this matter will understand the implication: This will we hope be largely remedied by Principal Peterson's admirable collections of school readings, in verse. 'Composition, though not well taught, flourishes in our climate, for the children are more accustomed here than in England to hear matters of general interest discussed, and are also more accustomed to express their own ideas freely. Another phase of this difference struck the English visitor as remarkable:

A visitor from the Old Country cannot fail to be struck by the greater attention given to children's feelings and rights in Canada. The pupils count for more in the schools. They give their opinions on all points, sometimes without being asked. Frequently in talking to the teacher I have had the conversation interruped by an attentive youngster who joined in to correct some mis-statement on matters of fact. One of the questions I put to all the district teachers was, 'What is the greatest distance from which your pupils come'? On at least a dozen occasions the teacher's reply was corrected by the more accurate knowledge of an uninvited pupil-critic. It must not be supposed that this implied any ill-breeding on the part of the pupils; it is simply the outcome of the early recognition in Canda of the equality of all in relation to matters of fact. Occasionally the children were appealed to in a formal and pompous way that would have been very amusing in an English school. On one occasion I asked the teacher if I might put a few questions to her pupils—they numbered seven in all, the oldest eleven years of age. Turning to the children she said glancing at our cards, 'We have with us to-day two gentlemen, Mr. Adams, from Glasgow University, Scotland, and Prof. Tory from McGill University, Montreal, who propose to examine you in the various branches of your studies.'

I am convinced that the comparatively greater independence of the Canadian pupil is an advantage, and tells in his favor in educational work. The teachers do not seem to mind the free and easy way in which their pupils treat them, and at the bottom the pupils are as respectful to the teachers as our British pupils are to theirs. Perhaps the difference may be best expressed by saying that in Canada the teachers command respect as man or woman, rather than as teacher. The class takes the teacher for what he is worth as a man and treats him accordingly. . . . There seems to be all over a very friendly relation between teachers and taught. Corporal punishment is very rare, and what may be truly called discipline of the schools is healthy. That is, the pupils take life fairly seriously, respect the traditions of the school, and attend to their work, even when the teacher is occupied with other classes.

ALL ABOARD FOR NORTHERN QUEBEC.

The album published under the auspices of Mr. Rene Dupont, colonization agent, illustrating the most recent progress in the Lake St. John region of Quebec, ought to be in the hands of all Canadians and those who are interested in the extension of agriculture northwards. In the fruitful region of Lake St. John the industrious and frugal settler is assured of a large share of health, wealth and happiness by the provincial authorities, and the little book just issued tells the attractive story of the Lake St. John wheat and dairy lands pictorially and in prose. During the season of 1901 the number of new settlers who arrived in the district amounted to two thousand one hundred and eight, of which a hundred and ninety-five only came from Europe, nine hundred from other parts of Canada, and a thousand and thirteen from the United States. The soil of the country is a rich loam, admirably suited for wheat or for pasturage, and the mean summer temperature is similar to that of Quebec and Montreal. Chicoutimi, with a population of thirty-two thousand four hundred and nine, produced 154,589 bushels of wheat in the year. This compares with the best and richest parts of the province, the counties of Compton, Stanstead and Huntingdon, much to the advantage of Lake St. John. To show how the region is growing, there were carried over the railway during the season of 1901 effects of settlers making their homes in the counties of Lake St. John and Chicoutimi, representing the handsome total of 3,740,000 pounds. It would seem that the region is well described as the 'Granary of Quebec,' and a prosperous future is assured to it. The government of the province in its 'Settlers' Guide,' says that 'the north-east winds, cold and humid on the banks of the St. Lawrence, lose their humidity before arriving at Lake St. John. Nothing is truer than that the climate of Lake St. John rivals that of Montreal. Another thing in favor of the climate of Lake St. John, is that here the summer days are longer than at Montreal, the latitude being higher. Wheat and all grains ripen and produce abundantly. The region is most appropriate for cattle raising. Fodder is very abundant and very rich. Finally, all who have visited the region or who have explored it, are unanimous in declaring that it is destined before long to become a great feeder for Quebec, and with that end in view, the most active and earnest efforts at colonization are being made. Splendid forests cover this region, and are already largely utilized by industry. The principal woods are birch, tamarack, white spruce, pine, cedar, basswood, black birch and ash.'

Already the cheese and butter output of the Lake St. John country amounts to between $600,000 and $700,000 annually. The Trappist Fathers have a farm of six thousand acres there, much of which is under cultivation, vegetables are grown in abundance, timber and water powers are practically inexhaustible, and already there are numerous industries established. Wild fruits and berries abound, and the crop of blueberries alone is worth sixty thousand dollars a year. A small portion of the city of Chicoutimi is shown in one of the pictures, and the letterpress explains that it is the headquarters of ocean navigation on the Saguenay river, which is the outlet of Lake St. John, and flows into the St. Lawrence at Tadousac. Chicoutimi has five thousand inhabitants now, and will doubtless become an enormous shipping port. The letter press also informs us that this port will certainly form one of the eastern termini of the Trans-Canada Railway which, running from this port to Roberval, will thence be continued to James's Bay, tapping the resources of the great north country of Quebec. From James's Bay it will run north of Lake Winnipeg, and subsequently through the fertile wheat-growing territory of the Peace River Valley, reaching the Pacific coast by means of one of the most advantageous passes yet found through the Rocky Mountains, and having its western terminus at Port Simpson, one of the finest seaports to be found anywhere. Throughout its entire length, it is stated, this road will be almost an air line from Chicoutimi to Port Simpson. 'All existing transcontinental roads are either controlled by the Americans, or, in the event of difficulty with them, could be easily cut asunder by them in several different localities. The trans-Canada will be so far removed from the United States boundary that no such interruption could be offered to its use by Britain as a military road to the Pacific. The shortness of the route will enable it to compete successfully with all existing lines for the bulk of the through traffic from both the Pacific coast and the great North-West. As proof of this fact, the following figures are eloquent: The distance from Quebec to Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific Railway is 3,078 miles. That from Chicoutimi to Port Simpson is only 2,700 miles. From Quebec to Winnipeg by the Canadian Pacific Railway is 1,572 miles, while from Chicoutimi to Winnipeg by the trans-Canada is only 1,284 miles.' These are the statements and figures given by the projectors of the line.

An interesting picture is called 'En route for James Bay,' which is the present watchword of the gentlemen who succeeded, after enormous difficulties, in accomplishing the construction of a railway from Quebec to the fertile region of Lake St. John. We are told that careful surveys of the country intervening between Lake St. John and James's Bay prove that the engineering difficulties to be surmonuted in extending the railway from its present northern terminus at Roberval to the southern extremity of James's Bay are much less than those encountered in building the Lake St. John & Quebec line. This link of railway between Lake St. John and James's Bay is intended to be an important section of the projected Trans-Canada railway, and it will not only bring to Lake St. John, Chicoutimi and Quebec the products of the fisheries and mines of the James and Hudson's Bay regions, but its extension through the rich townships to the northward of Roberval will assuredly give an additional means of communication and an added value to the fertile lands of Ashuapmouchouan, Demeules and Dufferin townships, and in the villages of St. Prime and St. Félicien, as well as the neighboring townships of Parent, Normandin, Albanel and Girard, and the unsurveyed territory in the far north. During 1897, the Government of the Province of Quebec sent an exploring party from Lake St. John to James's Bay, through the centre of the large territory recently acquired by the province in that district, covering an area of seventy million acres of land. The result of this exploration proved that this immense country is much more valuable than was hitherto supposed, the land being very level, well timbered, having a good soil and a climate quite as temperate as that of the Lake St. John district, with a snowfall about half that of Montreal. It is also reported to be rich in minerals. The exploration also proved the existence of an excellent route for a railway from Roberval to the mouth of Nottaway river on James's Bay, where there is a harbor having twenty-seven feet of water, with about four thousand miles of coast line tributary to any railway which may be built there. Mr. Henry O'Sullivan, Dominion land surveyor and civil engineer, who headed the expedition already referred to, reports immense areas of magnificent spruce forest to the north of the height of land between Lake St. John and James's Bay. He says: 'Pulp is the industry of the coming age, black spruce is the king of the woods for pulp making, and this country is the home of the black spruce.' There are immense waterfalls in all parts of this country to furnish power for pulp, saw and paper mills, and ere long it is hoped that the entire wealth of this vast territory will be thrown open to European settlement, enterprise and capital, by the construction of the contemplated railway.

If all this is thought highly optimistic for an official publication, it may be replied that faith is far better than doubt, especially where the means of proof are so superabundant. And the assurance that these lands are so wondrous wealthy ought to strengthen the purpose of those who are determined that they shall not be stolen from the people and given to a corporation. For years we have protested against a foolish and immoral system of bonusing, often as one crying in the wilderness, but at length the country seems to have awakened to its folly and east and west the federal government is being warned that it must not give away our northern heritage to any new railway schemers. The provincial government should be given the same warning, as any new line of railway must be a strictly business proposition and not be allowed to cost the country anything at all in the way of bonuses, either in the shape of land or money. For any future guarantees the government must insist upon negotiable securities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'The Banquet Book' (Putnams) is a fairly large book of quotations useful to those who make speeches after dinner or before. They seem to be well selected, and are on a great variety of subjects—acting, athletics, friendship, the future, politics, patriotism and many others. A part of the book that might advantageously have been left out refers to the mixing and serving of a shocking number of beverages. (W. Foster Brown, $1.70.)

A fine print in brown tones of 'The Cherub Choir,' by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is issued by the Religious Tract Society, London. This picture is 18 by 14 inches, and well worth framing.

'The Wild Fowlers' (Putnam's), by Charles Bradford, is a description of the sort of sport to be had upon 'the great lagoon,' not far from New York city. The approved methods of securing game are set forth and the narrative introduces several characters having a strong local flavor.

LITERARY CHAT

Mr. Stopford A. Brooke's new book, 'The Poetry of Robert Browning,' is one of the most important critical works of the season. It is being called for so rapidly that the publishers (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.), have been obliged to go to press with another large edition.

What is, perhaps, the most extensive book purchase on record for the purpose of Christmas giving was recently made by the ex-Postmaster-General, Mr. John Wanamaker. He ordered direct from the publishers, Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co., five hundred copies of 'The Simple Life,' by Charles Wagner, writing them at the same time that the books were not purchased as 'stock,' but for his own private use, to be distributed among his friends and some of his employees as Christmas gifts. 'The Simple Life' is the book to which President Roosevelt recently gave so much prominence in several of his public speeches.

The Missionary Statistics of the World for the year 1902 appear in the January number of 'The Missionary Review of the World.' These show the grand totals and all the principal societies working in heathen lands, and are in themselves a conclusive argument for the efficiency of Foreign Missions. This number of the 'Review' is exceedingly attractive. Dr. Pierson writes on the 'Privilege and power of prayer'; Dr. De Witt C. Snyder describes with graphic word-pictures his experience on first going 'Into the heart of Africa'; Dr. J. T. Hamilton gives a very full account of the 'Black fellows of Australia,' and what is being done to Christianize them. One of the most interesting and practical papers is by Miss Belle M. Brain, who has collected the striking 'Testimonies of great statesmen in favor of foreign missions.' In the 'General Missionary Intelligencer' are items of great interest, as for example, 'The outlook for the Indian'; 'National federation of churches,' 'A Hindu missionary from India,' 'Protestantism and the Pope,' 'Christian Endeavor in Spain,' 'A calamity near Smyrna,' 'A George Junior Republic in India,' 'The uprising in Siam,' 'Anti-Missionary proclamations in China,' 'A needy field in South Africa,' 'An awakening at Lovedale,' etc. It is published monthly by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

A STRANGER AMONG MAGAZINES.

The list of January magazines contains a new name—the 'Book-Lover's'—which, if subsequent numbers equal the initial one, will be eagerly watched for each month. It strikes out boldly on original lines and declares that its various departments will only appear when there is necessity for them—that while art in first number occupies much space it may, as a department, be dropped altogether in some of the issues. A score of short, pointed editorials signed by some of the foremost writers of the day, headed by Professor Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, instead of as many written by one editor, are well worth reading. The scope of the 'Book-Lover's Magazine' is not restricted to literature, but is held to embrace any topic that is interesting. The magazine is sumptuous in its embellishment; a generous supply of pictures, many of them colored, are presented in the highest style of the illustrators' art and in every way it is a striking number. It is published by the Library Publishing Company, 1323 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

THE REAL PEOPLE OF 'ADAM BEDE.'

W. Mottram, in 'Leisure Hour,' says:—On my mother and grandmother's side I am a direct descendant of George and Mary Evans, and it is among the Evanses's household we must look for several of the characters mentioned in 'George Eliot's' story of 'Adam Bede.' Thus, George and Mary Evans may be taken as typical of 'Thias' and 'Lisbeth Bede'; Robert Evans is undoubtedly the original who suggested Adam Bede. Samuel Evans, the youngest son, was certainly the prototype of Seth Bede. 'George Eliot' (Mary Ann Evans) was the daughter of Adam Bede and the granddaughter of Thias and Lisbeth. It will thus occur to the reader that in portraying Adam Bede our author was thinking of her own father, and had the very best reasons for the statement, concerning her hero, that he had a dash of Celtic blood in his veins.

Advertisements.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS

The presence of mind of an impecunious lover was illustrated recently at a bazaar, where there was a stall for the sale of watch-charms.

'Oh, George!' she said, 'buy me a charm.'

'Sarah,' answered he, 'you have too many already.'

They Advertise Themselves.—Immediately they were offered to the public, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills became popular because of the good report they made for themselves. That reputation has grown, and they now rank among the first medicines for use in attacks of dyspepsia and biliousness, complaints of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, fever and ague and the innumerable complications to which these ailments give rise.

Oculist—'There is a foreign substance in your eye.'

Crawfoot—'No, sir; there is nothing foreign about it. Just a piece of cigar that was made right here in Illinoy.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

'What were you about to remark?' she asked.

'Oh, it is of no consequence,' he returned.

'I know that,' she retorted, 'but what was it?'—Chicago 'Evening Post.'

Known to Thousands.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills regulate the action of the secretions, purify the blood and keep the stomach and bowels free from deleterious matter. Taken according to direction they will overcome dyspepsia, eradicate biliousness, and leave the digestive organs healthy and strong to perform their functions. Their merits are well-known to thousands who know by experience how beneficial they are in giving tone to the system.

'Leave me now, my dear,' he said, passing his hand nervously over his head. 'I want to be alone for an hour or two.'

'Why, what is the matter?' his wife inquired, with anxiety.

'I have to consult a railway guide,' groaned the unhappy man.

It is an Officer of the Law of Health.—When called in to attend a disturbance it searches out the hiding-place of pain, and like a guardian of the peace, lays hands upon it and says: 'I arrest you.' Resistance is useless, as the law of health imposes a sentence of perpetual banishment on pain and Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was originated to enforce that sentence.

Affable Aristocrat—'Well, the fact is, my name is not Gibson. You see, I'm travelling incog. There's my card.'

Mr. Tuppings—'Glad to hear it. I am travelling in pickles. Here's mine.'

These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

Witherby (savagely)—'Isn't it about time to have those windows cleaned?'

Mrs. Witherby—'Why, they were cleaned only recently.'

Witheby—'How recently?'

Mrs. Witherby—'Two girls ago.'

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

'Now, this,' said the carpet salesman, 'is an odd design.' 'You wouldn't recommend that carpet for a nursery, surely?' protested Mrs. Kidd. 'Yes'm. Why not?' 'Why, that's so loud it would wake the baby.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs.

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

'I see Newlywed at the country club quite often since his baby came. I thought he was firmly anchored to a home life.'

'He was; but at the first squall he began to drag his anchor.'—'Puck.'

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

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

'Her music teacher tells her there is money in her voice.'

'I don't doubt it. He's getting at it at the rate of two dollars a lesson.'—Philadelphia 'Bulletin.'

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

The Boys' Page.

The Sociability of Lemon's Bear

(Arthur Stringer, in the 'Saturday Evening Post.')

Hank's little fox-terrier Tige ran bristling to the shack door, snarling and yelping at an unknown something in the darkness without. I reached up for my rifle, but Hank pushed the dog aside with his foot and peered quietly out through the night.

While he stood there Tige shot suddenly out between his legs. The next moment we heard a quick, low grunt of mingled disdain and fright, and a huge black shadow shambled off into the blackness of the woods.

'Bear!' growled Hank quietly, as he bolted the shack door and gentiy kicked Tige to his place behind the stove.

'Queer critters, them black bear!' said Hank tentatively, 'Uncommon queer critters, ain't they?'

'Yes?' I answered, setthing more comfortably before the fire.

'They be!' said Hank with conviction.

Then came the usual pause. I knew that pause of old, and simply waited for what was to come.

'Las' spring,' said Hank, 'w'en I kind 'er got my paint scratched off in thet log-jam on the upper Ottawa, thet 'ere sky-pilot over to Chobunck'—with an indefinite wave of the pipe—'uster come round an' read to me, thinkin' dead sure I was to be rafted out. Well, w'en I jes' uster lay ther' an' finger on my carcass for the busted ribs, 'bout the same as you'd finger on a pianner, he uster sit an' read a heap of them animal stories to me, knowin' I'd knocked round the bush a good bunch of my life, an' I s'pose thinkin' they'd tech me where my bacon hangs. He b'lieved all thet guff was straight pork an' beans, an' w'en he arst me in his confidin' way if I jes' didn't think animals wasn't almos' human an' hed 'bout the same feelin's an' thoughts as a human, I didn't hev the kidney to pull up his picket-pin on thet range. I dunno how it was, but I jes' das'ent tell him thet 'cordin' to my experience the ord'nary ev'ry-day animal is purty all-round low-down, an' thet the'r whole ten commandmen's is forage an' kill jes' forage an' kill ev'ry time. I weren't goin' to be so ungrateful as to shatter thet nice young man's illoosions 'bout the heart-bleedin's an' the sentimentalizin's of a good healthy specimen of Canada lynx, so to speak. But I told him thet 'ere experience of Jim Lemon's an' his black bear, an' kind'er let him cant-hook his own conclooslons out of thet yarn.

'Thet was the season w'en me an' Jim was prospectin' in the Selkirks, 'bout forty mile north of Rockin-Tree Pass, jes' b'fore the railway went through.

'We was after gold, an' Jim an' me struck it purty rich up in Bull Crick. But we was layin' low an' sayin' nothin' 'bout it. W'en a stranger blew into camp an' kind'er rapped for a show-down, Jim an' me was jes' lookin' for w'ite sulphur springs to cure our rheumatiz with.

'We hed to freight in all our grub an' stuff over the mountains, but purty soon we slung up a tidy little shack 'bout two miles off in the bush so's not to put on too much dog an' give the claim away. An' 'bout six ev'ry mornin' me an' Jim was a-shovellin' away, puttin' the dirt through our two grizzlies hot-foot-like, scratchin' up thet claim like badgers on the sunny side of a hogback. In them first few weeks I s'pose we was washin' up 'bout forty bucks a day.

'Jim hed his bark on all right, but he hed notions. I guess w'at ailed Jim was he was troubled with too much feelin,' for w'en you rubbed Jim's fur the right way an' it came to sociability, Jim was packed for more'n he could carry. Once you'd worked on Jim's feelin's he'd give you the fillin's out of his grinders. But the next minut', like as not, he'd be shoutin' at you up hill an' down dale. His name fitted him purty good, I guess, for he hed eyebrows an' hair thet was a genooine lemon-color, an' he was all right till you got squeezin' him. Well, one night me an' Jim came back from the Crick with our wash-up, an' we hed no sooner shoved our faces inside thet shack w'en Jim sez: "Some one's bin here!"

'Then he nosed round an' announces mighty solemn thet our twenty pound of jerked beef was gone. Thet puzzled poor Jim a heap, for we knowed well enough ther' weren't no human within forty mile of our shack. But it took me 'bout three shakes to find tracks outside the shack an' see quick enough it was nuthin' more'n a black bear. W'en I told Jim thet he tore round like mad, an' loaded up the two rifles an' said he'd lay fer thet bear till the cows came home an' blow the daylight out of him.

'Well, Jim, cooled down somewhat by mornin' an' guessed he'd go 'long with me down to the Crick, only we was speshul careful 'bout lockin' up the shack. But, sure 'nough, w'en we got back thet night 'bout half a dozen roof-slabs was pulled off'n the shack an' our last side of bacon was gone. Thet was gittin' ruther serious, but I never seen a man carry on worse'n Jim thet night. He went on as though he wanted to eat thet bear alive, so I jes' got him to lay off a day or two w'ile we waited round fer the varmint with the rifles on the table. But Old Saskatoons didn't show up, howsomever, an' as Jim hed the gold-fever purty bad thet spring we went back to work agin on the Crick.

'Thet night w'en we got back we found a fair-sized hole dug up under the shack an' our flour sack gone.

'Jim was beyond talkin' thet time. He jes' got kind'er w'ite an' set down to think. An' w'en Jim thinks you allus hev to telegraph ahead fer rooms. I sed, poison the varmint. Jim said poison was a sight too easy death for such a low-down cuss an' besides, sez he, ther' weren't no poison worse'n my green tea within forty mile of camp.

'Poor Jim went to bed worryin' over how to git thet bear. Next day he was movin' round b'fore daylight, an' I jes' lay in the bunk ther' watchin' him. First thing he did was to haul out the demi-john of rum we kept for accidents, an' I seen him wag his head very wise-like an' pour out—well, 'bout two quart of thet rum into a bread-pan, an' mix it up with 'bout a quart of molasses. "There!" sez Jim to himself: "I guess thet bear's almost as good as gone this hand."

'Well, next afternoon up at the Crick Jim was thet anxious to go an' see 'bout ropin' down his bear thet he quit early. I jes' come on after him in 'bout half an hour, kind'er leezurely. W'en I got purty close up on the shack it struck me I heard Jim's voice, so I stalked up oncommon quiet.

'W'at I saw w'en I looked in thet shack near gev me the treemers. Ther' was Jim, as cool as a Manitoba cucumber, sittin' on one side of the table, an' on the other was Jim's bear; standin' up on his hind legs with his two front paws restin' nice an' easy on the table same as was Jim's arms. An' ther' Jim was a sittin' with a kind'er earnest, studyin' look on his face, an' ther' stood the bear, blinkin' his little eyes at Jim an' lookin' as compan'able as a Piegan squaw in a tea-shop. An' thet cuss Jim was a-talkin' away to thet bear like the varmint understood ev'ry word.

'"I hate to hev to do it, Old Saskatoons," said Jim as I came along, pickin' up his rifle uncommon slow an' bringin' it round agin' the bear's left lung; "I hate to hev to do it, fer it seems uncommon like killin' a human, but you know you took thet beef an' thet bacon an' flour, an' Hank sez I hev to take it out 'er you!" An' with thet Jim took aim.

'But ther' stood the bear, blinkin' his eyes at Jim, like as though they was both in the same lodge. W'ile Jim was feelin' in his fur after his heart, not carin' to take chances in a nine by twelve shack, an' his finger was playin' kind'er nervous on the trigger, why, thet bear gave a grin with his chops, an jes' up with his paw an' shoved Jim's rifle-barrel aside like he was fannin' away a fly. Then he looked at Jim very knowin', an' I'll be hanged if he didn't grin.

'Jim put down his rifle. "I ain't got the heart," he said. An' at thet the bear reached out his paw an' lay it ruther reprovin'-like in the empty bread-pan.

'Jim saw w'at thet meant, so he drains the molasses jug, an' sez: "All right, my friend; hev one on the house if you like!"

'It kind'er upset me to see him thet generous with an ord'nary, onery, low-down, thievin' black bear. An' w'ile I stood ther' I could see Old Saskatoons lickin' up his drink with his thin red tongue like a Chinook wind lickin' up snow. Then he wipes off his chops with his paw, much like you or me would do after takin' something an' enjoyin' it, an' stood ther' blinkin' an' winkin' across the table at Jim as sociable as you please. An' then Jim reaches over an' gives Mister Broon an uncommon stiff poke in the ribs. An' I s'pose Jim would hev been puttin' him to sleep in my bunk if I hedn't come in then an' arst uncommon stern w'at in the name of all the sarpints he was doin' with thet bear.

'"S-s-s-s-h, Hank!" sez Jim very soft. "Don't hurt his feelin's, Hank; he's on to ev'ry word you say!" Then Jim explained very solemn to the bear thet I was jes' his bunkie, an' thet he needn't git nervous or do any worryin' 'bout me. An' I'll be hanged if thet bear didn't wag his head, an' turn an' size me up, same as if he understood.

'"Jes' look at him, Hank!" sez Jim. "Ain't he human, though?" an' Jim almost danced up an' down with delight.

'"Yas, he's human enough," I said, gittin' ruther hot up the back. "But I am goin' to ventilate his internals with this here rifle w'ile we've got him in the home circle."

'"W'at!" said Jim. "You ain't a-goin' to do murder, Hank!" I never seen Jim take nothin' to heart like thet bear-killin'. "W'y, Hank, said he, "it 'ud be like killin' your own brother!"

'"Mebby," I said; "but I do thet ventilatin' jes' the same!"

'"It ain't fair an' square, Hank," sez Jim, "it ain't fair an' square w'en a pore, unedicated critter opens up his heart to yern thet way, to go an' presoom on his kind feelin's. We hev sot here together like man to man, an' now, seein' as he is a trifle unsteady on his pins, I'm goin' to do the decent thing an' 'scort him home."

'Seein' it was Jim's bear an' thet he hed him first, I agreed on this, but it gave me an uncommon creepy feeelin' to see thet bear an' Jim walkin' off together like two brothers.

'Jim took him down the trail 'bout half a mile, an' with his face as solemn as an owl he said good-night to him. "Now jes' give us a shake, old friend, to show ther's no hard feelin's!" I heard Jim say, kind of shaky in the voice.

'Well, it were jes' 'bout thet time Jim discovered thet a varmint is always a varmint. Now, mind you, Jim hed give thet bear the best we hed in the house, he hed spoke nothin' but kind words to him, an' he hed treated him like a brother, but I'll be hanged if thet same bear didn't up an' give Jim a smash on the side of the head with his paw, an' then a smash an the other side, an' then a few sweeps thet took off most of Jim's clo'es above the belt an' left him from the waist up bare. In the scrap Jim kinder rolled over hisself three or four times, an' lay there purty dazed for a minute. But it settled Jim's feelin's for the bear. I ain't repeatin' Jim's language, but he jes' whipped out his seven-shooter, an' ther' was some genooine ventilatin' goin' on b'fore it was empty.

'I hed seen all I wanted, so I cut home an' w'en Jim got back I was sittin' very quiet, smokin' by the fire.

'"I was jes' thinkin' 'bout thet bear of yours, Jim," I sez to him, without looking up. "That was an uncommon human kind of bear, weren't he?"

'"Mebby!" said Jim, ruther cold.

'"Well, I was thinkin', Jim, thet we might git a nice human bear like him somewheres, an' jes' train him to work the dirt through the grizzly for us down on the Crick, eh?"

'Jim gave me one uncommon cur'us look, an' then went out in the woods an' did some hard thinkin'.'

The Missing Duck

'A TALE OF MY SCHOOL DAYS,' IN 'BOYS' OWN PAPER.'

I am an old man now; but I can recall some of the events of my boyhood and youth as clearly as if they had happened yesterday, instead of more than sixty years ago.

My school days especially stand out before me, and amongst them a serious illness which befell me during my last term. About a fortnight after my return to school I caught a chill, which eventually turned to fever.

There were no sanatoria in those days, and I was taken into a room in the headmaster's house, and nursed there by an old woman from the village, Mrs. Smith by name.

How well I can recall that room: where I lived for six mortal weeks without seeing the face of any one except old Dr. Pillbox and my nurse.

It was the good old days of bleeding and starvation for fevers, and I certainly had my share of both.

At first I must have been unconscious of most that happened; but when I began to recover, oh! how nauseous seemed the beef-tea and water-gruel (a favorite article of sick diet in those days), and all the other messes with which I was provided. I hated such stuff at all times, but when my appetite returned, as it did when the fever left me, I felt positively ravenous at times, and could have eaten a hearty meal, if I could have got it. But in vain I begged for even a mutton-chop, much less the half dozen I felt I could have disposed of!

'We must be very careful, nurse,' said old Dr. Pillbox, rubbing his hands the while: 'Master Jones may have an egg with his tea to-night, but meat would be poison to him just now;' and with that he bowed himself out of the room—would that I could have hastened his footsteps with a kick!

'I really felt inclined to cry. 'An egg,' indeed, when I felt I could have eaten a whole fowl; and to be mewed up like this, when there was nothing in the world the matter with me now, except that they were starving me to death! I longed to write home, but the penny post had not yet been established; there were no railways or telegraphs, and, once at school, we had very little communication with our homes, until the returning holidays.

I sat and counted the weeks till Christmas, poking up the fire as I did so into a blaze. Hurrah! only another month till we were home again. Life was not so bad after all.

Thoroughly tired out, however, I threw myself on my bed, and must soon have fallen asleep, for it was after eight o'clock when I awoke, and I had had a most delicious dream! I dreamed, in fact, that I was eating a hearty dinner. I 'smelt' that dinner, even in my dreams!

And then I realized the bitter truth, that it was a delusion after all. I was as hungry as ever, or more so! But no! the smell was a reality—a savory, appetizing smell was in the air. Where could it be coming from?—not from my room at any rate. I softly opened the door to the lobby. Nurse was, I knew, at her supper in the kitchen. I peered down over the bannisters, and there, on a tray in the hall, were some covered dishes, containing, no doubt; the head master's supper.

Without a pause I flew downstairs: hunger gave wings to my feet. I raised the first cover I saw, and discovered a duck, done to a turn, and smoking hot! Seizing it by a leg, I replaced the cover and flew upstairs again to my room, forgetful of everything, except my duck!

No wonder I had smelt it! It was the most delicious bird I had ever tasted in my life!

I had eaten half of it, before it even occurred to me that as I had deprived the head master of his supper, there would probably be a row before long about it, and certainly an unusual commotion did seem to be going on downstairs; bells were ringing with more than usual violence, and I heard voices and footsteps in the passages.

But though I trembled in my skin for fear of discovery, I could not help laughing as I thought of the head master's disappointment! But his loss was my gain; and as I sucked each juicy bone I laughed again at old Pillbox's horror if he only knew the feast I was having. Poison, indeed! I felt returning strength with every mouthful! At last my meal was over; I had picked clean every bone, and, now, where on earth was I to hide them?

No one had come near me while I had my feast—whatever mystery surrounded the disappearance of the duck, I had evidently not been thought of. But these bones would tell a fearful tale, and hide them I must. But where?

My room was bare of everything except my bed, a table and chair, and a washstand.

Mrs. Smith slept in the adjoining dressing-room, and as she must now have finished her supper downstairs, and be on her way to bed, my danger became imminent.

I looked at the window, but I should never have time to open the shutters, and, besides, throwing them outside would betray me next morning.

Oh that I could have eaten them too! But that was a feat beyond even me!

At last, in despair, I hastily thrust them under my mattress, trusting to Mrs. Smith's indolence in making my bed to their remaining there until, at all events, I had left the school, which I was hoping to do at Christmas.

And then came one happy day when old Pillbox gave me a clean bill of health, and I was allowed to enter school life once more.

Of course many exclamations greeted my reappearance, and chief amongst the pieces of news that were told me was the story of the stolen duck.

I laughed at it heartily, partly to cover my guilty feelings, and partly because it did seem so comical to me that I alone (as I fancied) should know the true solution of the mystery. It was only when the head master greeted me with 'Appetite good, Jones?' and I thought I could detect the very faintest twinkle as his eye met mine that I felt at all uneasy. What if he should know about it, after all! I trembled at the thought.

Day after day passed, however, and I was just making up my mind that I should get off free after all, when an invitation to supper in the head master's house came for all the sixth form, of whom I was one.

The next day the school would go down; and once on the top of the coach good-by to all the duck-bones in Christendom!

The smell of supper, as we entered the head master's house, reminded me curiously of my never-to-be-forgotten duck! and, sure enough, when we sat down to table, amongst other things likely to tempt the appetite of school-boys, there were roast ducks enough to feast us all.

I tried not to betray myself, but I felt I must give one glance at the head master's face; and there again was certainly that horrid twinkle that had so alarmed and puzzled me before. Was a Nemesis about to overtake me after all? Had the bones been discovered? As these and similar thoughts flashed through my mind, I heard the head master's voice saying to one of the servants: 'Bring in Master Jones's supper,' and a bowl of beastly gruel was placed before me, while all the fellows stared their best, and I grew crimson with fury and chagrin. No punishment that could have been devised would have made me as heartily ashamed of myself as I was at that moment. 'I'm awfully sorry, I am indeed, sir,' I stammered out.

'Upon my word, so am I,' cried the head master, roaring with laughter. 'I never was more sorry in my life than when I missed that duck, you young rascal. Pity you couldn't eat the bones, too! Ha! ha!' and there wasn't a fellow in the room that wasn't grinning from ear to ear, except myself. At last, seeing my confusion, he added kindly, 'There, send that slop away that's before you; that was only my decoy duck. I wanted to see if I was perfectly sure it was you. Eat a good supper now; these ducks are getting cold.'

Well, there wasn't a boy present who didn't feel with me that of all the head masters in England we had got the best. We cheered him to the echo, and never in the annals of the school was there such a supper as we had that night.

The suppers in the head master's house were usually occasions of great decorum, which were looked forward to with as much awe as pleasure.

But this time we forgot everything in our enthusiasm, and shouted 'For he's a jolly good fellow' till the fellows outside wondered what on earth had come over us.

After supper I had to give a full and detailed account of the flight of the duck, interrupted often by the roars of laughter of the head master himself. And then he in turn told of the discovery of the bones by Mrs. Smith, and of how long it had taken him before he could think of a fitting punishment!

WEATHER LORE.

There is an old saying that if the first Sunday of a month is rainy, every Sunday in that month will also be rainy. The same rule, in popular estimation, should apply to other days of the week, and without regard to their place in the month. This is merely a convenient way of saying that the weather tends to repeat itself about once in seven days. The conditions prevailing on Sunday are more closely observed and better remembered because of the break which Sunday makes in the regular pursuits of the week.

This notion, like many of those which have become incorporated in the approved weather maxims of the people, finds considerable scientific support. A barometric depression requires a rather well-defined period in which to pass over this country from one coast to the other. The average is from three to four days, varying somewhat with the season of the year and with other conditions. Two of these weather tides—and the second is apt to reverse the first—would take about one week. Thus areas of high or of low temperature would be likely to succeed each other in most places by about that interval.

While this is a rough calculation and one which, if put to the test, would encounter many exceptions, weather bureau experts say that, with a vigorous storm to-day, there is slightly more likelihood of another in just a week than of another in either six or eight days. The margin of increased likelihood, although small, is on that side.

This is all that the popular saying implies. Were the rule to work out rigidly, the Mondays of the year would be all on the same pattern, while the Tuesdays would average up to another standard. Nothing of this kind is to be expected. Exceptions to the seven-day rotation occur often enough to keep the mind of man from guessing too readily the great secrets which nature hides in the wind and the storm clouds.

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'WORLD WIDE' — NOTICE—In any of these offers a new subscription at $1.00 to 'World Wide' may be substituted for the 'Weekly Witness.'

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

Windsor Castle has been provided with an electric carpet beating machine.

The Hungarian House of Representatives is the largest in the world. It has 751 members.

As a memorial of General Wauchope a soldiers' home is to be erected at Perth, England.

Six hundred members, including many of the nobility, have joined the Austrian Anti-Duelling League.

Motor cabs provided with an automatic mechanism for calculating fares are now plying for hire in Berlin.

Electricity for lighting purposes is now being supplied through penny-in-the-slot metres at Eccles, Lancashire.

Mr. Yerkes states that the Metropolitan Railway in London will be electrified in fourteen months' time.

It is proposed to erect a monument to Dante in Rome on the site now occupied by the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius.

Ten guineas' damages have been awarded at Edmonton County Court to a servant who sued the employer of a workman who looked for an escape of gas with a lighted match.

Only 549 women students are now attending Berlin University, as against 611 last year. The decrease is owing to the stricter regulations regarding the issue of permits to Russian women.

On his recent voyage to India Lord Kitchener used the boat deck reserved for the officers of the ship, and was little seen. His time was principally spent in studying Hindustani.

The largest pension in the world is said to be that of the £19,000 paid to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. He receives it in respect of a grant made to his ancestors by Charles II., and the pension is one which will go on forever.

Florida's orange crop this year is 250,000 boxes larger than that of last year, and will aggregate 900,000 boxes. At an average price of $1.25 per box the Florida orange growers have succeeded in making some money this year. The crop is now about half gone out of the state.

The will of the late Heber R. Bishop, of New York, leaves $55,000 to install in the Metropolitan Museum of Art his extraordinary collection of jades, which he gave to the institution last April. This will make the museum possessor of the richest treasure of this sort in the country.

A curious strike has taken place at Lisbon. Three brothers of the congregation of St. Martha were expelled by the superior for infraction of the rules. As a protest against their expulsion, a number of the monks have refused to eat or attend divine service. The bishop has been appealed to, but is not able to settle the difficulty. It is probable that the congregation will be dissolved.

The foremost Nonconformist of England since Hugh Price Hughes and Joseph Parker died, is said by the Boston 'Watchman' to be the Rev. Dr. John Clifford, Baptist minister in London since 1858, and over Westbourne Park Chapel since 1870. Mr. Stead says, in connection with the educational measures, he is 'one of the most potent, if not the most potent, personality with which the government has to deal.'

George Brandes, the Danish critic, is appalled at the world's literary deluge. He has been compiling some figures, and finds that about 10,000 novels appear every year. Germany publishes 2,000, England 1,500, Russia 1,000, America rather more, France 600, Italy and Spain about 500 each, Japan, 450, India 200, Egypt a dozen, etc. In twenty years the United States and most European countries have doubled their output of books, and Mr. Brandes says that no library is large enough to contain all the books that appear in the course of ten years. It will be seen that the problem of the librarian is becoming more serious every day.

The ground floor of John Knox's house in Edinburgh is now an old book store; recently it was a tobacconist's shop; ten years ago it was a tea-house where scones and brose were served; and it has had many other cheap uses since the great Presbyterian thundered to the crowds in the High street from the west window, or walked thence to St. Giles's to conduct an orderly service. This house was well known in 1490—412 years ago; and Knox dwelt there from 1559 to his death in 1572. It has been, under all vicissitudes, for at least a century one of the show places of Auld Reekie, and the municipality really ought to own and preserve it.

Near the old Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis says, there should be a small park and memorial building in memory of Henry Ward Beecher. A marble building, beneath which could repose all that is mortal of the great preacher, Dr. Hillis thinks, could be built at an expense of $25,000. In this building, he suggests, there should be a small museum where could be kept for the inspection by visitors the relics of Mr. Beecher that are now kept in a vault at the church. Dr. Hillis thinks that visitors are constantly coming to Plymouth Church to see Mr. Beecher's old pulpit and such other relics of Mr. Beecher as the church possesses. Many of these are under the impression that he is buried at the church, and to visit his grave necessitates a trip to Greenwood cemetery. Dr. Hillis is confident that if the subject was properly brought to public attention the funds for such a building as he has in view would be forthcoming within a short time. It would, he says, be a shrine to which admirers from all nations would come to pay reverent tribute to the illustrious dead.

WHERE THE BABES IN THE WOOD WERE FOUND.

Every child will learn with regret, on the authority of the 'Daily Mail,' that a famous oak in Wayland Wood, near Watton, has just been cut down by a firm of timber merchants who had purchased it. Local tradition declares that it was under this oak that the 'Babes in the Wood' were found. A carved mantel portraying the story may be seen in an ancient mansion hard by.

'VENETHWAYLA.'

Although Venezuela is pronounced 'Venethwayla' in good Castilian Spanish, says an Irish paper, it is not always pronounced quite like that in the debased Spanish of South America and the West Indies. The 'th' sound tends to disappear both in the case of 'z' and 'c.' Thus, the admiral of the Spanish fleet in the American-Spanish war, Admiral 'Thervera,' had his name as often as not in Cuba pronounced Cervera, exactly as he spelt it.

CURIOSITIES OF THE PEERAGE.

There are several peers who are blessed with a multiplicity of titles:

	Titles.
The Duke of Atholl has	22
The Duke of Argyll	17
The Duke of Hamilton	16
The Marquis of Bute	15
The Duke of Buccleuch	15
The Duke of Abercorn	12
The Marquis of Lansdowne	12

Often the eldest son of a peer carries his father's second title, though only by courtesy. But even here there is no certainty; for instance, the heir-apparent of the Lansdowne family in alternate generations is styled Earl of Kerry, and the title of Shelbourne disappears from view. Sometimes the courtesy title of a peer's heir-apparent or grandson has no existence among his father's titles—Lord Trafalgar and Lord Bertie, for instance. And at the present moment nearly a hundred peers, or more than one-third of the number whose sons might bear courtesy titles, are without sons to bear them.

Singularly enough, on the other hand, despite this plethora of titles, there are a dozen cases of multiplication of the same title. There are—

5 Lords Howard	3 Lords Douglas
5 Lords Hamilton	3 Lords Hay
4 Lords Grey	3 Lords Herbert
4 Lords Stewart (or Stuart)	3 Lords Hill
3 Lords Boyle	3 Lords Montagu
3 Lords Bruce	

and duplicates in abundance.

WOMEN BELL RINGERS.

St. Andrew's Church at Bradfield, Berkshire, is the only church in England where the bells are rung by women instead of men. The reason why women have been engaged for this task is very simple. About eighteen months ago there was a great dearth of men and boys in the district owing to the scarcity of labor, and the vicar, being unable to obtain the requisite number of men to ring the bells, asked the ladies of the congregation to undertake the duty. The appeal was instantly and heartily responded to, and six young women have rung the bells of this pretty church regularly and punctually for nearly eighteen months. It is certainly heavy and trying, but the fair bell-ringers have become quite enthusiastic in the work and do it excellently.—'Tit-Bits.'

HIGH COLLARS AND WEAK NECKS.

'A remarkable fact,' said a Portland haberdasher, 'has been revealed by the inauguration among men of very low collars. The fact is that the high, stiff collars heretofore worn have weakened men's neck muscles, precisely as the corset weakens the back muscles of a woman. Several men who bought from me at the beginning of the summer batches of low collars have returned them, with the statement that they are uncomfortable because they don't offer any support to the neck. High, stiff collars are a great support, you see; they relieve a certain set of muscles of the work they ought to do, and these muscles become in consequence flaccid and atrophied. Then, when a low collar is put on, weakened muscles are set to work, and the result is discomfort and pain.—Portland 'Express.'

KEPT SILENT FOR THIRTY YEARS.

Silenced by a whipping which he thought he did not deserve, Jerry Miller is now a hermit in a farm-house in the wild regions of Ohio, not far from Chillicothe, says the Chicago 'Tribune.' He is now past forty years old, and no one can remember having heard him say a dozen connected words. His father, who is still living, is said to have been a stern taskmaster and a firm believer in the old ideas of punishment. Jerry was accused of some offence which he stoutly denied. His father, thinking the boy guilty of the offence, said he would whip first for the original offence and then for not telling the truth about it. The boy protested and pleaded with his father, but without avail. The whipping administered was not a gentle one, but the boy took it stolidly and did not even cry. The days grew into weeks, and still the boy maintained the same gloomy silence. Years passed. The father was heartbroken at the boy's determination. He tried every means in his power to show the son that he was eager to make amends for the wrong he had done. The boy, grown to a man, worked on in silence. Doctors were called in to see if there was any mental defect in him, but they could make no progress, as that baffling silence stood always a bar to all inquiries.—New York 'Times.'

LIVINGSTONE AND KRUGER.

(New York 'Tribune.')

Mr. Kruger gives in his memoirs his version of the historic trouble between the Boers and Dr. Livingstone, the illustrious missionary and explorer. He says that the Boers, during their war with the Kaffir chief, Secheli, found in Livingstone's house, 'a complete workshop for the repair of firearms and a multitude of war materials, which Livingstone kept stored for Secheli's use,' and that they accordingly 'confiscated the missionary's arsenal.' He thus appears to give the impression that Livingstone was practically an ally of the Kaffir savages against the Boers, and that the seizure of the contents of his house was a perfectly justifiable measure of the Boers for their own security and for the prosecution of their war against Secheli.

Livingstone himself gave a somewhat different account of the incident. 'The Boers,' he wrote in his 'Missionary Travels,' in 1857, 'determined to put a stop to English traders going past Kolobeng by dispersing the tribe of Bakwains and expelling all the missionaries. . . They assaulted the Bakwains, and, besides killing a considerable number of adults, carried off two hundred of our school children into slavery. The natives, under Secheli, defended themselves, and having in that defence killed a number of the enemy I received the credit of having taught the tribe to kill Boers. My house, which had stood perfectly secure for years under the protection of the natives, was plundered in revenge. English gentlemen who had come to hunt in the country beyond, and had deposited large quantities of stores and upward of eighty head of cattle as relays for the return journeys, were robbed of all. The books of a good library were not taken away, but handfuls of the leaves were torn out and scattered over the place. My stock of medicines was smashed, and all our clothing and furniture carried off and sold at public auction, to pay the expenses of the foray.'

The judicious reader will not long hesitate between the two versions—that of the great pioneer of civilization in the Dark Continent, writing disinterestedly at a time when no controversies were rife between Briton and Boer, and the disappointed and defeated Boer autocrat endeavoring in the bitterness of disaster to frame an apologia for his deeds. The question in Livingstone's time was whether or not the heart of Africa should be opened up to Christianity and civilizations. Livingstone himself said: 'The Boers resolved to shut up the interior, and I determined to open the country; and we shall see who have been most successful in resolution—they or I.' Livingstone did not live to see the contest fully decided, but the world now sees it, and it sees that the policy and the resolution of Livingstone have won.

MILD SPORTS.

The day when Byron could find it disgusting to see a woman eat, because it marred his purely poetic and ethereal ideal of womanhood, is remote indeed—even remoter in our modern thought and feeling than it is in actual time.

Far away, too, is the epoch of that 'delicate young female of early romantic fiction who fainted with equal promptitude at an emotion, a pin prick or a mouse.' Yet traces of these once admired types, and modifications of them, lingered far later. There are women not more than elderly whose reminiscences of the mild outdoor sports permitted in their youth, and the innocent fun then deemed 'inimical to female decorum,' evoke peals of laughter—how such boisterous mirth would have shocked their grandmothers—from the bronzed and rosy dames of to-day.

'Certainly,' said one dainty little lady, whose hair is touched with gray, to a group of young friends in golfing costume, 'yes, certainly we were allowed outdoor amusements when I was a "young lady." We played croquet with the greatest enthusiasm—oh, the greatest. We wore muffin hats and large chignons, and veils to protect our complexions, and tight little boots with run-under heels; and each girl's partner followed her from wicket to wicket holding a parasol over her head while she made shots, and sometimes he had to hold it at arm's length because of the size of her crinoline.

'It wasn't athletic, my dears, and I'm sure it never improved our muscle, but we thought it delightful. Sometimes it did freckle us, despite precautions, and then we were dreadfully distressed and scrubbed our poor noses with lemons and balms and lotions, and inspected the slowly fading spots almost hourly until they disappeared.

'If anybody had told me that I should ever actually admire a coat of tan like Polly's there, I—no, I shouldn't have "shouted"; we didn't shout; but I should have smiled in politely derisive incredulity.'

Winter sports were also strictly limited. A few girls really skated; a larger number delighted in furred boots with tassels, and stumbled about feebly on their skates, clinging to some gallant partner's arm. Many girls were forbidden to skate or slide, lest they shoulud appear conspicuous, or be thought 'robustious and romping.' One who has golfing and skating granddaughters remembers being allowed to skate in her own yard only, while a faithful brother stood sentry on the fence, ready to warn her of any one approaching on the street, that she might sit hastily down on a snowbank with her skates tucked under her till the coast was clear once more.—'Youth's Companion.'

THE CASHIER'S LAST 'EXCEPTION.'

The bank teller sees all kinds of people, and so has many stories to tell of the men and women whose fortunes pass through his hands. A writer in the Detroit 'Free Press' has been gathering the adventures of some of those patient and careful men who stand behind the 'grille,' and receive and deliver the money of the world.

One day a fat little colored woman came into a dime savings bank. She carried a huge basket of clothes, and her remark, as she handed in her book was, 'I want to draw my remains.'

Many people, chiefly women, expect the bank to put aside for them the identical coins which they deposit, never thinking, apparently, that the bank can make no gain on money that it does not put out at interest. A young woman came into a branch savings-bank with two double-eagles of the year 1840.

'I should like to have these back when I draw out my money,' she said.

The clerk explained to her that all money which came into the bank must be turned to practical use at once.

'But,' she expostulated, 'those are valuable pieces, and they might get lost if you let them go into circulation. And besides, think of the disease they might accumulate and bring back to me!'

Some time after the closing hour of a large bank which makes a specialty of the accounts of wealthy women, an elegantly dressed woman attempted vigorously to open the door.

'Shall I let her in?' asked the janitor.

'Yes, we'll make an exception in her case,' replied the teller, who was rather impressed by her appearance.

'I should like to open an account,' she said, looking at the teller through her lorgnette.

'For how much, madam?'

'About seventy-five,' she answered.

The teller made out a book for seventy-five dollars. The woman handed him seventy-five cents. That was the last time the cashier ever made an exception.

AN ADMIRAL FAVORS PROMOTION.

Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, a distinguished officer of long service in command of the 'United Kingdom,' is in favor of every boy on the lower deck being spurred on to render his best service to the country by the prospect of promotion to lieutenant and even to the highest rank, if he shows ability, just as Shovell, Benbow, and Cook rose in the old days to be Admirals. In the United States and German navies such steps are given to deserving men, and Sir Edmund Freemantle has 'a strong opinion that if selections are carefully made under strict conditions to ensure efficiency, not only would the navy be more popular and justice be done to the seamen of our noble service, but that the executive ranks of the navy would be strengthened by this admixture of new blood.'

His proposal, as set forth in the 'Warrant Officers' Journal,' the able paper of this class in the Fleet, is that 'not les sthan six or more than ten warrant or petty officers should be yearly selected for promotion to lieutenants, these men to be between 24 and 28 years of age, to serve one year on probation before being finally promoted. In the case of a petty officer, he should serve one year at sea as a warrant officer, in addition to the year on probation. During the probationary year a selected officer should be taught six months at the Royal Navy College in such instruction in navigation and other practical subjects as may be deemed advisable, the object aimed at being that he should be a good practical navigator, and gunnery officer.

'An officer promoted to lieutenant would, of course, receive the pay of his rank, but I would advocate an allowance say of 2s. a day, for messing in addition. His pay and allowance not to exceed 15s. a day. This is roughly my proposal, and as there are often warrant officers of only twenty-five years of age, a man made a lieutenant at twenty-five would, if of superior abilities, have a good chance of attaining flag rank and serving as an admiral.'

Coming from an officer of Sir Edmund Freemantle's family traditions, long service, and wide experience, this suggestion for making a ladder from the lower deck to the Admiral's bridge is noteworthy, and it may be a sign of the times.—London 'Telegraph.'

REASON FOR THE KAISER'S MUFF.

'In your recent issue,' writes a German correspondent of M. A. P., 'in one of the paragraphs about the Kaiser, you mention that you have never been able to understand the reason his Majesty, when out hunting, invariably has a muff slung round him. I think I am able to give you accurate information about this, as I have often accompanied the hunters of my region here to the Jagd. This muff is a very essential part of a German hunter's equipment, especially when he is on what is called the Anstand. The hunting parties break up about one or two o'clock in the morning in late autumn, and wait at certain points of the forests until the game, usually deer, pass on their way to their drinking grounds. As the German autumn nights are bitterly cold, a protection for the hands must be provided for—hence a muff. This article is usually made of bear's fur, or any other very warm skin, and has rather a flat shape, enabling the hands to be pulled out at once, and be then free for action when the moment comes.'

MALE BLUSHERS.

One of the most ill-founded of all popular delusions is that blushing is the special characteristic of the female sex. As a matter of fact, except in the case of very young girls, men blush far more readily than women. The well-bred woman never blushes at all, while it is a matter of every day experience that in the excitement of business or political discussions men's cheeks redden with very little provocation. Whatever may have been the case a hundred years ago the modern woman shows her emotion not by blushing, but by turning pale.—London 'Tatler.'

BOER PROPER NAMES.

(From the London 'News.')

General Botha's name is sounded by the public as if the first syllable rhymed with the word 'loath.' The 'th' in Dutch has not the English sound, but it is regarded merely as a variant of the letter 't'; the names Botha, Martha and De Moth are pronounce Botta, Martta and De Mott. The 'o' in Botha has, moreover, a lengthened sound, something intermediate between the 'o' sound as heard in the words 'boat' and 'loot.' In De Wet's cases the mistake arises from the tendency to pronounce the name as if it were wholly English. The South African pronunciation of De Wet is distinctly De Vet, the De being sounded as a Frenchman would pronounce it. De La Rey's name suffers the least in an educated mouth, though the crowd has a tendency to pronounce it 'Deelarry,' with a strong accent on the second syllable. The general himself sounds the end syllable very strongly, although the two other syllables are also pronounced with a distinct stress upon them.

Quaint as these mistakes are to South Africans who understand Dutch, the generals would no doubt be the first to recognize that their pronunciation of certain English words must sound equally ludicrous to an Englishman. General De Wet, for instance, speaks of 'Mr. Kamberlain,' as Mr. Kruger has always done, and refers to 'Mynheer Moorli,' while General De La Rey has considerable difficulty in pronouncing the lisping 'th,' the usual difficulty with foreigners. Yet the general on more than one occasion owed his escape from capture to his presence of mind and his knowledge of English. Of the three, General Botha speaks the most correct English, though he uses a good deal of colonial slang. All their secretaries and the members of their staff speak perfect English.

THE TARANTULA.

Superintendent Brown of the 'Zoo' was talking about the poisonous quality of tarantulas. 'People fear this hairy, hideous spider,' he said, 'and there are one or two reported cases of death from its bite. But the tarantula need not be held in such great fear, for I doubt if one of its bites out of a hundred proves fatal. All the talk we hear of the tarantula dance—of the bitten person dancing himself to death—is arrant nonsense. Probably the most venomous creature in the world—the one we really need to fear—is the rattlesnake. But even the bite of the rattlesnake in the majority of cases fails to kill. Take, though, a well-grown Florida rattler of six or seven feet, one that hasn't emptied his poison sacs for a month or more, and if he should nip you in a place where there is an abundant circulation of blood, you would probably die.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

THE LEGEND OF CORN.

Corn is the most beautiful of all our native plants, and many are the legends twined about its history. It was certainly cultivated by the Indians long before the coming of the paleface, and they tell a very pretty story of its origin.

A young brave went out into the woods to fast at that period of his life when youth is exchanged for manhood. He built a lodge of boughs in a selected place and painted his face a sombre hue. By day he amused himself in walking about looking at the various shrubs and wild plants, and at night lay down in his bower. He besought a gift from the Master of Life, and he hoped it would be something to benefit his race. On the third day, as he lay there looking up into the sky, he saw a spirit come down in the shape of a beautiful youth, dressed in green, and having green plumes on his head, who told him to arise and wrestle with him, as this was the only way in which he could attain his wishes.

He did so, and found his strength renewed by the effort. The visit and the trial of wrestling were repeated for four days, the youth feeling at each trial that, although his bodily strength declined, a moral and supernatural energy was imparted which promised him the final victory. On the third day his celestial visitor spoke to him. 'To-morrow,' said he, 'will be the seventh day of our fast, and the last time I shall wrestle with you. You will triumph over me and gain your wishes. As soon as you have thrown me down strip off my clothes and bury me on the spot in soft, fresh earth. When you have done this leave me, but come occasionally to visit the place to keep the weeds from growing. Once or twice cover me with fresh earth.' He then departed, but returned the next day and, as he predicted, was thrown down. The young brave obeyed his instructions in every particular, and soon had the pleasure of seeing the green plumes of his sky visitor shooting up through the ground. He carefully weeded the earth and kept it fresh and soft, and in due time was gratified by beholding the matured plant, bending with its golden grain, and gracefully waving its green leaves and yellow tassels in the wind. He then invited his parents to the spot to behold the new plant. 'It is mondamin,' said the father; 'it is the spirit's grain.' They immediately prepared a feast, invited their friends to partake of it, and thus originated Indian corn.—Atchison 'Globe.'

Advertisements.

CANCER ATE RIGHT CHEEK.

A Distressing Case, Completely Cured by the New Constitutional Treatment After Plasters Failed.

Cancer of the face is peculiarly distressing, not only on account of the suffering involved, but also because of the terrible disfigurement.

The case referred to was one in which the right cheek was almost gone, having been eaten off by the disease, and the plaster treatment, from the eye to the lower part of the jaw, and back almost to the ear. Instead of helping the cure, the plaster extended the area of the tissue destruction.

When the New Constitutional Treatment was started, its beneficial results soon became apparent, the cancer ceased to spread, the tissues became healthy and commenced healing, till, in a comparatively short time, the disease was cured completely, and, we may say, permanently, for there has been no recurrence in the past three years.

A complete account of this case will be found in our book: 'Cancer, Its Cause and Cure,' which will be sent to anyone on receipt of two stamps. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Advertisements.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED!

Karn's Menthol Inhaler



Has won a world-wide reputation. It is made germ-proof, and will last a lifetime; is so compact it may easily be carried in a vest pocket or reticule. **Karn's Menthol Inhaler** cures Catarrh by destroying the germs that produce it; the latest discovery for treating Catarrh and all diseases of the air passages.

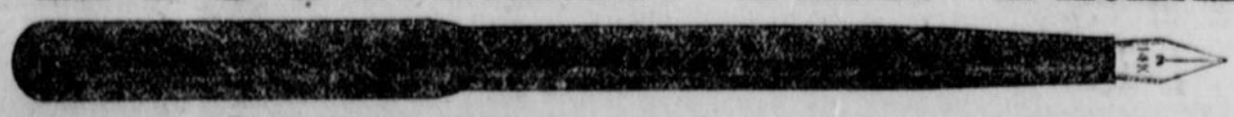
Why pay $5.00 to $25.00 for medicine, or for a specialist's advice, when you can get KARN'S MENTHOL INHALER, a complete treatment, for a few cents. Nearly all Inhalers and Catarrh treatments on the market contain Eucalyptus in some form, which until recent discoveries was supposed to be a cure for Catarrh. Our Karn's Menthol Inhaler contains the newly discovered "Kokee" of Japan, recrystalized on Mexican Grass, which combination is now being used in leading hospitals and by all prominent doctors in the cure of Catarrh.

CATARRH Don't take medicine into the stomach to kill germs of Catarrh in the head. Nothing but Air can reach the homes of these germs, and when medicated and inhaled through the nose, it kills them. Air was the agency that carried the germs of disease into your head, and is the only agency that will carry a medication that will destroy them. It is a combination of science and common sense that has for years proved beyond all question of doubt to be the only positive cure for these diseases. CATARRH, COLDS, PAINS and ROARING in the HEAD, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HEADACHE, PARTIAL DEAFNESS, LA GRIPPE, and all diseases of the air passages, yield as if by magic. This is a Pocket Physician, so simple that a child can use it anywhere. The principle of inhalation is the most perfect yet devised.

SPECIAL OFFER KARN'S MENTHOL INHALER is worth $1.00 to any and all sufferers from Catarrh, but to demonstrate how easily, quickly and completely Karn's Menthol Inhaler will cure you, we will mail to any reader naming this paper within the next few days, a complete treatment in the Menthol Inhaler for **25 cents.** Understand, we send you Karn's Menthol Inhaler complete for 25c. It is more effective than any $5.00 or $10.00 treatment. If after three days you are not satisfied and do not believe it will do all that is claimed, you can return it and we will refund you the 25 cents you paid for it. Can anything be more fair? Do not suffer another day. Send in 25 cents at once and get this wonderful Menthol Inhaler and be cured. Address

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Home Department.

Little Comforts in the Sick Room—Every Day Blessings—Good Suggestions—Sunshine.

LITTLE COMFORTS IN THE SICK ROOM.

(By Miss Helen A. Hawley, in New York 'Observer.')

It was rather an odd talk to give at a finishing school, but then Madam had her own ideas of what finishing meant.

'Young ladies,' she began, when they were assembled, 'this is to be the hour of hints. Sometimes in your lives, you will need to take care of the sick.' The girls stared at each other.

'Yes, I know,' she answered their thought. 'Your parents are all able to hire nurses, but no one can tell how quickly fortunes may fail. There are also many cases of illness, not severe or lengthy, when it is not worth while to get outside assistance, as only a little tender, loving care is needed. I will just touch on very simple things, which are yet sufficient to make or mar the comfort of an invalid. How many of you ever made a piece of toast? Wasn't it very easy to let it scorch? Do you like it scorched? One little spot of blackness will turn a weak appetite from toast that otherwise was perfect as could be made. A few scrapes of a knife will remove every trace of scorching. How careless, then, not to take that trouble.

'Codfish may sound plebeian, but it is a wholesome and acceptable dish in many cases, and often suggested by physicians. Don't let it go upstairs, though, in pieces as large as your thumb, swimming in skimmed milk. The very sight fills with loathing. Pick it to finest shreds, and let the cream be really creamed. With a drop or two of golden butter just melting on the top, it is truly a dainty. Suppose some nourishing broth is ordered, see to it that no grease rises on its surface. If you prepare an orange, peel it carefully. Be sure to remove the inner, white coat. Separate it at the natural divisions, not tearing its delicate partitions. Piled on a pretty saucer, the invalid can help herself at her leisure, without once soiling the fingers. It is worth while to know that orange peel thrown into water, softens it, gives it a delightful fragrance, and is also good for the skin.

'In arranging a tray for a sick room, be sure to have the tray large enough. It annoys the eye to see things huddled together in disorder, it is disagreeable to prop dishes up on a bed. Unreasonable? Of course. We are none of us too reasonable, and sick people are not in normal condition. The tray should be dressed in your finest damask, with the prettiest china and silver. These few hints are enough to show that the best prepared food, and the best appointments are needed. Young ladies, it follows that you ought to know something about cookery. I can assure you,' she added, 'it is far easier to cook on a range in a well furnished kitchen, than in a chafing dish in a sleeping room.'

Something like an incredulous smile went around the circle, but Madam was discreet enough not to notice it. She went on: 'The invalid we are attending, is able to sit up in bed now and then, or to get into an easy chair. Take advantage of every such change, to beat up and turn the pillows. No one who has not been ill, knows how restful it is to sink back on to a soft, cool pillow. Do this with quiet thoughtfulness, not waiting to be asked. It is most wearing for one who is even a little out of sorts, to be obliged to ask for attentions. Whenever the patient really sits up, see to it that the bed is made smooth. It need not be taken to pieces necessarily, but pull the wrinkles from the under sheet, and tuck it tightly under the mattress. There is a fine art in opening a bed. Stand at the front side. Turn the upper sheet down cornerwise eight or ten inches, turn that fold over, and thus go on folding the bedding on to itself, until the opening is a long triangle. Once the invalid is back in bed, she can herself reverse the process, and the covers are as smooth as if never disturbed. Especially in warm weather, the weight of any cover is oppressive. Lift the sheet and the spread at the foot, laying them over the raised footboard. Pin them round the corners, if they incline to slip. You have no idea the relief this affords. Learn how to manage a teaspoon without spilling a drop of its contents. It is most annoying to have half the medicine go trickling down outside the neck. It was meant to go inside.'

The girls laughed. They enjoyed Madam's small condescensions to humor.

'As far as possible, do not let your invalid wait beyond the time for anything expected. It is a very common fault in amateur nurses, and causes much irritation. An hour passes peacefully enough when no attention is due, but let there be a continual looking for something, and weariness ensues. Always wear a cheerful face, and always speak in a cheerful voice. When some one asks in lugubrious tones, "How do you feel to-day?" if the patient told the truth, she would say, "I feel like a funeral."'

Madam glanced at the clock.

'Young ladies,' she concluded, 'I speak from experience. The lack of considerateness in these seemingly unimportant matters, has made more than one period of invalidism almost unbearable. I was served by blundering hands—hands not taught by thoughtfulness or affection. That was the misfortune of circumstances. I wish you to be ready for emergencies, ready for loving service at least in your own homes, and that wish is the conclusion of this elementary talk.'

EVERY-DAY BLESSINGS.

The accustomed things are usually accepted as a matter of course. One seldom stops to think of the beating of his heart which causes the blood to flow through his body, or of the process of breathing by which that blood is filled with life-giving oxygen. Immunity from disease does not impress one until it ceases. Ability and opportunity to work are not always regarded as blessings. Friends with whom one has genial intercourse—wife or husband, children or parents—how little, after all, we appreciate them until we lose them!

Habit is responsible, also, for much neglect to consider whence come the gracious rains, and how it is that harvest succeeds seed-time in the recurring years. The spectacle of the sunset and the more glorious panorama of the dawn are neglected for cheap representation of them. The nightly pageant of the stars is less thought of than a circus parade.

The mute appeal in the eyes of the dumb beasts is too often denied, and we are thus deprived of the kindly comradeship of our fellow mortals. Even when we do accept that comradeship we fail to prize it as a divine belessing.

The old earth itself, swinging through the infinite space of the universe, might fly from its orbit into chaos, for any serious thought that we give to the matter.

If one pauses a moment to consider these things he will be filled with wonder at the orderly plan of nature, and will be moved by a reverent awe in the presence of a power and a mystery beyond his comprehension. Thankfulness, therefore, is the proper mood for human kind, and it is fitting that one day in the year should be set apart for considering all the benefits that we enjoy.

It is fitting for youth, that it may face life with some appreciation of its significance, and for age, that it may approach its end knowing that the Power which has guided the universe through the eternities and a single human soul through its brief span on earth, will not cease its care at that transition which we call death. —'Youth's Companion.'

KINDNESS.

Have we thought that more hearts pine away in secret anguish for the want of kindness than from any other cause in life? Kind words and a pleasant voice are worth a great deal more than money, and yet they are things which all can give, and give liberally, if they will. And when a few words will make a man happy, he must indeed be a wretch who will not give them. If kindly courtesy were the rule, at home and in social life, there would be much more happiness. Kindness is like lighting another's candle at our own. That which the other gains does not take away any of the brilliancy of our own light. Kindness is like a calm and peaceful stream that reflects every object in its just proportions. Kindness finds its way into hidden recesses of the heart, and brings forth treasures that otherwise would lie hid. Harshness, on the contrary, seals them up forever. Opportunities of doing kind acts, if sought for, are forever starting up; and it is by words, by tones, by little acts of kindness recurring daily and hourly, that affection is won and preserved. He who neglects to do these trifles, yet boasts that when a great sacrifice is necessary he will be ready to make the sacrifice, if he does it at all, will do so more for his own sake than for that of his neighbor. We are surrounded by sensitive hearts; therefore, do not breathe a sentiment or say a word that will offend another, or send a thrill of pain to his bosom. But speak promptly when you feel kindly. Many lose the opportunity of saying a kind word by waiting too long.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

TO RETAIN A GOOD COMPLEXION.

To retain a good complexion and digestion—for the two generally go together—the food taken should be simple, but nourishing, and at regular hours. Promiscuous meals are to be avoided, and, as a general rule, stimulants should not be taken.

Warm milk will be found an excellent pick-me-up when needed.

The elderly woman must remember that she cannot undergo as much fatigue as she could a few years ago, and that she should, while taking regular walking exercise, be careful not to overdo it.

She should also be careful to have sufficient sleep, and if she should chance to have to keep late hours she should take a rest and sleep during the daytime.

Cold, too, must be guarded against, and, therefore, an elderly woman should wear underclothing of wool or silk.

Wrinkles, of course, will come, but no woman as she gets on in life need wish to be without them, for they really give character to the face. If after forty years there were no lines there, it would surely denote a want of intellect, if not a want of heart.

For the complexion there is no cosmetic to equal rain water, and the daily tepid bath should not be forgotten.

As for the hair, that should be the color nature intended, for thus it harmonizes with the complexion, and dyeing it is invariably an artistic mistake.

Sleep eight hours every night if you can. Few people realize the value of sleep. Take a warm sponge-over every night before going to bed. Use a small, hard pillow only, or if you can do without one altogether. Attend to your general health, and take regular exercise every day.

One great source of unhappiness is an extremely sensitive nature: If people stop to notice small offences that may be picked up at almost every point in life, there will be constant worry and unhappiness.

CARE OF THE EYES.

An oculist points out a simple but very common error that works a steady injury to the eye. Persons writing at a desk or working by a window, who use the right hand, should be careful that the light falls upon their work from the left side sufficiently direct to remove any chance of casting a shadow on the work by the movement of the hand. A woman sewing will often seat herself by the window or lamp in such a way that the shadow of her hand falls constantly upon the point in her work at which she is using the needle. A left-handed person should be equally careful from the other side. The same authority says that the wearing of plain black clothes is a strain on the sight. Persons with weak eyesight quickly feel this strain and should be relieved from it. A plain black surface offers no focus to the eye, and therefore tires it very quickly. Figured cloth, though it may be all black, is preferable.

TREATMENT OF COLDS.

This is a subject of perennial interest and one about which much has been written, but with results proportionately small, considering the consumption of ink. The truth is that a cold is due to an almost infinite variety of causes; some local, some general; some readily avoidable, some practically inevitable; and no one method will prove effective in all cases.

Very few are the fortunate individuals who never have colds, and most of those living in our northern climate must be resigned to having one or two in the course of the winter; but one who takes cold readily and often is not in a healthy condition, and should seek medical advice. The cause in such a case may be local, consisting in some malformation in the interior of the nose which keeps the mucous membrane in an irritable state. This fault in anatomical construction can usually be remedied by an operation which is seldom severe. But before resorting to this the general system should be questioned in order to determine whether or not the fault lies with that. Often this is the case, even when a nasal deformity also exists.

One of the chief predisposing causes of a cold is a disordered digestion, especially intestinal digestion, as a result of overeating or the use of alcohol. It has been said that an underfed man cannot catch cold, while an overfed man can scarcely avoid it. Whether this is strictly true or not, there is certainly some close relation between the digestive organs and the nose; and inaction of the bowels is a frequent forerunner of a cold.

The adage that one 'must stuff a cold and starve a fever' is pernicious—a cold is a fever, and one of the surest means of cutting it short is to take a laxative, abstain almost entirely from food for twenty-four hours, and drink two or three quarts of cool water.

Another 'popular remedy,' which is really an aggravator, is 'hot toddy' at bedtime. A hot drink, hot lemonade, for example, is good, and the subsequent sweat is good, if the sleeper does not throw off the bedclothes the minute he drops off; but the alcoholic addition is not merely superfluous but injurious. Alcohol in any form predisposes to a cold and retards the cure of one already present.

Cool bathing, deep breathing, daily exercise in the open air, fresh air in the house at all times, and especially in the bedroom at night, abstemious living, and not letting waste materials accumulate in the body—these are the best means of removing one's 'tendency to catch cold.'—'Youths' Companion.'

OUR HOMES.

There should be an abundance of light in the living rooms, for light is a promoter of health and cheerful spirits. There should be plenty of fresh air at all times, and the water and drainage should receive the greatest care. As the most impressionable stage of life is that of youth, so should the home be made most attractive in all the departments of its daily running to the child-life growing up and developing within its walls. Not only should the home be well furnished, but it should be decorated as well in the soft and tender harmonies of color that seem to match the gentle moods and nature of the mother spirit, who should be the chief light and ornament of every home. Harsh and glaring combinations of shade and color effect should be always avoided, and the beauty-loving nature of the child should be appealed to and developed as carefully as the physical. The cooking should be beyond criticism in point of nutritive value and correct accomplisament, and the serving should match the cooking. Absolute cleanliness should be emphasized in every department of the household. The intelligent, careful director of a smoothly running home is a woman who is a power in the land, and who wields a lasting influence over the destiny of the world.

It should be the aim of every good housekeeper that her dining table present a neat and tasteful appearance. Thus it proves inviting to the appetite, and good food tastes all the better. Two or three dishes well prepared and daintily arranged are superior to a dozen unpalatable ones. We should endeavor to bring only happy thoughts to the table, for a disagreeable attitude of mind at meals is conducive to indigestion. The dining room should be furnished with an eye to warm, harmonious effects. Flowers form an effective centrepiece for the table, and have a refining influence. When not in season a graceful fern, not too large, will prove an attractive substitute. Children should be taught to cultivate good table manners at an early age. In this way they unconsciously acquire that grace and ease which is characteristic of gentle breeding, and prevents them from displaying awkwardness in after life.

CARE OF RUBBER PLANT.

If rubber plants are in a healthy condition, about all that is needed to keep them so is moderate temperature, say, from 70 to 80 deg.; keep the foliage clean. They will do all right without much sunshine, but avoid allowing the plant to get chilled, and give but moderate watering during the cold season. It is wrong to anticipate failure before making a trial.

TOO MUCH HUMIDITY.

To the number of those most disagreeable of human beings, the unreasonable grumblers, should be added a man of whom the Detroit 'Free Press' tells.

He was suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, but was carefully nursed by his wife, who was very devoted to him, in spite of his fault finding. His suffering caused her to burst into tears sometimes as she sat at his bedside.

One day a friend of the invalid came in and asked him how he was getting on.

'Badly! badly!' he exclaimed. 'And it's all my wife's fault!'

'Is it possible?' asked the friend, in surprise.

'Yes. The doctor told me that humidity was bad for me, and yet that woman sits there and cries and cries!'

PICTURES IN THE HOME.

When we enter a home among the first things to attract our attention are the pictures, and from them we can read the taste—or lack of it—of the lady of the house, for they give us the keynote to her character. If we find gaudy chromos and cheap oil paintings made by 'lightning artists,' we know at once that refinement is lacking in that home. Pictures should be selected always with an eye to the surrounding in which they will be placed, says the 'Woman's Home Companion.' If the house is very large and handsome, and money of no consideration, then of course oil paintings by the best artists are preferable. People of moderate incomes who wish tasteful homes should choose water colors, engravings or etchings if they can be afforded. Artists' signed proofs are most desirable, but no better than good copies, with the exception of the signature, which is supposed to add value.

FORGIVENESS.

It would be well for us to study and take to heart the lesson of forgiveness. Those who foster jealousy and envy are their own bitterest enemies, and the heart that is free from those things experiences a feeling of freedom, for it belongs to God. With our hearts free from envy and anger we know what peace and contentment are and become more Christlike. Revenge is a sin that makes him who entertains it unhappy and miserable.



GOOD CHEER.

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

DAY BY DAY.

Let us sing a little more
Day by day!
Let us grieve a little less
Day by day!
Though defeat is at our door,
Though afflictions press us sore,
Let us yield not to distress
Day by day!

Let us smile instead of weep
Day by day!
Let us hope instead of sigh
Day by day!
Though our way is hard and steep,
Though fierce storms around us sweep,
Let us on our Guide rely
Day by day!

Let us trust and never doubt,
Day by day!
Him whose love is strong and sure
Day by day!
Let us put our fears to rout,
Let our hearts be brave and stout,
Ready all things to endure
Day by day!
—Emma C. Dowd.

SUNSHINE IN CHATHAM.

The Chatham, Ont., branch has taken up principally charitable work, and has done much good in that city. This winter was started a new circle called the Golden Sunshine Circle, the members of which have done all sorts of kindnesses, visiting the hospitals, taking food and clothing to the poor, and bringing comfort wherever they could. At Christmas they distributed stockings filled with candies, toys, etc., and new mittens, to a large number of poor families, and gave a new suit of clothes to one boy to enable him to attend school. The president, Mrs. Richardson, writes: 'I hope to have one or two more circles to report very shortly, in towns near here, and trust that Sunshine will spread throughout our whole county.'

MUSIC FOR THE INSANE.

The Halifax branch, of which Mrs. Denis is president, has been very successful in its undertakings. Soon after it was organized, in connection with the 'Herald and Mail,' contributions were solicited 'to scatter some rays of light into darkened lives.' The response was generous, $188.91 being contributed. Of this sum all but $22 was given for the purpose of furnishing band music for the patients of the Nova Scotia Hospital for the insane. Seven concerts were given by military and other bands, and these concerts, it is needless to say, afforded much pleasure to those for whom they were given. The different bands generously gave their services free, so it was only necessary to pay for transportation, and the Sunshine branch was, therefore, able to hand to the medical superintendent of the hospital a considerable sum to be used as a recreation fund during the winter months. It must be peculiarly gratifying to all who had a part in this work to think how much they have helped to relieve the tedium of the time in the hospital and to bring sunshine into the lives of the afflicted inmates.

Other 'good cheer' work of this branch has been tiding a poor family over a time of trouble, till they were able to help themselves. Ten dollars was also used for two young girls, both of whom were poor, sick, and friendless.

WESTMOUNT BRANCH NOTES.

A collection of cancelled stamps, gathered by Miss Smith, of the Christian Endeavor Society, of Little Metis, have been sent to an invalid in Switzerland, who wished for them.

The president, Mrs. Hutchinson, acknowledges with thanks the following donations: Cards and pictures from Mrs. Church; a nice contribution of books and magazines from Mrs. Leithead, Park avenue; also magazines from Miss Muriel Millen, Sherbrooke street.

A few extracts from some of the letters received give glimpses of the 'good cheer' afforded by small deeds done in the sunshine spirit. An invalid on St. Antoine street writes:

'Dear Sunshine—I beg to thank you very much for the handsome booklet which you kindly sent me on Christmas day . . . . I receive great pleasure and comfort from the use of the reading desk you so kindly sent me.'

From Dunlop, Ont., the friend of an invalid to whom a chair was sent, writes:—

'We received the chair, which reached us on New Year's Day. It suits him finely.'

'Brother Jack wishes men to write to tell you he has received the book and is having it read to him. He likes it very much, and appreciates your kindness in sending it to him,' writes the sister of an invalid in Hamilton.

On Tuesday evening the Montreal branch met at the home of Mrs. Wilson, 73 Metcalfe avenue. Mrs. Hugh M. Boyd presided, and there was a representative attendance of members.

The usual routine business was transacted. The corresponding secretary read letters of acknowledgment from Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and other places, in terms of warm gratitude for sunshine received from the branch in the form of Christmas gifts, literature, or articles of clothing.

It was also decided to send books to aid the Newfoundland Sunshine branch in establishing a library.

At the close of the meeting dainty refreshments were served by the hostess.

A REQUEST FOR LITERATURE.

The manager of a lumber camp at Corris, Que., writes to the secretary of the Westmount Branch:

'My Dear Miss Macdonald,—We are running quite a lumber camp here this winter—about 50 men, all English speaking. We should like very much to have some books, something like we had at Black Lake. If you could find it convenient to send us some books, papers, or any reading matter, I will see that it is well distributed in the community as well as in our camp.'

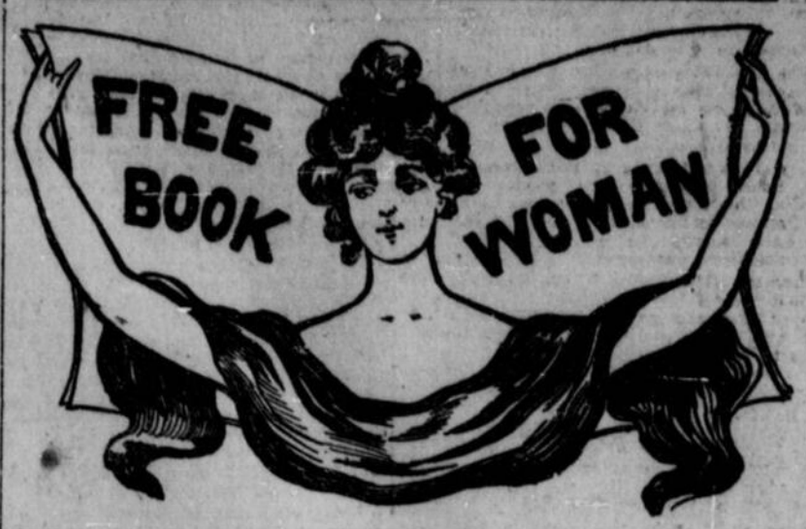
Contributions of literature for this branch should be addressed to the Westmount Sunshine Society, Victoria Hall, Westmount, Que.; and letters, to the secretary, Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street, Westmount.

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

DR. HENRY'S WORK.

Dr. J. Q. A. Henry, the well-known temperance crusader, is concluding a successful campaign in Great Britain and Ireland. He has addressed five hundred meetings, reaching 250,000 people, and has taken 60,000 new pledges. Speaking to the 'Daily News' correspondent, Dr. Henry said:—'The prospects of temperance reform in the United Kingdom are altogether hopeful. Together with an awakened conscience on the subject the people are beginning to realize that the drink evil is destructive of the existing laws. In the House of Commons, however, temperance is represented by only forty-two abstainers. Our leaders are determined to increase this number to 100 to enable the temperance party to hold the balance of power. The existence of 25,000 saloons in Ireland is a disgrace to the British Government. If Parliament fifty years ago had granted legislation in the spirit of Father Mathew's time when the number of saloons decreased from 23,000 to 13,000, I am convinced the Irish situation to-day would be widely different from what it is.'

Advertisements.



From A Friend of Womankind

who sympathizes with her in her sufferings, who pities her in her trials, and who rejoices with her in her happiness, comes this gift of a FREE BOOK. Its author, Dr. Sproule, the eminent specialist, understands in the fullest degree the tender sensitive nature of woman, and his appreciation of all that she is and all that she endures pervades every page. It is this very feature of the book that makes it so valuable to woman. When she reads it she feels that she is *understood*. What is life worth to a woman when sickness has robbed her of health and beauty? This is what has happened to many an affectionate, sensitive creature who fears that in the end she may also lose her most precious possession—the love of those who are nearest and dearest. Perhaps you yourself know this terrible anxiety. Perhaps you go on with your daily work, hiding your suffering from those about you, and smiling through your sorrow—a martyr as truly as any of the martyrs of old. Perhaps the weeks for you are made up of weary, restless nights and painful, dragging days. With aching back and overstrained nerves, worn out by sickness, overwork, worry, or pains that torture you at each period, life may indeed seem dark and dreary.

To All Women Who Suffer

this work will bring a message of wonderful life and promise. If *you* suffer Dr. Sproule wrote it for *you!* It will reveal to you the most valuable and comprehensive knowledge of the diseases of woman; it will disclose to you all the necessities and requirements of her wonderful organism; it will point out to you the road to health. The illustrations, showing the female organs as they appear in a healthy and in a diseased state, are unusually fine. They were drawn especially for this book by Dr. Sproule, whose long experience as a surgeon and a specialist has well fitted him for the work.

Dr. Sproule makes the generous offer of this *free book* because of his sincere compassion for women who suffer in any way, and because through it he trusts they may be restored to perfect health. He feels that if it helps you back to bodily soundness and happiness, he is well recompensed for all the labor that he put into the preparation of this work. Woman has always been regarded by him as the inspiration of all that is noblest, highest and best in this universe, and many hours of his busy life have been devoted to the relief of her troubles.

In friendliness and sympathy Dr. Sproule offers you this book free. Send for it to-day. Write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Specialist Sproule, 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston, and he will forward you the book.

ADDRESS . . . . . .

NAME . . . . . .

. . . . . .

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rev. C. M. Sheldon heads a movement to organize a life insurance company at Topeka, to insure only Christians and total abstainers.

The $100,000 pledged for missions by a friend of Bishop Thoburn's at Cleveland, is to be used to build a school at Calcutta, in which Bengali workers will be instructed.

Uganda is advancing in civilization. In the House of Commons a question regarding the rates charged on the Uganda Railway for bicycles, cricket and tennis bats, spears (tied or packed), and perambulators was asked.

Increase of betting on football especially had become so marked at the University of Michigan that the faculty senate has fixed suspension from college as the penalty for betting by students on all university athletic contests.

The Scripture texts frequently seen in London trams are placed there by the London Tramcar and Omnibus Scripture Text Mission. About five hundred and fifty vehicles are at present supplied, and when funds will allow the remaining 3,400 will be similarly furnished.

Selection of crippled children in New York in preparation for the visit of Dr. Lorenz, disclosed the fact that there probably are in New York city more than 25,000 children suffering from hip diseases, which are likely to make them cripples for life unless they are properly treated.

The latest news about the venerable Bishop Bickersteth, says the 'British Weekly,' is reassuring. The cause of his retirement from the See of Exeter, two years ago, was heart weakness, and the ailment does not give rise to immediate anxiety. Dr. Bickersteth is able to take two walks every day, and eats and sleeps well.

The National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches is about to publish immediately an Education Legal Handbook. It will contain a complete text of the Government Education Bill, with full explanatory notes, showing how the working of it will affect the Free Churches. All necessary legal information will be given. It is being prepared by Mr. E. C. Rawlings, author of the 'Free Churchman's Legal Handbook.'

Mr. W. H. Newett, who has recently resigned the secretaryship of the Manchester Association, after twenty-five years of office, bids farewell to the members in the December number of the Association's magazine, 'The Beehive,' which he founded in 1882. His experience of association work includes, besides the quarter of a century in Manchester, fifteen years in connection with Liverpool and Southport Associations.

Lord Overtoun presided at the annual missionary meeting of the United Free Church, held in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow. A number of missionaries spoke, and Dr. John Watson ('Ian Maclaren'), of Liverpool, replied to objections urged by some against foreign missions. We were bound, he said, to support them on the ground of humanity and Christianity. Their policy was simply an extension of the great principle of neighborliness. Those who were for foreign missions were for the extension of the empire of Christ. The collection amounted to £280.

An important change has been made in the work of the Salvation Army on the Continent. All the work among the Latin races—that is, in France, Italy and Belgium—has been placed under the command of Commissioner Cosandey, who recently succeeded Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Clibborn at the head of the work in Holland. Colonel Estill, of Australasian and South African fame, has now been given Holland and made a commissioner. From France, Commissioner Railton returns to International Headquarters. In Belgium, Brigadier Malan remains as a 'provincial commander,' and in Italy, Lieut.-Colonel Minnie Reid, both under Commissioner Cosandey's direction. Economy of management will, it is said, be one of the great advantages of the change.

An incident of missionary life is sent by A. H. Henderson, M.D., of Mongnai, Burma. In an extended conversation with a man in the bazaar, he claimed that Christ and Gautama taught just the same doctrines and he instanced the commands about stealing, drinking, etc. I met him with the contrast between a faulty law and dead God on one hand, and the truth of God with a living Saviour on the other. He admitted that Gautama could not help him keep the law, and from the way he spoke I fancied that his temper often tripped him up. In urging Christ's power, I instanced the native pastor here, Bla Paw, a gambling drinker before, now a most sweet and earnest Christian. "Yes," he said, "and he has no temper; I've tried him; I went for him one day and he did not say a thing."'

In Mr. Rider Haggard's new book on 'Rural England' the steady depletion of the country into the towns, with the consequent disastrous effect on the provincial districts, is put with startling emphasis. In 1851 there were 1,253,009 agricultural laborers in England; in 1891 there were 780,700, though in that time the whole population had increased by one-half. The total figures now are put at 25,000,000 town dwellers and 7,500,000 country dwellers. Agricultural laborers are not only few, but they are looked down upon, and their children all endeavor to get as soon as possible into the towns. With no thought of the increased cost of living, the keen competition, the uncertainty of employment, the lack of prospect for the aged, they plunge into the precarious life of the cities and are quickly lost in the crowd.

A remarkable religious revival, says the 'Christian World,' is in progress in Manilla. There are now, according to the Madrid 'El Cristiano,' seventeen Protestant chapels in the city and its suburbs, against twenty-two Roman Catholic churches, and it is likely that before long the latter will be in the minority. Protestant worship is also conducted in private houses and in the largest theatre, where the congregation has been known to number three thousand. A very striking feature of the movement is the participation of the parish priests, who, under the Spanish rule, suffered severely from the ascendency of the friars. There were some fears at first that the priests were animated only by ambition, but their subsequent conduct suggests other and higher motives. The spiritual head of the new Philippine Church, an influential priest named Gregorio Aglipay, wrote the other day to his clergy as follows:—'We have separated from Rome. . . . . principally through the imperious necessity of restoring in all its splendor the worship of the true God and the purity of his most Holy Word, which under the sway of obscurantism have been toned down and disfigured in a manner most grievous to every moderately enlightened Christian.' It may be premature to describe Aglipay as 'the Luther of the Philippines,' but his clear and bold utterances show, at any rate, that the 'Los von Rom' movement is represented even in the Far East.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSION.

Much anxiety has been felt as to the effect on the missionary work of the recent rebellion in Angola. Things have quieted down, however. The Boston 'Missionary Herald' says:—

We are glad to report that at last direct communication has been opened from Bailundu and interior stations in West Africa by the old route to Benguella. Mr. and Mrs. Fay and Miss Campbell and Miss Arnoldi arrived at Benguella Oct. 19, and on the same evening mail-carriers arrived there from Bailundu. The blockade now seems to be removed, and it was expected that carriers would come down to take the missionaries into the interior. The reports from the interior stations are cheering; schools are crowded, and the work of building is being pushed forward. During the troubles the Christians behaved bravely, and it appears no harm was done to the mission stations, though native villages near to Bailundu were burned. Cordial relations are said to exist between the missionaries and the Portuguese officials, and the present commandant is acting wisely and generously toward the natives. By the timely arrival of Mr. Fay at Benguella a large quantity of goods designed for the interior stations were saved when there was danger of losing them through the failure of the commercial house to which they were consigned. Good report is given as to the health of all the members of the mission, and they write hopefully concerning their work. The Canadian 'Congregationalist' states that a cablegram announced the marriage of Dr. A. G. Massey and Miss Elia F. Arnoldi, at Benguella, on Dec. 7.

A DRINK-SWEPT COUNTRY.

While the shame of the recent municipal elections in several Scottish towns is still fresh, a letter has been addressed by Lord Balfour, from Whitehall to the Glasgow magistrates concerning the startling increase of crime in Scotland. The letter is a practical commentary on the elections, although Lord Balfour makes no reference to them. The elections in several places were a notable triumph for the drink party. Whiskey sellers swept the boards at Aberdeen, and in many other places a triumph on a smaller scale was won. Worst of all was the defeat of Lord Provost Chisholm at Glasgow. A city is in a bad way when it decides to dispense with the public services of a Christian gentleman of his type. And now Lord Balfour tells Scotland of its shame. This country, famed for its Bible reading and its kirks, bids fair to head the list of drink-sodden countries. The number of convicted prisoners last year was greater, per 100,000 of the population, than in England and Ireland put together. Such figures as these should awaken the people to shame and repentance. The saddest thing of all, however, is the way in which the church is compromised with the drink traffic. Not a few connected with the church are drink-sellers, and their ministers are consequently tongue-tied. Surely the temple needs cleansing first of all.—'Christian.'

IN CENTRAL MOROCCO.

In his annual report, Dr. Robert Kerr, director of the Central Morocco Mission, is able to give a cheering account of progress at Rabat and other centres. Fanaticism has been gradually breaking down, doors of usefulness have been opening wider, and there has been a willingness to listen and receive the word, which surpasses the most hopeful experiences of former years.

There has been an ever-increasing demand for New Testaments, Gospels, and other Christian literature, both among the Jews and Moslems. When walking down one of the principal streets of our city in the month of July, a teacher from one of the adjacent tribes after saluting Dr. Kerr, greeted him with the cheering inquiry. 'Can you furnish me with a complete record of the life of Jesus Christ?' When asked where he had heard about Jesus Christ and the New Testament, he replied: 'I heard of him through reading some Gospels which you gave to a teacher, but the record was not complete.'

'We have been exceptionally busy in the dispensary this year. It has been open every day, Sabbaths excepted—then we only attend to cases of accident or of emergency. Over 10,000 have been treated. Of these, some 7,000 have visited the Mission House—1,050 females being included in the number—and I have made 1,000 visits to the homes of the people in Rabat. I have also made seventy-five crossings to Salli, and have visited an average of four patients each time.

'There has been an increasing desire on the part of both Moslems and Jews to have their children vaccinated. Over 700 of these have been vaccinated this year, and in this way many doors of usefulness have been opened. The work has been hampered through lack of accommodation, as caste exists here as it does in India. To make Moslems and Jews sit together almost invariably leads to unpleasantness, and the respectable townspeople will not sit by the side of Arabs. This greatly adds to the labor, but it is a delight to see them.'—'Christian.'

A PRISONER'S BIBLES.

RELICS OF ISAAC WATTS.

A Church and Tory paper recently declared that when the bishops and their friends sang 'O God our help in ages past,' it rolled out like a defiant battle chant, but it was certainly maladroit to choose a hymn written by a Nonconformist, and the son of a Nonconformist prisoner for conscience sake. Isaac Watts, the father of Dr. Isaac Watts, was imprisoned for six months as a Nonconformist, and his wife suckled her infant child on the steps of the jail, probably while waiting to see her husband. The dates fit in exactly, for the Test Act was passed in 1673, and little Isaac was born in 1674. Isaac Watts, the elder, was not a deprived minister, but he was a private schoolmaster. Now the Act of Uniformity provided that no one could act as a private schoolmaster without having conformed to the Established Church, and there can be little doubt that Watts was imprisoned because he was a schoolmaster and a Nonconformist.

At Far Cotton, a suburb of Northampton, a few days ago, I was asked if I should like to see the Family Bible and Pocket Bible of Dr. Watts, in the possession of a lady belonging to an old Nonconformist family. An inspection of these two old volumes failed to show that they ever belonged to Dr. Watts at all, though they may have passed into his possession. Both Bibles undoubtedly belonged to the elder Isaac Watts. The inside of the cover of the pocket Bible bears the inscription: 'Isaac Watts, 1669.' At this date the son was as yet unborn. The elder Watts had the faculty of rhyming, for at the beginning of the book are his MS. pages of contemplations and acrostic petitions. Here is a specimen. I follow the old spelling:

W ash off my sins and cleane my hart
A nd righteousness to mee impart,
T each mee to understand aright,
T hy sacred Word, and with delight
S hall I preserve it day and night.

This Bible was published in 1660. The Family Bible (a small quarto, very strongly bound) is still more interesting. Its date is 1614; it is printed in black letter. It contains the Apocrypha, and is preceded by a Shortened Prayer-book and a Book of Genealogies. The earliest inscription is as follows:—'Isaac Watts, his book, which was given him by his grandfather —— —— in the year of our Lord 1659.' This is not written by the elder Isaac, who was then only nine years old. The name of the grandfather is undecipherable; judging by the letters, he was either a German or a Dutchman.

Facing the Book of Genealogies is this inscription: 'Isaac Watts born June ye 6th, 1650: Mary Watts born July ye 14th 1654.' Mary Watts must have been a sister of old Isaac.

Facing the Book of Genesis is written: 'In the year of our Lord God 1660 upon the 10th day of May Charles ye Second, now King of England Scotland France and Ireland was proclaimed in Southampton.'

On the back of the title-page of this family Bible is the family history of the elder Isaac, evidently written by himself. It begins:

'Isaac and Sarah Watts were married ye 11th day of Sepr. 1673, being Thursday.

'Isaac the eldest Son of Isaac Watts was borne Fryday ye 17th of July 1674 at 5 night.'

Then follow the names of seven other children, unknown to fame, with the date and hour of their birth, the last being born in 1689.

In the later Stuart period the first thing that a victim of Sheldon and Sprat, the predecessors of Dr. Ingram and Dr. Talbot, would be sure to carry to prison as a constant comfort would be the Bible which he loved. There can be little doubt that one or other of the volumes in question cheered the heart of old Isaac Watts when a prisoner in Southampton jail as a Nonconformist and a school-teacher.—Howard Evans, in 'Christian World.'

THE PERIL OF RELIGIOUS ILLITERACY.

Mr. N. D. Hillis, of Brooklyn, preaching the convocation sermon at the University of Chicago, said a lot of good things. The following among others:—

Lack of religious training of children is bringing the nation to a condition of 'moral illiteracy.'

Every house should be a college, every library and parlor a lecture hall and recitation room. The principles implanted in childhood are the great highways along which the child's later life will be directed. The greatest weakness of this nation is the lack of religious instruction of the young.

The great men of our country stand as the product of a line of clergymen. A minister was the father or grandfather of all our greatest men, our poets, scientists, and lawyers. In our early history the ministers had control of all education, and from them come our best men. Heredity tells.

Children are bundles of ungrown roots. How they shall develop depends on the training they receive. And this training must be in morals as well as intellectual pursuits. Of what value is it that colleges without number are founded if we have no university of morals? No republic was ever great that represented moral illiteracy. We send our children to Sunday-school, where incompetent teachers for fifteen minutes try to inculcate moral lessons.

The father of a family is willing to be a tailor for his boys, the mother is willing to be a cook, but when it comes to giving any moral or religious education to the children, both withdraw and leave it to any who will attempt it. This law carried out for generations brings us to the pitiful condition of moral illiteracy in which we find ourselves.

No youth can hope to attain weight of character who does not practice early the culture of Christian faculties as he does his art, his law, his science. And as his efforts in one are directed so should they be in the other. The highest form of scholarship is the science of right living.—'The New Voice.'

IN THE FAR NORTH.

It seems strange to read of a $6,000 Young Men's Christian Association building on Douglas Island, Alaska. The three mining companies on the island are combining in the erection of the building, which is to be opened on Christmas day. It will contain recreation rooms, gymnasium, bowling alleys, baths, smoking-room, and a lecture and entertainment hall. A canvass was made of the men at work in the mines, and eighty per cent of them signed for membership at $1 a month, which it was agreed should be taken from their pay by the company. The town, like most mining towns, has no amusements other than those furnished by the saloons and dance halls, so it is seen what a boon the Association enterprise will be. The several small churches are almost a mile distant, and are said to be almost powerless to attract the men or to minister to their social needs. The mills never stop except on Christmas and the Fourth of July, and the miners work on ten-hour shifts day and night, and know no Sunday. Violent opposition to the establishment of the Association has been shown by the liquor and gambling interests, but such opposition has had to give way before the determination of those carrying on the work, and the friendliness of the companies. And yet occasionally we hear it remarked that the Y. M. C. A. has in a measure lost its usefulness.—'Christian Guardian.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

(Arranged from 'The Pilgrim Quarterly.')

Thessalonica To-day.—At the northwestern angle of the archipelago, the ancient Aegean Sea, lies the beautiful city of Salonika, an important commercial emporium of seventy thousand inhabitants. Rising, with its white domes and minarets, its vines and cypresses, up the sides of a steep hill, between two ravines, it presents a splendid appearance as the traveller sails into the deep blue waters of its noble bay, and gazes from it upon the snowly mountain crests of Olympus and Pelion. But when you enter the town all its beauty disappears. Its streets are tortuous, filthy and neglected, like those of most towns which are blighted by the curse of Islam. It is oppressed by the greed, withered by the atrophy, and unsettled by the fanaticism of Turkish misrule. Known in old days as 'The Orthodox City,' and for centuries the bulwark of Christendom against the Turks, it was taken by Amurath II. in 1430, and the majority of its seventy thousand inhabitants are now Mohammedans and Jews.—F. W. Farrar. Under the Romans, Thessalonica had become a port of some consequence in the trade of the Mediterranean, and it had grown into a wealthy and populous city. It was the greatest city in the northeast of the Roman empire before the rise of Constantinople. There was a numerous artisan class in this busy city; the weaving industry was largely followed there, and many men must have been engaged on the quays in connection with the shipping. It was among these working people that most of the disciples of the new faith were won.—The New Century Bible.

Paul's Letter.—It was a great disappointment to Paul to be obliged to leave Thessalonica when he did. Review the facts of last Sunday's lesson. He was eager to return to the Christians there, but when that seemed to be impossible, he sent Timothy to encourage them, and bring him news of their welfare. When Timothy returned with a good report, Paul, who had been anxious, was so relieved and overjoyed that he sat down at once and wrote them the letter that we study to-day.

This is the gentlest of all Paul's letters. He writes as the missionary pastor, without a thought of controversy. The Thessalonians had been greatly troubled by the death of some of their number, for they had supposed that none of them was to die till Christ had come with great pomp and glory to rule an earthly kingdom. In this letter Paul speaks comfort and consolation and hope to their souls.

Verses 12 and 13 counsel regard for church officers, and peace among all the members. This was specially important in a new church gathered of hitherto discordant elements. Know them that labor among you: Acknowledge or recognize or regard them. Esteem them exceedingly high in love: Let them stand very high in your loving esteem. Admonish the disorderly: Not the duty of the officers alone, but of 'the brethren.' Compare II. Thess. iii., 11, 'For we hear of some that walk among you disorderly, that work not at all, but are busybodies.' So vivid was the belief in Christ's speedy coming that many enthusiasts stopped work. The effect was, of course, demoralizing. Evil for evil: Private revenge was not Christian. See Matt. v., 38, 39. That which is good: Instead of rendering evil for evil, they were to definitely seek the welfare of their brethren. Rejoice always: An injunction that Christians sometimes forget. The Christian above all men should be cheerful and rejoicing. Pray without ceasing: Let your lives be full of prayer,—not lives given up to speaking of petitions, but lives of constant communion with God. Quench not the Spirit, etc.: 'The sober-minded had become displeased with the excess of enthusiasm displayed by some,—perhaps those instructed in iv., 11,—and were in danger of discouraging some genuine manifestation of the Spirit.'—Professor Bosworth. Against this Paul cautions them. Prophesyings: The exhortations and testimony of the Christians at their meetings. Every form of evil: Not all appearance as in the Common Version, which would mean an entirely different thing.

Attention is called to the fact that in these studies the text of the American Revised Version of 1901 is always used, as being far more accurate than the Common Version.

A holy kiss: The kiss is a common mode of salutation between men and men, as well as between women and women, in the East at the present day, as it is also in continental countries. It was especially appropriate among the Christians, since such people were taught to regard one another as brethren. Brethren, pray for us: Paul's asking the prayers of the church for himself suggested a way in which we who believe in prayer can help and strengthen our pastors.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Jan. 19.—I. Thess. v., 1-13.
Tuesday, Jan. 20.—I. Thess. v., 14-28.
Wednesday, Jan. 21.—I. Thess. i., 1-10.
Thursday, Jan. 22.—I. Thess. ii., 1-9.
Friday, Jan. 23.—I. Thess. ii., 10-20.
Saturday, Jan. 24.—I. Thess. iii., 1-4, 8.
Sunday, Jan. 25.—I. Thess. iv., 9-18.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Montreal Bible Society was held on Thursday afternoon. The attendance of members was good and it was a great pleasure to all present to see His Grace Archbishop Bond in the chair, enjoying his usual good health. The reports submitted by the general agent, Mr. Carson, and the travelling secertary, the Rev. Thos. Bennett, showed a very large increase in sales and free contributions over the corresponding month of last year, and a very steady increase in revenue from the branches during the past ten years or more.

Feeling reference was made to the great loss sustained through the death of the Rev. Principal MacVicar, and a committee was appointed to prepare a suitable minute to be engrossed in the records of the Society.

Three colporteurs reported a fair month's work. Upon application, a grant of Scriptures in the Chinese language was made to the Montreal Chinese Mission. It was reported that the anniversary meeting will be held in Knox Church, on Thursday, Jan. 29, at eight p.m. The speakers will be the Rev. Mr. Brandt, principal of the Pointe aux Trembles Mission Schools, and the Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto. A conference of colporteurs, Bible women and other agents of the Society with the officers and friends, will be held in the lecture hall of Knox Church at four o'clock on that afternoon. Tea will be served by the ladies of the church to all who wish to remain over from the conference to the evening meeting. Mr. Thomas Moodie was asked to act as auditor for the Society for this year.

Prof. Tory, corresponding secretary, reported regarding the joint meeting held in Toronto on Jan. 2, to prepare for the celebration of the centenary of the parent society.

TEMPERANCE ON THE CONTINENT.

The temperance journals of France and Belgium have been a good deal exercised about a secret circular issued on behalf of distillers urging a combined and vigorous movement against the anti-alcoholic societies in these countries. 'Les Temps nouveaux' thus writes: 'The dealers in alcohol make sport of their fellows, provided their own purses increase in size. Each piece of gold which they lay up represents something of a life tainted and of intelligence extinguished, of epilepsy, of hysteria, of madness, of suicides, of crimes, a whole posterity consecrated to physiological injury, to stupidity, to degeneracy, the whole of humanity marching towards idiocy and death. The gainers of wealth occupy themselves very little with all this. Hygiene is contrary to their interests; down with hygiene. The future of the race is compromised by their commerce; down with the future of the race.'

'Le Bien Social' calls attention to the number of accidents which occur on Monday as revealed by the experience of the friendly benefit society which provides aid to workmen who are injured in the course of their employment. Against an average of 807 on the other days of the week, the number on Monday is 1,169. But it adds: 'However afflicting this fact may be, it still gives but an incomplete idea of the injurious influence of alcohol. It is necessary to bear in mind the fact that on Monday the number of workers is less than on other days, and that they work shorter hours, for the inveterate drinkers do not present themselves at all on that day, or, if they do, they are sent away. It has further to be borne in mind that those who suffer from an accident while in a state of drunkenness are not relieved by the society, and, therefore, such cases do not come into these statistics. The increase, then, of fifty-four percent in the number of accidents on Monday is alone due to those workmen who, without being evidently under the influence of alcohol, are on Monday less firm on their feet and less awake in their intelligence because of their intemperance.'

BIBLE SOCIETY CENTENNIAL.

The following topics have been submitted for consideration at a conference of representatives of the Upper Canada Bible Society, and the auxiliaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Canada and Newfoundland, to be held in Montreal on Feb. 19, 1903:—

1. A special centenary fund in each auxiliary. Methods suggested: (a) Doubling subscriptions in 1903-4. (b) Increase of number of life members. (c) Special envelopes for church offerings on March 6, 1904.

2. How to secure the observance of March 6, 1904, as Bible Society Sunday throughout British North America in unison with the rest of the Empire.

3. A monthly publication in the interests of Bible Society work and as a means of communication between the several auxiliaries.

4. How to awaken interest among the people by way of preparation for this celebration with a view to permanent improvement in Bible Society methods for the future.

5. Is the time opportune for the formation of a Canadian Bible Society in affiliation with the parent society? Should this question meet with favor, the accompanying memorandum is submitted for consideration as a basis for discussion.

6. How to receive and utilize to the best advantage the deputation being sent out from England by the parent society to assist in this celebration.

7. Shall we attempt the holding of a general convention during the visit of the above deputation?

As a prominent feature of the celebration throughout British America of the parent society's centennial in 1904, it is proposed that this most interesting occasion be made memorable by the formation of 'The Canadian Bible Society affiliated to the British and Foreign Bible Society.'

A PRIZE FOR DEFENDING CHRISTIANITY.

A prize of six thousand dollars is offered by the trustees of Lake Forest College, Illinois, for the best book written in defence of the Christian faith. The offer is 'open to scientific men, Christian philosophers and historians of all nations.' The fund whose income furnishes the money was given by the late William Bross, of Chicago, as a memorial of his son. The donor's object, as expressed by him, was 'to call out the best efforts of the highest talent and the ripest scholarship of the world, to illustrate from science or any department of knowledge, and to demonstrate the divine origin and the authority of the Christian Scriptures; and, further ,to show how both science and revelation coincide, and to prove the existence, the providence, or any or all of the attributes of the only living and true God, infinite, eternal and unchangeable in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth.' The president of the college, Dr. Richard D. Harlan, says that 'any phase of Christian truth, or of human history, or of modern life, that may throw light upon the Christian faith as it is received by the great body of Christian believers would be a fitting theme for any book offered in the competition.' The manuscript, three type-written copies in each case, must be sent in before June 1, 1905. This fund also provides for courses of lectures on the same themes as those suggested for treatises. President Patton, of Princeton Theological Seminary, is to give the first course in April next. For future courses Drs. Henry van Dyke, A. M. Fairbairn and Marcus Dods have been invited. The Nathaniel Bross Library and the Lake Forest Bross Lectures promise to be important and permanent contributions to the advancement of Christianity.—'Congregationalist.'

A TIME TO REEF THE SAIL.

IN MEMORIAM.

(By Mrs. Blanche Read, Toronto.)

Just before the Rev. Frank Read, who died in Montreal on Dec. 17, passed away, a brother minister said to him: 'Dear Brother, there comes a time when we all have to sail against the wind.' Mr. Read answered: 'Yes, and a time to reef the sail, and I must think of that, but I am ready.'

'A time to reef the sail,'
O mariner, for you
The sea of life is crossed, and, lo!
The harbor lies in view.

'A time to reef the sail,'
The haven reached at last;
Time's tempests are forgotten now,
The heavenly anchor's cast.

'A time to reef the sail,'
Past parting, toil or pain,
And just 'across the bar' await
Our loved ones, found again.

'A time to reef the sail,'
As fades earth's last sun-ray,
The morn of heaven's glory breaks—
The light of heaven's day.

'A time to reef the sail,'
The crown of glory won,
O mariner, what joy is thine!
The Saviour says, 'Well done.'

A FOUNTAIN PEN OFFER.

A fountain pen is useful at the most unexpected time. A good fountain pen costs a good deal of money if bought in the ordinary way. The publishers have made arrangements by which they can offer one of the most satisfactory fountain pens on the market as a premium upon exceptional terms. It will be sent to any address free for two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or three renewals at one dollar each, or for ten renewals at eighty cents each. Thus any young man or young woman, reading this may easily obtain one of these useful articles, absolutely without cost.

The London 'Weekly Budget' is publishing a series of articles by Mr. Neville Edwards, entitled 'Why English emigrants should go to Canada.'

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

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion: Marriages, 10c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 10c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notice

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

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

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Address all business communications,
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Any subscriber who would like to have specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send us on a post card the names and addresses to which he would like the papers sent.

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'Weekly Witness'	$1.00
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'World Wide'	1.00
'Northern Messenger'	.30
The three papers, $1.75.	
'Daily Witness'	$3.00
'World Wide'	1.00
'Northern Messenger'	.30
The three papers, $3.50.	

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm, Drop Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness' one year, $27.00.

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A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post paid to subscibers, $1.50.

For two new subscriptions to any of the following publications the sender will be entitled to the same free:

'Daily Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1904	$3.00
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'World Wide,' to Jan. 1, 1904	1.00
'Northern Messenger,' to Jan. 1, 1904	.30

One old and two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' and $3.00 will entitle the sender to 'World Wide,' to Jan. 1, 1904.

Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.

Postage extra to Great Britain and other Postal Union countries; also, Montreal and suburbs.

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for $3.00 worth of subscriptions for 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of five renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.50.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is

JANUARY, 1903

it is time that the renewals were sent in so as to avoid losing a single copy. As renewals always date from the expiry of the old subscriptions, subscribers lose nothing by remitting a little in advance.

ABBOTSFORD

New York, Jan. 8.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London says there are contradictory rumors respecting Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott. One is that Mrs. Maxwell Scott, the great-granddaughter of Sir Walter Scott, has decided that the property must remain in the family. Another is that the house has been put hypothetically on the market in the hope that Scotch pride will be touched and the property secured as a literary museum and goal for tourists and holiday-seekers. Another is that proposals have been submitted by a rich Ohioan for the purchase of the famous estate.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1903.

The splendor of the scenes at the great Durbar at Delhi, of which we have read in the despatches from day to day, recalls to the mind the meeting of Solomon with the Queen of Sheba. In exchange for wisdom she brought 'a very 'great train, with camels that bare 'spices, and very much gold and precious 'stones.' In the tenth chapter of the Book of Kings, where this meeting is described, we first read of great wisdom joined to exceeding prosperity and the fame of it spreading so far as to induce a great though half barbarian ruler to come and witness it. And she concludes, after witnessing the acts of Solomon and the effects of his wisdom and wealth, 'Happy are thy men, happy are these 'thy servants, which stand continually 'before thee, and that hear thy wis-'dom.' Happy, too, we may call the Indian princes and people who live at peace under the enlightened Government of Great Britain. But to them color and light, and as kaleidoscopic as you will, are not so much a luxury as a necessity. Those who condemn the present proceedings on the score of extravagance are not seized of the workings of the Eastern mind. 'Should a great emperor sneak 'to his throne by the back-door, as if 'he were ashamed or afraid?' they would argue. Perish the thought. Let him come, or be represented, with music and gay banners, and let those that appear before him put on their best to do him honor! That is the idea of the Durbar, and it is a good one and needful to put in practice. The coronation spectacles in London appealed to minds of different quality, but the spending of every penny of it was justified if it only put a little color into the lives of the people for a day—their lives are drab enough and joyless enough, as a rule. Pageantry, joy, emotions of loyalty, honor, sympathy, these are all good things.

General Greene, the new commissioner of police of New York, is determined to put into force paragraph 4, section 31, of the Liquor Tax Law. This makes it unlawful during the hours when the sale of liquors is forbidden to have in any window or door any opaque or colored glass that obstructs or in any way prevents a person passing from having full view from the sidewalk to the bar and room where liquors are sold. In a personal inspection of many of the 'precincts' he saw many saloons where this law was fully complied with and many others where it was not complied with. This provision of the law, as the commissioner says, is simple, easily understood and not difficult to enforce, and he is determined that it shall be strictly complied with. Many a man would stay away from bar-rooms if they were made open to the light of day and the observation of the passer-by, and it would be a reform of much value if it were made imperative for our saloon-keepers to expose their wares and the places where they sell them to all and sundry, at least during the hours when the sale of liquors is unlawful. Of course the mere passage of such a law carries with it condemnation of the business whose methods it so severely regulates.

Mr. Ross's majority in the House has been increased by the by-elections from two to five, much to the surprise of everybody, including the party managers, if we interpret correctly the expressions of their organs. The parties now stand at 51 Liberals and 46 Conservatives. The reversal in North Perth and North Norfolk was thorough, Mr. Snider, Conservative, who was elected on May 20 by a majority of twenty-seven, meeting defeat yesterday at the hands of Mr. Little, whose majority was fifty-five, and Mr. Monteith, Conservative, North Perth, who had a majority of two at the general elections, meeting defeat at the hands of Mr. Brown, with a majority of a hundred and seventy-two. At the same time, Mr. Mackay, Liberal, North Gray, increased his majority from ten at the last election, to two hundred and thirty-six yesterday. There is yet North Renfrew to be contested, which gave Mr. Monro, since deceased, a majority of five hundred on May 20, and which will probably return a Liberal whenever the next election takes place. If no other changes occur the House will then consist of fifty-two Liberals and forty-six Conservatives—a Liberal majority of six, which is small, but practicable. In any case, the elections of yesterday greatly strengthen the power and prestige of the Liberal party, and dash the hopes of the Conservatives, so far as a near reversal of strength is concerned. They show, too, that the constituencies where the issues were fought did not deem the Liberal party to be any more corrupt than the Conservatives, and that is probably the opinion of the province as a whole. Mr. Blake's letter has, however, done lasting good inasmuch as corruption was repudiated at the elections in the most extreme terms.

The idea of Great Britain conducting a palace intrigue and nursing a revolution in her own interests in Persia is a conception so essentially Russian that we should not wonder if some Russians, with no soul above their own contemptible methods, believe in it. It seems, if the St. Petersburg story is correct, that they have succeeded in getting the Shah to banish every progressive man from his court on the plea that he is scheming a pro-British revolution. The incessant, malignant and conscienceless plotting of Russian diplomatists at all courts has scored many a bloodless conquest for Russia. Territory after territory has been absorbed by corrupting and tempting persons of influence and by maligning those who could not be bought. Russia seems to have scored a temporary success in Teheran. It is impossible not to suppose the Shah to be at least as jealous of Russia as he is of Britain and far more anxious to escape vassalage to Russia than to preserve his country from becoming a British dependency. This movement must be the work of his corrupted bureaucrats. As for Britain, her general sentiment is that of Lord Charles Beresford, that she does not want to add another foot of territory to her responsibilities of administration, and must in no case interfere beyond her boundaries except in self defence. If Russia, however, should cajole or terrify the Persian court into anything amounting to annexation what could Britain do but take possession of that portion of Persia which intervenes between India and the Persian Gulf?

The number of shipping disasters on the lakes during the recent stormy period has been attributed to the custom of employing vessels after they have become unseaworthy. It is stated that there is no load-line law, or if there is it is not observed, and, as there are always masters and sailors willing to take another chance before the season closes, officers and crews are never wanting even for the most dangerous ventures. But the wrecks have been so many this year and the loss of life so appalling that a demand has arisen in the states bordering upon the lakes for a law to limit the load a vessel may carry and to fix the seaworthiness of 'freighters.' The service rendered by the late Mr. Plimsoll to British mariners is recalled in this connection. Previous to the passage by the British Parliament of the act with which his name will forever be honorably associated, it was the custom of shippers to heavily insure their old vessels, load them down, and send them on long voyages in charge of crews reckless enough to take such desperate chances. Many of these ships were lost with all on board, till Mr. Plimsoll started the agitation which finally put an end to the system of greed and recklessness. Now some man of courage and determination is required to do for lake sailors what he did for the mariners of Britain. The shipping trade of the lakes has reached such enormous proportions that almost anything in the shape of a vessel that will float is sure of employment and underwriters will generally take the risk at some figure. The need for protection of life is, therefore, all the greater, for this is one of the instances where enlightened selfishness in business is not to be trusted.

The losses of the English Government in the country have been nearly constant since the introduction of the school bill. Every by-election, except perhaps in one fortuitous instance, has shown a reduction in the previous number of votes polled by the Unionists, and in many cases the scale has been turned. This state of things has by the Nonconformists been attributed to the unpopularity of the measure, which they oppose. Even in so conservative a borough as Seven Oaks, this view was taken of the government losses. How far it can be urged as influencing the Newmarket election we do not know. It does not seem to have bulked very visibly in that fight. Mr. Rose's appeal was largely to the sporting element, among whom he is a magnate, and it was prominently on a plea which offered his supporters a chance to out-jingo the government, namely, a denunciation of the German alliance. That alliance is no doubt open to much just criticism as to its purposes, but in itself as an approach of the two countries towards each other it is certainly most desirable, and it is to be feared that it is just that element in it that makes it at the moment unpopular. A broad-minded Liberal candidate would no doubt shun appeals than which none are easier or more mischievous to international spite, but it would be impossible to avoid profiting by the anti-German feeling.

The Bank of Montreal, with fourteen million dollars of paid-up capital, will add another two million dollars to the note issuing power of the banks. In the past few years many of the smaller banks which had exhausted their note-issuing power were glad to help out with notes of the Bank of Montreal, so much so that with the bank's own increased call for its paper the circulation of Bank of Montreal notes last month amounted at one time to $11,749,647, or to within about a quarter of a million of the limit. The shareholders who voted unanimously for the increase of capital on Wednesday are naturally well pleased at the exceeding prosperity of the bank and at their chances of profit in the new issue. As was pointed out in the 'Witness' yesterday, the new shares will be issued at a premium of 70 percent, one share being allotted to every six shares. That is to say, every one having six shares may purchase one share of the new issue at $170, the par value of the new stock being $100, and not $200, as at present. When the new policy is carried out all the stock will be at $100 par. The 70 percent premium on the two million dollars of new paid-up capital will be added to the reserve account, which is now $8,000,000, bringing that account up to $9,400,000, or about 67 percent of the subscribed and paid-up capital.

In order to understand the nature of the new ausgleich, or commercial agreement, concluded recently between Austria and Hungary, it should be borne in mind that Hungary is in all respects an independent kingdom, save only in the administration of foreign affairs, war and finance. Previous to the defeat of Austria by the Germans, in the year 1866, both countries were united under one government. But that war made it necessary to grant the Hungarian demand for a separate autonomy. Among the conditions of the new agreement was a provision with regard to commerce between the two states, which expired in 1897. Negotiations were continued from that year with a view to a new agreement, but so great were the obstacles in the way that the best that could be done was to continue the old system from year to year. The most formidable of these obstacles was the Hungarian demand that when the commercial treaties with Germany and other foreign countries expired in the present year, they should be renewed only till 1907, after which Hungary should be free to make independent commercial treaties in accordance with her own interests, if she so desired. The difficulty, however, was not wholly on the side of Hungary, in whose constitution there is a provision which makes the continuance of parliamentary rule in Austria requisite to all treaty arrangements between the two countries. The coöperation of the Austrian Reichsrath was, therefore, necessary to the validity of the new ausgleich. But the violence of the Czech and German factions reduced parliamentary proceedings to confusion, and the Emperor was obliged to dismiss the Reichsrath in 1899. This produced a deadlock in the negotiations, and the Hungarians declared that if the Austrian Reichsrath did not resume proceedings, they would sever the customs union after 1903. This threat roused the Emperor to the necessity of negotiating a new compact before the end of 1902, and he brought all his great personal influence to bear for that purpose. The agreement reported in the cable despatches was the result. But it is only an understanding between the ministers of the two countries, and will not fulfil the requirements of the Hungarian constitution until it is ratified by the Reichsrath. If the two Austrian factions can be induced to sink their quarrels long enough to attend to this business, the new ausgleich will probably be made binding, and Hungary will take another step towards complete independence by securing the right to make her own commercial treaties with foreign nations. It is said that the new ausgleich is highly protectionist, a principle frankly adopted with a view to having the advantages of that system in negotiating treaties of commerce with other countries, especially the United States.

There is this remark to be made with regard to the obstacles which keep the denominations apart that they are to a large extent not the result of difference but of similarity. A grocer has infinitely more quarrel with a neighbor grocer than he has with the intervening shoemaker. It is the similarity of pursuit that brings him into negative relations. There was probably more feeling between the different branches of the Methodist Church before they united than there was between either of the Presbyterians, simply because where they were in the same locality they could not keep from constantly treading on each other's toes. So the nearer churches come together in thought and purpose the worse neighbors they are. Whatever of difference is due to conscience is of course deserving of respect, but whatever is due simply to the fact of being a plurality of organizations pulling against each other instead of pulling together is, to say the least, the wildest waste of energy. A year or so before the Methodist union, says one who was through it all, one could not have looked for agreement within forty years; yet all heartburnings evaporated the moment union was secured.

The Russian policy of making secret treaties with her Asiatic neighbors and interpreting them all her own way, has been again illustrated in Manchuria. Russian customs officials are stationed on both sides of the Siberian frontier, but Chinese officers are not allowed on the Russian side, although the secret railway treaty expressly provides that they shall be. As a matter of fact, the frontier, with its custom houses, is a mere pretence, for Russia has not yet taken the first step towards restoring Manchuria to China. The troops she withdrew are camped along the border, ready to move south at any moment, and in their place she is steadily pouring settlers into the conquered province on a regular plan, and these are driving the Chinese before them as they advance. The government at Pekin is too apathetic or too weak to resist this invasion. The gradual Russianizing of Manchuria may, therefore, be regarded as a fixed policy, pursued in cool, calculating defiance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The despatches say that Japan is expected to make a protest, but, it is significantly added, the protest is not likely to have any effect. The old simile of the moving Russian glacier was never better exemplified. In carrying out its plans the government at St. Petersburg appears quite convinced that Britain and Japan will not go to war to compel it to abandon its designs on Manchuria. Meantime, Russian control of the railways and all strategical points has been firmly established, treaties to the contrary notwithstanding.

Making counterfeit silver coin appears to be a flourishing industry in the United States, and no wonder seeing that the government issue is intrinsically worth only thirty-nine cents on the dollar. This assures a profit of sixty-one cents on every dollar the counterfeiter coins out of pure silver. There are, according to the mint returns, some five hundred and fifty million silver dollars in circulation, but how many more of counterfeit production of equal value are afloat nobody knows. This is free coinage of silver with a vengeance, but so enormous is the internal business of the United States and so great the demand for currency that the imposition is scarcely felt. The extraordinary thing about it is that while the treasury has hundreds of tons of silver dollars coined and stored in its vaults, against which it nominally issues silver certificates which it dare not redeem in silver, private enterprise is duplicating the government stock and the statesmen at Washington are unable to devise a system of currency reform. The same condition applies to British silver and to our own, but if similar wholesale counterfeiting is going on it is not generally known. The temptation will always be great so long as a coin passing for a dollar costs only forty cents.

In the report of the Irish Land Conference perhaps the brightest gleam of hope for a solution of the problem that has vexed British statesmen for centuries is seen. The principal recommendation, to which both landlords and tenants agree, is the substitution of an occupying or proprietary ownership of land for the existing dual ownership. This concedes the principle for which the tenants have for many years contended, and leaves only the details to arrange in such a way that the landlords shall not suffer, nor the new ownership be overburdened. There are, according to the official report, three hundred and six land-owners in Ireland who hold estates of ten thousand acres and upwards. Among these the noblemen, who inherit both estates and titles, number one hundred and forty-one. The greatest of these is the Marquis of Conyngham, who owns a hundred and fifty-seven thousand acres. The Marquis of Lansdowne comes second with a hundred and twenty-one thousand acres. Many of these noblemen are absentees. They hold a total acreage of 1,493,000, from which they draw an annual rental of £522,000. The landlords have on their side all the tremendous power of fixed institutions and government influence, for among them are many English noblemen, such as the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Ely and the Marquis of Lansdowne, who hold controlling positions in the councils of the empire. Yet, in spite of all, the progress of the popular cause for the restoration of the land to the people has steadily gained ground. The disestablishment of the Irish Church was really the first great blow to Irish landlordism by throwing open the church lands to purchase by tenants. Mr. Gladstone's land act of 1881 marked another advance in the same direction, and subsequent measures for the transfer of land to tenants confirmed the trend of the movement, the latest outcome of which is the report of the Land Conference we have quoted. Taking all these facts into consideration, also the earnest desire of the people of Britain that this vexatious Irish question should be permanently settled, many hope that at last there is a prospect that it will be settled in a satisfactory manner. Ireland is really a poor country. Nearly one-third of the island is bog and mountain, unfit for cultivation, and there is a good deal more that but poorly repays labor. Everybody will hope that the new settlement may be followed by something like permanency of peace and contentment, but he would be sanguine indeed who would build high hopes on any single reform.

The hideous daily repetition of these disasters, whatever be the momentary cause, is a loud arraignment of the whole signal system. The series commenced at Christmas time, when railway business is liable to be congested and irregular, and when those in charge are, like other people, liable to distractions. This, however, would hardly account for the thing continuing after the holidays are completely over unless we add other considerations. If, in addition to inevitable confusion and distraction at holiday time, there is also overwork, it is only to be looked for that its fruits in disaster would increase as the exhaustion increased. Holiday time is, no doubt, a time of festivity, and sometimes it is characterized by loss of self-control. In view of the exacting demands upon the faculties at such a time, a single glass might prove a very serious matter. We have not, however, in connection with any of the disasters which have followed each other so rapidly, seen so much as a hint that any one in charge might have been confused in this way. It is a thing to be sure about, but the probability would seem to be that those engaged in this class of service are an exceptionally sober class, and that with few exceptions they are total abstainers. It would certainly be criminal for any one in such a position to take wilful risks of this sort, and it would, we think, be entirely indefensible for the management of a railway knowingly to employ in this department of service any one who drinks at all. We dismiss this, however, as, so far, it does not appear. It is said by experienced railway men that a railway collision such as that at Wanstead is liable to create a nervous condition among engineers, despatchers and telegraph operators, which sometimes in emergencies amounts to helpless fright. We could easily imagine a novice telegrapher rendered incapable of taking and responding to an emergent message through sheer nervous collapse. The verdict of railwaymen upon the state of things which has developed is, we think, already reached and that with considerable unanimity, and it is the old one of overwork. We hear tales of men working fifteen hours at a stretch and then having to get to work again within a few hours. We hear of telegraphers having to sacrifice their own rest to help their mates, who either through inexperience or through the dislocation of the regular system, are afraid to face emergencies alone. Such stories are meant to suggest an attempt to improve dividends at the cost of an insufficient and overtaxed service. We have to speak with the utmost reserve and in the most general terms at a time when certain persons are under arrest, and when possibly other persons ought to be. But it is right at such a time to indicate how intently the public is watching all proceedings and how determined is its demand that the true source of this unnecessary peril be found and removed. Whatever is to be said, however, with regard to the human element in the disasters which are occurring, it seems certain from British experience that there are methods of material management that will secure safety and that these methods are not in use.

THE ANCIENT HIGHWAY.

A possible explanation of Germany's refusal to join Britain and Italy in protesting against the passage of Russian warships through the Dardanelles may be found in the irade issued by the Sultan on the first day of this month. It was a New Year's gift, as it were, from Abdul Hamid to his good friend, the Emperor of Germany, who stood gallantly by him in all his Armenian massacres. For a long time the Anatolian Railway Company, a German concern, in which the German Emperor takes a deep interest, has been negotiating with the Sultan's ministers for a charter to build a railway from Constantinople to Baghdad, and thence to Koweyt, on the Gulf of Persia. On the strength of a provisional permission the company some time ago began construction of the line, and completed it as far as Konieh, about half way to the Euphrates from a point opposite Constantinople, with branches to Angora inland and Smyrna on the Aegean Sea. Farther the company could not proceed without authority, and this was given in the irade of the first of January. It concedes the right to continue the railway from Konieh to Koweyt, on the Gulf of Persia, a place, it will be remembered, where Britain asserted her rights in support of the Pasha of Koweyt against the Sultan a few years ago. The new line follows a

route somewhat different from that originally projected and more comprehensive, as will be seen by reference to any map of the country. It crosses the Taurus range between Eregli and Adana, touches at Osmanieh and Kilis, crosses the Euphrates at Tell Habesh, thence via Harran, the home of Abraham, Raselai, Helif and Nisibin to Mosul, on the Tigris. There the line runs along the right shore until it reaches Baghdad, and then crosses the Euphrates for a second time to reach Kerbelah, the famous Shiite shrine. The main line follows the right shore of the Euphrates to Zobeir, where it divides, one branch going to Bushire, on the Persian side of the Persian Gulf, and the other to Koweyt, at the head of the gulf on the Arab side, both of them practically British ports. Branch lines are projected from Adana to the Levant, near Tarsus; from Kilis to Aleppo, from Harran to Urfah, by some thought to be Ur of the Chaldees, and from Sadijde to Khanekin, on the border of Persia, heading for Teheran. The cost of building the whole road is estimated at one hundred and twenty million dollars. Some of these names sound strangely familiar in connection with the most remote events, for the region traversed is, so far as known, the cradle of the human race. It is not impossible that they may become commonplaces in connection with important events yet to occur. The irade also grants permission to construct a bridge across the narrowest part of the Bosphorus, between Rumeli Hissar and Anadoli Hissar, to be called the Abdul Hamid bridge, which will carry trains right into Constantinople. By means of this bridge across the straits at the exact place where, two thousand five hundred years ago, Darius Hystaspes built his famous bridge of boats, in order to transport his enormous army to the shore of Europe, a united system of railway will connect the two continents for peace and commerce, and, mayhap, for war and invasion. An idea of the length of this railway will be obtained when it is stated that it is about two-thirds as long as the Canadian Pacific Railway from St. John, N.B., to Vancouver.

The political bearings of this gigantic enterprise are of the highest importance and will be better understood from the fact that, while the German company was seeking right of way from the Sultan, the Russian Count Kapnist applied for a like concession. His plan was to use Tripoli, in Syria, a little north of Beirut, as the starting point of the Russian Baghdad Railway. From this point the road was intended to go over the Lebanon to Homs, and by way of Palmyra to Rahaba, on the Euphrates, cross that river at Hit and, at Iskanderieh, divide into two branches, one to run to Khanikan, near the Persian border, by way of Baghdad, and the other to go in a south-westerly direction to the Shiite shrines of Kerbelab and Nedjef. The main line would continue in a south-easterly direction by way of Korna, at the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, to Bushire. These two schemes are not geographically incompatible, but they probably are politically so, and there may well have been a severe contest between German and Russian interests at Constantinople, as to which should secure the Sultan's approval, before the irade which favors the German company was issued. But the Emperor of Germany, having thus gained his point, was probably unwilling to further estrange Russia by joining with Britain and Italy in protesting against the passage of the Dardanelles by Russian warships. Indeed, it looks like a put-up job: Russia to have the free passage of the Bosphorus and Germany her Euphrates Railway. This railway would, before the occupation of Egypt, have been of supreme importance to Great Britain, as it is on the direct line between London and Bombay, but now Great Britain's answer to it would seem to be the projected railway to connect Cairo, by way of Suez, with India, across Arabia and Persia, with Koweyt and Bushire as seaport stations. With these facts in view, it will be readily understood how tremendous are the interests involved and what great events may result from the concession obtained by the Germans, and the proof it gives of the preponderance of German influence with the Sultan.

SENATOR HOAR'S ANTI-TRUST BILL.

A New York contemporary describes Senator Hoar's Anti-Trust Bill as 'complicated punitive machinery, warranted 'to teach mild manners to troublesome 'trusts.' The indications are, it says, that the farcical demonstrations will continue during the intervals of leisure left by the routine work of the session. Senator Hoar himself says of the bill: 'It is, 'I believe, conservative and moderate. 'The bill requires publicity, prohibits re-'bates and preferences, underselling and 'driving other people out of the market. 'An important provision of the bill is in 'section five, which is intended to meet 'the case of a concern like the American 'Sugar Refining Company, which by the 'decision of the Supreme Court has been 'held not to be subject on the plea that 'it was engaged' in manufacturing and 'not in interstate commerce; that the 'product was made in the State of New 'York by one association, and that its 'sale was carried on by others. Sec-'tion five will prevent that sort of an 'arrangement. It provides that no cor-'poration, joint stock company or other 'association shall engage in commerce 'with foreign nations or among the sev-'eral states a majority of whose stock is 'owned by or controlled or held in trust 'for any manufacturing or other corpo-'ration which in the course of its manu-'facture or production conducts its busi-'ness or any part thereof in a manner 'which would be prohibited by this act 'if it were so conducted in the course 'of such commerce with foreign nations 'or among the several states.'

THE LAW AGAINST DRUNKARDS.

In dealing by law with the most devouring of all vices, it has been customary on this continent to aim at the drink-seller rather than at the drinker, who is looked upon as a victim, who, having lost self-control, cannot be reached by law. Indignation is more against the man who in presumably cool blood, and for the sake of money, ministers to the ruin of another than against the man who is too weak to resist his appetite. The recent English legislation, on the other hand, seeks to lay the responsibility of drunkenness primarily where it primarily belongs, upon the drinker himself, and assumes that there remains in most drinkers a latent manhood which, by wholesome fear of consequences, can be encouraged to victory, and only where this proves to be lacking is the liquor vendor to become criminally responsible for promoting his ruin. The new British licensing act, which went into force on the first day of the New Year, provides that any one found drunk in any public place may be arrested, prosecuted and punished. If convicted three times within a year such a one will be put in the habitual drunkard class, and any publican serving him or her with drink for three years thereafter will be liable to a heavy fine. Any drunkard convicted three times of the offence within a year is liable to be fined or imprisoned, even for attempting to purchase a drink, and any one serving or treating convicted drunkards will be fined upon discovery. All such convicted drunkards will be put upon a forbidden list, which, with their portraits, will be furnished to all public houses. This blacklisting will prove the principal terror and restraining force of the new order of things. Children are protected under the new law by a provision that any one found drunk while in charge of a child is liable to a fine of ten dollars or a month's imprisonment. Already there has been a crop of convictions under the act, and the publicans are so scared that their trade society has issued a circular advising dealers not to serve even a sober man if he is in company with one 'under the influence.' The act applies to clubs, and the powerful effect in this direction it must have is seen in the action of the honorary secretary and treasurer of the Blackham Liberal Club, who resigned rather than bear the heavy responsibilities entailed upon him by the act, whereupon the committee in charge resolved to discontinue the sale of intoxicating liquor, and forego the profit derived from it. Under the act, too, for the first time, habitual drunkenness is a ground for legal separation, and Sir C. A. Lawson and a street cleaner, both of whom had drunken wives, have already obtained the relief they sought. The law is a vigorous one, and if its enforcement continues as it has commenced, great things will be accomplished, and the reproach of drunkenness will be removed from England in a very little while. Such radical legislation, indeed, must soon put England in the van of sober nations, and she will lead in temperance legislation instead of having to follow.

The overwhelming majority of Englishmen are law-abiding by instinct, and a new law develops a new conscience. Law is usually very well enforced in Britain. The trouble with the old license law was not that it was badly observed but that it was not advanced enough for an enlightened people. Also when drunkennes was let off with a light fine or no fine at all, and more often than not with a jest, and when among large classes of the people it carried little if any social disapproval, unless accompanied with profanity and cruelty, it is little wonder that it was so prevalent. But now the drunkard is in terror and he will simply have to live up to the new condition of things or be punished by the law, and, what is much worse, be ostracized by his fellows. Every human being more or less is influenced by the average opinion of the world, and when this average opinion has declared that the drunkard must go, a great step is gained towards that consummation. All beneficent legislation has this history. The need of it is conceived in the minds of the few, who by degrees succeed in convincing the majority. Thus a Wilberforce was the chief motor force in the repression of slavery; Howard in prison reform; Dickens in putting a stop to public hangings; Florence Nightingale in the care for the sick on the field of battle which ended in the formation of the Red Cross Society; Father Mathew in first greatly arousing the conscience of the United Kingdom to the drink evil; Lord Shaftesbury in convincing the well-off and educated that they owed a duty to the lapsed; Plimsoll in legislation for the safety of seamen, and so forth. The convincing of the majority is often a long process, but until it is accomplished it is impossible to pass or enforce a law. The act once passed, however, and found good generally leads to further legislation on the same lines, as the Truck Act and the first Factory Act led to a whole series of acts more especially for the safeguarding of the health and morals of children and women who work in mines and factories. No one can doubt but that the present Liquor Act will also give rise to a series of new acts affecting the liquor question, and, without being too sanguine as to the results of the latest attempts to stamp out drunkenness, let us hope to see in old England in a very few years a nation whose past intemperance has given place to a sobriety equal to any and superior to most. At least the first legislative step along such a path has now been taken.

THE RAILWAY JUGGERNAUT.

Our correspondent 'Engineer' may well ask why governments do not stop the awful waste of human life on this continent, so far as it is caused by railway collisions, seeing that the block and the staff systems have reduced railway accidents to a minimum in England. In this connection, too, the 'Railroad Gazette' asks when we are going to run trains on single track without the delays due to sending, repeating and delivering train orders? Besides the delays in the despatching system there is always the element of danger, and when trains are irregular and the best safeguards are needed then the danger is greatest. The 'Railroad Gazette' acknowledges that the old English 'staff' system is safe, but the American railway officers do not like it. The 'electric staff' system is now in extensive use in England, Australia, and elsewhere, and nobody denies that it does what it claims to do—that is, prevents collisions and saves life—and yet for some reason its introduction on this continent has been extremely tardy. Besides the staff system, old style and new, there are the electric automatic track-circuit block signals, which are only used largely by two companies on this continent on single track. The Southern Pacific is one of the lines which has used this system extensively on single track, and the result of the company's experience both on the mountain districts and in level country is declared to be very satisfactory, the officers considering it a valuable adjunct to the safe and economical operation of trains on single track. An officer of the Southern Pacific says the block signals are so arranged, with preliminary and overlap track circuits, that it is impossible for two trains from opposite directions to enter a block section without running past a danger signal. Two trains approaching each other in opposite directions, when nearing a block signal section, will both find the signals at danger; and under the rules would meet each other within the block with speed under control or under the protection of their flagmen. To avoid all possibility of accident, superintendents enforce a strict compliance with the rules that the train finding a danger signal must stop, wait the full time indicated by the rules, and then proceed under full control, being protected by flagmen until the train passes out of that block section. It is not for a layman to dictate what especial system should be adopted to prevent sacrifice of life, but when, as our correspondent tells us, the lives of from a hundred and forty to two hundred engineers are sacrificed in North America yearly, belonging to only one society, it is time that parliament sought and found a remedy.

THE FORE AND AFT RIG.

The seven-masted schooner 'Thomas W. Lawson,' has surpassed the expectations of her owners, having made a number of fast and profitable voyages, on each of which she has transported no less than eight thousand tons of coal. On one of her last trips she made an average speed of about ten knots an hour, having accomplished the distance between Boston and Norfolk, in Virginia, in three days. This is quite equal to the speed of the majority of coasting steamers and exceeds that of a tow composed of a tug and several barges. Among the advantages of the schooner over a square-rigged vessel is the fact that the schooner only carries from a third to a half the crew, and that it is generally faster, especially in head winds. As an instance of this, the case is quoted of a six-masted schooner, the 'George D. Wells,' of Boston, which made the run from the Delaware breakwater to Havana, a distance of a thousand miles, in six days, and on the run home she was only four days in making Sandy Hook, from Brunswick, in Georgia, where she had loaded a cargo of railway ties. Many of these great schooners are now fitted with auxiliary steam motive power for use in calms or in getting in and out of port, and most of them have the upright boiler and fifty horsepower engine, as in the 'Lawson,' the boiler supplying steam to a mechanical steering gear, while the engine hoists and lowers three rails at a time. In port the cargo is unloaded with the vessel's own machinery and the engine of the 'Lawson' also pumps out the twelve hundred tons of water ballast admitted into the double bottom when the vessel is sailing light. As pointed out by Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin, in his 'American Merchant Marine,' the development of these great coasting schooners has been comparatively rapid. It was not till 1881 that the first four-master was launched, the five-master appeared a little later on the Great Lakes, and the first six-master was built in 1900 at the Maine shipbuilding yards. Mr. Marvin describes the seven-master, 'Lawson,' built by the Fore River Company, as 'one of the most remarkable vessels ever planned,' not only for her great length, 368 feet, and her enormous cargo capacity, but also for the material of her hull. This hull is of steel, and although the initial cost is greater than a hull made of wood, the steel hull is found stronger, more durable, less expensive to keep in commission and always watertight. The initial greater cost of the steel is therefore soon offset. As for grace and beauty on the water there is no comparison between the white wings of the schooner and the 'puffing Billy' tugs and the 'squatty' barges, and if the six and seven-masted schooners have come to stay, as we are assured, much will be added to the picturesqueness of sea traffic.

OUR POOR SCHOOLS.

Without being so impolite as to say so, Professor Adams, of London University, who recently made a thorough study of the school system of this province, evidently found it deplorable. His suggestions being those of one of the highest authorities on pedagogy are worthy of consideration. Poverty seems to be the chief vice of our system. We either cannot or will not pay enough to put our educational conditions on a par with those of other English-speaking peoples. The Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction is intelligent but its regulations are impotent through lack of money. The government grant is so minute as to make the local authorities indifferent to it. That is, these gentlemen, whose chief solicitude is to save the money of the tax-payers, calculate that it costs more to carry out the regulations than the government pays them for doing so, and so the regulations, however beneficent in themselves, are ignored. The teachers are far from being up to the standard. 'In order that 'capable men and women may be kept 'in the profession, better salaries must 'be paid. . . . . Four months' training 'is better than none at all, but nothing 'short of a two-years' course (in teach-'ing) can be regarded as satisfactory. 'If teachers were well paid they would 'go through a two-years' course at their 'own expense just as other professional 'men and women do.'

Professor Adams asks why education should not be compulsory. This is a question which puzzles everybody interested in education. Surely we do not want our scattered populations to degenerate like the poor whites of the Southern States, into practical barbarism, with the very lowest standards of intelligence, comfort, taste and morals. Prof. Adams thinks that at least an examination in the three R's should be passed in order to secure exemption from school attendance. Another reform needed in the sparsely settled regions where the people are at present badly neglected and are inclined to neglect themselves is some system of consolidation of small schools. The present tendency is to want a school, however bad, in every corner of a municipality so that that corner may get out of the school tax as much as, and if possible more than it pays in. Waggons to collect the children are the modern device to enable those of a larger area to meet at a well-equipped school. A system of scholarships is suggested that would enable remote pupils of academy grade to live at an academy centre. Wherever possible, a weak model school should be united with the nearest academy. It is evident that these improvements would have all local selfishness arrayed against them. To overcome these forces the Protestant committee would need to be in a position to make grants sufficiently large to enforce its regulations. Among the desiderata suggested by Professor Adams are to extend the system of inspection to secondary schools and the appointment of a chief provincial inspector. He has, of course, seen our primary schools from the inspector's point of view, and we hope he has not been too kind to that system as it now exists in this province, when he says that 'the inspectorial system for the elementary schools is so satisfactory that it is a pity that the secondary schools should not share in its benefits.' Nothing could, we think, be more desirable than the proposed chief inspector. The coarse and cruel way in which some Canadian inspectors humiliate young teachers before their pupils, thus injuring their disciplinary power, would certainly, if it exists at all in this province, make the teachers strong advocates of such oversight. Last of all, Mr. Adams suggests that there should be a chair of education at McGill University, 'in order that the standing of the 'subject may be acknowledged and that 'the professor, through his connection 'with the university, on the one hand, 'and the Normal School on the other, 'may establish that correlation between 'theory and practice that enables teach-'ers to make the most of themselves and 'their pupils.' We presume Mr. Adams is prepared to make this suggestion plain in the proper quarters.

NEED OF STRONG AND GOOD MEN.

The last touch of fiendish barbarity in lynching has been given by a mob of white men in Abbeyville county, South Carolina, a state which at one time boasted of its chivalry, but which in recent years holds the record for the number of its lynchings. A man named Oliver Wideman and his wife were quarrelling, when William K. Jay, a young man, interfered and ordered them to stop and leave the place. He was standing outside the house where the quarrel was going on, when he was killed by a shot fired from the inside. An infuriated mob quickly surrounded the house, seized Wideman and his wife, hanged them and riddled the bodies with bullets. The report of the horrible affair says the mob brutally disregarded the screams and agonized entreaties of the woman, who was literally dragged to death by men whose frenzy made no pause to find out who had fired the fatal shot. All probabilities point to her innocence, yet she was cruelly and ignominiously murdered, and no voice was raised against the outrage on law and humanity. These facts go to show that the crime of lynching is the outcome of a sort of madness which seeks gratification in the shedding of blood rather than in a spontaneous vindication of justice such as found excuse in lawless communities out west in early days. A state where a crime like this can be perpetrated and go unpunished must be in a bad condition socially and morally, and has a dark future, unless strong, good men arise in support of law and order. Strong and good men are indeed needed everywhere, so that the demand exceeds the supply, but in the case of the 'mean whites' of the South we find the peculiar problem of degeneracy accentuated that is to be found alike through the ages in the nation and the individual. Humanity must either progress or retrograde. The Greeks of Marathon and Thermopylae, of Pericles, Phidias, Plato and Aristotle degenerated into the thieving and lying merchants of the Levant and the cowards who fled from the Turks; the Egyptian of the Pharaohs sunk through the ages unto the 'Fellah' of the Nile, and the haughty Roman was the most conspicuous object lesson of mediaeval decay. Numerous other instances may be multiplied in the memory, and philosophy has much to say concerning the phenomenon but whatever else may be contributory, not the least is the decay of great and good men. A few righteous men would have saved Sodom and Gomorrah, and every city and people must be so saved. This righteousness is undoubtedly the result of the strenuous life, the life of competition, of ever higher aims and objects. Decay comes with apathy, with the fiat that no man, under pain of ostracism, must rise above his fellow, ambition loses fire, and life becomes as a stone once precious, but from which all the glory has departed. So it is that socialism threatens to level life to an effortless equality and monotony, necessarily a levelling down to the lowest instead of a levelling up to the highest. That is the real menace of socialism. It threatens to enslave our race and debase it worse than the tyranny of any past tyrant, and as it will be self-enslavement for the most part the resistance will be less and the reaction longer in gathering force.

INDICTING THE TARIFF.

The New York 'Times' concludes that duties on raw materials are as unnecessary for protecting their production as they are burdensome upon the industries which they tax. Nevertheless, the United States manufacturing industries, like our own, permit themselves to be taxed by such duties, and, according to the United States Treasury statistics relative to imports of iron and steel during the first eleven months of 1902, the tax during that period amounted to millions. The increase of imports amounted to about twenty million dollars, which was practically all paid for raw materials, or materials one remove from the 'raw,' in excess of the available domestic supply. The gains in the imports of pig iron, ingots, blooms and scrap were unprecedented, while in manufactures of iron and steel there are no important increases except in rails. The 'Times' concludes that, so far from being a misfortune, the ability to import large quantities of raw materials has been of the greatest possible advantage to the country, and that this advantage would have been greater and more permanent had the whole burden of tariff charges been lifted from imports which reach the country in the shape to be used as materials of her own manufacturing industries. It was not to be expected that the 'Times' could advance from the particular to the general, but it is something gained that it does see that by these taxes the seaboard states are put at a conspicuous disadvantage as compared with the middle west. It says: 'The area of profitable pig iron and 'crude steel production is steadily mov-'ing westward and free materials are be-'coming—indeed, have already become—'essential to the industrial prosperity of 'New England and the middle states 'east of the Alleghanies. The middle 'west has all the protection it needs 'against cheap foreign materials in the 'railway freights which must now be 'paid by eastern consumers. In New 'England the demand for free iron and 'coal is becoming sufficiently emphatic 'to disturb old party relations and to 'threaten a re-crystallization on new is-'sues. It is not far from this in New 'York and New Jersey.' With the north-western states, especially, calling loudly for general reciprocity with Canada and the east and middle states demanding free trade in iron and coal, at least, it would seem that the economic policy of the United States was about to undergo a radical change in the near future—a change which will do little to encourage the efforts of our high protectionists. Indeed, should this freer and more sensible policy of our neighbors gather headway in the near future in only the same ratio as it has done during the past few months, it will be an irresistible force wherewith to batter down parts of our much too high tariff wall. That under such circumstances any part of it could be built higher is not to be thought of.

DR. CROCKETT ON 'WORLD WIDE.'

Fredericton, N.B., Dec. 31, 1902.

Dear Sirs,—I enclose with much pleasure one dollar, renewal subscription to 'World Wide' for 1903, and wish to express my appreciation of its admirable selections. Yours very truly,

WM. CROCKETT, LL.D.,
Provincial Normal School.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
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The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide':—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The War Cloud in Morocco—The 'Evening Post' and 'Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
The Land of Manana—Venezuela and its People—'The Daily Graphic,' London.
The Cuba of the Present—Havana Correspondence of the New York 'Times.'
The Late Archbishop of Canterbury—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Anecdotes of the late Archbishop—'Daily News,' London.
Older Edinburgh—By Alexander Innes Shand, in 'The Saturday Review,' London.
Strike Settlements in France—By Paul Leroy Beaulieu, in 'L'Economiste Francais,' Paris.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Chip Carving—By M. E. Reeks, in 'The Art Journal,' London.
Wood Engraving, a Passing Art?—By Chas. H. Coffin, in the 'International Studio.'
A History of English Porcelain—Birmingham 'Post.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

'Twas Very Long Ago—By Eugene Field.
A Sunset in January—Poem, by Francis Bartlett, in 'Methodist Magazine.'
Recompense—Poem, 'The Pilot,' London.
The Art of Joseph Conrad—By Hugh Clifford, in 'The Spectator,' London.
An Author at Grass—Autumn—I.—Extracts from the private papers of Henry Ryecroft. Edited by George Gissing, in the 'Fortnightly Review,' London.
The English Novel in the Nineteenth Century—Part I.—'The Edinburgh Review.' Abridged.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Country Schools—The New Plan—By Clarence H. Matson, in 'The Outlook,' New York.
The Heavens in January—By Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American,' New York.

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

MR. ALFRED BEIT DYING

DR. JAMIESON HURRIES TO THE SIDE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN MILLIONNAIRE.

Capetown, Jan. 9.—Alfred Beit, the well-known South African financier, has had an apoplectic stroke at Johannesburg, and is reported to be dying. Dr. Jameson passed through Queenstown this morning on a special train bound for Johannesburg.

London, Jan. 9.—The firm of Wernher & Co., of this city, confirmed the announcement from Capetown of the serious illness of Mr. Beit, and said the latest reports received regarding his condition are more reassuring.

THE SIGN OF THREE.

Mrs. Jenner had gone to the doctor's, the child had been fretting and feverish all night. Towards morning, however, it had fallen into a deep slumber. Little Dolly had been ailing for weeks, and although Dr. Garrett had assured her that there was no organic disease, Mrs. Jenner was uneasy. Dolly was her only child. For quite three quarters of an hour after the door had closed upon his wife, George Jenner sat motionless at his desk, staring through the uncurtained window in front of him.

On the blotting pad in front of him lay a sheet of blue paper. Dipping his pen in the ink, Jenner wrote his name in the top right-hand corner.

Rat-tat!

Jenner gave a start. A big black tear fell from the end of his pen. Jumping from his seat he ran to the door.

'Jenner!' said the postman, handing in a long, narrow packet.

'Thank God, Ettie isn't at home!' he exclaimed wearily, as he went back to his room. Dropping into a chair, he opened a drawer in his desk, threw in the packet as if it burnt his fingers, and closed the drawer again with a bang.

'If it wasn't for the youngster—poor little mite,' he murmured, bitterly, 'I believe I'd throw up the sponge.'

He rose, stretched himself and began to pace to and fro between the desk and the door. His nerves were like so many electric wires. Action of some sort was necessary to him.

Twelve months after Dolly was born a great calamity had overtaken the Jenners. They had seen every shilling they possessed swept away by one of the great financial hurricanes which periodically descend upon the city.

Swanson, the dramatic critic of the 'Daily Record,' and an old schoolmate of Jenner's, had assured him that 'The Last commission,' a story about which he had taken Swanson's opinion, would certainly 'fetch' the editor of the 'Cosmopolite.' It was on Swanson's advice that he had sent it.

Well, after being away over a month, this morning it had been returned.

Jenner heard his wife come in and go upstairs.

'I don't like to disturb you, George,' she said, hesitatingly, placing a light hand upon his shoulder; 'but I wish you'd come up and look at Dolly.'

'All right, dear. What does Garrett say?' he inquired hastily. 'Doll's been wonderfully good, poor darling. Hasn't cried once while you've been gone, mater.'

The child stirred uneasily, opened its eyes, and tried to smile.

'"Nourishment is what she wants, Mrs. Jenner: medicine will do her no good——" They're Dr. Garrett's own words, George. "Poorness of the blood," he says, "is what's the matter with her. Feed her well, and in three months she'll be running about as lively as a kitten." He ordered mutton chops, port wine and as much milk as she can drink. He'll come round by-and-by, he said, and have a look at her.'

George Jenner continued to stare at the pinched little face on the pillow.

'You do think that cheque will come, dear?' she ventured, timidly.

There was a note in her voice and a look in her eyes which wrung Jenner to the heart.

'Come?' he said, with a queer little laugh. 'Didn't Swanson say it was a safe thing for the Cosmopolite? But—' turning again to look at Dolly. 'I'm afraid—. No, it will not come in time. It will not come in time, wife.'

She looked at him steadily for a moment; then, without a word, she opened a drawer in the dwarf chest and took out a small square box of white enameled cardboard.

'It's the locket you gave me, dear,' she said, coming over to where he was standing, with one hand still resting on the side of the cot—'the locket you gave me on the day we were engaged. Take it for Dolly's sake; they ought to lend fifteen.'

George Jenner put on his hat and went out. He had tridden the Via Mala till the way had become familiar to him. But to-day he found the road harder than before.

When he reached the Sign of Three he dived down the long passage and peeped into the last box. It was empty, and he slipped in.

'How much?' said the assistant.

'Fifteen shillings, please.'

'Fifteen?' repeated the man and went away.

Jenner, impatient to return with the nourishment for Dolly, fretted and fumed over the delay.

What a time they were keeping him! Did they think that he'd stolen it? What—

Jenner's knuckles were just about to make acquaintance with the counter when the assistant reappeared.

He was rubbing something with a piece of cloth, and, as a matter of fact, had been gone exactly one minute and a quarter.

'No, thank you,' he said, handing over the box with mock politeness. 'No room in the safe. Nowhere to put it. Understand? You've come to the wrong shop, sonny. Try the marine stores round the corner.'

'Why! What—what's the matter with it?' stammered Jenner, unable to catch at the meaning of the man's words.

'Oh, nothing—nothing's the matter with it,' returned the other contemptuously.

Jenner's distress and astonishment however, were so obviously genuine that the pawnbroker felt that some explanation was due to him.

'Well, it's plated, my son, if you don't know. That's what's the matter with it.'

'Plated?' said Jenner, unable to believe his ears. 'Why, I gave 30 shillings for it less than seven years ago. I bought it for gold.'

'Very likely. They saw you a-coming.' And the man laughed. He thought he had made a good joke. ''Tain't badly turned, mister, and the plating's not been done by a "greener." It's a good pattern, too; and marked "thirty bob"; looks wonderful like the real Simon, but, bless you, it's worth nothing to lend on. I'd like to sell 'em all day at ten bob a time.'

Jenner looked ruefully at the little white box. For the second time that day the gaunt spectre of despair had risen to stare him in the face. What was he to say to Ettie? What was to become of Dolly? Depressed and defeated, Jenner walked away from the Sign of Three like a man in a maze. Arrived home, he let himself in and went straight to the room in which he did his writing. He could not face his wife with nothing in his hands.

'George!' cried Mrs. Jenner from the kitchen. 'What a time you've been! I've been wishing you'd come in. There's a letter on your desk, dear; I think perhaps it's that cheque from the 'Cosmopolite.' I do hope it is.'

With a groan Jenner tore open the letter.

'My dear boy,' he read, 'allow me to congratulate you. Drummond thinks a lot of your story. I met him at the "Vagabonds" last night. He was returning the last chapter, he said, for "slight alterations," which he thinks will give the story a better ending. They don't approve of too much shadow in Norfolk street.

'It—the—story—will be the principal feature, I hear, in the summer numbers.

'And now fling up your hat and sing "Bravo, bravissimo!" Webster has accepted my new romantic drama. "Until the End." He's to open with it in September; so I must ask you to use the enclosed. Yours, ever faithfully,

'HARRY SWANSON.'

'Well, dear, it's the cheque, isn't it?' cried Mrs. Jenner, coming in hurriedly, drying her hands on a towel. Her husband's silence filled her with alarm.

George Jenner was sitting in his chair, the tears standing in his eyes. In one hand he held a letter, and in the other a crisp, new Bank of England note for five pounds.

Dolly began to mend from that hour.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE LITTLE MISCHIEF.

A HOLIDAY STORY BY A LITTLE MONTREAL GIRL.

There was once a little girl who was always in mischief. Her name was Rosie Marbel. Her father was a very rich man, so that she could have everything that she wanted, but still she was always in mischief.

One day her mother and father went out (for it was near Christmas) to buy toys for Christmas. They had left her in the nurse's care.

They went around the shops till Mrs. Marbel said, 'Oh, William! I think that Rosie would like that doll Look! what a lovely carriage it is in, all done up in pink.' So they went into the shop to see how much the doll and carriage cost. Mr. Marbel asked the price, and guess what it cost, girls and boys—$25.00! Then Mrs. Marbel chimed in her say, 'Oh, William! you must get it.' So Mr. Marbel, with a very heavy heart, took out his pocket-book and counted out $25.00, and said, 'Send it home about 10.30 p.m.'

That night Mrs. Marbel was all in a fuss and flurry so that she could make some pretty things for this new dolly. Rosie knew that there was something unusual going to happen, for she noticed that her mother wanted to get her off to bed very much earlier than usual. So she thought that she would not go to sleep, but listen.

Soon the clock struck half-past ten, and the doll came within the minute. Mrs. Marbel went down to the door and took the parcel. 'She put it in the parlor,' thought Rosie to herself, 'and when they go to bed I will go down stairs and see what it is.' So the time wore on until Mrs. Marbel said, 'I think that we are both very tired and better go to bed.' So they both went upstairs. Rosie waited till she saw the light out, and then she got out of her bed and went to the stairs and listened to hear if there was any one stirring or making a noise. Then she said to herself: 'Shall I go down stairs and see or wait till to-morrow?' But, alas! the temptation was so great that she could not resist it. She crept down stairs and got as far as the door, but no further, for she saw a rat and had forgotten herself and gave such a scream that it woke her father. She heard him come down stairs, but a good idea came into her head, and this is what it was, that she would go and hide behind the door, so when her father came in she could run up the stairs on tip toes and get into bed. She did this very skilfully, and so saved herself a whipping. Her father in the meantime was hunting all around to see who it could be. He had brought down his revolver, thinking it might be a burglar. As he was looking around he thought the doll was a man, and shot. But after, when he went to examine the body, he found out what it was. Well, he sat down and gave a dreadful sigh. After a while he went upstairs, and knew by all the noise that she had been making that Mrs. Marbel was awake. So he went in crying like a baby going to his mother, that had done a dreadful crime. When he got as far as the door he heard Mrs. Marbel say, 'Oh, my lovely girl, I saw you creep into that bed, will you do such a thing again; will you, I say, answer me.' Then Mr. Marbel heard a yell, and a naughty little rogue say: 'I will never do it again; never, never.' When Mr. Marbel came in he sent Rosie to bed, and said, 'I have shot the doll and broken it into a thousand pieces.' Then Mrs. Marbel replied: 'It will be the last time that she will ever get anything.' After a few moments everything was quiet, but you could hear poor Rosie's sobs, till after a few moments she fell asleep. When the morning dawned and they were all astir, she resolved to go and say she was sorry, and would not do such things any more. Her mother forgave her, and now she is one of the most trustworthy children in the country.

M. E. F.

DIVERS GIFTS.

('The Churchman.')

'Miss Perkins,' began her small pupil, looking up from the eternal copy-book, 'were you ever married?'

'Certainly not!' replied the grim, gray governess, regarding the little girl with orthodox severity.

'What a pity, 'cause I wanted specially to ask you something 'bout your husband.' And she looked imploringly at her brother.

'Have you got a father then?' suggested the boy, in answer to the appeal, and little Barbara burst out excitedly:—

'Oh, I hope you have! Dear Miss Perkins, do try and remember if you've got a father!'

'Yes, I have,' replied the governess, surprised at this sudden interest in her belongings.

'My! he must be old!' exclaimed Jack.

'Over a hundred, of course!' piped in Barbara, pleasantly.

'Yes, he is quite an old gentleman,' added Miss Perkins; 'but not so much as that. He is eighty years of age.'

'Why, I thought you were more'n that,' interposed the little girl, but Jack went on:

'What did you give him for a present or his last birthday?'

'A spectacle-case,' answered the governess; 'but now no more talking, children.' And she resumed her reading.

The violent gesticulations that went on between the two children, evidently signified their approval of the desired information; and when, half an hour later, they were released from the school-room, great was their excitement and delight.

'It'll be just the thing!' screamed Barbara. 'I couldn't think of nothing but dolls and bricks.'

'And such a splendid manly present too!' added Jack. 'But mind you keep it a great secret, Babs.'

When Mr. Fereday came home that evening from out the great whirl of political excitement with which London was teeming—for the old government was a thing of the past and the new government was about to be created—he was met in the hall by two quite as excited members of society as any he had left behind him; for his small son and daughter evidently had on their minds a question of equal importance with the formation of governments or the foundation of empires.

He was going out to dinner, of course. Such a man as Edward Fereday was not often allowed to dine at home alone; for, alas! it was alone—as five years before his young wife had died, leaving him with a daughter and a two-year-old son.

The children hung on to their father all the way to his dressing-room, chatting incessantly of the commonplace wonders which every day brings to the child's mind, and knowing nothing of the great events which were taking place in England's capital that week.

'Suppose,' said Barbara, at length, when the bath, the razors, the white tie box and the shaving soap had been forbidden, 'suppose you was going to have a present on your birthday, and might choose what it should be, what would you?'

'I should choose a certain place,' said Edward Fereday, whose thoughts were still with the momentous decisions of Downing street.

'Who could give that?' asked Jack, with open eyes.

'Only the Prime Minister,' laughed his father; and then, seeing their blank look, he added quickly: 'But there's something else I should like.'

'Something that can be bought in a shop?' asked Barbara, anxiously, who felt the first suggestion had been beyond her resources.

'Yes; a present from my little boy and girl. And what they choose I shall like best.'

'How splendid!' screamed Barbara, in an outburst of delight. 'You couldn't guess what it 'ud be, I s'pose?'

Here Jack frowned so ominously that Barbara hastily changed the subject, relieving her feelings by stepping into a pair of pumps with which she proceeded to shuffle round the room.

'I say, father,' said Jack, looking up from the pockets of a discarded coat, 'what do you do when you go into a shop to buy a thing and haven't enough money to pay for it?'

'I do without it,' answered his father.

'Is there any other way?' persisted the boy.

'Sometimes I put it in the bill.'

'What a splendid idea!' exclaimed Barbara, clapping her hands.

'Hadn't I better give you some money if you want to buy anything?' suggested their father, smiling.

'Oh, no! that won't do for this particular thing,' said Jack, decidedly, as his little sister looked inclined to close with the offer; 'you can give us some money to-morrow for other things,' and then in a low voice to Barbara, 'It won't be a present, Babs, if father pays for it. The bill is a splendid idea!'

'Well, mind you go to a shop where there is a bill: Pears will tell you. Good night! the carriage is waiting and I am late.' And he stooped down to kiss the eager little upturned faces before going back to that feverish excited world in which he was playing so important a part.

The press prophesied, and for a wonder correctly, what place in the new government Edward Fereday would be asked to fill. In club land all the gossips foretold his good fortune, and the more anxious aspirants for honors thought of him with envy and spoke of him with strained good will. In society great ladies smiled their approval of the Premier's unspoken choice, and young ladies accosted him with implied congratulations, and all ladies agreed that the luck would be quite as much on the side of the government in his appointment as on his own. But at home, in that little world of the school-room and the nursery, a great fear had filled the minds of his two children that the Prime Minister would not give their father the place he wanted as a birthday present. What that 'place' was, they had not the remotest idea, but the fact that he had said he wanted it was enough to excite their loyal souls to a perfect agony of apprehension and resolve.

At last a brilliant thought struck Barbara.

'Let's write to the Prime Minister ourselves, Jack, and then it'll make it sure, and be a splendid surprise for daddy.'

'What shall we say?' asked Jack, who had to undertake the part of scribe.

'I'll ask William,' cried Barbara, as the footman passed the door: 'he's always after places—nurse told me.' And she flew down the passage after him, returning soon with such information as resulted in a very inky half-hour in the school-room, and a triumphant expedition to the post-box in the hall.

'If you please, sir, this was with the other letters,' said the butler on the following night, handing Mr. Fereday an envelope. 'I thought I had better give it to you.'

The young statesman looked with surprise at the strange address in his son's large round writing:

'Mister Prime Minister,
London.'

Edward Fereday had had an interview with that gentleman himself the same afternoon, and had accepted the coveted place, to the realization of his life's ambition. The children were in bed when he got home to dinner between eight and nine; and he opened and read with much amusement the quaint letter:

'Dere mister prime Minister please be suren give Father the Place he wants so much as a burthday Present he is sober honnest Clean an obligin which is what Willyum Always sez is sure to Fetch any place From your loving Little friends

'Jack and Barbara Fereday.'

But though the young man laughed at first, he felt a strange sadness sweep over him as he put the children's letter into his pocket.

Just then the door flew open, and two droll little night-gowned figures rushed in.

'We knew it 'ud be your birthday in the middle of the night,' cried Barbara, 'and we couldn't wait till morning to give you our present.'

'You might have thought we'd forgotten,' exclaimed Jack; 'and, besides, we couldn't sleep for the secret!'

'Here it is!' screamed the little girl, holding out a small oblong parcel. 'Isn't it a splendid surprise?'

The father was able to assure them that it was indeed a great surprise. For who, in the strength of young manhood, and with perfect eyesight, would have expected to receive an empty spectacle case?

However, his expression of astonishment and delight were so emphatic, that the children were perfectly satisfied, and appeared to feel quite as much pride and pleasure in their offering as Edward Fereday had done in the greater gift which had fallen to his lot that day.

'And do you know children,' he said, smiling, when their enthusiasm had a little abated. 'I have had another birthday present this afternoon? The Prime Minister has given me the place I wanted.'

A simple awe of rapture overspread the round, rosy faces.

'O—h!' gasped Barbara, 'shall we tell, Jack? Oh, do let's!'

'Girls always want to tell,' began the boy, looking doubtful; but as that was not a peremptory prohibition, his little sister burst out:

'Oh, we writed a letter to ask him, to 'cause we were afraid he might forget. We thought some of it was spelled rather wrong, but we wouldn't ask Miss Perkins, 'cause it was our own secret. Oh, I'm so glad he got the letter all right!' And she began capering wildly about on her little bare feet.

'Hurrah!' shouted Jack, throwing the sofa cushion into the air.

'And now I must really carry you two youngsters back to bed, or you will catch cold,' said their father, after having almost smothered them with kisses, and ruined his white tie forever in the embrace.

'Your collar is quite crumpled,' said Barbara, unclasping her hot little arms from round his neck.

'But it's such a jolly night; you don't mind, do you?' exclaimed Jack, triumphantly.—The 'Churchman.'

POOR, DEAR DOLLY.

My big-gest doll, E-liz-a-beth,
Is feel-ing very bad,
I fear that she is near her death,
Un-less some help is had;
The wax up-on her neck and arm
Is in a dread-ful state,
Be-cause I sat, and thought no harm,
Before the nurs-er-y grate.

Oh, some one tell me what to do!
She seems so sad-ly ill,
For she has shut her eyes of blue,
And lies quite limp and still.
The oth-er dolls, with bright black eyes,
All star-ing round they sit,
But they can on-ly sym-path-ize,
They can-not help a bit.

Then bring me lint and flan-nel stuff,
And stick-ing plas-ter bring.
Per-haps we have not done e-nough
To cure the poor, dear thing.
Oh, gent-ly move the books and toys,
And soft-ly shut the door,
If she can sleep se-cure from noise,
She may get well once more.
—Waif.

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DR. RADWAY—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankle, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations outward application of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation.

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Yours truly,
GEO STARR,
Emigrant Commissioner.

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Advertisements.

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Address Subscription Department
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[For the 'Witness.'

A CLUSTER OF ROSES.

There lie within these petals Truths more deep
Than hermits learn who midnight vigils keep!

Do we not feel, when bending o'er these flowers,
A Presence near whose heart beats close to ours?

Who breathes upon us from each trembling rose,
Whose fragrance heavenward like an incense goes?

And looks out on us from each dew-pearled flower,
With eyes of awful tenderness and power?

B. W. N. GRIGG.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

'THE THREE WARNINGS.'

A Reader, Shawville.—I should like to get the poem, 'The Three Warnings,' beginning:

'The tree of deepest root is found
Least willing still to quit the ground,'

or to know where it may be found. Ans.—The poem was written by Mrs. Hester L Thrale. (An English lady, born in 1741, died in 1821. She was a friend of Dr. Johnson.) The poem is too long to reprint, but perhaps some of our readers can oblige you with it. The first stanza complete is as follows:

'The tree of deepest root is found
Least willing still to quit the ground;
'Twas therefore said by ancient sages
That love of life increased with years,
So much, that in our latter stages,
When pain grows sharp, and sickness rages
The greatest love of life appears.'

POEMS WANTED.

Mrs. J.M.J., Ann Arbor, Mich., would be glad if some one could give the words of a poem beginning:

'Silent and lone, O tell me
Where are my little ones gone?'

and also of another, the first line of which is—

'Again within the portals of the opening year we stand.'

A Detroit Subscriber asks for a poem in which the following lines are found:

'There was a pause; a guardsman cried,
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while you may, for another day
Will bring enough of sorrow." '

Mrs. A. M.—I should like to know in what collection is to be found the old hymn containing the following lines:

'When we've been there ten thousand years
Bright shining as the sun,
We've no less days to sing God's praise
Than when we first begun.'

POEM RECEIVED.

J.H., London, Ont., kindly sends the following verse asked for by a correspondent in Ahmic Harbor:

'Some go to church just for a walk,
Some go there to laugh and talk;
Some go there the time to spend,
Some go there to meet a friend,
Some go there for speculation,
Some go there for observation.
Some go there to know his name,
Some go there to sound his fame,
Some go there to doze and nod,
But very few to worship God.'

THE IVY GREEN.

North Prairie, Wisconsin.—Please reprint the poem, 'The Ivy Green.' Ans.—This well known poem, by Charles Dickens, you will find in 'The Pickwick Papers.'

'Oh, a dainty plant is the Ivy Green,
That creepeth o'er ruins old!
Of right choice food are his meals, I ween,
In his cell so lone and cold.
The wall must be crumbled, the stone decayed,
To pleasure his dainty whim;
And the mouldering dust that years have made
Is a merry meal for him.
Creeping where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the Ivy Green.

Fast he stealeth on, though he wears no wings,
And a staunch old heart has he,
How closely he twineth, how tight he clings,
To his friend, the huge Oak Tree!
And slyly he traileth along the ground,
And his leaves he gently waves,
As he joyously hugs and crawleth around,
The rich mould of dead men's graves.
Creeping where grim death has been,
A rare old plant is the Ivy Green.

'Whole ages have fled, and their works decayed,
And nations have scattered been;
But the stout old Ivy shall never fade
From its hale and hearty green.
The brave old plant in its lonely days,
Shall fatten upon the past;
For the stateliest building man can raise
Is the Ivy's food at last.
Creeping on where time has been,
A rare old plant is the Ivy Green.'

CREST.

Glengarry.—The English translation of the motto on the crest you send, 'Benutze jede Glarzende Stunde,' is 'Improve each shining hour.' Recognize in the 'fly,' a bee, and the application is obvious.

LUMBERMAN'S JOURNAL.

W.C.—Do you know of a paper published in Canada in the interest of lumbering? Ans.—The 'Canada Lumberman' is published in Toronto.

LADIES' COLLEGE.

Mrs. E. A.—Kindly give an account of the Ottawa Ladies' College, saying when it was started, how it is supported, who are admitted, what is the yearly expense, and what studies are taken up. Ans.—Write to Mrs. Anna Ross, Lady Principal, Ottawa Ladies' College, Ottawa, for calendar and full information.

THE MONUMENT NATIONAL.

Mascouche Rapids.—Will you kindly inform me where the building called the 'Monument National' is? Would a letter addressed to it reach it without any street or number? Ans.—Address letters in care of the secretary, Mr. J. P. L. Berube, Monument National, 218 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

TEACHING IN MANITOBA.

Brougham, Ont.—1. What is the lowest standing in Ontario that will enable one to teach in Manitoba or the North-West Territories? 2. To whom can I apply for further particulars? Ans.—1. Not lower than second class professional. Even then you might be required to attend a Normal School in the province. 2. You can obtain full information by writing to the Secrytary, Department of Education, Winnipeg, Man., and to the Commissioner of Education, Regina, N.W.T., respectively.

PUBLICATION.

Green, Nova Scotia.— 1. Please suggest one or two publishing houses, either in the United States or Canada, with whom it would be advisable to correspond regarding an original collection of humorous Scotch poems suitable for entertainments. 2. Is it necessary for an author to have his productions copyrighted before submitting them to publishers? 3. What is the method of procedure in order to secure copyright?

Ans.—1. You might communicate with Wm. Briggs, Toronto; George N. Morang & Co., Toronto; D. Appleton Co., New York; Frederick Warne & Co., New York. It is most probable you would have to publish at your own risk. 2. No. 3. Apply to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for copyright in Canada.

STUARTS AND PLANTAGENETS.

J.W.H., Los Angeles.—1. Was 'Plantagenet' a surname or a title? 2. Is the 'House of Stuart' a name or a title? 3. What is the surname of King Edward VII? Ans. 1. 'Plantagenet' was a surname which distinguished a long dynasty of kings. The name was adopted by Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, it is said, from a sprig of broom (planta genista), which he wore in his helmet. Surnames at that time had more or less become hereditary, and Geoffrey's son, who married the daughter of Henry I. of England, and succeeded to the throne as Henry II., took his father's surname of Plantagenet, which was also borne by his descendants. 2. The dynasty of the House of Stuart was so-called because its sovereigns bore that hereditary surname. The name is traced to an ancestor, who in the twelfth century was made Steward of Scotland under David I. The dignity became hereditary in the family, and from it was taken the name of Stuart. 3. King Edward VII. is the first of the dynasty of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, and takes his father's surname. Prince Albert was a descendant of the Counts of Wettin, and Wettin is King Edward's surname, in as far as he may be said to have one.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S BOOK.

X.Y.Z., Port Hope, Ont.—Kindly tell us something about Mr. Roosevelt's book, 'The Strenuous Life.' What does the book treat of, or about what is it written. How many pages in it, and what is the price? Ans.—A new edition of President Roosevelt's book has recently been issued, and may be had of any bookseller for $1.50. It contains 225 pages, and is a collection of Mr. Roosevelt's most important essays and addresses, from the first of which—his speech before the Hamilton Club of Chicago on April 10, 1899—the volume takes its name. The new edition includes Mr. Roosevelt's speech on 'The Two Americas' at the formal opening of the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, and his more recent utterances on 'Manhood and Statehood,' 'Brotherhood and the Heroic Virtues,' and 'National Duties.'

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.]

AFTER PLEURISY.

'Subscriber' is a girl, eighteen years of age. Last summer had 'water' on the lung, which was taken off. Sometimes she feels a pain in that lung when breathing deeply. Is in other ways healthy. Ans.—You need not worry yourself about the pain. It is no doubt caused from the fact that the lung is attached to the wall of the chest, and on taking a deep breath the adhesions are pulled upon. This is a very common result of pleurisy, and cannot be prevented. It will most likely disappear in a little time. It is of no further significance.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

'Subscriber's Daughter.'—The writer refers to a paste composed of Barium sulphide, zinc oxide, and powdered starch, advised for the purpose of removing superfluous hair. Owing to a mistake, this was mixed with ointment of boracic acid, and she wishes to know if this renders it worthless. Also, if the hair is removed when the paste is washed off. Ans.—The depilatory powder is probably spoilt, in the sense that it has become weakened by the admixture of the ointment. The test will be, however, to try it. After the paste is removed the hair should be all gone. If you find this is not the case you should get a fresh stock and mix it as you need it. The paste may be allowed to remain on about ten or fifteen minutes before it begins to irritate. You should wash it off as soon as you feel a burning sensation.

DYSPEPSIA.

'Abroad' is a gentleman about sixty years of age. For about half that period has been troubled with weakness of the stomach, and has at times been so bad as to be incapacitated even when dieting most carefully. For some years now has had steadily increasing cramps in the extremities, occurring almost every night, and sometimes during the day. Has also extreme dryness of the mouth, with a bad taste, especially in the morning. Ans.—It will be hard to advise you about the dyspepsia, as it has lasted so long, and the causes of the condition vary greatly. Perhaps the change of climate will act beneficially. Many cases such as yours seem to depend upon a weakened nervous system. Brain workers are liable to have stomach troubles. Possibly the dryness of the mouth is due to the habit of sleeping with the mouth open. Catarrh of the nose and throat would cause this. If this is the case you would need to have it remedied. Most likely you need some local treatment for the nose and throat. You can relieve the symptom by taking a little hot lemonade on retiring. The cramps in the legs are of a different nature. They frequently arise from defective circulation. Gentle rubbing of the limbs night and morning so as to stimulate the flow of blood, and bathing them in very hot water, will relieve.

NUMBNESS OF FINGERS.

'T.V.' has been troubled at times for the last month with a numbness in two of his fingers, which lasts four or five minutes. The sensation comes and goes. Ans.—You say so little about yourself that it is impossible to do more than give a guess as to what is the matter. If you are well up in years it may be that the circulation in the brain is defective, and that the nerves are affected. In this case you should see your family physician at once. Other cases are due to inflammation of the nerves in the arm. In this case you would probably have some pain and loss of power in the limb. Sometimes the blood does not circulate freely in the limb. Under the circumstances it is hard for us to say just what the trouble is.

Necessity insists that the farmer shall be a stockman, and that he shall produce as nearly as may be his own grains and shall feed his products to his stock, whether it be for beef or dairying, wool or mutton, or pork, and that he shall handle his stock carefully and well, and give his fields the crops from which make his success possible, as much of the fertilizers which they have produced as his stock can spare from the food consumed. He must put the finished surplus produce in its enhanced value upon the market for what it is worth, and he should strive to make it worth as much as possible by marketing only the perfectly finished goods, whether they be meats or butter.

GARDEN TALKS.

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

'There's a leaden casket down in my heart,
That is heaped with heavy things;
The stones I have gathered along the way,
The thorns I have plucked from day to day,
And the heart's own broken strings,
But I've hidden that casket—low and deep
And snapped the lock, and no longer keep
But have thrown the key away.'

It seemed a strange admonition that came to me on New Year's morning. I opened at random a gift book sent to me for that day and my eyes met some precepts that looked curiously familiar, yet were a part of an epic poem called the Moaha Bharata, and written early in the fifth century before Christ. So the first lines I read were these:

'Bear railing words with patience, never meet
An angry man with anger, nor return
Reviling for reviling, smite not him
Who smites thee.'

And again it said: 'Enjoy thou the prosperity of others. Noble men, take pleasure in their neighbor's happiness,' while once more it advised to—

'Practice sobriety and self-control,
Amass that wealth that thieves cannot abstract,
Nor tyrants seize, which follows thee at death,
Which never wastes away, nor is corrupted.'

So, all through the ages these precepts and admonitions have been given by the wise men of the East, speaking to-day in the twentieth century from the pages of their wisdom, and as good for application as when written.

But I must close the book for the New Year holidays are over, and the daily life resumes its routine, and its burdens for us all.

In soft flakes the snow comes down over the cheerless garden, where the dark-limbed trees show up in all their contour and outline against the sky. Here and there the snow birds are busy picking up stray seeds, apparently contented in that state of life into which it has pleased God to call them.

Evergreens with a fringe of snow, bend to a more graceful attitude, and take on a deeper green; the shrubs that look above the snow line seem to say: 'We are here; do not forget us.' Ah, it is not easy to forget, but lonesome as is the home garden, dreary the outlook over the never-to-be-forgotten paths, we can with the eyes of faith, see all things anew, and believe that

'There's green grass under the snow.'

BOOKS VERSUS TOBACCO.

A man came into the house the other day and he looked up and down the few bookshelves, where are congregated old bound volumes of Harper's, Scribner's and the 'Atlantic,' and he remarked: 'You must have spent a mighty lot of money on books.'

'Not nearly so much as you have on tobacco,' I could not help retorting, and he was silenced, if not convinced.

Then I began to make a mental calculation as to the cost of tobacco if it had been used in this home, and decided that all the books we possessed did not cost so much in money value as would the tobacco—not to say anything of whiskey.

If the men who say that they cannot afford to buy books for their families would stop and keep strict account of the money they spend on cigars, smoking and treating, and of the tobacco they consume, there would be some astonishment at the end of the year.

And while the tobacco injures body and mind, and is a filthy habit (for what mouth can be sweet that is made a chimney?) the books would be food for the mind and have a good influence on those members of the family who desire to keep in touch with the events of the day, and to read the thoughts of other minds.

There are people who go into a house, and if they see evidences of refinement, pictures, books and flowers, they say: How extravagant! but would not complain if the father of the family spent more than they had cost in liquors and cigars. One need only to stop and think of these things in order to understand, and to place the economy where it really belongs.

BUDS DROPPING.

H.M.C.—It seems to be defective drainage that is the cause of buds dropping. If too dry the plants would wilt; if too wet, they would turn yellow. But when a plant has poor drainage, or when it has not enough vitality, the imperfect buds drop off for want of strength to mature. Lift it carefully out of the pot, and see what the roots look like. You can tell better then what is the matter.

Thank you for kindly words about Garden Talks; they are very much appreciated.

GRNISTA.

Elsie—The plant of which you send leaves is named as above, it will likely blossom as the days get longer. It is a hard wooded plant and grows luxuriantly in a window if not allowed to become dry. The bright yellow flowers are conspicuous for their beauty and will brighten a sitting-room when in full bloom. Having a hardy constitution, and being of compact habits, this plant is very useful and satisfactory and reminds one of the Laburnum, keeping in blossom for a long while.

It thrives best in sandy peat and should be repotted in spring after it has finished flowering. Before potting let it be well pruned and encouraged to grow. It is best kept out of doors in summer to complete its growth, for the ripening of the wood is essential to abundance of bloom in winter. There are several varieties but Genista racemosa is the most desirable plant as its flowers are sweet scented. The plants make such a fine show when in bloom, and if given care in summer to secure free growth they will amply repay for the trouble.

COLEUS.

Mrs. M.—It is no use to attempt to winter the coleus in a cool window, for the result will be what you describe—leaves falling off, stems turning black.' In answer to the question as to the best plants for this window, would suggest the Chinese primrose, calla, begonia and geranium—these will grow in about the same temperature, and can be moved about as the sun gets stronger, giving the begonias more shade and the geraniums more sunshine. It is a mistake to attempt to grow hothouse plants in a cool window, but if more variety is wanted, it is safe for hyacinths and cyclamens.

WINTER CARE OF PLANTS.

E.L.—There are no hard and fast rules for the care of house plants. Every one must judge for themselves from the condition of the leaves and soil. All plants need careful watering, but it should never be left in the saucers, and should always be of the temperature of the room.

Broken flower pots must be used at the bottom of the pot for drainage, and when the roots have spread to the sides of the pot re-potting is advisable. Glazed pots are not conducive to healthy roots and even if in a jardiniere the plant should be taken out for an hour or two each day and frequently washed. If the soil seems to be caked around a plant it is most likely from over-watering, and the need is re-potting, but if a plant looks healthy yet refuses to grow, the need is rest, and heat and water should be withheld. If the tips of the leaves begin to get brown there is generally a fault in the drainage. Good common sense and close observation have more to do with the cultivation of plants than what is often called 'luck,' and attention to the leaves and stems where insects are likely to develop will help to make them thrive. If carefully washed no dust can accumulate, and the pores will be kept open so that the plants can breathe, and this is a great factor in health-giving.

BEGONIA RUBRA.

Nellie—I think of the older sorts there is really nothing better than Begonia rubra. It has rich dark foliage and the flowers are a bright coral red, produced in the greatest profusion, in large drooping pannicles, on slender branching stems, a cluster of flowers is borne at every leaf, and they appear at the same time at the end of each branch. It is called an ever bloomer and is the easiest begonia to cultivate. Most varieties are very particular about the treatment given them, some not liking sunshine, others not thriving if water gets on their leaves, while some are shy bloomers, or poor growers. The rubra goes on its way serenely if given a large pot for its strong roots to spread in, and rich compost to feed on. It also needs a good support for its heavy branches. If only one soil is kept, there is nothing better, for it is easy to manage and in bloom nearly all the season.

ROSES AS WINTER BLOOMERS.

Ellen—Roses are difficult to grow as winter blooming plants unless they were started in pots, and cared for all summer. The wood must be thoroughly ripened and all flower buds taken off as fast as they appear. Keep the foliage healthy or the roots will not maintain their vigor.

With the exception of the grape vine there is not any plant in general cultivation the roots of which are as sensitive to the condition of the foliage as the rose.

It is never satisfactory to lift a rose bush that has been in the ground all summer—possibly allowed to bloom—and place at once in the window, even if the roots are healthy, for it will take a while to recuperate. Now and then an amateur by careful syringing and good summer treatment will bring the rose to perfection in an ordinary window, but it is exceptional, and the rose is queen of the garden, and reigns in beauty in the greenhouse, but cannot be recommended as a success in an amateur's window.

GROWING LEAVES OF GLOXINIAS.

A.J.—It is not difficult, and if successful hastens the flowering time, as when grown from seed they take two years before reaching the blooming period, and from leaves bloom the first year. Select strong healthy leaves, cut the mid rib in several places, lay the leaves flat in a good-sized pot, and cover the several cut parts with a little silver sand, and peat mould. When struck and swelled to the size of a pea, pot off in two-inch pots, using a compost of leaf mould, light loam and sand, in equal parts. Good drainage is necessary, as nothing is more injurious than stagnant water at the roots. Begonia Rex can be propagated by the same method.

CHESS

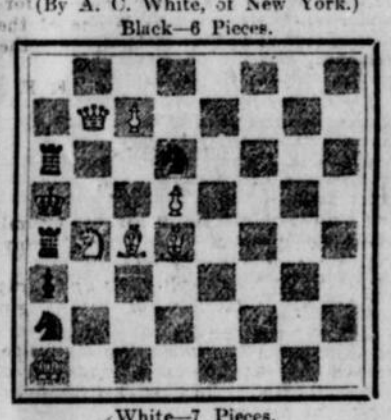
Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1903.

PROBLEM NO. 673.

(By A. C. White, of New York.)

Black—6 Pieces.



White—7 Pieces.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 674.

(By M. Feigl.)

Black—6 Pieces.



White—11 Pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Problem No. 675. By O. Duras.

White—K at Q Kt 6, Q at Q B sq; Bs at K. R. 8, Q Kt 5; Ps at K Kt 4, K Kt 6, Q Kt 3, Q R 7 (8 pieces).

Black—K at K 3; R at Q R sq; B at Q B sq; Kts at K R 5, K Kt 6; Ps at K 2, K 5, Q 3, Q Kt 2 (9 pieces).

White to play and mate in three.

Solutions Jan. 31, must reach editor Jan. 24.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The second match for the city championship, between the Montreal and St. Denis clubs will take place to-night in the rooms of the Cercle St. Denis, corner of St. Denis and St. Catherine. Both clubs hope to be fully represented. Play begins at 8.30. All followers of the game are free to watch these matches.

The handicap tourney in the Montreal Club, played this season on the 'ticket' basis, is progressing satisfactorily. The leader at present is Mr. A. Lomer (class II.), who was promoted from class III. this season, on winning last year's handicap tourney. Members of class I. find it hard work giving Mr. Lomer P and move.

The Falconer Gambit tourney was won by Mr. R. Short, who made short work of Mr. Kurrie in the final. The winner was delighted with his prize, a very handsome walking stick. Mr. Short, the doyen of Montreal chess, thus adds one more to his long list of victories; three firsts in four consecutive tourneys in one year is not so bad. He is at present enjoying a rest and gratifying his would-be rivals by losing tickets to them in the handicap tourney, in the most generous way.

GAME NO. 587.

The following pretty game was played at Kieff by Herr Lewin, the young Russian master (Black), against Herren Braesky, Winter, and Finn in consultation:—

White. Allies.	Black. Lewin.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—B 4 (a)
4 P—Q 3 (b)	4 Kt—B 3
5 Kt—B 3	5 P x P
6 P x P	6 P—Q 3
7 Castles	7 B—K 2
8 B—K 3 (c)	8 Castles.
9 B—B 4 ch	9 K—R sq
10 Q—K 2 (d)	10 B—Kt 5
11 P—K R 3 (e)	11 B—R 4
12 Q R—Q sq	12 Q—B sq
13 K—R 2	13 Kt—Q sq
14 B—B sq (f)	14 P—B 3
15 Q—Q 3	15 P—Q Kt 4
16 B—Kt 3	16 Kt—Kt 2
17B—K 3 (g)	17 B x Kt
18 P x B	18 Kt—K R 4
19 Q—K 2	19 Kt—B 4
20 R—K Kt sq	20 P—R 4
21 P—R 3	21 Kt x B
22 P x Kt	22 Q—K 3
23 R—Q 3	23 Q—K 3
24 Kt—Kt sq (h)	24 R—K Kt sq
25 Q—B sq	25 Kt—B 5
26 R—B 3 (i)	26 P—Q 4
27 B x Kt	27 Kt P x P
28 P x P	28 P x P
29 R x R ch	29 R x R
30 Q x P	30 Q—K Kt 3
31 Q—B sq	31 P—K 5
32 P x P	32 P x P
33 Kt—Q 2	33 P—K 6 (i)
34 Kt—B 3 (k)	34 P—K 7 (j)
35 Q—R sq	35 B—Q 3 (m)
36 R—B sq	36 Q—Q 6
37 R—K sq (n)	37 Q—K 6 (o)
Resigns.	

ANALYSIS.

(a) This form of defence is probably better after the previous 3....P—Q R 3; 4. B—R 4. Both forms have been frequently tried at the recent Hanover Congress.

(b) Wolf vs. Marshall played successfully 4. Kt—B 3. Kt—B 3; 5. Q—K 2, P—Q 3; 6. P—Q 4, etc., but he was chiefly aided by Marshall's hazardous play. There is no objection to the text move.

(c) 8. P—Q R 3 followed by B—Q B 4 might be suggested. If 8——B to K 3, then 9. Kt—Kt 5, and if 8....Castles, then 9. B—B 4 ch, followed by Kt—K Kt 5. Or 8. B—B 4, Kt—Q R 4; 9. Q—Q 3, etc.

(d) The most obvious continuation would have been 10. Kt—Kt 5. Q—K sq; 11. Kt—K 6. B x Kt; 12. B x B, etc. In any case, however, White should not have allowed the K Kt to be pinned. Q—K 2 is a bad move.

(e) No use whatever, as they could not continue with 12. P—K Kt 4, because of 12....Kt x P; 13. P x Kt, B x P, recovering the piece with two pawns to the good. In the circumstances, 11. Q—Q 2, B x Kt; 12. P x B, followed by B—K 2, would have been better.

(f) 14. R—Q 3, P—B 3; 15. B—Q 2, P—Q Kt 4; 16. B—Kt3. Kt—Kt 2; 17. Q—K sq, Kt—B 4; 18. R—K 3 seems to be the only way out of immediate difficulties.

(g) There is no other remedy now.

(h) Obviously the capture of the Kt P would be immediately fatal.

(i) If 26. P x Kt, then 28....Kt P x R, and the Q R is shut out from the defence of the King's position.

(j) We suggest 33....P—B 6; 34. Kt—B 4 B—Kt 4 threatening 35....B—B 5, ch; 36. K—R sq, Q—Kt 7 ch; 37. Q x Q, P x Q, ch; 38. K—Kt sq, B—R 7, ch; 39. K x B, P—Kt 8—Q mate. Herr Lewin's variation does not show a clear win.

(k) White should have played 34. P x P. If 34....Q—Kt 6, ch, then 35. K—R sq, and if 35....P x P, then 36. Kt—K 4. If 36.... B—Q 3, then 36. Kt—B 3, with chances of saving the game.

(l) After this Black wins by force.

(m) Threatening 36....P—K 8—Q; 37. Kt x Q, P—B 6, disch. mate.

(n) Comparatively better would have been 37. R—B 3, Q—Q 8; 38. R—B sq, P—K 8—Q; 39. Q x Q, Q x Kt; 40. Q—B 3, ch, Q x Q; 41. R x Q, with two Pawns for the piece.

(o) An exceptionally pretty termination. If 38. P x Q, then 38....P x P, dis. ch. mate. If 38. Q—K sq, then 38....Q x Kt, wins. If 38. R—B 3, then 38....P—K 8—Q, wins.

GAME NO. 588.

A game from Charousek's MS. collection played at Buda Pest, 1897:

French Defence.

White Markovetz.	Black. Charousek.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B
4 B—Kt 5	4 P x P
5 Kt x P	5 B—K 2
6 B x Kt	6 P x B
7 P—K Kt 4 (a)	7 P—K R 4
8 P x P (b)	8 P—K B 4
9 Kt—Kt 3	9 P—B 4
10 Kt—B 3	10 Kt—B 3
11 P x P	11 Q x Q ch
12 R x Q	12 B x P
13 B—Kt 5	13 B—Q 2
14 P—B 3	14 Castles Q R
15 K—K 2 (c)	15 P—K 4
16 R—Q 5 (d)	16 Kt—Q 5 ch (e)
17 Kt x Kt	17 B x B ch
18 Kt x B	18 R x R
19 P—Q B 4	19 Q R—Q sq
20 P—Kt 3	20 P—R 3
21 Kt—B 3	21 P—B 5
22 Kt (Kt 3) —K 4	22 B—Q 5
23 Kt—Q 5	23 R x P
24 Kt (Q 5)—B 6	24 R—R 6
25 Kt—Kt 5	25 R—Q B 6
26 Kt x P	26 R—B sq
27 Kt—Q 6, ch	27 K—B 2
28 Kt (Q 6)—K 4	28 R—B 7 ch
29 K—B 3	29 R x R P
30 R—K Kt sq	30 R—Kt 7
31 R—Kt 7, ch	31 K—B 3
32 Kt—Q 5	32 R x B P ch (f)
33 Kt x R	33 P—K 5 ch
34 K x P	34 B x R
35 Kt x P	35 R—K sq ch
36 K—Q 3	36 B—K 4
37 Kt (B 2)—R 3	37 R—K R sq
Resigns.	

(a) Intended to prevent the Knight being dislodged with P to K B 4; but he did not consider the excellent reply of 7.. P to K R 4, giving Black the advantage at once.

(b) There is nothing else for it, as he cannot play P to K B 3.

(c) Castling is out of the question; so the King has no other square.

(d) The alternative would have been P to Kt 4, previous to the text move.

(e) An ingenious manoeuvre, which wins the exchange.

(f) Black got one of his Rooks cleverly amongst White's defenceless Pawns, and finishes now with a pretty final combination.

GAME NO. 589.

King's Knight Gambit.

Remove White's Q Kt.

White. Charousek.	Black. Katz.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 B—B 4	4 B—Kt 2 (a)
5 P—Q 4	5 P—Q 3
6 Castles.	6 P—K R 3
7 P—K Kt 3	7 P—Kt 5 (b)
8 B x P	8 P x Kt
9 Q x P	9 B x P ch (c)
10 K—R sq	10 B—B 3
11 P—K 5 (d)	11 P x P
12 B x P	12 Kt—Q 2
13 Q R—K sq	13 K—B sq
14 B—B 3	14 P—K R 4
15 R—K 4	15 K—Kt 2
16 K R— K sq	16 P—B 4 (e)
17 R—K 8	17 Q—Kt 3
18 R x Kt ch	18 K x R
19 R—K 8 ch	19 K—Kt 2
20 R x R	20 K x R
21 Q x P ch	21 K—Kt 2
22 Q x P ch	22 K—R 3
23 B—Q 2 ch	23 B—Kt 4
24 P—K R 4 (f)	24 B x B
25 B—Q 3	25 Q—B 3 ch
26 K—R 2 (g)	26 Kt—B sq
27 Q x Kt ch	27 K—R 4
28 Q—B 7 ch	28 Resigns.

(a) 4....P to Kt 5, White would allow the Knight to be taken, the Muzio Gambit being more favorable to White without the Q Kt than with it, as the Q R comes into play with an irresistible attack.

(b) A safe means to prevent White from indulging in the sacrifice of the Knight, as in the text woud be 7.. B to R 6; 9. R to B 2, Q to K 2; 9. P takes P, P to Kt 5, having thus, at the expense of the Gambit Pawn, closed White's open K B file.

(c) He might dispense with this Pawn for a defensive move. White's pieces being massed on the weak K B P. Being two pieces ahead, he could give up the two pieces then to break the attack, and remain eventually with a Pawn or two ahead in the ending. Odds receivers, however, will sacrifice Pawns—and, what is more, position—rather than relinquish the odds.

(d) The beginning of a violent final attack, which an odds receiver could not parry.

(e) Somewhat better would have been 16.. R to R 3, defending the Bishop once more, having the R at R 3, to protect the King. Black, after the text move, cannot withstand the attack.

(f) Highly ingenious, the square at R 2 being required to get the King out of the way of the Queen's checks.

(g) Now Black has no more checks, and the game is over.

GAME NO. 590.

Played in consultation at Bradford, Messrs. I. M. Brown and G. Howitt (White) opposing Mr. F. J. Marshall (Black):

Falkbeer Counter-Gambit.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P—Q 4
3 P x Q P	3 P—K 5
4 B—Kt 5 ch	4 P—B 3
5 P x P	5 P x P
6 B—B 4	6 B—Q B 4
7 B x P ch	7 K—B sq
8 B x Kt	8 Q—Q 5
9 Q—K 2	9 B—R 3
10 Q—K 3	10 Q—Q 3
11 Q—K Kt 3	11 R x B
12 K Kt—Q B 3	12 Kt—Q 2
13 K Kt—K 2	13 Kt—B 3
14 Kt—R 4	14 Kt—Q 4
15 Kt x B	15 Q x Kt
16 P—B 3	16 R— K sq
17 Kt—Q 4	17 K—B 2
18 Q—Kt 4	18 K R—B sq
19 Q—Q 7 ch	19 K—Kt sq
20 Kt—K 6	20 R x Kt
21 Q x R ch	21 K—R sq
22 P—K Kt 3	22 Q—B 5
23 Q—Kt 4	23 Kt—B 3
24 P—Q Kt 3	24 Q—Q 4
25 Q—Kt 5	25 Q—Q 6
White resigns.	

UP-TO-DATE JOURNALISM.

A Paris journalist, desirous of learning how lunatics were treated, got himself up in a fantastic costume and accosted a gendarme in the street with an angry demand why he did not salute the Emperor Napoleon I. when he met him. The gendarme promptly arrested the journalist and removed him to the station, when in due course he was transferred to an asylum as a patient suffering from dangerous illusions. After learning thoroughly the system of treatment to which lunatics are subjected, the journalist desired to leave the asylum and give his paper and the public the benefit of his experience. He, therefore, requested to be brought before the medical board of examiners, to whom he explained the situation, but was horrified when the doctors gravely shook their heads and reported that they considered he was now become really dangerously mad. He was, therefore, kept under the closest watch and restraint, and nearly made himself mad with anxiety before he induced one of the nurses to convey to his paper the news of his plight. But even then his troubles were not over, for the doctors refused to accept the explanation offered, and have all certified that the man is a dangerous lunatic. A special commission has now been appointed to investigate his case.—London 'Daily Chronicle.'

[For the 'Witness.'

NO TIME TO PRAISE.

No time to praise!
Oh, who so filled with earthly ways,
As not to give to joyful praise,
Some place each day!

No time to praise!
For soul made clean from every sin,
And Holy Spirit's rest within,
Who would not praise.

No time to praise!
When daily mercies, nightly care
And help in need, and answered prayer,
All call for praise.

No time to praise!
With Jesus presence freed from fear;
With written word the heart to cheer.
We ought to praise.

No time to praise!
Yet all the blessings we possess
In Jesus Christ, our righteousness,
Claim grateful praise.

No time to praise!
When, every day, and hour by hour,
So filled with God's great love and power,
Should call forth praise.

No time to praise!
Yet 'tis on earth we should prepare
With heaven's host in praise to share,
Where all is praise.

E. E. GRAFTON.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW

y A. St. John Adcock, in 'The Puritan.')

Zory had come round to put up the shutters.

He peered about the shop short-sightedly, and fixed his gaze on a pallid, worn little woman, who stood behind the counter making entries in a book.

'Is it time, Mrs. Page?' he inquired in the husky whisper that was all his voice. 'It's late enough, ain't it?'

'Yes, Zory; quite late enough!'

Without more ado she took the shutters one by one from their recess behind the door and carried them out, and, with much rattling and thumping, fixed them in their places over the shop window. He braced them up with the clanging iron bar, and ended by bolting a smaller shutter over the glass panel of the door.

'You'll be goin' to see the master agen to-morrow, Mrs. Page?' he asked, standing with his hat in his hand and mopping his bald sconce.

She looked up absently from an account she was making out on a small bill-head.

'Yes, Zory. To-morrow.'

She spoke in the even, spiritless tone that comes of either mental or physical martyrdom; a pallid, worn little woman, who was old, and should have been young.

'You'll want me to mind the shop agen while you go?' saggested Zory.

'If you please, Zory.'

'What time'll I come? Same as usual, I suppose, Mrs. Page?'

Her grey, troubled eyes seemed to see the ungainly, shabby figure of the withered old man before her as uncertainly as her ears heard his voice. She answered after an interval, as if his words had but just reached her.

'I want to leave here about half-past one, Zory,' she said. 'I will take Cissie with me. Reggie will be all right here with you till I come back. It is such a long way to take them both, and he hasn't been very well to-day. You will keep him indoors, Zory won't you? Don't let him run into the street.'

'I'll see after him, Mrs. Page. He'll be all right with me,' wheezed Zory. 'He and me's old pals, Reggie and me.

'Yes, oh, yes.' . . . She seemed suddenly to recollect what she was talking about. 'Then you will be here soon after me, Zory?'

'I will, Mrs. Page. Yes, mum. And I hope you'll find the master better. We're gettin' through the worst o' the winter, and the spring 'll put him all right enough, I'll be bound. Good night, Mrs. Page.'

'Good night, Zory. Thank you.'

Zory twisted his rough woollen comforter tightly round his neck, buttoned his coat over it, and passed from the dull, warm light of the shop into the misty, chilly darkness of the street.

It was a small and somewhat dingy shop, in a melancholy by-street of Hoxton. Half of its window and one end of its counter were congested with illustrated novelties, daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals, and cheap literature of every conceivable variety; the other half of the window and the other end of the counter blushed with dishes and bottles of highly-colored sweets, and bristled with impossibly spotted horses, hairy dogs, and all manner of inexpensive toys in wood, in tin and pasteboard. Newspapers hung in wire racks down the door posts; bottles of sweets and reserves of toys, at large or prisoned in labelled boxes, were crowded together on shelves round the walls; and outside more or less sensational placards pasted on convenient boards lolled all day against the shop front and stared alarmingly across the road. For some five or six years anyone might have glanced through the open doorway in passing and seen the shrunken, hueless face of Richard Page gleaming whitely from the dark interior. He was working hard there early and late; and might have been seen hurrying in and out at six in the morning taking down the shutters, and about eleven at night putting them up. It was a wearisome, monotonous life, and the business only just enabled him to pay his way, but he struggled on with it, sanguine beyond all reason in spite of the obvious fact that all the array of medicine bottles marshalled along the back-parlor mantelpiece could not check the insidious disease that was relentlessly sapping away his life and energy.

Not for his own sake, but for the sake of his wife and children, he stood to his work manfully, and would not recognize that he was doomed and must yield. He carried his burden uncomplainingly, and the house was always the brighter for his presence—or seemed the brighter. The children saw nothing sad in the sunken eyes and grey lips jesting with them, and if the children's mother saw, and her heart ached, she hid her despair and laughed with them and him, wondering at his happiness, and yet thankful that he could be happy.

At last the day came when the cloud that had long been gathering over them broke. For all his dogged obstinacy of spirit he could go about his work no longer; he became so utterly weakened that he could scarcely rise from his bed.

He met the crisis calmly, and not without hope.

'You cannot look after me here Nell,' he said to his wife. 'It's as much as you can do to see to the shop and the children. It won't do for both of us to break down, old girl. We must get a letter for me to go into the hospital somewhere. I shall be well taken care of there, and I shall pull round — never fear. I've been overdoing it; that's all. The rest will soon set me up again.'

But he could not receive her with words that only half-deceived himself. She dreaded to be parted from him, fearful as she was of the nearness of the final parting; but he had in mind what was best for her and for the children, and could no way be dissuaded.

So he was gone, and for eight weeks the place had been very lonely without him.

Nell had always helped him in the shop, and she took up the business now and carried it on with a vigor and an aptitude that sometimes surprised even herself. She was up by daybreak, these dark weeks, to be in time for the arrival of the morning newspapers, and to fold them and despatch the diminutive errand boy to deliver some few dozen copies to regular customers. The boy being too small to manipulate the shutters, she retained Zory, an old soldier who eked out an inadequate pension with odd jobs, to come around from his lodging in the next street and open and shut up for her, and render occasional assistance in other ways when she required it.

'Reggie isn't at all well,' she said to Zory when he arrived at the appointed time next afternoon. 'He is so feverish and poorly, I hardly like to leave him, but Mr. Page is expecting me. He will be so disappointed if I don't go—I must go.'

'To be sure. It's likely only a bit of a cold,' opined Zory. 'This weather upsets everybody.'

'Yes. . . . He is in the parlor here. I think he will be all right till I get back. Here's Mr. Zory, Reggie,' she called into the back-parlor. 'He is going to stay with you. You'll be a good boy till I come back, won't you?'

'I'm here, Reggie. Hallo, there, you rascal! Attention! Shoulder ar-rams! Quick—march!' He peered over Nellie's shoulder at the sleepy, flushed face of the little fellow lying on the couch—a very little fellow, though he was three years older than Cissie, who was past her third year. 'Don't you worry, Mrs. Page. I'll see after him.'

She thanked him, and, having given a few general directions for his guidance during her absence, took Cissie by the hand and set out, her eyes full of trouble and her thin face drawn and anxious.

The afternoon had closed in dull and damp and cold. Streets and traffic and people loomed vaguely through a clinging mist—a crimson fog with a scarcely visible sun entangled overhead and suffocating in the thick of it. Presently Cissie was tired and had to be carried, and the station seemed a long way off, but was reached in two or three minutes, and the train set them down at Victoria Park, not far from the sombre, great hospital.

Throughout the journey Nell had been preoccupied; small as the business was it seemed to absorb all her time and nearly all her thoughts, there were so many trivial necessary details to be remembered and arrranged, books to be posted, bills to be sent out, debts falling due on fixed dates, and accounts to be collected in order to meet them. Dick had borne all these responsibilities hitherto, and she was so unnused to them yet that they worried her and kept her awake of nights. But she was no less loyal than Dick, and never let slip any hint or sign of her anxieties that might disquiet him with a thought that she was in need of his help who was so unable to help her.

When she entered the high gate of the hospital her face brightened, the troubled expression vanished from her eyes, her whole manner underwent a subtle, happy change. She walked almost buoyantly up to the wide stone stairs, along the airy, echoing corridor, with Cissy trotting on before her; and when she came to his bedside in one of the wards, Dick's quick, eager glance, saw the smile in her eyes and on her lips, and he was filled with a sense of relief.

'Everything going right?' he asked.

'As right as possible,' she said, stooping to kiss him.

This was his first question invariably; and she invariably gave him much the same answer.

He kissed Cissie, and looked round in momentary suspense.

'Why haven't you brought Reggie?'

'Well, it was such a cold, foggy day, and it is such a long way to bring the two of them—I thought I would leave him at home this time,' she returned apologetically. 'Old Zory is there looking after him, and in such weather.

'Oh, it's miserable weather,' he agreed, nodding towards the window. 'Old Zory is there,' he added thoughtfully. And she knew by his eyes that he was seeing the dingy shop and the back parlor, and Zory pottering about behind the counter, with Reggie—not, as she saw him, lying languid and strangely quiet on the couch there, but shouldering his toy musket and marching and manoeuvring to Zory's gruff commands. But, she managed to say, lightly enough—

'Yes, Zory is there. Zory is very fond of him.'

'He's a decent old chap. So thoroughly reliable and honest. When I come back we'll try and give him some sort of regular employment. I daresay we can find something for him to do, and he'd be glad of it, would'nt he? . . . I don't know when I ashall be able to come back, though.'

'I think you seem much better to-day,' she remonstrated.

'I don't know, Nell,' he said, doubtfully. 'I was very bad yesterday. I'm not so bad to-day, perhaps. But I'm so weak, Nell. I can't get up—that's what I don't like. It disheartens me now and then. I feel half afraid sometimes,' he went on, with a peculiar shame of his own weagness, 'that maybe I shall never get better—or come back at all. . . .

Her heart was crying out in an agony but she answered him with no emotion.

'You mustn't think such things. You can't get well at once, Dick. It is sure to take time.'

'I suppose so. I must try to be patient; but I con't bear to think of you, little woman, with so much to do,' he said wistfully. 'I ought to be there to help you.'

'So you will, soon. And you'll find I've kept everything in good order for you, Dick, I am quite proud of myself.'

He smiled back at her.

'I shall be glad to be home again, all the same,' he said.

Then he questioned her about the business; about the payment of accounts, the purchase of new stock; about certain unpaid rent due from one of their lodgers. His interest in all such matters remained unabated, and she was careful that her repuies shouuld be satisfactory.

'I wish they could send me away to the seaside, or some place in the country,' he mused. 'I dreamt yesterday—and yet I don't think I was asleep—it was a sort of faintness, and somehow. . . . . I don't know—I had a feeling of being in the country—there was a smell of roses, and the sun was shining, and I remembered. . . It was that garden at Medfield where we spent our honeymoon. Do you remember it, Nell?'

She nodded.

'I must have been dreaming, of course,' he continued; 'and when I woke up it seemed very strange—all the beds along the ward here. And outside it was raining.'

It was so hard to maintain all the while the air of cheerfulness she had resolutely assumed, that she was half glad, at last, when it was time to go. She left him with smiles and words of hopefulness; but when she re-entered the shop at Hoxton the weary, anxious expression had returned upon her features, and her eyelids were red and heavy.

All that night, too, Reggie was fretful and fevered, and slightly delirious. She sat up with him hour after hour, holding his hand and trying to soothe him to sleep. A little after dawn she slept from sheer exhaustion, and she would not move for fear of disturbing him till she heard a cart rattle down the street and stop outside. Then she slipped noiselessly from the room, and opened the shop door to take in the bundle of morning newspapers. The raw air of the street blew upon her cheeks refreshingly. The man carried the papers in for her and threw them on the counter, and before he was back in his cart again she had commenced to fold them.

A minute later the errand boy arrived, blue-nosed and breathless, but instead of letting him do his share of the folding she sent him at once with a note to the nearest doctor; and before breakfast the doctor was there.

He confirmed her worst fears. Reggie was stricken with scarlet fever, and there was nothing for it but to remove him immediately to the hospital. If she could only have kept the child there and nursed him herself, instead of having to send him away among strangers, this new calamity would have lost half its terrors; but there was Cissie, and the children of lodgers in the house to be considered, and so there was no alternative; Reggie must go, and she must bear with his going as best she might.

Thereafter she called daily at the hospital where the child had been taken, for though they would not permit her to see him, she could hear of him at the gate and send messages in to him.

'Give him my love, and tell him I have been,' she would say, her tired shabby little figure and the mute appeal of her eyes always winning a sympathetic acquiescence. 'It won't seem so long to him, and he won't feel so far away from home if he knows I am here every day.'

And still every Wednesday and Sunday, as before, she made the journey with Cissie to Victoria Park, and could see, though she strove not to see, that Dick was gradually fading from her. It was increasingly difficult to explain to him, time after time, why Reggie was not with her also. She told him carelessly that the boy had caught cold—it was nothing much, but she thought it wise not to bring him out till he had quite got rid of it.

Dick was disappointed, and vaguely alarmed; he questioned her closely, but she betrayed no emotion, and her ready replies and the composure of her manner allayed his suspicions.

'Try and bring him next time,' he pleaded, when she was going. 'Tell him I want to see him.'

But next time and the next she had to satisfy him with variations of the same excuse, till, seeing that he suspected she was hiding something from him, she told him with an appearance of candour that Reggie's cold had been more serious than she had dared to say, but that he was much better now—almost himself again, only the doctor had thought that he ought to go away for a change to a kind of convalescent home, and had, in fact, already sent him to one.

Dick was very much upset, and his tone was rather reproachful.

'You might have left it until to-morrow,' he said, 'so that I could have seen him before he went.'

'I couldn't Dick. The doctor settled it all, you know, and the date for his admission, and everything, was fixed. . . . . I couldn't help myself. And it won't be for more than about a fortnight.'

'A fortnight is a long while, in here,' sighed Dick. 'Is it in the country—this place?'

'It is a very nice place,' she said. 'He will only be there just another week or two, then you will see him again. It isn't so long to wait, is it?'

And when she reached home in the evening there was a notice awaiting her from the Children's Hospital, and she learned that Dick would never see the little fellow any more.

Then, for the first time, she broke down utterly. But only for a little while. The business made its inexorable demands upon her; whatever happened, the day's work had to be done, and she did it.

She lived through the two succeeding days numbed in all her faculties, but never resting. With the coming of the Wednesday she rallied somewhat and began to nerve herself for an ordeal more terrible than any she had yet endured. It seemed impossible to see Dick and go on deceiving him now; yet now it was more than ever imperative that the truth should be hidden from him.

Resolute as she was, she approached the interview with an unspeakable shrinkage; Dick suspected something already, and now if, by such intuition as often comes to men who are withdrawn into the desert that lies between this world and the next, he should catch some glimpse of the underside of her smiles and words, and so guess at it all?

Perhaps it was because of this painful shrinking that there mingled with her despair a blind sensation of relief when the nurse stopped her at the door of the ward and compassionately uttered the few conventional phrases that mean at once so much and so little.

'The doctor told you the last time you saw him—didn't he?—that it could not be much longer,' the nurse said. 'He sank quite suddenly last night; he has been unconscious ever since,' and will probably linger so for several hours yet. We would have sent for you only we knew you would be here to-day. . . . . Let the little girl stay here with me.'

Nell obeyed mechanically. She left Cissie with the nurse and went in.

Two large screens had been drawn round the bed, and within Dick lay very silent and as if nothing troubled him. Once, as she knelt there watching him, her heart turned to stone, and her eyes dry, he moved and stared at her, and when she spoke to him he did not hear.

She lost count of time, and was there with him alone at the barren end of the world. Not until the nurse took her arm and drew her away had she any thought of going.

'The little girl is crying for you. Wouldn't it be better, perhaps,' said the nurse, 'to take her home and then come back again?'

Nell was too stunned to offer any opposition. She had been forgetting Cissie, and it comforted her to take the child to her arms and hold her close to her breast! It strengthened her to feel that there was still someone who loved her and had need for her.

Within an hour she was back again and alone with him.

The sun set; night darkened, and the blinds were drawn, and gas-jets were lighted here and there along the hushed ward; but within the screens Dick lay still in the shadow.

At length he opened his eyes and knew her. She touched his cold cheek with her lips and whispered his name.

He made an effort to speak,

'Where—Reggie?'

She tried to answer him, but could not.

'I know. He was here just now,' Dick murmured, in hesitating tones. 'He's come because he knew I wanted to see him. He's coming back to me, and we're going—to that place together—to that place in the country. I shall get better there.'

His talk became rambling and disconnected; something he said of an old garden and the sunshine and the scent of roses, and then was silent for many minutes.

Suddenly his eyes opened and glistened with a far-away light; he looked at Nell eagerly, and reached out his arms. She caught his hand in hers and called to him; but it was not her voice he heard, and the smile upon his face was no reflection from hers.

'Reggie!' he faltered, laughing faintly for very joy. 'I was afraid you were not coming.'

AN AUSTRALASIAN RIVER.

The Nepean River, situated within a few miles of Sydney, is, says a visitor, 'undoubtedly one of the noblest rivers in Australasia. Quietly sleeping within the bounds of its picturesque banks, its waters are seldom ruffled by even the rudest blast, and always showing a sublimely tranquil surface. But all nature's beauties are not exhausted in making it enchanting to the eye. It has lately been discovered by scientific men that its waters at Erskine Creek possess medicinal properties of great value, which should be a great inducement to excursionists and invalids to visit the locality, where can be obtained the same health-giving advantages as are obtainable by the continental tourists at Baden-Baden or Munich, or at the spas at Bath. The creek itself is a vast amphitheatre of mountain splendor, winding canyons and elfin caves, rocky ledges, beautifully clothed with stately shrubs and ferns of the rarest species, over which the mountain torrent dances gleefully and the timid deer and wallabs quietly feed, seldom disturbed by man's intrusion. Here the overheated palate can be refreshed, and as the enraptured tourist imbibes the crystal stream his spirits, imbued with new vigor, rebound to the heart laden with health-giving medicines.'—Exchange.

THE WOLF PEST.

INCREASED BOUNTIES LIKELY TO CAUSE BIG SLAUGHTER IN THE WEST.

(Correspondence of the New York 'Times.')

Duluth, Dec. 23.—The Minnesota Legislature will be asked this winter to increase the bounty for wolves, and to provide an ample sum to defray the payments incident to the great slaughter which is expected to follow the unusual inducements. There is little doubt that the Legislature will respond, for the utter annihilation of deer in the northern half of the state is threatened by the great gray timber wolves, which have become alarmingly numerous, and whose boldness has increased with their numbers. Timber cruisers and settlers in this section of the state declare that the wolves are killing the deer by the hundreds.

The destruction of deer by hunters, they say, is nothing compared to that by the wolves. Until this year it was supposed that the wolves never disturbed moose, but Mr. W. B. Douglass, Attorney-General for Minnesota, says that a hunter and trapper on Baptism river, fifty miles north of Duluth, has found evidence during the past summer that they have killed at least two moose calves. At the Jean de Luth stock farm, near Duluth, men are employed to guard the blooded sheep and goats by night and day. Human beings have already had narrow escapes from wolves in this section, and it is fully expected that deaths by the fierce animals will be reported before spring.

A short time ago it looked as if the wolves would have a famine of their own this winter. A heavy snowfall occurred, and the snow lay two feet deep in the woods all over the north-eastern section of the state. It was of light quality, and a deer could scramble through it with less difficulty than a wolf. But the conditions have changed. A couple of warm days and a little rain followed, and then the weather turned cold. The result was a hard crust on the snow, and the deer were immediately placed at the mercy of their most dreaded enemy. The big furry paws of the wolves do not sink through the crusted snow, but the sharp hoofs of the deer strike through to the ground. It is no trick for a wolf to tire out a deer under these circumstances. The result is that the greatest slaughter of deer by wolves in the history of this section is in progress. Indications that the wolves are killing more venison than they can devour are found in the partly eaten carcasses that timber cruisers, and explorers run across in their travels in the woods.

This winter, for the first time, the people of the northern half of Minnesota have come to understand that the wolf problem is one that must be met and dealt with in a thorough manner, as they would combat an epidemic or correct any serious evil. The extraordinary increase in the number of wolves in this section can be accounted for in no way except that the state has been lax in providing money to pay bounties, and there has been too much red tape required in collecting pay for killing the beasts.

The northern part of Minnesota is one of the best deer hunting grounds in the world. Strange as it may appear, there are more deer here now than when the country first began to be settled. Wolves were not a pronounced pest in this region until a year or two ago, when it was noticed that they were increasing rapidly in numbers, and this winter they seem to be as thick as rabbits. Their tracks may be found any day all through this territory.

The commissioners of St. Louis county, at a recent meeting in Duluth, resolved to offer special inducements for the destruction of wolves, and as a result the total state and county bounty runs up to $25 a wolf.

LORD CURZON'S FANCY DRESS.

The costume which Lord Curzon will wear at the Durbar ball is a fac-simile of that worn by Lord Wellesley at the opening of Government House, Calcutta, one hundred years ago, and is strikingly handsome, says M. A. P. The 'Windsor uniform' of that period, it consists of a blue 'coatee,' with heavy epaulettes, scarlet 'stand-up' collar, inclosing a white stock, and scarlet cuffs, the whole richly ornamented with loops of gold lace up and down the front, and on the sleeves, collar and cuffs. The Viceroy's nether man will be incased in white silk knee-breeches and white silk stockings, terminating in old-fashioned, broad-toed shoes with buckles. Every detail has been carefully studied, the gilt buttons, with their 'G' enclosing an 'R,' the whole surmounted by a crown, having been struck from the original die, while the gold lace has also been specially made from the old pattern. The wig, I may add, has been constructed in India.

HONOR FOR A SMITH.

The honor of being the first woman admitted to the rank of the Imperial Service Order by the King has fallen to Miss M. C. Smith, the superintendent of the ladies' branch of the savings bank department of the general post-office. Thirty years ago Miss Smith had but twenty women assistants, but her staff has increased at such a rate that this lady has now nine hundred women under her control.—'Exchange.'

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Racine, Wis.

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

Advertisements.

CAUSE FOR ALARM

WHEN YOU GROW WEAK AND YOUR CHEEKS LOSE THEIR COLOR.

This Means Anaemia, and if Neglected Consumption May Follow—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the Only Certain Cure.

Anaemia, or poor or watery blood, is a trouble from which most growing girls, and many young boys suffer. It comes at a critical period of the young person's life, and unless prompt steps are taken to enrich the blood and thus strengthen the system, decline, and most likely consumption will follow. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that acts directly upon the blood and the nerves, promptly restoring the ailing one to complete health and strength. The following statement from Mrs. Lena M. Ryan, of Welland, whose daughter was a victim of anaemia, gives the strongest proof of the value of these pills. Mrs. Ryan says:—'About three years ago the health of my daughter, Birdie, became so bad that I was seriously alarmed. She was pale and almost bloodless; had no appetite, lost flesh and suffered from severe headaches. I took her to a doctor, and although his treatment was followed for some time, it did not benefit her. I then tried some other remedies, but these also failed, and she had wasted away to a mere shadow of her former self. At this stage I was advised to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and she began this treatment. Almost from the outset these pills helped her, and as she continued their use, the color came back to her cheeks, her appetite improved, the headaches ceased to trouble her, and by the time she had taken eight boxes she felt stronger and better than she had ever done in her life before. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are unsurpassed for all ailments of this kind, and strongly recommend them to other mothers.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only cure all cases like the above, but also cure all other troubles arising from poor blood or weak nerves, such as rheumatism, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, indigestion, kidney and liver troubles, scorfula, and eruptions of the skin, etc. These pills are also a direct cure for the ailments from which so many women suffer in silence. Give the pills a fair trial and they will not disappoint you. The genuine are sold only in boxes that have the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' on the wrapper around every box. If your dealer does not have them, send direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

THE TIBER'S TREASURES

THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN FOUND LEND INTEREST TO A DREDGING SCHEME.

If we may judge by the past, the forthcoming dredging of the Tiber ought to yield some remarkable 'finds.' A long time ago it was proposed to divert the stream of the river above Rome, so that excavations might be made in the mud and slime, and also in the solid earth that underlies the present channel. That idea was abandoned as too elaborate and expensive, but in 1877 an effort was made to give to the stream a uniform depth of nine feet. The dredging involved in this hardly penetrated more than three feet below the bottom. It did not touch the lower strata. Nevertheless an enormous number of antiques were disinterred. Few of these dated back to classical times. Coins were discovered at the rate of 14,000 per annum, but nearly all belong to the last two centuries. Some thousands of weapons were also recovered, the witnesses to the revolutions and political outbreaks of the last few hundred years. The revolt of 1831 and the Napoleonic wars supplied the majority of them.

On only two occasions has the Tiber been pierced to a depth of over thirty feet—once in constructing the Ponte Garibaldi, and once in repairing the Ponte Sisto. The excavations made at these times were confined to a very small area, but they brought to light an enormous mass of archaeological material. The treasures comprised coins, medals, sculptures, bronzes, brass work, inscribed stones and gems, specimens of pottery, and also marbles. Among the last was a fine statue in perfect condition except for the loss of its arms. None of these objects had suffered much from their entombment, which varied from 1,500 to 1,800 years. Iron alone is rusted and finally eaten away by the action of water, its effect on marble being mainly to impart a deep reddish-brown tinge. Otherwise Father Tiber is a first-rate curator. He deals gently with the treasures committed to his care, washing away the lighter ones, no doubt, but, so it is supposed, not moving the heavier objects, such as marbles and statuary, more than fourteen or fifteen yards in a century. A systematic dredging may easily bear out all the tales that have been told in Rome about the Middle Ages of the fabulous wealth that has been cast into his yellow waters.—London 'Chronicle.'

Advertisements.

CANCER CURED

WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS.

Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Eczema and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Write for Illustrated Book. Sent free. Address

DR. BYE, Cor. 9th & Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

BRITISH FAMILIARITIES

REVERSION TO ANCIENT FREEDOM IN THE USE OF CHRISTIAN NAMES AND NICKNAMES.

It has been attempted in the celebrated case of the hour to draw an inference from the fact that persons not related called one another by their Christian names or some nickname. Whether the inference will be accepted or rejected by the jury we cannot say. But the mere discussion of the point—from which alas, there is no escape at present—suggests that the fashion of men and women calling one another by baptismal and pet names, if they meet at all often, has grown very rapidly and spread very widely during the last few years. It is decidedly a matter of fashion, though the fashion is not merely capricious, but may be traceable, in some measure at least, to the Court. At the beginning of the eighteenth century manners were ceremonious, and Anne's Court was stiff and dull. Toward the middle of the century manners relaxed, and by the end of the century, when the Prince Regent ruled the roost, they had become very easy. In the set of which Fox, Lord Carlisle, and Selwyn were leaders everybody was Charles or George. This sort of thing continued through the reign of George IV., but with the passing of the Reform bill and the accession of Queen Victoria we had a reversion to primness. A Queen on the throne always makes for stiffness, and the invasion of society by the middle-class after 1852 induced discrimination on the part of the elect. Perhaps the beginning of relaxation in modern political circles was the translation of the Fourth Party to the Treasury Bench. Then it was nothing but 'Randolph' and 'George' and 'Arthur.' There is a story, it may be invented, but if so, it is well invented, about a colleague of Mr. Balfour who, after delivering a carefully prepared speech on the complicated question of rating, sat down mopping his Olympian brow and asked: 'How did I do, Arthur?' 'Splendidly, Harry, splendidly.' 'Did you understand it, Arthur?' 'Not a word, Harry, not a word.' During the last few years we have had a rapid and alarming development in the direction of casual and endearing address. Mr. Balfour is perhaps the first Prime Minister who has been 'Arthured,' not only by his contemporaries, but by his Under Secretaries. To realize the startling advance in familiarity which these manners denote, one has only to reflect on their possible application to the leaders of the last generation of politicians. Can any one imagine Mr. Disraeli, outside the circle of his relatives, being addressed as 'Benny,' or 'Benjy,' or even 'Benjamin'? Dizzy he was called, but never to his face, except by that impudent buffoon, Bernal Osborne. And this reminds us that there are a great many statesmen who are called by disrespectful abbreviations behind their back. Mr. Chamberlain is often spoken of as 'Joe,' but, we would wager a considerable portion of our substance that he is never so addressed to his face—though Mr. Bowles in his famous Joseph speech went perilously near. It is inconceivable that the stately Pitt should ever have been addressed as 'Billy'; yet the parliamentary records have it that when his friend Dundas was condemned for malversation by the casting vote of the Speaker, the rowdy Whigs crowded up to the Treasury bench 'to see how Billy Pitt looked.' Is it thinkable that any one should ever have clapped Lord Salisbury on the back and called him 'Bobby,' or even 'Robert'? There is a kind of floating tradition that there is, or was, a man who, having been with him at Eton and Christchurch, was in the habit of speaking to Mr. Gladstone as 'William.' But serious and well-informed men regard the statement as apocryphal, and stoutly disbelieve in the existence of such a person. For some reason, there is a great deal more of this affectionate familiarity on the Conservative front bench (on whichever side of the Speaker it may be) than on the Radical front bench. We remember to have heard Sir William Harcourt address one of his co-tenants as 'a damned fool,' but we cannot recall any nearer approach to intimacy among the Radical leaders than this somewhat ambiguous phrase.

It is all a matter of fashion. No one pretends that the Prime Minister is less respected or respectable than his predecessors; and if we have made Mr. Balfour the peg whereon to hang our moral, it is only because he is the first man in the country. The fashion is fostered by the habit of playing bridge and golf. It is difficult to treat with distant respect a partner who has blocked your long suit or an opponent who has 'missed the globe' on the teeing ground. A friend asked a distinguished statesman the other day: 'How can you ever play bridge with 'So-and-so,' (naming a leader of the Opposition) 'again, after his outrageous attack on your good faith in the House the other night?' 'It was a disgraceful attack,' replied the Minister thoughtfully, 'and I shall not play bridge with him again—for a fortnight.' Putting aside the fashion, which has only widened the area of a pre-existent custom, why is it that there are some men whom it is almost impossible to call by their Christian name or nickname, while there are others whom it is almost impossible to address in any other way? What subtle something is there in the character of one man which eggs you on to call him 'Toby' or 'Jacko'? And what is the opposite quality in another man which seals your lips at the bare thought of 'Topps' or 'Tommy' or even 'Arthur'? Anthony Trollope, if we remember right, devotes a good many pages in one of his books to discussing this mystery. The novelist decides that there must be something ridiculous, or mean, or at least weak, in the character of one whom everybody calls by a Christian or nickname. Diffidently, but emphatically, we differ from so great an observer of human nature as Trollope. We know men who are invariably treated with ceremonious respect, and who are in no wise respectable, who are mean and ridiculous, and weak as water. On the other hand, we know men of real strength and simplicity of character, and therefore fortified with a natural dignity which is always at command when wanted, who are almost universally addressed by some kindly little name which was affixed to them in boyhood. A good deal, of course, depends upon whether you know a man in his family. If you are in the habit of hearing a man called 'Harry' by his sister or wife or mother, it is difficult to avoid calling him so yourself. So far from agreeing with Trollope we go the length of saying that the being called by a short name raises a presumption in favor of a man's character. Does it not show that his fellows like and trust him? and what more can you say in any one's favor than that? Reserved and inexpansive natures never take kindly to what we have called the fashion of Arthur, which is, like all other modes, in danger of becoming ridiculous by unwarrantable imitation.—'Saturday Review.'

Advertisements.

CATARRH RAGES IN EVERY STATE IN THE UNION

Deaths in Each State from Catarrhal Diseases During Last Census Year.

[12th U. S. Census Report, Vol. III.]



WINTER CATARRH.
Catarrh of Head.
Catarrh of Ear.
Catarrh of Eye.
Catarrh of Throat.
Catarrh of Lungs.

Winter Catarrh Prevails Most North.
Summer Catarrh Prevails Most South.
The Cause of Most Bodily Ills is Catarrh.

SUMMER CATARRH.
Catarrh of Stomach.
Catarrh of liver.
Catarrh of bowels.
Catarrh of kidneys.
Catarrh of bladder.
Female catarrh.

MOST WINTER ILLS: COUGHS, COLDS AND LA GRIPPE ARE TYPES OF CATARRH.

The above map has been carefully compiled from United States documents by The Peruna Medicine Company, of Columbus, Ohio. The figures were taken from the latest mortal statistics published by the government and entirely agree with the archives kept at The Hartman Sanitarium.

The figures on each state represent the total number of deaths from catarrhal diseases during the last census year.

This is an appalling state of affairs. This nation has got to confront the fact that catarrh has become a national curse. Catarrhal diseases threaten the life of our people. Over one-half of the people suffer from some form or degree of catarrh. Fully thirty-five million people are personally interested in the discovery of a radical catarrh cure. Peruna is the main expectation in this direction. Peruna is an internal systemic catarrh remedy. Its cures are so prompt and permanent that it is attracting world wide attention.

From Every State in the Union.

Letters testifying to the fact that Peruna is a radical cure for catarrh are constantly pouring in from every state in the Union. Thousands of such letters are on file in the office of The Peruna Medicine Company.

The following letters taken at random from our files give a testimonial from each state in the Union:

OHIO—Congressman Irvine Dungan, of Jackson, O., says:—'I desire to join with my many friends in recommending your invaluable remedy, Peruna, to anyone in need of an invigorating tonic, and whose system is run down by catarrhal troubles.'—Irvine Dungan.

NEW YORK—Congressman D. F. Wilber, of Oneonta, N.Y., writes:

'Gentlemen—Persuaded by a friend I have tried your remedy and I have almost fully recovered after the use of a few bottles.'—David F. Wilber.

PENNSYLVANIA — Ex-Congressman A. H. Coffroth, Somerset, Pa., writes:—'I am satisfied that your Peruna is a great catarrh cure, and friends whom I know well have used it with great benefit.'—A. H. Coffroth.

ILLINOIS—Hon. George W. Smith, Murphysboro, Ill., member of Congress, says:—'I have taken one bottle of Peruna for my catarrh and I feel very much benefited.'—G. W. Smith.

NEW MEXICO—Silas Hare, of Sherman, Texas, ex-Chief Justice of New Mexico, writes:—'I earnestly recommend your Peruna to all persons suffering with catarrh or nervous disorders. I am satisfied that it is a good and wholesome remedy.'—Silas Hare.

NEW JERSEY—Chas. F. Pereira, 32 Beacon ave., Jersey City, N.J., writes:—'I had catarrh for over five years. So I tried all the patent medicines, until I found Peruna. The first bottle I took helped me so much that I kept on using it until I was cured.'—Chas. F. Pereira.

MISSOURI—Ex-Congressman John B. Clark, from Missouri, in a recent letter from Washington, D. C., says:—'I can recommend your Peruna as a good, substantial tonic and one of the best remedies for catarrhal trouble.'—John B. Clark.

LOUISIANA—Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says:—'I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all-round good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy.'—H. W. Ogden.

WASHINGTON— Mrs. J. Benson, Guardian Grand Circle, Women of Woodcraft, of Seattle, Wash., says:—'Last fall I contracted a severe cold on my lungs which persisted in remaining in spite of all medicines and the best care. Peruna worked wonders for me, not only completely healing the lungs but curing the catarrh of the head as well, which had set in.'—Josephine Benson.

ARIZONA—Leon J. Charles, Attorney-at-Law, Winslow, Arizona, writes:

'From personal experience I advocate Peruna as a safe, proper, and, indeed, necessary medicine to every business man who is worn out, tired and sick.'—Leon J. Charles.

WEST VIRGINIA—Congressman B. B. Doviner, from Wheeling, W. Va., says:—'I join with my colleagues in the House of Representatives in recommending your excellent remedy, Peruna, as a good tonic and also as an effective cure for catarrh.'—B. B. Doviner.

NORTH CAROLINA — Congressman Romulus Z. Linney, from North Carolina, writes:

'My secretary had as bad a case of catarrh as I ever saw, and since he has taken one bottle of Peruna he seems like a different man.'—Romulus Z. Linney.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Senator M. C. Butler, ex-Governor of South Carolina, writes from Washington, D.C., the following:

'I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved.'—M. C. Butler.

NEVADA—Congressman H. G. Worthington, from Nevada, writes: 'I have taken one bottle of Peruna and it has benefited immensely a case of catarrh of some months' standing, and I commend it.'—H. G. Worthington.

CALIFORNIA—Congressman J. A. Barham, of Santa Rosa, California, writes:—'At the solicitation of a friend I used your Peruna, and can cheerfully recommend it as an excellent remedy for all catarrhal troubles.'—J. A. Barham.

FLORIDA—Hon. William Call, United States Senator from Florida, writing from Washington, D. C., says:—'The Peruna has been recommended by Gen. Wheeler and other reliable persons and has been used by some members of my family, and I concur in the statements of General Wheeler.'—William Call.

VERMONT—Congressman H. Henry Powers, of Vermont, writes from Morrisville, Vermont:

'Peruna I have used in my family with success. I can recommend it as an excellent family remedy and very good for coughs, colds and catarrhal affections.'—H. Henry Powers.

RHODE ISLAND — James Carrigan, 88th Co., Coast Artillery, Fort Mansheld, Watch Nill, R. I., writes:—'I contracted a heavy cold, and let it run on until there was a constant rumbling in my head as if bells were ringing, and a watery discharge from my nose. I purchased two bottles of Peruna which entirely cured me.'—James Carrigan.

MAINE—Mr. Frank Cobb, 175 Summit street, Deering, Maine, writes:—'I was troubled for a number of years with catarrh in my head, and tried many so-called cures, but without benefit. I now feel better than I have felt for many years, thanks to Peruna.'—Frank Cobb.

NORTH DAKOTA — Frank Hungerford, Bowbells, N. D., writes:—'I have been afflicted with catarrh for fifteen years. I tried different physicians, and medicines of all kinds but without the least relief until I tried Peruna, four bottles of which entirely cured me.'—Frank Hungerford.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Registrar of the U. S. Treasury, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says:—'I find Peruna to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal affections of spring and summer, and those who suffer from depression from the heat of summer will find no remedy the equal of Peruna.'—Judson W. Lyons.

GEORGIA—Colonel L. I. Livingston, of Atlanta, Ga., member of the Industrial Commission and leading Democratic member of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives, writes: 'I take pleasure in joining with General Wheeler, Congressman Brewer and others in recommending Peruna as an excellent tonic and a catarrh cure.'—L. I. Livingston.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Mr. W. H. Tucker, 4 Grove street, Concord, N. H., writes:—'When I began taking your medicine four years ago, I was suffering from chronic catarrh and a cough I had from the cradle. Peruna cured me.'—W. H. Tucker.

MARYLAND—Mr. Caleb H. Bortell, Police Officer, 212 N. Paca street, Baltimore, Md., writes:—'For several years I was troubled with catarrh of the head, throat and stomach. I took seven bottles of your Peruna, and I am glad to say it has cured me.'—C. H. Bortell.

IDAHO—Phoebe C. Carr, Orofino, Idaho, writes:—'Your medicine cured me of a cold and a cough and I am stouter than I have been for years.'—Phoebe C. Carr.

TEXAS—Hon. D. B. Culberson, ex-Congressman from Texas, writes:—'I can recommend Peruna as one of the very best of tonics, and I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of your great medicine.'—D. B. Culberson.

NEBRASKA—Senator J. M. Thurston from Omaha, Neb., writes:—'Peruna entirely relieved me of an irritating cough.'—J. M. Thurston.

KANSAS — Congressman Botkin, of Kansas, writes: 'I have been afflicted more or less for a quarter of a century with catarrh of the stomach and constipation. A few bottles of your medicine have given me almost complete relief.'—J. D. Botkin.

OREGON—Hon. W. M. Lord, Governor of Oregon, says:—'I have had occasion to use your Peruna medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy.'—W. M. Lord.

INDIAN TERRITORY — Mr. J. R. Howard, Durant, I. T., writes:—'My son has never been sick a week since he was cured of lung troubles by your Peruna. I use it myself and find it a great help.'—J. R. Howard.

WISCONSIN—Hon. Geo. C. Hazelton, ex-member of Congress from Wisconsin, writes: 'I cordially recommend your Peruna to any one suffering with catarrh. I am fully convinced of its curative qualities.'—Geo. C. Hazelton.

COLORADO — M. Casimir Barthes, 1719 Glenarm street, Denver, Colo., writes: 'I had had kidney trouble for about a year and had tried all kinds of medicines without success, when I decided to take Peruna. A few bottles cured me.'—Casimir Barthes, Manager French Boarding School, Denver, Colo.

ARKANSAS—R. M. Wilbanks, Walnut Ridge, Ark., writes: 'Peruna and Manalin are the best medicines I have ever taken. They will do all you claim. I am cured of catarrh.'—R. L. Wilbanks.

UTAH—Lucy A. Clark, Postmistress, Farmington, Utah, writes:—'Peruna has for some time been the only medicine I have used for myself and family. I have found it very good in cases of la grippe.'—Lucy A. Clark.

MONTANA — George T. Hamilton, Anaconda, Montana, writes: 'I consider myself cured of catarrh of the urinary organs after using six bottles of Peruna.' Geo. T. Hamilton.

IOWA—Miss Augusta V. Sinn, Merrimac, Ia., writes: 'When I wrote you for advice my health was all run down. I took Peruna according to directions, and now can say I am well.'—Augustus V. Sinn.

MASSACHUSETTS — Mr. Lawrence Laird, Kendle Green, Mass., writes:—'I have taken four bottles of your Peruna. It is the best remedy I have ever tried.'—Lawrence Laird.

INDIANA—Congressman E. V. Brookshire from Indiana, says:—'From what my friends say Peruna is a good tonic and safe catarrh cure.'—E. V. Brookshire.

MINNESOTA—Mrs. Emma Schnell, New Canada, Minn., writes: 'Peruna cured my son of catarrh, with which he has been troubled from birth.'—Mrs. Emma Schnell.

CONNECTICUT — Daniel Wright, Clark Falls, New London county, Conn., writes: 'I have been getting deaf for two years and could hardly hear a common conversation. I took two bottles and now I can hear as well as ever.'—Daniel Wright.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Mrs. Ernest Lappenbusch, Duncan, Buffalo county, South Dakota, writes: 'I use Peruna for all kinds of ills and consider it the best medicine. I can do any kind of work since Peruna cured me. I wish every suffering woman could know how it helped me.'—Mrs. E. Lappenbusch.

DELAWARE—Mrs. Mattie Smith, 413 Jefferson street, Wilmington, Del., writes:—'Last fall when I began the use of Peruna I was in poor health, and weighed only 85 pounds. By the faithful use of Peruna I am cured of my troubles.'—Mattie Smith.

MICHIGAN—Congressman Snover, of Port Austin, Mich., writes from Washington, D. C.:

'I have found Peruna a very efficient and speedy remedy for a persistent and annoying cough resulting from catarrhal trouble.'—Horace G. Snover.

KENTUCKY—Hon. F. Y. Fitzpatrick, Congressman from Kentucky, writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:—'At the solicitation of a friend, I used your Peruna and can cheerfully recommend your remedy to anyone suffering with catarrh or who needs a good tonic.'—F. Y. Fitzpatrick.

TENNESSEE — Congressman Brownlow writes from Washington, D.C., the following:—'I have suffered with catarrh of the stomach for several years and for the past twelve months was in an exceedingly critical condition. I have taken three bottles of Peruna and I feel satisfied that I am now almost, if not permanently, cured.'—W. P. Brownlow, M.C. from Tennessee.

MISSISSIPPI—Hon. W. V. Sullivan, United States Senator from Mississippi, in a letter from Oxford, Miss., says:—'For some time I have been a sufferer from catarrh. I take pleasure in recommending Peruna as the best medicine I have tried.'—W. V. Sullivan.

ALABAMA—John L. Burnett, member of Congress, Seventh Alabama District, writes:—'At the solicitation of a friend my wife used Peruna and it improved her condition generally. It is a remarkable remedy.'—J. L. Burnett.

WYOMING—Mrs. F. E. Warren, wife of U. S. Senator from Wyoming, writes: 'The sample bottle of Peruna sent to my husband came when I was suffering from a cold and I used it with good results.'—Mrs. F. E. Warren.

VIRGINIA—Ex-Congressman C. Pelham, of Bancroft, Va., writes:—'My sister-in-law has been suffering with catarrh of the throat for a considerable time. She has been using Peruna for about one week and is manifestly improved.'—C. Pelham.

OKLAHOMA — Mrs. Maria Goertz, Cleo, Oklahoma, writes:—'I suffered with catarrh for ten years. The catarrh had invaded my whole system, head, nose, throat, stomach, liver, kidneys and pelvic organs. Peruna cured me.'

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

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

NOTABLE TESTIMONIALS FROM EVERY STATE IN THE UNION. GET POSTED ON YOUR OWN STATE.

PE-RU-NA RESTORES 200,000 CATARRH PATIENTS EACH YEAR

VENEZUELA STORIES

Two members of Parliament have quaint stories to tell of adventures in Venezuela in times past.

An honorable baronet, while on a visit to the republic, had interviews with certain members of the government. He dined with them in the evening, and retired at a late hour. He was awakened from his sleep by a noise in his room, and saw, as he thought, one of his hosts disappear through the bedroom window leading to the verandah.

Concluding that this was a polite custom of the country, the visitor returned to sleep, but in the morning he found his trousers upon the floor, their pockets turned inside out. His old-fashioned, highly decorated chain purse was gone, but its contents were on the ground. His gold-edged cigar case and some gold charms attached to his fob had also vanished.

The Englishman went straight to the seat of government, and complained to one of the Ministers, who expressed his dismay, and was thereupon informed that the person seen in the room bore a resemblance to himself.

'Very strange,' replied the Minister, 'for there is no one alive who resembles me.'

'In that case,' rejoined his visitor drily, 'you should have no difficulty in securing the restoration of my property.'

Later in the day the Englishman discovered an anonymous package upon his room table. Opening the cover he found all the missing articles save the gold-edged cigar case and one of the charms—a little goddess in diamonds and emeralds.

Mr. Henry Labouchere went through a revolution in Venezuela some years ago. A battle took place on the Plaza one afternoon,' said Mr. Labouchere, in telling his story, 'and I watched it from a grass hammock on the terrace in front of my hotel. The government forces were put to flight, and I was joined by my revolutionary friends keen from the fight.

'Later one of the fallen Ministers visited us and said he could show us where 250,000 silver dollars were hidden. He was as good as his word, and patriotism being sunk by my friends in obedience to the comforting moral of the place, "Be kiad to ourselves," it was proposed to divide the swag.

'I said, "No, don't do that; it might offend the people. Play for it!" Which was agreed to. The government man was allowed to come in, and we played and the government man won it all to the last dollar. So after all no harm was done.'—London 'Mail.'

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.)

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Here is what the 'Orange Judd Farmer' has to say to its readers in the United States on the quality of butter cheese. It is along the lines of what I have written on 'Quality brings the price':—

The larger part of dairy products in some parts of Illinois and adjoining states is produced in such poorly kept and insanitary dairy barns, dairies, creameries and cheese factories, and they are of such uneven and inferior grade that not only is consumption restricted but the price of the first-class article is kept much below what it should be.

It is largely because of the present insanitary practices in dairying, causing the poor quality of milk, butter and cheese, that people are reducing the amount consumed, even in these prosperous times when money is spent freely. On account of this decrease in demand the price is not as high in proportion to the price of other foods as it should be. The same amount of nutriment can be obtained from milk as from meat at one-half the expense, yet the American people eat meat freely and economize in the use of milk, consuming not more than one-third the amount per capita used in many European countries.

The greater part of our living expenses is for these things which are not absolutely essential. There is nutriment enough in six dollars' worth of corn or nine dollars' worth of wheat, at the present prices, to sustain a man a year, yet the average person consumes twenty-five cents' worth of provisions per day, or ninety dollars worth per year. This is exclusive of all money spent for candy, cigars, tobacco and liquor, which are non-essential, if not positively injurious.

Dairy products are both a food and a luxury. They can be put up so as to be very attractive, and if, in connection with this, they are of good enough quality they may be sold at high prices, although to-day they are sold almost entirely upon their food value. All dairy products have competitors, and the world can live without them. For these two reasons their consumption will depend very largely upon their quality and attractiveness, consequently it will pay dairymen to improve their methods.

American people do not hesitate to buy what they want, and if dairy products are of sufficiently good quality people will pay an extra price for them. There is always a good demand for high grade milk and butter, and cheese, but the market is almost continually glutted with low grade dairy products. We once had a good export trade in butter and cheese, but this business has been gradually curtailed, by exporting these products of poor quality. This question of quality is particularly true of cheese. Owing to the filled cheese industry the exportation of this product was reduced from $12,000,000 in 1880 to $5,000,000 in 1890. During the same time the Canadian export trade in cheese increased from $4,000,000 to $20,000,000. From 1880 to 1890 the exportation of butter from the United States decreased more than half, while the exports from Canada practically doubled.

Viewed from the standpoint of both health and economy, the consumption of good wholesome dairy products should be greatly increased, as the cow is a much more economical producer of human food than the steer or pig. In Holland and Denmark, where land is worth from $500 to $1,000 per acre, people make a good living from dairying, which would be entirely impossible to do by the production of meat.

PROFIT IN MULE-RAISING

Farmers, as a rule, have, or can have, many ways of making money by means of raising hogs and all kinds of live stock on the farm. Hogs, cattle and sheep are all good paying investments. It is true, they all have their disadvantages. Sometimes a complete loss is made by a lot of hogs dying with cholera; cattle also die, often without hardly a perceptible cause; horses, young and old, die sometimes, with cramp colic, or other disease, that soon causes death if something is not done at once. A delay of three or four hours means certain death to a horse that has cramp colic.

One of the most profitable animals we can have on the farm is the mule, writes an Indiana farmer, in the St. Louis 'Journal of Agriculture.' A mare that is a good brood mare will raise a mule that will always sell for $40 or $60 at weaning time; and it is a good deal more than a horse colt will bring at that time, unless it is a fine animal. A horse must be not less than two years old if he brings as much as $50, and by the time he has been fed and cared for that long there is no profit. A mule at two years old is often hard at work and pays his way many times over; and he is also ready for market at a good round price, anywhere from $85 to $140, or even higher.

Of course, the better our mare is, the better our mule will be; but we must not think that the mare has all to do with it; we must breed to as good a jack as possible, for the best mule. A difference of $2 or $3, or even $5, does not amount to much on the price of the season and often makes a difference of $10 to $25 at weaning time. This may seem odd to some who have not had any experience with mules, but it is true, nevertheless; as much so as in fine bred cattle and hogs, or something else. It does not pay to raise scrub cattle, we all know; nor will it pay us to breed to a scrub jack. Breed to the best and it will never be regretted, for it may be a $65 mule instead of a $35 or $40 one.

When we have a good lot of mares it will pay us to breed them as often as we can. If we have not done so and care to try the mule business, we can either get mares to breed or buy our mules in the fall. The latter is the better plan, it seems to me, for mules bought at weaning time are nearly certain to always double in value by the time they are one year old and it does not cost a great deal to winter them. They are ready for pasture, but for best results should be fed a little dry food every day in the summer. It makes them grow much faster, so our feed is well paid for. By the time they are about 18 months old they will do to break and work a little, and by the time they are two years old they are worth anywhere from $150 to $200 a span, depending on size and style. Money invested in mules in the fall is almost sure to give good profits, for they are hardy and have many good points, and are always a ready sale.

Some people are of the opinion that a mule is mean and can't be anything else. This is true, somewhat, but not always. Mules, like everything else, are what we make them. If given kind treatment they are as gentle and trusty as horses as a rule. Some will kick; so will some horses. When a mule is good he is sure money.—'Prairie Farmer.'

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

This disease is peculiar to cloven-footed domestic animals, but may be communicated by them to the horse, dog, cat, poultry and also to man. It may also occur among wild ruminants. The first prominent symptom of it is a drooling at the mouth. It may be confounded with other diseases, such as foot rot and poisoning with corrosive agents unless one is careful in making the diagnosis. Any one having suspicions of the disease should at once communicate with the cattle inspector of his town or state, or with the bureau of animal industry at Washington, D.C., and in the meantime keep suspicious animals separated from all others.

In a recent technical description of this disease, Dr. Austin Peters says that it is characterized by an eruption of the mucous membrane of the mouth and tongue, the space between the hoofs, and around the top of the foot at the junction of the hair and horn. As the vesicles break, they are followed by ulceration and accompanied by high fever. It is very highly infectious and is spread from sick to healthy animals as well as by the manure, litter, stable utensils, boots and clothing of attendants and anything which comes in contact with the diseased animals. Milch cows suffering from it have an eruption on the udder and teats and in these cases the milk becomes a medium of infection. Children are more apt to take the disease than grown people. They have sores in the mouth and it also causes intestinal trouble and is sometimes fatal.

In addition to the symptoms noted, postmortem examination shows inflammation of the stomach and intestines. The medical care of the disease consists in treating the symptoms as they occur by the use of antiseptic washes and by the application of dusting powders to the ulceration. The food should be soft and of a character that is easily digested.

The period of incubation of the disease is quite short, especially when conveyed by the milk, in which case symptoms appear in from twelve to twenty-four hours. The usual period of development is from three to eight days, but in rare instances it may not appear under two and even three weeks. It takes from ten to twenty days for the disease to run its course providing there are no complications, such as sloughing of the feet, which sometimes accompanies very severe cases. The vitality of the germ is not considered very great. Danger is thought to cease about thirty days after the appearance of the last case, although there are instances on record where after the lapse of several months a fresh outbreak has been caused by healthy animals coming in contact with troughs, hay racks and stables which were infected.

In eradicating the disease, in addition to the medicinal treatment of affected animals, there must be a thorough disinfection of the stables and all litter should be destroyed. If the manure is spread on the ground on fields to which no other animals have access, the germs would undoubtedly be destroyed within a few weeks, but all bedding should be burned.

The loss is very heavy to farmers, especially where cattle or sheep are being fed for slaughter. Animals nearly ready for the butcher will in a few days lose all the flesh which it has taken months to put on. Milch cows will go nearly dry and return no profit until they calve again. As the animals find great difficulty in walking and in eating, they soon become very weak, so that although the mortality is only from one to three per cent, the affected animals become so reduced in flesh and strength that it takes several months of good care and feeding to bring them back to their original condition.—'New England Homestead.'

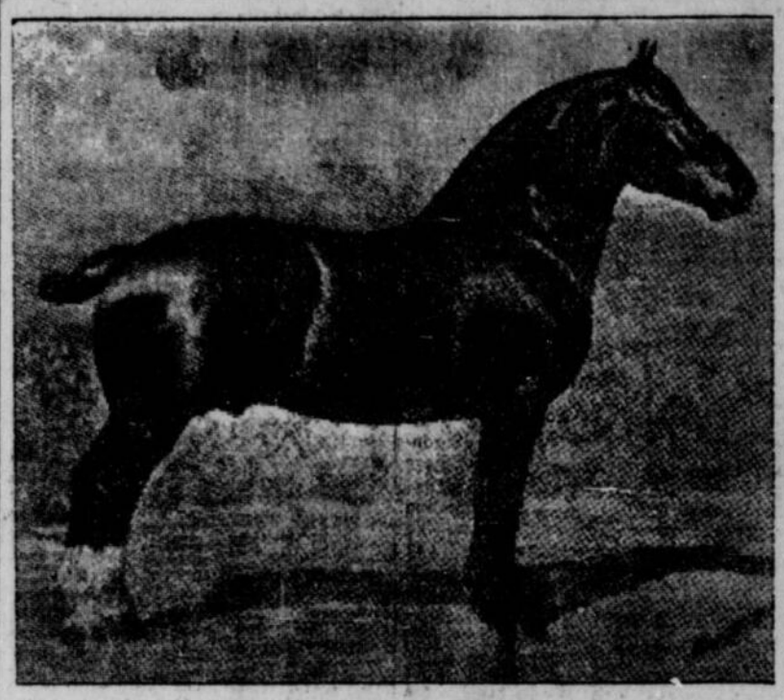
A FARMER'S LIVE STOCK

In 'Farm, Stock and Home,' in the column the editor calls his 'Chopped Feed,' he says: 'It is not so important for the student of animal husbandry to know an individual of a certain breed at sight as it is to know a good animal at sight of whatever breed.' The thought struck me, as Uncle Peter says, 'with a bang'; perhaps the more so as in my travels I meet so many men, both young and old, who have knowledge of breeds of animals right down to a science, and can rattle off the names of breeds and pedigrees equal to the town tattler in a gossip class; yet to select the animal of the highest order of merit in that breed would be beyond their ken.

There are a lot, and a great big lot, of such people all over the United States. They have what I choose to call a skim knowledge of breed characteristics; can tell a Percheron from a Clyde, but could not for their lives tell which had the best form and make-up to make a useful animal for draught, and would be just as much, or even more, liable to select the biggest horse as the best draught animal, irrespective of physical conformation. A Jeresey cow would be likely to be selected for her smooth shape, solid collar, mealy nose and black switch as by her udder conformation and digestive capacity. And so it is all through the list of other animals.

The facts are, too much stress is being laid upon blood lines, pedigrees and show-yard records of ancestry, and there is not enough study along the line of individual merit in the animal. It is not uncommon at public sales to see animals brought out and sold for fabulous prices on the strength of show-yard records rattled off by the auctioneer, when there is little demand for animals of far greater individual merit and just as good lineage as the others, only they had not been bred with some fad notion regarding a lock of hair on the leg, a tuft of wool on the head, or, if a cow, with a buff or black nose and a regulation switch at the end of her tail.

Horses are worth what their usefulness is for the purposes for which men use them. It is the day's work that is in them which represents their true value. In short, they are an animated machine, and the power and durability of any machine regulates its value. This is true in mechanics, and should no less be true when we judge a horse. Physical conformation—in other words, his individual animal construction to do business—should be his measure of value; and, if a sire, it needs a line of goodness to back it up. Then we are on right lines in determining the value of the beast before us. Certain conformations enable cattle to lay on flesh or convert food into milk, and certain conformation enables a sheep or pig to lay on flesh, and without it they cannot do it. The animal cannot do it on lineage, color or fancy markings. These are simply matters of fancy of men who like or dislike certain unimportant things, like a snip in the nose or more or less hair on the legs. Snips and hair do not 'get there' on the road or on the plough or cart. It is nerve and muscle, supported by a strong framework of bones, that does work. It is the ability of the bovine to make beef or yield milk that brings shekels to the owner and furnishes food for his customers.



TWICE A CHAMPION.

'Pour-quoi-pas,' champion Percheron stallion at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1901 and 1902. Imported by Messrs. Dunham, Fletcher & Coleman, Wayne.

ENSILAGE FOR SHEEP

The probability is that one of the cheapest rations obtainable for fattening wethers is good ensilage, and that the same is even better suited as a food for breeding ewes, writes Mr. F. O. Sibley, of New York. Sometimes the wethers will not appear to relish it very well, especially if it is any way tainted, but if it is clean and sweet they will soon learn to eat it with as much eagerness as they would grass. It is seldom, however, that they take any dislike to the ensilage, even at first, and then not long enough, as a general thing, to affect materially their progress.

In order to make it a sure success, a great deal depends on knowing how to feed the ensilage to sheep. It will not do to expect them to subsist almost entirely upon ensilage. This has been proved time and again by experiments. In fact ensilage is not intended to take the place of all other foods, but rather that hay and the like are to be fed in connection with it. Indeed, if sheep were fed exclusively upon ensilage, the result would be many weak lambs and some dead ones. Fodder, therefore, must be given and also some grain.

An excellent mixture for wethers consists in giving them a daily allowance of ensilage, cut cornfodder, and some whole grain. This, of course, can be divided to suit the feeder, but a fair proportion between the ensilage and dry fodder should be observed. Treated thus, the animals will fatten rapidly and, as far as all observations are concerned, remain in perfect health.

As to the exact amount of ensilage required by the animals each day, much depends upon the quantity of other food fed them. High grade sheep, however, should not be given a great deal more nor less than between two and three pounds of ensilage per day. In connection with this they should also have one pound of hay per day, if grains are fed, the hay and ensilage both may be reduced in even moderate quantities corresponding to the amount of grain given.

Hay and ensilage will fatten and keep the animals in fine health, but grains of some kind are required to keep the animals strong and insure a good litter of lambs. Bran and oats are the best grains to feed with ensilage and hay.

In case special pains are being taken to develop and properly fatten ewes or high grade sheep, an excellent ration consists of about two pounds of ensilage, one pound of hay, and half a pound of bran or oats, daily.

This ration, in fact, should always be fed to ewes just before lambing time, for then the young will be sure to come out in splendid condition. Aside from strengthening the ewes, the ensilage has a good effect on the flow of their milk after lambing.

WESTERN HORSES

In the course of an article on the recent shipment of British Columbia horses to Ontario, Mr. F. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner, says:

'The cessation of breeding operations in Ontario some nine or ten years ago caused a rise in prices, and the requirements of the army in South Africt increased the demand. General business prosperity has led to an active inquiry for drivers and farm horses in the country, and for all kinds of harness horses, heavy draughts, express horses and ordinary streeters in the cities. The lumber business being exceptionally brisk, a large number of heavy horses are required in the numerous logging camps. Heavy draughts are easily worth $400 a team; these must be from 1,500 pounds up, and are wanted as heavy as possible. Express horses are generally used single, must be active and able to trot with a good load. They should weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, and are worth about $150. Ordinary streeters for delivery waggons, hacks, etc., vary in size, style, action, weight and age. Drivers, carriage horses and saddle horses sell largely according to style, action and manners, and will run from $125 to $300.

In Manitoba and the farming sections of the North-West Territories there has been and will be next spring a good demand for horses, medium and heavy, for farm work and railway construction, also drivers for liverymen and farmers. There has also been a good trade in Indian ponies, used for herding, driving, or for children to ride to school. Of all the various classes, the west, namely, the western portion of the territories, and the interior of British Columbia—can supply comparatively few over the 1,000-pound limit, the few horses over that weight being not much more than will supply local demands. But of horses about that weight there are large numbers of useful, hardy horses with excellent bone, which at present prices it will pay to ship, but the market must not be overdone at any one time.

To Ontario a large number of western ponies of a very poor class have been shipped. These shipments have injured the reputation of western horses and have led the Ontario man in particular to believe that there is nothing better in the west than the untamable broncho stock, and at the present time he will not bid on anything branded, beyond what he considers a bargain, because he thinks his purchase is bound to give him more trouble than local stock. Graded heavy horses are no more difficult to break than eastern horses, and the brand is seldom conspicuous enough to be called a blemish. It is a matter of surprise to a western man to hear it commented upon as a blemish and a mark of wickedness, and if the eastern man would consider for a moment that a horse ranch could not be conducted without branding, he might look upon it with less disfavor. In regard to hardiness, endurance and bone, the western horse is equal to the eastern, and, once broken, he will be as gentle as any. In our recent shipments of western horses to Toronto, people came to the stables and poked the horses with umbrellas, etc., and while not criticising the reasonableness of such actions, the fact remains that the horses took the treatment with equanimity.

A HARD COLLAR PREFERRED

There is a striking analogy between the shoulders of a horse and the hand of a man. Each is respectively the lever by which the power is applied. Broadly speaking, every implement designed for the use of a man is provided with a handle, and this handle is made to fit the hand, not the hand for the handle. It is about a certain size, is rounded smooth and hard; at least it is never made soft, with a view of being easier on the hand.

The three qualifications last named should be present in the horse collar. If the collar is the proper length and fits the horse, and is stuffed full and round, it may be hard as iron with out danger of galling the shoulder. Certainly the collar must fit the horse exactly. Of course, the hames must be drawn up high enough so that the draught will not centre on the shoulder joint. The logic of this is simple. If the handle of a manual implement galls the hand it is because of its roughness or improper shape, never because it is too hard. If it is to be continuously used the man does not put on a mitten in warm weather to overcome a defect in it; neither does he demand that the handle be made of something soft, but simply that it be properly shaped, smooth and hard. The collar which is round and hard rolls on the skin at every motion of the animal, somewhat like the manner of a ball bearing, admitting the air, and thereby cooling the parts; but the flat, soft collar sticks so closely that it compels the skin to move on the underlying flesh in such a way as to produce irritation and deep seated galls.—Joseph H. Yoder, in Ohio 'Farmer.'

DYSENTERY AMONG BEES.

Referring to the above disease, Mr. N. E. France, state inspector of apiaries, in his bulletin 'Wisconsin Bee-keeping,' says:

Dysentery is often quite serious among bees in Wisconsin during the spring of the year; it is the excrements of the old bees, is of brownish color, quite sticky and very disagreeable smelling and is sometimes mistaken for foul brood.

It is caused by confining bees too long in the hives so that they can no longer withhold their excrements and are compelled to void the same on the other bees and combs. Other causes are poor winter stores gathered in the fall from honey-dew, cider mills, sorghum mills, rotten fruit and some kinds of fall flowers; old and especially moldy pollen or bee bread; hives too cold or damp.

If moisture from breath of bees is not carried out of the hive by some means, such as through a deep cushion of some kind over the bees, that will absorb moisture and at the same time retain heat, or by some means of ventilation so that all is dry and comfordtable; if mold forms on the combs or the cellar is so damp as to form mold, there is great danger that bees will have dysentery and die.

Treatment consists in providing an abundance of combs of sealed clover or basswood honey in brood frames and see that each colony is wintered on such food. Three or four such combs will winter a fair colony safely if confined on these combs late in the fall and hive contracted to fit the same. This is one of the most important conditions for success in wintering.

If in the fall bees gather unwholesome honey it should be extracted and either exchanged for honey combs, or feed the bees good honey or sugar syrup until winter stores are secured. This should be done before cold weather in the fall.

If bees are wintered in chaff hives outdoors with feed as above directed and there comes one or two warm spells during winter so that bees can have a cleaning flight, they will not have dysentery or dead brood and will be much stronger when clover opens.

If wintered in the cellar the bees will not need as much honey, and if the winters are generally long with doubtful warm spells, the cellar will be best. But to keep the bees from dysentery, so often fatal to cellar wintering, they should have such winter stores as above spoken of, then cellar kept at uniform temperature of about forty-two degrees F., ventilated so that the air is fresh and no mold will form in the cellar. Fresh air-slacked lime on the bottom of the cellar may help if the cellar is damp or the air poor.

Dysentery will not appear if bees are kept on sugar syrup or best grade white clover or basswood honey, and are in dry places either sheltered by cellar or chaff hives.

PAINTING THE SILO

The 'Rural New-Yorker' has interviewed some of the best authorities on the subject of the wisdom of painting the silo.

C. S. Plumb, of Indiana, paints the interior of silos with gas tar.

L. A. Clinton, of New York, thinks that painting or treating the silo may do more harm than good. 'In our silo a part of the staves have been treated with coal tar and part left without treatment. There are no signs of decay in either case, and the silage keeps equally well.' He thinks painting or treating does more to satisfy the fancy than anything else.

R. Scoville, of New York, has kept yellow cypress stave silos well painted for three years, and they show no signs of decay. Until last year he used a heavy wood filler on the inside, putting on one coat every summer. Last year he coated the inside of two of the silos with coal tar, which was put on hot. In a few days the tar was quite hard and took a rather glossy surface, to which silage does not hold to any extent.

W. P. Brooks, of Massachusetts, is of the opinion that there cannot be any good argument advanced against painting the outside of framed silos, but in the case of stave silos there is possibly a question as to the expediency of painting, as the staves will inevitably swell and shrink with varying moisture to such an extent that the paint cannot be expected to keep the seams closed. The best inside covering he has seen is a coat of coal tar, which was first set on fire and allowed to blaze until when extinguished and tested it was found to harden quickly.

A LITERARY FRIEND.

'World Wide' is the title of the latest addition to the family of 'Witness' publications. It is now in its third year, and shows prodigious brain development. It seeks the society of thinking men and women, who in turn find it a charming companion. The articles reproduced in 'World Wide' are selected from a wide range of leading publications—principally British and American. All subjects of world wide importance are discussed by eminent writers from different points of view, and an effort is made to select without bias the best articles on each subject as they appear each week in the leading publications of the world. High politics, literature, art, music and science all pass in review week by week in the columns of 'World Wide.' It appeals to the more intelligent in every community and in some of the leading Canadian schools is used as a sort of text book to give the senior classes a taste for such reading. To use an old but expressive saying, 'it is a feast of reason and a flow of soul.'

The quality of paper used and the general appearance of 'World Wide' will be vastly superior to that of last year, though the annual subscription price remains the same.

Three cents a copy at all news stands, or one dollar a year. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal.

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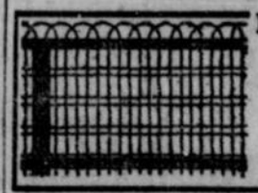
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Old Coughs New coughs are bad enough; old coughs are worse. They make you think of bronchitis or consumption. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures consumption. Not all cases, but very many. 25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

IMPROVING OLD FARMS

PROF. ROBERTS GIVES SOME VALUABLE INFORMATION.

Many farmers want to know how to improve an old farm. Such will read with profit the following letter and the answer which appear in the 'Country Gentleman':

I have purchased a farm in Mercer County, Pa., and intend trying my hand at agriculture again, after an interim of 20 years, and wish you to give me a little information as to how I can conduct it best for the first year. The soil was considered good wheat land five or six years ago, but has been neglected since, and is pretty well run down. It is rather stony, and contains considerable sand. I will have some barnyard manure, but not enough to cover all the ground I wish to till. This year the ground planted with corn was neglected, and the weeds took possession, and the corn was not worth gathering. I thought of planting oats in all the ground tilled last year, drilling it in with some good commercial fertilizer, and seeding all but what I should need for wheat, and then seeding that also. What do you think of the idea, or can you suggest a better? What kind of fertilizer should I use, and what process should I use to rehabilitate the soil? Would cow peas do well there? I have been reading about them, but I cannot learn that they have been grown in that part of the country. What kind should I get, if any? Thought of trying an early and late variety. Would you recommend red clover or cow peas as best for the land?

(Answer by Prof. I. P. Roberts.)

It is probable that you cannot secure a good seeding by sowing seeds among the oats. The land has already been depleted, and oats have broad leaves, and are inclined to shade the land too much, and come off late; that is, they make use of the land up to and beyond the period when moisture is deficient in the soil. You are far more likely to get a good seeding with a wheat crop than with an oat crop. However, if you still desire to seed in the oats, it is suggested that the ground be ploughed this winter if there should be a period of warm weather when it can be done. Otherwise plough as early in the spring as possible, and sow immediately; the last of March or the first of April will not be too early. Use only about one and a half to one and three-quarters bushel of seed oats per acre. Sow the seeds as soon as the oats are in, and on this land you had better roll after seeding. If practicable, cut the oats rather high, that the stubble may give a little shade and carry the plants over from the dense shade to the period when they are hardy enough to withstand the full rays of the sun.

The soy bean gives better manurial results in southern New York than the cow pea. In any case, no matter which variety of plants you use to bring up the land, it is best to give them a full season of growth, or until it is time to sow fall wheat. Sow in May after the danger of frost has passed and plough under in September. Any one of the following varieties of cows peas is good, Wonderful, Holly Brook, Whip-poor-will. The Early Black variety is the earliest of all, but is not a rank grower. The two varieties of soy bean most largely grown are the common or southern soy bean and the Medium Early Green soy bean.

If you have some ground that you do not propose to seed and it is 'open,' you might sow winter vetch the last of July or about Sept. 1. This plant will remain green all winter, and if ploughing it under can be deferred in the spring until the last of May, you will find it to be a great renovator of the soil. Do not sow large areas of any of those plants, but experiment with them carefully until you have found which ones are best suited to your soil and climate. You might also prepare a piece of ground well in the spring, and sow half of it with alfalfa without a nurse crop. On the other half sow the same quantity of alfalfa seed and a bushel of oats per acre. Cut the oats when they are green and feed or make into hay. The first year alfalfa should be mown frequently. Do not wait to get a heavy crop of hay, but keep the weeds down, which will induce the plants to take deep root and to tiller; mow frequently, say not less than three times during the season. If the season is propitious some of these mowings, possibly all of them, may be raked up and fed to cattle either green or dry.

A good standard mixture of fertilizers may be made up by mixing the following: 1,200 pounds of acid phosphate, 300 pounds of dried blood, 200 pounds of nitrate of soda and 300 pounds of muriate of potash. Apply from 200 to 400 pounds per acre. If you cannot readily secure the dried blood, double the quantity of nitrate of soda.

NOTES FROM BRITAIN

The judges selected for the Shire Horse Show are:—Mr. Joseph Grimes, Mr. John Nix, and Mr. Wm. Richardson.

The Council of the Shire Horse Society has definitely set its face against the use of resin. In future its use will be considered equivalent to disqualification. At the auction sale, too, it was agreed to fix minimum reserves as follows:—25gs. for a yearling colt or filly, 40gs. for fillies two years and over, 50gs. for stallions two years and over.

'If we don't hang together,' said Sir T. H. Elliot, quoting a famous aphorism at the Central Chamber and Farmers' Club dinner 'we shall assuredly hang separately.' It is more than ever clear that unity means strength to the agricultural interest—strength in enforcing its demands and in buying the necessaries of the farm. In these directions co-operation is most effective.

The death of Colonel McCalmont, of Cheveley, Newmarket, created a painful impression. The prominent part which the Cheveley flock has taken in the showyard has rendered the deceased gentleman as well known to breeders as though the victories of Isinglass he was known to the followers of the turf.

The Council of the British Dairy Farmers' Association has fixed upon Oct. 6 to 9 as the dates for the next dairy show.

The past few months have found in the United Kingdom an unprecedented number of American buyers of thoroughbred cattle, whose purchases of high-class breeding stock aggregate many thousands of pounds. A number of the animals bought are intended for exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition. The prices paid range from $2,100 to over $6,250 per head. Scores of high-priced bulls and cows have been shipped during the past summer and fall. A number of purchases have also been made of tiny Dexter and Kerry cattle in Ireland, the breeding of which has recently become quite the fashion in England.

NEW WAYS OF MILKING

Notwithstanding the many and varied improvements that have been effected in connection with the dairying industry during the last quarter of a century, very little appears to have been done in the direction of improving the skill of the milker—that is, of the person who milks the cows, says the London 'Times.' It is only lately that the idea has been grasped that a cow may be educated, as it were, into giving more milk, and that of better quality, if she is skilfully handled time after time by the milker. Properly milked cows will keep up their flow of milk more readily than is the case with cows which are carelessly milked and whose udders are not thoroughly drained of milk at each time of milking; the flow will, moreover, be maintained for a longer period. Careful milking, as thus understood, will steadily and permanently improve the individual cow as a milk producer. By properly manipulating the udder at the close of each milking the last traces of milk contained therein will be removed. Many cows yield the last part of their milk very slowly, and thin streams may usually be drawn for a considerable time after the full flow has ceased; by a few manipulations of the udder this residual milk may be brought down in a couple of minutes' time, and more milk will, as a rule, be obtained in this way than can be secured by the ordinary method of 'stripping.' Inasmuch as the milk thus obtained is very rich, being of the same character and composition as 'strippings,' the quantity of additional butter fat is considerably greater than might be inferred from the volume of milk brought down. Originated in Denmark, this method of effectually completing the milking operation has been extensively tested at the Wisconsin agricultural experiment station. The investigations were made partly with cows in the station herd, and partly with cows in twelve different Wisconsin dairy herds. The aim in all cases was to ascertain the gain in the production of milk and of butter fat obtained by a system of manipulations of the udder after the regular milking was finished.

A RECORD POTATO PRICE

The potato when well grown still maintains its importance as a money-maker, says the London 'Globe.' The latest record price paid for a new potato has created a sensation in agricultural circles, and no wonder, for one specialist has paid the raiser of it £500 for one ton of seed. It is named the 'Northern Star, comes from Scotland, and is evidently one of the most prolific potatoes grown. On April 12 last 22 pounds seed were planted, with the result that they gave a yield of 15 hundredweight of good salable tubers. From 12 pounds of seeds 149 pounds, or an average of twenty-two pounds per root, were obtained. One of these roots actually produced 14½ pounds. From another single plant 65 potatoes were grown, weighing 10 pounds. It is said that the potato is hardy, and that the haulm resists blight better than any other variety. There can be no doubt that potato growers who raise the tuber on skilled or scientific lines can still depend upon making as much money from the potato as from any other crop that can be raised. The new potato will be distributed from Lincolnshire, which county, by the way, has during recent years become famous for seed potato culture. At anything like the present value Northern Star will yield a good income to any man growing it on an acre of land. It seems rather premature to talk of the decay of home rural industries when such a price as £500 can still be secured for one ton of potatoes.—London 'Globe.'

SHEEP AS WEEDERS.

When live stock can be fed and at the same time a nuisance kept in check, two birds are virtually killed with one stone. This is proposed by the 'Live Stock World' as a way to down the weeds next spring, as last summer's growth of weeds was rank and no timely mowing prevented it from casting a heavy crop of seed. In some instances carelessness was responsible; in others the ground was too wet to permit the use of a mower, but in both cases the result is the same and a huge crop of weeds next spring is assured. The average weed is up early and doing business. It is no laggard. Long before useful vegetation has aroused itself from winter's dormancy, every weed in the category will be engaged in a strenuous effort to perpetuate its kind. A few sheep will be very useful at this juncture. The sheep and the weed are inveterate and uncompromising enemies and the animal invariably subdues the plant. Do your spring weeding with a band of sheep.

FARM GLEANINGS.

It is not possible to get the most profit from the orchard unless it is cared for with the same degree of intelligence and perseverance that is required to make any undertaking of the farm profitable. In this connection fertility must be applied regularly to the soil and manure applied to the orchard soil will pay as big returns as from any other source. Trees need to be pruned, cared for and protected, the soil needs cultivation to conserve moisture and keep it free from weeds. In applying fertilizer the whole surface should be covered, between the rows of trees as well as under and about them. Apple tree roots draw their food from every foot of soil.

In producing his grain and fodder and holding them for feed the farmer gets a profit on their market value above the cost of production. In feeding his grains and his fodder he gets another profit in the gain in quality along with the gain in weights, as his products become ripe and finished. It really puts the farmer in the position of a double producer with a double profit on the same product. He is a manufacturer in the broadest sense of the term, retaining the middleman's profit and saving the enhanced value which comes from perfect finish of his material for the consumer. And the best part of the operation is that the waste products from this process are among the most valuable to him—the best of all practical fertilizers for the farmer's own farm is in the shape of the stable and farmyard manure..

SHAKING HANDS

DANGER OF CARRYING DISEASE GERMS VERY REMOTE.

The pernicious microbe is omnipresent and persuasive beyond belief, and acts upon the minds of certain imaginative individuals with the force of a continual nightmare.

Such persons are beset by the idea that hurtful germs are lurking everywhere and are only waiting for the opportunity to pounce upon their unsuspecting victim. To so absurd an extent is this view of the matter carried, that in the most simple actions of every-day life deadly danger to health is seen. Kissing has long been interdicted by these advanced thinkers as an especially dangerous custom, and now it is declared that handshaking is the means of spreading a long string of maladies.

Handshaking has ever been looked upon as a very innocent and harmless mode of demonstrating one's friendliness, politeness, or respect. It comes, therefore, as a shock to read that handshaking has been denounced in exceedingly strong terms, and that the advice has been given to discontinue the practice on the ground that disease is thereby spread far and wide.

Dr. J. M. Hirsch, of Chicago, gives his opinions on the subject in 'Popular Mechanics.' He says in part:—'The most delicate perfume upon the hands is not a sign of freedom from germs, and the most refined are not free from disease of the lungs or throat, and the germs are rapidly spread by touching the hand that has handled the handkerchief of one afflicted with a cold, catarrh, or consumption. These diseases claim more than one-seventh of all the deaths. Our street cars carry signs requesting passengers to abstain from spitting therein. These same passengers may hold their hands before their mouths when they cough and cover them with germs enough to infect a thousand people. They may use their handkerchiefs with the same result, and when we have an epidemic of the grip, it is spread by the "grip of the hand" of a friend or a casual acquaintance or a mere stranger just introduced.' The writer then refers to eczema, scarlet fever, and diphtheria, and declares that these diseases are often spread by means of the hands. He also asserts that all germ diseases may be disseminated in this manner.

The above has been quoted merely to show to what extreme lengths faddists will go in order to drive home their theories. As to infectious diseases being spread by the hands, the event in some instances may be possible, but it is always very improbable. Handshaking will doubtless flourish as vigorously as if there were no possible fear of getting into one's system an obnoxious germ during the process.—New York 'Medical Record.'

ENGLAND A COLONY OF FRANCE.

Jean Finot, editor of the 'Revue des Revues,' recently put the relations between France and England in a most striking fashion. He said:—

'Great Britain deserves the name of the richest and most important of French colonies. France is so bound up with her fate that the disappearance of England's economic power would cause her incalculable mischief. Our total exports in 1901 were only 4,155,000,000 francs, of which England took 1,264,000,000 francs, or more than 30 percent of all the merchandise which we cast on the world's market. But even of more importance is the fact that the amount of English purchases in France is constantly growing. From 1,032,000,000 francs in 1896 it rose to 1,132,000,000 francs in 1897, to 1,238,000,000 francs in 1899, and to 1,264,000,000 francs in 1901, thus showing an increase of 232,000,000 francs, or over 22 percent in five years. Now the purchases from the Mother Country of all the French colonies, including Algeria, 259,000,000 francs, and Tunis, about 34,000,000 francs, together with those scattered all over the world, about 183,000,000 francs, did not amount in 1900 to more than 476,000,000 francs. Besides this colossal amount of purchases, the English yearly spend considerable sums in France. The money left in our country by Englishmen visiting Paris or their favorite resorts is commonly estimated at 500,000,000 francs, thus making 1,800,000,000 francs as the formidable total yearly paid by England to France.'

PUNISHMENTS ON BOARD SHIP.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

In the bad old days when flogging a man on a gangway grating was an everyday occurrence in the Royal Navy; or taking a man round in the longboat, tripped and lashed to a grating, to receive a dozen or twenty stripes with the 'cat' alongside of each ship in the fleet, the crews of which had to man the lower rigging and witness the brutality, the punishments inflicted on men in the mercantile marine were inhuman. For a slight misdemeanor, which was frequently only a pretext for working off a grudge against a man, the unfortunate sailor was kept in irons for the remainder of the passage and half starved, and to vary the monotony of his confinement he was brought on deck every day to receive twenty or thirty lashes with a rope's end.

A common way of punishment in those days of long ago was to make a 'spread eagle' of a man by lashing him up in the mizzen rigging, with his legs and arms extended in the form of an X, and flogging him on the bare back with the end of the 'top-gallant' or 'royal brace.' Sometimes the 'spread eagle' was 'pickled,' i. e., buckets of salt water were thrown over his bruised and bleeding back, and he was marched up and down on the main deck in the blazing hot sun. Another mode of punishment was 'slinging a hog'—tricing a man up in the weather-mizzen rigging by his thumbs, just barely allowing his toes to touch the deck. Of course, with each lee roll of the ship the unfortunate 'hog' swung off his feet. He was lucky if he got off with dislocated thumbs only, without gangrene supervening, from the pressure of the cords round his thumbs.

These days, fortunately for Merchant Jack, are over, and his friend, the much-maligned Board of Trade, relentlessly prosecutes any captain accused of cruelty on the high seas. The sailors are now punished without brutality. When an officer sees a man 'doing a loaf,' i. e., skulking in his watch on deck, he tells the relieving officer of it, and that man has to remain on deck during the next watch as well, at the end of which time his own watch is again on deck; so that he is on duty for about ten or twelve hours 'off the reel' (continuously). Of course, he is allowed half an hour for each meal during that time.

For insubordination or striking an officer a man is kept in irons for twenty-four hours, but no longer, and he is also 'logged,' i. e., the incident is entered in the official log-book with a view to legal proceedings at the first port. Generally, however, if a man is sorry for what he has done, and proves his contrition by hard work and civility, he hears no more about it, as very few captains care about getting a man into jail.

The punishments of an apprentice, however, are many and curious. Like the sailor, he gets kept up in his watch below for 'loafing' in his watch on deck. He generally has a greasing-down job given him. He goes aloft with a tin full of slush (the grease of salt meat) and a flannel wad, usually a tattered remnant of his own shirt. With this he rubs the slush on the bright or unpainted portions of the royal, top-gallant, and top-masts, to preserve the wood from the weather. If he is at all smart, greasing down does not take long—forty minutes sufficing for the three masts—fore, main and mizzen; after which he is usually allowed to go below, with the warning not to loaf again, which admonition is honored more in the breach than in the observance.

But it is for missing the time that the apprentice mostly gets into hot water. In many merchant vessels, when the nights are fine, the 'watch' are allowed to stretch out on deck and get forty winks, provided they sleep with one ear open in case of a call. The apprentices, however, have to look after the clock and strike the bell every half-hour.

When there are two boys in a watch they generally divide the time and each sleeps for two hours while the other watches the clock. The writer, however, was one of those sleepy-headed boys who could not keep awake in his two hours.

The first half-hour passed without any bell. The officer used to strike it himself, and come and wake me and send me up to the main royal yard to 'look out for a red light on the port bow.' I would stop aloft for the remainder of the watch, from one and a half to three and a half hours.

Night after night I went aloft with monotonous regularity, and it began to pall on me, and I determined to get even with the second mate. So one dark night, when I was ordered aloft to my airy perch, I took up two little pieces of wood. On the royal yard I quietly slipped off my cardigan jacket, buttoned it round the chain tye, adjusted the wood inside to keep it in position, and let myself down by the halliards on the afterside of the mast, and went to my bunk and turned in. Next morning I heard that the fraud was only found out when the second mate, not getting a reply from the main royal yard, sent up another boy to investigate. He thought that I had gone to sleep up there!

In cold weather the apprentices sometimes slip down into their quarters, the half-deck, and stretch out on their 'donkeys'—sea-chests—trusting to luck to wake up if the officer sings out. No such luck. The healthy, happy-go-lucky apprentice, without any of the cares of life to worry him, sleeps soundly and dreams of home and sisters and sweethearts. 'Lee fore brace' is called, and two or three boys are missing. They are routed out and have to 'feed the baby.'

Each has a teaspoon and two buckets, one full of water. The water has to be ladled with the spoon from one bucket to the other without spilling any on deck. When the ship is rolling this wants doing, mind you, and it is awful back-breaking work on account of the stooping position. This is the sort of punishment that makes the apprentice feel that life is bereft of all its joys and is not worth living.

In some ships the boys are kept awake by being made to run up and down the lower mizzen rigging, for two or three hours at a stretch. But this borders on cruelty, and is a terrible strain on the legs—worse than the treadmill.

Another punishment is 'riding the grey mare.' The delinquents are made to sit one behind the other on the spanker boom—the equivalent of the main boom in a cutter yacht. To ride it is, to say the least, uncomfortable, and when the ship is rolling it requires some judgment to maintain an upright position above the boom. At any rate it keeps them awake.

In some ships the jockeys are made to sit near the outer end of the boom; but this is very dangerous, as in the event of the spanker flapping suddenly the clew, or outhaul block, is almost certain to strike and hurt them severely, even if it does not sweep them entirely off the boom into the water.

These are some of the methods of punishing merchant sailors and apprentices. But if the boy is on board a large ship with gentlemanly officers, and there are very few nowadays who are not gentlemanly, his life is by no means a burden to him, in fact, the happiest portion of the writer's life was the four years he was 'brass bound and copper fastened,' and but for injuries received during a shipwreck, which have incapacitated him, he would still be following the profession he has always loved.

A RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

A statement compiled from the census shows that there are now very few opportunities for earning money which are not participated in, to some extent at least, by women. More and more the girls are pushing in and displacing the boys. There are various reasons why girls are in some cases employed in preference to boys. One is that the girl is frequently considered more competent or more reliable than any boy who would be available for the place. Another is that in many places there is no opportunity for advancement and the employer knows that a competent young man would not stay in such a place any longer than he could help, while the girl may stay in it till she gets married; which may mean, as long as she is wanted. She is not usually looking forward to having a family to support, and therefore is not under the same necessity of finding some means of increasing her income that a young man feels.

Then there is the question of taste: some employers would rather have young women about than young men. And again, there is the question of sympathy. Some men are anxious to help young women to earn their living by giving them employment. In some aspects of the matter it is a very good thing that so many opportunities are now open to young women, and yet it is a great pity that so many of them are to be found engaged in work which belongs more naturally to men. In saying this we make no criticism upon any of them as individuals. Every person must judge for himself or herself in such matters, and in most cases we presume the girls have good reasons for desiring to earn their own living in any way in which they can do so honorably.

But to prove that a certain course of action may be necessary, or at least very desirable under existing conditions, does not prove that it is an ideal course of action; and it is a self-evident proposition that in the long run, and speaking generally it would be better for the girls, for their brothers, and for their future husbands if they could abstain from entering so largely into competition with young men. Every young woman who secures a place for herself in mercantile life, or in mechanical or professional life of necessity shuts out some young man, and he is compelled to compete with some other man for some other place; the probable result being that neither of them will have quite as good a chance of 'getting on' as both of them would have had if they had not been forced into such active competition with each other.

And where this sort of thing is going on on a large scale it is easy to see that very many young men who would have been able to get married in the course of time will have to remain single because unable to support a family, and that in consequence many of the young women who entered into competition with the men as a temporary expedient, expecting some day to get married will have to remain single, because the men who might have married them cannot do so. Office work is, no doubt, easier for a young woman than married life would be, but it is certainly not so well calculated to develop the nobler qualities of her nature, and we have sufficient faith in womanhood to believe that most of them would prefer to undergo the hardships of married life even on a small income than to remain free and single. And then, youth soon passes, and with it, in most cases, the opportunity for a woman to earn money by office work or in any of the occupations which have until recently been open only to men. About the time that the house mother should begin to find life easier because her sons and daughters are old enough to be helpful the woman who has been working in an office is likely to find herself without occupation or recognized position.

This remark of course refers to those women who have been prevented from getting married because the young men who would have married them were unable to earn enough on account of competition with women. It is the tendency of things that we are discussing; not individual cases. Therefore, while we recognize fully the right of every woman to judge for herself and to look out for her own interests in the matter, and while we admit that as matters stand very many young women are compelled to seek such employment, we cannot but feel that the tendency of this condition of things is away from civilization and back to barbarism. It is a practice that tends to increase continually the need which it seeks to satisfy, for the more the young women take the places of the men the more young women there will be who need such places. It is certainly not desirable that American young men and young women should be prevented from getting married and that the maintenance and increase of the population should depend more and more upon immigrants. Let us be thankful that there is still a large native population upon farms where this law of progress in the wrong direction is not in operation.—'New York Witness.'

[For the 'Witness.'

THE MAN FROM GLENGARRY.

Of writers who live in this land of the free
Ralph Connor is chosen the foremost to be
The banner of honor to carry:
'Black Rock' and 'Sky Pilot' in merit excel,
And 'Glengarry School Days' we value as well,
But best is 'The Man From Glengarry.'

In camp and in forest, with driver and team,
And timbers that float down the Ottawa's stream,
With deepest of interest we tarry:
And then at the manse, with its manifold life
We learn through the words of the minister's wife
To honor the man from Glengarry.

His pages are wholesome for heart and for brain,
All lovers he charges in teachings most plain,
For love, not for lucre, to marry:
We wish for his writings increasing success,
We ask the great Father the author to bless,
Who gave us 'The Man from Glengarry.'

T. WATSON.

Colborne, Ont., Nov. 26, 1902.

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THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

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This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 334 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the proper remedies. The different remedies employed in all diseases, are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals.

No farmer or breeder should be without this valuable book. Given only to 'Witness' subscribers for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, postpaid, at 75 cents.

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For nearly half a century Ferry's Seeds have been growing famous in every kind of soil, everywhere. Sold by all dealers. 1903 Seed Annual postpaid free to all applicants.

D. M. FERRY & CO. Windsor, Ont.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

RHODES AND KRUGER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—During the progress of the South African war, and especially during the period of defeat and humiliation, a certain amount of reticence on the part of anti-war people was proper; the more so as the circumstances of the dispute undoubtedly were difficult and complicated. But now the era of peace has come. Mr. Chamberlain himself and the government, have become pro-Boers. An era of junketing and gratulation has set in, rather in contrast to the preceding phase. The matter of the dispute has become quite historical. Therefore, it seems reasonable to me that those who take the anti-popular view, should now be allowed to express themselves with the most perfect unreserve.

We have a great deal of literature to assist us in this study, and much of it is literature of a very high quality. It seems to me that the main facts of the case are very clear, and that there is not much divergence of evidence on essential points. The events leading up to the war were simply a development—an evolution resulting from large general conditions, rather than an effect of this or that person's policy; and it is most essential that this course of development should be traced from the first founding of the Dutch colony at Capetown. From the above remark with regard to development, however, I should make an exception in the influence of Cecil Rhodes. England conquered Capetown twice, it having been given up again under the short-lived and delusive Peace of Amiens, and reconquered on the resumption of the Napoleonic struggle. The English occupation of the Cape was purely the result of that great world-upheaval of Napoleon, and it is a curious fact that England was originally drawn into that struggle through Holland. Mr. Pitt was extremely averse to war with France, and very properly so. It was entirely contrary to his previously-existing policy. But when the French threatened Holland, there was not only the general traditional alliance with Holland, but a special treaty entered into some time previously for the defence of the interests of the Orange family—a treaty concluded without the faintest prevision of any such event as the French Revolution. The anti-Orange party in Holland were, to some extent in sympathy with the ideas of the French Revolution. Besides, the defeated Austrian troops had taken refuge within Dutch territory. France then assailed Holland and the House of Orange. Mr. Pitt, bound by tradition and by special engagements, was thus driven into war with France. Had he found a way of keeping the peace, how different the course of history would have been! Napoleon, very likely, would never have been heard of. When England became possessed of the Cape, she introduced a system of red tape there, actually milder than the red tape of the Dutch. But the Dutch and Huguenot colonists of the Cape had already been ruined and reduced to semi-barbarism by the system of rule to which they had been subjected. Nothing but the possession of the Bible kept alive the spark of intellectual life. The Dutch language had been degraded into a meagre dialect, shorn of the words which express their finer and higher modes of thought. This is what comes of having a country ruled by a money-making corporation. And the English government which succeeded, was not so very much better than the Dutch. Mammonism was from the first the Devil of South Africa, and probably is so still.

The foreign and colonial policy of England is governed by two grand principles. The first of these is the principle of Mammonism. The second, a long way behind, is the principle of religion and civilization. These two principles are, of course, the expression of two different orders of mind. The first is not necessarily numerically preponderant, but governs from its social influence. The second principle never counts for anything unless it happens for the moment to be in unison with the first. The missionary zeal of England found an important field in the newly acquired dominion of South Africa, and immediately found itself in strong political antagonism to the discontented and barbarized Boers. I need not say that the attitude of the Boers to the native population was not a sound nor a justifiable attitude. The attitude of the British colonists towards the native races of Australia has been somewhat similar. The attitude of the East Indian Company towards the Hindoos was somewhat similar. The South African missionaries had a good deal of justification for their peculiar point of view, but at the same time they were perhaps not sufficiently conscious that their point of view was partly political. When the emancipation of slaves took place, an enormous wrong was done to the Dutch slave-owners of South Africa. Their nominal share of the imperial compensation was, I believe, not adequate; but the absurd condition was joined to it, that the slave-owner had to prove his right, not in Capetown, but in London. The process had to be conducted through an agent, and half of the compensation-money was lost in commissions. Slave property was mixed up with the banking business and all the financial concerns of South Africa, and the injury was felt most severely by widows and orphans. With what heroism the Boers conducted their great migrations to the north! And let me here say that the great tragedy, the great event of South African history, is not anything connected with the history of the European colonizing races. It is to be found in the terrible war of annihilation conducted by the Zulus, a war of which the former inhabitants of the Transvaal were the victims. These native wars distanced, both in their horrors and in their numbers slain, all the fightings between the English and the Dutch which have taken place since the beginning. The Zulu tribe is of modern origin, and is a political, not a racial organization. It is said to have been founded in express imitation of the British militarism of the Cape.

The desert thus created in the Transvaal left a providential opening for the Boers, and the Boer state was thus able to strike its roots deeply into the soil. But a new complication afterwards arose from the fact that, under the Boer sway, and thus protected from the Zulus, the scattered remnants of native tribes left here and there in the Transvaal, gained numerical strength and became a new source of trouble. This took place at a later date, and all these circumstances were a natural unfoldment of the conditions of the case. England at this time was exceedingly remiss and backward in watching the movements of the Boers, and in making provision against the political possibilities of the future. And why? Because no moneyed interest, no commercial company, no stock or share-owners were involved in the matter. Economy rules—the pedantry of economy, the fetisch of economy; unless some definite moneyed interest is at hand to bring pressure to bear on the government for its own selfish behoof. Then economy vanishes and prodigality takes its place. England, at one period, actually flung away the sovereignty of the Orange Free State, because she was unwilling to bear the trouble and expense of the government. Then, later, when the diamond fields were discovered, she simply seized a portion of the Free State territory by an act of oppression, and solely because the soil contained diamonds. Then the fecundity of the native races began to cause trouble in the Transvaal. Added to this was the poverty of the Boers, and disunion on religious and other matters. A movement was made towards a British protectorate of the Transvaal, and England, now more imperialistic in her attitude, and more interested in the country, which was said to be auriferous, consented with alacrity to the protectorate, which was actually established, and without much cordial acquiescence on the part of the Boer population. The theological heterodoxy of President Burgers was one of the causes which weakened his rule, and introduced the British protectorate. Then by a similar accident a very unpopular and unsuitable British official made that protectorate speedily odious to the Boer population. The characteristic red tape of the British administration was at work in all its perfection. When the first Boer attack was made on a body of British soldiery, the ammunition was coming on at some distance behind, in boxes which were screwed down. Mr. Gladstone capitulated, perhaps somewhat hastily, and incurred the everlasting hatred of the jingoes and the Tories. The Transvaal became practically independent again, and even if the gold fields had not been developed there would have been some regrets, as England had swallowed the ignominy of a defeat, and had besides been led, before this occurrence, into a Zulu war the outcome of which strengthened the position of the Boers. The development of the gold mines, however, opens an entirely new chapter in the history of the relations between the Boers and the British Empire.

Up to this time we have a series of events which might have almost been predicted from a consideration of the nature, habits and prejudices of the English, the Dutch, and the native races. Then took place the development of the great gold-mining industry in the Transvaal, under the firmly established sway of the Boer republic. This gold mining industry might conceivably have been a source of union and peace, in place of alienation and friction. But in the first place a large section of the republican population disliked the opening of the mines, as likely to introduce a foreign population, to unsettle the pastoral character of their state, and also on grounds of vague sentiment and prejudice. This feeling has existed continuously all along, and has been one of the influences operating upon the mind and policy of President Kruger. He has been in a defensive attitude against this sentiment, and at the time of the inception of the mines he probably shared it himself. On the other hand the wealth gained from the gold mines, directly or indirectly, placed the Boer state and its leaders in a position of great strength. The terms of the convention with England forbade the exclusion of British subjects from the Transvaal. The public opinion of the republicans was probably divided on the subject of exclusion, as it was on the fundamental subject of the mines. The president had to proceed with a good deal of circumspection and caution. He appears to have been a simple minded man, very confiding, and very easily influenced and impressed by the various shiftings and changings of the British policy. At the same time he was a man of great determination. The admission of the Outlanders to a share in the government of the republic was naturally very strongly objected to, as it would have meant the practical subversion of the peculiar character of that republic. And the fact that the Outlanders paid nearly all the taxes did not alter the case at all, for many of the Boers regarded them and their mines as being simply an evil, and their presence as being simply an intrusion. This is not the way in which the English and Canadian public regard this matter. Our public opinion starts from the one great fact that the Boers, or a good many of them, are somewhat tyrannical and cruel in their treatment of the native races who dwell around and among them. This fact is placed under the microscope and magnified a thousand times. Beside this is placed another fact of huge importance, namely, that the Boers are somewhat untidy in their personal habits. These two items bulk so largely that our public opinion has no room left for any other consideration. Then there is the faddist opinion that there must be equality of suffrage, and that rich mercantile companies must not be thwarted or opposed on any consideration. I admit that the hygienic and educational requirements of the city of Johannesburg constituted a legitimate ground of complaint; but if the Dutch republican government had been approached in a proper spirit, the proper arrangements with regard to those matters would have been conceded.

But for the intervention of Cecil Rhodes, those matters of dispute would have been settled in some way or other by the methods of peace. Even had the mining enterprise been very much restricted and some of the Outlanders expelled, the general interests of humanity would not have suffered, for there is a tendency to push gold mining too far, and to unsettle the financial equilibrium of the present times, as well as to impoverish the resources of the future, by too great an output of gold. It is idle to discuss the questions at issue from this stage apart from the personality of Cecil Rhodes. Rhodes was interested in the railway operations and the gold mines of the Transvaal. He was also a dreamer who had a fanatical desire to paint the map red. He was a man with a somewhat wide range of ideas, and with a good deal of intellectual culture. But his dominant ideas were foolish, and his influence was founded, consciously founded, upon the wretched basis of moneyed importance. He was essentially a very contemptible figure in the history of his time. His unbounded egotism and daring, seconded by his money influence and his social tact, and the power of enlisting the services of friends, gave him a vast influence in South Africa. After all, it was purely the influence of the purse, and of that self-importance which is founded upon the purse. In Kruger he found the one person in South Africa whom he could not fashion as the potter fashions his clay. For Kruger was a man with some elements of greatness, and was no adventurer, or puppet to be worked by adventurers. It is not my intention to assert that Kruger was either wise or great. I wish merely to assert that Rhodes was contemptible and absurd. Nothing would satisfy Rhodes but a personal interference with the railway affairs and other affairs of the Transvaal, and finally the perfectly outrageous step of placing an armed force on the border of the republic, an armed force which, under Dr. Jamieson, one of Rhodes' great friends, made a premature raid into the republic's territory, with the most disastrous results, and apparently without Rhodes' express orders or consent. The personal interference of Rhodes was naturally very irritating to Kruger, and the British government made a capital blunder in allowing the impulsive and simple mind of the President to be distorted and prejudiced by this strange display of imperial tolerance and recognition given to the schemes of this meddlesome person, who was, after all, little more than a private subject of the Empire. We get into a way of looking at things as if we did not see them. An uncalled-for filibustering raid into the territory of what was essentially a foreign state! A mere money-making British subject trying to interfere decisively, and on his own initiative, with the legislation of an entirely foreign state! This sort of thing ought to cause bewilderment, but it causes no sentiment whatever in a nation which takes its political lead from stock-jobbers and empire-expansionist adventurers. The responsibilities of the British Empire, in proportion to the narrow resources of the home state, were already so vast, as to make the Empire in danger of reeling and staggering under their weight. The occupation of Egypt, though extremely beneficial to that country, was the cause of a fierce and half-justifiable hatred on the part of the European continental powers. Under these circumstances the re-occupation of the Transvaal would hardly have been thought of but for the influence of the gold-mining interest, with, in addition, a vague untutored public sentiment to the effect that the possession of gold mines is, from an economic point of view, a matter of national importance. The moral support given by England to the United States during the latter country's war with Spain enabled England to rely with confidence on the moral support of the United States in the events of hostilities breaking out with the Boers. But for this fact England could not have thwarted the policy of Kruger, for some of the European powers would undoubtedly have interfered. As it was, Germany was very near interfering. Here is a great fact which is very seldom referred to. But for American moral support, British opinion would never have been roused to the boiling-point against the Boers and their enormities. The question of the exclusion of the mining immigrants from the suffrage would have slumbered. As it was, Rhodes and his policy, after their defeat and disgrace, were enabled to rise again. The Rhodes policy became for the first time the distinct and declared policy of the British government, and the war ensued. It was essentially a war in justification of the Jamieson raid. And it was a terribly expensive, and for a long time a hugely disastrous war. It was a war which reflected upon, and lowered, the moral status of both the races involved. It was rich in perfidy, incompetence and impolicy. It was rich in savagery and barbarism. It has left upon the pages of history the stain of a long trail of barbarism. And the whole evil arises from having our nation led and ruled by the influence and the opinions of financial personages. Now that the struggle is over, the problems of readjustment are very serious indeed, and what is the benefit derived from the war? The benefit derived consists simply and solely in the fact that the gold mining companies can go on with their work smoothly and efficiently, and that the city of Johannesburg can have its drains and its water supply, and its schools and whatever else it wants! Is this result of any importance to the Empire? No; but it is of importance to the mining share-owners, and, therefore, we are to be content and satisfied! There was a great effusion of blood, but that effusion of blood was in the sacred cause of British patriotism. It was in the interest of the poor blacks! It was in the interest of civilization! It was in the interest of welding the Empire! It was in the interest of the thrice-glorious and never-to-be-forgotten principle of every man having a right to a vote, wherever a polling booth happens to be erected, or wherever anybody is to be be elected to anything! It was in the interest of having the nations' ear open to the whispers of shrewd, substantial, money-making patriots! Shall I add that it was a serious and solemn protest against the dirty habits of the Boers, and their aversion to soap? Will they be clean now? I hope they will; for cleanliness is a great virtue, though I hardly deem it a virtue to fight battles for. One of the most terrible indictments against Kruger was his objecting to have the gold-mining machinery running on Sunday. He and his compatriots had religious, and possibly economic, objections to the desecration of the Sabbath, and he was right. The sentiment of the British Empire, ruled by mammonism, thinks otherwise. Ginger beer must not be sold on Sunday, but when there is a large moneyed interest involved, God must be jostled off his throne if it is a necessary. The 'Great Boer War' has passed into history. It is a matter no longer for heated partisanship, but for philosophic study. The curtain has fallen on the play. And it is a farce.

S. J. MacKNIGHT.

Montreal, Dec. 23, 1902.

WESTERN GRAIN TRANSPORTATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see by a leader in your issue of Dec. 9, 1902, dealing with some comments of the Winnipeg 'Commercial' on the difficulty the railway companies have in handling the grain crop owing to the tendency of farmers to load direct on cars, that Mr. McNicoll, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is said to consider the direct loading to cars as having lessened the use of the company's rolling stock and motive power in the west by fifty percent or more. I can assure you, Mr. Editor, the tendency is likely to increase rather than lessen after the experience I and many other farmers have had in marketing our grain through the elevators at a loss of ten, twelve and even so high as fifteen cents per bushel. For example, when I quit delivering to the elevators on Nov. 5 they had the price down to fifty-four cents and some as low as fifty-two cents per bushel, street price for No. 1 hard. I had been applying for a car for about six weeks but could not get one owing to farmers' orders being cancelled every Saturday night at 16 o'clock, but through a fluke of Mr. C. C. Castle, warehouse commissioner, I got hold of a letter that enabled me, with the help of the Independent Grain Company and the Winnipeg 'Tribune,' to compel the warehouse commissioner to withdraw his cancellation orders on Nov. 11. Then I was enabled to get a car on Nov. 19, for which I got sixty-five and a quarter cents per bushel, being a difference of eleven and a quarter cents, and the dockage, which amounted to three percent at the elevators, making about a hundred and thirty dollars difference in favor of track selling on a thousand bushel car. Elevators and railways hamper the farmer and compel him to wait his turn at a single platform where only a single car at a time can be loaded, and whatever cars they have over after placing one at a platform they call a surplus, Therefore the elevators must get them besides the regular ones they are registered for, which is an injustice to the farmers as it is not the platform that registers, but the shipper, and until each one on the register, commencing with the first day that cancellation was stopped, gets a car each for that day, none can get a second unless there is a surplus of cars and all orders are carried forward from day to day according to the Grain Act and Mr. Leonard's (superintendent) circular No. 62. But the elevators have got many cars, by whose orders has not been definitely discovered yet. Then the platform only represents the first ten farmers who applied for it. Every ten farmers within twenty miles of a station can apply for a platform between April 15 and Oct. 15, and the railway company must comply within thirty days; so that the farmers have been lenient with the railway company in only applying for one platform at each point. The act says that there shall be no discrimination between elevator, flat warehouse, loading platform, or otherwise, but Mr. McNicoll's company will not allow loading at these or otherwise place, at many stations, though some agents do allow it. Besides, we never know the day nor the hour our car may arrive. If Mr. McNicoll would allow a farmer to suggest that the chief train despatcher telegraph ahead to points that cars were to be left at, we farmers would have our grain convenient to load and would load a car in three hours if given a fair chance. I have seen loaded cars stand on the siding for four, aye, and even seven days, before the company could move them, for want of motive power, after charging demurrage for a couple of hours extra time beyond the twenty-four allowed by the act. Even their passenger trains seldom keep schedule time, owing to their engines not being in repair; and they could not wish for finer weather than we have had. Just last night the express was two and a half hours late at Ninga.

ALEX. RANKIN.

Ninga, Manitoba.

NEW CONDITIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In these strenuous days, in which the commercial and industrial draw so tremendously upon the energies of men and women, and dwarf the fine and spiritual in human nature, it seems to me that the silent and eternal forces which have worked out destiny in the past ages, are at work among us as a race, just as strong to-day as ever; it needs only that we lay our ears to the ground to feel the conviction that changes of infinite import are rushing us forward to a new plane of action. Prejudices and hatreds, political and religious, are falling away before the wider tolerance of a better day. It seems to me that the crucifixion of the finer impulses, in the mad rush for power and ostentation, is but temporary; that the present time is a period of adjustment to new conditions, a scramble between the two great trains of the old and hardened order of things and the modern order of enlightenment and rapid progress. As a foretaste of things to see, witness the change in relationship between labor and capital; the trend in matters educational and the movements in the social and political affairs of the people, the closer commingling of classes, nationalities and individuals. The movements are not distinctly European, Asiatic or American, but world-wide. The universal has usurped the influences of the local; no place is left to itself, unaffected by the strong undercurrent of dynamic force, that is driving us all forward with unconquerable power.

I cannot help but notice the spirit of the times in the religious and the theological movements of the day. The free churches of the world have possessed the torch of Truth and the flag of Liberty, and are passing these great symbols on to succeeding generations, who inherit a greater strength for the attainment of that perfection, for which all the earth groans. The old churches, the ancient institutions of the state, where the autocratic and the aristocratic ruled, have lost forever their old-time power.

Like helpless old age, they must lean upon the virile shoulders of their children; they now stoop to learn of their sons and daughters, and what do we witness? Roman Catholic priesthoods going back to the Bible; instituting methods of gospeling, for which, but a few years back, they censured the Methodists, and the state churches are adopting evangelization instead of pushing the apostolic succession as in days past. What will be the result? The moment the church as an institution of the state adopts the Bible with which to reach and guide the masses, then it is that ritualistic religion, with its hard pride, decays, and the power of one human mind over another is lost. Then it is, that the way is laid for the destruction of that church and all its forms; but the people gain in faith and richer spirituality. There is nothing more rejuvenating in a moral way than to get back to the source of things; to drink at the fount first-hand and not from the hands of weak men, who would steal the power of the Infinite to set themselves on a hill.

So I say that this trend within the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches augurs well for the future, notwithstanding the utterances of scholarly followers of the old order of existence.

JUNIUS.

West Superior, Wis.

THE SINGLE TAX AND LAND VALUES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a recent issue of the 'Witness' 'Ontario Farmer' declines to offer evidence to support his statement 'that there is no monopoly in farm lands; the miner may secure them anywhere, by paying for the improvements,' until a single tax definition of the value of labor is given.

Evidently his statement is difficult for him to prove, or why shirk the proof. He admits land values in his locality are from $20 to $90 per acre, including in some the improvements. As such farm lands, according to 'Ontario Farmer,' can be had for the price of improvements, of course unimproved lands can be had free. In contrast to this statement I ask how is it that the Ontario Government, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and various land companies in Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West Territories obtain large sums for the sales of unimproved lands. I have not the Ontario Government figures before me, but the net proceeds of sales of the Canadian Pacific Railway Land Department for the year ending June 30, 1902, amounted to $5,133,447. Does the Clergue syndicate propose to give away its unimproved lands? Now sir, the truth about the matter in Ontario regarding farm lands, I believe your readers on inquiry will find, is this: A farm of 140 acres, a mile or two from a market town or railway station, with improvements valued at, say $1,000, will sell for considerably more than $1,000, and considerably more than a farm of the same size 25 miles from town or station, and with $1,000 worth of improvements in the shape of buildings, drainage, clearances, etc., on it. The difference would be much greater in the case of a farm 50 miles from railway or market facilities. In other words a Pennsylvania miner cannot today get hold of any useful unimproved land in Ontario rent free, any more than he can to-day get hold of coal lands in Pennsylvania rent free. If he took land near a town his rent would be the interest on the larger price he must pay. If he took unimproved land for nothing, say, 50 miles back from the track or settlement, his rent would be the labor of teaming, loss of time, etc., he would have to undergo to get his products to market. Under such conditions the miners will not likely come into Ontario in great numbers. It would be absurd to expect them to do so, without either capital or farming experience. Why, sir, other workers besides needy miners have this same difficulty of paying for land values in some shape or form to contend with. Only last year the Canadian Pacific Railway paid $450,000 for 380 acres of land, on which the assessment for taxation had, previous to sale, only been $101,000, which fact positively proves that land cannot be bought in this province for price of improvements. And now the community will be taxed by the Canadian Pacific Railway to pay interest in perpetuity on the investment, in the shape of freight rates and passenger fares. As the needs of the company, and not the work of the owners of the land constituted the value in this case, would not the proper name for the transaction be blackmail quite as bad as that of coal mine owners so called?

Now for 'labor values.' Does our friend want to know the value of the products labor produces? If so, I confess I cannot satisfy him, as values of products of labor are variable. In a free market supply and demand must determine value. The quantities and qualities of labor products are variable. The quantity and quality of land do not appreciably vary, although its value is varied by increase and decrease of population.

The 'value of labor' to the laborer will depend upon what portion of the product he may retain. Its value to the monopolist will depend upon what portion he can appropriate towards satisfying his desires. Men do not labor except to satisfy some desires, natural or artificial. In the days of Southern States' slavery the labor of the slave had no particular value to himself, except that in return for same, and to keep him in working condition, he was permitted to retain food, clothing, shelter and medical treatment. To the slave owner the value of the labor of his slaves was everything. Without the slaves he became 'poor white trash.' Many Ontario farmers work harder today than did the Southern slaves, and some get less than the slaves did after ground rents, taxes, interest on mortgages, customs duties on articles they use, and other government expenses are paid for. Those owning their farms, in good locations, being both landlords and tenants in one, can enjoy the full product of their labor, less taxes, and grow rich. So could a miner working his own mine. He must take what the owner chooses to leave him if he works for another who owns the mine.

The value of labor in wages is determined by the opportunities the laborer has. Many jobs, few men; up go wages. Many men, few jobs; down go wages. Big prices for land make demands for labor less and discourage enterprise, thus reducing wages or the share of labor. That it may not be necessary for me to trespass further on your space, allow me to recommend 'Ontario Farmer' to read J. W. Bengough's 'Single Tax Primer,' and also 'Natural Taxation,' by that masterpiece of lawyers and champion of Henry Ward Beecher, the late Thomas G. Shearman, of New York.

SINGLE TAXER.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—What is the present spirit of the religious press of Ontario? Speaking of the proposed surrender of the spirit of the victory achieved on Dec. 4, a good Methodist steward and hitherto an ardent supporter of the Liberal party, said: 'The rank and file (of the prohibition army) is all right, if our leaders would only lead us straight.' We were told that the Liquor Act was what we were voting for, and that it was a measure as good as obtainable in the provincial jurisdiction. Now the 'Westminster,' the 'Church Record,' even the 'Christian Guardian,' utter the plaint—so astonishing in the latter, where one naturally looked for the shout of triumph—'things cannot remain as they are; the vote requires, nay, even demands, some thoroughgoing measure on the part of the Legislature.' Sir, the vote was on the question, 'Are you in favor of the Liquor Act of 1902?' and the answer of two hundred thousand voters was 'Yes.' Anything else accepted, much less asked for, by those who in the name of the prohibition party called forth that verdict.

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will be a betrayal, traitorous to the people and to the cause. There are other evidences of weakness and compromise in the religious press of this province, of which I will mention two instances merely by way of illustration. The 'Church Record,' so far from rejoicing over the defeat of Sunday tram cars in Winnipeg, apologetically says:—'Winnipeg is a rapidly growing city, but we do not think it has yet reached dimensions rendering Sunday cars either necessary or expedient.' May not those who desire to 'paralyze the right arm of the pulpit'—as Principal Caven tersely describes the breaking down of the Lord's Day rest to be—rejoice over the admission implied by this erstwhile mouthpiece of evangelicalism in the Church of England in Canada, that three years hence the Prairie Capital may have attained to the dimensions to render it expedient, if not necessary, to take this long step towards setting aside the divine command to 'remember' his gift of rest, and of substituting the gratification of their wish that the Sabbath was gone, that they might make slaves of the poor for their own gain or pleasure. Should not our leaders in press and pulpit rejoice that Winnipeg has decided not to risk the loss of her priceless quiet day of rest and worship—said to be the quietest in any Canadian city. And ought not the 'spirit of the religious press' in this instance to be that of Amos, who warned Israel that oppression of the poor, especially robbing him of the day which the Lord hath made for him, would bring upon our land a spiritual famine, and that the example set by Toronto in this regard, if generally followed, must result in national decadence—persisted in, and the land shall fall from its moral and religious pre-eminence, never to rise again. No doubt the scoffer would point to the present prosperity and declare that this was impossible; and equally probable is it that the prophet's words appeared absurdly vain to those who were growing fat in evil when Uzziah and Joash reigned over Judah and Israel.

But perhaps the thing that most surprised me in the year-end papers of this class was the Toronto correspondent of the 'Dominion Presbyterian,' commending the Sunday political meetings held by the Temperance League of that city. These gatherings afford a respectable shield for those of secularists, who have no sympathy with the Gospel or those who preach it in its simplicity, and are an offence to such stalwart prohibition advocates as the Hon. S. H. Blake. Personally, I have never heard a Presbyterian speak well of them. For Gospel temperance meetings conducted without noise or applause or sensationalism, in which the duty and privileges of total abstinence from intoxicants as a measure of personal safety, or for the sake of the weak brother for whom Christ died; to give thanks for what God had wrought and to pray that he will cast out this 'devil in solution' from our land—none who love their fellows, whether Christians or not, can say aught of disparagement, and every child of God will wish them 'good luck' in the name of the Lord. Prohibition is important, but the preservation of the day of rest and worship is more so. One is the secular arm for removing a great national sin. The other is the right arm of the Church which is commissioned to proclaim the overthrow of Satan and all his works. The advocates of Christian temperance ought to be doubly cautious to wash their own hands clean and avoid the very appearance of sanctioning the evil devices of the worldling or the infidel. The tide of worldly ambition and the love of gain have been strong factors in bolstering up the liquor traffic as well as in attempting the overthrow of the Sabbath. And I verily believe that no people who do not sacredly guard the Lord's Day will ever be strong enough to overcome the demon of alcohol. But thanks be to God, a standard has been set up against the enemy whose two-fold flood threatened to engulf our land, and when his people, united in his holy name, 'sigh over evils which seem too formidable to be removed, he, in answer to their prayers, will arise and bring mountains to a plain.'

ULSTER PAT.

THE HON. R. J. SEDDON ON 'SHOULD WOMEN VOTE?'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Apropos of the recent interesting correspondence in your columns, kindly allow me to quote for your readers from the pen of 'J. H. D.,' in the Chicago 'Public,' the following:—

'A writer in the London 'Daily News' calls attention to a part of a speech of Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, which all the newspapers omitted in their reports. The speech was delivered at a dinner in London, at which Sir Conan Doyle presided. The part of the speech omitted in the reports was that in which Mr. Seddon spoke of the great success of woman's equal suffrage in New Zealand. He said that under joint suffrage the colony had advanced with rapid strides, that important problems had been settled and that legislation had been carried out which was being imitated in Europe and America. Nevertheless, all domestic relationships were still the same as before; sons respected their mothers, husbands and wives loved one another, and the young men told him that sweethearts were quite as nice as in pre-equality days. One distinct change had been wrought—a man whose private and domestic life and business honor would not bear inspection, would not now obtain high public position.'

In view of the above testimony, I am of opinion we cannot have equal suffrage too soon in Canada.

R. B. C.

ON POSTAL MATTERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I think public attention should be drawn to a spirit of unfairness on the part of the Federal Government, more especially as the greater part of our population is shockingly overburdened and oppressed by exactions. In a cabinet meeting, at midsummer, forsooth, it was decided that the postage on Christmas cards be doubled. This decision is unjust to the community, as being in restraint of trade, and in place of mailing unsealed envelopes at one cent it has cost me about three dollars, including the two-cent fine on each posted card with good wishes to customers—a great hardship, the writer thinks. Should it not at least to have to be notified to the public in the press some weeks ago?

AN OLD MERCHANT.

Jan. 9, 1903.

DOMINION CHURCH AND THE GOWN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of Jan. 5 I notice an editorial under the heading 'Usage is law,' referring to Dominion Church, Ottawa, to which I must take exception. You are misinformed regarding the trouble in Dominion Church. You presume that a large majority of the congregation want the pastor to wear a gown. Such is not the case. The congregation has never been consulted re the introduction of the gown. The pastor has been anxious to introduce innovations, and has succeeded in so changing the order of service that visiting ministers, who follow the regular order of service as provided in discipline in their own churches, when they preach in Dominion, are confused, as the saying is 'They do not know where they are at.'

The pastor never consulted the congregation as to their wishes, but introduced changes one after another. Many disapproved, but for the sake of harmony submitted. The gown was the last straw. It was introduced on Christmas morning, in direct opposition to the wishes of sixty-nine pewholders, who had petitioned against the introduction, and many others who did not have an opportunity to sign the petition. You can imagine the dismay produced; some left the service, and on the day of all days, when peace and good will should prevail, discord and heartburnings, which time only can heal, have been forced upon many members of Dominion Church.

Dr. Rose, when interviewed by the reporter of the Ottawa 'Journal' next morning, said: 'The gown was presented to me by a couple of friends who thought Christmas was a fitting time to do so, and was not the result of any organization. It is a question of preference, not of principle, and I intend to wear it in future. There is no law prohibiting it, and I like it.'

You say that in St. James Church the gown is usage, and usage is law in Methodism. St. James Church is the one church in Canada where the gown is used and it is worn there not because of usage, but because of law. Many years ago a bequest was made to St. James Church and one condition was that the minister should wear a gown. The church authorities accepted of the bequest and the gown was introduced. About A.D. 1860 the Rev. Mr. Brock introduced the wearing of a gown in the Methodist Church in Brockville. There was a strong protest, which was referred to Conference, who almost unanimously forbade the wearing in Brockville and all other churches excepting St. James, and another in Quebec. If usage is law, why should the pastor of Dominion Church assume the prerogative to disturb the harmony of the church on the eve of his departure from the same. Let the Methodist Church stand by her simple uniform order of worship as provided by church discipline.

MEMBER DOMINION CHURCH.

Ottawa, Jan. 8, 1903.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND BLOCK SYSTEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am a constant reader of your weekly paper and a railway engineer. Formerly I was an engineer on an English railway, but came to Canada some thirty odd years ago, and ran an engine for a number of years on the Great Western and Grand Trunk. I may say that the block system of which you speak applies only to double track, but, nevertheless, they have in England what we used to term the staff system, which is just as safe and simple. The Stockton & Darlington Railway for which I worked, built and operated the West Durham & Lancashire as part of its system, which consisted of about a hundred miles of single track. It was so operated by the staff regulations that there never occurred such a thing as a meeting of two trains between stations, although the traffic was very heavy. It seems strange that our government and the government of the United States do not put a stop to this murdering of their citizens. Their apathy is especially strange considering that they have such abundant proof of the safety of the English system which has been employed upon some railways there for fifty years past and now is compulsory on all English railways. In conclusion, let me add that I am a member of the Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood Insurance, and that seventeen members were killed last month. In each of the two months before sixteen members were killed, and from twelve to sixteen are killed every month in the year, and year after year.

ENGINEER.

GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY

GREAT WORKS PROJECTED ON LAND AND SEA.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—The army estimates show a recurring expenditure of $112,000,000, an increase of $1,375,000 compared with 1902.

The naval estimates show a recurring expenditure of $23,349,092.50, an increase of $1,634,232.75. The non-recurring naval expenses include $26,165,250 for shipbuilding and armaments, an increase of $412,250 compared with 1902. But the total devoted to shipbuilding alone shows a decrease of $197,750 over last year, the decrease being due to cheaper prices for material. Extraordinary expenditures for the new harbor works at Wilhelmshaven, Kiel and Dantsig will require $2,750,000 increase over 1902. The bill creates an additional rear-admiral and 114 additional minor officers.

In the army estimates $25,000 has been set apart for experimenting with field automobiles, as trials with these machines made up to the present time have shown them to be of permanent value. Among the extraordinary expenditures is the sum of $5,750,000, of which $5,250,000 is for fortresses and $500,000 for field and railway material.

OCEAN NEWSPAPER

Plant will be Installed on One of the Ocean Liners

DAILY WIRELESS SERVICE WILL BE SUPPLIED FOR PASSENGERS' CONVENIENCE.

London, Jan. 5.—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company announces that it has concluded contracts for daily service of news telegrams to a British mail steamer sailing from Liverpool to New York at the end of the current month. The vessel will be equipped with a complete staff and plant, which will enable the publication of a daily newspaper on board during the voyage. For the present the company withholds the name of the vessel.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL SYSTEM.

The preliminaries in connection with the commercial exploitation of the Marconi aerial telegraph system are at present being actively worked out in Sydney and in Montreal. The mechanical and scientific problems connected with the carrying of the system across the continent are being worked out by Marconi's expert assistants at Sydney, while the financial arrangements, as to the floating of the Canadian Company, the issue of stock, the commercial rates to be charged, and so on, are the subject of a conference at present going on in Montreal between Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., representing the Canadian directors, and Messrs. W. R. Greene and John D. Appe, of New York.

It is expected that at first efforts will be concentrated upon the construction and perfection of a system of communication across the continent from Sydney to a point in British Columbia, probably Vancouver and vicinity. Two things in connection with this trans-continental line are settled. Montreal is to be the business headquarters and site of the main despatching and receiving station, and as soon as the trans-continental line is in satisfactory operation, a complete system of allied local services will be established with local stations in every city and town of importance. So that in course of time the wireless telegraphy will be in active commercial competition with the existing companies from one end of Canada to the other.

For the trans-continental service it is expected that several transmitting stations will be concerned, including the central station at Montreal, one on a high elevation of the Rockies, and one or two others, the locations of which are being attended to by some Marconi engineers at present in Manitoba and the North-West.

Mr. Greenshields denies the report that the company has any intention of approaching the City Council with a view to obtaining permission to erect the main station of the Canadian system on the summit of Mount Royal.

DURING VIOLENT STORM THE MARCONI SYSTEM WAS A COMPLETE TRIUMPH.

Sydney, N.S., Jan. 8.—The first real live news transmitted by wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic was sent by Mr. Marconi late last night from the Table Head station to the London 'Times' during a violent storm. About ten o'clock it began to snow hard, and a north-east wind arose shortly afterwards, and at eleven o'clock the worst blizzard of the year was raging around the Table Head station. The snow came down thick and fast, the wind blew at a velocity of sixty miles an hour, and strange to say there were intermittent flashes of lightning and the faint rumbling of thunder was heard. When the storm was at its height Mr. Marconi decided that he had an opportunity to test the power of his wireless station under the most adverse conditions. He wished to see if a violent storm had any effect on the transmission of the messages, and more than that, he wished to ascertain also what effect, if any, an electrical storm had on wireless communication. Like all the young Italian's undertakings, this one was a complete triumph, and he demonstrated conclusively that the elements, such as gales and lightning, could not in the least interfere with wireless telegraphy. The first message was sent to the London 'Times.' It read:

'Times,' London:

Please insert following in birth column: 'Jan. 3. The wife of R. N. Vyvian, chief electrical engineer, Marconi Canadian station, of a daughter.

(Signed), MARCONI.

The next message was sent to Mrs. Frawier, mother of Mrs. Vyvian. It read:

Frawier, Weymouth:

Daughter born Jan. 3. Both well.

(Signed), VYVIAN.

Both messages went through without the slightest hitch and Marconi declared that not the slightest difficulty will be encountered in sending messages during a storm. There was also a severe storm raging in England at the time. The inventor stated that the wireless line between Cornwall and Cape Cod passed directly over Sydney. He added that he could send a wireless message now as easily to Vancouver from Table Head as to Cornwall from Table Head. In fact, a message could now be sent to any part of the world. After the establishment of operations between North America and Great Britain Mr. Marconi will turn his attention to establishing a line between Italy and South America. He will leave Sydney on Monday.

APPLICATION FOR INCORPORATION TO BE MADE NEXT SESSION.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—Application will be made to the Canadian Parliament next session for the incorporation of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, to establish telegraphic communication between points in Canada and between Canada and other countries. They ask the right to survey what property they require, and by process of law take possession of the same. The company seeks also power to enter into contracts with municipalities for establishing the plant necessary to the transmission of messages, that is to say, stations, poles and whatever means of communication they wish to use, operating the same on streets or public property. They want power to control and despatch, and dispose of inventions, and the right to acquire the lines of other telegraph, telephone or cable company.

PRINCESS OF SAXONY

PROCEEDINGS TAKEN FOR A JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

Dresden, Saxony, Jan. 5.—The German consul at Geneva has received the necessary permission to serve a writ on the Crown Princess Louise in connection with the suit for divorce brought against her by the Crown Prince of Saxony.

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 5.—The writ which the German consul at Geneva purposes to serve upon the Crown Princess of Saxony, is a petition for judicial separation. The document requests the Crown Princess to return to Dresden and appear on Jan. 28 before the special tribunal. The Princess, on the other hand, demands absolute divorce from the Crown Prince.

Geneva, Jan. 7.—The Crown Princess of Saxony and M. Giron, her lover, have temporarily separated by the advice of lawyers pending the trial of the divorce suit at Dresden. M. Giron has gone to Lausanne.

A family council of the Tuscan branch of the Hapsburgs, at which the Emperor Francis Joseph was represented by his brother, Archduke Ludwig, has resolved to pay to Archduke Leopold, who in championing the cause of his sister, the Crown Princess of Saxony, renounced his titles, etc., his eventual share of the family fortune and to dismiss him from the family.

THE DOUKHOBORS

PETER VERIGEN, THEIR LEADER, WILL SHORTLY MAKE A TOUR OF ALL THE VILLAGES.

Winnipeg, Jan. 6.—A letter has been received by Mr. Moffatt, acting commissioner of immigration, from Mr. H. P. Archer, of Proterpevsky village, in the Swan River colony of Doukhobors. Mr. Archer came to Winnipeg to meet Peter Verigen, the Siberian exile and Doukhobor leader. The letter throughout is most encouraging, and points to the complete pacification of the ex-pilgrims at a very early date. Among other items in the letter are the following: 'Everything goes excellently well here, and I am more convinced than ever that all matters Doukhoborian will be properly arranged. The land question has been discussed, and Verigen is getting every bit of information possible before going on his tour through the villages. The militant pilgrims are getting meeker and the spring will hardly seen any renewal of their activity. Verigen is certainly a man of remarkable intelligence, and his endurance, too, is remarkable. He expects to start on a grand tour of the villages, visiting each one, in the course of a few days. Captain Dietrich and I have seen a good deal of Verigen and talked matters over pretty thoroughly. He is quite in accord with us, and has specially asked us to accompany him on his tour I suppose we shall go to the Saskatchewan colonies after the north and south colonies, and then perhaps to Winnipeg. But that is rather ahead—half a hundred villages ahead.

THEY ARE QUIET, BUT PETER VEREGIN'S INFLUENCE OVER THEM IS NOT GREAT.

Winnipeg, Jan. 10.—Mr. Amos Wright, of the Yorkton district, is in Winnipeg on business. To a reporter for the 'Mail and Empire,' he said: 'The Doukhobors are quiet at present, and their recent fanaticism appears to have almost died away, but they still go about their work chanting their wild prayers and dirges, and I think it would be an easy matter to start them on another wild march. Peter Veregin, whose arrival was anticipated with great rejoicing, has dropped into their colony without making any noticeable difference in their behavior. What effect he will have on them I cannot say. Their joy on his arrival was more a demonstration of gladness on his being released from Siberia than of welcoming a prophet.'

JANUARY.

Time to Renew.

SEE CLUBBING OFFERS.

THE ANDERSON FAILURE

DEPOSITORS OF OAKVILLE PRIVATE BANK MEET.

Oakville, Ont., Jan. 6.—The meeting of the depositors who were caught in the recent failure of C. W. Anderson & Sons, private bankers, held here this afternoon, was largely attended. Each depositor received a copy of the assignee's statement, showing the result of his investigations into the books and accounts. It revealed the fact that instead of dollar for dollar for all creditors, as was at first confidently predicted, there remains to-day in the hands of the assignee a paltry sum, which, if divided among all the creditors, will give them scarcely more than one cent on the dollar.

The official statement shows total liabilities of $156,988.58, consisting of $149,435.41 due to depositors, and outstanding cheques and drafts amounting to $7,642.17. The claim of the Bank of Hamilton on the estate totals $79,079.90, secured as follows: Customers' paper, $42,000; Palmerston real estate, $11,300; Oakville real estate, $47,100; book accounts (value), $1,500; total, $101,900. This leaves a nominal surplus of $22,825.10 in the securities held by the Bank of Hamilton, to be applied to liquidating the claims of other creditors. In addition to this, there are some other small assets, etc., which bring up the total available assets to $27,136.10.

Mr. Clarkson said that the Bank of Hamilton did not hold more than sufficient to pay their clients. Unless the Bank of Hamilton's claim could be successfully contested by the depositors, the latter would not have more than $4,000 to meet their claims. If the Bank of Hamilton is forced to surrender the securities it holds the estate will pay to all creditors about twenty-five cents on the dollar.

The meeting adjourned after a stormy time, to reassemble on Jan. 27. A member of the depositors' committee, Mr. MacDonald, said after the meeting that the Palmerston branch, in which the Andersons lost $55,000, had paid only 25 cents on the dollar on its failure, whereas it was generally understood that it had paid 100.

MOSELEY COMMISSION

MR. GEORGE BARNES, A MEMBER, COMPARES AMERICAN AND BRITISH TRADE CONDITIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.—Mr. George Barnes, a member of the Moseley commission which went to the United States to study labor conditions there, arrived here yesterday. He said that while in America he visited sixteen towns and inspected many engineering works. He found that machinery was more generally used in the United States, and there was a greater output, but the work was not better than that done in Great Britain. He expressed the opinion that Great Britain had nothing to fear from America's advance in the engineering trade. England had a great volume of this trade, and it would take the United States a long time to get an equal amount.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

POLITICAL INFLUENCE WILL NOT BE TOLERATED IN AMERICAN APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, Jan. 5.—At to-day's meeting of the National Association of State Universities, it was decided in executive session that the appointments of students from educational institutions in America to the Cecil Rhodes' scholarships in Oxford University must be based on educational and social tests, with no regard whatever for political influence. This conclusion is in accord with the views of the trustees of the Cecil Rhodes' fund. The rest of the session was devoted to answering questions asked by Dr. Geo. R. Parkin, of Toronto, agent of the Cecil Rhodes' Scholarships in America, regarding local educational conditions.

TAFF VALE TROUBLE

UNION DECIDES TO PAY RAILWAY COMPANY DAMAGES ASSESSED.

London, Jan. 6.—Richard Bell, M.P., the general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway servants, announced to-day that the union has decided not to appeal the case of the Taff Vale Railway Company, which was decided against them on Dec. 20. The Taff Vale Railway Company sued the union for $140,000 because of the action of the labor leaders in ordering a strike on the road in August, 1900. The court gave judgment in favor of the railway company. Mr. Bell says the union will pay the railway company the damages which were assessed by the court.

POISONED WHISKEY KILLED HIM.

Colorado Springs, Col., Jan. 5.—J. F. Bailey, who drank poisoned whiskey given him as a present, died to-day. His wife, who drank from the same bottle, has partially recovered. She asserts that the whiskey was purposely poisoned and given to her husband. There is no clue to the murderer.

SETTLERS FOR CANADA.

London, Jan. 5.—In March next a large party of emigrants organized by the Rev. Messrs. Barr and Lloyd will sail for Canada.

SERIAL STORIES.

THE PUBLICATION OF ANOTHER STORY TO BE COMMENCED IN THESE COLUMNS SHORTLY.

There never was a time when serial stories were more eagerly looked for than now. There never was a time when so much was exacted of a serial story. It must be interesting; it must be well written; it must be elevating in tone. Recognizing this, and finding that 'Wacousta,' our present serial, is being so widely read, the publishers of the 'Weekly Witness' are arranging for the publication of another most interesting story, in serial form. The opening chapters will appear in an early issue.

'DARES TO BE CONSISTENT'

A CHICAGO TRIBUTE TO THE POLICY OF THE 'WITNESS.'

Under the heading 'A metropolitan paper on license,' the 'New Voice' (Chicago), says:—

The Montreal 'Daily Witness' is the only metropolitan paper in America that dares to be a consistent, out-spoken enemy of the drink traffic. On Dec. 22 the 'Witness' editorially punctures the fallacies of high license and 'restrictive' legislation, which are just now being strongly urged by many professed temperance people in Canada. The 'Witness' declares that 'any license system makes the government a partner in the unholy business, but a high license fee increases the community of interest, the intimacy and the tolerance in a very noteworthy way.' Continuing, the 'Witness' says:—

But what the reformers who demanded these limitations of numbers for the most part shut their eyes to was the fact that such limitations create a vested interest and impart to the license a salable value, and what they did not even foresee was that they were opening the way to the formation of a combination such as would not only control the business itself but also the country. There was no excuse for not foreseeing this result, as we had before us the example of Great Britain, where the public houses are owned by the great brewers, who wield through them enormous political influence, such influence as has made all the great brewers into political magnates and raised many of them to the House of Lords. . . . . .

The greatest objection to this new order of things is the political power it confers. Not till this condition of things developed did the liquor interest approach governments in terms of insolent dictation. Not till then did politicians realize that in acting the part of good citizens towards the greatest public evil in the land they became black-listed and imperilled their future. Not till then did national and provincial ministers of the crown pay grovelling homage at the receptions of King Bung. Not till then were ministers found holding party councils in Bung's back office. It almost looks as though by consenting to the principle of high license the moral reformers had not only presented the liquor interest with a stick to beat them with, but had handed over the country more than ever to the political control of its worst enemy. It is hard to say what is to be done about this bar-room business if we are not to abolish it. To license it is to repeat the process of the Eastern monarch who sold a subject race to his vizier to be annihilated on condition of a large payment into the royal treasury. It seems obvious that to increase the amount of the bribe and to diminish the number of privileged slayers is no cure for the evil. Meantime these politicians who hunt with the liquor men should realize that they are noted as allies of their country's foes and as dangerous men to hold power.

How rational and sensible all this seems. But what an extraordinary sensation it would create were anything like it to be published as an editorial in the New York 'Herald' or the Chicago 'Tribune,' say, or any other metropolitan paper of the United States. But why shouldn't that be the common FACT of every day?

MINERS EVICTED

SEVEN HUNDRED STRIKERS ARE DRIVEN OUT OF THEIR HOUSES.

London, Jan. 6.—The mining village of Denaby, between Sheffield and Doncaster, was the scene to-day of evictions by the wholesale, similar to those that have occurred in Ireland, although they were not attended by violence. Seven months ago the miners, contrary to the rules and advice of their union, struck because of a dispute with the owners. Many efforts were made to settle the trouble, but they all failed. The owners recently notified about 700 of the strikers, who were occupying houses owned by the Colliery Company that if the strike was not settled they would be evicted. The ultimatum expired to-day. Early in the day a number of families voluntarily left their dwellings. The others made no opposition to their eviction, and stood in resigned silence while their furniture and other house effects were removed to the street, mothers and fathers standing holding their children by their hands until their homes were emptied. The scene was pitiful enough, but it was mitigated by the sympathetic tact of the police, and by the abundant help bestowed upon the people evicted, by tradesmen, coworkers and others, who provided tents and other shelter. The only unpleasant feature was that many of the police were specially armed with cutlasses, the authorities fearing that resistance would be made. The clearing out of the dwellings was not completed, but the work will be finished to-morrow.

CHURCH UNION.

Thoughtful Minds, Clerical and Lay, are in Favor of it.

The symposium in the 'Witness' upon the question of church union has been regarded with general satisfaction. Even those who were unable to see any sign of organic union, at least for a long time to come, were gratified to find so many hopeful opinions expressed. Above all, satisfaction was felt at the new attitude of the churches towards one another. It was felt that the practical co-operation which had marked their course during recent years, more particularly in new fields of labor in this country, was a happy augury for closer relations which might ultimately be brought about. Among the clergymen of the various denominations there was the feeling that no vital principle should be sacrificed, but it was interesting to discover what the vital principles were. Generally, however, there was a disposition to permit disputed points to remain in abeyance, while rallying centres were found and accepted.

The lay element is naturally engrossed with business, and quite a number of gentlemen called upon said they had not given any thought to the subject—even laymen who have been engaged in church work.

There was always, however, a friendly and sympathetic feeling expressed, and the desire for union as making for greater strength, and economy of administration.

REV. J. A. GORDON, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Mr. Gordon was exceedingly sympathetic toward the idea of organic union. One great reason for union would be the conservation of energy which would result; another would be, in spirit, at least, the realization of our Lord's prayer, 'that all might be one.' although in the reading or interpretation of this prayer there had been much misconception, for while husband and wife might be one in a certain sense, they were still two identities, and while the Trinity represented one Godhead, yet it also represented three distinct personalities, and thus the common rendering or interpreting of the Lord's prayer in this regard scarcely taught the full meaning which was in the mind of the Master. There could be, and there was in great measure, the union of the spirit, and the spirit was indivisible. You could cut a body in two, but not a spirit. He was so much in favor of union that though the Baptists were a marvellously independent body, and cultivated the democratic spirit, he would be willing to give up these features for the sake of the greater good which might be possible through union. At the same time, he did not believe in the giving up of real and vital principles, for the sake of a formal union which might, later on, be the cause of much dissension and bitterness. It was possible to put a poultice over a wound without discovering the cause of the wound. The present position, from the church point of view, had been reached by free discussion. The things which had value were worth being discussed. One sometimes saw five churches in small places, and this spectacle was heart sickening. At the same time each of these churches stood for certain principles which appealed to mind and heart.

First of all, there was an organized church, which was not an end in itself, but a means to an end, namely, the bringing in the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ. Very well. This church had at least two ordinances which were considered vital, namely, baptism, and Holy Communion. Now, he was perfectly willing to join a union which offered as a basis certain things which were undebateable. For instance, there was the institution of baptism, which was a form, and which, as they understood it, represented the death of sin and the rising into the life of God. Baptism as an ordinance was undabatable. Every intelligent person was a fit subject for baptism. The question of other persons, say, persons without intelligence, being baptized, was debatable. That question was debated among those churches which practiced such baptism. Baptism by immersion, in the case of an intelligent person presenting himself by an act of volition to a properly qualified administrator of the rite, was a perfectly valid baptism. That was also undebatable. Such person, so baptized, was entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership of the Christian church. That also was undebatable. There were questions of policy, of external government, which he would be quite willing to concede. Even the question of the episcopate was a matter which he would not haggle over. He was willing to make concessions; he was willing to go a long way indeed, as were the Baptists, but he would not be willing to sacrifice a real, vital principle to which mind and heart could not assent. A watch was a convenient thing to carry, but if he wished to get the right time he went to the sun. The prayer book was admirable, so was the Westminster Confession, the Discipline of the Methodists, and the Regulations of the Baptists, but Divine Revelation, to him, was supreme, was before everything else, and in Divine Revelation he found, which nobody disputed, which no lexicon in the world had dared to dispute, that the baptism which was founded by our Lord, was baptism by immersion. With the Baptists it did not stand for regeneration. It was a form, and if they changed the form, they had nothing left. Therefore, though they resented the charge of being incorrigible in relation to the organic union of the churches, Baptists could not concede a vital principle. The other churches did not think of debating the points he had mentioned. They were agreed that the position taken admitted of no argument or dispute.

Mr. Gordon quoted from Mosheim, to show how baptism by immersion was practiced in the first century.

Asked if the retention of their distinctive rite would not be a barrier to union, Mr. Gordon replied that as the points he had made were conceded by the other churches, he did not see why they should be. He was willing to concede to realize union, but he would be frank; he would not gloss over the facts. He was dealing with incontrovertible facts. He thought he had stated the position with absolute candor. He suggested a union upon the recognition of certain facts, which were acknowledged by all the churches to be undebatable. Of what use would it be to seek for union upon questions which were still open to controversy? The position of the Baptists was plain. It was assumed that they were to be left out in the cold; that they would not come in under any corporate union, owing to their distinct ordinances. But if baptism, as they practiced it, was conceded, if there was agreement as to the ordinance itself, as to the character of it, as to the persons who could be properly baptized, and as to the rights which such persons baptized after the Baptist rite, could claim at the hands of the Christian church, then there was no reason why the Baptists should be thought to be standing out in the cold; no reason why they should not be regarded as a party to any possible union which might be thought out.

Generally, however, it might be said that there was a great advance in sentiment upon this subject of union. The world moved. Thought was advancing. Creeds were instruments, but they were not final. The church to which he belonged had no specific creed. It had a statement, which was always tentative. There was always the possibility of growth. The last word had not been said.' And the supreme authority with them was God's word. He was in sympathy with all the other churches, and would be glad to hold out the right hand of fellowship to all who named the name of Christ. He would be heartily glad to see a union which might follow upon a unity of the spirit which was growing more and more, a union, however, which would be permanent, and which would be carried out without hurt to the individual mind and conscience.

REV. J. L. GILMOUR, OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The reverend gentleman thought he might live to see the day when the Methodists, the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists would unite as one body. The Methodists and Presbyterians especially had grown very friendly latterly. The Methodists were becoming more Calvinistic, while the Presbyterians were becoming more moderate. It had been said that Canada offered a peculiar field for the experiment of church union—an experiment which had already been tried with great success upon a small scale. The Presbyterians had united all over the Dominion and the Methodists, in their several bodies, had become one organic body. The experiment had been tried in England and in Scotland, and with great success. Canada, however, was a new country. New and promising settlements were springing up. There would be, in the course of the next generation, a Canadian type. Presbyterianism was Scotch, with Scotch characteristics, and Methodism was largely English. This, perhaps, in the past, had kept them apart, but the English and the Scotch had come together in this country in the process of development, and the making of a living in fresh settlements, and we might look for a fusion which would have at once religious and national effects. As for the Baptists, well, he did not think that they would form part of the union which might be accomplished within measurable time. He would not predict; he believed that we were all in the hands of God; that the work which the several churches were doing was a work which was owned of the Lord, and that in his own good time he would work out his will in regard to all the denominations which were serving him. There was certainly even now a union of sentiment. There was a spirit in the air which was surely of God—a spirit of brotherliness, and mutual helpfulness.

When the primitive church, Mr. Gilmour continued, became a state religion by the act of Constantine, there was a considerable lowering of ideal and practice. Indeed, there was a considerable body of pagan practice and thought and attitude which was accepted by the state church. These features, which were a departure from the purity of the early Christian church, were accentuated in the Middle Ages. The Reformation was a protest against the practices of the Middle Ages. It was a demand for spiritual religion. Now, the Baptists, though they were a modest enough folk, did not think that the Reformers went far enough. Probably the latter, at the time, dreaded the effects which would be produced upon the minds of the people. At all events, what the Baptists stood for was spiritual regeneration. They had no creed; they had a statement; they had the Word of God, which was to be interpreted by the individual for himself by the aid of the Holy Spirit. To be a member of the Baptist Church one must be spiritually regenerated. After that, the church offered him training, offered him a home, offered him means by which he could grow in grace and in the joy of the Lord Jesus Christ. But this was the distinction of the Baptists, that they stood for the individual regeneration of their members. Their baptism was simply the attestation of this spiritual regeneration, which preceded the rite.

Union was very desirable, Mr. Gilmour said, in many respects, but there could be no proper or safe union which, in the smallest degree, suppressed the individual judgment and conscience. You might have union, and you might have it at too dear a price. There was a unity without life. There was unity in the statue, but it was lifeless; there was unity in a summer morning, and yet there was diversity, too. You had the sun, and the landscape and the singing of the birds, and the flowers, each working out its special mission and function, but you had, over all, a delightful harmony. You might have a union which, while allowing the expression of the individual mind and judgment, would yet offer a general harmony which would make for permanence and growth, but to suppress the individual, to suppress the conscience, to give opiates to the will and the judgment, this would be a fearful price to pay for union.

The unity of the Roman Church was pointed out; its impressive front, its one voice and one accent in all lands; its final voice which was universally accepted.

'I do not think,' said Mr. Gilmour, quietly, 'that Protestantism will ever accept a single head who claims to speak with an infallible voice. It is because we have always refused to do so that we are so strong to-day.

At the same time, Mr. Gilmour admitted that the Roman Church, as a great organization, was a most fascinating study to which no thoughtful person could be indifferent. There was much, too, which he could admire in it—its doctrine of the Trinity, of the office and work of Christ and of the Holy Spirit.

Mr. Gilmour was asked if he ever had in his mind a church which would be broad enough to take in all classes, which would make chiefly for character, and which would offer a simple creed which all could accept.

To this the reverend gentleman replied that he was rather afraid of broadness, which not infrequently meant shallowness and narrowness. He admitted that the creeds were perhaps crude, but creeds had never bothered the Baptists, because they had none. They had the Word of God, which was sufficient for them.

'What, then, would you concede for the sake of union—would you concede adult baptism?'

'Call it believer's baptism, which it is. I would concede matters of taste and of opinion. Care should be taken to distinguish between mere opinion and principle. There is frequently confusion here.'

'But you would not concede the distinct attitude which marks the Baptist Church?'

Mr. Gilmour smiled and shook his head.

'I am afraid, then, that you will not come into the union?'

The reply was that prediction was vain, but that he was content to leave the matter in the hands of God. He was very hopeful about the matter. He was preparing a series of sermons which, while showing their young people just what the Baptist Church stood for, would deal with this question of church unity—a question which was certainly coming to the front. The Baptists were not, perhaps, a large body, but they were certainly vigorous; the object of the Church was to build up the whole man. Each church was independent.

And this was chiefly for what they stood—the free expression of the individual. They believed in theological study; they believed in a trained ministry; but they also believed in the humblest finding out the will of God for himself in God's own word, which was the supreme authority in their Church.

'The cobbler, then, can interpret the Scripture just as well as the theologian?'

'The theologian may be needed for the adjustment of intellectual values, but, guided by the Holy Spirit, the cobbler can appropriate the needful truth for himself out of the Word. And this is what I repeat, that while all Christians would desire to see union, you cannot have a real union which will suppress the will and judgment and free action of a single individual.'

REV. PRINCIPAL HACKETT, DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

'Too busy to give my views in a formal way. Of course, I am sympathetic, as are all Christians, toward the idea of union. The trouble is, the difficulties which would have to be overcome to realize it. I would heartily rejoice to see it brought about. I have read the interviews on the subject, and consider that they are helpful in bringing the matter to the attention of the general public.'

REV. E. I. REXFORD,

Rector of the High School.

Mr. Rexford said that while it was not for him as an individual member of the Church of England to set the pace in regard to the basis which might be found acceptable, yet he willingly said that he would do all in his power, in so far as one might be able to work to that end, to bring union about. He was deeply in sympathy with the movement, and he found the symposium in the 'Witness' most helpful and encouraging. There had been a great deal of verbal discussion, however, and but little practical consideration of the difficulties which were in the way. At the same time, one must note the new spirit which desired co-operation—a spirit which he for one was pleased to see, and which augured well for the future. This spirit of co-operation was most clearly seen in the new settlements, where something had already been done in the parcelling out of new fields, and in the apportionment of the work. This was bound to tell in the growth of a feeling which might find its culmination and satisfaction in organic union. Such co-operation and segregation of work, as it might be called, was difficult in the settled centre, where you had traditions and institutions to hinder, but in the newer fields in this country it was eminently meet that there should be practical federation in regard to the questions of economy of administration.

There was one factor of importance, Mr. Rexford remarked, which perhaps had not been regarded. He referred to the fact that all the Sunday school children of this vast Dominion were studying, side by side, the same lesson in the International Sunday School Lesson series. This had not always been the case in the instance of the Church of England, which had had its own series of lessons to comport with certain days and occasions in the church year, but now, by the action of the Provincial Synod, at least eighty percent of the International series was being used by Church of England children throughout the Dominion, the balance being supplied to suit particular occasions upon which the church laid peculiar stress. This was a factor of great importance, because it made for a oneness of feeling in the young which would ultimately prepare the way for a more formal union of the churches, or at least be a notable factor in making such union possible. In his own school twelve hundred children every Monday studied that portion of Scripture which would be the International lesson for the following Sunday in all the schools of the city. During the week there was thus the possibility and the probability of rumination which would be profitable when the children came to the lesson on the following Sunday. The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States was also using to a large extent the International Sunday School lessons, so that it might be said that all the Sunday schools of this continent were studying the same Scripture lesson Sunday after Sunday. This was a most significant and weighty fact, which would certainly prove of the greatest importance in connection with any movement which, by-and-by, might crystallize into a corporate union of the churches, which, at any rate, were approaching one another in a more friendly spirit than had been evinced at any previous time.

MR. C. J. BINMORE,

Treasurer of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners.

Mr. Binmore said he had not given the question much study, but he was happy to observe such a humane and tolerant spirit among all the churches at present. It was a good sign. The Church needed perhaps to deal more with the practical questions of life, questions of duty and conduct, questions of character, which were vital, but in all its branches there was certainly a new spirit of brotherliness which was much to be commended.

MR. L. H. PACKARD.

'Would be glad, indeed, if union could be brought about, but I am too busy with practical work to give much attention to this particular subject. That work gives me all I can do. The question is, no doubt, important, and you can certainly quote me as being heartily in favor of any workable plan by which union could be brought about.'

MR. CHARLES ALEXANDER.

Mr. Alexander said that he was heartily in favor of union. The financial aspects of it he did not understand, but he thought such a union would make for the good of the church as a whole. He did not expect he had many years to live, but while strength lasted he would be glad to do all he could to favor the tide of union. He was glad to see that Christian people of all denominations were drawing closer together.

MR. D. A. BUDGE, SECRETARY OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Budge instanced the work which was being done by the Y. M. C. A. as making for practical union among laymen. There were directors on the board who never asked a question in relation to their neighbor's church, men who did not know in what church each other worshipped. This work brought men together of all denominations; the question with them was not to what church one belonged, but how best could service be rendered to Christ. Then there was the extension of this work, a work which was being prosecuted all over the world, it might be said, among the students of the colleges; there was further the railway work, and finally, there was the 'Shop Bible lessons,' which had been undertaken, more particularly in the United States, as a branch of the Y. M. C. A. work, and which had, so far, proved to be a great success. The object of this last named work was to bring to mechanics and others who were unchurched, a knowledge of the vital truths of the gospel. The men in the shops listened with interest at the lunch hour to bright fifteen minutes' talks; the managers and employers approved, and the work was a success. Well, all this effort was preparing men for the union which might be accomplished. It was bringing them together upon the common ground of Christianity; they joined together with a common purpose in view; they got to know and respect one another; it was, in fact, a species of practical Christian union which would not be without its effect upon the larger and more organic movement. There was certainly a great advance in Christian feeling all over the world. Christian peoples were coming together in service, in every kind of effort, which had for its object the bringing of men to the Saviour. There was a tendency on the part of men in large communities to fall away from the church, and the divisions in the churches were often urged as an excuse for doing so. If they had union that excuse would be removed. Then, again, there would be great economy in men and money. In new settlements, especially, this would apply. You would have fewer churches, better men, better salaries, and more efficient work. He did not know what the new church would be called; he did not know if the union could be accomplished soon or easily; but he knew that it would be a good thing; it would mean more power, more prestige, and it would have a wonderful effect in hastening the evangelization of the world, for the heathen mind was staggered by the divisions and the varied and divergent interpretations which marked the Christian church when it went to foreign lands to carry the message of the Saviour.

MR. J. C. FORD,

Pastor of the Church of Christ (Disciples of Christ).

There is a very simple way, according to Mr. Ford, pastor of the Church of Christ, which worships in the Arcanum Hall, on St. Catherine street, by which the union of the churches could be accomplished. All that is required is to get back to simple Christianity, to the teachings of Jesus Christ. Mr. Ford belongs to a church which has no creed. His fellow-members and himself call themselves Christians. They began some seventy-five years ago and have been successful, with the blessing of God. A number of ministers who could not believe that it was the will of the Master that there should be a variety of creeds, which were of human origin, found one another out, banded themselves together as simple Christians, and preached the gospel, without creeds or standards, without elaborate church governments, without expensive machinery, preached the gospel as it was preached by Paul and the apostles. All the Christian churches to-day held the essentials in common. The fundamental doctrine was belief in the Lord Jesus Christ as the saviour of men. They could all rally around that. They could all call themselves Christian. Did they desire a higher or a better title? Why not call the united church the 'Church of Christ' or the 'Christian Church'? That was broad and comprehensive enough. The divisions of Protestantism had been its weakness. The churches had been divided upon non-essentials. They had creeds and standards and confessions, and they said that you must believe these. No man has a right to say what another man must believe. The supreme court was the Word of God. Every man had a right to interpret that according to his judgment. To lay stress upon creeds was to assume, apparently, that the Word of God was not sufficient. He held that the Church of Christ, of which a branch had been started in the city, contained all the principles necessary to a union of all the churches. They desired to be disciples or followers of Christ. If a man came to him and said he wanted to lead a Christian life; if he said that he believed in the Lord Jesus Christ, he would baptize him by immersion, which was universally accepted by the various churches, and he would be a Christian. That was all. He would apply no test. He had no right to do so. There was no warrant in the Scripture for so doing. Of course, there was more than belief. There was the life to follow, and the life must bear fruit, in the keeping of the commandments. Now, surely, there was no reason why there should not be a union after the pattern of the church to which he belonged. Church was not quite proper, for they did not call themselves a denomination at all. They were men and women who simply tried to get back to simple Christian teaching and example. Those who talked about union did so from a denominational standpoint. They said they desired union, but it must be a union with themselves, or at least their peculiar position must be respected. They were peculiar in not being peculiar. The pastor of each church was a fellow-member. They did not believe in sacerdotalism. They had no hierarchy. There were no creeds in the New Testament. Jesus did not formulate a creed. He taught certain principles. Of course, you must have organization, but it could be of the simplest sort. The early churches had organization, but the bishops and elders (by the way, the two names stood for one thing) had oversight of the spiritual affairs of each church. There was no universal one-man power in the early Church. They (the Church of Christ) had a local organization, to be sure, and in the United States they had home and foreign mission boards, but each local organization was independent.

They would be willing to be called simple Christians. The pastors did not desire to be called reverend. They, in all respects, sought to conform to primitive practice as recorded in the New Testament. Why could that idea not be realized by all the churches? The problem of finance, of administration, was, no doubt, a difficult one, but it was not insuperable, and the first thing to do was to realize the unity of the spirit. All else would soon follow. He believed that union would yet be accomplished, and he hoped the churches would awake to the fact that they all, at the present moment, agreed upon the essentials laid down by the Head of the Church himself, their differences being due to non-essentials around which they had built up creeds and sanctions which found no support in the New Testament. He always felt free and courageous to present the attitude of the Disciples of Christ. They were not hampered by tradition. They had no creeds to satisfy in their theological attitude. They simply took their stand upon the Word, and the simple teaching of Christ, and there could be no gainsaying this. It was remarkable that the Disciples of Christ were progressing rapidly in the United States — more rapidly proportionally — than older churches. They had had President Garfield as one of their preachers, and many men, particularly in the western states, had given largely in support of the cause. They had, of course, schools in which the pastors were trained, but these were not theological schools in the ordinary sense. The object of these schools was to give the young men a thorough training in the Bible as it stood—not comments on the Bible—the Book itself. They did not desire to proselytize, but they did wish and pray for the union of all the churches upon the simple basis of the New Testament, and he felt persuaded that although no man or organization was perfect, the Disciples of Christ were following the simple teachings of the early church, in connection with which one never heard of Anglicans, Presbyterians or Methodists, but only of the Christian Church of which each branch governed itself by simple rules, having no creeds, or isms, but teaching the gospel of Jesus Christ, who said, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am delighted to note that the 'Witness' has given so many prominent persons an opportunity to express their views on the most important religious movement ever set on foot in Canada. No intelligent Canadian but believes that our country is destined to be one of the foremost countries of the world. The day will come when Canada will be to the United States what Germany is to France, and this thought has inspired a great many Americans to 'come up and possess' the land before the opportunity is lost. Our great country must be a Christian one in every sense of the word, therefore, at this the foundation of nation building, the 'Witness' shows wisdom in arraying itself on the side of Christian unity.

I hope you can see your way clear to invite opinions from clergy and laity, all over Canada, and that space may be found in the columns of your paper for the publication of the same.

OSLYAM.

AN OUTSIDE OPINION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your recent publications on church unity give further evidence that the old-time Gilead-Ephrathite spirit in 'Say thou Shibboleth' is past. There is one phase of the question that is beginning to bear on our funds and conscientiousness in giving. The age is getting too practical and too good to tolerate the wicked overlapping of fields, and persons are saying everywhere that missionary money would come more freely if this one unbusinesslike and un-Christlike feature were removed. Poverty is not very pleasant, but much of the hard struggling and poor salaries, especially on mission fields (and those that border on dependency) are due to the fact that much money and many men are not distributed to the best advantage. A better interdenominational spirit and sympathy for those on hard fields and a truer love for the heathen and the Saviour, who said 'go' to them, should work a change. As conditions are getting worse in many economic respects, it is far better to consider this side now than be driven to it by force of circumstances.

L. M. ENGLAND.

Lacolle, Que., January, 1903.

MR. LARGE'S MURDERERS

JAPANESE ASSASSINS OF THE CANADIAN MISSIONARY TWELVE YEARS AGO, FOUND.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—After the lapse of over twelve years the murderers of the Rev. Mr. Large, the Canadian Methodist missionary in Japan, have been identified. The murder occurred on April 8, 1890, and all efforts to trace the murderers at the time were utterly futile. Absence of motive and the skill in swordsmanship displayed by the murderers were two most striking features of the case. Two years later a temple was entered and two persons murdered with the same skilful sword cuts, and the police suspected that the crimes were committed by the same persons, though they failed to secure them. The same year, however, two men, Ogasawara Shigesuye and Baba Tsunemachi, were arrested for burglary and sentenced to fourteen and thirteen years' imprisonment, respectively. A Japanese detective connected these burglars with the murder of Mr. Large and, following up clues obtained through a pipe and tobacco pouches, left by the assassins in their flight, has at length unravelled the mystery. One of the men, Baba, has died in prison, and the other, Ogasawara, when confronted with the evidence, broke down and made a full confession. He is an ex-soldier and a very expert swordsman and, though he throws the chief blame on his dead accomplice, there is little doubt that he delivered the fatal blows. The object was robbery, pure and simple.

THE REV. MR. CRUMMY INTERESTED.

Kingston, Jan. 7.—The Rev. Eber Crummy, pastor of Brock Street Methodist Church, was much interested in the reported identity of the murderer of the Rev. Mr. Large in Japan. Mr. Crummy was a fellow missionary of the murdered Canadian at the time. 'So he has at last been identified,' said Mr. Crummy. 'Do you know that after that dreadful event, as I conversed with Japanese up and down that country, they would say: "Well, if we do not find out the assassins just now, we will in years to come," and their predictions seem to have come true.'

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE

PROTEST ENTERED AGAINST SUNDAY CARS ON CERTAIN LINES.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—A deputation from the Lord's Day Alliance waited on the Attorney-General this morning, protesting against Sunday street cars on the Scarboro line, running into Toronto, and on the Berlin-Bridgeport line. The Attorney-General pointed out in reply that a large petition had been presented in favor of the continuation of the Sunday cars on the Scarboro line. As to the Berlin-Bridgeport line, it was admitted that the line had a right to operate on Sunday under its charter, but there has been a recent extension of two miles to Bridgeport, and objection is made to Sunday cars on this portion of the line. The matter will be considered by the government. The deputation also asked for an amendment to the law regarding the sale and publication of Sunday papers.

A BAGSTER BIBLE FREE.

Students of the Bible as well as Sunday-school teachers, will appreciate the offer that the publishers of the 'Weekly Witness' are able to make. This is the offer: A Bagster Bible, printed in large clear type (long primer) bound in a handsome limp black leather cover, with round corners and gilt edges, containing in addition to the Old and New Testaments 158 pages of valuable Bible helps, a concordance of 85 pages, alphabetical index of 34 pages, 13 colored maps, 17 pages of illustrations, and other aids to Bible study, will be given for three subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each (two of them being new), or for five renewal subscriptions at one dollar each, or for a club of ten at eighty cents each.

MAYOR OF TORONTO

Ex-Alderman Urquhart Defeats Mr. Howland and Two Other Candidates.

MR. W. J. MORDEN, CONSERVATIVE, ELECTED IN HAMILTON.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—Thousands of citizens cheered the victorious municipal reform candidate, Mayor-elect Urquhart, last night, as he spoke from the balcony of the 'Telegram' office at ten o'clock.

Mr. J. Ross Robertson, ex-M.P., publisher of the 'Telegram,' introduced Mayor Urquhart to the enthusiastic multitude. Mr. Robertson said this was a victory of the people against machine rule in the municipal arena. The machine had been smashed. He had supported Mr. Urquhart without expecting to win, but, because he believed in always fighting for principle.

Mr. Urquhart declared that in the civic chair his one idea would be to further advance the same principles for which he had fought during his past three years as alderman. The new mayor



THOS. URQUHART,
Mayor of Toronto.

was then escorted to the Temple Building and given an ovation by the Sons of Scotland.

The remarkable feature of this civic reform victory is that Mr. Urquhart dispensed with the usual election machinery and did not open a single committee room. His nomination caused an immediate enthusiastic rally of municipal reformers and temperance leaders to his support. Organization of volunteer honorary workers was effected in West Toronto by Mr. Cy. Fessey, and in other divisions by Mr. J. Hicks. Five branches of the W. C. T. U. made splendid canvass for Mr. Urquhart, owing to his prominence as a prohibition champion. All trades and labor congress officers supported him.

All prohibition candidates for the City Council were elected, notably, Messrs. F. S. Spence and J. R. L. Starr, who headed the poll in their wards, and Mr. J. J. Graham. This is the second crushing defeat of organized liquor interests in Toronto. Prohibitionists are greatly encouraged by the outcome of this hard-fought battle.

Complete returns are: Urquhart, 8,631; Howland, 7,888; Lamb, 7,273; Robinson, 908.

Aldermen elected :—

First ward—Stewart, Chisholm, Fleming and Richardson.

Second ward—Spence, Oliver, Noble, and Foster.

Third ward—Sheppard, Loudon, Curry, and Ramsden.

Fourth ward—Ald. Wm. Burns, S. W. Burns, Dr. Harrison, Ald. W. P. Hubbard.

Firth ward — Mr. J. R. L. Starr, Ald. Dunn, Ald. Bell, Ald. Woods.

Sixth ward—J. H. McGhie, J. J. Graham, Ald. Lynd and Ald. J. J. Ward.

The changes in the council are :—Dr. Chisholm enters for the First ward, replacing Ald. Frauer, who retired. Dr. Noble takes Ald. Lamb's place in Second ward. Mr. J. G. Ramsden defeated Ald. Geo. McMurrich in Third ward. Dr. W. S. Harrison and Mr. Stephen W. Burns fill Ald. Urquhart's and Ald. Crane's vacancies in Fourth ward. The Rev. J. R. L. Starr, in Fifth ward, defeated Ald. Alex. Stewart, and Mr. J. H. McGhie drives out Ald. Harvey Hall in the Sixth.

In the school board, Dr. W. Ogden, after forty-four years' service, is replaced by G. R. Geary. Mr. W. H. Shaw comes in for ward Two.

The by-law to spend $175,000 on a new water works engine was to-day carried by 5,615 to 2,730.

HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 5.—Alderman W. J. Morden (Conservative) was elected Mayor over ex-Ald. James Dixon (Liberal). Complete returns were :—Ald. Morden, 3,390; ex-Ald. James Dixon, 3,109. Majority for Morden, 281.

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—The elections here today provided somewhat of a surprise. The labor men lost a man in Ald. Pepper, in Central ward. In St. George's ward, Mr. Tasse, the French candidate, upon whom the Irish and French combined, was defeated.

In By ward, the Irish candidate, Mr. B. Slattery, was elected, having received a very large French vote. There are ten men elected. Those elected were :—

Mayor—Fred. Cook (acclamation).

Victoria ward—Rosenthal, Enright, Fleming.

Dalhousie ward—Plouffe, Hopewell, Cleary.

Wellington ward—Davidson, Sanderson, Kidd.

Central ward—Rose, Journeaux, Storey.

St. George's ward—Hastey, Cunningham, Stroud.

By ward—Payment, Desjardins, Slattery.

Ottawa ward—Champagne, Lavoie, Finard.

Rideau ward—Ellis, Grant, Askwith.

GUELPH.

Guelph, Jan. 5.—J. H. Hamilton was elected mayor by 144 majority. The by-law for the purchase of the Guelph Light and Power Company was carried by 190 majority.

KINGSTON.

Kingston, Jan. 5.—In the mayoralty contest to-day, Ald. Bell defeated Ald. Graham by 517 votes. The aldermanic contests resulted :—

Frontenac ward—Ald. Tait, Ald. McFarlane and Ald. Sands.

Rideau ward—Ald. Knapp, Messrs. Robert Meek and F. J. Hoag.

Victoria ward—Ald. King, Messrs. W. Bassam and Henry Angrove.

The council will stand : Twelve Conservatives and ten Liberals.

Mr. Joseph Donaldson was returned as school trustee for Cataraqui ward.

SMITH'S FALLS.

Smith's Falls, Ont., Jan. 5.—The municipal elections resulted as follows :—

Mr. G. F. McKimm, mayor.

Councillors—Dufferin ward, Messrs. Wm. Ewart, J. H. Ross, M. McNeil; Rideau ward, W. H. Code, John Craig; Elgin ward, W. Williams, John Malloy, E. Wall.

The by-law to fix the assessment of the real and personal property, and taxable income of the Gould Manufacturing Company for the period of ten years, and also to close up a portion of Water street, and grant lease of same to the company was defeated.

MORRISBURG.

Morrisburg, Jan. 5.—A hot contest took place here to-day for the reeveship, the result being a tie, each candidate having 150 votes. The contestants were Messrs. Geo. L. Brown and Andrew A. Logan.

Messrs. A. G. F. Drew and N. B. Nash were elected councillors by acclamation.

School trustees—Messrs. W. B. Cook, Chas. A. Snyder and A. A. Whittaker.

BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 5.—Following were the results of to-day's elections :—Aldermen—Messrs. Chown, Cooper, Galbraith, Pope, Panter, McFee, Sinclair, Sulman, Green and Marsh.

A by-law was submitted to the people to-day, which provided that the balance of the $50,000 bonus originally granted to Messrs. Abbott and Mitchell to construct and operate the rolling mills, namely, $30,000, should be paid to Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, in instalments of $5,000 per year, providing he rolls seven thousand tons of iron or steel per year, or a less amount pro rata, providing not less than 3,500 tons are rolled. A large vote was polled, the by-law being, in the opinion of the city clerk, carried. The figures are: For, 1,490; against, 86.

A by-law to take the management of the waterworks from the board of water commissioners and give it to the city council was carried, the vote being: For, 1,090; against, 451.

BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, Ont., Jan. 5.—Mayor—Harrison, 80 majority.

Water commissioners—G. A. Dana and Dr. Moore.

Councillors—West Ward, Burns and J. A. Derbyshire; South Ward, W. A. Johnston, C. H. Fitzsimmons; Centre Ward, J. H. Fulford, E. A. Buckman; East Ward, E. H. Osborne, W. J. Wright; North Ward, S. J. Geash, James Bissell.

CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Ont., Jan. 5.—The municipal elections here to-day resulted in the election of Dr. D. O. Alguire over Mr. McCracken by a majority of 250. The councillors elected are: East Ward, Angus Lalonde, W. J Derochie and T. Dextras, by acclamation; Centre Ward, J. G. Harkness, R. Larmour and J. J. McCutcheon; West Ward, W. C. McGuire, W. H. Armstrong and W. B. Cavanagh.

HAWKESBURY.

Hawkesbury, Ont., Jan. 5.—Town of Hawkesbury—Mayor, Hiram Robinson.

Councillors—Ross, Bellisle, Joly, Bertrand, Ladouceur, Villeneuve.

LINDSAY BY-LAWS.

Lindsay, Ont., Jan. 5.—The by-law voted on here to-day for a grant of two thousand dollars to purchase a site for the Carnegie public library was carried. The by-law to grant $40,000 for good roads was defeated.

MAYORS ELECTED.

The following were the results of the mayoralty contests at leading places:

London—Mayor Beck, re-elected by acclamation.

St. Catharines—W. B. Burgoyne, acclamation.

Forest—Charles McLean.

Parkhill—D. N. McLeod.

Parry Sound—J. A. Johnson.

Uxbridge—C. Nicholls.

Chatham—W. E. McKeough.

Hamilton—W. J. Morden (Conservative), 250 majority.

Woodstock—John White.

Kingston—Ald. Bell, elected by a majority of 517.

Guelph—J. H. Hamilton, 144 majority.

Galt—Hugh Cant.

Bowmanville—Thomas Burden

Toronto Junction—J. R. Chisholm.

Niagara Falls—George Hanan, acclamation.

Brockville—Mayor Harrison.

Thornbury—J. H. Dickenson, acclamation.

Huntsville—Mayor Hart.

Bracebridge—J. D. Shier

Meaford—J. D. Hamill.

Gananoque—W. N. Rogers.

St. Mary's—F. E. Butcher.

Brantford—M. K. Halloran.

Deseronto—Dr. Newton.

Prescott—W. Stephenson.

Tilsonburg—George Brasher.

Paris—David Brown.

Napanee—John McCosh.

Gravenhurst—J. A. C. Grant, acclamation.

Walkerton—S. W. Vogan.

Dunnville—C. W. Winslow.

Waterloo—David Bain, acclamation.

Mitchell—Hugh Campbell.

Oshawa—F. L. Fauke.

North Bay—Wm. MacKenzie,

Stratford—Wm. Hopburn.

Sarnia—Thomas H. Cook.

Clinton—Mayor Jackson.

Mount Forest—J. A. Halstead, acclamation.

Trenton—J. Funnell, acclamation.

Napanee—D. J. P. Vrooman.

Goderich—E. N. Lewis.

St. Thomas—C. F. Maxwell.

Kincardine—John Ruettel.

Picton—Wellington Boulter.

Lindsay—J. H. Sootheran.

Cobourg—W H Floyd.

Listowel—F. W. Hay.

Essex—Dr. James Brien.

Collingwood—W. A. Hogg.

Peterborough—G. H. Rogers.

Berlin—J. R. Eden.

Sault Ste. Marie—W. H. Plummer.

Durham—N. McIntyre.

Orangeville—Mayor Marshall, acclamation.

Hawaii has a population of 160,000, of which 60,000 are Japanese and 30,000 Chinese. There are also Porto Ricans and likewise some Hawaiians.

ONTARIO CONTESTS

Liberal Government Sustained in Three By-Elections

NORTH NORFOLK, NORTH PERTH, AND NORTH GREY AGAIN SUPPORT MR. ROSS.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—The by-elections in North Norfolk, North Perth and North Grey to fill vacancies in the Ontario Legislature, which were held to-day, resulted in the return of the Liberal candidates.

In North Norfolk, Mr. Little (Lib.) was elected over Mr. Snider (Con.) by 106 majority.

In North Perth Mr. Brown (Lib.) defeated Mr. Monteith (Con.) by a majority of 209.

In North Grey Mr. Mackay (Lib.) was elected over Mr. Boyd (Con.) by about 236 majority.

THE HON. E. J. DAVIS AGREES TO A VACANCY IN NORTH YORK.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—The Liberals officially acknowledged this morning that the Hon. E. J. Davis has signed an agreement to have North York declared vacant on court reassembling on Jan. 20. This does not include the resignation of his portfolio as Minister of Crown Lands, which will depend upon the outcome of the by-election pending and subsequent result of the new election in North York.

THE RESULT A SURPRISE.

Toronto, Jan. 8,—The result of the by-elections came as a great surprise to the public here as reports from ridings were that the Conservative prospects of success were of the brightest. Yesterday was the gloomiest day for years at the Parliament Buildings, as officials there feared the worst. A leading member of the 'Globe' staff informed the 'Witness' correspondent that he expected defeat of the government. Mr. J. P. Whitney stated that his meetings were much larger than those of the Liberal leaders. What chiefly impressed Toronto public men with the expectation of the government sustaining a reverse was the sensation caused by Mr. Davis paying Conservatives eight hundred dollars to drop the case against him. His cheque for that amount was cashed here yesterday and the announcement is bulletined here to-day that he will not again appeal for election, but will retire from public life.

A delegation of leading Conservatives is here to-day meeting Mr. Whitney to protest North Grey, as they charge that open bribery was resorted to there; that in one case it occurred even at the polling booth.

In consequence of the government being sustained yesterday it is expected that the Legislature will be summoned in the next 'Ontario Gazette,' and that the North Renfrew election will be held early in Febraury.

PRESS OPINION.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—The 'Globe,' commenting on the result of the elections yesterday, says:—'Seldom have by-elections awakened the general interest manifested in all parts of the Province during the past two weeks. It was felt that the three open constituencies—North Norfolk, North Perth and North Grey—could fairly be regarded as reflecting the general opinion of the province, and that their decision would reveal the sober, second thought of the electors after having had time to digest the contending arguments of the recent general election. The return of three Liberals is a gratifying proof that when the electors are confronted with the question of a change of the administration, they prefer to place their confidence in tried men. Mr. Whitney and his followers chose to rely on a campaign of vituperation, supplemented by the free expenditure of money, and the employment of a perfect swarm of election workers, who came from no one knows where. But the constituencies which have just rendered their decision were too honest to be tempted by the 'reptile fund,' too intelligent to be deceived by the corruption cry, and too vigilant for the swarm of outsiders to accomplish any injurious purpose.'

The 'Mail and Empire' says the result of yesterday's by-elections will be viewed with disappointment and indignation by the people of Ontario. There will be disappointment at the fact that a government universally distrusted, discredited and disliked, should have it in its power to elect men to vote for it in the Legislature. The feeling will be the stronger as it comes to be recognized that this thing means an apparent endorsation of the terrible system against which the Hon. S. H. Blake has so eloquently and truthfully protested. In so far as the election returns are concerned they seem to declare that the multiplying of offences against popular liberty and public order are tolerable, justifiable and not at all beneath the moral standard of Ontario. They seem to say that politicians of the type of Mr. G. W. Ross are good enough for us, and that the code of honor observed by British statesmen need not be respected here.

Referring to the result of yesterday's elections in Ontario, the 'Journal,' of this city, says that so long as the election 'machine' is not entirely destroyed it will be difficult for the Conservatives to overthrow the Ross Cabinet, and it adds: 'We have no advice to give to the Ontarians, but it seems to us that, leaving aside political parties, they make a mistake in keeping in power the same faction for nearly 30 years. They must certainly need new blood in their administration, so as to repress the abuses that have sprung up under the shield of politicians so often re-elected that they consider themselves called upon by divine law to manage the public affairs.'

MR. WHITNEY'S VIEW.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—Seen this morning regarding the results of the by-elections Mr. J. P. Whitney expressed surprise, because, he said, his observations had led him to believe that the government had lost ground with the people. While it is too soon to go into details, he pointed out that in North Grey the Opposition gained almost everywhere but in Owen Sound, where Mr. Boyd's majority of 137 had been changed to a minority of 58, the change occurring in no other locality. So in North Perth, in Stratford Mr. Monteith's May majority of ninety was changed to a minority of 138. In Listowel, where Mr. Ross spoke against Mr. S. H. Blake, Mr. Monteith gained over fifty. From these facts Mr. Whitney concludes that public opinion does not favor the government. He will probably have more to say.

VARIOUS VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE RECENT CONTEST.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—Prof. Goldwin Smith was seen at 'The Grange' to-day by a newspaper representative, and asked to give his views on the result of yesterday's by-elections.

'I don't think it makes much difference which party is in power in Ontario,' he replied. 'It reminds me of the time I was in Ireland, and there were two-year-old and three-year-old factions. These parties had faction fights every year. It was very difficult to obtain the meaning of two parties, but it finally appeared to be a dispute over the age of a bull calf.

'I have no doubt there has been a great deal of machine work on both sides, which, of course, is not in the interests of the public.

'I feel that, like Sinbad, we have had the old man of the sea around our necks so long that it would be a great relief if we could shake off the Grit party, which has been in power for forty years. The comparative weakness of the Conservative leaders is due to the fact that the party which is particularly excluded from power becomes atrophied, and that is one reason why we should have a change. I only heard Mr. Whitney speak once, and, while not as polished in his utterance as Mr. Ross, he made a strong, manly speech.

'The government is still in an unsatisfactory position, although they have a majority. Any three Liberal members have the party at their mercy.'

MR. SPENCE'S VIEW.

Mr. F. S. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, was asked to-day if the by-elections had any effect on the prohibition situation. One of the successful candidates, he said, was a strong prohibitionist and temperance worker, namely, Mr. Little, the victor in North Norfolk. The others he did not know. 'It will, I suppose,' he added, 'put the government in a position to make up their minds as to what they are going to do.'

MR. DAVIS NOT TO RETIRE.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—The Hon. E. J. Davis assured a reporter yesterday that it was not his intention to retire from public life. He said he was not in a position to say anything at present, but a little later on he would be at liberty to make a full and complete statement with reference to the North York protest, and he has reason to believe it will be one that will be eminently satisfactory.

APPEAL IN LENNOX CASE HEARD AT TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—The Court of Appeal this morning concluded hearing the portion of the Lennox election appeal dealing with the personal charge that Mr. Carscallen, the member-elect, paid David Whisen, caretaker of the Bath Hall, $1.50 for his vote. There are still four charges to be dealt with, and the case may possibly last a couple of days yet.

NORTH YORK CASE.

This morning an order was made by consent, transferring the trial of the North York election case from Newmarket to Toronto. This would indicate that the parties intend to carry out their agreement, for evidence will probably not be offered, and judgment will be given by consent vacating the seat. The trial is fixed for Jan. 20.

CONGRATULATE MR. ROSS.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—The Hon. Geo. W. Ross this morning received congratulatory telegrams from the Premiers of Quebec, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, the Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, several Senators and others, congratulating him on the results of the by-elections. Mr. Ross denies the rumor that the Hon. E. J. Davis intends to retire either from the government or public life.

A Word

About renewing, to subscribers whose labels show that their subscriptions have expired. Do not risk losing an issue by a single day's delay. The mailing lists are being revised now. Read our Special Clubbing Offers

To Subscribers.

THE REFERENDUM

OVER 200,000 VOTES CAST, AND THREE RIDINGS YET TO HEAR FROM.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—The belated returns from outlying districts indicate that the total referendum vote cast on Dec. 4, may yet come near the desired 212,000 votes.

Col. Clarke, Clerk of the House, received the official returns from East Victoria to-day, swelling the totals by over 2,000, and making the vote cast all over the province, so far reported, a trifle more than 200,000.

The figures from East Victoria are: For, 1,826, against, 501. Majority, 1,325.

There are yet three ridings from which no official returns have as yet been received: Fort William and Lake of the Woods, Grenville and East Nipissing.

London, Ont., Jan. 9.—The London Referendum Association passed the following resolution to-night:

'Whereas, the returns from the Referendum are still incomplete and the government is, therefore, not in a position to appreciate the true significance of the vote, and, whereas, no convention of temperance workers of the province has been called permitting a full expression of views on the present status of the temperance question;

'Therefore, the London Referendum Association cannot regard itself as represented by the gentlemen who purpose waiting on the government on Jan. 15, nor will it feel bound by any proposals made to the government on that occasion.'

GOTHENBURG SYSTEM

REPORT THAT ITS ADOPTION IN MANITOBA MAY BE LOOKED FOR.

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—It is reported that the Manitoba Government intends introducing legislation at the approaching session of the legislature providing for the adoption of the Gothenburg system. The Rev. Principal Patrick, of Manitoba College, who is in close touch with Attorney-General Campbell, strongly urges its adoption, and it is said his utterances are inspired.

REV. J. A. MACDONALD

NEW EDITOR OF THE 'GLOBE' EXPLAINS HIS POSITION IN CURRENT NUMBER OF THE 'PRESBYTERIAN.'

Toronto, Jan. 10.—The 'Presbyterian' contains this week a farewell article from the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, who is resigning the editorship to succeed Mr. J. S. Willison as editor of the 'Globe.' Mr. Macdonald says: 'On Wednesday of last week the position of editor-in-chief of the 'Globe' was formally offered to me and accepted. I had given the matter weeks of the most honest and serious consideration, and had taken counsel with several advisers whose knowledge of affairs in the church and in the state, and whose experience of life gave their unbiased judgment weight, with the result that to myself, as well as to them, the line of duty seemed to lead very plainly to the position, which in the end was deliberately accepted.

'I am quite aware that to some thoughtful and earnest persons my decision to leave what is called religious journalism and to assume the editorial control of a newspaper more or less closely identified with politics is a somewhat doubtful proceeding. Questions of duty and of conscience seem to be involved, which no man can disregard without hurt and loss. And yet to myself the more closely and carefully I study the whole situation the less uncertain from the moral point of view does my action appear. It has been pressed upon me that in inspiring and directing a great daily newspaper like the 'Globe,' the things for which the pulpit and the journalism of the church stand would be more effectively served at such a time as this in the history of Canada than by any service possible to me in any other sphere.'

A TORONTO TRAGEDY

YOUNG MAN THROWS A BUTCHER KNIFE AT A COMRADE.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 6.—As the result of a little difference with a co-worker in the Davies pork-packing establishment, Willie Glass, a youth about sixteen years of age, lies near death's door at his home, No. 49 Wardell street. Young Glass to-day, with much difficulty, made the following statement :—'We were all working down at Davies's last Tuesday, about eleven o'clock, and a number of us young fellows were cutting fat from pigs' heads, and some were throwing the fat around at one another. Jim Canar, a young fellow about fifteen years of age, was throwing at me, and I told him not to. He kept on, and I went over to take hold of his arm, and he grabbed up a butcher knife, and threw it at me. The knife struck me in the back, under the left shoulder blade and I don't know anything more what happened after the boys took me to the doctor's.' It seems pleurisy and pneumonia have set it, and the doctor says he cannot survive.

WARNING TO EMIGRANTS.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—An 'Evening Telegram' cable from London says: 'Writing to the 'Daily News' to-day, a correspondent signing himself 'Colonial' warns intending emigrants against Canadian farmers who ask pupils to pay a large premium.

BALLOT BOX FRAUDS.

Charges Filed With the Ontario Government.

REVELATIONS OF STARTLING VIOLATIONS OF THE ELECTION LAW IN THE REFERENDUM.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—The president of the South Toronto Prohibition Association, Mr. Alex. Mills, is pressing for the appointment of a commission by the Ontario Government to investigate into the charges of ballot-box stuffing and personation at the Referendum on Dec. 4. Should no action be taken before the opening of the Legislature the government will be interrogated upon the question by the prohibition members from this district. Mr. Mills has a promise of 'consideration' from the Hon. Mr. Ross, who has been furnished with a detailed statement of the allegations made by temperance scrutineers.

The following are furnished as some of the irregularities which are to be laid before the commission:

It is estimated that the gangs of personators who operated in Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, London, St. Thomas and other cities where arrests were made, put in several thousand fraudulent anti-prohibition votes, in addition to forestalling, and thus reducing the pollable prohibition aggregate.

The Toronto charges made to the government are that a liquor agent entered a King street east polling place with three men who were challenged by the temperance scrutineer; that the deputy returning officer attempted to intimidate the temperance scrutineer into withdrawing his challenge, saying, among other insulting remarks, 'This is no prayer meeting.' That the deputy-returning officer shoved the temperance scrutineer aside and gave the three pluggers ballots, allowed them to vote and refused to make any arrests.

The man who engineered this vote by the aid of the deputy, who, if a conviction can be secured is liable to a heavy fine, was in charge of an organized gang, five of whom he had attempted to get ballots for in a bunch just as the polls were closing at another King street booth. Though challenged, they were allowed to rush off without arrest, when their votes were successfully challenged by the temperance scrutineer.

At a poll on Richmond street, where the deputy was faithful, two pluggers fought their way out despite the efforts of the constable to detain them.

At a poll on Wellington street west the charge is made that the deputy was a party to fourteen counterfeit ballots being placed in the ballot box.

On Spadina avenue were two gangs of personators, with cabs to drive from poll to poll, and disguises. One of the gang was arrested, but the others resisted and broke away. The man arrested was bailed out and absconded.

In the West End two men changed hats, to each plug twice at the same polling place, and one of them as a further disguise had his moustache shaved off early in the afternoon.

The plea of guilty made by those arrested and the payment of their fines has prevented the publication of the revelations which trials would have made.

A number of the charges against election officials are at present kept as confidential in the interests of justice.

Indignation is expressed that the License Holders' Association should have had one of their employees, Adam S. Case, who has been convicted, engaged on Referendum day plugging votes. Case is a regular employee at the liquor headquarters, 28 Wellington street east.

SENATE VACANCIES

THE NAMES OF D. C. FRASER, OF GUYSBORO, AND MR. W. ROCHE, OF HALIFAX, MENTIONED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

Halifax, Jan. 7.—There is considerable discussion in political circles as to the successor of the late Senator Primrose, of Pictou, in the Canadian Senate. On the death of Senator Almon, of Halifax, two years ago, the western counties of Nova Scotia made a strong claim for representation in the Senate, and the French Canadians also urged their claims. The western counties and the Acadians will probably again press their claims, but it is the opinion in the best informed circles, that the east will retain the representative. Two or three names are mentioned in connection with the vacancy, the most prominent being Mr. D. C. Fraser, the member for Guysboro. His appointment to the Senate would be received with general approval, although the removal from the Commons of such an able and useful member would be regretted, and it is doubtful if Mr. Fraser would accept a Senatorship. The name of Mr. W. Roche, M.P. for Halfax, has also been mentioned in connection with this vacancy.

Another Nova Scotia vacancy in the Senate is also likely soon to occur. The Hon. J. W. Carmichael, the grand old man of Pictou, will probably retire at an early date. Mr. Carmichael is now in his eighty-fifth year, and although enjoying splendid health and strength, is not likely to attend another session.

IRISH CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—Irish Catholics claim that they are entitled to at least four of the twenty-four seats that Ontario has in the Senate. Both parties have recognized this claim more or less. The death of Mr. O'Donohue has put another seat at the disposal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and active canvassing by Liberal Irish Catholics for the position is now going on. Among those mentioned are: Mr. G. Plunkett Magann, Mr. Conlon, of St. Catharines, and Dr. J. J. Cassidy, of Toronto. It is understood that a large meeting of Irish Catholics was held in this city recently and that a name was decided on to recommend to the Premier.

SENOR SAGASTA DEAD

The Former Premier of Spain Passes Away.

NOTABLE CAREER OF THE FAMOUS LEADER OF THE CORTES.

Madrid, Jan. 5.—Senor Mateo Sagasta, former Premier of Spain, died at 11 o'clock to-night. At half-past six he had an attack of heart failure and it was then thought he was dead; he rallied, however, and lived for four hours and a half. He expired in the presence of his family. His funeral will probably take place next Wednesday. He had been very ill for some days from bronchitis, complicated by gastric complaints and fever.

Senor Sagasta's intellect was unimpaired until his last hours. He talked to his daughter, the presidents of the Senate, and of Congress, and to the Archbishop of Toledo. King Alfonso has written a touching letter of sympathy to Senor Sagasta's family and during the former Premier's illness, the Queen mother, and other members of the royal family frequently sent officials to enquire as to his condition.

The news of Senor Sagasta's death created a painful impression throughout Madrid. King Alfonso displayed profound regret when he heard the news. His Majesty had desired to visit Senor Sagasta during his illness, but was told that to do so would be contrary to etiquette. Senor Sagasta was born in 1827.

Mateo Praxedes Sagasta, Spanish statesman, was born at Torrecilla de Cameros, July 21, 1827. He studied in the school of engineers in Madrid, practiced his profession at Valladolid and Zamora, and was elected by the latter town to the Constituent Cortes of 1854. He took part in the insurrection of 1856, and was obliged to seek refuge in France. On the amnesty being proclaimed, he returned to Spain, and became a professor in the School of Engineers in Madrid. He was also the editor of 'La Iberia,' the principal organ of the Progressist party. After the unsuccessful insurrection of June, 1866, he was again under the necessity of seeking an asylum in France, and he did not return to Spain until after the fall of Queen Isabella II. Appointed Minister of the Interior in the first cabinet formed by General Prim, he gradually adopted more and more the views of that statesman and of the Conservative party, and completely broke off his relations with his old friend Zorilla. He was consequently exposed to bitter attacks from the Republican minority in the Cortes. Appointed Minister of State in January, 1870, he ordered several towns, including Barcelona, to be placed in a state of siege, declared himself in favor of the monarchy, and proposed, on Dec. 17, 1870, the dissolution of the Chamber, after the King had taken the oath. He continued to be Minister of State and Minister of the Interior in the first cabinet of King Amadeus, and during that monarch's brief reign he took part in several ministerial combinations, either as a member or as president of the council. Under the presidency of Marshal Serrano, in 1874, he was Minister for Foreign Affairs (Jan. 4), Minister of the Interior (May 13) and President of the Council Aug. 4). After the coup d'etat re-establishing the monarchy, he withdrew for a time from public life.

In June, 1875, he gave in his adherence to the cause of Alfonso XII., and endeavored to form a Liberal constitutional party. Subsequently he joined the Opposition and attacked the administrations formed by Martinez Campos and Canovas in 1877-79. When a new Liberal party was formed in 1880 Senor Sagasta gave in his adhesion to it. The Conservative Cabinet of Senor Canovas del Castillo was overthrown early in the year 1881, and a coalition between Senor Sagasta and General Martinez Campos came into power. Sagasta's ministry remained in office till October, 1883, when it was superseded by a cabinet formed from the Dynastic Left. This, however, was shortlived, and was followed by a return of the Conservatives to power. On the death of Alfonso XII., Nov. 23, 1885, Senor Sagasta, at the request of the Queen Regent, again became the head of the government; but, in consequence of a crisis, he reformed the Cabinet in 1888, and gave to his policy a more markedly democratic character. Among the acts of his ministry may be mentioned the passing of the Anglo-Spanish commercial treaty. After fresh ministerial crises, Senor Sagasta was again commissioned to form a new ministry in January, 1890, but in the July following, after violent scenes in the Chamber, he was obliged to retire, and was replaced by Canovas del Castilla, whose cabinet remained in power till the elections of March, 1893, when Sagasta returned to office as president of the council and foreign minister. He relinquished the latter post, however, on the assembling of the Cortes, in order to devote himself entirely to a general supervision of affairs (5th April, 1893). A cabinet crisis occurred on March 8, 1894, the ministry resigned, and Senor Sagasta was again requested to form a cabinet, which came into power, met with constant opposition, and resigned office on Oct. 31. A new ministry was formed a few days afterwards, and Senor Sagasta again became Premier, five of his former ministers resuming office under him. He was subsequently defeated and was out of office during the Spanish-American war crisis. Subsequently he was again chosen Premier and only relieved from office a short while ago, when he announced his final retirement from public life.

BURIED WITH IMPOSING HONORS.

Madrid, Jan. 7.—King Alfonso, who had expressed the intention of attending Senor Sagasta's funeral to-day, was dissuaded by the ministers, who feared political demonstrations. Numerous wreaths and messages of condolence have been received, including one from the Pope.

The Archbishop of Toledo officiated at the funeral, which was witnessed by great crowds of people. The streets through which the cortege passed were lined with troops. The casket will remain in the vault pending the erection of a tomb.

BISHOP ROPERT DEAD

HIS MESSAGE TO THE POPE ONE OF THE FIRST OVER THE NEW PACIFIC CABLE.

Honolulu, Jan. 5.—(By Pacific cable).—Bishop Gulstan F. Ropert, head of the Roman Catholic Church in the Hawaiian Islands, died late last night. He had been ill for some time, and was in a dying condition when the Pacific cable was landed at Honolulu. One of the first messages sent over the new cable was from Bishop Ropert, who realized then that his end was approaching, and who sent a message to the Pope at Rome, asking for his blessing.

MRS. WM. BEATTIE.

The death is announced at Pertlf, Scotland, on Jan. 8, of Isabella Rankin, widow of the Rev. William Beattie, M. A., minister of the united parishes of Erie and Rendall, Orkney Islands. Mrs. Beattie had reached the advanced age of ninety-two years, and had come south to Perth at the death of her husband many years ago. The deceased lady was mother of Mr. John and William Beattie, and sister of Mrs. John Rankin, of Montreal, all well known in commercial and social circles.

MR. T. C. WATKINS.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 9.—Mr. Thomas C. Watkins, the oldest drygoods merchant in the city, died yesterday, aged eighty-five. He had been a resident of Hamilton for many years.

BARON PIRBRIGHT DEAD.

London, Jan. 9.—Henry de Worms, Baron Pirbright, died to-day.

The Right Hon. Henry de Worms, Baron Pirbright, P.C., D.L., J.P., F.R.S., Commisisoner for the Patriotic Fund, was born in 1840. He was the third son of Solomon Benedict de Worms, Hereditary Baron of the Austrian Empire, and Henrietta, daughter of Samuel Moses Samuel, London. He was married in 1887 to Sarah, daughter of Sir Benjamin Samuel Phillips. Educated at King's College, he became a Fellow in 1863, and wac called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in the same year. He represented the Centre division of Greenwich in parliament, 1880-85; Liverpool (E. Toxteth) in 1885-95. He became Parliamentary Secretary to the London Board of Trade, 1885-86 and 1886-88, was Under Secretary for the Colonies, 1888-92; British Plenipotentiary and President of the Conference on Sugar Bounties, 1888. Among his published works are 'England's Policy in the East,' 'The Earth and its Mechanism,' 'The Austro-Hungarian Empire,' 'Memories of Count Baust,' etc. He leaves no heirs.

MR. N. L. STEINER.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—Ex-Ald. N. L. Steiner, of 116 Pembroke street, died very suddenly at his late residence just before midnight last night. He had been down town early in the evening hearing the election returns, and had been home only about two hours when he expired suddenly. He had been interested in Ald. Sheppard's candidature, and only an hour before he died he wrote a letter congratulating that gentleman on his successful return. The excitement of the evening apparently brought on a recurrence of heart trouble from which he suffered and which was the cause of a long illness from which he had but recently recovered.

MR. WILLIAM BURGESS.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—Wm. Burgess, justice of the peace at Mimico, dropped dead of heart failure at the Industrial School there this evening. He was fifty-eight years old and had been prominently known in West York of late years. Mr. Burgess had lived in Colorado before coming to Canada. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters. One son is an electrician at Rochester, N.Y.

NIECE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Mrs. Catherine Thompson, an aged woman of Waukegan, Ill., who claimed to be a niece of George Washington, has been found dead at her home. She had lived alone, and from indications had been dead a week when found. She was in poor circumstances and had recently received aid from the county. She had refused to go to the poor house, saying that a niece of the first President of the United States should never be sent there.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 5.—Patrick O'Donnell, for forty years in the penitentiary service, and for twenty-five years of that time as storekeeper, is dead, aged 68 years. He has been retired for five years.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 5.—Mr. William Docter, one of the oldest and best known hotel-keepers in Ontario, dropped dead in his hotel here this morning, the cause of death being heart disease. Mr. Docter was 69 years of age, and had kept a hotel near the station here since 1857. He leaves a widow and eight children, four sons and four daughters.

London, Ont., Jan. 5.—Ex-Ald. Joseph Hook, a prominent builder, and very old citizen, died yesterday. He was 60 years old, and leaves a widow, son and daughter.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 5.—Mrs. J. W. Pearce, wife of Mr. Pearce, M.P.P. for North Hastings, is dead of pneumonia.

Pawtucket, R.I., Jan. 5.—Frederick Clark Sayles, first mayor of this city, and one of the most prominent millmen in the country, died to-day of apoplexy.

New York, Jan. 5.—Brigadier-General Eli Long, of Plainfield, N.J., died to-day. He was twice brevetted in the Civil War for gallantry.

Bradford, Vt., Jan. 5.—Former Governor Roswell Farnham died at his home here to-day. He was governor of the state from 1880 to 1882, during which time, with his staff, he represented Vermont at the Yorktown celebration. During the Civil War he was colonel of the 12th Vermont Regiment.

Lancaster, Ont., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Janet Robertson, widow of the late Donald Cook, in her 89th year, died suddenly at the residence of her son, Donald Cook, Bainsville, Ont., on Friday last. Deceased was a native of Rothesay, Scotland, and migrated to Montreal in 1846, and settled in St. Louis de Gonzague, Beauharnois County, where she resided up to 23 years ago, when she removed with her children to Bainsville. Two daughters, Catherine and Christina, also survive her. The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon to the G. T.R. Station, the remains being taken to Ormstown, Que., for interment.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 5.—Mrs. J. W. Pearce, wife of Mr. Pearce, M.P.P. for North Hastings, is dead of pneumonia.

Perth, Ont., Jan. 6.—Mr. Samuel Wilson, of the Township of Bathurst, one of the best known farmers in the County of Lanark, died at his home on Saturday. Deceased attended a municipal nomination meeting last Monday, and was taken suddenly ill, and grew gradually worse until death came on Saturday. Deceased for many years had served as reeve of Bathurst Township, and was at one time warden of Lanark County.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Richard Mansill, astronomer, scientist and author, is dead at Rock Island, Ill., of Bright's disease, aged 74 years. He was a native of Staffordshire, England, but had resided in Rock Island since he was twenty years of age. His annual 'Almanac of Planetary Meteorology' was first published in 1876, and appeared regularly until 1901.

New York, Jan. 6.—James McDonaugh, chairman of the board of directors of the American Banknote Company, is dead from Bright's disease.

Winnipeg, Jan. 6.—Father Labret, for ten years parish priest at Macleod, died at Holy Cross Hospital yesterday after a long illness.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—A telegram was received to-day by the Hon. John Costigan, announcing the death of his eldest son, John R. Costigan, K.C., at his home in Calgary, Alberta, on the previous night. The deceased had been complaining for a couple of weeks, but no serious apprehension was felt until Monday when death came that night rather unexpectedly. He had just passed the forty-seventh year of his age. Of a kind and genial disposition he made friends of all with whom he came in contact, and the sad news will be received with regret throughout the Dominion, for he was well known both east and west. As a barrister he long since made his mark in western Canada, especially in criminal work. The feeling of sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Costigan and the bereaved families in their affliction will also be widespread. The deceased leaves a widow and three young children to mourn his loss. The Hon. Mr. Costigan, accompanied by his eldest daughter, Mrs. Walter Armstrong, will leave for Calgary by the noon train to-morrow.

Pittsburg, Jan. 6.—Gen. A. L. Pearson, past national commander of the Union Veteran Legion, and one of the founders of that organization, died to-day from pneumonia. He was brevetted Major-General for bravery in the Civil War, and, later, was awarded a medal of honor by Congress.

Brockville, Ont., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Fisher, wife of D. Fisher, a prominent manufacturer of Athens, died to-day of pneumonia, after three weeks' illness. The deceased was a noted church worker and philanthropist. She leaves four children, one of whom is A. A. Fisher, of Brockville. Mr. Fisher was 62 years of age.

The death is also reported from Athens of Henry Gordon, another pioneer resident, Mr. Gordon was 80 years of age.

Belleville, Ont., Jan. 8.—Word has been received in this city of the death of E. H. Hogle, formerly a resident of this city, but who had been for thirty years in the employ of the United States Express Co., with headquarters at Cleveland.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 7.—John McLean, aged 84, died yesterday in the township of Pittsburg. He assisted in building Forts Henry and Frederick, taught school, and was an army contractor. He then began farming and continued for half a century at this occupation. He was a leading municipal officer, a Conservative and Presbyterian. Three sons and five daughters survive him.

Perth, Ont., Jan. 7.—George F. Cairns, a well known lawyer of Smith's Falls, died suddenly this morning in his 54th year of heart disease. He had been unwell for about a week, but was able to attend to his professional duties.

Paris, Jan. 7—Edward P. McLean, Vice and Deputy Consul-General of the United States, died at 11 o'clock to-night of pneumonia.

New York, Jan. 7.—Miss Ella Butler, the actress, died to-day from typhoid fever. She went on the stage in 1898, and was noted principally for her mimicry.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—Daniel Norris, a traveller for the Queen City Oil Company, was killed at Port Credit yesterday afternoon by a Canadian Pacific train, which struck his waggon as he was driving across the track. He lived in Toronto, and was unmarried.

Smith's Falls, Ont., Jan. 8.—George F. Cairns, a well known lawyer of this place, died suddenly yesterday in his fifty-fourth year, of heart disease. He was a son of the late Thomas Cairns, postmaster of Perth.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—Prof. Richard Mansill, well-known astronomer and man of science, died at his home in Rock Island, Ills., several days ago, leaving a very large estate. The sole heir of the late Mr. Mansill is Mrs. Lydia Goff, of East Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Goff and daughter are at present in Rock Island, and a letter states that the deed has been recorded, and all the property transferred to her. The landed interests alone are worth $125,000.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 9.—Prof. Gabriel Ramberger, head of the Jewish Manual Training School, died to-day. He was one of the best known Jewish educators in the country.

New York, Jan. 9.—Charles Waldo Haskings, head of the public accounting firm of Messrs. Haskings & Sells, and the founder and first dean of the New York University School of Commerce, died to-day of pneumonia.

PRIMATE OF ENGLAND

DR. DAVIDSON APPOINTED ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

London, Jan. 8.—The Right Rev. Dr. Davidson, Bishop of Winchester since 1885, has been appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in succession to the Most Rev. Dr. Temple, who died on Dec. 23.

Randall Thomas Davidson, D.D., the new primate of all England, was born in 1848, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated B. A. in 1871, and M. A. in 1875. Ordained in 1874 to the curacy of Dartford, in Kent, he was appointed in 1877 chaplain and private secretary to Dr. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury. This position he held until the archbishop's death in December, 1882. On him devolved, in large measure, many of the arrangements connected with the great Lambeth Conference of 100 bishops in 1878. He has also contributed articles on various historical and ecclesiastical



THE RIGHT REV. DR. DAVIDSON, Archbishop of Canterbury.

subjects to the 'Contemporary Review,' 'MacMillan's Magazine' and other periodicals. Bishop Lightfoot, of Durham, appointed him examining chaplain in 1880, and in 1882 he became sub-almoner and honorary chaplain to the Queen, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral. Archbishop Benson, on succeeding to the primacy, retained Dr. Davidson's services as resident chaplain and private secretary, and after holding that office for six months, he was, in June, 1883, appointed by the Queen to the deanery of Windsor, and also resident chaplain in ordinary to the Queen. In the same year he received from the University of St. Andrew's the honorary degree of D. D. In 1884 he became a trustee of the British Museum, in the management of which he takes an active part. In 1887 he was elected by the masters of Eton College as their representative on the governing body of the school. He is also a member of the governing body of Wellington College. In 1888 Dr. Davidson acted as honorary secretary to the third Lambeth Conference, attended by 145 bishops from all parts of the world, and a few months after the conclusion of its sessions he published, through the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a volume containing an exhaustive history of these conferences from their commencement, together with all the official and other documents connected with them. He was for many years engaged, in conjunction with Canon Benham, in writing the biography of his father-in-law, Archbishop Tait, whose daughter, Miss Edith Tait, he married in 1878. In 1890 Dr. Davidson was appointed Bishop of Rochester, and in 1895 was translated to the see of Winchester. The new Archbishop of Canterbury has always been persona grata at court.

THE INDIAN DURBAR

GREAT STATE FUNCTION WAS A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

Delhi, India, Jan. 6.—The state ball following the Durbar, which was held to-night in the palace of the Grand Mogul, proved to be one of the most attractive features of the Durbar festivities. The European dance among the columns and pillars of the palace was a strange and wonderful sight. When a fanfare of silver trumpets announced the arrival of the Viceroy, the scene was one of unexampled brilliancy. The halls were filled with brilliant uniforms and dresses, and there was a profusion of flowers and jewels. Lady Curzon was clad in a dress of gold brocade and wore a magnificent tiara and necklace of diamonds with four big rubies that once had belonged to King Theebaw. The Duchess of Connaught wore a handsome white dress festooned with flowers.

Some 5,000 guests were present. Among them were the Duke of Connaught, Lord Kitchener, and all the prominent personages in India, and the Duchess of Marlborough and numerous other Americans. The hall of public audience was converted into a ball room, and the adjacent hall of private audience was used as a supper room. The two halls were most elaborately decorated, and illuminated with electric lights. During the evening military bands played in the galleries. Lord and Lady Curzon and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, seated on the royal dais, received and conversed with scores of native princes whose jewels and costumes outshone the creations of the best known Continental costumers. Hours after the royal party had departed the bal land supper room still presented a dazzling picture.

GRAND REVIEW OF RETAINERS OF RULING CHIEFS.

Delhi, India, Jan. 7.—The Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and Lady Curzon and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to-day reviewed the retainers of the ruling chiefs in the Durbar arena. The variety of costume and paraphernalia afforded one of the most striking pictures of the Durbar festivities. Contingents from all parts of greater India participated, mostly retaining the distinctive features of their customs. The flags and other emblems of the State of Cutch were carried on camels and elephants, accompanied by armed men on stilts, while Arab irregulars danced past the Viceroy to the music of their own instruments. The famous gold and silver guns of the State of Baroda attracted much attention. The ancient Mahratta flags, descended from the Mogul emperors, were borne past on an elephant carriage. The martial Rajputs were clad in mail armor.

State bards, camel kettledrums, richly caparisoned elephants and horses and agile swordsmen, many shouting battle cries, followed one another in quick succession. A royal elephant carriage, two stories high, showed how the palace ladies accompanied the princes of bygone days. The retinue of the State of Kashmir included a fine detachment of cuirassiers led by a huge giant.

The great Sikh states were represented by large, soldier-like bodies of men armed with maces, spears, matchlocks and hand-grenades. Each contingent was headed by an elephant bearing a gorgeous howdah, in one of which the sacred book of the Sikhs occupied the place of honor. The book was guarded by the chief priest. The venerable chief of Nabha, escorted by men mounted on richly caparisoned horses and accompanied by hounds and hawks, was a striking feature of the display, which for wealth of coloring, diversity of components and number of spectators may be considered to have been the most brilliant of the Durbar.

THIRTY-THOUSAND TROOPS, LED BY LORD KITCHENER, PASS IN REVIEW.

Delhi, India, Jan. 8.—The review today by the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, of 30,000 British and native troops, led by Lord Kitchener, was the last important event of the coronation Durbar.

The Viceroy, the Duke of Connaught and the Grand Duke of Hesse, surrounded by a brilliant staff, took up their positions at the saluting point between the grand stands. From every side an immense multitude of Europeans and natives watched the parade and cheered its favorite regiments. Lady Curzon and the Duchess of Connaught witnessed the review from carriages.

The scene to-day was not less brilliant in coloring than the preceding events, and it equalled them in picturesqueness. There was a particularly effective manoeuvre after the passage of the horse artillery, the cavalry, field batteries and the infantry in the order named. The cavalry in line of regiments, followed by the artillery, galloped past again and formed half a mile in front of the grand stand, and from this position charged down in long and magnificent lines to within a short distance of the saluting point. Of all the soldiers reviewed today, none made a better impression than the native volunteers, which were led by native princes magnificently uniformed and horsed. The Imperial service corps, composed of natives, which saw service in China, excited great admiration, and was given a tremendous reception.

VICEROY HOLDS A BRILLIANT RECEPTION TO NATIVE PRINCES.

Delhi, India, Jan. 9.—A small but brilliant reception closing the Durbar festivities was given here this evening by the Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, to the native princes. Lady Curzon, the Duke of Connaught, who represented the King at the Durbar, and the Duchess of Connaught, were among those present. The Duke and Duchess spent some time in bidding farewell to the guests of the evening. Lord Curzon has conveyed his official thanks to all persons who were concerned in the Durbar.

Following an order of the King, coronation medals of gold will be presented to the ruling princess of India, and to a few foreigners; 2,000 coronation medals will be given to other persons.

FOR SOMALILAND.

Pretoria, Jan. 10.—One hundred men, including twenty former Boer soldiers, will leave here for Somaliland on Monday to join the British expedition against the Mad Mullah.

OUR MAIL BAG

Brantford, Dec. 29, 1902.

Gentlemen,—Please find P. O. M. O. for $1.00 to renew my subscription for 1903 for the 'Weekly Witness.' I read a number of papers on both sides of politics, and although I am an old Scotch Tory, the good old "Witness' is my favorite paper, and if I was limited to only one paper I would without one moment's hesitation retain the 'Witness.' It has a moral atmosphere about it which is lacking in most of the political or secular papers, and disputed subjects are handled in a most dispassionate and impartial manner, and there is such a vast amount of literary matter not to be found in any other paper, which makes it a complete family paper.

I remain yours respectfully,
ROBERT BURNS.

Cookstown, Ont., Jan. 1, 1903.

Gentlemen,—In a few words I wish to say that the arrival of the 'Witness' each week is welcomed as the visit of a friend. We could not do without the 'Witness' very well.

With New Year's greeting,
I remain, yours truly,
THOS. ELLIOTT.

Woodford, Ont.

Gentlemen,—'World Wide' is becoming a household word. There is a charm about 'World Wide' that is all its own, that will recommend it to the civilized world. It is a star of hope that is likely to shine brighter in the near future.

Yours, etc.,
WILLIAM LINDSEY.

Sharon Springs, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1902.

Gentlemen,—Enclosed is an order for the amount due for my renewals to your publications—'World Wide' and 'Daily Witness.' Words fail me to express my deep appreciation of both papers. An advertisement has it, 'Go by the book on Beecham's pills.' One might well say 'Go by the 'Witness' on current events.' Wishing God's blessing on your enterprise, I am yours truly,
(REV.) J. M. MARKWICK.

Forest, Ont., Jan. 6, 1902.

Gentlemen,—I enclose two dollars for 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide.' I have been a reader of the 'Witness' for over thirty years and would just like to add a word of praise for the good work the 'Witness' has done and is doing. I think the 'Witness' has made a greater improvement this last year than it has done any one year since I first subscribed. Trusting that you may be long spared to continue the good work is my earnest wish.

Yours truly,
W. SCOTT, SR.

Westboro, Ont., Jan. 2, 1903.

Gentlemen,—Enclosed find three dollars. 'World Wide' is in the best sense catholic, not partisan; its interests are human, not sentimental or sordid. Its selections are discriminating and of consequent value.

Yours truly,
(REV.) E. THOMAS.

Martintown, Ont., Jan. 3, 1903.

Dears Sirs,—At the beginning of last year we took a notion to try another paper for a year. Well, we did, but are quite satisfied to get back from your contemporary to the old reliable 'Witness.'

Yours sincerely,
(Rev.) P. F. LANGILL.

West River, P.E.I., Dec. 20, 1902.

Dear Editor,—Find enclosed the sum of one dollar and thirty cents for renewal of the 'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger.' Believe me, dear editor, we cannot fully understand how you can mail to us those most excellent papers for so small a reward. I do not know much of your Christian professions, but am constrained to judge of you as Nicodemus did for Jesus, that no man can do those things that thou doest except God be with you. I remain, yours with respect, JOHN E. MACDONALD.

Mr. Editor,—Please find within my fiftieth annual subscription to the 'Witness.' My first was when entering on my first pastoral charge some time in 1853, and I have taken it steadily since. I like the 'Witness' as a family paper. Its moral tone is always high, and its columns contain nothing unfit for the purest Christian home. I like especially the decided stand it has always taken on the question of temperance. In the present movement in Ontario the party political papers are so afraid of the consequences to their respective parties that they dare not take any decided part on the one side or the other. They dare not oppose, yet are fearful of the results. Party first, temperance second. The 'Witness,' unshackled by party ties, looks to the good of the country first and the moral elevation of society. There is progress. Fear not, but be strong and go forward. God is on our side; the truth will prevail, and at a not distant future the victory will be ours, which, may God in his infinite mercy, grant, and to him will we give the glory.

(Rev.) P. LINDSAY.
321 Crawford street, Toronto.

Advertisements.

SHE PATIENTLY BORE DISGRACE

A Sad letter from a lady whose Husband was Dissipated.

How She Cured Him with a Secret Remedy.



'I had for years patiently borne the disgrace, suffering, misery and privations due to my husband's drinking habits. Hearing of your marvellous remedy for the cure of drunkenness, which I could give my husband secretly, I decided to try it. I procured a package and mixed it in his food and coffee, and, as the remedy was odorless and tasteless, he did not know what it was that so quickly relieved his craving for liquor. He soon began to pick up flesh, his appetite for solid food returned, he stuck to his work regularly, and we now have a happy home. After he was completely cured I told him what I had done, when he acknowledged that it had been his saving, as he had not the resolution to break off of his own accord. I heartily advise all women afflicted as I was to give your remedy a trial.'

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address, **The Samaria Remedy Co.**, 23 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

Has Your Subscription Expired? Have you Sent in Your Renewal?

EASTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN.

Successful Convention Held in Ottawa Last Week.

IMPROVED METHODS OF MAKING CHEESE AND BUTTER DISCUSSED---AN AUTHORITY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association opened its thirty-sixth annual convention in the convocation hall of the Normal School on Wednesday morning last.

There was a large attendance of dairymen representing all parts of Eastern Ontario. The meeting was opened by Mr. D. Derbyshire in a valuable address full of practical advice on butter and cheese making.

Mr. Derbyshire said: 'We made about 2,500,000 boxes of cheese in 1902, valued at $21,000,000, and 613,846 packages of creamery butter, valued at $9,000,000. So our make of cheese and butter in 1903 came to $30,000,000, consisting of what we exported from the first of May, 1902, to the first of January, 1903, and have on hand at that date not counting anything for what we consume. If we add our hog products—15,000,000—to our cheese and butter, we have the nice sum or $45,000,000, that our dairymen have produced in 1902.

'The Department of Agriculture for Ontario under the direction of the Hon. John Dryden, in addition to giving us the usual grant, employed Mr. Publow, after the close of our dairy school, to take charge of twenty-five factories, visiting them frequently and the result of his work was very satisfactory; so much so that we have recommended the Hon. Mr. Dryden to continue Mr. Publow as instructor in cheese making in our dairy school, and have charge of all our instructors the coming season and Mr. Hart, who did good work last year, to look after our butter makers. Our instructors must all take the special instructors' course, so they will all give uniform instruction, under the direction of Mr. Publow.

'Our Dominion Government, under the direction of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, has given us an illustration station in Eastern Ontario at Brockville, which has been of great value to us, showing the great benefit of curing cheese at a uniform low temperature. A large number have already put their curing rooms in first-class shape, and every factory should be fitted up in good shape before commencing another season's operations. We have had refrigerator cars for our cheese as well as butter, and we trust the Hon. Sydney Fisher will enlarge the service, both on our railways and steamships. Our cheese and butter were never delivered in such fine conditions as they have been the past season. Our transportation companies have never given us such good service, and we hope they will do even better the coming season.

'We have been urging all our instructors and makers to attend our Dairy School so they can do better work, but our accommodation is very limited. We must have larger buildings and everything the best so that all our makers can be accommodated. I desire to draw Mr. Creelman's attention to this, and I feel sure he will see that Eastern Ontario is fairly treated. Our present Dairy School is not more than half large enough.

'We do not want more factories, but better factories with a larger patronage, so we can do better work. The $20,000,000 produced by our dairymen in 1902 can easily be made $50,000,000 the coming year and I feel sure it will be.

'Since our last meeting we have lost our treasurer, Mr. Daly, an old and tried friend. We all regret this very much.

'We have all looked forward to this twenty-sixth annual convention to be held in your beautiful city with great pleasure. No city in this Dominion is making the progress that Ottawa is, and the dairymen wish you every success. Once more let me think you, Mr. Mayor, Mr. J. R. Reid and your enterprising committee for your assistance and grand reception.'

Miss Livingstone, instructor in household science, Ottawa Normal School, gave an address on domestic science, in which she advocated its being taken into the curriculum of the public and other schools. She did not deal with any specific features of the subject, but in a general way pointed out the advantages of education along the lines of household science. Referring to the dairying industry, Miss Livingstone said that there had been once a time when the manufacture of dairy products was done by the women of the household, and they were allowed to retain the money received from that source. Now, the dairying side of the farming industry had become so important and so profitable that the women no longer derived any 'pocket money' directly therefrom, and that nothing had come in to take its place. It was therefore only fair that farmers' wives and daughters should be allowed the privileges of education afforded by the teaching of household science.

Prof. Saunders, director of Dominion Experimental Farms, gave an exhaustive and instructive address on 'Work of the Experimental Farm,' showing the amount of information gained through experiments, and the benefits secured to the farmers of Canada through the agency of such farms.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The convention was formally opened by His Excellency Lord Minto, who was accompanied by Capt. Bell, A.D.C., and other members of Government House staff.

His Excellency was accorded a royal welcome upon his arrival, and President Derbyshire then read a brief address expressing the association's appreciation of His Excellency's presence.

In reply, Lord Minto said, in part:—

'As a representative of His Majesty King Edward VII., I deeply appreciate the welcome you have extended to me and your loyal expressions of devotion to the throne and to the great empire of which we are all so proud.

'Speaking for myself personally, I can assure you I am very grateful to you for the opportunity you have afforded me of being present at this meeting of your association, and I can honestly say, for Lady Minto and myself, that we value nothing more than the recognition so kindly expressed in your address of any small endeavors we may have been able to make to further the interests of the people of Canada.

'The time passes very quickly, gentlemen, and it is already two years since I met your association for the first time at Smith's Falls, and to-night I am glad to wish you a happy new year and many of them, at the Capital of the Dominion. I hope that the present gathering may be thoroughly representative of the farmers of Eastern Ontario, and that the addresses and interchange of ideas during the session to be held here may go far to disseminate throughout the Dominion the results of such expert thought and experimental study.

'The objects of your association are instructional. You have sought with great success to draw the attention of the public to the immense value of the dairy trade which you represent, and above all you are endeavoring to draw the attention of farmers themselves to the necessity for that technical knowledge of their trade, without which in these times of competition it would be impossible to hope for success. The foundation by careful selection of the best milk producing herds, good and economic feeding, the handling of the milk itself, the manufacture of butter and cheese and final preparation and packing for the market, are points for consideration, upon the results of which depend not only the increased income of the individual farmer but also the prosperity of a great Canadian industry and the encouragement of that Imperial trade which is doing so much to foster the intercourse between Canada and the motherland.

'I am very glad to see here the Minister of Agriculture, who has done so much for the agriculture and trade of Canada, and who is far better able than I am to deal with the subject. The sound and practical lines upon which your association has been working has been fully recognized throughout the Dominion, and I think I may say by our friends over the border. I had hoped to have welcomed here to-night Major Alvord, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, but I understand he has been unavoidably delayed, and will not reach here before to-morrow.

'I congratulate you heartily, gentlemen, on the success which attended the efforts of your association, and I look forward with certainty to the benefits you have it in your power to bestow upon the agricultural interests of the Dominion.'

Lord Minto's address was frequently applauded.

The civic address of welcome delivered by Mayor Cook was characterized more by its thoroughness of spirit and cordiality than by its length.

President Derbyshire responded to the Mayor's welcome.

'I thought it would have been wise,' he said, 'to have had this meeting at Brockville, where all the live dairymen are, but the men here at the Capital got it. They seem to think there is a great deal in the place (laughter.) However, when it was decided in favor of Ottawa we all got together in an endeavor to make the convention a success, and I believe we are going to have a grand time.'

The Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, was introduced and gave a brilliant address on matters of dairying as they come under his official notice. 'I am not here,' he said, 'to give any instruction in the art of dairying, but to tell you that this association has the sympathy of the government.' The Hon. Mr. Dryden gave numerous statistics to show the great increase in the dairy trade of Canada.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, was loudly applauded when introduced by the Mayor. He said that as a citizen of Ottawa he extended a cordial welcome and considered it an honor to the Capital to have the convention meet here, not only because of the benefits to be derived from the presence of so many visitors, but because of the good influence accompanying the convention. Addressing himself more directly to the Dairymen's Association he congratulated the Ontario dairymen on the advancement made during recent years. The Hon. Mr. Fisher said he could speak as a Quebec farmer, and that the farmers of his province were deeply indebted to the farmers and dairymen of Ontario for many lessons that tended to promote the industry.

'I congratulate the Hon. Mr. Dryden and the dairymen of Ontario on the system now in force and on the splendid progress made,' said the Hon. Mr. Fisher.

Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying, was the last speaker, and gave an interesting address on 'Education and Dairying.' By means of well applied and original illustrations he pointed out the advantages of educating themselves in the art of scientific and practical methods of preparing dairy products for the market or home consumption.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The first item on the day's programme was a paper on cheesemaking by Mr. C. G. Publow, of the Kingston Dairy School. Mr. Publow was very practical in his statements. The necessity of great care and uniformity in cutting the cheese was insisted on and the care of the curd. After cutting the cheese heat should be used for the further removal of whey, and here it is essential that the contraction of the curd go on uniformly. A higher temperature should be used when handling rich milk. A thorough cooking of the curd was of the utmost importance. When properly cooked the curd should be firm, having an elastic feel, should fall apart readily when pressed by the hands and should show from one-eighth to a quarter of an inch of acid, as measured by the hot iron. The dipping should occur in from two and a half to three hours after the rennet has been added. The curd should be firm enough now to permit matting without excessive stirring, but good judgment should be used to retain the proper amount of moisture. He recommended one percent of acidity, as determined by the alkali test, as sufficient to develop in an average curd before salting. Salt should be distributed uniformly and be thoroughly dissolved before hooping. As a rule it is ready for the press when it regains its soft velvety feeling. The temperature at this stage should be about eighty degrees. The pressing of the cheese should take about forty-five minutes at first and then pressure should be applied for twenty-four hours.

Bacteria in cheese were dealt with by Dr. W. T. Connell, of the Kingston Dairy School, and bacteriologist of Queen's Medical School. The points he wanted to impress on the audience were greater cleanliness and all that goes to cleanliness of utensils, stables and dairy shed, and greater attention to the cooling of the milk.

Prof. Robertson gave an interesting technical description of the process of fermentation as it goes on in the making of cheese and Mr. Ruddick showed some samples of cheese paraffined and plain, which had been cured in the cool-curing room at Brockville. Mr. Ruddick showed that the use of paraffin preserved the cheese from mould and gave valuable information as to the proper temperature at which it should be used.

Mr. H. S. Foster, of the Bedford district dairymen's association, advocated organization of farmers for cheese making on a larger scale. The factories should be so large that it would be practicable to have all the milk hauled by one man by contract, to insure its delivery in a clean condition. He pointed out how far Denmark is ahead of Canada in this particular. Mr. Foster described a system of ventilation he had adopted in one of his stables and urged a proper attention to this subject.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

In his paper on 'Cool curing,' Mr. Ruddick sketched the history of the cool curing rooms established by the Dominion Government at Woodstock and Brockville, Ont., and Cowansville and St. Hyacinthe, Que. He described the buildings constructed for the experiments and announced that a bulletin giving full particulars of the construction would soon be available for distribution to all who wanted to use the ideas contained therein. He gave the conditions on which cheese is received by the government. During the three months the rooms were open 26,531 cheese were received from 37 factories. Wooden and tin boxes were used, but the wooden were found to be much preferable. There was found to be a great saving in shrinkage, the difference between boxes in the cool curing rooms and in other rooms running from eight ounces to one pound ten ounces per box. The saving in money effected by the new process was $4,500. In addition the cool cured cheese was always pronounced better in quality. The proper temperature for curing cheese was given as 60 degrees. The prevention of mould on cheese had at first given them some trouble, but this was overcome by the introduction of chilled air, which dried the cheese.

Prof. Robertson addressed his attention to the difficulties from long distances and deterioration from high temperatures. After every provision has been made to protect from deterioration,' said the doctor, 'there still remains the need for care, honesty and responsibility on the part of the shipper and carrier. You might have the best cold storage cars and ships ever invented, but you need honest handling. Cheese made in England and Scotland is never put in boxes, and that from New Zealand is sent in crates. But there has been a marked improvement in the boxes used by Canadians, although they are not yet perfect. From three to thirty percent were broken in 1902. Last year 127 large ships cleared from Montreal with cheese in storage. The transportation companies should provide for cool and clean rooms not over 65 degrees for cheese or over 25 degrees for butter. Before there were any safeguards for the care of butter exportation was down as low as 32,000 packages; now it is up to 525,000 packages. Butter should be kept cool from the time the milk leaves the cow until the finished product is on the grocer's counter in England. There are inspectors to look after crooked shippers, but he thought no subsidy should be granted a cold storage unless the temperature was kept down to 40 degrees. The cold storage men who are crooked will only get three cents a pound less in Montreal for their trouble.'

THURSDAY EVENING.

The first speaker was Major Alvord, chief of the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture, who was introduced by Prof. Robertson in an eulogistic speech. The distinguished visitor took as his subject 'The Relation of the State to the Dairy Industry.' After expressing sympathy with the work being carried on by the dairymen's association of Eastern Ontario, Major Alvord spoke of the systems followed across the line. Several colleges and schools where special training bearing on dairying subjects is given have been established. In nearly every case this has been done by the different states. The federal government has confined itself largely to making land grants. Special laws have been put in force affecting the industry and thus protecting the general health. Valuable work has also been done in the furtherance of dairying interests by the distribution of pamphlets and other literature. Some of these pamphlets reached an issue of two and a half million copies. In other particulars the work as carried on in the United States is similar to that followed in Ontario.

Major Alvord admitted that the American dairymen had been unable to secure a good foothold in the British market, for the simple reason that they couldn't 'deliver the good,' the home consumption equalling the output of the butter and cheese factories. He spoke rather regretfully of the fact that so much time, energy and money had been expended by the government at Washington and those of the different states on exhibitions during recent years. Dealing with the part played by the American dairymen at the Paris exhibition, he said that the cream and milk sent from New York, New Jersey and other points stood equally high with the dairy exhibits of France and Germany. American milk and cream shown at the exhibition 'twenty-three days from the cow,' was quite fresh and he attributed this splendid condition to 'cold and cleanliness.'

Major Alvord concluded with some statistics showing the great strides that have been made in recent years in the dairy industry in the United States.

The next speaker was Prof. C. C. James, whose subject might be styled the 'Past and Future of Agriculture in Ontario.' Agriculture in Ontario, he said, could be divided into four periods. The first was occupied in the clearing of the land and the opening up of the country. The settlers were kept busy supplying their own needs in the way of clothes and food. 'About all they had to sell was ashes and timber.' (Laughter).

'In the second, stage having cleared the land, the farmers raised grain and this gave them a third salable article. In the third period which was marked by the movement to Ontario of thousands of English, Irish and Scotch settlers, live stock engaged attention and became a marked feature of farming.

The present, or fourth stage, was marked by the introduction of the cheese and butter factories.

Looking into the future, Prof. James said that the growing of grain and raising of live stock will have to be dropped by the Ontario farmer, owing to the great and growing competition of the western wheat field and ranch.

Competition in the agricultural lines, he continued, need not be feared from the United States, but Australia, South Africa, Argentine Republic and Siberia may be expected to make a bid for the European market. This, he said, will not apply alone to grain but will also touch on the production of meat and dairy products. This competition, he predicted, will be felt in Canada within a quarter of a century.

One of the interesting features of the evening was the illustrated lecture given by Mr. J. A. Ruddick on New Zealand.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Officers and directors for 1903 were elected at the morning session as follows: President, D. Derbyshire, Brockville; first vice-president, John McTavish, Vancamp; second vice-president, L. L. Gallagher, Wilton; third vice-president, John Echlin, Carleton Place. Directors—Division No. 1, Edward Kidd, North Gower; division No. 2, William Eager, Morrisburg; division No. 3, John R. Dargavel, Elgin; division No. 4, Jas. Whitton, Wellman's Corners; division No. 5, T. B. Carlow, Warkworth; division No. 6, Henry Glendenning, Manilla; secretary, R. G. Murphy, Brockville; treasurer, W. A. Parker, Stirling; auditors, John A. Kerr, Stirling; F. W. Brenton, Belleville; official stenographer, T. McGillicuddy Toronto.

Mr. J. W. Hart, superintendent of Kingston dairy school, read a paper on 'Buttermaking.' He pointed out the detriment of shipping butter in irregular quantities. The producers, he said, should have a steady supply. If our butter had been sold in Great Britain at the same high figure as Danish butter, our receipts last year would have been $1,000,000 more. He then explained how butter manufacture could be improved. Pasteurization in creameries resulted in a well-flavored butter. He advocated regular gathering of cream and better equipment of creameries. The discussion was highly interesting, as there are more cheese makers and dealers attending the convention than those interested in butter problems. The attendance this morning was a little below the average.

Prof. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion chemist, gave an important address on 'The percentage of water in Canadian butter.' He gave data of tests made in the laboratory at the Central Experimental Farm which demonstrated that Canadian butter possessed an extremely small percentage of water. He had tested samples from creameries in different parts of the Dominion.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The concluding session was held on Friday afternoon, and of course there were the customary felicitations. Two good addresses were given during the afternoon. Mr. G. H. Barr, of Guelph, speaking on 'Experience as a government instructor,' said one essential to better cheese and butter manufacture was a simpler method of testing for moisture. Under the present conditions farmers have to judge by appearance, which, as Prof. Shutt in his address on moisture had demonstrated was often misleading. Mr. Barr said it was time for a change in the dairying industry.

The economic feeding of swine was dealt with by Mr. F. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner. Specific knowledge, he said, was what the Canadian farming class was in need of. Enthusiasm was not sufficient without knowledge. As a member of the Farmers' Institute, he found that more was accomplished by exhausting one question than by dealing in a general way with farm work.

The secret of success in agricultural progress was the teaching of the farmers by individuals among themselves who were capable of imparting some information. Mr. Hodson then went into bacon production. He condemned the practice of feeding pigs to heavy weights.

Speaking of feeds, he said, beans, buckwheat, rye, shorts and bran had produced bad pork. Beans had a tendency to produce much pork, but the quality was poor and judicious farmers could not afford to sacrifice quality. A model pig pen was represented by a diagram. Mr. Hodson gave accounts of numerous experiments carried out on his own farm during the last thirty years as well as those carried on in the leading European countries, United States and Canada.

The board of directors will decide where the next convention will be held. It will be in one of the western towns of Eastern Ontario.

FRANCE TAKES A HAND

VENEZUELA FAILS TO MEET THE FIRST PAYMENT OF $200,000 ON FRENCH CLAIM.

New York, Jan. 9.—France will probably join the European powers in the blockade of the Venezuelan coast, says the 'World's' Port of Spain correspondent, for the reason that Venezuela has failed to make the first payment of $200,000 due on the French claim on Dec. 31. Venezuela also owes the French Cable Company $20,000, and the company refuses to extend credit to the government.

President Castro is deeply incensed. His attempts to borrow money from the Bank of Venezuela have failed. The government already owes that institution $2,600,000. President Castro's next step will be to force a loan from the merchants. The better element in Venezuela is urging him to give up his office. His resignation has been publicly demanded in a speech delivered in the Plaza. It is impossible for him to hold power beyond February.

Troops are sleeping in the plazas of the capital in expectation of an attack. The foreign bankers are waiting for a change in the government before negotiating any loan.

MATOS AS PRESIDENT.

General Matos, the leader of the revolution, in a public letter, guarantees a satisfactory settlement with the Allies within twenty-four hours after he is inaugurated president of Venezuela. He asserts that President Castro delays the settlement in the hope of uniting the people.

There is hunger now, and there will be starvation later. Seven hundred idlers at LaGuayra have gone to join the revolutionists. There is a rumor that on Friday the Allies will cut the cable, and then land and seize the custom houses.

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S ANSWER PROVES ACCEPTABLE.

London, Jan. 9.—President Castro's reply to the powers, accepting the arbitration conditions of the allies, was delivered to the Foreign Office this afternoon by Mr. Craig Wadsworth, third secretary of the United States embassy. Mr. White, the charge d'affaires, is ill, and has been in the country the most of the week. The reply is regarded as having much more finality than expected and as definitely settling the submission of all the difficulties to arbitration.

It was said at the Foreign Office that President Castro's reply was entirely acceptable to Great Britain.

The question of the time for raising the blockade of the Venezuelan coast has not been decided, but is now being discussed between London and Berlin.

MR. BOWEN'S MISSION.

Caracas, Jan. 9.—As it will be impossible to have the documents setting forth the Venezuelan case ready for delivery to Mr. Bowen, United States minister, before midnight of Saturday, Mr. Bowen will not leave here for Washington before Sunday. He will sail from La Guayra on the 'Dolphin.'

Advertisements.

FOR EIGHT LONG YEARS

Postman Johnson had Catarrh --Used Catarrh Remedies, Snuffs, Washes and Sarsaparillas, But Got Only Temporary Relief.

Then One Happy Day He Tried the Life-Giving Powley's Liquified Ozone---Seven Bottles Made Him a Well Man.

Now He Eats Well and Sleeps Well and Pronounces Ozone the Most Perfect Blood Purifier Sold.

That the only way to cure Catarrh is to get right at the seat of the trouble and reach it through the blood is proven by the experience of Postman M. F. Johnson, 395 Rivard street, Montreal. For eight or nine years he suffered from Catarrh of the head and stomach, but half a bottle of Powley's Liquified Ozone improved his condition and seven bottles effected a permanent cure.



The following is Mr. Johnson's statement of his case:—

Montreal, Feb. 8, 1902.

The Ozone Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen:—

I have been suffering for eight or nine years from Catarrh in the head and stomach, and have used all kinds of catarrh remedies, snuffs, washes and sarsaparilla, but they gave me only temporary relief. I saw your advertisement in the Montreal 'Herald' and procured a bottle of Ozone and before it was half used I found it was doing me good and going to cure me, which it has done after using seven bottles. The pains in my head have all disappeared and the hawking and spitting in the morning is no more. I get good sound sleep now since taking Ozone and can eat my breakfast, something I could not do before using Ozone.

I honestly believe that Ozone is one of the best blood-purifying remedies on the market to-day, and any one following the directions and instructions in your book will surely be cured of any ailment of the body.

I remain, truly yours,

(Signed) M. F. JOHNSON,
Postman,
395 Rivard St., Montreal, P.Q.

Mr. Johnson Is Not the Only One.

The following are a few of the many persons who have been cured of Catarrh by the use of Powley's Liquified Ozone:—

Ernest R. Cross, 321 Hypolite st., Montreal
James L. Schott, 27 Voyer st., Montreal.
W. H. Gould, 217 Hamilton road, London, Ont.
James A. Patterson, 20 Main st., St. John, N. B.
J. A. Mooney, 2143 St. Catherine street, Montreal.
Fred Fortier, Maisonneuve, Montreal.
A. J. Forgue, St. Constant la Prairie, Que.
J. S. Goyer, 476 Laval Ave., Montreal.
Mrs. D'Anteuil, 217 Bessemer st., Montreal
Walter D. Kew, 23 Maplewood ave, Toronto

If it is convenient for you to interview any of these persons call and have a talk with them. If this is not possible write them. You will find there is no uncertain sound in their praises of the merits of Ozone.

Ozone is sold everywhere at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Our book on Catarrh for the asking. Address The Ozone Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide' are a splendid team and remarkably cheap at $1.50 for both for one year. Both will be greatly improved. The 'Messenger' will be included for $1.75, and so every interest of the family will be served.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Mrs. David Patterson, of Chesley, died from the effects of burns received while taking a vapor bath.

Mr. W. S. Archdekin, a Brampton insurance agent, fell dead Tuesday while shovelling snow in front of his home.

Mr. George F. Cairns, a well-known lawyer, of Smith's Falls, died from heart disease on Wednesday morning.

Mr. John D. McDiarmid, a Dunwich farmer, died suddenly after a hard and exciting day electioneering.

For nearly a year George Scott, of Hamilton, has lain unable to make a sign of life except with his wide open eyes.

Mr. Samuel Liddle, of Malahide, died suddenly of heart disease on Tuesday evening. He was in his seventy-ninth year.

Mr. William Henry Franklin, a prominent farmer of Pittsburg Township, died on Wednesday morning, aged seventy-seven years.

Mr. Farrell, police magistrate, of Kingston, instead of fining or imprisoning youthful offenders, orders the police to whip them.

Steps may be taken to attack the election of the labor aldermen of St. Catharines on the ground that they are not properly qualified.

The Paisley Hotel, at Ilderton, was burned to the ground on Wednesday morning, with a loss of about $3,500, partially covered by insurance.

An explosion of chemicals in the Harrison Bros.' drug store at the corner of James and Simcoe streets, Hamilton, caused a fire that did $1,700 damages.

The death of Mr. G. M. Skinner, an old resident of Brockville, is reported from Clayton. He was in the bait manufacturing business, and his death was due to cancer.

John McLean, aged 84, died on Tuesday in the Township of Pittsburg. He assisted in building Forts Henry and Frederick, taught school, and was an army contractor.

At Guelph on Tuesday night Sergeant John Wilkinson and Corporal Minchen were given a reception and banquet and presented with an address and a purse of gold for each.

Mary Collins, an old woman residing on William street, London, was rescued from her burning residence on Wednesday night in a serious condition, having inhaled smoke and flame.

George Rankin, sixty-two years of age, son of the late Colonel Rankin, of Sandwich, one of the oldest families of Essex County, died on Wednesday at his home at the Canadian 'Soo.'

While Joseph Drysdale, at Elmvale, was skidding saw logs with a spirited team, and was in the act of hitching the chain to the doubletree, he had his hand caught and severely injured.

At a meeting of the South Oxford Farmers' Institute, held in the Town Hall at Norwich, it was decided to memorialize the government to adopt a rural mail delivery for the county.

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A few days ago Mr. William Connor, a Thurlow Township farmer, sold his property for $3,000, and then disappeared. His wife caused his arrest as a lunatic, but the money was not found.

The Hon. J. Israel Tarte has consented to attend the Brantford Board of Trade banquet on Jan. 15, and it is expected will respond to a toast on transportation. The Hon. Messrs. Sidney Fisher and John Dryden have also been invited.

The Rev. C. H. Morrow, of Bartonville, is consulting specialists in Hamilton over the injury to his eye received at a Sunday-school entertainment, when a mischievous boy threw a candy, breaking his glasses and cutting his eye with the broken pieces.

Charles White, for the past two years head bookkeeper of the D. Richards & Co. soap works at Woodstock, left that city somewhat suddenly last week, and is supposed to have gone to Mexico. The cashbook is missing, and it is not known whether there is any shortage in his accounts.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

Mr. T. F. Neelands, mayor of Vancouver, has been re-elected by acclamation.

The Mayor of Nelson has suspended the chief of the fire brigade, Mr. Lilley, as he considers him inefficient.

Mr. Eli Shielson's store at Snowflake, Man., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

Captain Bernier has written the Vancouver Board of Trade that he will start for the Pole from there and will build his ship there if he is given ten thousand dollars.

The Manitoba general elections are fixed for next autumn. The Hon. Mr. Hespeler, Speaker of the legislature, made the announcement in an interview with a press representative.

Charles A. Mahoney returned to Windsor on Tuesday morning from Regina with Austin M. Powell, who is charged with embezzling about two thousand dollars from Messrs. Frost & Wood. Mrs. Sabina Powell, his wife, has also been arrested, charged with complicity, and they both will be taken to Simcoe.

The homestead entries in western Canada in 1902 numbered 22,194, as against 9,145 in the previous twelve months, and 1,857 in the year 1896. This return is but further evidence of the flow of immigration into Manitoba and the Territories, and the area of land that is being taken up.

Mr. J. W. Leonard, general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg, has made the following appointments:—Mr. J. T. Arundel, superintendent of division No. 20, with headquarters at Winnipeg; Mr. F. Dillinger goes from Winnipeg to Moose Jaw; and Mr. J. G. Taylor, acting superintendent, becomes superintendent of division No. 22, with headquarters at Brandon. Mr. Arundel has been in the employ of the Canadian Northern for some time.

Joseph Botiner, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company at Yorkton, was fatally injured by the explosion of an acetylene gas machine in the company's store. The top blew off the generator, and from the nature of the injuries inflicted it is thought that a heavy nut struck Botiner in the head. He was removed to the Victoria Hospital, where two doctors attended him. Little hope was entertained for his recovery, and he died at 6 o'clock in the evening.

A special general meeting of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association has been called for the purpose of discussing the Manitoba Grain Act as it affects the distribution of cars. The grain dealers claim that owing to the requirements of the new Act, it will be next to impossible for them to continue business at all, and the object of the meeting is to discuss all phases of the question, get the opinion of those concerned in the business, and to try to arrive at some suggestion to modify the present, so considered, stringent regulations, to the best interests of producer and dealer.

A despatch from Neepawa says that on Monday night Henry Spence, a half-breed boy, was taken in hand by a gang of men out for a good time, and it is claimed, was filled with intoxicating liquor to such an extent that he was taken home in an unconscious condition. The victim was quite young and unaccustomed to the habitual use of liquor. He never recovered from the effects of the terrible dose and died Friday morning. His ante-mortem statement implicated four farmers of the district as the principals.

QUEBEC.

The congregations of Trinity Church, Cowansville and Christ Church, Sweetsburg, presented their rector, the Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, with a Christmas purse of $180.

Judge Lynch has ordered Sheriff Cotton to sell the real estate of the Foster Manufacturing Company just as soon as he can do the proper advertising. The ordinary creditors have given up all hope of a dividend.

After being out over an hour last night the coroner's jury in the case of Fred Westgate, who was killed at Garson's siding on the C. P. R., on New Year's Day, brought in a verdict that the cause of the unfortunate accident was a misunderstanding of orders given and of the formalities to be observed by two employees of train 1084, and an error on the part of the telegraph operator. Mr. C. A. E. Lefebvre, foreman of the jury, added the following individual opinion: 'That the despatcher at Farnham made an involuntary omission in not following the trains going east to Sherbrooke and in not giving orders to the operator at Sherbrooke to hold 1084 till the other train had reported.'

Commander Spain, who conducted an inquiry into eleven shipping disasters on the St. Lawrence route during the past season, has reported to the Marine Department. The evidence has been forwarded to the British Board of Trade for that body to take what action they will thereon with regard to the certificates of those concerned. The commissioner says of the mishaps to the ten following vessels, the 'Monteagle,' 'Manchester Importer,' 'Manchester Engineer,' 'Sahara,' 'Iberian,' 'Loango,' 'Rustington,' 'Indiana,' 'Bangore Head' and 'Sicilian,' that these were not caused by any deficiency or inefficiency in the aids to navigation, either on the ships themselves or on the route. They were caused by the inexperience or carelessness of some one or more of the captains, officers or pilots. The commissioner recommends that owners employ only careful, experienced officers, and that the pilotage system on the St. Lawrence be brought under government control.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The Hon. Angus MacGillivray, M.P.P., has been elevated to the bench in succession to the late Judge McIsaac.

The Rev. H. F. Waring has entered upon his duties as pastor of the Halifax First Baptist Church.

The Rev. F. S. Coffin has resigned his pastorate at Lower Stewiacke. As a parting gift he was presented with a purse containing $115.

Annie, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mr. W. J. Orr, St. John, N.B., was suffocated by gas escaping from a cook-stove in which soft coal was being burned.

The Rev. J. D. Mackay on Sunday week preached his farewell sermon in the Coburg Road Church, Halifax. He expects to leave for Demerara on Feb. 18.

The trial of the boy Frederick Goodspeed, charged with being an accessory after the fact of the murder of William Doherty, is in progress at St. John before Chief Justice Tuck.

Sian Aznabally, the Syrian pedler who killed Sian Lundore at Tenney Cape Mines on Oct. 22, was found guilty of wilful murder on Wednesday last at Windsor, and was sentenced to be hanged on March 18.

At Fredericton on Wednesday afternoon the grand jury returned a true bill against Mrs. Annie Marsten, of Meductic, charged with poisoning her husband with strychnine in June last, and because of the absence of a material witness, George Sims, who last summer drove a stage between Fredericton and Meductic, and is now in the Ontario lumber woods, north of Lake Superior, the trial was postponed until Jan. 27. Mrs. Marsten, who has given birth to a son since her preliminary examination, has been out on $10,000 bail, but, on the grand jury's finding, a renewal of the bail was refused, and she is now in jail, and has her child with her. When formally arraigned she pleaded not guilty.

NOTES OF THE NEWS.

The Servian Government will, it is said, expend $4,000,000 in war supplies.

A railway tunnel to connect Havre and Pont Audemer will be built under the Seine at a cost of $6,250,000.

The British steamer 'Gairlock' was wrecked in the Bay of Taranuiki in New Zealand, but all her crew were saved.

Major Glenn, 5th United States Infantry, is on trial at Manilla, charged with causing the murder of prisoners of war.

Gloucester, Mass., fishermen are protesting against the ratification of the United States treaty with Newfoundland.

Messrs. Knowles & Gardiner's departmental store, Main street, Buffalo, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is $150,000.

The United States Minister at San Domingo has made a demand upon the Dominican Government for immediate payment of $325,000 due the Clyde Line.

The Pope is weaker than usual, but despite this is preparing two messages, one on duelling and the other on divorce.

A French vessel from China has entered the port of Dunkirk, France, with many dead and sick from the dreaded Beri-Beri disease.

Notes made by King Alexander of Servia regarding the mission of Count Lamsdorff were stolen from the King's writing desk at Nish, Servia.

At Keystone, Nevada, the manager of a copper mine shot and killed three and wounded three others of twelve men who attacked him.

In an address at Washington, Mr. Carnegie said he had on hand eight hundred new applications for free libraries, and would likely grant them all.

A despatch from Rome says that the Dowager Queen Margherita is suffering from influenza, and although the attack is a slight one, it is causing some anxiety to the court.

The Royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert' has been ordered to proceed at the end of February to the Mediterranean, where King Edward and Queen Alexandra will embark for a cruise.

Dr. B. F. DaCosta, of New York, and Dr. Doran, of Philadelphia, two Protestant ministers, sailed from New York on Tuesday for Rome, where they will become Catholic priests.

A German despatch from Teheran, Persia, says that the Shah of Persia has transferred Prince Rin Ed Dauleh and other officials suspected of British leanings to the provinces to prevent a revolt.

The London 'Morning Post,' in an article headed 'An object lesson from Canada,' suggests that technical schools as managed in Canada might afford a remedy for the weakness of English country schools.

A blizzard swept Dakota on Tuesday. In Bismarck it blew in the windows of the government buildings, ruined the decorations for the inaugural ball, and tore the cupola and part of the Capitol roof off.

George S. Davis, of Detroit, for many years a member of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, and the total amount of his debts is given as $244,316, with assets amounting to $5,140.

Hugh Burns, brother of Albert Burns, of 7 Isabella place, Toronto, and a man named Ryan, were struck by a train at Bathgate, N.D., while driving with their caps pulled over their ears, and both killed.

On Wednesday night thirty masked men broke into the jail at Lewisburg, Tenn., and released W. P. Hopwood and W. H. L. Johnson, two men who were accused of having lynched a negro named John Davis.

Mr. William H. Beadley, sixty-six years of age, was married to his secretary, Miss May Hammenmeyer, at Milwaukee, Wis., on Thursday. He is worth $40,000,000, and is associated with Mr. J. J. Hill in many railway deals in that part of the country.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has offered the city of Philadelphia $1,500,000 towards the extension of the free library system. The city must erect thirty buildings from this sum which shall be branches of the main library, and must furnish the sites for the buildings, equip them, and afterwards maintain them at a yearly cost of at least $5,000 per building.

Several hundred people witnessed the execution by electricity at Coney Island of Topsy, an elephant, who had killed three men and had recently become unmanageable. Immediately after two hundred grains of cyanide of potassium concealed in a carrot, had been administered, a current of 6,600 volts was turned on through copper plates on which the animal stood. Almost instantly the elephant fell, and at the end of ten seconds, when the current was turned off, was pronounced to be dead. An autopsy showed that the poison had not had time to take effect. The execution was conducted under the supervision of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Topsy was about thirty-five years old, and was the first baby elephant exhibited in this country, she being brought here by Adam Forepaugh, 28 years ago. She was nearly ten feet high, and weighed about four tons.

MONTREAL NEWS.

At a special meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal it was unanimously decided to issue $2,000,000 worth of new stock. Senator Drummond, vice-president of the bank, announced that it was the intention to allot the new stock to the shareholders at seventy percent premium on its par value.

The Council of the Board of Trade has suggested to the organizing committee of the London Chamber of Commerce for the fifth congress of chambers of commerce of the Empire, which is to meet in Montreal in June, the desirability of inviting the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain to accept the position of honorary president of the congress, and also to be present at some of its sessions.

Bank returns are accepted as the barometer of the business prosperity of the country and the figures for the past year speak volumes in that connection. During 1902 all records were broken in the Montreal clearing house, the total crossing the billion dollar mark. The increase over the previous year is upwards of $200,000,000. The figures are as follows:—1902, $1,098,970,000; 1901, $889,479,000; increase, $209,491,000.

J. E. Duquette, a freight brakeman, living on St. Ferdinand street, St. Henri, was killed on Thursday afternoon, probably by falling from the top of the train which he was braking, and rolling under the wheels. No one saw the accident, which happened at a siding between Laprairie and Brosseau. They were switching cars at the time, and the testimony at the inquest this morning of the rear brakeman, who was on another section of the train, would make it seem that death was probably caused as already stated.

The revenue at the port of Montreal for December shows an increase over the corresponding period of 1901, the total for last month being $29,573, as compared with $14,579 in December a year ago. The total amount of revenue from the opening of navigation up to Dec. 31 last is also considerably ahead of the previous year, being $309,745, against $249,488, or an increase of $60,257. Of the total amount for the season, imports represent $182,539; exports, $93,778, and local traffic, $33,426.

The new gymnasium, that cherished dream of McGill students, has been brought a step nearer. Lord Strathcona, chancellor of the university, has promised to give the last $20,000 for the building. A member of the executive committee of the athletic association wrote to him on the subject before Christmas, and the answer arrived yesterday, assuring the undergraduates of his appreciation of their efforts and his sympathy with the scheme, and promising that when the fund was within $20,000 of the amount needed, he would complete it.

The Bank of Montreal has just issued for 1903 a new $100 bank bill, which is probably the largest bill in America of this denomination. It is twice the size of the ordinary hundred dollar bill, and it will be impossible for clever counterfeiters to raise a $10 to a $100 bill of the new issue, as often has been done in the case of the old bills. The face of the bill bears the vignette of Lord Strathcona on the left side, and the Hon. Geo. A. Drummond on the right, while on the back is a cut of the new Bank of Montreal building, Montreal, as it will appear when completed.

The Scottish curlers are now in Montreal. They arrived on Friday, and were given a royal curlers' welcome. The changed conditions that met them here in playing the game have been somewhat against them. They have played twenty matches, and won eight. They have made 457 points, while their opponents have made 567 points. Last week they defeated the Thistles, of St. John, N.B., the Carletons, of St. John; the Chat-Hams, the Victorias, of Quebec, and the Quebecs, and were defeated by the St. Stephens, the St. Andrews, the Campbelltons, the Moncton, the Fredericton, the Hamptons, the Quebecs, the Quebec ladies and the Montrealers. In the last match which took place on Saturday there were six rinks. The points were: Montrealers, 99; visitors, 62.

Coroner McMahon and Mr. Biron, deputy coroner, have had a busy year of it, as the following summary of inquests for 1902 will show:—Inquests by jurors, 165; sudden deaths, 135; children died from scalding, 8; alcoholism 5; frozen to death, 2; accidental burnings, 19; died from operations, 6; killed by Grand Trunk Railway, 11; killed by Canadian Pacific Railway, 8; murders, 2; suicides, 24; children smothered in bed; 3; poisoned by narcotics, 16; accidents in factories, 10; choked to death, 2; result of falls, 28; electric shocks, 4; tramway accidents, 11; drowned, 27; bicycle accidents, 2; asphyxiated by gas, 4; killed by vehicles, 8; falls in ships, 10; elevator accidents, 3; shooting accidents, 2; hanged, 2; inquests in jails, 16. The coroners have in all investigated 1,213 deaths this year, 101 more than last year.

Jules Delatre, who was arrested on Monday night for keeping a gaming house at 26 St. Elizabeth street, appeared before Mr. Lafontaine, police magistrate, Wednesday, and pleaded not guilty to the charge. Twelve men also arrested for being found in the place when it was raided by Chief Carpenter and his staff also appeared and entered the same plea. The names they gave are Joseph Daoust, Joseph Cocker, Paul Dumour, Arthur Bourdon, Napoleon Duquette, Joseph Bourque, Michel Lapointe, George Benson, Louis Perrault, Joseph Rocher, George Aumis and Louis Vigneau. The enquete in the case of Delatre was fixed for Jan. 14, and the trial of the twelve other men for the same date. A little later, after talking over the position of affairs, the men decided to plead guilty, and upon doing so were fined $20 each by Mr. Lafontaine. Delatre also decided to change his plea, and, returning before the magistrate, entered a plea of guilty. Mr. Lafontaine sent him up before Judge Sicotte. The latter reminded the accused that he had already been convicted in connection with a lottery case, and that as he persisted in carrying on a business that was illegal he could not expect the court to be lenient with him. Delatre's lawyer pleaded for a light sentence, but the judge replied that he had to treat prisoners brought before him as they would be dealt with in the Court of King's Bench. He accordingly sentenced Delatre to pay a fine of $100 or go to jail for three months. Delatre, who was dressed in a valuable overcoat with a fur collar, and wore a 'beaver' hat, was taken back to the cells by the High Constable, and was soon arranging with his legal adviser to have the fine paid.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED

MEAGRE DETAILS OF A TRAGEDY IN THE WILDS OF MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—News has been received here of the tragic death of a girl north of Teulon, which may prove to be a case of murder. Only the most meagre particulars have been obtained, but it appears that a woman was shot and that a man is being held pending an investigation, which is being conducted by the Attorney-General's Department. The names of neither the victim nor the accused have been received in the city. On inquiry at the Attorney-General's Department it was learned that a message had been received from Mr. George H. Chatfield, J.P., of Teulon, which reads as follows:—'Last Saturday it was reported to me that a woman had been found dead at Township 19, range 1, section 3, East. It is supposed to be a case of murder. I am leaving to investigate. An inquest will probably be necessary.'

The department acted on this information and at once sent Detective McKenzie out to inquire into the matter, and on Sunday he wired back from Teulon as follows:—

'It is necessary to have a coroner's inquest. The accused is under arrest. The murdered girl was buried on Saturday. Will wait here the arrival of a coroner.'

A telegram was immediately sent to Coroner McLeod, of Stonewall, asking him to proceed at once to the scene of the tragedy. He replied that he would and went out on to-day's local to Teulon, from whence he will proceed with Detective McKenzie and others to the scene of the crime. It will be a couple of days before particulars can be had.

MORE RAILWAY WRECKS.

Passenger and Freight Trains Collide on the Pennsylvania Railway

AS A RESULT SEVEN MEN LIE DEAD AT COCHRANE STATION.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 7.—As a result of a collision between a passenger train and the rear end of a freight train on the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania road to-night, at Cochrane station, just above Duquesne, seven men are dead, one is dying, and five others are injured.

THE DEAD.

C. E. STROUD, baggagemaster, accommodation train, Homewood.

C. M. BOHENER, brakeman of accommodation, Pittsburg.

JOHN STEWART, passenger, residence unknown.

Two unknown foreigners, killed outright.

Two unknown foreigners, died on the way to the hospital.

Among the injured is T. D. Cook, conductor of the accommodation train, who will probably die before morning.

The passenger train in the wreck was the West Elizabeth accommodation, which left Pittsburg at 3.20 p.m. It was on time, and had a clear track, according to the signals displayed. At the siding at Cochrane it ran into the rear car of an extra freight, which had taken the switch, but failed to clear the main line. The officials of the road attribute the disaster to the failure of Patrick Quinn, the rear brakeman of the freight, to see that his train had fully cleared. Up to 11 p.m. Quinn had not been found. When the passenger train came along the caboose of the freight overlapped the main track enough to catch the tender of the passenger train, which was forced back upon the combination baggage and smoking car with terrific force. The thirteen passengers were jammed against the rear end of the car into almost a solid mass. Three of the victims were apparently killed outright, two of the other four were literally roasted to death, and the two who died on the way to the hospital were so badly burned that recognition was impossible.

Almost immediately after the impact, fire from the stove in the smoker communicated to the wreckage, and the imprisoned victims were tortured beyond description.

THE MERRITTON WRECK

DISASTER ATTRIBUTED TO GIVING OF DUPLICATE ORDERS.

Merritton, Ont., Jan. 8.—John Auld, the night dispatcher at London; Neill, the conductor of Express No. 4, and the night operators at Niagara Falls, Seven-Mile Point and Merritton, will be called on for evidence when the inquest on the recent wreck is resumed on Jan. 31.

Auld has been suspended, and his evidence is looked for as most important, and he will be subpoenaed. As the respective orders which affected the trains which came in collision at both Merritton and Wanstead came from the same London office, legal examination of Mr. Auld will be of important public interest. The adjournment having been arranged previously, Mr. F. Howe, assistant claims agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, was the only representative of the company present at the inquest yesterday.

WRECK ON THE BIG FOUR

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS IN COLLISION NEAR BETHELTO, ILL.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 10.—Two passenger trains on the St. Louis division of the Big Four, collided last night four miles west of Moro, Ill., and one mile east of Bethelto. They met head-on. Both engines are lying on their sides. A fireman is killed and one man is known to be badly hurt.

The trains were the second section of the train which left here late yesterday going west, and the train east-bound, which was due here at 4.20 o'clock this morning. King, the engineer of the east-bound, living at Matoon, Ill., is reported badly hurt. The fireman on the west-bound is missing. None of the passengers have been reported here as injured. The crew of the east-bound train have not reported.

ANOTHER COLLISION.

THREE DEAD AND FOURTEEN OR MORE INJURED.

Ada, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Three men dead and fourteen or more persons injured, one fatally, is the result of a collision between two trains on the Pennsylvania system on the Main street of this city to-night.

The dead are:—

JOSEPH STEIN, Fort Wayne, Ind.

— McPOOL, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ALONSO HADLEY, Van Wert, Ohio.

Among the injured is J. J. Casey, Toledo, who, it is expected, cannot recover.

The accident occurred in the main street of the town when the thoroughfare was crowded with people. Train No. 35, which was west bound, for Fort Wayne, had started out of the station, but at the Main street crossing, was compelled to stop on account of some accident to the air brakes. A flagman was sent back to notify No. 19, a fast train going in the same direction, which was several minutes late.

On account of the driving snow storm the driver of No. 19 was unable to see the signal in time to slacken his speed and his engine crashed into the rear coach of No. 35 at the rate of forty miles an hour. No. 35 consisted of two coaches, the rear one being a combination baggage and passenger car, with another passenger car in front. Both were telescoped and scarcely a passenger escaped injury of some sort.

The scene about the wreck was frightful. Many people were congregated about the spot at the time and the street was well filled with wayfarers on their way home from work in the various stores. Assistance came promptly and the dead and injured were at once carried to the freight house and station and laid on improvised cots. The engine of No. 19 was almost demolished, but the cars behind it were not damaged in the least, and none of the passengers were bruised. Every physician in the city was summoned to minister to the injured, and by midnight those not seriously wounded were resting easily in their rough hospital cots or had been removed to more comfortable quarters.

CENTRAL VERMONT WRECK.

J. COLBY, CONDUCTOR, KILLED, AND OTHER TRAIN HANDS INJURED.

South Royalton, Vt., Jan. 9.—About midnight, on Wednesday, the extra Central Vermont freight No. 394, south bound, broke in two while passing Royalton station at a low rate of speed, and almost immediately before the conductor, John Colby, or his brakeman, Charles Donovan, could get out of the van, extra freight No. 335 following, crashed into them. The brakeman, who was getting out, was thrown some distance, but John Colby, who was making his first trip as conductor, was crushed in the van, which burned before help enough arrived to extinguish the flames. Only a few traces of his body remained, which were taken in charge by Mr. Hewitt, undertaker.

Vern Sturtevant, engineer, and Henry Willet, fireman, had a narrow escape, receiving many bruises.

The cause of the collision is not definitely known as yet, but it is supposed that the length of the head train was such as to render the turning of the curve a hard task for the engine, and that the consequent decrease in speed is responsible for the overtaking of the train by Sturtevant's train. It is said that the speed of the two trains was approximately twelve and forty miles per hour.

HON. GEO. E. FOSTER

HE IS CHOSEN AS THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE IN NORTH ONTARIO.

Beaverton, Ont., Jan. 7.—The Conservative convention was held here to-day to select a candidate to fill the vacancy in the riding of North Ontario, caused by the death of the late Mr. Angus McLeod. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather one of the largest and most enthusiastic political gatherings ever held, assembled here to-day. The chair was filled by the president, Dr. Gillespie, who was surrounded on the platform by many leading politicians of the riding. The nomination was unanimously given to the Hon. Geo. E. Foster. North Ontario is united and in fighting trim and will endeavor to place Mr. Foster at the head of the polls on election day.

THE COAL COMMISSION

WORK OF INVESTIGATION RESUMED AT PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—After a recess over the holidays the anthracite coal strike commission resumed its work to-day of hearing the non-union men's side of the controversy. The sessions of the commission in this city are being held in the Circuit Court room in the Federal Building and it is expected fully a month will be occupied in taking the testimony of the non-union men, the coal operators and the miners in rebuttal. When the commission adjourned at Scranton the miners had closed their case and the non-union men were engaged in presenting their side. Up to the holiday recess the lawyers for the non-union men had taken up about three days in calling witnesses who testified to acts of violence, boycotting and intimidation alleged to have been committed by members of the Miners' Union. The witnesses heard were principally from the vicinity of Scranton and Wilkesbarre.

The court room was well filled when the commissioners filed in and took their seats. All the attorneys prominent in the proceedings were present excepting Mr. C. S. Darrow, leading counsel for the miners, who was delayed in the west. The first business brought up was the presentation by their counsel of the wage statements of several of the small independent coal companies in the Hazleton region.

Mr. John J. Williams, a mining engineer employed by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, was the first witness. He told how he was set upon and beaten while on his way to work, but could not swear that the strikers committed the assault.

Sheriff Schadt, of Lackawanna county, gave in detail his experiences during the strike, and finally his call upon Governor Stone for assistance. The sheriff said Mr. Mitchell had several times assisted him in preventing trouble.

BURNING BEANS.

South Bend, Ind., Jan. 8.—In South Bend anthracite or bituminous coal cannot be had at any price. People are burning beans at $1.50 a bushel, and are satisfied that they are getting the worth of their money, as the beans make a hot fire.

WATCH THE LABEL.

The possibility of missing an issue will be removed if subscribers will make a point to mail their renewals two weeks before their subscriptions expire. Confusion is avoided; the danger of the name being removed from the mailing list is averted, and the subscriber loses nothing, for the year is always counted from the date of expiry of the subscription, not from the date of its receipt.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

WEEK COMMENCES WITH QUIET BUT STEADY MARKET.

'Witness' Office.
Jan. 12, 1903.

The local market took a rest this morning and beyond a very moderate amount of trading in C.P.R., Power and Toledo, the room was quiet. Prices, however, were steady to firm. Power was markedly firm, closing at 92¼, the highest since the accident to the Chambly dam.

The past week was a fairly active one in the local market, the sales of shares amounting to 44,793, as compared with 25,000 the week before and 14,000 the previous week. Prices also advanced considerably in some lines; as for instance, C.P.R., 3½ points; Power, 3¼; N. S. Steel, 3¼, and R. & O., 5¼. There were other advances not so marked and a few declines as Steel Common, which declined two points, and Telephone 3 points. On the whole the market was very firm and although the opening today is quiet the outlook is promising.

Can. Pac.—225 at 137 1-8, 150 at 136¼, 150 at 137, 50 at 136⅞, 500 at 137 1-8, 150 at 137¼, 100 at 137 1-8, 200 at 137.

Montreal Power—100 at 91¾, 250 at 92, 150 at 91⅝, 25 at 91⅞, 200 at 92, 100 at 92¼.

Dom. Coal Com.—5 at 132½, 25 at 131¾.

Tor. Ry.—50 at 117½.

Bank of Mont.—15 at 275.

Com. Cable—9 at 171, 70 at 171½, 50 at 172½, 50 at 172½.

Merchants Bank—1 at 163½.

Molsons Bank—35 at 216.

Bank of Toronto—4 at 255.

Detroit Railway—225 at 90½, 50 at 90¼.

Twin City—50 at 119¾, 20 at 120¼.

Dominion Iron common—25 at 59½, 50 at 59¼, 225 at 59.

Toledo Railway—125 at 37¼, 100 at 37½, 125 at 38½, 125 at 38¼, 175 at 38, 150 at 37½, 50 at 37⅝.

Richelieu — 2 at 101½, 75 at 102½, 50 at 102¾, 50 at 102¼.

Mont. Cotton—30 at 129.

Union Bank—25 at 135.

M.S.R. bonds—12,000 at 105.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Can. Pac.—160 at 137¼, 100 at 137¼, 25 at 137¼, 50 at 137, 50 at 137.

Montreal Power—125 at 92, 225 at 92, 50 at 91¾, 50 at92, 10 at 92¼, 25 at 91⅝, 25 at 91½, 50 at 91½.

Dom. Steel Com—150 at 58, 50 at 58, 100 at 57¾, 150 at 57¾.

Toronto Ry.—3 at 117½.

Toledo Railway—150 at 37½, 2 5at 37½.

Richelieu—50 at 102½, 25 at 102½, 5 at 102, 2 at 102½.

Detroit—25 at 90, 175 at 90.

Pell Tel.—4 at 166.

Dom. Coal pref—15 at 116.

Com. Cable—41 at 172½.

Twin City—25 at 119¾.

Bank of Montreal—6 at 275.

The week's fluctuations were:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Sales.
Pacific	133½	137¾	133½	137	16375
Duluth	19	19	19	19	100
do. pf.... ..	28½	28½	28½	28½	50
Detroit Ry. . .	89¼	90⅝	89¼	90¼	3800
Toledo Ry. . .	34⅝	37	34⅝	37	2433
Mont. St. Ry.	275	275¼	274	275	269
W. India Ry.	51	62	51	62	55
Toronto Ry..	116¼	118	116¼	117½	537
Halifax Ry. .	105	106	105	106	154
Twin City Ry.	118½	120¾	118½	119¾	2080
Richelieu . . .	97	103½	97	102¼	670
Cable	170	171½	170	171½	177
Telegraph . . .	168	168	168	168	33
Telephone . . .	169	169	166	166	22
Mont. Power .	87¼	90½	87¼	90½	1492
Dom. Iron . .	61¼	61¾	58	59¼	5350
do. pf. . . .	96¾	96¾	95¼	96¾	470
N. S. Steel . .	107½	114¾	107½	110¾	1500
Mont. Cotton .	125	125	125	125	50
Dom. Cotton .	54	54½	54	54½	330
Ogilvie pfd.. .	134	135	134	134½	128
Dom. Coal . . .	[illegible]	132	131½	131¾	1060
War Eagle . .	18	18	18	18	1000
North Star . .	10	10	10	10	6000
Windsor Hotel	75	75	75	75	6
Bank of Mont.	273	275	270	275	40
Molsons Bk. .	215½	216	215	216	112
Merchants Bk	162	163	162	163	2
Royal Bk. . .	216¼	217	216½	217	12
Union Bk. . .	128	131½	128	131½	70
Bk. o Com. .	162½	162½	162½	162½	25
Hochelaga Bk	135	135	135	135	147
Ottawa Bk. ..	224	224	224	224	14

Total sales shares	44,793
D. Iron Bds.. 89	89 88¾ 88¾ 23000
Mont. St. Bds.	105¼ 105 105 200
Ogilvie Bds .	115 115 115 2000
N. S. Steel Bd.	109¾ 110 109¾ 110 3500
Total sales bonds	$28,800

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—The local share market was quiet this morning with price changes narrow. C.P.R. opened unchanged at 137 touched 136⅝ and 137 1-8, and at the morning close was wanted at 137 and held at 137 1-8. Bank shares were a shade easier Hamilton selling at 233, Imperial 238 and Commerce 162 and 161½. Twin City eased to 119 after opening ¼ lower at 119½ with more wanted at 119 1-8 and held at 119¼. Sao Paula opened half up at 98½, eased to 98 and rallied to 98⅝. Toronto Railway sold at 117½. Dominion Steel eased to 59 after opening half a point higher at 59½. Coal sold 1-8 lower at 131¾ with more offered at 131⅞ and wanted at 131¾. Nova Scotia opened half a point higher at 110½, wsa offered at 110 with 109½ bid. Navigation issues continued in demand, R. and O. selling one point higher at 103 and northern hal fa pont higher at 139, with St. Lawrence at 140. Canada Permanent opened ¼ up at 120¼, but eased to 120. Ontario and Qu'Appelle sold unchanged at 87½.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

OPENING DULL WITH SOME REALIZING—RECOVERS LATER.

New oYrk, Jan. 12.—Wall Street—The market opened active and generally higher, the conspicuous exceptions being Pennsylvania, Mo. P., and United States Steel, in which there were fractional recessions.

There were heavy dealings in Reading, Atchison, and Erie on running sales of 4,000 to 5,000 shares in each case. The range in prices of Reading was 61¾ to 62, compared with 61¾ on Saturday.

In Atchison from 89½ to 89¾ compared with 88⅝ on Saturday, and in Erie from 41½ to 41 compared with 41 1-8 on Saturday. Elsewhere the dealings were on a moderate scale.

Noon—The trading was listless and the recovery did not proceed far. The hardening tendency of foreign exchange, and of time money acted as a deterrent. Reading recovered to Saturday's level, and some other stocks nearly so. Sugar fell back slightly, and the early strength of Atchison was not fully revived. Speculative bonds were weak, and others were firm.

Messrs. J. B. Picken & Co. have received the following from New York to-day:—The market this morning opened heavy and a selling movement, which carried down prices for about a point, resulted; a rally then ensued, with the effect of a partial recovery of losses, but the list presents an irregular appearance. Atchison is firm. The fear of gold exports did much to encourage early realising. The market tone now is very dull. Exchange, 486¼.

Messrs. Laidlaw & Co., of New York, wire as follows: End of the week market comment is, as usual, very much divided as to speculative conditions, though all the writers agree on one point; that is,that the present strength and activity in the stock market is due almost entirely to the operations of pools. It is argued, that this is not necessarily an unhealthy condition, as it invariably precedes all bull movements. On the whole, it is pointed out that stocks have had an almost uninterrupted rise since the middle of December, and that the entry of the outside public into the market is nearly always marked by some kind of a reaction. Obviously, stocks are not nearly so attractive from an investment standpoint, as they were, but it seems that in spite of this, professionals are bent upon marking them high enough to distribute large blocks of stocks that were acquired at higher prices, and a portion of which, at least, were held through the late money stringency. The sixteen point decline, which began in September, was caused wholyy by stringent money conditions. These, as is usual at this time of the year, have been removed. Banks, judging by the freedom with which they are lending funds at the present time, are encouraging the upward movement. At the present time, the more unfavorable aspects of the situation are offset prospectively at least, by an advance in traffic rates to counterbalance wage concessions to the railway employees, and that an almost unprecedented tonnage of grain is promised for the season to come. Furthermore, there is a feeling of confidence that no drastic anti-trust legislation can be forced through Congress at the present session, and all in all, conditions are favorable for the manipulation of the market to yet higher prices.

Two very significant things, however, occurred in Wall Street during the week past, which should not be overlooked; that is, the permanent lodgement of control of two anthracite railway systems into the hands of the voting trust now controlling them, thus setting at rest any hopes or fears, as the case may be, of another market coup like that executed in Louisville and Nashville, on the Reading and Erie's system. Conservative interests favor some reaction in the market, or at least, some rest from the uninterrupted activity that has been witnessed from the new year beginning, and advise taking of profits on any further sign of strength, and waiting for some reactions, which seem now about due.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 12, 4 p.m. —Consols for money, 93 1-16; do., for the account, at 93⅛.

Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 91½; do., pref., 106; B. and O., 104⅞; C.P.R., 140½; and Chesapeake and Ohio, 51¼; Chicago, Great Western, 29¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 186; De Beers, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; do., pref., 92¼; Erie, 41½; do. first pref., 72¼; do., second pref., 55½; Ill. Central, 154 1-8; Louisville and Nashville, 132½; Mo., Kansas and Texas, 30; New York Central, 160; Norfolk and Western, 73½; do., pref., 91; Ontario and Western, 34¼; Penna., 80¼; Rand mines, 11¼; Reading, 31⅝; do., first pref., 44⅜; do., second pref., 38¾; Southern Railway, 36⅝; do., pref., 17; Southern Pacific, 68½; Union Pacific, 100¾; do., pref., 91½; United States Steel, 38⅝; do., pref., 91; Wabash, 31½; do., pref., 43.

Bar silver dull, 22 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 3 to 3½ percent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 7-16 to 3 9-16 percent; do., for three months bills is 3½ to 3⅝ percent.

New York, Jan. 12, Noon—Money on call easier at 4½ percent. Prime mercantile paper, 5¼ to 5¾ percent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers bills at 486.75 to 487 for demand, and at 483.50 to 483.625 for sixty day bills. Posted rates, 484½ and 487½. Commercial bills, 482¾ to 483¼. Bar silver, 48. Mexican dollars, 38¼. Government bonds steady. Railway bonds irregular.

Sub-Treasury debit balance to-day $1,908,743.

MINING NOTES.

Fernie, B.C., Jan. 7.—The Fernie Board of Trade met last night to discuss the silver lead situation in South Eastern British Columbia.

The following resolution was adopted:—Resolved, that this council endorse in full the resolutions passed by the silver lead mine owners' meeting, held at Sandon on Dec. 10 last, and that Mr. G. O. Buchanan be appointed to represent the Fernie Board of Trade on the delegation sent to Ottawa to place the matter before the Dominion Government.

Rossland, B.C., Jan. 7.—The Leroi mine is increasing its monthly output by five or six thousand tons, making an average monthly aggregate for the future of eighteen to twenty thousand. The Black Bear stope the western workings on the south vein has been opened up. Its produce is slightly lower in grade than the ore shipped for the past eight months, but this is desired on account of reduced treatment charges at North Port smelter and desirability of reducing quality of matte to terms of contract with refinery, which the matte now exceeds. The mine is employing three hundred and sixty men which may be increased slightly.

Rossland, B.C., Jan. 7.—At a largely attended and representative meeting of the board of trade to-night, two resolutions dealing with important aspects of the mining industry were unanimously carried. The first referred to the desirability of abolishing the two percent mineral tax because of its serious effect in preventing the equalization of so-called low grade ores of the Rossland and other camps. The resolution demonstrated in figures that the two percent tax represented a margin on actual profits as follows: On sixteen dollar ore 3.6 percent, on twelve dollar ore 8 percent, on eight dollar ore sixteen percent, or six dollar ore 22 percent. The board strongly urged the removal of such a serious barrier to the utilization of Rossland immense low grade ore reserves. The second resolution referred to the silver lead industry.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices

Business generally is making very slow recovery from the holiday season and is very dull. Grain, or to speak more exactly, oats, is perhaps the most active line, there being a fair demand for foreign account. In flours, feed and rolled oats there is only a hand to mouth trade, and that of no very extensive nature. Provisions are quiet for smoked goods and lard, but abbattoir pork is firm on good demand though prices are unchanged. Cheese is firm at former quotations. Eggs are slightly more easy,while butter is in good demand for the choicest quality, but easier for second-class goods The butter consumer is looking for well kept September goods and has an objection to stall-fed butter in its place.

GRAIN—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 70c; No. 1 northern, 68c in store Fort William. Dec.; peas, 72½c to 73c, high freights; oats No. 2 in store here, 35c to 35½c; 30c high freights; rye, 49½c to 50c east; buckwheat, 50c east, in store.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.20; strong bakers, $3.90; Ontario straight rollers, at $3.50 to $3.65; in bags, at $1.70 to $1.75; patents, $3.70 to $4.10.

ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices to jobbers, $2 in bags, and $4.15 per barrel.

FEED — Manitoba bran, $17.50 to $18; shorts, $20, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $16.50 to $17.50; shorts in bulk, $19.

HAY — No. 1, $9 to $10; No. 2, $8.00 to $8.75; clover, $6.50 to $7 in car lots.

BEANS—Quotations are nominal at $2 in cars on track.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $24 to $25; short cut back, $23.50 to $24; light short cut, $23.50 to $24; compound refined lard, 8½c to 9¼c; pure Canadian lard, 11c; finest lard, 12c to 12½c; hams, 13c to 14c, bacon, 14c to 15c; dressed hogs, $7.50 to $7.75; fresh killed, abattoir, $8.75 per 100 lbs.

EGGS—Selected, 23½c to 24c; candled stock, 20c to 20½c; Montreal limed, 17½c to 18c.

HONEY — Best clover in sections, 11c to 12c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 9½c to 10c; in bulk, 8c.

ASHES — Potash firsts, $4.15 to $4.25; seconds, $3.65. For pearl, $6.25 per 100 lbs. is offered for limited quantities.

POULTRY—Turkeys, 14c to 14½c per lb.; seconds, 12c to 13c per lb.; ducks, 11c to 12c; young chickens, 11c to 12c; fowls, 8½c per lb.; geese, 8c to 9c per lb.

CHEESE—Ontario, 13c and Townships, 12¾c.

BUTTER — Fancy Townships creamery, 22½c; fine creamery, 21½c; dairy butter, 18c; Western Ontario rolls, 17½c to 18c in bris.; 18½c in baskets.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

The conditions of wholesale trade at Montreal generally are very prosperous. The large trade done in staple goods for the winter, and also the good volume of spring orders have caused a feeling of buoyancy. The holiday sales were large, and have provided the retail merchants throughout the country with ample supplies of funds, so that the disposition to make preparations for the coming season on a liberal scale is now quite marked. There is no sign of waning confidence in the future, and the present year's results of manufacturing and mercantile operations is expected to be fully as satisfactory as in 1902. Values of staple goods are firmly held. The supply of money is increasing, and rates are easier. Call and time, 6; mercantile discounts, 6 to 7; New York funds, ¼.

Business has started off very encouragingly for the new year at Toronto. Travellers are sending in good sized orders for the spring, and the outlook for business is bright. The increased demand for Canadian woollen goods, the samples of which for several years have been showing improvement in finish and style, is a feature of the dry goods trade. Prices of these goods are higher, owing to the advance in raw materials, and mills that have not full supplies are very firm, as they look for a further advance in wool at the next London sales. The deliveries of grain now are fair, and payments since the first of the years have shown a good improvement. Money is more plentiful, and rates are a shade easier. Call and time, 6 to 6½; mercantile discounts, 6 to 6½; New York funds, ¼.

Trade in wholesale circles at Winnipeg is more active than it was last week,when holiday making kept down the demand. The demand for winter lines is now well over, and jobbers are engrossed in the spring business, which it is expected will be the largest on record. The sales of land to settlers coming in from across the border, and from other countries, continue large. It is estimated that upwards of 150,000 settlers will arrive in the Canadian North-West during 1903. Scarcity of cars is complained of, and it is expected that the railways will have all the freight they can move till the beginning of the next harvest.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., No. 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	76¼	76½	75¾	75⅝
July	73⅝	73¾	73⅛	73⅛
Corn—				
May	43⅛	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝
July	42⅞	43	42¾	42¾
Oats—				
May	34½	34⅞	34⅝	34⅜
July	....	32	31½	31⅝
Pork—				
Jan.	....	17.75	17.50	17.50
May	16.25	16.40	16.20	16.32
Lard—				
Jan.	9.85	9.87	9.80	9.87
May	9.45	9.55	9.45	9.52
Short Ribs—				
Jan.	8.72	8.80	8.70	8.77
May	8.87	8.97	8.82	8.95

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., Jan. 12.—White wheat, 65c to 67c per bushel; red fall wheat, 65c to 67c per bushel; spring wheat, 65c to 67c per bushel; barley, 38c to 40c per bushel; peas, 68c to 75c per bushel; oats, 29c to 32c per bushel; corn, 58c to 60c per bushel; bran, $15 to $16 per ton; shorts, $19 to $20 per ton; potatoes, 95c to $1.10 per bag; onions, 50c to 60c per bushel ;live hogs, $5.60 to$5.75 per cwt.; flour, $1.70 to $2 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 18c to 22c per dozen; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—Another small market greeted the householders of Ottawa this morning. The offerings of farm produce were very light, and a brisk demand ruled for all lines. Sellers, dealers and householders were out in strong numbers,and an early clearance was accomplished at rates in some instances higher than those that ruled on Thursday.

Choice lots of dressed hogs found a ready demand at about $8 per cwt., and a few selects were placed at $8.25.

Dressed beef was also in firmer demand, and best grades found a ready market at quotations much higher than they were a week ago. Hindquarters sold at from 5c to 6¼c per pound, and front quarters at 4½c to 5¼c per lb., according to quality.

Th supply of butter was ample, and the prices ruled practically unchanged. Prints sold at 23c to 25c per lb., and rolls and pails at 19c to 21c per lb.

Fresh laid eggs were scarce and wanted at 23c to 25c per dozen, while a few lots found sale at 30c per dozen from private customers.

Oats sold at 31c to 32c, and hay $8 to $9 for timothy, and $7 to $8 for inferior grades.

Vegetables sold at the following prices: Beets, 5c per gallon, 35c to 45c per bag; carrots, 30c to 35c per bag; parsnips, 40c to 50c per bag; cabbage, 40c to 50c per doz. Celery, 20c to 40c per dozen, and onions, 75c to $1 per bag.

A brisk demand ruled for potatoes, and prices closed firm at 75c to 80c per bag.

Peas, 69c to 75c per bushel; rye, 55c, and buckwheat, 48c to 50c per bushel.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—Wheat— The receipts have been light lately, the demand for home milling fair and the market firmer but with the snow-fall of yesterday country roads will improve and farmers' deliveries should increase. The market is steady for No. 2 red and white at 68c to 69½c east and 68½c to 69c middle freights west. Goose is dull at 65c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 69c for No. 1 and 68c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is firmer at 81½c for No. 1 hard and 80c for No. 1 northern Port Huron and Owen Sound, and six cents more grinding in transit. No. 1 hard is quoted at 85c and No. 1 northern at 83c all rail North Bay.

Flour—The market is dull and easy, at $2.70 for cars of Ontario ninety percent patents in buyers' bags east and $2.65 bid west. Choice brands are held fifteen to twenty cents higher.

Mill Feed—Scarce and firm, millers are getting higher prices at their mill doors and a few car lots to offer. Cars of shorts are quoted at $16.50 to $17, and bran at $14.50 to $15 in bulk east or west.

Barley—Steady at 45c to 46c for No. 3 extra and 42c for No. 3 east or west.

Buckwheat—Steady at 50c for No. 2 east or middle freights.

Rye—Dull at 48c to 49½c for No. 2 east and 48½c to 49c west.

Corn—In fair demand and steady at 46c for No. 1 Canada yellow west. American old, No. 3 yellow, is quoted at 52c, and new No. 3 yellow at 51c in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—In better demand and firmer. An order for 150,000 bushels for South Africa in the market imparted a better tone at the close of last week, and prices are steady today at the improved prices. No. 2 white are quoted at 31½c bid east and 31c middle freights.

Peas—Steady at 73c for No. 2 for export and at 74c for choice milling east or middle freights.

Butter—Offerings of choice fresh made dairies are not large and the quality of a good percentage of the receipts is turnipy, which hurts the sale. There is a good demand for large and pound rolls. Fine creameries are in good demand and steady. Creamery, prints, 23c to 24c; do., solids, new, 22c to 23c; do., old, 20c to 21c; dairy, tubs and pails, choice, 16c to 17c; do., medium, 14c to 15c; do., common, 13c to 14c; do., pound rolls, 17c to 19c; do., large rolls, 16c to 18c.

Eggs—The offerings are not as large as they were; there is a good demand for fresh gathered and the market is steady at 17c to 18c; splits are quoted at 10c to 12c; seconds at 14c and limed at 17c to 18c.

Baled Hay—Steady; cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at $8.50 to $9.

Baled Straw—Steady; cars on the track here are quoted at $5 to $6.

Dressed Hogs—In good demand and firm. Cars of choice weights on the track here are quoted at $7.60 to $7.75. Farmers' lots on the track market here ruled at $7.75 to $8.25.

Live Hogs—Firmer than they were a week ago; choice bacon being quoted at 6c to 6 1-8c and heavy and light fats at 5⅝c to 5¾c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Dec. 9.

Driving loads of produce over drifted roads in more than forty degrees of frosty weather was the disagreeable performance of some two hundred farmers when coming to Bonsecours market this morning; much the larger proportion of them having oats or beef quarters for sale. There were about a score of market gardeners present, with ample supplies to meet the moderate demand for such stuff. The prices of most kinds of produce remain without material change; dressed hogs are a little dearer, and dead poultry are a shade easier, and so also are fresh laid eggs, yet both of them are rather high for economical housekeepers to invest in to any extent. Oats sold at 80c to 85c the bag; buckwheat, $1.10 do.; potatoes, 85c to 90c do.; beets and carrots, $1 to $1.25 the brl.; parsnips, $1.50 do.; onions, $1.25 to $1.60 do.; cabbages, 60c to 75c do.; dressed hogs, 8c to 8½c per lb.; dead turkeys, 14c to 16c per lb.; geese, 10c to 11c do.; chickens, 12c to 14c do.; fowls, 8c to 10c do.; ducks, 12c to 14c do.; beef hindquarters,5c to 6½c do.; do., forequarters, 4c to 4½c do.; sheep's mutton, 5½c do.; lamb's mutton, 7½c do.; tub butter, 19c to 21c do.; print butter,25c to 30c do.; fresh laid eggs, 50c the dozen; cider eggs, 20c to 35c do.; apples, $1.25 to $2.50 the barrel; cranberries, $8 to $10 do.; Valencia oranges, $3.50 the case for 420s; lemons, $2.50 the box; bananas, 75c to $1.50 the bunch; hay, $7 to $8 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $3.50 to $4.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Jan. 8.

There were about 250 head of butchers' cattle, 12 calves and 50 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day, and over 400 cattle were sold here yesterday. The butchers having bought freely yesterday, were not wanting many cattle to-day, which caused a rather dull market, but prices continue about the same as on Monday's market. None of the sales made to-day were over 5c per lb., but a few choice cattle were sold yesterday at 5¼c per lb.; pretty good cattle sold at from 3¾c to 4½c; large fat cows from 4½c to 4¾c,and the common stock at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. Calves sold at from $2.50 to $7 each, or from 4c to 5¼c per lb. Sheep sold at from 3c to 3½c, and lambs at from 4c to 4½c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 6c per lb., weighed off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Jan. 12.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 8 calves and 50 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, although there was some delay in getting there owing to the drifted roads. There were more prime cattle on the market to-day than has been the case since Christmas, and these were rather lower in price than on last week's markets, but all other kinds of stock continue to bring last week's rates. Prime beeves sold at from 5c to 5¼c per lb.; pretty good animals at from 3¾c to 4¾c, and the common stock at from 2¾c to 3¾c per lb. Calves sold at from $3 to $5 each. Sheep sold at from 3c to 3½c, and lambs at from 4c to 4½c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 6c to 6¼c per lb., weighed off the cars.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 9.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,968; steers opened steady to strong; closed dull at Wednesday's prices; bulls and cows firm to 10c higher; steers, $5 to $5.30; oxen, $3.75 to $4.25; bulls, $3 to $4; cables firm; live cattle, 12¾c to 13¾c per pound dressed weight; sheep, 13c to 14c; lambs, 14½c to 15c dressed weight; shipments to-day, 86 sheep; to-morrow, 1,924 cattle, and 6,500 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 102; veals steady; westerns higher; veals, 5c to 9c; no prime here; little calves, $3.50 to $4.50; fed, do., $4.25; westerns, $5; city dressed veals firm at 11c to 14c per pound. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,545; sheep firm; common steady; lambs, firm to 10c higher; sheep, $2.75 to $4.50; export, do., $4.75; lambs, $5.50 to $6.50; no Canada lambs. Hogs — Receipts, 1,321; none for sale alive

East Buffalo, Jan. 9.—Cattle— Receipts, 125 head; steady to strong; veals 25c higher; tops, $9 to $9.75; few fancy, $10; common to good, $5.50 to $8.75. Hogs—Receipts, 10,400 head; active, 10c to 15c higher; heavy, $6.85; mixed, $6.80; Yorkers, $6.75; pigs, $6.60 to $6.75; roughs, $5.75 to $6; stags, $4.75 to $5.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 11,000 head; sheep, 15c to 25c higher; lambs, 25c to 30c higher; top lambs, $6.30 to 06.40; culls to good, $4 to 6.25; yearlings, $4.50 to $5; ewes, $4.25 to $4.50; sheep, top mixed, $3.75 to $4; culls to good, $1.75 to $3.65.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 9.—To-day's trade at the Toronto Cattle Market was characterized throughout by similar conditions to that of yesterday. The receipts were light and a rather good demand was evident, which condition resulted in bringing out better prices than would have been paid if the receipts had been larger and the demand less brisk. In some instances the quality of the sales did not warrant the prices paid. The demand for export cattle was strengthened by the early sailing of a vessel, which had not been expected to leave port until a later date, and exporters were obliged to rush shipments. The offerings were fair to good and everything sold out early. The total run was 47 cars, 392 cattle, 586 sheep, 1,219 hogs and 10 calves.

Export Cattle—The run was light, while the demand was good an das a consequence everything offered sold readily and at good prices. As high as $5.35 per cwt. was paid for extra choice stock.

Butchers' Cattle—Receipts were fair but small, and prices remain generally unchanged. A few choice extra cattle were offered, for which figures a little above top quotations were paid.

Export cattle, choice, cwt..	$5.00	20	$5.40
do. medium	4.40	to	4.60
do. cows, per cwt.	3.50	to	4.00
Butchers', export	4.50	to	0.00
do. picked	4.40	to	4.70
do. good to choice	3.50	to	4.50
do. fair to medium	3.25	to	3.80
do. rough to common ..	2.25	to	3.00
Milch cows, each	35	to	57.00
Export ewes, cwt.	3.35	to	3.75
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50	to	3.00
Lambs	4.00	to	4.90
Calves, each	2.00	to	10.00
Hogs, select, per cwt.	6.00	to	6.12½
do. fat, per cwt.	5.62½	to	5.87½
do. light, per cwt.	5.62½	to	5.87½
do. stores, per cwt	5.62½	to	0.00
do. sows, per cwt.	4.50	to	5.00
do. stags	2.00	to	2.50

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Dec. 29.—To-day's supply, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 720 head. Trade for best quality beasts ruled firm, this being somewhat attributable to colder weather, nevertheless no advance on late rates can be quoted, except for very choicest quality. Fat butchering cows and bulls were in less request, and easier; more demand for rough cattle. Arrivals—24 Scotch, 136 Irish, 338 Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 492 midland, home and western counties, 30 Devon. Increase, 4,620 in sheep market; for wedders trade brisk at advance of 2d per 8 lbs.; ewes also sold to better advantage; lambs sold readily at more money. Beasts, 3s 9d to 5s 2d; and sheep, 3s 4d to 6s 4d; lambs, 6s 10d to 7s 2d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,020; sheep and lambs, 5,520.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.—Cattle, 1,136; sheep, 269. Best beasts, 6½d to 7d; seconds, 5½d to 6d; third, 5d to 5½d. Best sheep, 8¼d; other sorts, 6d to 7¼d. An increase of 78 cattle, and a decrease of 877 sheep. Demand firmer for cattle, and better demand for sheep about late rates; 35 dairy cows at auction; fair demand; £16 to £25.

Newcastle, Dec. 31—Cattle trade slow yesterday. Prices from 6s 6d to 8s 6d per stone for prime. Pork firm, and prices in sellers favor at 6s to 10s per stone. Smart porkers and sheep firm; ewes, 6½d, and shearlings, 9d per lb. Veal firm at 6d to 9d per lb. Numbers shown: Cattle, 1,370; sheep, 3,518; calves, 29; pigs, 563.

Salford, Dec. 31.—At market yesterday:—Cattle, 1,637; demand good and prices maintained. Sheep, 5,641; brisk demand. Calves 94; prices well up. Quotations—Cattle, 5d to 7d; sheep, 6d to 9¾d; calves, 6d to 8¾d per lb.

BUTTER.

Manchester, Dec. 31.—Supply of Danish and Swedish butter was smaller yesterday, owing to non-arrival of storm-bound steamers. In consequence of the shortage, there was a slightly better tone, though prices did not show much change, with some irregularity here and there. Canadian butter slightl ireave. Quotations—Choicest Danish and Swedish, 110s to 112s; choice, 106s to 108s; choicest Finnish, 106s to 108s; choice, 100s to 104s; choicest Canadian, 106s to 108s; choice, 100s to 104s.

Cork, Dec. 30.—Firsts, 104s; seconds, 90s; thirds, 83s; fourths, 76s. Fine mild, 98s. Choice boxes, 88s; in market, 50; fresh A, 103s; B, 91s.

Danish Butter—The arrivals of Danish butter at Leith this week consisted of 2,712 casks from Jutland and 2,848 casks from Copenhagen. Of the latter lot, 115 were for Dublin, 115 for Dundee, 726 for Glasgow, and 1,385 for Leith. In spite of the late arrival of the Jutland steamer, the demand was very disappointing, and prices declined 4s or 5s per cwt.

CHICAGO CATTLE.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Cattle, receipts, 29,000; market, 10 cto 15c lower; good to prime steers, $5.25 to $6.50; poor to medium,$3.25 to $5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00 to $4.60; cows, $1.25 to $4.50; heifers, $2.25 to $5.25; canners, $1.25 to $2.50; bulls, $2.00 to $4.40; calves, $3.50 to $8.00; Texas fed steers, $3.75 to $4.85.

Hogs, receipts, 35,000; market 10c higher; mixed and butchers, $6.25 to $6.60; good to choice heavy, $6.60 to $6.85; rough heavy $6.25 to $6.50; light, $5.90 to $6.30; bulk of sales, $6.30 to $6.75.

Sheep, receipts, 33,000; sheep and lambs, steady; good to choice wethers, $4.25 to $4.75; fair to choice, mixed, $3.25 to $4.25; native lambs, $4 to $6.

PROFIT-SHARING FAILS.

Pittsburg, Jan. 10.—Official announcement is made to-day of the withdrawal by the American Window Glass Company of the 5,000 shares of common stock given to the Window Glass Workers' Association under certain conditions early in 1900. This was one of the first profit-sharing propositions made to the workmen by large corporations and under it the participants were not asked to invest any money, the only requirement being that the workers assist the company in operating its plants to nearly their capacity. The workers' organization was to have representation on the board, and the stock, which was turned over to the association at $30 per share, was to be paid out of the dividends.

The American Window Glass Company owns factories with a capacity of 1,700 pots and has been able to operate only about 1,000 during the past three years, on account of the inability of the workers' organization to supply skilled workmen,many of the workers being employed in independent factories.

COLD STORAGE IN BRITAIN.

New York, Jan. 10.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says it is understood that the business of the Southampton Cold Storage and Carriage Company will be taken over by a powerful Anglo-American syndicate, comprising the Morgan Shipping Combine, the London and South-Western Railway Company and the American Cold Storage Company. The board of directors of the new amalgamation will, it is said, be representative both of English and United States interests, and the chairman may be J. M. Smart, of New York, who for several months past has taken a leading part in the negotiations on this side.

SAMPLES OF CHOICE GRAIN.

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured by the director of the experimental farms from the excellent crops recently had in the Canadian North-West. The distribution this spring will consist of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, Indian corn and potatoes. The quantities of oats, wheat and barley to be sent this year will be sufficient to sow one twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 2 lbs. as heretofore. Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample for one household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the director of experimental farms, Ottawa

CATTLE EMBARGO

The Case of the Steamer 'Westermore' Brought up.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS STRONGLY AGAINST FAVORS SHOWN THE UNITED STATES.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—The Canadian cabinet is determined that there must be no discrimination against us by officials of the British Government in the matter of the cattle quarantine. Mention was made in the 'Witness' of Monday last that the Canadian Minister of Agriculture had protested against the favor shown to the steamer 'Westermore,' of the Johnstone Line, which, after sailing from Boston, called at Baltimore for cattle, and was permitted to land her shipment in the United Kingdom within twenty-one days. This was an exception to the quarantine regulation, which made it impossible, for instance, for vessels clearing from Portland or Boston to take on cattle at St. John or Halifax on their way across to the Old Country.

The Minister of Agriculture's protest was presented to the British Board of Agriculture through Lord Strathcona, and led to a reply that the 'Westermore' was made an exception to the quarantine regulations because of 'special circumstances.'

The Hon. Mr. Fisher called a meeting of the Canadian cabinet yesterday, when this reply arrived, and has now forwarded, through His Excellency the Governor-General, a despatch to the imperial authorities protesting against any favors being shown American ports in the matter of the cattle quarantine that are denied to St. John and Halifax. The Canadian Government is willing to do all in its power to protect the good name of its own herds, and if special circumstances could be found in the case of this shipment from Baltimore to warrant a relaxation of the rules, Canada should be given equal advantage with Baltimore of the British authorities' favors.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 7.—Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, expresses his belief that before the end of this week all cattle suffering from the foot and mouth disease in Massachusetts will have been destroyed. It is expected that within two weeks the cattle embargo will have been lifted from New England.

WILL VISIT ROME

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE CZAR WILL VISIT THE ITALIAN COURT.

Rome, Jan. 8.—It is announced here that Emperor William of Germany will reach Rome April 26, on a visit to the Italian court. The Czar of Russia will visit the court on May 11.

WORK AND PRIZES

FOR THE READERS OF THE BOYS' PAGE.

A new series of competitions has been planned for the readers of the Boys' Page, which will give all a chance to win very attractive prizes.

For the boys, and the girls too, who are 'always whittling,' there is a model children's sleigh six inches long. The prizes for the three best sleighs will be real tools, a carving set or auger brace, or a set of pocket tools, all of which are well worth winning and keeping.

Those who can write a story of coasting adventure may win a watch or writing portfolio, a silver pen-handle, or some of the books they have been wanting to get.

Those who draw will make a pen and ink sketch of winter, or if they enjoy the comic side of things, a picture of a coasting accident, and will have for prizes a gold scarf pin set with pearls, a fountain pen or a pearl handled penknife. There will be first, second and third prizes in each of these three competitions.

This is only an advance notice. The full announcement will appear in the Boys' Page next week.

RENEWING TIME.

Many subscriptions need renewing with the new year. The staff of the subscription department of the 'Weekly Witness' is now revising the lists, and it is desirable that all subscribers should renew promptly so that their names may not be removed from the lists and that they may not risk losing a single issue.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

BROWN —On Dec. 21, 1902, at 68 Mitcheson avenue, the wife of Robert Brown, of a daughter.

CROMER — At Leadville, Colo, on Dec. 19, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. George E. Cromer, a son.

DeLOM — In London, England, on Jan. 1, 1903, the wife of the Rev. P. D. DeLom, formerly rector of St. George's Church, London, Ont., of a son.

DUTAND.—At Etoilette Cottage, Maple avenue, Quebec, on Saturday, Jan. 3, 1903, to the Rev. L. R. and Mrs. Dutand, a son.

JOHNSTON — At 91 Church street, on Dec. 29, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Johnston.

MACLENNAN — On Jan. 2, 1903, at 3rd Concession, Lancaster, Ont., the wife of John R. Maclennan, of a daughter.

MARLER — At the Marlborough, Montreal, on Jan. 8, 1903, the wife of Herbert M. Marler, of a son.

NEWMAN.—At 392 Magdalen street, on Dec. 28, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. Chas. Newman.

NIXON.—On Dec. 20, 1902, at 806 Park ave., Ville St. Louis, to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Nixon, a son.

ROBINSON — At Rawden, Que., on Jan. 5, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Robinson.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS — RICE — At Ormond on Dec. 31, 1902, by the Rev. John M. Kellock, M.A., Thomas Alfred Andrews, of Merton, Surrey, England, to Celia May, daughter of John Rice, Esq., Ormond.

ASHLEY — McLEOD—At Elmsdale, Hants, N.S., on Jan. 6, by the Rev. A. B. Morash, C. Andrew Ashley to Georgina McLeod, both of Oldham.

BAIRD — ARCHIBALD— At the residence of the bride's father, on Jan. 1, 1903, by the Rev. A. Mackay, Mr. Thomas W. Baird, of Beechville, to Janet McNaughton, daughter of Mr. John Archibald, Lucknow, Ont.

BARRS — MORTON — At New Germany, N.S., on Jan. 6, 1903, by the Rev. H. B. Smith, Horace St. Clair Barrs to Flora Elina Merton.

BUFFAM—SWEETNAM — On Thursday, Jan. 1, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, Vennackar, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, Samuel Archie Buffam, to Emma May Sweetnam, daughter of Mr. George Sweetnam, all of Abinger, Ont.

CLARK — CUNNINGHAM — At the residence of the bride's father, Tatamagouche Bay, N.S., on Jan. 7, 1903, by the Rev. T. Sedgwick, John J. Clark, of Tatamagouche, to Mary Alice, second daughter of Robert Cunningham.

CROOKS — DUMOULIN — On Jan. 7, 1903, by the Rev. M. F. Boudreau, Frank Crooks, to Lexina Dumoulin, both of Grenville.

HART — WEAVER — At the home of the bride's parents, Archer, Ont., on Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1902, by the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, Mr. Tumias N. Hart, of Bush Glen, Ont., to Miss Lillian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Weaver.

LAPHAM—MILLER. — At the residence of the bride's brother, Genoa, Que., by the Rev. J. M. McLaren, B.A., Frank Lapham, to Amanda Miller, all of Genoa, Que.

McGIBBON — CHRISTIAN — At St. Andrew's Church, Oil City, on Dec. 31, 1902, by the Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor of the 'Westminster,' brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. J. Jamieson, Donald McGibbon, M.D., to Anna Beatrice, daughter of the late Wm. Christian, of Oil City.

McMILLAN — McKENZIE — At the residence of the bride's parents, Glensandfield, on Dec. 23, 1902, by the Rev. A. McCallum, Maggie Ellen, daughter of James McKenzie, to Duncan Alex. McMillan, of Quigleys, Lochiel.

NEWMAN — MEIKLE — At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. M. Clark, Smith's Falls, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, 1902, Miss Helen Irene Meikle, youngest daughter of the late John Meikle, to William H. Newman, Merrickville, Ont.

NOBLE — McKAY — On Jan. 10, 1903, in All Saints' Church, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. George Forneret, William Noble to Ella McKay.

STILLMAN—LITTLE—At the manse, Campbellford, Ont., on Jan. 6, 1903, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., Martin Stillman, of Seymour, Ont., to May Elizabeth Belle Little, of Campbellford, daughter of David Little, of Marmora, Ont.

WILSON — WAUGH — At Truro, N.S., on Jan. 3, 1903, by the Rev. P. M. McDonald, Gordon Wilson, of Mexico City, and Ollie Waugh, of Waugh's River.

WINCHESTER—ANDERSON — On Jan. 6, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Rowat, A. A. Winchester, of Sutton, Brome County, to Jane Law, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Anderson, Ridge Road, Hinchinbrook.

DIED.

ABBOTT — On Dec. 26, 1902, George Abbott, of Frontier, Clinton County, New York, aged 80 years and 4 months.

BEATTIE — At Perth, Scotland, on Jan. 8, 1903, in the ninety-second year of her age, Isabella Rankin, widow of the late Rev. Wm. Beattie, M.A., mother of John and William Beattie, and sister of John Rankin, Montreal.

BECKET — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Jan. 12, 1903, Hugh Wyllie Becket, son of the late J. C. Becket.

BOSWELL — On Jan. 5, 1903, Florence Isabel, aged 34 years, beloved wife of Vesey Boswell, and daughter of Alfred E. Bown, Port Morien, Cape Breton, N.S.

BRUNET — At 816 Park avenue, on Sunday, Jan. 11, 1903, at the age of 56 years, Mrs. Marie Emilie Brunet, widow of the late Alexis Brunet, Esq.

CHADWICK — In New York city, on Jan. 8, 1903, P. Lorraine Chadwick (late of Montreal), aged 45 years.

CONE — At San Francisco, Cal., on Jan. 11, 1903, Mrs. A. M. Cone, in her 78th year, formerly of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and mother of Mrs. W. H. Kelson, of this city.

CUNDILL. — In this city, on Jan. 4, 1903, Margaret McKenzie, widow of the late William Cundill, Edinburgh, Scotland, in the 62nd year of her age.
Glasgow, Edinburgh and Lanark papers please copy.

CUNNINGHAM —On Sunday, Jan. 11, 1903, Charles H. Cunningham, aged 55.

DAVIDSON — At Cobourg, Ont., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1903, Ann Beatty, beloved wife of Mr. M. Davidson, aged 69 years and 5 months.

ECCLESTONE — In loving memory of William Thomas Ecclestone, who entered into rest, on Jan. 13, 1898, at Hamilton, Ont., in the 73rd year of his age. 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.'

FERRIE.—At St. John, N.B., on Jan. 6, 1903, after a short illness, Grace, youngest daughter of Patrick and Bridget Ferrie, in the 18th year of her age.

FREEMAN.—At Halifax, on Jan. 5, 1903, Annie, widow of the late S. P. Freeman, of Liverpool, and sister of the late G. P. Mitchell, in the 90th year of her age.

GALLAGHER.—At 86 Agnes street, Toronto, on Jan. 5, 1903, Richard Lee Gallagher, in his 83rd year.

GILMOUR.— At Chicago, Ill., on Jan. 6, 1903, of pneumonia, Flora Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Col. Walter Ross, of Picton, Ont., and widow of the late William Aitken Gilmour, Esq.

GOUGH—At Toronto, on Jan. 3, 1903, Madge, wife of R. T. Gough, C.E., aged 25 years.

GREEN — On Monday, Jan. 12, 1903, Elizabeth Telfer, beloved wife of William Green, aged 57 years.

GULLETT — At Wellman's Corners, County of Hastings, on Dec. 31, 1902, William Gullett, aged 60 years.

HADWIN — On Jan. 10, 1903, Thomas E. Hadwin, youngest son of James and Sarah Hadwin, aged 17 years.

HARRIS — On Jan. 10, 1903, at 52 Charles street, Hamilton, Ont., Dorothy, only daughter of Dr. C. L. M. and Mary Harris, aged 2 years and 4 months.

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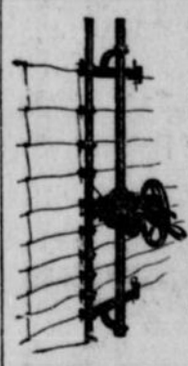
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HARMAN.—In this city, on Jan. 8, 1903, suddenly, George Harman, aged 60 years.

HORWOOD.—At St. John's, Newfoundland, on Dec. 27, 1902, Sarah Waterman, widow of the late William Horwood, and mother of H. R. Horwood, of this city, in her 72nd year.

HUNTER.— In Lobo Township, Middlesex County, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1903, Robert Hunter, native of Paisley, Scotland, aged 83 years and 10 months.

JENNINGS—On Dec. 22, 1902, at the Hollow, Rossnowlagh, County Donegal, Ireland, Francis Jennings, aged 90 years.

KEATING.—At Halifax, on Jan. 5, 1903, after a short illness, Daniel Augustus Keating, aged 61 years.

KNOX — At Chalet Kilmalcolm, Scotland, on Dec. 20, 1902, Ann McCallum, widow of Robert Knox, late Inspector of Poor.

LAWRENCE—At Rodney, Ont., Mary Willson, beloved wife of the late Peter Lawrence, and daughter of John Wilison, J.P., aged 74 years 8 months.

LENFESTEY — At North Seneca, Ont., on Jan. 9, 1903, Hilary Lenfestey, aged 80 years.

LIGHTHALL.—At Kincardine, Ont., on Jan. 5, 1903, George Hoyle Lighthall, formerly of Huntingdon, Que., in the 74th year of his age.

LOOMER — At Advocate, Pictou, N.S., on Dec. 6, 1902, Mrs. John Loomer, aged 72.

LYDON.—On Jan. 7, 1903, Jemima Crutchlow, beloved wife of F. Lydon, aged 58 years and 11 months.

M'LAUGHLIN.—At 228 Berkeley street, Toronto, on Jan. 7, 1903, Elizabeth Charlton, wife of Captain M. M'Laughlin, aged 76 years.

McLEAN — At 219 Dundas street, London, Ont., on Jan. 8, 1903, Elizabeth, widow of the late John McLean, formerly of Watford, Ont., aged 67 years.

McNEIL.—At Avoca, Que., on Jan. 5, 1903, suddenly (heart failure) Jemima Trinneer, daughter of the late Thos. Trinneer, and beloved wife of David McNeill, aged 39 years and 4 months.
Buried at Avoca, Que., on Jan. 7, 1903.

MONKHOUSE.—On Jan. 6, 1903, at his residence, Altona, Ont., Joseph Monkhouse, in his 77th year.

MURPHY — On Jan. 10, 1903, Charles Ingham Murphy, second son of Alex. Allen Murphy, in the 33rd year of his age.

NISBET.—On Jan. 6, at St. John, N.B. Allson Nisbet, daughter of the late Thomas Nisbet, in the 85th year of her age.

NOBLE.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 6, 1903, Matilda, wife of Joseph I. Noble, St. John, N.B.

PATTON.—At his late residence, 338 Queen street east, Toronto, John Patton, boot and shoe merchant.

REED.—At 232 Gerrard street east, Toronto, on Jan. 7, 1903, Harry Henderson Reed, beloved husband of Lizzie A. Ringer, and eldest son of Alex. H. Reed.

SCOTT — Suddenly, on the evening of Jan. 8, 1903, Elizabeth Clarke, beloved wife of William Scott.

SHIERS.—At Halifax, on Jan. 5, 1903, Edward J. Shiers, aged 63 years.

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SHORT—On Jan. 11, 1903, Esabella Clark, beloved wife of James Short. Lovingly respected by all who knew her.

SIMPSON.—In this city, on Jan. 7, 1903, Margaret Simpson, aged 78 years, beloved sister of Thos. W. Hayes.
Sunderland (England) papers please copy.

SINKER — At Hamilton, Ont., on Jan. 10, 1903, Clarence, infant son of John E. and Elizabeth Sinker, aged 11 months.

STARK — At his late residence, 389 Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles, on Sunday, Jan. 11, 1903, Robert Stark, sr., aged 76 years, 8 months.
Glasgow, Scotland, and Truro, Cornwall, England, papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—At 292 Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles, on Jan. 8, 1903, Eliza Acton, relict of David Taylor and mother of W. H. Taylor.

THOMSON — At 72 Shuter street, on Monday, Jan. 12, 1903, of pneumonia, William J., son of the late James Thomson.

TUCK — On Jan. 9, 1903, at her late residence, Nelson Township, Ont., Martha, daughter of the late Charles Tuck.

TUCKER — In this city, on Jan. 7, 1903, Margaret Helen Johnston, beloved wife of William D. Tucker.

WALLIS.—On Friday, Dec. 26, 1902, Joseph T. W. Wallis, in his 83rd year.
The deceased was born in the Old Fort, Toronto, and was for over fifty years active in Sunday-school and church work.

WATKINS.—In Toronto, on Jan. 8, 1903, Thomas C. Watkins, of Hamilton, Ont. aged 84 years.

WATT—On Jan. 7, 1903, in New York city, Miss Margaret Watt, eldest daughter of the late James Watt, of Halifax, N.S.

WILSON — At Caledonia, Ont., on Dec. 10, 1902, Janet Hamilton, widow of the late Wm. Wilson, Caledonia, a native of Kilmarnock, Scotland.

WOVENDEN — At Seacombe, England (by cablegram), on Sunday, Jan. 4, 1903, Janetta Middlecot, the dearly beloved wife of Alfred M. Wovenden, accountant, of this city.

IN MEMORIAM.

YOUNG.—In loving memory of Matthew Young Helena, Montana, who died Jan. 6, 1900. Gone, but not forgotten.

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Advertisements.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, by the Corporation of the Boulevard Saint Paul, for an act authorizing it to grant exclusive privileges and franchises to the persons or companies erecting a waterworks for the municipality of the said village, and putting in operation or running omnibuses, stages, electric or steam cars in the municipality, and for other purposes. EMARD & EMARD,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
Montreal 23rd December, 1902.

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All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the Witness.'