Montreal Weekly Witness.

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LORD METHUEN A PRISONER.

British General, Several Hundred Men and Four Guns Captured by Delarey.

CANADIAN SCOUTS DISCOVER A POWDER MAGAZINE AND ARSENAL.

London, March 10.—4.38 p.m.—Lord Methuen and four guns have been captured by General Delarey. Lord Methuen was wounded in the thigh. Three British officers and 38 men were killed. Five British officers and 72 men were wounded. A British officer and 200

LIEUT.-GENERAL METHUEN.

men are missing. The fight in which Lord Methuen was captured occurred before dawn on March 7, between Winburg and Lichtenburg, Orange River Colony. The British force numbered 1,200 men. The Boers captured all the British baggage. Lord Methuen is retained as a prisoner.

STORY IS CONFIRMED.

The text of Lord Kitchener's despatch announcing the capture of Lord Methuen is as follows:

'Pretoria, Saturday, March 8.—I greatly regret to have to send you bad news of Methuen. He was moving with nine hundred mounted men, under Major Paris, and three hundred infantry four guns and a pom-pom from Wynburg to Lichtenburg, and was to meet Grenfell with 1,300 men at Rovirainesfontein today. Yesterday morning early he was attacked by Delarey's force between Twebosch and Palmietknill. The Boers charged on three sides.

'Five hundred and fifty men have come in at Maribogs and Kraaipan. They were pursued by the Boers four miles from the scene of the action. They report that Methuen and Paris, with the guns, baggage, etc., were captured by the Boers.

'Methuen, when last seen, was a prisoner. I have no details of the casualties, and suggest delaying publication till I can send definite news. I think this sudden revival of activity on the part of Delarey is to draw off the troops pressing De Wett.'

In a second despatch, dated Sunday, March 9, Lord Kitchener says: 'Paris has come in at Kraaipan with the remainder of the men. He reports that the column was moving in two parties, One, with the ox waggons, left Twebosch at three a.m.; the other, with the mule waggons, started an hour later. Just before dawn the Boers attacked. Before reinforcements could reach them the rear guard broke. In the meantime a large number of Boers galloped up on both flanks. These at first were checked by the flank parties, but the panic and stampede of the mules had begun, and all the mule waggons, with a terrible mixture of mounted men, rushed past the ox waggons. All efforts to check them were unavailing. Major Paris collected forty men and occupied a position a mile in front of the ox waggons, which were then halted. After a gallant but useless defence, the enemy rushed into the ox waggons, and Methuen was wounded in the thigh. Paris, being surrounded, surrendered at ten a.m. Methuen is still in the Boer camp.'

Then follows the number of the casualties, as already cabled. The killed include Lieuts. G. R. Venning and T. P. W. Nesham, of the Royal Artillery, who were both killed while serving their guns with case-shot.

As Lord Kitchener announced that Major Paris had surrendered and also telegraphed that he had reached Kraaipan with the remainder of the men, it would seem that the Boers subsequently released the major and his companions.

BOERS WORE KHAKI.

A later despatch from Lord Kitchener explains that Delarey's men were nearly all dressed in khaki uniforms and it was impossible for the infantry to distinguish Boer from Briton.

IN PARLIAMENT.

London, March 11.—The reading of Lord Kitchener's despatches by Mr. Brodrick created a profound impression in the House of Commons last night and was received in silence, except when the Nationalists cheered at the first mention of the disaster, and again loudly cheered when Lord Methuen's capture was announced. Cries of 'Shame!' came from the ministerial benches.

After reading the War Office message, Mr. Brodrick continued: 'I trust I may be allowed to say a word in reference to the commander of the troops who have met defeat. It is only fair to Lord Methuen to say that for two years past he has been conducting operations, week after week, in the most difficult country, to the satisfaction of the commander-in-chief, without failure in any particular. Lord Methuen early in the war failed in carrying out the relief of Kimberley under conditions which, after a full survey of the position, and considering the composition of his force, appeared to Lord Roberts to reflect no discredit on him. The untiring energy which he has since displayed, and the confidence with which he has been regarded by all who have since served with him, deserves the fullest recognition.'

In the House of Lords the announcement was made by Earl Roberts in a sympathetic speech.

Lord Methuen was the British commander who led the army to the relief of the besieged town of Kimberley in November, 1899. In this expedition he successively engaged the Boers at Belmont, Graspan, Modder River and Magersfontein. The British were successful in the first three battles, but suffered a severe defeat at Magersfontein. The Boer commander at Graspan was General Delarey, who has now taken Lord Methuen.

It was after the Magersfontein defeat that Lord Roberts was sent to South Africa, where he took personal command of the British advance on Kimberley, and assisted by General French relieved that place on Feb. 16, 1900.

Paul Sanford Methuen, third Baron Methuen, is descended from John Methuen, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He was born on Sept. 1, 1845, and succeeded his father on the latter's death in 1891. He was educated at Eton, became a lieutenant in the Scots Guards in 1864. He served with distinction in Egypt and South Africa and has been frequently decorated and mentioned in despatches for bravery.

CANADIANS' CLEVER WORK.

CAPTURED MAGAZINE CONTAINED DE WETT'S RESERVE AMMUNITION.

New York, March 10.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' cables: 'The capture of a large Boer stock of ammunition near Reitz reminds a veteran army officer that its hiding place was closely indicated in a pamphlet published at the outbreak of the war. The writer of the pamphlet forecast with remarkable accuracy the nature and the scope of the Boer operations, and assumed that for the final stage of the guerilla warfare a large supply station would be established in advance. The Canadian scouts have found the secret hiding place of the reserves of De Wett's ammunition in the district to which his burghers have been returning constantly.'

THE VON DONOP FIGHT.

London, March 5.—Telegrams received here from Klerksdorp, describing the attack upon and capture by the Boers on Feb. 24, at Von Donop, ten miles southwest of Klerksdorp, of 467 British soldiers who were acting as convoy to an empty waggon train, show that General Delarey laid his plans with consummate care and precise knowledge of the ground.

The third Boer attack upon the convoy was delivered from various points and was most determined. By sheer recklessness they sought to ride down and overwhelm the British defence. The British guns shelled the charging Boers, but nothing stopped their onslaught, which was delivered with unusual impetus. The convoy mules were subjected to a heavy fire, and in many cases were deserted by the native drivers. They stampeded, put many of the defenders temporarily out of action, and caused the wildest confusion.

For two hours the British held out. They then divided and were overwhelmed. A few minutes of confused fighting and all was over. The Boers galloped along the line, firing at every man who showed the slightest tendency to resist, until they reached and captured the guns. In the extreme rear the Northumberland Fusiliers, who had been cut off, succeeded in fighting their way out for some distance. When their ammunition became exhausted they charged with bayonets, but were speedily overpowered.

By seven in the morning all resistance was at an end. The dead and wounded were scattered all over the field. Broken waggons and panic stricken horses and mules made a scene of indescribable confusion. Not until General Delarey came in person was anything like order restored. He stopped the Boers engaged in stripping the British wounded by the free use of the sjambok, but they continued the work of despoiling directly his back was turned.

GENERAL DE WETT WOUNDED.

London, March 5.—A despatch from Harrismith, Orange River Colony, says that Boer prisoners report that General De Wett was shot in the arm during the recent attempt to break through the blockhouse line.

WAR OFFICE REFORMS.

London, March 5.—In introducing the army estimates of £69,310,000 in the House of Commons yesterday, the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, entered into a long defence of the War Office, which he contended had done its work well, considering that a war had never before been waged on such a scale as the South African war. The War Office to-day was feeding 300,000 men and 246,000 horses in South Africa, and there were no complaints on that score. The experiences of the past year had confirmed the necessity for changes in the army administration, in decentralization, etc., as outlined by the government last year. Military officers and clerks were being rapidly substituted in the War Office for civilian officers and clerks. In regard to recruiting, Mr. Brodrick believed the limit had been reached. No reduction in the strength of the army could be expected, and probably the Indian garrison must be increased. The country had already enough experience of allowing the colonial garrisons to sink below their proper limit.

With a view to giving a fillip to recruiting, Mr. Brodrick said, the government proposed to allow enlistment for three years, with nine years in the reserve; and with the object of inducing men to enlist for India and elsewhere it was proposed to give every one a clear shilling per day. If, after two years, the soldier decided to serve eight years with the colors and four years in the reserve, he would be paid then an extra sixpence daily. Mr. Brodrick believed this would result in enlisting a better class of men.

WAR OFFICE SCANDALS.

New York, March 7.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London says:—There is seemingly no end to War Office contract scandals. Last evening in the House of Lords Earl Carrington referred to ugly rumors which are prevalent with regard to contracts for the supply of wines and spirits for the troops in South Africa. He wanted the government to throw some light on the matter, but Lord Ragian declined to give any information.

SET BACK FOR ENVOYS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TELLS THEM THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Washington, D.C., March 6.—Messrs. Wolmarans and Wessels, the Boer representatives, were received by Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, yesterday afternoon. It was distinctly understood that the Boers were to be received as private citizens, and Mr. Hay talked to them freely with this understanding. The principal object of the delegates was to induce the United States Government to do something to terminate the present struggle in South Africa, though they were not very specific as to what they wanted. The Secretary of State heard them attentively, but recommended that the Boers see Mr. Roosevelt and ascertain his views. This they agreed to do, and later in the day, accompanied by Dr. Frederick Mueller, of the Orange Free State, called at the White House. They were received by President Roosevelt in the library, and remained with him about fifteen minutes. They called as private citizens, and not in their official capacity as Boer representatives. Mr. Roosevelt listened attentively to what they had to say, and then informed them that the United States Government could not and would not interfere in the struggle.

A matter of complaint by the delegates was the shipment of horses, mules and provisions from the United States for the British forces in South Africa. Secretary Hay went over this subject very carefully with them, citing authorities and precedent which he pointed out conclusively established the lack of authority on the part of the general government to stop the American farmer from shipping their provisions and the stock raiser from selling his produce anywhere in the world where they could get the best prices. He also pointed out that the government's attitude in this, as in other matters connected with the South African war had been strictly neutral, and that the government had done nothing to prevent shipments of commodities to the Boer forces.

COUSINS GERMAN.

The Eagles in chorus { 'Well, you are a bird!' 'Du bist ein Vogel in Der That!' Detroit 'Tribune.'

ANOTHER CANADIAN DEAD.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—The Governor-General has received the following cable from the War Office: Capetown, March 4, 1902, Francis Morley Anderson, S. A. C., died of enteric fever at Heidelberg on Feb. 14. Please inform father, W. D. Anderson, Crasbrook, B.C.

TROOPER RIDEOUT ILL.

Ottawa, March 7.—The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has cabled Lord Minto to the effect that Clarence Rideout, of the South African Constabulary, is dangerously ill with enteric at Elandsfontein. Rideout's father is Mr. F. Rideout, of Peel, Carleton county, New Brunswick.

MR. MARTER'S IDEA.

A PLEBISCITE ON THE ROSS REFERENDUM.

Toronto, March 11.—Mr. Marter gave a new turn to the prohibiton debate in the House last night when he proposed that a plebiscite be taken at the general election as to whether the people desired the submission of the prohibition bill to a referendum. If the people voted against submission there would be no necessity for a separate vote on a separate day, at great cost. The Hon. Mr. Ross said the matter might be considered before the bill came up again.

DEATH ON THE RAIL

TRAIN DERAILED BY BROKEN RAIL, AND INJURED PASSENGERS BURNED TO DEATH.

San Antonio, Texas, March 8.—A broken rail caused a frightful wreck on the Southern Pacific Railway, near Maxon Station, 25 miles west of Sanderson, at three o'clock yesterday morning. From the latest accounts received here 15 people were killed outright and 28 were more or less injured. Nearly all the dead and injured lived in the Western States.

OSMAN PASHA.

SON OF A KURDISH CHIEF SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Constantinople, March 6. — Osman Pasha, a son of the farmous Kurdish chief, Bedrahan Pasha, whose trial on the charge of high treason began here on Feb. 20, behind closed doors, has been sentenced to death, but the sentence will be commuted to perpetual imprisonment.

General Nasmi Pasha, a son-in-law of the former Grand Vizier, Ali Pasha, has been arrested.

ALLIANCE APPEAL.

VIGOROUS ADDRESS TO THE PROHIBITIONISTS OF ONTARIO.

Toronto, March 10.—A special appeal to the prohibitionists of Ontario, to give effect to the resolutions adopted at the recent convention here, has just been issued by the Ontario Alliance. The appeal says:—

This convention was the largest gathering of prohibitionists ever convened in this country. More than 1,200 delegates were present, of whom fully 1,000 will be voters in the approaching provincial election. These delegates represented many organizations, and so expressed the views of many thousands, as well as their own opinions. They were earnest, enthusiastic and determined. The resolutions enclosed were adopted by a unanimous vote.

You are respectfully and earnestly urged in the interests of the temperance cause to do all you can to give effect to the resolutions of the convention. Work to this end may be carried on along three important lines: (1) Thorough organization of our workers in every locality; (2) Holding of meetings and adoption of resolutions protesting against the unfair conditions of the proposed referendum; (3) Writing yourself, immediately, and persuading every friend you can reach, to write immediately, to your representative in the local Legislature, pointing out the injustice of the voting basis, and urging him to oppose it and to stand for the fair method of a simple majority of the votes polled.

The crisis is grave. The need for action is urgent. Help us all you can in this emergency, so that by wise and united action we may win a victory, in spite of the difficulties that now stand in our way. We rely upon you.

CENSUS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

INCREASE OF NINE PERCENT IN THE POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

St. John's, Nfld., March 6.—In the legislature yesterday afternoon Mr. Bond laid upon the table the statement of the census returns for the colony for 1901, which had only been tabulated because of the difficulty in reaching the more remote sections of the colony. The census figures are: Total population, 220,249, of which Newfoundland has 216,615, and Labrador 3,634. According to the figures of 1891 Newfoundland had 197,930 inhabitants, while Labrador had 4,106. The increases shown by the last report equals about nine percent of the total population of 1891. Denominationally the three chief creeds are:

Roman Catholics	76,259
Anglicans	72,650
Methodists	60,812

In 1891 the same creeds showed the following numerical strength:

Roman Catholics	72,636
Anglicans	69,834
Methodists	54,276

Members of the Salvation Army, which were unknown in 1891, number 6,500 now.

LONDON TOPICS.

Mr. Brodrick's Scheme of Army Reform.

IMPERIAL TRADE RELATIONS ALARMING CONDITIONS IN IRELAND.

(Special Cable Dispatch to 'The New York Evening Post.')

London, March 8.—This has been a week of momentous happenings in British politics. First, it has seen submitted to the House of Commons what is called one of the boldest and most comprehensive schemes of army reform ever presented to Parliament. Tommy Atkins, at last, gets his clear shilling a day without vexatious stoppages, and if, after three years, he re-engages to go into the reserve for nine years, or complete eight years with the colors, the shilling becomes eighteenpence. By this means, at a cost of five million dollars extra to Great Britain and four million dollars to India, it is expected that fifty thousand recruits will be secured yearly, also a reserve of over 170,000 men.

Mr. Brodrick's scheme also embodies proposals for the formation of reserves of volunteers, yeomanry, and militia, and a wide scheme of defence for the whole empire, in which Canada, Australasia, and South Africa will be invited to share, to be submitted at the coronation conference. These proposals, filling out as they do Mr. Brodrick's last year's skeleton scheme of six army corps, is accepted as an admission that he has repented his threat of conscription. England must continue to run her army on voluntary lines.

The gravest stumbling-block to these reforms is the persistence of the war. To-day's Bloemfontein cablegrams show that despite the warlike disturbances, the Orange River Colony has succeeded in so far re-establishing itself that the revenue for the six months ending with December exceeded the expenditures by $160,000, the largest item of expenditure being for education, $60,000, and the largest item of revenue, the customs, $305,000. How peace is overlapping the area of war is further shown by the fact that Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are supplying, at Mr. Chamberlain's request, 100 teachers to proceed to the former Boer colonies at once, while last Saturday the principal of the New Brunswick Normal College left Southampton on a three-years engagement as principal of the Normal College at Pretoria.

Yet the war persists almost as vigorously as ever, though, of course, in area gradually lessening under the blockhouse system. Indeed, the 'Daily Mail' correspondent at Pretoria, always something of an optimist, told his readers yesterday that, despite every British advantage during the last few months, he sees "no reason why at this time next year the war should not be bowling along as merrily as ever, nay, this time two years may still find our troops engaged in operations in the northern Transvaal."

Another significant fact of the week is Mr. Chamberlain's pledge to re-open the discussion of the trade relations of the empire with the colonial premiers at the coronation conference in June. The discussion closed four years ago, when Mr. Chamberlain told the colonies that Great Britain would only consider a preference for colonial over foreign imports on the basis of free trade within the empire, securing the colonial markets to British manufactures. The colonies replied that free trade was unattainable. The presumption is that Mr. Chamberlain is prepared to modify the conditions, or at least to give the preferentialists a chance of proving their case. It is significant also that the British Ministry has consented so far to depart from free trade as to coerce the sugar convention into an agreement for the abolition of bounties by the threat to impose countervailing duties, a threat which, under abolition, becomes a pledge not to grant preferential duties to colonial sugars. Naturally, the British protectionists, acting under the name of the United Empire Trade League, with considerable Parliamentary support, is renewing the agitation to complete the reversal of the fiscal system, arguing from the alleged British decadence under free trade. Unfortunately for this contention, Lord Avebury has shown this week that in every decade between 1800 and 1890 the value of British exports and imports increased by ten million dollars. The rate of increase was less in the latest decade, but still exceeds the preceding rate by five millions. In forty years the value has increased from 1,890 to 4,385 million dollars, while, on the basis of weight instead of value, foreign trade has practically doubled in the last twenty years. Great Britain is hardly at her last gasp.

Amid these preoccupations Ireland still refuses to be neglected. The land war has reached such a stage in Sligo and elsewhere that the Ministry cannot much longer resist the Ulster landlord and English Tory pressure to re-establish rigorous coercion of the Arthur Balfour type. Irish letters speak almost with alarm of the effect produced upon the excitable people by recent prosecutions under the Crimes Act. Meanwhile, the Registrar-General's return shows that 17 per 1,000 of the population left Connaught for foreign parts last year.

The Pope's jubilee leads a German paper to indulge in an imaginary conversation. Leo asks Cardinal Rampolla if he expects the next Pope to be an Italian. 'Yes, certainly,' replies the Papal Secretary of State, 'and after me a Frenchman.' Upon which the following English Catholic comment is made: If the next Pope but one is not Italian, his mother-tongue is less likely to be French than English, either pure or with an American acent.

P. A. H.

A SOLDIER CHAP.

(By E. Gallienne Robin, in 'Presbyterian.')

'If there's a thing I am set against in this world, it's you going with them soldier chaps, so mind what you're about, my girl!'

Old John Letocq frowned fiercely, and stared his granddaughter out of countenance; she blushed a little, but answered quietly:

'But, grandfather, I don't go with soldiers! And they are not all wild and fond of drink, like you always say. Why, there's two or three from Fort Houmet that goes as regular as can be to the Catel Chapel every Sunday night.'

'Eh? Eh? And how do you know that, Susie?'

'Oh, but I can't help it if I see them there! They sit in a line with us. And, grandfather, soldiers are brave, brave fellows! Surely you'll say "yes" to that!'

The old man shrugged his shoulders. 'Ah but it's their work, ain't it? and they're paid for it, ain't they? But come now, Susie, put on your scoop, and take a basket for to try and bring me a few limpets from the rocks. And while you're gone I'll have a doze, before tea.'

Susie took down her pink sun-bonnet from the rack, and a basket from the hook on the wall, and sped across a wide common towards the rocks. She had no difficulty in finding a plentiful supply of limpets, and she was just thinking of turning homewards when a white something, perched on a high rock, caught her eye. It was a young seagull. The very creature she had longed to catch and tame! Putting down her basket, she crept stealthily up the face of the rock, and leaning over the young bird, she clasped it eagerly. With a terrified shriek it struggled to get free, but Susie clutched it firmly, and prepared to descend by an easier path. Suddenly she saw that she had mistaken the way, for without looking before her, she had gone blindly down, and now she found herself on a jagged point above a boiling mass of surf. She staggered, lost her balance, shrieked wildly, and then fell, while the sea-gull flew away with a joyful cry.

The rock upon which the girl fell heavily was a broad flat one, which effectually saved her from rolling over into the sea. But she lay perfectly still, and the blood flowed from a wound in her forehead. Suddenly a young soldier scrambled round a point of cliff, and started as he came in view of the seemingly dead girl. He had heard the cry of the gull, and had come to see if it had flown away from a nest. He little expected to see pretty Susie Letocq in such a state. He knew her well by sight, and admired her neat figure and sweet face, as did many other young men from Cobo Bay.

Bending down he heard her moan piteously, and with careful hands he raised her in his strong arms and carried her over the rocks; it was no easy task, but he walked faster across the common and knocked at her cottage door, feeling as if he had been years bringing her home.

'Come in,' said a gruff voice, and Edward Turner entered the bright, clean kitchen, where the table was set for tea.

Jean was smoking his long clay pipe, and he started up as the scarlet coat horrified his eyes.

'What is it?' he cried. 'How dare you come in? What's the matter with Susie?'

In a few hurried words the soldier told what he knew of the accident; then saying he would go for the doctor and send in a neighbor, he left the cottage. He soon returned with a doctor whom he had met as he drove on his country rounds, and Susie's hurt was pronounced slight, though the shock to her nervous system would necessitate some days of complete rest.

No one took any further notice of Edward, and after hanging about in the hope that he might be of further use, he was obliged, at last, to return to Fort Houmet, where his regiment was quartered. But he thought a good deal about Susie, and at last, a few days after the accident, he decided to call and enquire how she was. One bright Sunday afternoon he knocked at the cottage door, and old Jean's voice bade him enter.

Susie sat in a big armchair near the window. She was propped up with pillows, and looked white and weary. Jean sat beside her, with a large open Bible on his knees, and he stared with an angry frown at the visitor. Edward felt, all at once, ill at ease; though the girl's grateful words and smiles warmed his heart, the old man's evident antagonism was on the point of driving him away, when again the door opened, and a minister entered the kitchen. After greeting Jean and Susie, he turned to the soldier with outstretched hand.

'I am glad to see you,' he said, 'for, of course, I have heard of your gallant rescue of my little friend; besides that, you are such a regular attendant of Catel Chapel, that I want to tell you how delighted I am to see you always in your pew every Sunday night.'

Edward's relief was extreme at being courteously treated; but the minister's interest in the young man did not mollify Jean, and he treated Susie to a tirade against redcoats as soon as the soldier had gone away with the preacher. But Susie was more than inclined to take the part of Edward. She owed him her life, she said, and besides, he was good, and—and——. The old man interrupted her harshly, and bade her never speak of soldiers again; they were a bad lot, and there was no doubt that this Turner would prove a hypocrite. Thus Susie was silenced, but she was not convinced. She hoped Edward would not venture to come again, for she feared her grandfather would send him from the door, and yet she was sadly disappointed when weeks went by and no bonny, fair-headed soldier ever appeared to ask if she was dead or alive. But she improved rapidly, nevertheless, and her heart beat fast when she entered Catel Chapel the first Sunday after her complete recovery. Would he be there? Perhaps he had been ordered away! Perhaps he might be in England for his furlough! She turned timidly, and looked at his pew. He was there, and meeting her glance, he smiled in a most friendly manner. Reassured, Susie gave her thoughts to the service with a happy, glowing face and a grateful heart.

Coming out of chapel it was very dark, and Susie was feeling her way out of the yard, when a pleasant manly voice asked if she were alone. Susie peered through the darkness and made out the tall, stalwart figure and merry face of Edward Turner. She was alone, she replied hurriedly, and then he asked permission to take her home. How friendly the two became as they walked closely down the hill and along the bay! How many things they had in common! Above all, it was a matter of no small rejoicing when Susie discovered that Edward was a soldier of Jesus Christ, and when they parted, each felt the other to be already dear, and necessary to life's happiness.

After that Sunday evening they met often. Susie was a good, conscientious little girl, but she did not hesitate to see her lover unknown to Jean. She realized that his prejudice against a soldier was wholly absurd, and unwarranted, and at last the day came when Edward would have to face the grandfather again, for his permission must be sought in a momentous matter. One evening he came to the cottage, and before Jean could order him away, Susie rose and said firmly:—

'Please, dear grandfather, you must listen, just this once—Mr. Turner has something most important to say.'

Now, Jean could not refuse his Susie, and so, with a stormy face, he sat beside the fire, and listened to the soldier's tale of love and devotion. As Edward finished, the old man rose, and, drawing himself to his full height, he said, sternly—

'If I live to be a hundred I will never give my consent to this marriage, Susie. I'd rather see you dead in your coffin than married to one of these shiftless soldier chaps.'

Susie gave a cry of bitter pain, and threw her arms around her soldier's neck, while he held her close and bowed his curly head on her shoulder: and the old man looked at them, frowning and perfectly unmoved. No one spoke. Only Susie moaned sadly. Then suddenly the door was flung open, and another soldier appeared.

'You must excuse me!' he cried in terrible excitement, 'but our regiment is ordered off! We must leave Guernsey to-morrow morning. We are off to the war! We are going to smash the foe! Hurrah!'

A glint of horrible joy shone in the old faded eyes of Jean Letocq. Ah! he thought to himself that Providence was on his side. But poor Susie sobbed and cried and suffered agonies at the parting with her lover; and he, proud to be off to the war, was yet full of grief, too. It needed a heart of stone to withstand the tears and love of the two young creatures, so good, so beautiful; but Jean Letocq hardened himself and heaved a great sigh of relief when at last Edward Turner tore himself from Susie's clinging arms and rushed away through the darkness to Fort Houmet.

. . . . . .

He wrote long letters on the voyage out and Susie received a few hurried scraps when he reachel his destination. Then, suddenly, his letters ceased and the poor girl's anxiety and suffering tortured her almost beyond endurance. It was awful to bear the suspense alone, for her grandfather would not hear the war mentioned and never spoke the slightest word of sympathy. Susie spent nearly all her little hoard of savings in buying newspapers. Every day, when her work was done, she tramped into Saint Pierre Port, the capital of Guernsey, to get the latest news of the war. But Sunday was her saddest day. It stabbed her with a cruel pain to see Edward's empty pew at Catel Chapel, and yet she would not have missed her Sunday night service for the world; it was a blessed comfort to think of him and pray for him in the old place where they had first seen each other.

But as the weeks went past, and the war continued, Susie began to lose hope. Never a word did she hear from Edward. She felt that her desire for life was ebbing away. She prayed to the Great Father to take her away, since it must be that her soldier was dead. And yet, even then, when Jean Letocq saw her fading from him, saw her bowed and broken with grief, he said not one word of comfort to ease or quiet her poor smitten heart.

One evening he left Susie lying on the jouquiere in the firelight, and went out to have a chat with a neighbor. As he shut the door after him, Susie buried her fair head in the patchwork pillow and cried long and bitterly. She pictured so many dreadful things as she lay there. She saw him—her lover—dead on the battlefield, with his blue eyes set, and the blood oozing from many wounds, for Edward would die hard. Or she followed him through battle after battle, and saw him taken prisoner by the enemy. She stifled her sobs and tried to pray, then a sense of healing and rest fell over her as her tired eyes closed, and she slept.

. . . . . .

'Susie, Susie, wake up!'

'What is it, grandfather?' she said, rubbing her eyes.

'Bah, my girl, you'd soon be wide awake if you knew what I've got here!'

In an instant she sat up. Ah! the clairvoyance of love. 'It's about Edward!' she cried.

'Yes, it is, and I've been, after all, an old fool! He's a brave fellow, and a good one. There's a long piece about him in this paper, just come from town. He's saved lives and done goodness knows what. And it's said he'll have the Victoria Cross! So I suppose, Susie, if the Queen can notice him, well, I must, too. There, there! don't strangle me, but light the lamp and I'll read it to you. Where are my spectacles?'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

AN OUNCE OF HELP.

(E. F. Hellings, in 'Light in the Home.')

Beech Cottage deserved its name: it was only a cottage of six rooms on two floors, and in the front garden was one of the finest copper beeches in the county; that beach was quite a feature in local scenery; any visitor to the little town was sure to be taken to see it; the branches extended far over the road, and gave rest and shelter to many a wayfarer. Some thoughtful tenant of Beech Cottage in days gone by had made a rough seat of wood and stone just where the road turned sharply, and thus gave a canvenient angle in the wall, and there the branches grew thickest; inside the branches were not allowed quite their own way, but just lopped sufficiently to keep them from spreading too far over the garden, though affording ample shade for a tea-table, invalid-couch, and chairs which stood there on all fine days in summer.

Though the cottage was small it was perfect in its way; the small drawing-room, the cosy dinnig-room, were each delightful, but the mistress and her one maid found their chiefest pleasure in the kitchen. Such a kitchen! Try to picture it: red-tiled floor, walls covered with a pink-tinted washable paper, black shiny stove, a row of bright dish-covers, a small book-case full of prettily bound books, dresser and table scrubbed white, but the latter always adorned in the afternoon by a green table-cloth, and, above all, a long shelf on which leaned a number of beautiful plates—this special feature being the delight of the maid's heart. Such a kitchen! Most people said 'Oh!' when they looked in, and many envied that maid when, her work over, she sat in the great, cosy armchair by the fire in winter, or threw windows and doors open, and sat in her part of the garden in summer. Such a kitchen, too! That shiny black stove could tell tales of strong soup, delicate puddings, potted meat, light cake—all made for the invalid master of the house in the first place, then the ample remains finding their way to delicate children, sick mothers, and even to mothers and children who were well, but liked a bit of something nice sometimes.

Indeed, the poor folk around always said that the cottage should be renamed Help Cottage, while some one who knows his Bunyan called the invalid master Faith, his wife Charity, and the bustling maid, Hope; and those who knew them best said the names were well chosen.

We must now turn away from Beech Cottage to a far different scene.

A black, busy town at first sight, but on looking more closely signs of work are not so evident; on the contrary, knots of hungry-looking men are standing about at street corners, the shops have a deserted look, and, surest signs of all, of slackness of work, the children's voices are hushed; those who are out on their way to or from school move languidly and speak quietly, while the little ones who are playing in the streets content themselves with feebly throwing a pebble now and again.

Enter any of the houses, and there will be seen the same tale of want: scanty furniture, empty cupboard, fireless grate, and if as in so many cases is added sickness, then the cup is indeed full.

It is only too sadly evident that there is a strike on here; whether for right or wrong, we cannot say, but the effects can only be seen and grieved over.

In one of the houses a man, his wife and little boy of five are sitting. It is, if possible, more empty than its neighbors, and, alas! more empty in another sense, for these poor parents have just returned from following their fourth child to the grave, and the little boy with them is their only remaining one. The children had taken measles; cold and want of food did the rest. The wife sat, pallid of face, but dry-eyed; then, glancing up, saw two tears, a strong man's tears, coming slowly down her husband's face.

'Don't take on, Jem; it is better so. We couldn't bear to see the childer clem, and now—now——' A sob choked her speech.

'They are better off,' her husband finished. 'Yes, yes, I know; but oh, Mary, I just hunger for a sight of our little Molly, and now Frankie is gone, and oh, but it is hard to bear!' And he bowed his face on his hands.

The little boy stirred on his mother's lap; she put her arm more closely about him, and shuddered to feel how thin he was.

A long silence followed. Then the man lifted up his head with a new resolve on his face.

'We must leave here, Mary. We can be no worse off than starve and lose our childer, and we have only him left now, and must try to save him.'

'But what can we do, Jem?' said the wife. 'We have no money nor nothing.'

'We must tramp, lass'—briefly.

'But where?'

'Why, to my old home, where I lived before we were wed. I think my old master will give me work if he is alive; and anyway there may be someone there who remembers me. Father and mother and sister Molly lie in the churchyard there, too. And oh, Mary, let us go. But, my lass, I never thought to ask thee to tramp with me when I wed thee.'

'No, Jem; but it isn't thy fault, and we must stick together, and the little one——' And here the tears came like soft rain.

Their small preparations were quickly made. Fortunately, there was no rent owing. A friendly broker bought what little furniture was left, and with their few earthly possessions made into two bundles, and a very little money, they started.

Fortunately for them, the weather was fine, and for the first three days they almost enjoyed the life. At any rate, the little boy, knowing nothing of the doubts and fears which assailed his parents, revelled in the pure air, the soft grass and the delightful country sounds and sights, and made his parents forget their troubles while seeing his delight. They calculated on being at least four days on the road, but on the fourth day a mistaken direction took them some miles out of their way, and their troubles began. Being very anxious to spare their tiny store of money, they slept out of doors that night. Towards morning a heavy storm came on, drenching them to the skin, and it was long before the sun came out to dry their wet garments, and they all took cold.

It would take too long to tell of all they suffered as they plodded wearily on, stiff and full of aching pain; the little boy, too, seemed ill, and that added tenfold to their burden. That night they spent in an empty shelter in a field, and the mother noted with a sick heart how restless and feverish her little boy was all night. They quite expected to reach their destination next day, and, although dismayed to see a heavy rain falling steadily, they set out more hopefully.

The sound of the church bells reminded them it was Sunday; but ah! how unlike any Sunday they had ever spent, trudging painfully on through the rain, with every garment dripping wet, aching in every limb from cold and exposure, and the added pain of hearing their little child's fretful cries. He was really ill, and at last had to be carried most of the time. They were well nigh exhausted when, turning a sudden corner, they came upon the seat under the beech tree outside Beech Cottage, and there sank down upon it, thankful to rest under the comparative shelter which it gave.

Sunday afternoon at Beech Cottage was a peaceful time; everything was in perfect order, as little work as possible being done on that day. The mistress, after seeing her invalid husband made comfortable on the couch for his afternoon nap, went off to her class of boys. Many people wondered why she always went to her class, and at the evident pleasure she took in it, but admitted that she certainly had a 'way' with those rough boys, most of them colliers. Mrs. Charity herself said, 'Why, they are my helpers; they tell me of work being slack, and who is ill, and of newcomers to the pits. How could I find time to get about and find all this out for myself? And then, what would become of "the crumbs of comfort which fall from the sick man's table"?'—for this was her way of speaking of these nourishing dishes which found their way where most needed.

Therefore this Sunday afternoon was quiet as usual, in Beech Cottage, or, if possible, more so, for the pouring rain prevented the maid from stepping out into the garden, as was her general habit; she was half asleep in the kitchen when the sound of a child's crying struck on her ear. 'Dear me! What's that? I must tell him to be quiet, or he will disturb the master;' and taking an umbrella, she went quietly through the hall and down the garden to the beech tree, from where the sound proceeded.

Looking over the wall, she saw a sad little group on the sheltered seat; father, mother, child—all wet, the child crying, and the poor mother weeping also, while trying to comfort her boy; they were all startled, and looked up, on hearing a voice above them exclaim—

'Whatever's the matter? What is that boy crying for? Why ever don't you take him home, and not keep him out in this rain?'

The father dug his hands deep into his pockets and made no reply; but the mother answered:

'Oh, miss we are on tramp to my husband's old home at Whitford, and he says we are nearly there; but my boy's ill, and——' Here she stopped crying bitterly.

'Ill! Yes, he looks like it, and he will be worse if he stops there. Here, mister, just you take him—your wife don't look fit to carry that great boy—and bring him round here. No, not that way'—as she saw the man proceeding to follow her. 'You just go round the garden wall to where you see a tall fence, and I will have the door opened for you.'

Hope hurried through the house out into the yard and opened the door in the fence, then stood watching the man as he made his way towards her with his burden. She had a large waterproof cape in her hands, which she put round the child, then carried him into the kitchen, and deposited him in her big armchair by the fire. Leaving him there, she ran out again to the man, who was standing awkwardly by the door, and said:

'Now, my man, just bring your wife into this wash-house; it will be dryer for her than under the tree; and, you know, I can't have you in my clean kitchen.'

'No, indeed, miss'—glancing at his wet clothes as he spoke; 'but thank you kindly for taking the boy in.'

'Oh, never mind that,' said Hope, and hurrying back to the boy, she saw with dismay that he had fainted.

'Poor little chap!' was all she said; then she busied herself with bringing him round. Long practice in that household had taught her what to do in such cases. The child was laid gently down, cold water applied to brow and lips, and presently his eyes unclosed.

'Come, that's better. Dear, dear, how wet the child is! Those wet things must come off'—and moving him as little as possible she quickly undressed him, then laid him back upon the cushions, wrapped in a warm shawl.

'Clean, and well mended,' she said to herself, as she hung the little clothes up to dry. 'A decent mother, I warrant. See, here's her shawl put round him, while she did without. But there, I expect the boy's hungry; I must see to that.'

A cupful of bread and milk was eagerly swallowed, then the boy fell asleep. Some hot coffee was taken to the waiting parents, and Hope heard all their sad story, asking questions in her own vigorous way. She cheered them by pointing out a near cut to Whitford, by which they could reach that place in two hours' time. She advised them to go to a respectable woman in the place, get a night's rest, and look for work next day, refreshed and comfortable. A shilling was added to their scanty store of money 'to buy milk for the boy,' and a warm, old shawl found to wrap round the child, so that the mother could wear her own now dry one.

When the boy awoke, refreshed by his warm sleep and the food, and was dressed in his dry clothes, he ran out to his parents, saying joyously: 'Boy been to heaven. Oh, lovely there; such pretty things!' Father and mother smiled, but they, too, felt that a bit of heaven had touched them; and after hearty goodbyes they went on their way, stepping out cheerfully in the fast-brightening afternoon sun.

Months passed: changes came, bringing sorrow and perplexity in their train to Beech Cottage and its inmates.

The invalid master was taken hence after his weary years of suffering, then money losses followed, and the happy home must be left, and the mistress and maid each go out into the world.

The last afternoon had come, and the mistress was sitting under the beech tree thinking very sadly of times gone by and very fearfully of the future, and yet trying to stay herself on her God.

A child's voice broke the stillness. 'Yes, this is it, mother. Don't you 'member the seat? And there is the way round to the kitchen door. Oh, come quick!'

Surprised, the mistress rose and went into the house to see her maid being warmly shaken by the hand by a pleasant-faced woman, a little boy hanging on to her neck, and a strong, hearty-looking man standing by.

'Oh, miss, don't you remember us? We are the people you helped that wet Sunday afternoon'—as Hope gazed bewildered from one to the other.

'Yes, miss,' added the man, 'you just gave us the last lift we badly needed, and we've been going on well ever since. My old master gave me work at once; and here, miss, we thought as how we should like to bring you this'—showing a box in which lay some nice cambric handkerchiefs.

Both mistress and maid were almost too overwhelmed to speak, but when a little more composed they listened to the happy story. It gave them, too, the needed help.

They were strengthened to go out from the home, not knowing what was before them, but fully confident that God would never forsake them, but send them just when needed the help they had so willingly extended to others.

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The sure cure for Headaches and all Scalp Ailments, prevents and stops Baldness, the Ideal Comb for toilet use, once used always used. Comforting, economical, lasts a lifetime. Ladies 60c., gents 40c. Sent prepaid on receipt of price, from Dr. White's Agency,

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GO TO The Mining, Lumbering and Farming Districts of Algoma, Ont., for a home. The winter of Eastern Algoma is like that of Northern New York, but much less stormy. Good land can be had free or very cheap. The era of mine development has just begun. It brings good times for farmer, gardener, horticulturist and lumberman, as well as to the miner. **ALGOMA**

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Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use—Send to Dr. R. H. Kline, Co., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada,
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Advertisements.

SCHOOL GIRLS.

'Tis a pretty age—that time in a girl's life when she has all the beauties of womanhood without the later lines of care and worry.

But here and there even among school girls appear pale and drawn faces.

Pale blood is at the bottom of the trouble and Scott's Emulsion can cure it.

Scott's Emulsion brings back the beauty to pale girls because it is blood food.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

CONAN DOYLE'S DEFENCE OF THE WAR.

'For some reason which may be either arrogance or apathy, the British are very slow to state their case to the world. At present the reasons for our actions and the methods we have used are set forth in many blue-books, tracts and leaflets, but have never, so far as I know, been collected into one small volume. In view of the persistent slanders to which our politicians and our soldiers have been equally exposed, it becomes a duty which we owe to our national honor to lay the facts before the world. I wish some one more competent and with some official authority had undertaken the task, which I have tried to do as best I might from an independent standpoint.' So Dr. Conan Doyle prefaces his able presentation of well authenticated facts and well balanced generalizations. 'The War in South Africa: Its Cause and Conduct' (McClure, Phillips & Co., New York) is a book almost perfectly adapted to answer every caviller at British designs or British ways of doing. 'I do not think any unprejudiced man can read the facts,' writes the author, 'without acknowledging that the British Government has done its best to avoid war, and the British army to wage it with humanity.' The first chapters deal with the history of the Transvaal and the conditions under which the war was begun. Most of our people are familiar with the story by this time, but it is well that the wrongs of the Uitlanders should be told to pro-Boers in Europe and the United States by one whose name is already favorably known to the reading public in several countries. Dr. Doyle especially points out that sympathy has been given to the Boers on a number of false counts. For one thing there is a kindly and sportsmanlike tendency to sympathize with the weaker party in an unequal struggle. But the Boers themselves forced the war in the conviction that they would prove the stronger, and moreover they did hold the upper hand for months. Then, too, many lovers of freedom chose to side with a republic against a monarchy. But the Transvaal was only nominally a republic and in fact an oligarchy, whose oppression contrasted curiously with the free institutions of neighboring British colonies. Another allegation on the side of the Boers was that Britain went to war for the possession of the gold-fields:

No possible accusation is more popular or more widely believed upon the Continent, and yet none could be more ridiculous when it is examined. The gold mines are private companies, with shares held by private shareholders, German and French as well as British. Whether the British or the Boer flag flew over the country would not alienate a single share from any holder nor would the wealth of Britain be in any way greater. She will be the poorer by the vast expense of the war, and it is unlikely that more than one-third of this expenditure can be covered by taxation of the products of the gold mines. Apart from this limited contribution toward the war, how is Britain the richer because her flag flies over the Rand? The Transvaal will be a self-governing colony, like all other British Colonies, with its own finance minister, its own budget, its own taxes, even its own power of imposing duties upon British merchandise. They will pay a British governor ten thousand pounds and he will be expected to spend fifteen thousand. We know all this because it is part of our British system, but it is not familiar to those nations who look upon colonies as sources of direct revenue to the mother country. 'That Britain wanted the gold mines' is the most general and at the same time the most untenable of all continental comments on the war. The second Transvaal war was the logical sequel of the first, and the first was fought before gold was discovered in that country.

Of still more interest is the portion of the book referring to the manner in which the war has been conducted. The authorities seem to have regarded the rights of private property with a care amounting sometimes to scrupulosity. Dr. Doyle in his capacity as a medical man came in contact with this at Bloemfontein. 'When we applied for leave to use the deserted villas to put our sick soldiers into—the hospitals being full—we were told that it could only be done by private treaty with the owners who were at that time on commando against us.' The care of the women and children in concentration camps entailed a great amount of labor on the part of officers and doctors, but from the evidence amassed on this subject the work seems to have been done with much assiduity and kindliness. The high mortality reported in some camps was due to measles, a disease that cannot be prevented from spreading by any ordinary precautions.

The only possible hope is the segregation of the sufferer. To obtain this early quarantine, the co-operation of the parent is needed; but in the case in point the mothers, with a natural instinct, preferred to cling to the children and to make it difficult for the medical man to remove them in the first stages of the disease. The result was a rapid spread of the epidemic which was the more fatal as many of the sufferers were in low health owing to the privations unavoidably endured in the journey from their own homes to the camps. Not only was the spread of the disease assisted by the mother, but in her mistaken zeal she frequently used remedies which were as fatal as the disease. Children died of arsenical poisoning, having been covered from head to feet with green paint; and others of opium-poisoning, having quack drugs which contained laudanum administered to them.

The behavior of the ordinary British soldier is praised on every hand by those who know what soldiers are. This is partly owing, no doubt, to the manly disposition of the soldiers themselves, and partly to the discipline of the British army, which punishes certain crimes with death, partly also, we may surmise, to a scarcity of intoxicants. The natural kindness of Britons toward captives comes out again and again. From one of the concentration camps an officer wrote: 'We have cricket, tennis and croquet for them, and they are all jolly well treated. Besides other amusements, they have a band twice a week, and the other day they got up a concert.' Conan Doyle comments: 'This is what Mr. Stead calls "doing to death by slow torture the women and children whom we have penned behind the barbed wire of our prison camps."'

DR. BOURINOT'S 'PROCEDURE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS.'

The large volume on 'Parliamentary Procedure' published some years ago by Dr. Bourinot made him so widely recognized as the Canadian authority on that subject that inquiries on points of order constantly come to him from persons connected with all sorts of associations. To meet the needs of this large class he has prepared a shorter treatise. It is 'A Canadian Manual on the Procedure at Meetings of Municipal Councils, shareholders and directors of companies, synods, conventions, societies and public bodies generally,' by J. G. Bourinot, C.M.G., LL.D., Clerk of the House of Commns.

The author hopes he will meet the wants of that large number of persons who in this country of popular institutions are immediately interested in the methodical progress of business, and naturally wish to make themselves conversant, as easily as possible with the principles, rules and usages that should guide the proceedings of public assemblies of all kinds. At all events, if the numerous persons who have used a good deal of the author's time for years, will refer, as a rule, to this volume in ordinary cases instead of making personal application to him, he may expect to have more leisure than he has heretofore been able to enjoy.

After a general review of the parliamentary rules that govern public assemblies in Canada, Dr. Bourinot tells what special usages obtain in labor organizations, benefit societies, corporate companies, etc. One chapter gives the synod rules of the Church of England in Canada, and the rules governing Methodist Conferences and Presbyterian Church courts respectively. A good deal of space is devoted to municipal procedure and organization, but this refers chiefly to the Province of Ontario. An abridged manual, in which the discussion of municipal procedure and that of synods, etc., is left out, appears as the first of a series on Canadian citizenship, and will doubtless be most useful on account of its handy size and the practical nature of its contents.

(Carswell Co., Law Publishers, Toronto.)

ANNALS OF MEGANTIC COUNTY.

Mr. Dugald McKillop, in publishing his collection of annals concerning Megantic County, Quebec, has provided the present generation of Canadians with a history vividly recalling some of the conditions which prevailed when their ancestors first came to this country. Mr. McKillop, is the descendant of one of several sturdy Scotch families who left the Isle of Arran in 1829 to emigrate to Canada, and eventually to settle in Megantic County, embracing such townships as Leeds, Halifax, Inverness, Somerset, etc., is well qualified for the task he has set himself. He traces in minute detail the life of these earlier settlers, and their subsequent intermarriages, and the part they played in the history of the country. Twelve families, numbering eighty-six souls, crossed the Atlantic in the 'Caledonia,' on the first emigration from Arran. They were two months in making the passage. They were soon joined by other families from Scotland. 'During the first winter in the new settlement,' says the author, 'there was not a stove in the whole settlement, and owing to the imperfect fireplaces and the rude construction of the dwellings the people suffered much, even when indoors, from the severity of the cold. But far more troublesome than the cold was the smoke, which, owing to their construction, often pervaded the homes. . . . The cellars which were simply large holes dug in the ground, on many occasions served as a place of refuge from the smoke. One lady—Mrs. McKillop, whose memory of old-time conditions is excellent, says that she found the smoke so trying that she lived a considerable part of the first winter in the cellar.' One of the privations most keenly felt was the want of good light. One candle was considered a luxury and was often not lit until 'worship' time.

'An ingenious method of study was that adopted by my father, who used to take up one or two boards of the kitchen floor, and then with feet down cellar and head and shoulders above the floor, would read by the light of the chimney's fitful blaze. Besides the hearth-fire and the candle a small vessel of oil wherein a wick was inserted was sometimes used; this was called a "crusie," now obsolete.'

'The first marriage among the settlers took place before a minister licensed to marry had come in the county, the contracting parties being John Cook and Mary McKillop, who walked to Quebec city—and, of course, walked back—a distance of some forty miles, where they were duly married by a regular minister.'

'As an amusing instance of the conscientious character of the people it may be mentioned that my father's mother, Mrs. Neil McKillop, was at first in favor of spilling out the sap from the maple trees that was found in the troughs on Monday morning, on account of the fact that it had collected on Sunday, but I do not know whether my grandmother actually started to put her idea into practice. After a conversation with the leader of the band they decided that the question was analogous to the sinfulness of using grain, etc., that had been growing all the days of the week, and this threw such light on the subject that the sap harvest of Monday was gladly utilized without scruple.'

(Copies of the 'Annals of Megantic County,' which contains 171 pages, and is well illustrated, can be got from D. McKillop, Lynn, Mass. Price, post-paid, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.)

LITERARY CHAT

The complete edition of Tolstoy's works has sold to the extent of 280,000.

The interstate commerce commission is preparing 'Ten-Year Book on Railways in the United States.'

Kipling's 'Kim' is now appearing serially in the Paris 'Matin.' The authorized translator is M. Fabulet.

Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls will publish this month 'The Standard Primary School Dictionary,' containing 28,000 words.

Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. have received a request for the right of translating Booker Washington's autobiography into Arabic.

In England there were 6,044 books published last year, of which 2,000 were new editions. The record shows that the issues were 1,000 less than those of last year and 1900.

An original poem by Mary Lamb, the sister of Charles Lamb, hitherto unpublished, addressed to Emma Isola and transcribed in the handwriting of Charles Lamb, is in the hands of the Hodgsons, of London, to be sold at their next book sale.

Some interesting literary discoveries are reported in the 'Athenaeum.' Oskar Hekker has discovered at Certaldo, near Florence, some relics of Boccaccio's library, some manuscripts being written entirely and others annotated by Boccaccio himself. Prof. Seybold has discovered in the oldest known manuscript of The Thousand and One Nights, now in the Tubingen university library, one narrative that is in no other collection. Lastly, Bruno Violet of Berlin has found at Damascus a fragment of the seventy-eighth Psalm in Greek and Arabic.

An important contribution to the literature of the war in South Africa is announced for early issue by William Briggs. It is a history of the First Canadian Contingent, the Royal Canadian Regiment, from the pen of Mr. W. Hart-McHarg, a barrister of Rossland, B. C., and is entitled, 'From Quebec to Pretoria.' The author, who resigned his commission to enter the ranks of the regiment, served through the entire campaign as a sergeant in 'A' company. Mr. McHarg, in his narrative, shows himself not only a close and intelligent observer, but possessed as well of the ability to record his observations and experiences in good literary form, and so as to enlist and hold the reader's interest from the first page to the last. A sketch-map of the field of operations, tracing the line of march of the regiment, and an excellent series of diagrams of the various engagements in which it participated, add much to the interest and value of the volume.

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

White flowers are the most odoriferous.

London spends over £1,000,000 annually on funerals.

The human lungs usually contain about one gallon of air.

Quite fifty percent of the property of England is insured.

St. Paul's Cathedral was built from a tax on sea coal.

There are about ninety deaths in Shakespeare's plays.

Dogs may now be protected against distemper by vaccination.

The largest slaughter house in the world is at Kansas City, Kan.

In Alabama wage-earners constitute 2.9 percent of the population.

In 1909 the Eiffel tower becomes the property of the city of Paris, and will then be used for its weather bureau.

The microbe of tuberculosis may live on a book for 103 days, as has been shown by experiment.

Married constables of the London police force receive forty pounds of coal a week all the year round.

An industrial and agricultural school for colored youths of Maryland was opened last month near Laurel, in that state.

There are now fifteen independent colored churches in Boston, where thirty years ago it was difficult to support one.

Russia has planned a deep canal from Riga on the Baltic to Kherson on the Black Sea, near the mouth of the Dnieper.

One of the Buenos Ayres newspapers has a consultation room in which the poor can get medical aid and medicine free.

Lake Nicaragua, through which the new canal will pass, is the only fresh water lake which holds a species of shark.

India's output of coal, which has doubled in five years, is now 5,118,000 tons per annum and she imports half as much more.

Over four thousand sheep were brought recently from Montana to Lansing, Mich., to be fed there on sugar beet refuse.

No less than 30,000,000 acres of Cuba—nearly half the island—is forest. There are thirty different species of palms alone found there.

The only member of the President's Cabinet not a native of the United States is the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. James Wilson, who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland.

A gold-weighing machine in the Bank of England is so sensitive that an ordinary postage stamp if dropped on the scale will turn the index on the dial a distance of six inches.

Comparatively few horses attain to 17 hands, but Kansas boasts of one that measures 20 hands and weighs 2,412 pounds. This big creature is owned by a man named Stout, who lives in Doniphan county, Kan.

GLADSTONE AS A BOY.

Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower, in his 'Old Diaries,' just published, relates a story of Mr. Gladstone which should prove comforting to parents who have mischievous boys. Mr. Gladstone was full of mischief as a boy, judging from his own statements to Mr. Henry Chaplin, who related the following to the diarist: 'Some time ago, when they met at Waddesdon, the G.O.M. said to H. C. that he had a confession to make to him regarding a certain Mrs. Chaplin, whom the G.O.M. said he was sure was H. C.'s grandmother. The lady lived in Grafton street, and used to give what were then called 'fouts,' or large evening parties. Mr. Gladstone's parents were then living next door to Mrs. Chaplin, and it was the wont of Mr. Gladstone and a brother of his, on the occasions of these festivities, to go to the top floor of their house, armed with squirts, with which they squirted the coachmen and footmen waiting in the street below. Henry Chaplin said the way in which the G.O.M. chuckled at the recollection of these youthful escapades was most amusing. He said that Mr. Gladstone became quite convulsed when he proceeded to tell him how delighted he and his brother were to hear the servants expressing their wonder as to where the rain came from!'

STORY OF PRINCE HENRY.

(New York 'Times.')

Prince Henry of Prussia, according to a story told by a diplomat who was once attached to the British embassy in Berlin, was one day chatting with an English friend in a café in Bonn, when he became an object of suspicion to a minor official. The prince is too discreet a man to discuss affairs of state in a public place, but on this occasion some subject arose which, while not of general interest, related to the imperial family. The conversation was in English, and the spying official was acquainted with that language. At length Prince Henry remarked:

'Why, my dear fellow, don't you see that the Emperor would be even crazier than some people seem to believe he is if he did anything like that?'

The official leaned toward His Royal Highness and said:

'Sir, are you aware that there is a lèse majesté law in this country? Let me hear another remark of that kind and I make a complaint against you.'

The Englishman took in the situation, and a moment afterward remarked:

'As I was saying to your Royal Highnes before we were interrupted—'

The meddler gasped, rose hastily, interrogated the manager of the café, and withdrew.

THE LATE LORD DUFFERIN.

Lord Dufferin was a brilliant speaker. His sallies and quick repartees often recalled his ancestor, Sheridan. Once at a public dinner in the city at which he presided, a Tory orator, remembering the relationship between Lord Dufferin and Sheridan, quoted a passage from the latter's play of 'Pizarro' as an argument against the then pending Reform Bill. It was from the speech of Rollo: 'The changes which they offer us are a delusion. We want no change, and least of all such change as they can bring.' But the orator had not counted on Lord Dufferin's readiness. When his turn came he created roars of laughter by reminding the speaker that he had not quoted the whole of the Rollo speech—he had omitted certain words which might be applied to the Conservative offer of protection: 'They offer us protection. What is their protection? Why such protection as the vulture gives, covering and devouring.'—'Christian World' (London), Feb. 13.

A WITTY POLITICIAN.

Mr. Reid, leader of the Federal Opposition in Australia, is one of those men whom a stormy public meeting always sees at his best. Finding himself not long ago in the face of a dangerous crowd of Protectionists assembled to give him rough handling, Mr. Reid plunged into his subject as follows:—'Well, boys, we're getting on. Last night I was speaking at —— (strong Protectionist centre) and they threw bags of flour at me—one, as you may notice, hit me in the eye. I was glad and proud of this; it just showed that my free trade policy had so cheapened the price of flour that they could afford to chuck it away.' Then the audience cheered instead of hooting.

LONG SKIRTS GRACEFUL IF DEADLY.

(From the London 'Topical Times.')

Lord Hopetoun has a reputation for wisdom, but he will lose it if he goes on as he is doing. Fancy any one appealing to ladies to wear short dresses on the ground that they are 'sanitary.' The very word scares a pretty woman at once. A friend of ours talked to a very pretty (and very clever) woman the other day on this very point.

'Long dresses,' he said, 'usurp the function of the crossing-sweeper; they'——

'Yes, yes, I know,' she replied; 'but you must admit they're so graceful.'

And he had to. That's just it.

ROYAL PET NAMES.

The King has none of the aversions of some of his less genial relatives for 'pet' names, and all the Royal Family answer to more or less undignified diminutives. Princess Victoria responds to 'Vickie' and 'Torie' alike, while Princess Charles of Denmark, owing to the spirited propensities of her youth, is called 'Harry.' The Duke of Connaught has always been called 'Pat' in the family circle, and the Czar of all the Russias is familiarly known to his English relatives as 'Nikki.'—London 'Tit-Bits.'

WHEN THE CZARINA CLIMBED A FENCE.

(London 'Telegraph.')

The Czarina is said to be of a retiring disposition as regards the public, and not at all fond of the applause of huge crowds. One day when, at Kiel, in Germany, she paid a visit to an art studio, the people heard of the fact, and collected in great numbers in the street. 'Is there no way out at the back?' asked the Carina. 'Only over a fence, Your Majesty,' was the answer. 'Bring a ladder, then,' said the Czarina; and one being procured the wife of the Czar climber the fence, and rejoined her carriage.

Advertisements.

TWO LETTERS.

One an Appeal and the Other Expressing Gratitude.

This Correspondence is a Sample of what is going on Every Day all Over the Land—The World is Getting Wiser and Better.

Burgeo, Nfld., March 7.—(Special).—Joseph Stickland, of this place, is the author of the following letters both of which are addressed to The Dodds Medicine Co., Toronto.

Burgeo, Nfld., Feb. 2nd, 1900.

Gentlemen,—I have been a great sufferer for two years and can get no remedy for my complaint. My doctor can do nothing for me. I cannot tell night from day the pain in my back is so severe. The doctor says it is abscess on the liver. I am twenty-nine years of age and life seems to me not worth living if I must bear such dreadful stupefying pain. I am the only son of my poor old father, and am anxious to get well so that I may help him in his old days. I saw an advertisement how Dodd's Kidney Pills had saved the life of Ben. Rafferty, of Winnipeg, so please send me two boxes of your Dodd's Kidney Pills for one dollar, enclosed, with full directions.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH STICKLAND.

Burgeo, Nfld., June 1st, 1901.

Gentlemen,—I am more than pleased to write you and to express to you my most hearty thanks for my cure.

You may remember that I wrote you of my case a year ago last winter when I was very low and after the doctor had given me up.

Besides the doctors I had tried all the remedies I could hear of and spent nearly every cent I had in the world without getting any relief.

I received the Dodd's Kidney Pills you sent all right and began to use them at once. They helped me some and I bought and used six boxes more before I was completely cured.

Now I am strong and well and although this is some months ago I have not had an ache or pain since.

I should have written to you long before this, but kept putting it off.

Even now I can't find words strong enough to express my gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills for having saved my life and health, so you'll just have to take the will for the deed.

If it wasn't for Dodd's Kidney Pills I would not be the man I am to-day, and I am truly thankful.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH STICKLAND.

Cadbury's cocoa

Is entirely free from all admixtures, such as Kola, Malt, Hops, Alkali, &c.

CONTAINS NO GROUND COCOA HUSKS.

Refreshing! Nourishing! Sustaining!

Wholesale Agents:
Frank Magor & Co., 16, St. John St., Montreal.

Advertisements.

Drugs Couldn't Cure Her.

Lydia Lepard, of Holt, Ont., Tries the New System of Curing People With Marvellous Success.

I have been a sufferer for about five years from stomach trouble. My stomach was so weak that I could not eat enough to keep my strength up, and at last got so weak that I had to take to bed. I was treated by three of the best doctors, but could get no relief. I had taken all kinds of patent medicines and drugs, but couldn't get relief that way. I commenced taking Ozone, because I believed that drugs couldn't cure me, and I wanted to try this natural method. I must say it has worked wonders in my case. I can eat a hearty meal, and now I feel brighter and better than I have done for years. I am completely cured.

I also suffered with rheumatism in my side and arm, and the Ozone has completely cured that trouble. Signed, Lydia Lepard, Holt, Ont.

A great many people think it is necessary to take a pill to make their bowels move, a tablet to give them a good digestion, and a powder to make them sleep. They wouldn't require these drugs if they were to keep their system healthy in a natural way by using Powley's Liquified Ozone. People with sedentary occupations find that by taking Ozone it has the same effect as exercise, or a good, long walk. Their blood obtains its required amount of oxygen, and they enjoy robust health. You can do likewise. This new discovery is for sale at all druggists for 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Monkey Brand Soap is a cleaner and polisher combined, but won't wash clothes.

CANDIDLY AVOWED.

'What do you intend to do when you are out of public life?' asked the friend. And without a moment's hesitation Senator Sorghum answered: 'Get in again.'—Washington 'Star.'

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

'IT'S AN ILL WIND,' ETC.

'Hello, Tommy! Not gone back to school yet?' 'No, I'm in luck. Sis is going in for measles! But how is it you haven't gone?' 'Oh, I'm in luck, too! Our baby is having whooping cough!'—'Punch.'

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

Mrs. Newrich—'But, Henry, how could you have given ten pounds for this dog? Is he really worth it?' Mr. Newrich (with deep feeling)—'Worth it? Ah, Emily, if you or I had the pedigree that dog has!'—'Tit-Bits.'

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

Miss Koy (in street car)—'It's really very kind of you, Mr. Crabbe, to give me your seat.' Mr. Crabbe—'Not at all. We men are getting tired of being accused of never giving up our seats except to pretty girls.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

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

OPPORTUNITY.

'Pa, what's a flunkey?' 'Oh, almost anybody that gets a chance when the other fellow's crowded out.'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

It Is an Elixir of Life.—Since forgotten time, men have been seeking for the Elixir of Life, which tradition says, once existed. Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil is an Elixir, before which pain cannot live. It is made up of six essential oils, carefully blended so that their curative properties are concentrated in one. It has no equal in the treatment of lumbago, rheumatism, and all bodily pains.

Othello Slinger—'Ah, my dear Miss Frost. It was an awful moment! As I dashed along the frozen steppes I saw the muzzles of a score of wolves thrust alongside my bounding sledge!'

Miss Frost—'Goodness, Mr. Slinger! How fortunate they had their muzzles on!'

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

The Reading, Penn., superintendent of schools has officially told the teachers that they must read the daily papers and keep the run of events. 'In my judgment,' he says, 'the teacher who says she never reads the papers is not qualified to teach.'

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

Sweet Sixteen—'He has such a knightly air.'

Seasoned Thirty-five—'Yes. An up-all-nightly air.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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

The Boys' Page.

COMPETITION RESULTS.

Nice Things Done by Teachers.

(Concluded.)

HELPED BRIGHT BOYS.

An uncle of mine, who is a teacher in the collegiate, once did the kindest act I ever knew of.

From his youth he had to earn his own money, so as to get his knowledge. So, in after life, he always had sympathy for bright boys who did not have money to obtain a high education, or were so poor that it was impossible to go.

I know of several boys whom he took into his own house, and boarded them, and was at all the expense while they were at school, and waited till their schooling was over and were able to pay it back, and he often had to wait a long time.

PEARL SNYDER, (Aged 15.)
Abingdon, Ont.

PRIZES FOR FLOWERS.

One summer our teacher, Miss Jackson, asked all of us who could to bring house plants to school, and at the end of the term she would give a prize of a book to the one who had the prettiest plant. Many of the pupils brought plants. Every one took care of his own. There were 22 pots in all, including the teacher's. By the end of the term 20 were in bloom. There were fuchsias, shamrocks, many kinds of geraniums, begonias, a bridal rose, etc. The fuchsia got the prize. Each pupil thought the flowering plant well repaid them for their trouble. This, I think, is the nicest thing I ever knew a teacher to do.

MARJORIE CAMERON (aged 14).
Leeds Village, Que.

A PLEASANT RAMBLE IN THE WOODS.

One of the nicest and kindest deeds done by a teacher is what I am about to describe.

One beautiful, warm day in late October, when leaves are turning red and yellow, our teacher promised us a well-earned half-holiday, announcing her intention of taking us for an afternoon ramble in the woods. We were more than delighted, and, after dinner hour, assembled at the school and proceeded two by two, seminary-like, down the village street towards the wood. The procession wound its way around the bend of the railway track and disappeared in the green depths of the bush.

We roamed around, wreathing our hats with beautiful foliage, and scampering delightedly in and out among the trees, which stood, as dear old Longfellow says, 'Like Druids of eld.' Hands and baskets were soon filled with autumn leaves, trailing ivies and mosses. The boys eagerly mounted the few hickory-nut trees and shook down the nuts.

When the afternoon began to wane our teacher kindly helped the little ones over the fence, and we started for home, looking quite festive in our garlands of ruddy leaves.

I think that happy afternoon will still be remembered by some of our St. L—— readers

MABEL BROMLEY (aged 16).
St. Catharines, Ont.

PROTECTED THE SMALL BOY.

The nicest thing I ever knew a teacher to do was to take the trouble to take a little boy home to protect him from abuse from a larger boy who had threatened to thrash him coming home that evening. It was as follows: There was a boy about 16 years of age attending our school. Instead of trying to protect the little ones, he was continually abusing and teasing them. One day in the winter, as one of the little boys was coming down from the platform, he put his foot in front of him and tripped him up, hurting him badly. The teacher was very much displeased with him, and she punished him. After school was dismissed she overheard him threatening the little fellow that he would pay him back for the punishment he had received, coming home from school that evening. Immediately she put on her wraps and, taking the little fellow by the hand, led him home, and thus protected him from any abuse from the big boy. I suppose she did not think it much, but I did, and I shall always think so.

ANNIE J. McCONNELL (aged 12).
Hull P. O., Que.

LONELY FOR MOTHER.

When I was four years old mother took me to the kindergarten and left me for the day. I was very good till she left, and then I felt lonely, and I began to scream. I screamed and I screamed till every teacher came into the room to see what was the matter, and the head teacher had to take me out of the room, and even then I did not stop, so she brought me back to the school-room, and when mother came to take me home I was sitting there as good as when she left me, and I think the teacher was very kind to me.

F. JUANITA PINHEY (aged 8).
Hudson Heights, Que.

PROMISES MADE.

The nicest thing I ever knew a teacher to do was when our teacher, Mr. McIntire, was teaching Sarawak school in the summer of 1900. On the last day of school he in the most earnest and kind manner addressed the school children, asking the boys to promise never to use tobacco in any form, never to drink intoxicating liquor or use profane or bad language, and us girls to never marry a man who drank intoxicants, and then closed the school by our singing together 'God be with you till we meet again.'

EMILY BREEN (Aged 16).
Brook Holm, Ont.

THE PRINCIPAL KNEW.

I can remember a time when I was a scholar at a young ladies' seminary. There was an assistant teacher, who was appointed to hear our spelling class. I was second to head and when it came to my turn, she always said I was wrong, so I went down to the foot of the class. When it was over she said, 'You will get it.' When the principal came in, I was sitting down, feeling rather cuff, the teacher told her that Miss H—— did not know her spelling. 'Is that so? Why, Miss H—— always knows her lessons well. I shall hear her myself.' I was called out, into the middle of the room, and repeated all correctly. The principal said, 'That is all right, go to your seat.' I thought it was exceedingly kind of the principal to hear me all over again. So I kept my good name.

MRS. W. KIRK.
East Sherbrooke, Que.

GAVE US FLOWERS.

A few years ago we were living in the city and our Sunday-school was to have a flower service and all the children were expected to bring some flowers to be given to the hospitals and sick people.

My sister and I did not expect to be able to go to the service, until it was too late to get any flowers, but as we did not want to miss the service we thought we would go although we did not have any to give.

On our way we met my teacher, Miss J——, who asked us if we had any flowers, and when we told her that we had not expected to be there, and had not got any, she gave us each a lovely bunch, so that we had the pleasure of contributing as well as the others.

MARY HILTZ (Aged 11).
King Street, Dartmouth, N.S.

GAVE CANDIES, NEVER WHIPPED

The dearest teacher I ever had was a woman. She used to give me candies. I couldn't help but love her. She used to give me rides on her bicycle, and used to say that I was a good boy. She used to be very kind to me. She used to try to keep me to the head of the class every day. I was only down foot of my class once, and when she was leaving she said that we were all good boys and she hoped that we would be good when the next teacher came. She didn't whip me all the time she was teaching.

ARCHIE McCOLL (Aged 9.)

LESSONS NOT DONE.

No time is so delightful to play ball as at the close of a beautiful day in June. School children realize this, and it is often the cause of unlearned lessons.

One case of my own comes up vividly before my mind. I had indulged in that particular amusement, and in consequence my lessons were not prepared. All next day I dreaded the discovery of my laziness. However, I managed to worry along until the arithmetic lesson. Then it all came to light. A certain problem was in discussion, and the teacher turned to me with, 'Did you get this?' 'I did not try it,' I answered, but I was not prepared for the question which came next, in mild tones, 'Why?' I was dumb. What would I not have given for a reasonable excuse! I mumbled something about 'not having time.' But when he said, 'Were you pressed with work?' I knew not what to say. However, he did not continue his queries but turned away with a smile. Perhaps he thought of his own childhood—I know not. I was glad any way, and I have often since blessed him for not giving me the scolding I deserved.

LOTTIE E. HAMER (Aged 15).
Bradford, Ont.

A SPECIALLY KIND ACT.

I could more readily generalize than speak of any special kind act on the part of a teacher who taught me during several years of my childhood. I had other instructors, but this one stands out most prominently on my mental vision as having been exceptionally well qualified for her position. She was modest and neat in her dress; dignified but sympathetic in her manner, and set an example which accorded well with her precepts. She gave careful attention to my secular studies and conscientiously strove to instill into my moral perception those genuine principles of character beside which mere literary attainment pales in value. I am afraid I was a sadly intractable child in those days, sorely trying her patience and not always appearing to profit by her varied instructions, but the memory of her thoughtful efforts enlarges on my mind and appreciation increases with the years. One special act of kindness on her part was in presenting to me a lovely book entitled 'Little Alice's Palace, or, the Sunny Heart,' which I valued very highly and I can confidently say that it assisted very materially in developing in my moral nature a strong desire for pure healthy literature.

LOTTIE BRADFORD.
Cadieux street, Montreal.

A DELIGHTFUL HOLIDAY.

About three years ago, in the summer holidays, our teacher took all the school children of Alberni down the Alberni Canal to a pretty creek called Coose Creek.

We went down in the morning and stayed there all day, and had a fine time playing games under the shade of the trees.

After dinner the teacher took us across to an island and showed us all the curiosities that were to be seen there, and then he took us back to the place where we had our dinner and distributed a bag of candies among the children.

After we had played a few more games we found that it was time for us to go home, so we all got into the canoes again, and the teacher took us home.

I am sure that all the children were glad that the teacher had taken them down the canal and given them such an enjoyable day.

WILLIAM ERICKSON (Aged 12).
Alberni, B.C.

WHEN GEORGE FELL.

The nicest thing I ever knew a teacher to do was done by Miss J——, a teacher who was noted for being cross in school hours, but who was kind and thoughtful out of them.

One day, as school was coming out, George W——, one of her pupils, was getting over a fence near the school, when his foot slipped and he fell headlong, cutting his lip badly and bruising himself besides.

Seeing the accident from the window of her room, she ran out, helped him to his feet, and with her own handkerchief wiped the blood from his face, at the same time brushing the mud and dirt from his clothes. Having done this, she picked up the books which he had dropped and the cap which had fallen off his head as he fell. Then, having brushed all the mud from his cap, she replaced it and went again into the school-room, leaving George as clean as if he had never fallen at all.

LEE M. HART (aged 11).
Canso, N.S.

CALLED A 'BEGGAR.'

When I was seven years old I went to school in Ottawa. I was very apt to forget things, and always forgot my drawing pencil, and kept borrowing all round the school-room, until the big girls said they were not going to lend me their pencils any more. They clubbed together and asked the drawing teaching how to stop me. She suggested to call me 'beggar,' and that was my name for the rest of the day. When the writing teacher came in the whole class cried out, 'Constance's name is "Beggar," a beggar, a beggar!' I felt so mortified that I put my head down on my desk and choked down my sobs. The teacher saw me, and came and comforted me, and said not to mind what they said, but to remember my things always. Then she gave the girls a good lecture about doing unto others as they would be done by. I was so happy I could have clapped my hands, and so could any other girl or boy in my place.

CONSTANCE E. R. PINHEY (aged 10).
Hudson Heights, Que.

'A PICNIC.'

Mrs. McLellan had taught the primary classes of our school for many years, even though a serious accident had rendered her very lame, still she slowly walked to school.

The holiday time was drawing near. The other grades had had their closing festivities. Mrs. McLellan longed to give her pupils a pleasure, but how should she succeed? They were too young to take an excursion, and for that she was quite helpless. But one morning it was announced that on the following Saturday they should have a picnic in the park. Each pupil was privileged to invite friends. On the day appointed the children assembled in the park. Some romped on the green grass and played 'hide and seek' among the elms and behind buildings. Others enjoyed the swings. Later, there was a game of 'tug o' war.' Every muscle in the little frames was strained to the utmost. But one side is gaining. At last the opponents are pulled across the line; the prize is won. There were races for those of the various ages, the winners being awarded prizes also. When the games were concluded the children partook of a tempting 'picnic' tea.

GENEVIEVE HARRIS (aged 16).
Richmond Hill, Ont.

DISTRIBUTED CANDIES.

What appealed to me as the nicest thing I ever knew a teacher to do was an incident in the year 1900, in the school I then attended. The day before the close of the school for the Christmas holidays, which did not give much pleasure to many of the little ones, the teacher, after she had dismissed school asked the pupils to remain a short time. While they waited in breathless anxiety she took from her desk a basket loaded with the nicest candy, most artistically arranged in tissue paper packages of different shapes and colors, which she distributed among her pupils, praising them for their good behavior in the past and wishing them a very merry Christmas. The faces of all in the school beamed with joy, and all went home full of what a 'good, kind teacher' they had and how they would always try and please her, if possible, forgetting many of the bitter thoughts they had once entertained in their hearts.

ELLIA A. CORSTAEN (Aged 17).
Cape Wolfe, Lot 1, P.E.I.

KIND DOINGS.

In my second grade, our teacher at the last day of school gave us all a plum, every boy and girl had to wait until all the others got theirs. When we all got our plums, the teacher told us to eat them. There was just enough for the children and the teacher.

Now I am in my third grade and I have to be industrious. The children bring stories nearly every day and the teacher reads them to us sometimes. When we are doing arithmetic, if we ask her to help us she will, and then we can go on with our work.

HAROLD WILKINSON (Aged 8).
Dartmouth, N.S.

A TEACHER'S ADVICE.

Once when I was at school, I did not like to study my books, and was inclined to be bad, and was a sickly sort of a boy, until my teacher said three good things to me, that would do me good all my life: First, to study my books every spare moment I had, so as to get a good education. Second, to be good and make a character for myself. Third, to learn how to take care of my health. I am proving now the wisdom of her advice.

BERTIE LEDSON LEE, (Aged 17.)
South Stukely, Que.

TEACHER JOINED IN GAMES.

I, since starting to school, have seen teachers do many kind acts, but one thing in particular shall always remain fresh in my memory. I will now tell of this kind act. Our teacher's name was Miss Wilson, and all the scholars had thought her very cross and 'horrid.' But one day our ideas were suddenly changed. We were starting to play a very interesting game, when, counting our number, we found that we needed one more. Then we knew we could not play it. We were about giving it up when our teacher said, 'I will fill out the number and play with you, if you all promise to like me and be my friends always.' We all promised and never were sorry that we did so.

MARTHA JOHNSTON, (Aged 13.)
Kemptville, Ont.

Puzzles.

FAMOUS PERSONAGES.

What famous personages do the following objects suggest?

1. A hatchet.
2. A rail fence.
3. A bridge.
4. A kite.
5. A horse (2).
6. A griddle-cake.
7. A spider's web (2).
8. A fiddle.
9. A muddy cloak.
10. A heel.
11. A silver cup.
12. An ax (2).
13. A wooden horse.
14. A lonely island (2).
15. A hut in the woods.
16. An 'Old Manse.'
17. Icebergs and floes.
18. A burning bush.
19. A ruff.
20. A mantle with many rents.
21. A pearl.
22. A gray goose shaft.
23. A glass slipper.
24. A daisy.
25. A plow.
26. A blot of ink on the wall
27. An apple (2).
28. A silver lamp.
29. A lion's skin.
30. A smooth, round stone.
31. Long hair (2).
32. Painted grapes.
33. A garter.
34. A web of tapestry.
35. Dragon's teeth.
36. A skein of silk.
37. A dove.
38. A pomegranate seed.
39. A key.
40. A donkey.
41. A suit of black armor.
42. A handful of dates.
43. An uprooted tree.
44. Boots and saddles.

WORD DIAMOND.

A letter in chord, Also. Spherical. A number. A letter in chord.

CHARADES.

('Youth's Companion.')

I.

As more than just one my first must be reckoned;
Your key would be useless if lacking my second;
While over my third the young love to glide;
And my whole is a soldier you all would deride.

II.

A beast of burden, my one and two
Taken together will name, which you
May see in the mining districts,
My third
Is sure to remind you all of a bird,
For with that creature 'tis always found.
My whole is digging holes in the ground.

III.

The first two letters of my name
A partnership at once proclaim.
Next three denote a state of strife,
With battle-fields with carnage rife.
Last four are cubical, and may
Decide a destiny some day.
Alas! I must confess my whole
Bespeaks a mean and craven soul
Which would from duty turn away
If danger in the pathway lay.
And which, when tempted, oft will yield,
Then use a falsehood for a shield.
A trait we in all men despise;
True courage ne'er from duty flies,
But fearless will, in age or youth,
Stand boldly forth and tell the truth.

IV.

My first pricks and sticks;
My second and third debt betray.
My whole with the nose
Is digging by those
Who prefer to live down in the clay.

V.

My first's a gentle animal,
Useful to man is she.
My second in a hospital
Or prison you may see.
Men let my third, altho' 'tis chance,
Their fortunes oft control.
He who from duty flees must be
A victim of my whole.

VI.

My first's an envelope that's prickly;
Handle it, you'll drop it quickly;
But it closely clings and sticks,
And your fingers feel its pricks.
On the limpid lake afloat,
Let us in a bonny boat
Second, some day, you and I,
'Neath a blue and smiling sky.
My third is one of yon fleet pair
Cleaving rapidly the air.
My whole we see, as if in fear
Of some danger lurking near,
Digging is, without a spade;
Hiding in the holes thus made.

QUOTATIONS.

Can you tell where the following quotations are to be found:

1. To live in hearts we leave behind,
Is not to die.'
2. An honest man's the noblest work of God.
3. A chiel's amang ye takin' notes.
4. To know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wisdom.
5. Whoe'er she be,
That not impossible she,
That shall command my heart and me.

Advertisements.

Good for all Babies; Try Them for Your Baby.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

In the home nest every little one requires an ever watchful eye and when a trace of illness is noticeable the remedy should be promptly applied.

The little ones are frail. Their hold upon life is slight.

The slightest symptom of trouble should be met by the proper corrective medicine.

Baby's Own Tablets are a scientific preparation, prepared from Dr. Williams' own prescription and have proved by their record and their success to be the ideal medicine for infants.

For Sour Stomachs,

colic, fever, constipation, all bowel troubles, irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, sleeplessness and similar symptoms these wonderful tablets are without an equal.

Every mother should use them for the very good reason that they do not contain opiates or stupefying drugs.

They act directly upon the organs which cause the troubles and gently but effectively remove that cause and bring back the condition of perfect and hearty health.

Baby's Own Tablets have a record surpassing that of any other medicine making similar claims.

Ask the druggist for them. If you do not find them, send 25 cents direct to us and we will forward a box prepaid.

THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO.,
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles

WORD DIAMOND.

J
M A T
P A N T S
J A N U A R Y
B L A C K
A R K
Y

RIDDLE.

To pass this way you are not free,
Perchance, unless you've rendered me,
And promptly paid th' exacted fee.

The farmer's grist is being ground,
The noisy wheels go round and round
And in the busy mill I'm found.

Hark! now a solemn sound is heard,
Altho' I utter not a word,
Yet hearts to serious thoughts are stirred.
Ans.—Toll.

POSITIVES AND COMPARATIVES.

Hop, hopper; ring, wringer; right, writer; buff, buffer; knight, nitre; man, manner; fry, friar; trig, trigger; ham, hammer; home Homer.

QUOTATIONS.

The quotations given last week were:

1. Absence makes the heart grow fonder.
In the 'Isle of Beauty,' by Thomas Haynes Bayly.

2. Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.
In Coleridge's 'The Ancient Mariner.'

3. Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky.
In Wordsworth's 'She dwelt among the untrodden ways.'

4. Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat.
In Butler's 'Hudibras.'

5. 'We may say of angling as Dr. Boteler said of strawberries: "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did"; and so, if I might be judge, God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than angling.'
In Izaak Walton's 'Complete Angler.'

PERMANENT WORK
—AT—
GOOD WAGES.

THE WORLD WIDE wishes to secure a representative in each county to do subscription work. Any one devoting a reasonable amount of time to the work each week can earn enough to warrant permanent application to it. Experience not necessary, as THE WORLD WIDE has prepared full instructions for those who wish to take up the work.

This business will soon pay an energetic person better wages than can be earned at many lines of trade that take years to master. When making application give references and previous occupation.

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Advertisements.

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CURES La Grippe, Catarrh, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Headache, Neuralgia, Hay Fever.

The illustration shows how the Karn's Scientific Catarrh Inhaler sends the medicated air into every air passage of the head. Nothing but air can penetrate those fine air cells and reach the home of the living germs that cause disease. No snuff, powder, douche or spray can possibly reach them. Don't be deceived, make no mistake. Karn's Menthol Inhaler is the only instrument that will give you quick returns for a small outlay. It is a Pocket Physician, so simple that a child can use it. Always ready. A boon to all; can be carried in the vest pocket or lady's purse, and lasts for years. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

If it is not all we claim, we will refund your money. We will guarantee perfect satisfaction to each and every purchaser. AGENTS are coining money selling this wonderful Inhaler. It sells on sight. We want agents everywhere, and guarantee $3.00 to $5.00 per day to ordinary workers, Ladies or Gents; no experience necessary. One agent sold 36 Inhalers in one evening last week. You can do the same. Do not delay, get to work and make money. We will mail sample Inhaler and agents' terms on receipt of 25 cents. Write to-day. Address

THE F. E. KARN MEDICINE CO.

132 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO, CAN.

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Your paper Free

Weekly Witness subscribers may have their own subscription extended for one year free of charge by remitting $2.00 for two **NEW** subscribers from now to the first of January, 1903. That is three subscriptions at the price of two.

John Dougall & Son

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

The outbreak of smallpox in London has up to date cost that city no less than two million dollars.

The celebrated midget, 'Major Mite,' thirty-one inches high, died at Cardiff a few days ago of heart disease.

The Kent County Council has issued a regulation that all perambulators are to carry a lighted lamp after dark.

The Isle of Man electric railway has gone into liquidation and has been bought up by Mr. Shenk, the chairman of the Crystal Palace Company.

There is a martial village in Berkshire. Every house but one in Sheepsbridge, near High Wycombe, has sent at least one soldier to the South African war.

A new great bell has been hoisted into position in the south tower of Beverley Minster. It is the third largest church bell in Great Britain, and weighs over seven tons.

A Lloyd underwriter has declared his willingness to insure any member or subscriber of Lloyd's against the present epidemic of smallpox for the nominal sum of one shilling percent, and grant a policy of twelve months' duration!

Experiments conducted under the eye of Admiralty officials at Portsmouth recently showed that a practical method of coaling warships while at sea and under way has at last been devised.

A man, while ploughing at Bervie, unearthed an urn containing between four hundred and five hundred silver coins of about the size of sixpences, and belonging to the reigns of Edward I., II., III.

No fewer than a quarter of a million copies of Dr. Conan Doyle's 'Cause and Conduct of the War in South Africa' have already been printed, and the pamphlet is now being translated into eight European languages, including Welsh.

Sir Redvers and Lady Buller visited Sevenoaks recently as the guests of Lord Beauclerc, and had an enthusiastic reception at the railway station from the townspeople, who drew their carriage through the streets. Lord Wolseley was included in the house party.

Sir Christopher Furness, M.P., has obtained a controlling influence over the salt works at Greatham, near West Hartlepool, and is about to restart them. The works, which are of a large and important character, have ben idle for some time, and their forthcoming re-opening is awaited with the greatest interest throughout the district.

The bandsmen of the Chatham division of Royal Marines are by command of the King to wear the White Rose of York upon the regimental badge of their helmet plate and cap, in commemoration of their attendance upon His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, K.G., during his voyage to the colonies.

If the County Council has its way, the kitchens of eating houses will soon be subject to periodical inspection. Mr. Foster carried a resolution to this effect yesterday, on the ground that such an inspection was highly necessary in view of the fact that thousands of persons in London are compelled to have the greater part of their food in such places.

A London father, troubled about a son threatened with consumption, and being unable to pay the cost of his maintenance in a sanatorium, appealed as a last resource to the Queen. Within a few days came the reply that the lad was to go to the Ventnor House for Consumptives, and that all his expenses would be defrayed by the Queen.

Sergeant Mumford, late of the Black Watch, who served through the Crimean campaign and the Indian Mutiny, has died at Romford. During the Indian Mutiny he acted as a scout, and at Lucknow he was first in the trenches and spiked the enemy's guns. In a subsequent action he was shot by a Sepoy officer and lay with fifteen dead and dying comrades, saving his life by smearing his face with blood from his wounds and simulating death.

A link with the old Chartist movement has been broken by the death of a London shoemaker named Samuel Bartlett. He was one of the leaders who drew up the famous six points of the People's Charter in 1838. It is worth recalling that only 'two' of the 'six' have yet become law—namely, the Ballot and the abolition of the property qualification of members. Universal suffrage, annual parliaments, payment of members, and equal electoral districts, still await the approval of parliament.

The Ruskin memorial in Westminster Abbey has been completed. It takes the form of a bronze medallion, the sculptor of which was the late Mr. Onslow Ford, R.A., who put the finishing touches to his work a few days before his death. The medallion has been placed in the Poets' Corner, just above the bust of Sir Walter Scott.

An interesting experiment is about to be tried at Walton-on-the-Naze. Engineers state that the ebb and flow in the backwater can be used to generate sufficient electricity to furnish power for a large factory and also to light the whole of the town. For the purpose of driving the dynamos an old and disused mill will be adopted.

A pair of pure white roe-deer are now at the Zoo, a buck and doe. The white is not the yellowish white of ermine, but a pure snow white with bluish shadows. The buck's horns are in the velvet, and this velvet is snow white, covering the whole of the two antlers like thick rime frost. The eyes are not pink, but almost as colorless as greyish water, and the whole creature looks as if it were made of hoar frost.

On the damp wall of the gloomy vault of the Church of St. Peter ad Vincula, within the Tower of London, was placed a tablet recording that within the wall lie in two great chests the remains of, among others, Lady Jane Grey, Lord Guildford Dudley, her husband, the Duke of Suffolk, and the Earl of Strafford. A cimilar tablet has also been placed in the church itself.

A Bristol lady and her coachman narrowly escaped an awful death on the Clifton Down, recently. A pair of horses attached to the carriage took fright, and to the horror of many spectators dashed towards the cliffs, which descend to the Avon bank from a height of several hundred feet. The occupants of the carriage seemed doomed to a frightful death, but a few yards before the rocks were reached the carriage collided with a tree, and a momentary stop was made to the animals' mad career. The coachman was thrown violently from his seat, and the lady sprang from her perilous position just as the horses, springing forward again, dashed over the rocks, hurling themselves and the carriage to destruction.

Germans resident in Rotherham met on Monday night to enter their protest against the German press libels on England. It was resolved: 'That this meeting of Germans who have been resident in England for periods extending to nearly forty years emphatically condemns the present attitude of the German press and the gross libels there published on the British army and the Royal Family, and places on record its opinion that such statements could never be made by people who have experienced the fair way in which the English people treat all who live among them of whatever nationality.' It was also decided to send a copy of the resolution to the German ambassador.

SCOTCH.

The North British Railway opened a new branch railway on Feb. 1, running to Corstophine. An hourly service of trains was inaugurated.

Not a single drunken person was apprehended in Edinburgh on Sunday, Jan. 5, an unusual circumstance. The closing of so many of the Sunday Drinking Clubs by the police is given as the reason.

Bad snowstorms are reported from all over Scotland, and at Kirkwall the snow was accompanied by a high north-west wind which caused a flood tide. The wind and water did a great deal of damage, the latter washing through the doors of the Queen's Hotel like a mill race.

The personal estate in England and Scotland of the late Mr. Douglas Drummond Dick, of Pitkerro and Brawl Castle, and of 58 Onslow Gardens, London, who was drowned at Banff in Canada on July 8th last, aged 58, has been revalued at £59,062.

There are few Scots quite as Scottish as the London Scots. The menu of the haggis supper of the North London Club has lines like:—'Bilin' watter an' creash. A dram. Syne fush. An' then biled sheep and cockkel gravy. Trimlin' Tam. Squeezed kruds, an' yon thing wi' the white heids.'

A demonstration in aid of the funds of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution took place at Lerwick, recently. A procession marched round the town, consisting of the men of the Royal Naval Reserves, with a lifeboat on wheels, the Boys' Brigade, local lodges of Oddfellows and Rechabites, Town Council, etc. At the Market Cross the procession was stopped, and a speech delivered by Provost Leisk. A satisfactory collection was made by a large band of lady collectors.

At a meeting of the Glasgow corporation on Thursday it was agreed to make application to Parliament to acquire land by agreement and to borrow £500,000 for the erection of suitable accommodation for the poorer classes. Lord Provost Chisholm, in an explanatory statement, said that there were backlands in various districts of the city which, under the Act, would be automatically closed unless, which was a very improbable circumstance, and likely to occur in very exceptional cases, the medical officer certified that they were fit for human habitation. Several thousands of householders would thus be displaced automatically, and a corporation who by their own act brought this about ought to be prepared to do something to provide for those who were displaced. It was in order that they might be able to do this that the powers were asked for.

IRISH.

An Irish wolfhound has been offered to the Irish Guards as a regimental pet, and the gift is to be accepted.

From every high authority in the land comes the assurance that Irish crochet lace is to carry all before it next season.

Tory Island, nine miles off the coast of Donegal, is to be cleared of its three hundred inhabitants. They have paid neither rent nor taxes for years.

There is an advance of twelve percent over the previous twelve months in the numbers enlisted in Ireland for the regular army, and eight percent for the militia.

Miss Frean, Ormond Terrace, Dalkey, died recently, at the extraordinary age of 101 years. She enjoyed good health up to a very short time before her death occurred.

The ancient canoe recently found in a turf bog near Tuam, has been removed to the Dublin Museum. It is over fifty-two feet long and was hollowed out of a single oak. It took four freight cars to convey it by rail to its destination.

The result of the Inniskillen municipal election shows that twenty Unionists and one Nationalist (Mr. P. Crumley) have been elected. Mr. Crumley, speaking from the balcony of the Town Hall, declared he would never take his seat at the council as at present constituted. Mr. W. C. Trimble was the only Unionist defeated.

There is still another claimant to be the oldest man in Ireland. This time it is Thomas Sheehy, of Clonnlehard, near Glin, who was born in 1793 and is therefore a hundred and eight years old. He is still in the possession of all his faculties, and takes long walks about the fields and lanes.

A notable feature of the Irish agricultural statistics for the past year is the continued decline in the acreage under crops. As compared with the year 1900, there is a falling off of about eleven thousand acres, and only for a remarkable increase in mangold wurtzel and beet root, which amounted to some 9,000 acres, and 8,000 more acres under flax, the decrease would be still more marked; 12,462 acres less barley was grown in 1901 than in 1900, and 10,887 acres less wheat.

Belfast is doing its best to beat Dublin as a live stock market. Mr. Robson, of Belfast, has erected a splendid establishment for the purpose of conducting live stock sales, and it is now very largely patronized. The cattle are all comfortably housed, and can be thoroughly inspected before the sale. The sale is by auction, and is conducted in a large theatre, attached to which are reading and luncheon rooms so that buyers and sellers can transact business under the most comfortable circumstances.

The Irish Board of Works is doing excellently in the way of preserving the old buildings, etc., in this country, under the Ancient Monument Protection Act. During the past year a lot of protection work has been done, and some very interesting reports made on the buildings on which they have been engaged. Four relics of antiquity have been by deed placed under the guardianship of the board, namely, Cashelmore, County Sligo; Round Tower, Kells, County Meath; Tullaherin Round Tower, County Kilkenny, and Lusk Round Tower, County Dublin.

Mangan, widely known as 'the grand old Queen's hosier,' died at Balbriggan a few days ago. Mangan for sixty years regularly made the hosiery of the late Queen Victoria, and a few years ago he was publicly presented by the Recorder at the Quarter Sessions with the Queen's portrait, bearing her autograph signature, which Her Majesty had sent him in recognition of his services. Mangan's hosiery work took first prize at the Paris Exhibition, at the Philadelphia Centenary Exhibition, and other international competitions. He worked personally at the Dublin Textile Exhibition in 1897, and was there introduced to the then Duke and Duchess of York. He also made the hosiery for the ex-Empress Eugenie, and for the late Empress of Austria.

JUSTICE FIELD COULD FIX HIM.

(Washington 'Post.')

Several senators were discussing in the cloakroom yesterday their experiences in getting rid of objectionable visitors. The talk recalled an episode in the life of the late Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, whose temper was of the most irascible kind. He had given instructions to his servant on a certain morning that he was not to be disturbed. Presently there came a ring at the door bell and an aggressive book agent appeared.

'I want to see Justice Field,' he said.

'You cannot see him,' was the reply.

'I must see him.'

'Impossible.'

The conversation grew more emphatic, until finally the persistent book agent's demands echoed through the house. At that moment Justice Field, who had been attracted by the altercation, appeared at the head of the stairs.

'William,' he said, in a fiercely angry tone, 'show the brazen scoundrel up to me; if you cannot handle him, I will.'

The book agent made no further effort to break into the justice's presence.

'WORLD WIDE' SPECIAL OFFER.

The special rate of seventy-five cents for 'World Wide' closed Jan. 31, and people generally hereafter will pay one dollar. We have decided, however, to keep the seventy-five cent rate open until further notice to subscribers of the 'Weekly Witness.' Those who have not yet done so can take advantage of the club offer, namely, 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide,' the two papers, for $1.50, or for $1.75 the 'Northern Messenger' will be included.

Advertisements.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive Organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Price 25c a box. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

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

''World Wide' is certainly an intellectual treat.' 'World Wide' costs only one dollar a year. Samples free on examination.

'Weekly Witness' Subscribers

who send in two dollars for two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' are entitled to receive the 'Weekly Witness' for themselves or for any other friend, free of charge.

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

The Long Primer Bagster Bible. No better gift. Send four new subscribers at one dollar each for 'Weekly Witness,' or fourteen subscribers and $9.80 cash. For either of these clubs the sender will receive the Long Primer Bagster Bible as a premium.

Advertisements.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

SEE FAC-SIMILE WRAPPER BELOW.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. *Brent Good*

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Advertisements.

What is CASTORIA

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

Castoria.

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

Castoria.

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

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

A GALLANT CANADIAN

LEADER OF THE SCOTTISH HORSE A NATIVE OF PETERBOROUGH, COUNTY.

The despatches of Feb. 7 from Pretoria contained the following: Major Leader, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, went out with mounted troops from the columns of Cols. Kekewich and Hickie, with the object of attacking Gen. Delarey's force, which was said to be near Klerksdorp. On the way a Boer picket was surprised, and Major Leader, on learning from the prisoner that Delarey had moved

MAJOR LEADER.

his force, but that Sarel Alberts's commando was at Victory, changed his plans and went to the latter place. Alberts's laager was taken completely by surprise before dawn. Under the fire of a pom-pom the Boers' horses stampeded. The burghers put up a smart fight, but failed to withstand the charge of the mounted men, particularly the Scottish Horse, who charged gallantly right home. The result was seven Boers killed and a hundred and thirty-one, including Commandant Alberts, made prisoners. The British loss was only a few wounded. Major Leader is a native of Westwood, County of Peterborough, and was educated at Trinity College School, Port Hope. He is also a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston.

THE SLANDERS AGAINST BRITISH SOLDIERS.

(London 'Times.')

Sir,—The 'Finanz-Chronik' publishes the diary of a German lady, who only lately returned from Johannesburg, where she resided for some years. From the general drift of her statements it may be safely concluded that this lady and her family are pro-Boers; yet with reference to the usual calumnies against the English soldiers she writes as follows:—

'The British soldiers were not guilty of the least excess when they took possession of the town, and I may say at once that Tommy Atkins is a very much maligned and calumniated person. If he really is nothing but the scum of the British nation, as detractors of England assert, then indeed the English have good reason to be proud and even to show that supercilious manner which some of them affect and which makes them unpopular in foreign countries. The behavior of the British soldiers from the commencement of the war was simply exemplary and unexceptionable. The alleged excesses and brutalities with which they are charged are simply lies (Tendenzlugen) as every body in this town could see. One has only to look at the manner in which the Tommies behave towards children to see at once that there is a warm heart beneath their tunic (Waffenrock) and that they are incapable of the brutalities which were ascribed to them. These good-natured fellows even used to share their scanty rations with the nigger children who crowded round them. Even the Boer women whom I visited at the concentration camp could but speak in high praise of the English soldiers. My little son was on the best of terms with the Tommies. Their first question always was, "Which side are you on, sonnie?" My boy always replied, "With the Boers," and in every case Tommy said, "That's right, my boy; always stick to your country."'

Of the British officers the German lady writes:

'Their behavior was also exemplary (musterhaft.) But it surprised us, and we made many remarks about the matter, that the English officers did not seem to look upon war seriously enough (dass sie den Krieg zu leicht zu nehmen schienen) and that they cared too much for sports, as if the whole thing were merely a picnic (Landpartie).'

These remarks on the part of a German lady, who was an eye-witness to the events which she relates, and who may be considered an unfriendly though a perfectly impartial and just witness, are certainly of the greatest interest at the present moment when German statesmen and newspapers seem to consider even a comparison between German and English soldiers an insult; on the other side they show whether Kipling's burning words to 'The Islanders' are entirely unjustified.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
S. SCHIDROWITZ.

Jan. 10.

Advertisements.

Cancer Runs In Families.

All Hereditary Predisposition to the Disease That Must Be Guarded Against.

Did my grandfather, grandmother, aunts or uncles die of cancer, is a question that every person approaching midlife would do well to ponder, especially if there be lumps or sores appearing on any portion of the body.

Cancer, you know, frequently runs in families, and if there has been any trace of the disease in your progenitors, better be on your guard.

If there be any lump, sore or ulcer that does not prove amenable to ordinary treatment, you should start taking the New Constitutional Remedy, which is the most thoroughgoing treatment known for cancers, tumors and all malignant growths.

It's easy to cure cancer in the first stages—more difficult when the roots are all through the system—still the New Remedy cures in all stages but the very last (even then it gives great relief) without the need of you enduring any painful operation or torturing plaster. Send two stamps to Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., for full particulars.

HOME DEPARTMENT

THE QUESTION OF WEDDING PRESENTS.

Lenten Dishes---The Baby's Nails---Correspondence.

ARE WEDDING PRESENTS AN UNFAIR TAX?

(A Scotch paper recently started a discussion among its readers on the question of giving wedding presents. The paper which took a prize, is as follows:)

(By Agnes Mitchell, Peterhead.)

It is 'more blessed to give than to receive,' we are told; but it is most blessed of all to be able to choose whether and when we shall make our gifts. Travellers greeted with the 'Stand, and deliver!' of highwaymen would by no means have endorsed the above sentiment as they crawled disconsolately on their way, leaving their cherished possessions with the jubilant spoilers. Such greetings have by no means gone out with the extinction of the knights of the road. Nay, they do not confine themselves now to dark nights and lonely roads; they invade the privacy of our dwellings, serene under the aegis of the penny post.

An invitation to a wedding—we are very pleased to see it! We muse gently about the young couple who aspire to be united; we wonder who else has been similarly honored; and we hasten to tell our housemates of the festivity in store for us. But the inner meaning of that apparently innocent epistle suddenly dawns, and chills our ardor. It is not only our presence that is in question—but our present! Indeed, the latter is 'de rigeur,' while the former is optional—a thought not very consoling to our self-esteem.

Perhaps we are very fond of the young people, and are very willing to find such an opportunity of showing our affection substantially. Our purse may be large and well filled, quite ready to meet such a tax on its resources at the shortest notice. Even then we are in difficulty deep and dire, for how can we be sure that we will hit on just the one thing that will be the right thing for this particular bride? We may have given her dozens of presents before, but now we must try to give her something having some relation to her new circumstances; and, moreover, under new influences her tastes may have changed. No matter, by hook or by crook we must manage to bestow a gift before the appointed day—or our reputation will hence forth go halting.

We remember, with surprise, what a lovely warm, self-satisfied feeling used to steal over our hearts when we thought of some gift to be made to a friend. We wonder if we are grown mercenary, or too selfish to heed the joys of others. Then we are consoled by the recollection that the idea of giving in those cases was wholly voluntary, and we could be sure of bestowing unexpected pleasure by our gifts. But the wedding present is expected, and we have for our share the uncomfortable feeling that ours may not equal expectations, and may cause disappointment rather than gratification.

Moreover, we resent the feeling that our gift is awaited, to be put on exhibition for the criticism and appraisement of the world as a mere unit in the multitude of offerings. Again, the wedding may be one which is displeasing—too much a marriage of convenience to meet with our approval; or there may be even some serious objection to it. Nevertheless, our present must appear if we are invited to attend. And thus we seem to lend support to what really offends all our ideas of what is fitting and right.

Yet, again, supposing the purse to be neither deep nor well lined, and the time just the most inconvenient for us, still inexorable fashion binds us, and the inevitable wedding gift must be forthcoming. There cannot be any waiting for times to mend, no putting off the occasion with an offering suited to our humble resources; we must consider only the young couple and their circumstances and arrangements. Declining the invitation helps us not a whit, for then we must make our present handsomer to atone for the seeming lack of cordiality.

If it were only one a year or so, it would be scarcely worth reckoning as a serious item of expenditure; but, unfortunately, weddings have their seasons like fashions, and matrimony seems to be as catching as scarlet fever. It is at such seasons that we marvel at the number of people who hold us in esteem as friends.

Not only our own private and particular friends calmly expect good gifts from us because they are about to try to add to their joys; but let a co-worker but take unto himself a wife, and he has to be rewarded (or is it consoled?) for the daring deed! We may know nothing whatever about the candidate for Hymen's treasures, may have barely met him in the course of business, and may have no desire for further acquaintance. All the same, custom says: 'He is getting married: give him,' and custom is the 'She-who-must-be-obeyed' of modern times. And, withal, even if we do contribute, we run the risk of being dubbed miserly, by those who know nothing of the demands on us, if we do not happen to satisfy their ideas of what is in proportion to our income. If it is a poor one, we cannot bring ourselves to offer what we really can afford out of it, but we economize out of some already too meagre fund for necessaries. And we are tempted to ask ourselves why we should be thus taxed just because two people have made up their minds that they will be happier with each other than apart. Our gifts take the form of comforts or elegancies for the house. Surely the husband-elect ought to be able to provide the comforts before even thinking of a home; and the wife ought to find great happiness in gradually and thoroughly working out a scheme of beauty for her own house. The display of wedding presents tempts us to wonder how such varied articles can ever form one harmonious whole, or present any other aspect than that of a fancy fair.

But mighty is fashion, and it will prevail!

LENTEN DISHES.

To prepare finnan haddie freshen it for two minutes in boiling water over the fire. Then drain it, spread it with melted butter and serve; or, if a crispiness is wanted, after freshening, put it on a tin, cover it with bits of butter and bake for ten minutes, or broil it over the fire until it is a golden brown. In the latter case, spread with melted butter before serving. In any case, the bone should be removed before sending to the table. An old way to serve finnan haddie, and one that is much liked by some people, is to put the dry fish in a shallow pan, place it in a moderately hot oven and leave it until it is brown and crisp. Then put it on a board and pound with a mallet until it is thoroughly broken. Next put it in a pan of hot water and let it soak for fifteen minutes, after which return, drain and place it in the oven to dry. Just before serving place it on a hot platter and pour over it a cup of thick cream. Salt codfish is liked by many people served this way.

For a luncheon dish in place of meat, try broiled or panned tomatoes. As it is possible to buy the whole tomato canned, this dish becomes timely all the year round. To broil, cut in thick slices, drain, dry on a towel, dip in slightly beaten egg, then in fine bread-crumbs and broil over a hot fire. Serve with cream sauce. Panned tomatoes are halved, dipped in flour, seasoned and laid cut side down in a pan containing a little hot butter. Cover closely, and keep over the fire till brown on the under side. Serve on a hot platter, arranging the halves with the browned side uppermost. The sauce is made by adding a little flour to the butter in the pan, seasoning, and milk enough to make a creamy sauce. Strain and pour around the tomatoes.

Delicious rice compound calls for a pint of rice thoroughly washed and put in a saucepan with a pint of boiled milk and a stick of cinnamon. After cooking until the milk is absorbed, remove from the stove, take out the cinnamon, and set the rice and milk aside to cool. When cold add the yolks of four eggs beaten together with an ounce of sugar. Beat the white of six eggs to a foam. Whisk into the rice and beat the mixture thoroughly. Pour it into a buttered dish, bake to a light brown and serve the moment it leaves the oven.

FAGE OR POTATO CAKE.

This dish, for instance, is a fixed institution for an Irish Saturday evening supper. It may be made of left-overs saved by the frugal housewife, or take a quart of potatoes, cut off a strip of peel at each end, and boil them in their jackets till tender. Drain and remove skins. Beat the potatoes with a fork till quite smooth, adding a tablespoonful of butter and a cup of cream or rich milk as the beating goes on. Properly beaten the mixture should be as white and light as whipped cream. Flour your bread-board and turn out the potato on it. Dredge well and roll as you would pie crust. Continue this process until a considerable quantity of flour has been worked into the mixture. Finally roll the dough out as nearly round as possible and about half an inch thick. Cut into squares, triangles, and sections of a circle. Lay these well floured pieces on a hot, greased griddle, and bake brown on both sides. Fage is eaten hot, like pancakes and should never be cut. Take a bit out of the centre and put in a lump of butter.

MOST DELICIOUS PANCAKES.

A very delicious pancake is made by taking one pint of milk, four eggs, two tablespoons of powdered sugar, two tablespoons melted butter, one teaspoon of baking powder and flour enough to make a moderately thin batter. Beat the eggs white and yolks separately, until well frothed, stir the butter, sugar and one cup of flour, into which the baking powder has been mixed, into the yolks, then add the milk and the whites. If needed, add more flour. Bake in small cakes, butter each one as it comes from the griddle, place four in a pile, with very thin layers of any kind of sweet jelly between, and the powdered sugar over the top. They should be baked very thin. They must be used as a dessert.

THE BABY'S NAILS.

If the mother would preserve the beautiful contour and texture of her baby's soft little hands she cannot begin too early to care for them. As it is, however, few girls ever own a manicure set until they are young women. By that time, as often as not, the hand is beyond reclaim. Baby's finger nails should be trimmed neatly and carefully from very birth. During the first year this will be sufficient, but from that time on the mother will give them a five minutes' treatment at least once a week.

Any little detached cuticle about the base of the nails must be trimmed off from day to day with the tiniest and brightest manicure scissors obtainable, and the flesh about the nail pressed away from it with a soft, old piece of linen. In this way the tender, delicate flesh about the finger tips will become firm and hard, and the child will not suffer from that painful affliction known as hang nails. This, while commonly regarded as a most trivial thing is, nevertheless, often the cause of much graver troubles, ending in nervous diseases and blood poisoning.

Where a baby's nails have been properly trimmed from birth the habit of nail biting is never contracted. Where it has already been formed, however, the mother can overcome it immediately by putting the child through a careful course of treatment. If the nails are tough enough to stand the operation they will be filed instead of cut with scissors, and at first they will be kept very short.

Something will be done every day, even if it is only to rub them gently. As biting the nails is purely a nervous affection, it is imperative in aggravated cases, to put the child under a physician's care. If baby should suddenly display a voracious appetite for its finger nails, as is often the case even in infants, you can depend upon it that something is not right, and the physician will probably tell you that the food is not agreeing with it.

Children should be taught from babyhood how to hold the hands gracefully and naturally while in repose, and when using them to do so daintily.

Each time after the hands are washed a good plan is for the mother or nurse to not only press back the flesh about the base of the nail, as already described, but to also press the tips of the fingers very firmly on either side of the nail, and the result in a few years will be the beautiful tapering finger tips so rare and so much coveted by everybody, especially every woman.—American Paper.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

WEARING RED.

R.B.—Do you think to wear red is vulgar? Ans.—Your question is vague, but apparently from the rest of your letter, you mean, 'Do you think it vulgar for a woman to wear a bright, red dress?' Well, it all depends. If the person in question is a young business woman with limited means, it would not only show lack of taste, but it would be very unwise to try a red dress for everyday wear. Red, like any bright color, draws attention, and while the effect might be favorably commented on for the first few days, in a very little while, people would tire of it, and wonder how much longer she was going to wear that dress. The brilliant hues of the dress, too, would soon get the wearer known, by appearance at all events, on the street, a very undesirable contingency for any woman. The same argument would apply to a 'home' woman, with a small allowance, not to buy red, where only one new dress can be afforded at long distant intervals.

On the other hand, a red waist, or red trimmings, can be worn very appropriately indoors during the winter. On the ice, too, nothing can be prettier and most cosy-looking than red garments. Of course, if a woman can have an unlimited supply of dresses, there are many occasions, even on the street, when she could wear a bright red dress with propriety.

A CUP OF COLD WATER.

(To the Readers of the Home Department.)

In summer time travellers often call at our farm houses and ask for a cup of cold water. We readily comply with the request. The thirsty travellers says: 'Thank you,' drinks, and goes on his way. It is a very easy thing to do, but the traveller is grateful. Reward, no, we never dreamed of reward for such a little act of kindness. Yet Jesus said 'Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones, a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you he shall in no wise lose his reward.'

Yes, we are always rewarded when we perform acts of kindness to our fellow-creatures. We feel happier. We know that we are trying to follow the example of our Divine Master who went about doing good.

We can all give 'a cup of cold water,' (or its equivalent), to the many thirsty souls around us. We have plenty of opportunities. Just a few words of sympathy and encouragement to one in affliction, a cheering letter, some kind action, or even a smile, will bring more comfort than we ever dream of, to a sorrowing soul.

Sister Deborah, I read your last helpful letter with much interest. You write such beautiful letters. Your faith is strong, and I know you are happy. I feel almost acquainted with you already, although you live in Toronto, and I in Prince Edward Island. Come again soon.

Just a few words of advice now to those in trouble. Cast your burdens on the Lord. Ask him to help you, and he will either take them away or give you strength to bear them. The Bible says: 'Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth.' Remember that others have troubles, too. Try to help others, and in so doing your own soul will be helped and strengthened.

Let self be forgotten,
Live nigh to the Lord;
Commune with him often,
And feed on His Word.

ANNIE.

Prince Edward Island.

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY.

(R. Close, Ethel, Ont., kindly sends the following poem, recently asked for by a reader.)

In speaking of a person's faults,
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember those in houses glass
Should never throw a stone.
If we have nothing else to do
But talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we commence at home,
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried,
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide.
Some may have faults—and who has not?
The old as well as young;
We may perhaps, for aught we know,
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And find it works full well;
To try my own defects to cure,
Before of others' tell;
And though I sometimes hope to be
No worse than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all when we commence
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do
To those we little know;
Remember curses sometimes, like
Our chickens, 'roost at home';
Don't speak of others' faults until
We have none of our own.

—'Wellspring.'

HISTORY WANTED.

J.W.M.—Any bookseller can get you the 'Outlines of General History,' by Collier, which you mention. The Wm. Drysdale Co., 2478 St. Catherine street, Montreal, has the books in stock.

DANDRUFF.

S. V. asks for a remedy for dandruff. The following mixture is said to be a good remedy for this annoyance: Powdered borax, two ounces; powdered camphor, one ounce; boiling water, two quarts. When cold, bottle for use. It makes an excellent shampoo. No soap is needed. Rub into the scalp every few days with a sponge, a small brush, or the finger tips.

Another excellent dandruff wash is composed of the following ingredients: Alcohol, two ounces; witch hazel, two ounces; resorcin, fifteen grains.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft and silky. It should be applied every morning by rubbing well into the scalp with the finger tips.

SUNSHINE

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.

SUNSHINE THOUGHT.

Kind thoughts are the roots from which spring kind words and kind deeds. We must cultivate the roots if we would have the blossom and the fruitage. 'The practice of kind thoughts,' wrote Faber, 'is a fountain of joy in our souls which rarely intermits its flowing. Above all things it is our main help to that complete government of the tongue which we all so much covet. The interior beauty of a soul through habitual kindness of thought is more than our words can tell. To such life is a perpetual bright evening with all things calm and fragrant and restful. The dust of life is laid and its fever cooled. All sounds are softer, as in the way of evening, and all sights are fairer, and the golden light makes our enjoyment of earth a happily pensive preparation for heaven.'

TO HELP THE OLD PEOPLE.

The next meeting of the Westmount Branch of the Sunshine Society will be held in Victoria Hall, at half-past three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, March 11. Among the items of business brought up will be the project of helping the Grace Dart Home for the aged. Members of the executive paid a visit to the home one evening last week, and were impressed by the work which is being done there. They found a number of old men and women, without friends and past doing work, receiving food and shelter and treated as if in their own homes. The poor in the neighborhood come there with their troubles, and receive sympathy and help, especially from the medicines dispensed free to those needing relief. Their charity is not confined to the home, but the members of Mr. Dart's Mission class visit the sick with small comforts and read or sing to them. The expenses of the home have been heavy this winter, and the mission is arranging a bazaar to be held in Dionne Hall about the last of March. It is proposed that the Westmount branch help by having a 'Sunshine' booth at the bazaar, for the sale of dolls, pretty but inexpensive fancy work, and useful articles. Contributions from any one who wishes to help in this object may be sent to Mrs. Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine street, to the secretary, Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street, or to Miss Macfarlane, 421 Mount Pleasant ave.

THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

A special meeting of the Montreal branch was held on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of the president, Mrs. Hugh M. Boyd, 31 St. Mark street. The object of the meeting was to get the work for the children's cots in the hospital at Lytton, B.C., under way. Material was provided, and the members, of whom there were many present, set to work with enthusiasm. White quilts for the little cots were started, and the work taken home to be finished. Among those present was Miss Griffin, a member of the Boston Sunshine Branch, who is attending the Royal Victoria College here. The jam sent by the Huntingdon branch has all been sold, and the money applied towards a brace for a lame child. Two little girls collected a dollar for the same purpose, and the little invalid now has the brace she needed.

Sunshine branches, thousands of miles apart, read of one another's work and receive new ideas and helpful suggestions. The president of a branch in Washington Territory writes to the president of the Westmount branch for details of the debate held in Victoria Hall on the thirteenth of last month. The Washington branch intend discussing the same question—The Club Woman vs. the Home Woman.

Some little boys in Westmount are starting a junior branch, and would like the addresses of children 'away out West,' or in remote districts, to whom they could send picture books, wall pictures, etc. The children like to send their gifts direct, as they feel they are doing something 'really and truly' to help, when a note comes from some other little boys or girls. Addresses may be sent to the secretary of the Westmount branch.

'Sunshine' every week finds new friends. Silk pieces for a 'shut-in's' patchwork, have been sent by Miss L. Horn, Baldwin's Mills, and Miss M. E. Hawley, Nutt's Corners. Another large parcel was received, with no name, and some very pretty pieces from Miss M. Stewart. A lady in Western Ontario sends art studies, suitable for some one who paints from copies.

Donations of literature are very gratefully acknowledged from: Mrs. Mack, Mrs. Tweedie, Mrs. Wm. Minto, Mrs. Hood, Miss Graham, Mrs. Ryder, Dr. Shaw, of Westmount; James Black, Cartier, Que.; Miss Beckham, Montreal; Mrs. Sara L. Fraser, Dundee Centre, and others giving no name. Miss Crandon, Burgessville, Ont., and Miss Rainsford, Fort Erie, Ont., each send a large box of literature, expenses paid.

WROUGHT INTO GOLD.

I saw a smile—to a poor man 'twas given,
And he was old;
The sun broke forth; I saw that smile in heaven,
Wrought into gold;
Gold of such lustre was never vouchsafed to us,
It made the very light of day more luminous.

I saw a toiling woman sinking down,
Footsore and cold;
A soft hand covered her—the humble gown
Wrought into gold
Grew straight imperishable, and will be shown
To smiling angels gathered round the throne.

Wrought into gold! We that pass down life's hours
So carelessly
Might make the dusty way a path of flowers,
If we would try.
Then every gentle deed we've done or kind word given,
Wrought into gold, would make us wondrous rich in heaven.

—Selected.

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

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The voluntary offerings of the Church of England have in one year amounted to £7,778,134.

At the late Zionist Congress in Basle it was announced that the Sultan of Turkey had expressed his sympathy with the movement to colonize Palestine with Jews, and on the strength of the announcement the Council at once voted a million of dollars for the work.

Secretary Hay has been presented with a great memorial from millions of the citizens of the United States, representing numerous moral and religious forces, against the traffic in spirituous liquors and opium with the aboriginal inhabitants of the East, in the Philippines, etc.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has just received the order from the King for the Coronation Bible to be used next June. It is to be richly bound in crimson morocco, and will have gold clasps with the Royal Arms stamped on the cover. The Bishop who administers the Oath of Accession is afterwards the owner of the Bible.

It is reported from Jerusalem that since December the Holy City has had plenty of fresh and good drinking water, which is a significant progress for the health conditions of Jerusalem. The two large new waterworks which furnish the city with 90,000 gallons of the best water, were opened with great ceremony. One of these waterworks is for the use of the Mohammedans.

The victory over the apologists for an open Sunday saloon in New York has produced the beneficial effect of stiffening Sunday sentiment throughout the city. Governor Odell has given Sunday rest a big impulse in New York City. Coincident with this has come a Supreme Court decision affirming the laws that prohibit Sunday trade. All in all, the Sabbath has had a season of victory not paralleled for years before.—'Ram's Horn.'

Chentu is the working centre of the western half of the West China mission. Since, in this territory, which is 300 miles long, no other Protestant missionary society is working, the twenty-five Methodist men and women missionaries are the only foreign workers among its 10,000,000 people. The first Methodist missionaries in China toiled for ten years before they baptized their first convert. After an effort for the same length of time there has been gathered in Chentu a Methodist church with a membership of about seventy and a congregation of over 300 meets each Sunday for worship.—'Northwestern Advocate.'

The activity of the Archbishop of Canterbury is surprising for an octogenarian. He either speaks or preaches almost every day, and sometimes attends more than one function in the day. Speaking at Crowdon in furtherance of the local church extension fund, the Archbishop said the population of England was growing in such a marvellous manner that unless they exerted themselves the number to whom the Gospel had to be preached would overwhelm all their efforts. London had grown quite unlike anything that had ever been before, and all the great towns were increasing. The duty that lay before them in the matter of church extension was therefore an imperative one.—'Christian World.'

THE SALE OF LIQUOR TO NATIVES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

An interesting Blue-book has just been isued, says the 'Temperance Record,' containing papers relating to Legislation affecting Natives in the Transvaal. In one of his despatches, Lord Milner explains the meaning of certain proclamations which have been made for settling the law applicable to natives. Referring to those relating to the use of intoxicating liquors by the natives, Lord Milner says: 'But undoubtedly the greatest benefit which it is in the power of the government to confer, alike upon mine owner and native, is the suppression of the illicit drink traffic. But this more than anything else depends, not on the terms of the law, but on its administration. In the proclamation dealing with this matter, which forms one of the series recently sent to you (the Colonial Secretary), we have taken over the principle of total prohibition embodied in the legislation of the late (Transvaal) government. Indeed, the new law on this point differs from the old in no important particular, except that the penalties for supplying natives with drink are rendered more severe, and especially that no option of a fine is allowed. Experience has conclusively proved that the illicit liquor dealers laughed at even a heavy fine. They were generally agents of wealthy principals, who could not themselves be got at, and who, making enormous profits out of the demoralization of the native, could easily afford to pay the fines inflicted upon those who worked for them. I admit that the penalties now imposed are of great severity, but then we have to deal with an evil of great magnitude. There is no doubt that the new administration has before it a severe struggle with one of the most powerful as it is one of the most degraded agencies for making money by the corruption of one's fellow-creatures. For such a conflict it ought to be armed with the strongest weapons. I do not, indeed, believe that, even if so armed, the victory will be easy. The fact that we have hitherto achieved a large measure of success causes me no illusions. The real fight has got to come, and it will be a great fight. All I can say is that the administration is thoroughly alive to the momentous importance of the question, and that it has the public opinion of

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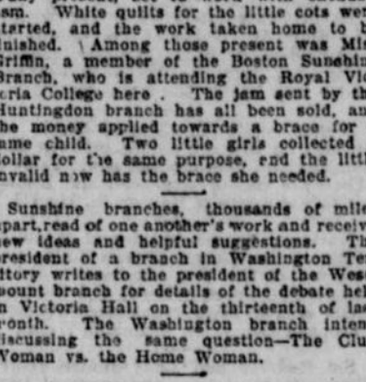

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the respectable majority of the European inhabitants solid at its back. The real difficulty, of course, is that in the control of the liquor traffic the government has to employ hundreds of agents, and the profit to be derived from making natives drunk is so enormous that every one of these agents will be exposed to bribes, and very big bribes. But while I realize the difficulties, I also feel that we are bound, by hook or by crook, to overcome them. The whole credit of this administration is at stake in the matter, and I feel confident that His Majesty's government will support us in the view that no effort and no expense should be spared in carrying out a policy which if successful, will mean a momentous triumph for civilization in this part of the world.'

THE OUTLOOK IN ASIA.

(By Mr. John R. Mott.)

Asia is the great theatre of the twentieth century. This continent will probably witness the greatest movements, and it may be questioned whether any other continent has seen such things as we shall find unfolded there. The three great nations where we shall witness the greatest triumphs of Christianity in our own generation are India, China and Japan. As I went up and down in India—the wonderful country from which we have just come—I felt the great importance of that vast continent, with one-fifth of the human race, and practically one-fifth of the unevangelized world, with its many lines of cleavage—the most complex problem which confronts the Church of Christ. With its many forces at work, it is a great battle-field in itself. The situation is intense. There is a crisis at present, and the immediate future is going to witness a great forward or backward movement.

China has impressed me more than any other nation I have ever visited. There are numbers, but it is not so much because of that or of the great combination of difficulties. What impressed me most was the strength of the Chinese race—combining the characteristics of all the great nations of the

MR. JOHN R. MOTT.

world—patience, thriftiness, tenacity, vigor, independence, and conservatism. The Chinese possess these in a wonderful degree. That is not the China of the war with Japan or the war with the European nations, which was the official China. The hope of the country is in the chain of modern colleges, founded by missionaries or in a few cases at their suggestion, in which are being trained the literati of the new China. Whether that be a dismembered China or a series of protectorates, what is the leadership of it to be? It must be a Christian leadership.

Japan is the most brilliant nation on the face of the earth. It moves with lightning-like rapidity. The nation has been going to school to the world, learning her lessons with facility, and then dismissing her teachers—learning the good of the new, and holding fast that which is good in the old. I have been stimulated and deeply moved by coming into contact with that race. Yet the Japanese are a race in peril, because they have not got at the real root of the matter.

There is a crisis in each of these nations, but that in Japan is more impending. In India, unless we pour in forces immediately, we are going to delay the whole movement. China is an open door. The key to each situation is the reaching of the young men. In Japan the nation is 'run' by young men. Manifestly the China of the future will be led by the young men in the colleges. The key to India is in the cities and the universities. As go the cities and the universities, so will go the nations.

On my tour I went to centres where forces were united, and other evidence given that the time was at hand for a work for God. Among other features that impressed me were:—

(1.) The remarkable attendances. I do not remember a time in China where the halls were not overflowing, and only one case in India. Time after time in Japan we had to open all doors and windows, to let as many men stand outside as could hear the voice. In Bombay, at the first meeting of students, more than a hundred men had to be turned away.

(2.) The close attention. Everything in Japan was done through interpreters. After the first meeting there would be an after meeting, and men would sit for three hours with the process of interpretation going on. Nothing but the uplifting power of Jesus Christ would have held men for such a time. The same was true in China. In India there would come a hush as from heaven, and as Christ was being held up the men would sit listening breathlessly.

(3.) The Spirit of the Living God was working. I am not saying these things with a personal reference. I have been asked to speak frankly about what I have seen. The Spirit of God was working with piercing, convincing power. I have never in the west had greater evidence that the Spirit of God was convicting men. When we remember how the movement was being prayed about, we had a right to expect that men would be led to take the step which means most in the doing. Hearts were being melted, lives were being changed, and minds closing in on this wonderful Christ.

(4.) The results. I would have preferred not to talk of this for another six months. Where fourteen hundred young men decided for Christ in Japan in two weeks, the testimony is that nearly all will go forward to baptism. From other places the same holds good, and the testimony is that the great majority will be held for the Church. At one place the converts had themselves within two weeks led two hundred other young men to decide for Christ.

In China, thirty men who decided at a meeting in Shanghai, included the president of a college and three silk merchants, and twenty-seven of the company have stood fast. From Hong Kong and Canton we have similar tidings.

I will give no figures from India until some more time has passed. We had long, unhurried meetings of Christian teachers, native and foreign, and these were most satisfactory. Careful plans were then laid to have each convert 'shadowed'—watched, that is to say—not only when he is in a meeting, but in his hours of temptation, and instructed so that he may press forward to baptism. Special literature was arranged for, and I am still sending out books, as well as having others translated. Happily, throughout India we could use the English language, and the burden of conserving the results was laid upon committees of missionaries.

The impulse under which men decided was the impulse of the Holy Ghost. I have no doubt that the Spirit of God did this work, and I know there had been careful preparation.

(1) There had been an immense amount of seed-sowing. My work was at the centres where there had been the greatest amount of Christian effort. The people had heard enough of the truth to be pressed to conclusive thinking.

(2) We laid down a few simple conditions under which we would accept an invitation. (a) That all forces should unite for a combined effort; (b) that adequate money should be available to secure the best halls and abundant printed matter; (c) that there should be continuous prayer. These were complied with.

(3) We were upheld by world-wide intercession. This tour was being remembered in thirty-three different countries, by men and women of faith. These did not sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for us.

(4) The law of self-sacrifice was at work. From the day on which Christ taught that 'except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die it abideth alone,' he has not ceased to observe this law. I refer to the missionaries and native workers who had been facing opposition and obloquy for years, and persevering in the work not as unto men but as unto God.

I want to bear testimony to God's great goodness, and to witness that he is a living God. He has called our Y. M. C. A.'s to a high and holy misison. This work has already been a blessing to the world. First evangelize the young men, and then make them an evangelizing force, for if these nations are going to be evangelized it is going to be by the sons and daughters of the soil. See that this present generation does not perish from the earth without the young men knowing that Jesus Christ died and rose again; and that he is a living Christ.—Address in London reported in 'The Christian.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

March 23, 1902.

TEMPERANCE LESSON.

Eph. v., 11-21.

(By Rev. Joseph Newton Hallock, D.D.)

Golden Text.—'Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess.'—Eph. v., 18.

THE WORKS OF DARKNESS.

We have here an earnest invocation to shun all forms of sin; to have no connection whatever with any forms or practices of sin which would tend to draw away the soul from God, and thus overwhelm it with destruction. We are to have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness—works barren of all good and fruitful only in licentiousness and shame. They who practice evil have nothing for their pains but an evil thing wrought, a source of condemnation, and of nothing else; while those who work righteousness bear goodly fruit, and glorify their Father, who is the heavenly Husbandman. Vice and all wrong-doing of whatever form, finish with themselves and perish, while virtue and well-doing bear goodly fruit, which both abounds and endures. The believer in Christ is a child of light, and as there can be no fellowship between light and darkness the believer must, therefore, refuse all fellowship with the works of darkness.

KNOWING THE WILL OF THE LORD.

It will not do for us to take it for granted that our work is right unless we have looked closely into it. In order to walk wisely we must 'buy up the opportunity,' as we have in the marginal reading of the Revised Version—that is, as the far-sighted merchant buys up all that which he sees to be of constantly increasing value, as we must lay hold of every swiftly passing opportunity of doing good, and of growth in the knowledge of and likeness to God. The fact that the days are evil is not a reason for discouragement, but far more earnest improvement of every opportunity that may offer. The only way to avoid being foolish is by understanding what the will of the Lord is. The knowledge of that is a light in our path to show us clearly how we may 'walk circumspectly, not as fools, but as wise.' And God has made his will so plain that none may go astray in coming to a right understanding of it.

FILLED WITH THE SPIRIT.

After illustrating how the Christian may live in this world according to the will of the Lord, the apostle takes up one especial form of folly, a fruit of darkness that has cursed every age since the days of Noah—drunkenness. It is impossible to imagine any greater or more malignant form of evil than this, for it is the fruitful progenitor of every other form of sin in this world. In the United States to-day, according to trustworthy figures, we have 245,000 legalized retail liquor houses, and doubtless nearly as many more where liquor is sold illegally. These are the places where manhood is wrecked, homes destroyed, hopes crushed and hearts are broken. One hundred and fifty thousand poor souls go down without hope under their crushing influence every year. In these dens of vice Satan reigns triumphant, while murder and brutality and bestiality in every form run riot, in defiance of decency and law.

A RIVER OF WASTE.

Over the counters of these saloons are more than wasted $1,500,000,000 annually. This sum would furnish food, fuel and shelter for every destitute man, woman and child in the United States to-day. The saloon lives upon human wrecks. Without them it could not exist for a twelve-month. It is inseparably linked with wretchedness and crime. It takes our young boys and young men and transforms them into paupers and criminals. It must have, and it will have, and it does have, its victims from every household. The mother's darling rocked in the cradle to-day is cast into the insatiable maw of the ravenous beast to-morrow. Its hideous form lies like a huge venomous serpent across the pathway that leads from man to God. It not only strips of all earthly good, but even robs its wretched victims of the Heaven they might otherwise reach. Is it possible to conceive of a greater evil than this?

THE LABORING MAN'S FOE.

The workingmen of this country have no more cruel and relentless foe than the liquor saloon. It is related that some years ago, in a small village in Northern Illinois, a manufacturer, whose weekly payments to his workmen amounted to $700, became satisfied that an undue proportion of the money was being spent in the saloons of the place. To satisfy himself, on a certain Saturday he marked every bill paid out to them, and on the following Monday found $450 of the $700 deposited by the saloons in the bank. The next day he laid this fact before the workmen, and so chagrined and astonished were they at the revelation that they resolved to drink no more, and at once drove every saloon out of the place. The saloon absorbs the substance of the workingman and leaves him poor and helpless indeed. The days are indeed evil, and the devices of the enemy of souls are many. Let us then redeem the time — that is, rescue it from the many causes that would direct it into evil courses which can only lead us to ruin.

CHURCH AND SALOON.

In the city of New York there are 114 Protestant churches, chapels and places of worship of every kind in that part of the city below 14th street, and 4,065 liquor saloons. The worst part of the tenement population live here, and it has the worst half of the saloons. Uptown the account stands somewhat better, but there are easily ten saloons to every church, and the congregations at those saloons are larger, and the attendance steadier, and the contributions far more liberal all the year round, Sunday included, than at any of the churches. Turn and twist it as we may, over against every bulwark for decency and morality, for well-being and well-doing, as well as for law and order, which society erects, the saloon projects its colossal shadow, an omen of evil wherever it falls, into the homes and the lives of the poor. Indeed, were it not for the liquor saloon poverty would be scarcely known in our land.

THE DEVIL'S MISSIONARY.

Few persons have any idea whatever of the enormous quantities of intoxicating liquors that go to the western and southern portions of Africa almost every week in vessels sailing from American and European ports. These vessels all stop at the island of Madeira and a record of cargoes is made there. In one week recently, and it was by no means an exceptional week, there went to Africa 900,000 cases of gin, 800,000 demijohns of rum, 36,000 barrels of rum, 24,000 butts of rum, 30,000 cases of brandy, 50,000 cases of whiskey, and other intoxicants in considerable quantities, the value of the whole expressed in American money being $5,200,000. And the meaning of this is that over five millions of dollars weekly goes to retard the civilization and Christianization of Africa. Surely, this is enough to appal every Christian and arouse him to his utmost endeavors to lessen, if not suppress entirely, this monstrous evil which confronts the advance of Christianity.

CAN THIS EVIL SPIRIT BE CAST OUT?

Do we believe in God, and that He hears the prayers of His people and will always give them victory in every fight for the right? A united Christian Church can, if she will, stop this fearful ruin. Let the pulpit speak out with no uncertain sound on this subject. Let the 83,650 Christian ministers and the 13,000,000 church members unite with all temperance men and philanthropists against this evil, and they can dry up the rivers of this abomination, notwithstanding avarice, appetite and craft are all united to sustain the supremacy of the rum power. Shall the Christian minister and the Church of God be dumb and do nothing regarding it? The Church of Christ ought to stand where God stands—against all sin, all evil, and all wrong. Whenever it fails to do this it is by just so much no Church of God.

HOLY LIVING.

Instead of being filled with wine He exhorts them to be filled with the Spirit. The meaning of the exhortation is that men should labor for a plentiful measure of the graces of the Spirit that would fill their souls with holy joy, strength and courage, and thus promote a true manliness. We cannot be guilty of any excess in our endeavors after those. Indeed, we ought not to be satisfied with any small measure of the Spirit, but rather strive to be filled with it. Thus we shall come to understand what this will of the Lord is, for the Spirit of God is given as a Spirit of wisdom and understanding. Therefore, the apostle exhorts us to "Sing unto the Lord." Drunkards are wont to sing obscene and profane songs. The heathen in their bachanals used to sing hymns to Bacchus, whom they called the god of wine. Thus they expressed their joy, but the Christian's joy should express itself in songs of praise to his God.

THANKFULNESS AND THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving is another duty we are exhorted to. Though we are not always singing, we should be always giving thanks—thanks, if we have been delivered from the slavery of strong drink, or that ourselves and families have been kept from the blight of this fearful curse. We should never want a disposition for this manifest duty, as we never want matter for it. We must continue it through the whole course of our lives, for we are continually the recipients of His mercies.

DAILY READINGS.

Monday, March 17.—Eph. v., 11-21.
Tuesday, March 18.—Gal. v., 16-26.
Wednesday, March 19.—Eph. iv., 17-32.
Thursday, March 20.—Psa. i.
Friday, March 21.—Col. iii., 8-17.
Saturday, March 22.—Tit. ii.
Sunday, March 23.—1 Pet., 1-11.

CHESS

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

Saturday, March 8, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 538.

Competing in the Manchester 'Weekly Times.'

(Competition A.)

Black—16 pieces.

White—16 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

K 2 R Kt 3, B P 3 p p B, 1 Kt 4 q p, R 3 P p 1 P, 1 P P 1 k 1 p 1, 2 b 1 p 1 P p, p r b 1 Q 1 P P, r kt 3 kt 2.

PROBLEM NO. 539.

Competing in the Manchester 'Weekly Times.'

(Competition B.)

Black—5 pieces.
White—4 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions published on March 29 must reach editor by March 24.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 532. Barry. Two moves.
Key—Kt—Q 3.
Correct from Louis C. Wurtele, W. M. Thompson, Pawn, George Patterson, J.S.C. C. Miles sends Kt—Q 4 (x R), but K x Kt, and there is no mate.

No. 533. 'Manchester Weekly.' Three moves.
Key move—Kt—B 6.
Correct from Pawn, George Patterson, E. W. Allen.

SOLVERS' SCORES TO DATE.

	A.	B.
Louis C. Wurtele	11	6
W. M. Thompson	14	—
H. W. Barry	10	8
Pawn	14	14
E. W. Allen	—	14
G. Patterson	14	10
C. Miles	5	3
J.S.C.	14	—
F. Warwick	2	4

GAME NO. 475.

Played at Monte Carlo.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

White. Janowski.	Black. Dr. Tarrasch.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 4
3 Q P takes P	3 P—Q 5
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 P—Q R 3	5 P—Q R 4
6 P—R 3	6 B—Q B 4
7 B—Kt 5	7 K Kt—K 2
8 Q Kt—Q 2	8 P—R 3
9 B—R 4	9 B—K 3
10 R—B 1	10 P—R 5
11 P—K Kt 4	11 Q—Q 2
12 B—Kt 2	12 Kt—Kt 3
13 B—Kt 3	13 P—R 4
14 P takes P	14 R takes P
15 P—R 4	15 K Kt takes K P
16 Kt takes Kt	16 Kt takes Kt
17 Kt—K 4	17 B—Kt 3
18 B takes Kt	18 R takes B
19 P—B 5	19 B—R 4 ch
20 K—B 1	20 B—Kt 6
21 Q—Q 3	21 R—R 3
22 Kt—Kt 5	22 B—Q 4
23 B takes B	23 Q takes B
24 R—R 3	24 R—K 2
25 R—B 4	25 R—Q 2
26 Kt—B 3	26 R—Q B 3
27 R takes Q P	27 Q—K 3
28 Kt—Kt 5	28 R takes R
29 Q takes R	29 Q—Q 2
30 R—K 3 ch	30 K—Q 1
31 Kt takes P ch	31 K—B 1
32 Q takes Q ch	32 K takes Q
33 Kt—K 5 ch	33 Resigns

GAME NO. 476.

Played at Monte Carlo.

(Petroff's Defence.)

White. Maroczy.	Black. Pillsbury.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt x P	3 P—Q 3
4 Kt—K B	4 Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	5 P—Q 4
6 B—Q 3	6 B—K 2
7 Castles	7 Kt—Q B 3
8 R—K 1	8 B—K Kt 5
9 P—B 3	9 P—B 4
10 P—B 4	10 Castles.
11 P x P	11 Q x P
12 Kt—B 3	12 Kt x Kt
13 P x Kt	13 B x Kt
14 Q x B	14 Q x Q
15 P x Q	15 B—Q 3
16 R—Kt 1	16 Q R—Kt 1
17 R—Kt 5	17 P—B 5
18 B—K 4	18 P—Q R 3
19 R—Kt 1	19 K R—K 1
20 B—Q 2	20 K—B 2
21 B—Q 5 ch	21 K—B 3
22 P x P	22 R x R
23 R x P	23 Kt—K 2
24 B—K 4	24 Kt—B 4
25 R—R 7	25 R—Q Kt 1
26 R x R P	26 P—Kt 4
27 P—B 4	27 R—Kt 3
28 R x R	28 P x R
29 B—B 3	29 Kt—R 5
30 P—K R 3	30 P—R 4
31 P—B 5	31 P x P
32 P x P dis ch	32 B—K 4
33 P—B 6	33 Resigns.

GAME No. 477.

Giuoco Piano.

The following brilliant game was played recently in Holland. Score from the 'Westminster Gazette.'

A. Speyer vs. D. Janowski.

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

NOTES BY EDITOR 'TIMES AND MIRROR.'

(1) In the 'Pianissimo,' 4 P—Q 3, the best continuations are 5 B—K 3 or Kt—B 3.

(2) This gives his opponent an opportunity of seizing the initiative on his sixth move.

(3) White, having failed to exchange the centre Pawns and played the feeble move, P—Q B 3, is now left with a weak Q P.

(4) Tempting White to play B—Q 5, which allows the winner of last year's Monte Carlo Tourney to perpetrate a most surprising 'brilliancy.'

(5) Although Black has only two Bishops for his Queen, White's position is hopelessly disintegrated, and it must apparently fall to pieces whatever he does.

(6) Black has conducted his Q side attack with great ability—there does not appear to be any way of stopping the fatal Q R x P and the doubling of the Rooks.

(7) To avoid the threatened mate in three by 22....R—R 8 ch, etc.

GAME O. 478.

With a remarkable finish, the game was part of a match played in the Manchester Chess Club.

Ruy Lopez.

White. Mr. Wedd.	Black. Mr. Kelly.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	4 B—Kt 5
6 P—Q 3	6 P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 3
8 B—Q 2	8 Castles
9 P—Q R 3	9 B—Q B 4
10 Kt—K 2	10 B—Kt 2
11 Kt—Kt 3	11 Kt—K 2
12 P—Q B 3	12 B—R 2
13 Castles	13 Q—Q 2
14 B—K 3	4 B x B
15 P x B	15 Kt—Kt 5
16 Q—K 2	16 K—R 1
17 Kt—R 4	17 Kt—R 3
18 Kt (Kt 3)—B5	18 Kt (R 3) x Kt
19 P x Kt	19 P—K 5
20 P—Q 4	20 Kt—Q4
21 B x Kt	21 B x B
22 Q—R 5	22 R—K Kt 1
23 R—B 4	23 B—Kt 2
24 Kt—Kt 6 ch	24 P x Kt
25 Q x R P ch	25 K x Q
26 R—R 4 mate	

THE QUEBEC TOURNEY.

The preliminary rounds were concluded by Monday evening last with the result that nine players obtained the 50 percent of possible points necessary to qualify them for entry into the final round.

As all of these nine are residents of Montreal the committee decided to let them have all the chess they wanted. Each player has to play, or forfeit to, each other player, and nights will be regularly fixed for these games. Such an arrangement, though prolonging the tourney beyond the dates originally fixed, makes it reasonably sure that the championship will be well earned by its winner. The cup presented by the 'Patrie' is a very beautiful one, indeed. It must be won twice in succession, or three times altogether, in order to become the absolute property of the champion. The tourney has been so far an unqualified success, and every credit is due to Messrs. Kent, Archambault, Dubreuil, and the other workers, for their devoted energy.

Those who qualified for the finals, and their percentage of games won, are as follows:

Mr. Kurrie	.857
Mr. Short	.813
Mr. Anstey	.800
Mr. Sawyer	.714
Mr. Germain	.700
Mr. Lamer	.688
Mr. Davies	.563
Mr. Dubreuil	.500
Mr. Collins	.500

In the final round, so far, Mr. Short has beaten Mr. Dubreuil; Mr. Kurrie has beaten Mr. Sawyer, and Mr. Collins has beaten Mr. Davies. Kurrie has beaten Dubreuil, and Sawyer has beaten Collins.

In the second class Mr. Opzoomer had things all his own way, winning 4½ out of 5 games.

Let us hope that next year Westmount will be represented somehow or other, and and that Quebec will find it worth while to show that some one down there knows the moves, at least.

We hope to publish some good games from this tourney next week.

Mind has been defined as 'Infinite riches in a little room.' Riches suitable to the mind may easily be acquired through the columns of 'World Wide.'

Read the list of contents of 'World Wide' on page 9 and see if the subjects do not interest you. If the subjects prove interesting the articles certainly will, for a first consideration in their selection is that they be the most entertaining writing to be found in the great publications of the day. Very few articles are taken from Canadian publications which are already within the reach of our readers. The subscription price is one dollar a year, but seventy-five cents will be accepted any time before the end of January. Sample copies free. Address—John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

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MARCH, 1902

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OVER A MILLION DOLLARS.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES BROUGHT DOWN.

Ottawa, March 7.—Supplementary estimates for the Dominion services of the current fiscal year were laid on the table of the House of Commons yesterday. They amount altogether to $1,337,183 chargeable to consolidated fund account and $21,500 to capital; $338,000 is needed for the expenses in connection with the entertainment of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York; $450,000 is for the taking of the Dominion census.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1902.

In reply to a question concerning a recent interview with Mr. Devlin, the government immigration agent in Ireland, printed in the 'Witness,' Mr. Fielding said the government was satisfied with Mr. Devlin's explanation that he did not admit the accuracy of the report and the government would do nothing further. This is carefully worded so as not to make the government responsible for any denial of the accuracy of the report. The government is satisfied in that Mr. Devlin does not admit it. It becomes necessary, however, for the 'Witness' to affirm that the report was absolutely and literally in the very words of Mr. Devlin, and was in no way colored by addition or variation.

Mrs. Thornley, whose statement appears in this paper, has made it abundantly evident that in London, at least, the last prohibition plebiscite was as abortive as government and civic officials could make it. There was simply no legal protection from obvious and unblushing crimes committed against the most sacred function which under our constitution devolves upon the citizen. It is unavailing now to know whether the law or the officials were at fault in that failure of justice and wrong done against righteousness. Mr. Ross has, however, been forewarned. If there is any defect in the law it can yet be remedied, and if the referendum is made a farce by the failure either of adequate law or honorable administration, the government will be criminally to blame.

Senator Frye is attacking the protectionist's eternal problem of how to protect the shipping interest The burden of protection falls as much on shipping as on any other interest, while, as its field is the sea, it cannot itself be protected. The coastwise trade may be made a close preserve for home shipping, but foreign trade is done under such a disadvantage that ever since the fiscal policies of Great Britain and the United States diverged diametrically, United States shipping has largely disappeared from the open sea, Great Britain getting practically the whole of the business that should have fallen to the United States. This result has followed in spite of the fact that the people of the United States were rapidly showing themselves the cleverer shipbuilders, their 'clipper ships,' as they were called, outsailing the British merchantmen, and at less cost. Mr. Frye's remedy is no new one, but the same old one of which we have never ceased to hear for the last fifty years, namely, subsidies. It has so far proved a failure. It is like trying to stuff a dug with pudding with one hand while strangling him with the other.

Dismal reports concerning the concentration camps in South Africa having been given wide circulation, the 'Cape Times' has published some facts and figures which convey a more pleasing impression. Thus it is learned that the Grey College in Bloemfontein has been open all through the war, and the high school for girls in the same town is now quite full. In all the other towns schools are regularly established and largely attended. The chief work of education, however, has been in the much-abused concentration camps, where 13,282 children are in attendance at schools organized under British authority. Altogether in the towns and camps some sixteen thousand children are receiving instruction in the Orange River Colony alone, and the most encouraging reports are given of the efficiency and success of the system. Under the late Orange Free State Government the total number of pupils attending school was only eight thousand, so that the present showing in a country still distracted by war is that the Dutch regions of South Africa are passing from darkness to light.

The destruction of forests having made the question of future supply of railway ties of pressing importance, the Illinois Central Railway has decided to plant rows of catalpa trees along its tracks all the way from Chicago to New Orleans, a distance of about nine hundred miles. In a few years the wood would become available and a permanent supply assured for all time. There is no better wood for railway ties than that of the catalpa. But, then, what of the travellers? The catalpa is a low-growing and very leafy shade tree. The proposal contemplates a 'boundless contiguity of shade' on both sides of the way. As far as seeing the country is concerned it would be like passing through a continuous tunnel. A leafy tunnel is certainly preferable to a subterranean one, but what traveller could tolerate a railway line that showed him nothing but an endless outlook on catalpa trees adding notably to the noise and notably diminishing the light and even for indoor purposes shortening the day. Trees are the greatest possible addition to a landscape, but the trees without the landscape would be unendurable.

Formal expression of satisfaction by the Government of the United States with the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese treaty will practically assure the preservation of peace in the far east and the establishment of the open door policy for all nations. Russian contentment with the treaty may be regarded as the admission of an accomplished fact, against which nothing could be gained by objecting. It stands, however, as a plain intimation to Russia of so far and no farther, and the adhesion of the United States to the principle embodied in it, although not a party to the alliance, places the republic squarely across the path of Russian ambition. This grouping of the powers creates a situation in China analogous to that in Turkey, and Pekin will probably become a second Constantinople where the old, tiresome, vexatious diplomatic game of cross purposes will be played over again, with variations to suit the change of scene. But China may prove more amenable to reforming influences than Turkey. If not, the old process of decay, distintegration and dismemberment will be repeated, while the mutual jealousies of the powers will prevent much real co-operation for its advantage.

With charming frankness, not untouched by self-glorification, the press of the United States is discussing the 'Americomania' now so much in evidence in Europe. On the whole, the apparent anxiety of Old World governments to prove their friendliness to the great republic is regarded with a dignity and absence of gush which speaks well for the nation. Increased responsibility has brought with it increased self-respect. At the same time there is a notable undertone of consciousness of a wide departure from old ideals and of a change in the character of government institutions, since the results of the Spanish war raised the republic to the status of a world power. New judicial interpretations of the constitution and the adoption of an imperialist policy by the executive and legislative branches of the government, unavoidable, perhaps, under the circumstances, have made changes so fundamental that time alone can unfold their nature and extent. America and the opportunities it offered have long acted as stimulants to the people of Europe, and greatly modified ideas of government. The advantage to humanity has been incalculable, and it is to be hoped that Americomania will not stop at professions of friendship for the United States, but extend to the adoption of those broad principles without which the nations of continental Europe can never compete successfully with the liberated forces of the New World.

Mr. Asquith has forsaken the cause of home rule and gives his reasons. He would have done better if he had followed the advice of the wise judge who said, give your judgment but never give a reason; your judgment is far more likely to be correct than your reason for it. Had Mr. Asquith simply said that he had given up home rule as a Liberal party plank because he saw clearly it could not pass and it was blocking the way of many important reforms he might have vindicated his concluding expression that his course was not apostacy, but common sense. This would have been at least a practical reason to allege. The reason that he did give will not as well hold water. He gives himself out as adhering to home rule as a right measure in the abstract, but he holds that it will be of no avail for Ireland's benefit unless it has the sanction and sympathy of British opinion. If this means any more than that home rule will be of no use to Ireland, so long as the British people will not grant it, it implies that, though home rule is right, he must forsake it because the tendency of opinion is against it; which somehow does not sound well. Lord Rosebery, in making the same change of front, took a more dignified attitude when he said that it was impossible to espouse a cause whose leaders went about proclaiming themselves enemies of the Empire and not averse to violent separation from it.

Mr. Dickerson, president of the American Tinplate Trust, in an address before the New England Iron and Hardware Association at Boston, the other day, said that the twentieth century will see men capable of dealing with fourteen or fifteen figures as easily as our fathers dealt with seven figures. His meaning was that the millionnaire of to-day will be succeeded by the trillionnaire of to-morrow. He set no limits to the growth of wealth on this continent, and predicted that the industrial forces now coming into play as never before in the history of the world, would produce results so vast as to be incomprehensible to people of the present time. Billions are now counted where millions formerly were dealt with. A trillion, however, is in dollars a sum so great as to verge on the fabulous. To grasp the idea of thousands of millions is a hard task mentally, to say nothing of millions of millions. Such figures are only known to astronomers in dealing with the depths of space. If Mr. Dickerson's forecast proved true it must follow that the increase of capital to the extent he speaks of would carry with it increases and changes in other respects. It would mean a new civilization, for society, as at present constituted, would be incompatible with the conditions created by the existence and necessary employment of so much capital.

The force of public opinion has touched even the New York Central Railway Company, and the directors, including Messrs. J. P. Morgan, William K. Vanderbilt and Chauncey Depew, have written to the Mayor of New York. They say that they are willing and anxious to substitute electricity for steam in the side tunnels, and they give their personal assurance that the company intends to alter the existing tunnel conditions at the earliest possible moment. At present, however, they claim to be still baffled as to the handling of long-distance traffic by the fact that 'the electric art' is not yet sufficiently developed. In the meantime trains are running slowly through the tunnel and the engineer in the last catastrophe is appealing against the verdict that declared him the one and only guilty party. Remembering the history of this tunnel and company many are sceptical of any permanent reform, and believe that so soon as the present agitation ceases, another disaster will be invited by the engineers being required to keep time under any conditions of weather. The directors have never before, however, acknowledged responsibility by such promises as are now made and they will hardly invite a certain verdict against them personally in case of another rending, burning and killing of human beings.

The Canadian Mining Institute, an association largely composed of mine owners and managers, is asking the Dominion Government to establish a department of mines, which would be devoted to examining mining districts and collecting mining statistics, from an economic point of view. The miners recognize the good work done in this direction by the Geological Survey, but consider that the importance of the industry—some $70,000,000 worth of minerals were mined last year—demands more attention than the Survey can give it. As there has been no other general topographical survey of Canada, the Geological Survey has had to do the whole topographical work as preliminary to its own, a work which has used up the greater part of the means at its disposal. The Survey has the whole of Canada to explore and map out, and the appropriation of $100,000 is altogether too small to enable it to examine particular districts minutely and report on them in a way that would be a check on the enthusiastic representations of company promoters. We do not see, however, that there is any occasion for a new department. The Geological Survey has sixty years of records and experience, and has learned the invaluable lesson of economy to an extent seldom equalled by private firms, not to speak of government departments. The Survey would do the work desired by the Mining Institute if it had the money. The most obvious way to improve the condition of affairs is to double its appropriation. The government could hardly spend money to better advantage.

A feature of the British trade returns for 1901 is the steady growth of Great Britain's exports to her colonial empire. From a summary just issued by the government, it appears that while exports to foreign countries have decreased somewhat, both as compared with 1900 and 1899, those to the colonies have steadily increased. Thus, while in 1899 the exports to British possessions were only £87,597,468, they had increased to £94,379,596 in 1900, and to £104,652,869 in 1901. Even a protectionist critic concludes that 'this showing is remarkable, 'considering that it is not to be attributed to the working of a preferential 'tariff or to any artificial influence whatever.' So far as we are concerned, we imported only $43,018,104 worth of goods last year from Great Britain, compared with $44,789,000 worth in 1900, at the same time we imported some $110,485,000 worth from the United States in 1901 compared with $109,844,300 in 1900. Excepting in woollens, indeed, the preferential tariff does not appear to have helped British trade much at present and the position is like this: In 1901 we bought from Great Britain goods worth $43,018,194 and sold goods to her worth $105,328,900, while we bought of the United States goods worth $110,485,000 and sold to the United States goods worth $72,382,200. Our percentage increase of imports from Great Britain in five years is 46.2 and from the United States it is 79.2. Last year we collected an average duty upon imports from Great Britain of 18.2, while upon those from the United States the duty collected amounted to only 12 percent. We commend this view of the matter to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach when he discusses tariff matters with the colonial premiers next June. Free trade with Great Britain is perhaps too much to hope for just now, but a further and beneficial reduction of duty ought to be one of the chief results of the discussion.

In Chicago there is a society which rejoices in the name of 'Boosters.' It is composed of professional and business men, but excludes from membership all persons connected with the liquor trade. The objects of the society are to discourage unkind criticism; to push and uphold worthy fellow men; to encourage everything public-spirited, praiseworthy and laudable. The verb to boost, it is explained, means to give a helping hand, to uplift, to assist, and is a United States colloquialism. This the members do for each other, especially at those critical periods which their experience informs them occur in all men's lives, when timely advice and assistance may save them from disaster or rescue them from misfortune. Their cardinal principle is to help each other along in the world. 'If a man is down we will help him up,' say the Boosters, with the saving qualification, 'if he is worthy.' Reckless and indiscriminate aid is not a part of their policy of action. A man must be morally and mentally worthy to be a brother Booster and to have them live up to their name. As one of their mottoes says, 'To help another to help himself is a splendid illustration of the divinity in humanity.' It thus appears that underlying the society and its queer name there is a deep vein of charity and humanity, for it is by no means clannish in its well-doing. When its members see a person worthy of help, though he be not one of them, they unite to give him a boost, and generally succeed in putting him on his feet to resume the battle of life with renewed hope and vigor. The 'Inter-Ocean' gives a long account of the many philanthropic doings of the society with the names of its officers. The fact that business men find time for and take pleasure in this sort of humanitarianism is a proof of the kindly spirit abroad in these strenuous times, in spite of all pessimists say of the cruelty and selfishness of the struggle for existence in great cities.

Prince Henry's visit to the United States and his hospitable reception there, are contemporary with a violent recrudescence of Anglophobia in the German Reichstag, and a revival of rumors about intervention on behalf of the Boers among the European powers. The object attributed to the Kaiser in sending his brother across the Atlantic is stated by several Berlin correspondents of the British press to be interruption of the growing friendliness between Great Britain and the United States, in order that Great Britain should realize her isolation when the time comes to propose intervention for the termination of the war in South Africa. This view of the matter, however, need not be entertained. The fact that the German parliament, which has all it can do to mind its own business, devotes so much attention to the internal affairs of another nation is the outcome of a consciousness of being outrun in the world struggle for over-sea aggrandizement. Since France has fallen to a second place, and Russia is busy in the east, Germany would like to play the role of dictator, or at least, arbiter in Europe, and deprive Britain of the position she has long held in the balance of power among the nations. But that would appear to be a vain desire, even if entertained. The German chancellor has felt called upon explicitly to deny any purpose or plan of interference in South Africa. Any step in the direction of intervention would be a distinctly unfriendly act, which would only invite rebuff. It could only be made effective by a combination of powers that under existing conditions appears extremely improbable. A more reassuring view of the situation is that Great Britain, the United States and Germany, being progressive commercial powers, have their greatest interest in community of action for the preservation of peace. This view is likely to obtain the widest acceptance, for commercial interests are a powerful and continuous force making on the whole for peace.

The report of the Department of Railways and Canals shows a deficit for last year of about half a million dollars, compared with a gain of $120,000 for 1900. The principal items of the increased working expenses are $370,000 increase in the coal bill and $410,000 in wages. The total of working expenses shows an increase of twenty-three percent, against an increase in train mileage of only fifteen percent and in revenue of only nine percent. All this is very unsatisfactory and makes a very poor showing with the proud prosperity of the Canadian Pacific and the improvement of the Grand Trunk under the management of Mr. Hays. The Intercolonial Railway has cost the country some seventy million dollars and one almost despairs of seeing it pay under political management, now that the present government has so far failed to make both ends meet. Still in making comparisons it must be borne in mind that the west of recent years has gone ahead at a gallop while the lower provinces, with the exception of the port of Sydney, have been comparatively marking time. The Canadian Pacific, too, has received some sixty million dollars of public money, including lines built by the government and given to it, besides about twenty-six million acres of land. The Grand Trunk has not fared so well, though it has been helped considerably in many ways, but still the common stockholders have never seen their money since their fathers bought the stock long years ago. To some extent that is to be accounted for because the Grand Trunk cost so much more to build than the Canadian Pacific. Still the fact is to be deplored, because the history of Grand Trunk common stock has had an immense amount to do with the withholding of British capital from investment in Canada. The most regrettable part of the Intercolonial deficit is the moral that it carries against the nationalization of railways and telegraphs.

Bogota besieged by the Liberals, who are in possession of the heights surrounding the city, is the latest news of the war in Colombia. It thus appears that the revolutionary forces, divided into a number of detached commands, but moving in accordance with a general plan of campaign, have gained their objective, as indicated in these columns when General Alban was killed in the naval engagement off Panana. That victory was more decisive in its consequences than was believed at the time, for it appears to have demoralized the government force, which stood between and prevented the two northern wings of the Liberal army from advancing in concert on the capital. About three weeks ago each of these divisions met and defeated the government troops separately, since which time they have been steadily drawing closer to Bogota, and may be expected to swoop down upon the city, should the government troops be unable to dislodge them from the mountains surrounding the plateau on which the capital is situated. The Liberal plan seems to have been carefully laid and skilfully carried into execution. Although widely scattered, the several bands moved simultaneously on Bogota by rapid night marches, till they were suddenly discovered to have drawn a cordon around the city. The troops at Panama have been called to attack this cordon in the rear, while the garrison assails it from the city. It is admitted that the Liberals occupy a commanding position, from which they cannot be driven without a general engagement on ground where all advantages are on their side, and where their strength is being constantly increased by the arrival of new bands. It will be a happy thing for the country should the Liberals, capture Bogota, overthrow the clerical oligarchy, establish civil government and restore peace to a sadly distracted country. Peace there never will be till these objects are attained. In Washington it is believed that the crisis of the struggle has been reached, for powerful naval squadrons have been ordered to concentrate at Colon and Panama, Liberals having been reported to have won an important victory over the government troops at Davido, last Thursday.

The recent annual report of the Interstate Commission of the United States is practically a confession of failure. It was long ago admitted by Jay Gould in his celebrated evidence on the subject of railway politics that the railways were all for themselves, and that the principle of combination, which was even in his day far under way, was going to go on. He was equally frank, however, in saying that the only possible ultimate issue from the process was government control. The nation set about exercising this control with a light heart, and the interstate commerce law was the first great outcome of that intention. The confession of its failure is fundamental; it is not only declared that the vast moneyed interests that it was instituted to control have found means to circumvent all regulations whenever they find it to their interests to do so, hundreds of thousands of dollars being annually repaid to large shippers in direct defiance of the statute requiring that all shall be treated alike, but that the transportation business of the country is too vast, too complicated and too little understood by men not engaged in it to admit of regulation by any laws not created by its own necessities. This is going just a little too far. It is a legal maxim that there is no evil for which there is not a remedy. It would be preposterous to sit down and admit that the world was henceforth to be ruled by money combinations. Such combinations could not exist for a week but for the defence afforded them by the

existence of government, and government rests on the general acquiescence of the people. Should government be looked upon by the people who make it as beyond deliverance from the control of financial combinations whose purpose is to exact what they choose from the people, the public support on which government rests would fail, and those mighty combinations would collapse in the resultant chaos. It is only the fact that nobody doubts that the people can get the upper hand whenever they agree to do so that gives stability to the present order of things. It is satisfactory to find the Interstate Commerce Commission, notwithstanding its discouragements, asking Congress for higher powers to enable it to cope with the might and finesse of the railway corporations. Possibly if some Morgan or other were put in jail for the same term as a Montreal election telegrapher for giving a rebate on railway rates it would help a little. It is possible that the people may not be victorious without nationalizing all railway property. If so, then that is what will have to be done, and if it is done in bitterness it may be done without paying for water.

The secretary of a powerful organization of liquor dealers in Ohio has called in question the existence of such a thing as public conscience. It is only natural that those engaged in a demoralizing traffic should deny the existence of a collective moral principle with regard to their particular business, on the ground that it is recognized by the state, and involves questions of personal rights and liberties. It is for them determinedly to forget that no man has a right to do anything which injures his neighbor, or even himself when by so doing he injures his family or estate, or is liable to become a charge on the community. Law is an embodiment of the public conscience, and must some day treat the liquor traffic in the way the public conscience now regards it, as an admitted evil. That evil exists not because there is no public conscience, but because that conscience has not been sufficiently aroused to its enormity, and because it is entrenched in popular customs and has the interested support of large financial investments. The mouthpiece of the Ohio liquor trade cites Cincinnati as an example of the advantages of running a city on the 'wide open' plan. In other words, he calls attention to a city where the public conscience is inert on the question, as might be expected in a city dominated by beer and largely populated by foreigners. A comparison of Cincinnati with others cities of the same class, but dominated by other influences, will show that in all essential matters of progress it lags behind. It has not increased in the same proportion in population. It has no great institutions of learning. It is, perhaps, the most un-American of all American cities in goaheadativeness, and just now its newspapers are discussing what should be done to arrest its obvious decline. The example is more striking than the defender of the liquor trade intended. But the principle it illustrates is the same in application to all cities in the degree of their openness, or rather to the extent of the aroused moral force and to the activity of public conscience among their inhabitants. We can apply this gauge to Montreal, and thus find out our own moral standing, or extend it to the country at large, as in the present prohibition movement. As regards the latter, we have no cause to feel abashed. The conflict is between public moral right and private interest in wrong, and must go on without ceasing, as the struggle against chattel slavery went on, till victory shall be finally won for the right, for this is one of those questions which can never be settled till it is settled right.

REFERENDUM QUESTIONS.

The Rev. Mr. Dixon's letter in another column rebukes powerfully the prevarications by which the recreancy of the Liberal government of Ontario to its distinct promises of prohibition is defended. As a matter of fairness we print also the article from the 'Globe' to which this letter is largely a reply. It is impossible to defend people who make promises and break them except on the plea that the promises were wrong or that it is impossible to keep them. The former of these pleas was that of Mr. Foster, when, in Parliament he admitted that 'in a moment of weakness,' he had taken the ground that the time was ripe for prohibition. The second, though not frankly offered, is the best that can be urged for Mr. Ross's government to-day. Though not said, it is plainly implied in all that has been done that the government either could not carry prohibition in the legislature or that if it did it might look forward to certain defeat in the country.

Mr. Ross's excuse plainly is that it is evident to him as a competent politician that the country, however much it may want prohibition in the abstract does not want it practically, and would turn out the government that passed it and that it cannot be a government's duty to force such a law through the legislature. It may be asked how Mr. Ross can know that the country would repudiate prohibition at the polls. He can do this just as easily as we can tell how cold it is by looking at the thermometer. He only needs to know that a majority in the Legislature wants to vote against it. The thermometer may have something wrong with it and may not report correctly, but thermometers generally do, and at all events this is the thermometer that statesmen go by. The question that remains is, is the certainty of defeat, with the added certainty that defeat would instal a party that would do no better for the cause of prohibition, a sufficient excuse for casting aside a measure which the government has plainly admitted to be the only right course. With regard to so all-important an issue, and under such pledges, we hardly think that the plea of impossibility can be admitted until the battle has been honestly fought out in the Legislature, and, if need be, in the country. There remains, of course, the other plea that the convictions of Mr. Ross and his colleagues who shared the old promise and have repeated that promise since, have changed materially since it was made. Honest convictions do honestly change. We cannot, however, make any allowance for the Ontario Government on this score until such a change of conviction is frankly alleged.

Another point discussed by Mr. Dixon is whether the plebiscite was accepted by the prohibitionists or not. Of course it was not; for their views were never asked. The best word any prohibition body has had for it so far as we have seen is that it is an evasion of a plain promise and an obvious duty, and a laying off on the people of responsibility which necessarily devolves on government. This is one of the meaningless questions which those who do not want the essence of the matter discussed or the law passed are urging on the public attention, as though they were worth discussion. Prohibitionists are not sheep, tumbling blindly after each other in droves. Some of them think one way and some another on non-essential points. It is possible enough that some of those who think that the government has done right are genuine prohibitionists. A more practical question, but still a subordinate one, is whether the referendum offered is a fair one. Most of the prohibitionists take the ground that the only fair plebiscite is one that would accept the voice of the majority, however few votes were polled. Mr. Ross seems, from his remarks in the legislature, to have gathered that the 'Witness' approves of the standard that he has adopted. We do not think that the principle of the referendum has been long enough in action to be able to do much better than experiment with it. There are obvious weaknesses in the system whether a minimium of votes is or is not required. In one case it is possible that the voting might prove a mere farce; on the other, the affirmative party enters the field to battle against thin air, as they are liable to defeat without a negative vote polled at all. The chief difficulty which has revealed itself in the operation of the referendum in other matters so far as experience goes is that of getting the people to take the trouble to vote at all. Few questions interest them enough to induce anything like a large vote, and referenda upon such are liable in no way to express the mind of the electorate. Those who vote are apt to be a few specially interested, and not necessarily interested in the same way as the public. It is to be said, however, for prohibition that it has drawn out more voters than any other question, and that the simple majority principle has not been abortive as applied under the Scott Act. The worst result in the case of that act has been that it was revoked even more easily than it was passed, a fact which has proved a serious injury to the cause of prohibition. What is wanted is not a law on the statute book, but a law which represents such a determined will on the part of the people that it will be enforced, a thing which the administrators of the law will never do in the absence of the active pressure of public conviction. On the other hand, the loading of the referendum seems to take the heart out of the contest. Up to two hundred and thirty thousand votes the prohibitionists have no one to fight against. If their votes count for nothing till that number is reached neither do those of their opponents. If they despair of polling that number, still more will their opponents, who will be able to make no fight at all. The voting will therefore lack all the zest and warmth of a battle, and will be liable to be very half-hearted.

A great weakness of plebiscite and referendum votes is that they do not represent any responsibility on the part of government. The government may obey their mandate, as Mr. Hugh John Macdonald did, and yet declare, as he did, that it does not believe in the measure. Such a law would no doubt put a weapon in the hands of law and order leagues, but it could not look for much enforcement on the part of government officials. Nevertheless, until prohibition shall have managed to enlist one or other political party on its side, any opportunity for the expression of the people's mind is of the greatest value. We have no sympathy at all with those who, out of resentment at the unrighteousness of governments, refuse to enter into the fight. Such an opportunity lays a duty on all reformers and patriots, and indeed on every man whose vote can be counted. It gives the prohibitionists an opportunity to show exactly how much they are in earnest, and it is by such signs that governments guide themselves. Should the prohibitionists get the required quota of votes, and we do not see why they should not, they will certainly be glad that their task was so hard, and that their victory was so convincing. In any case the majority over their opponents is likely to be a very striking one. The appointment of the time of voting at a time when the people will not be otherwise at the polls, and will not easily get there, may have some better reason in its favor than we have seen. It does look as though the government were anxious to curtail the rural vote. The temperance people should, we think, make a strong fight in the legislature for this.

THE CONSTITUTION THREATENED.

In the resolution, submitted by Mr. Maurice Perrault to the Quebec Legislature, there are suggestions of changes in the constitution of the Dominion that, in operation, would imperil the federal compact. The matter of provincial subsidies, though placed first on the list, is the least important. It has often been discussed, and is fairly open to reconsideration on its merits, for it does not touch any fundamental provision of the constitution. A vastly different vista is opened by the other four propositions. These are: to grant the provinces exclusive control over their public properties, control over the railways within their boundaries, to allow their imposing export duties on the products of their forests and mines, and to confer on the government of Great Britain the right of disallowing provincial laws, now exercised by the government of the Dominion. On these several points a perusal of the confederation debates in the parliament of old Canada will be found highly instructive. At that time the statesmen of Canada and of Great Britain had presented to them a tremendous and profoundly instructive object lesson in the study of federal constitutional questions and events which culminated in the secession of the southern states and the great civil war. Though history contained many examples of federal combinations, the United States alone presented features analogous to what was proposed for the British North American colonies. But experience there was not encouraging, for the federal constitution, devised by men of the highest political sagacity, proved unequal to the strain of seventy-five years, and was torn into shreds in the greatest civil war on record.

With this warning example before them, the Canadian federationists strove to construct a constitution for the provinces which would avoid the rocks on which that of the neighboring republic had gone to pieces. Chief of these was the principle, or doctrine, of state rights. On the manner in which that question should be settled depended the whole success of the Canadian experiment. To the solution of it in a way that would preserve the autonomy of Lower Canada, Sir George E. Cartier devoted all his ability and energy. No one then questioned his attachment to his province, or the singleness of his devotion to the interests of his people. His great political opponent, George Brown, acknowledged both, and was willing to concede, and did concede, much for sake of the far greater objects of confederation. They met on common ground, where both desired to secure the independent autonomy of their several provinces, while both acknowledged the necessity, enforced by what they had seen occur in the United States, of federal supremacy in matters affecting the permanence of the confederation compact. Hence the prerogative of criminal jurisdiction was conferred on the Dominion, and that of civil rights on the provinces. The control of trade and commerce was also conferred on the Dominion, likewise the control of railways, under certain restrictions, with supervision over provincial properties, deemed essential in connection with the financial arrangements between the federal and provincial governments. For the same cogent reason, and to prevent hostile legislation between provinces, and against the federal authority, the power of disallowing provincial acts was conferred on the federal government. The arguments which secured the adoption of these principles and their embodiment in the British North America Act are as sound to-day as they were then. Mr. Perreault's amendment is in a direction subversive of all these bulwarks of the federal constitution.

It cannot be denied that a danger lurks in every 'state rights' proposition, seeing that it is natural for the majority in every province to see nothing but its own advantage in it, and a combination of all the provincial majorities forms a national anti-national majority. This was a leaven which went on working in the United States till it was annihilated by the civil war. Although state sovereignty was a very pronounced factor in the United States constitution while federal sovereignty is the principle on which ours was intended to be based, the federal principle had nevertheless two great advantages in the United States over what it had in Canada. One of these lay in the large number of the states federated the majority of which had no historic existence otherwise than as creations and parts of the national whole. The other advantage lay in the fact that all these states were similar as to race, the Anglo-Saxon majority being absolutely dominant everywhere. Another matter which cannot be forgotten when disintegrating ideas are broached is that practically all important cases of disputed jurisdiction between the Dominion and the provinces which have come before the Privy Council have been decided in favor of the provinces. Interpretations of the constitution thus obtained have enlarged not only provincial boundaries but provincial prerogatives and given the provinces much greater power, as Sir John Macdonald contended, than the framers of the British North America Act contemplated. Be that as it may, the danger of reopening old, perilous controversies is evident, and should not be incurred by any one who has the unity of the country and the stability of its institutions at heart.

THE RED LIGHT.

Among the means to foster a sentiment of imperial unity the 'Witness' has continued to urge that the most potent would be a reduction on the postage of British newspapers and periodicals, so that they would at least be upon an equality in this respect with those of the United States. We are heartily glad to perceive that the significance of this reform is now being generally recognized. At present, the imperial postage is eight cents a pound, the postage upon an English illustrated paper is from twopence to threepence-halfpenny, upon the agricultural papers the postage is from three halfpence to twopence, and that upon the ordinary newspaper is a penny or more, according to weight. Contrasted with these almost prohibitive rates, those from the United States are merely nominal, and the natural result is that we receive some three million newspapers and magazines from that country yearly, while those from Great Britain are infinitely less and grow fewer every year. What with a flood of cheap literature, what with cheap plays in the theatre Canada is, in spite of herself, being drowned in United States ideas and sentiments. Because of her contiguity and immensity, the United States must always loom large upon our horizon and affect our sentimental and material interests, and this it would be folly to resent. All that she has good to offer we do well to take pattern by, with an independence of mind that has found its best ideals in British institutions and its best hope for the future in British connections. Annexed to the United States we would be but a brick or two in an edifice the style of architecture of which is by no means our ideal, while continuing British we conform to the general plan that pleases us and are at liberty to make almost any variation that we desire. We are all so much agreed upon this that even to recount it seems a work of supererogation. But there is danger in this very consensus if it makes us disregard the insidious influence of the literature which is forming the mind of our young. Then there is the wide dissemination of the slang, the spread-eagleism, the gutter immorality, and, especially, trickling through the consciousness of our youth, the insidious sneers against our position in the comity of British self-governing nations, all characteristic of the yellow press, of which with its scum and filth our 'imperial federationists' and our legislators cannot take account too soon.

Danger is not avoided by refusing to look it in the face. Only last week there was presented in one of our theatres a play of the Revolution of which the very plot was anti-British, and that is the sort of thing that goes on every week or two. At every celebration, United States flags are as prominently displayed as our own, and we pride ourselves, some of us, and perhaps rightly, that thereby we display a broad tolerance for the world's admiration, in extreme contrast to the spirit of our neighbors. Such plays as we applaud or tolerate here would be hissed down, if reciprocal anti-national shows were exploited on the other side. The educated, the travelled, the cosmopolitan among us, and the more British on that account, because, having had the opportunity to discriminate, they have found that British institutions are the freest on earth, are apt to be amused at the intolerance of every flag and every anti-United States expression in the United States; but experience teaches that it has built up that nation, with all its narrowness and its greatness, while we are constantly paying it tribute in thousands of our strongest and brightest youth. One thing is sure, that no better means of disseminating a knowledge of Canadian sentiment in England and British sentiment in Canada can be found than in the establishing of a cheap and easy newspaper service between the mother and the daughter countries, and this cannot be brought about too soon. The same government that has given Great Britain a preference of thirty-three and a third percent and has established a penny postage, may be expected to add, in its wide significance, an even prouder laurel to its fame. It has been suggested that this question ought to be one of the foremost of those discussed by the colonial premiers when they meet in London in June for the coronation festivities.

Imperial penny postage was a great advance, but those whom the penny postage benefited are few indeed compared with those who would be influenced by cheap newspaper postage. Mr. John Dyke, who was for many years Canadian government agent at Liverpool, and who is now interesting himself in this question, urges upon the authorities, both in Canada and England, that the newspaper is the poor man's letter, and that it is not wise to place so heavy a tax upon their transit so as to make it difficult to keep alive old ties. Mr. Dyke says, 'All classes of Englishmen throughout 'Canada have invariably given me as 'a parting salute, "Send me a news-'paper when you have time." In a 'word, no better means of disseminat-'ing a knowledge of Canadian affairs 'in Britain and British affairs in 'Canada can be found than the estab-'lishment of a cheap and easy news-'paper postal service between the 'two countries. Let the present 'Canadian and British inland news-'paper rate of a halfpenny or a cent 'per registered newspaper be made an 'Anglo-Canadian rate, the newspapers 'going, if necessary, by slow steamers, 'and a most fruitful interchange would 'soon spring up between the peoples 'of the two countries. Canada would 'derive immense benefit from the in-'formation as to Canadian affairs and 'Canadian resources, which would thus 'be disseminated throughout every 'British home which has sent one of 'its number to Canada; and, similarly, 'Canadian farming communities would 'be kept in touch with British and 'Imperial affairs, as it is impossible 'they should be now, supplied as they 'for the most part are by publications 'from enterprising United States 'houses.' There are now scarcely any serviceable and get-at-able files of leading London and provincial journals to be found in Canada, and similarly, in the whole of England it is stated that there are only two places where the files of representative Canadian journals can be seen. This state of things is most deplorable, and a month of one-cent newspaper postage would cause a sudden and most happy change. Therefore, all who have influence with the authorities at Ottawa and London should not cease to urge the speedy necessity of an Anglo-Canadian cent newspaper rate.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Migration from the eastern provinces of the Dominion to the United States has been going on for many years in obedience to what may be regarded as a natural law in the movement of population. So long as the opportunities for getting on in life are greater in the United States than in Canada, and fields of enterprise offer higher inducements there than here, this migration will continue. It is useless to deny these facts, though we may deplore them. The same movement has been going on all over the world from the earliest period of which there is any record. To understand the trend of population on this continent, however, the view must not be confined to the eastern provinces of Canada, for what has been called the exodus by politicians anxious to make a point against their opponents, is but a part of a general movement which is not confined to any section, but extends throughout the United States as well as in Canada and in older countries. Thus the migration from New England to the west has been greater than ever it was from our eastern provinces to the adjoining states. This human current has proceeded and is still proceeding with constantly increasing volume in two clearly defined directions. In the east it flows from the country into the cities; in the west from both country and cities into new territories as fast as they are thrown open to settlement. International boundaries are no obstacles to these currents. Their courses are natural and inevitable, and if Canada loses in the east it is gaining in the west to a greater extent. Thus it is stated that ten thousand farmers from the United States settled in our western territories in the year 1901, and this is only the beginning of a movement that will continue so long as there is fertile land to be occupied. That this overflow from the United States would take place, as a natural sequence in the settlement of the continent, was foretold long ago. It is taking place now because new land is becoming scarce in the Western States, and the similarity of institutions with facilities for transport make the transition of families from our country to the other quite easy. The progress of the Dominion in this respect is precisely the same as that in the United States. It is an industrial, not a political movement, like that into Texas sixty years ago, and entirely welcome, for many of the western immigrants were originally from Canada and are of our own blood and language.

Any one of the many articles in 'World Wide' will give two cents' worth of pleasure. Surely, ten or fifteen hundred such articles during the course of a year is well worth a dollar.

'Witness' subscribers are entitled to the special price of seventy-five cents to the end of the year, and, while they last, the back numbers of this year will also be included. The contents of last week's issue are given below.

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Poetical Addresses to Statesmen — 'The Academy,' London.
Death of Dr. Newman Hall—'The Times,' London.
A Daughter of the Caesars—'M.A.P.' London.
Spain—'The Pilot,' London.
The German Press—New York 'World.'
Emigration to Western Canada—Correspondence of 'The Mail,' London.
Canada's Farm Wealth—By Herman Whitaker, in 'Anslee's' for March.
Welsh Colony in Patagonia—Birmingham 'Post.'
Harvest on the Prairie—By Harold Bindloss, in 'The Gentleman's Magazine.'
Lacrosse—By Angus Evan Abbott, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
On Playground Education—Springfield 'Republican.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Art of the Demure Babe—'The Pilot,' London.
The Conundrum of Art—By G. K. Chesterton in 'Daily News,' London.
Soundless Music—'The Spectator,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Florentine Night—Poem, by Mary Robinson Duclaux, in New York 'Tribune.'
Aubrey De Vere—Poem, by Edmund Gosse, in the 'Fortnightly Review.'
Where the Bee Sucks—'Saturday Review.'
Dickens as a Boy—London 'Globe.'
A New Critic on Tennyson—Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Old Humor—'The Academy and Literature,' London.
A Blind Guide—'The Speaker,' London. Abridged.
Monaco's Expensive Criminal—By Count Leo Tolstoi. Translated for the Springfield 'Republican.'
The True Fast—'The Christian World,' Boston.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Stars Made While You Wait—'Pall Mall Gazette.'
Marconi on His System—'The Century.'
The Migration of Man Over the Face of the Earth—By Prof. Lindley M. Keasbey, in 'Popular Science Monthly.' Excerpt.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
JOHN DOUGALL & SONS, Publishers,
Montreal, Canada.

NEWS FROM THE EAST.

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE IN A STORM—THE CHINESE MASSACRES.

Victoria, B. C., March 5.—The 'Empress of India' brings news from the village of Wugo that two hundred fishermen were drowned in a storm off the coast of Miyikan. Their boats had gone a long way out, and being overtaken by the storm, were lost. Only thirteen out of over two hundred fishermen from that village returned, and they came in on an upturned boat. Fleets from other villages also suffered. The storm occurred on Feb. 17.

Hongkong, March 5.—The rebellion in Kiangsi province is spreading rapidly. The Canton viceroy has despatched troops to the scene of the disturbances. The rebels are believed to be former soldiers of Marshal Su, who were disbanded on his promotion. Their propaganda, which has spread far and wide, includes the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, the founding of a Chinese dynasty, and helping the oppressed and needy Chinese. The French are said to be secretly supporting the rebels.

Pekin, March 5.—The government has ordered Marshal Su to resume command of the rebellious soldiers in Kiangsi province. It is doubtful if he will be able to control them, as it is necessary first to pay them their overdue wages.

The French Legation here has received a telegram, saying that the rebels have killed a French officer near the Tonquin border.

Severe Pains in Left Kidney

Three Years of Suffering Before a Cure was Found—All Credit Given to

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Before reading Mr. Gallant's letter, which is quoted below, look over these symptoms and see if your kidneys are in a healthy condition. Scores of people attribute their sufferings to stomach troubles or indigestion, when the real cause of the discomfort is in the failure of the kidneys to properly filter the blood.

When poisonous impurities are left lurking in the system, disease of the most painful and dangerous kind is bound to show itself sooner or later. It is possible that you have kidney disease and have not recognized it as such.

The symptoms are, pain in the back and over the kidneys, sediment in the urine after it stands for twenty-four hours, unusual desire to urinate, pain in passing water, gradual loss of flesh and weight, pains in limbs, not unlike rheumatism, dry, itching skin and brittle hair, fulness under the eyes and dropsical swelling of the legs, sleeplessness, indigestion, and constipation.

If you have any of these indications of kidney disorders, it is time for you to begin the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the most thoroughly reliable treatment for kidneys and liver disorders that is known to science. Many of the best known people in the land take a pleasure in recommending this great remedy of the famous doctor, because it has cured them when other remedies failed.

Mr. Ellis Gallant, Paquetville, Gloucester Co., N.B., writes: 'I feel it my duty to write you, as I have received much benefit from the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I was taken three years ago with a pain just below the ribs of the left side, and right over the kidney. At first it did not cause me much suffering, but a year ago the pain, at times, was very severe.

'After hearing repeatedly of the value of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I decided to make a trial, and after using two boxes the pain has completely disappeared, and I am well, thanks to this remedy. I have also used Dr. Chase's Ointment and found it worth its weight in gold. You may publish this letter if you like, as it may induce some other sufferer to profit by my experience.'

'You cannot possibly make a mistake in using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for derangements of the kidneys, liver and bowels. It has proven itself worthy of the most hearty endorsement of thousands of people. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

YORK LODGE.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in the doorway; Alexander of Teck on the left, Captain Young on the right, Senator Kirchhoffer on the steps.

THE SERGEANT

THE BACKBONE OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

Bloemfontein, Jan. 9.

Who has heard about the sergeant since the war started?

Who has remembered the 'backbone of the army' we once heard so much about?

The sergeant is not an officer as you know officers; he is not a Tommy Atkins in the strict sense of the word. He forms the bourgeoisie of the army; he is the medium between the brain and the hand, and possessed of both himself. Officially he is not the directing force; officially he does not work himself, but oversees the working of others. As a matter of fact, he more often directs than does his officer, and works just as hard, and a sight more conscientiously, than the private.

In barracks and at home he is the autocrat of the barrack square; he is a well-brushed, clean-shaved, pipeclayed individual who turns up on parade at seven in the morning as well groomed as though he were dressed for an evening party. The recruits who have been turned out of their beds with reluctance, and are half-asleep and unshaven—there is seldom an inspection on the early morning parade—eye him with wonder and suspicion, and speculate on the hour the sergeant rises, for smartness on the early morning parade is to them an uncanny thing.

He is a person who inspects the barrack room before the arrival of the orderly officer. He is a person who inspects the company on parade before the arrival of the company officer; who checks the kits of the men before the arrival of the commanding officer; who stands forever between the officer and the men. To the officer he is a superior private; to the man he is an inferior officer; to both he preserves an equability of temper and an evenness of treatment.

This is the ideal sergeant, and in no rank or department of life does the subject keep closer to the ideal than in the case of the non-commissioned officer of the British army.

Of course, there are fools of sergeants, just as there are fools of commissioned officers, and idiots of privates, and—heaven forgive us!—blitnering war correspondents. The exception is, however, to find a really incompetent non-commissioned officer; nor is this to be wondered at since, moving between the Scylla of the mess-room and Charybdis of the barrack-room, he must needs steer a careful and efficient course if he wishes to float to that pension which is his blest summer isle.

To some extent the sergeant has sunk his identity since he has arrived in South Africa. In the first place he wears no chevron on his arm, except in some cases when the chevron is khaki and unnoticeable. Carefully bound round the shoulder strap is that chevron, nad you would pass nine out of every ten sergeants you met with no other thought than, 'That's a fine-looking, well-seasoned old soldier.'

What has the non-commissioned officer done since he has been in South Africa?

Nothing, if one may judge by the references to his work that one can find in the daily press. And yet, what has he not done? Officers work, leading, commanding, encouraging. Tommies work, working, fighting, enduring. There has been no piece of work, however fine, however noble, however heroic, that has not been performed as well by Sergeant Somebody-or-other as it was by Captain Somebody-else. There has been no hardship splendidly borne and lightly dismissed by Tommy that has not been as silently endured and as quickly forgotten by the sergeant. Quick to fill his fallen officer's place, as quick to step back into the ranks to fill the gap rendered by the fallen Tommy; watchful, alert; now encouraging, now bantering, he never fails to bring his men up to the scratch; the men unconscious of the influence he holds over them; his officers generally insensible to what they owe him for the discipline of their men.

In South Africa, to all appearances, there is no greater nonentity than the sergeant.

In the first place, one seldom meets him; in the second, one does not recognize him when met. Then, again, he is thrown still further into the background by the legion of officers engaged in the war. Every second man one meets, whether it be in Johannesburg or in Capetown, or in Pretoria, has stars or crown upon his shoulder cord, so that one insensibly gets to think about the sergeant as an ordinary Tommy, of the same class and of the same military value.

As a matter of fact, this is quite an erroneous view to take.

So far as the actual military value of the men is concerned, we could very well dispense with the services of six officers of the type one meets in the big cities for every one sergeant. One good sergeant, from a strict utilitarian aspect, is worth forty newly-joined subalterns.

A distinguished Australian officer told me a few months ago that his ideal regiment was a corps of Australians officered by good sergeants of British infantry. 'The men to officer Australians,' he said, 'must be men who know their work, know how to command other men, be perfectly capable of maintaining discipline without irritating the men by adopting tin-goddish airs.'

At no period of the campaign has the sergeant played a more important part than at the present stage. For now it is that the blockhouse system is reaching a point of perfection, and the sergeant finds himself in as responsible a position as he has ever filled.

The blockhouses are garrisoned as far as possible by as many Guards, line and militia battalions as can be spared from the actual striking or aggressive army, and with one battalion strung out over thirty miles of railway, it is obviously impossible for an officer to be left in charge of every post. It devolves, therefore, upon the sergeants to take command of these posts, and 'stripey,' as they call him in the marines, takes up his new position of commander-in-chief of No. 777 Blockhouse as a matter of course, and without any feeling that he is doing anything out of the ordinary.

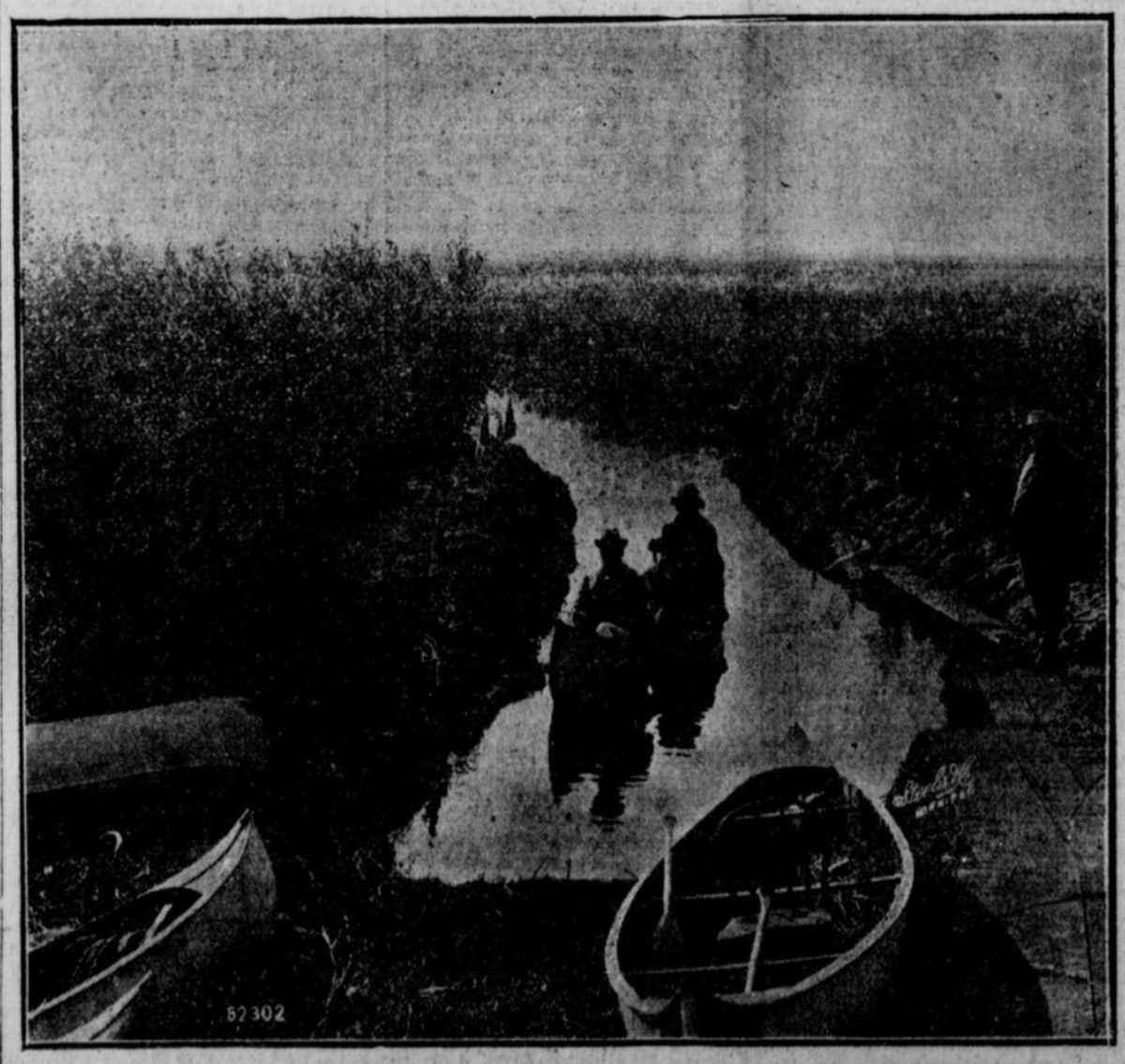
His responsibilities are heavy, his duties are the dreariest imaginable. If anything goes wrong, if a Boer commando cuts the barbed wire fence that connects his blockhouse with the next and succeeds in crossing the line he holds, he will be tried by court-martial, and in all probability be reduced. Not being an officer, he cannot buttonhole his colonel and explain things away, and if he is tried—as he certainly will be—the members of the court will be neither his messmates nor men of his caste. He will grind, endure, and suffer; perhaps he will contract enteric and die; perhaps he will be shot to death by an enraged commando that has failed to force his line, and turns its attention and its Mausers on the little yellow pepper-box of a blockhouse.

Perhaps he will come through the campaign all right, and in a year or two will be back on the depot square with white cotton gloves and a pacing stick, teaching recruits to look like men. He will be still plain Sergeant Somebody, unless his seniors are dead or discharged, and he will be neither D.S.O. nor C.M.G., nor a brevet-color-sergeant, or hold any of the glorious positions that his officer will hold, or wear any of the beautiful decorations that his officer will wear.

He expects nothing from the war—promotion, honor, or decoration. The song of the poet shall not praise him—for what inspiration has poet ever found in the bourgeoisie? He does not expect the leader-writer to remember him, or the general to pick him out for distinction when despatches come to be written. And yet our sergeant is so often the savior of the situation; so often the snatcher of victory; so often The Man who Did the Thing.

A century has passed, bringing many changes, upsetting many hoary traditions, exploding many fat, comfortable theories. It has left one tradition untouched—the sergeant is still the backbone of the British army.

EDGAR WALLACE.



THE PRINCE OF WALES RETURNING FROM A DAY'S SPORT.

WRECKED BY EARTHQUAKE

EXPERIENCES IN CHILPANCINGO AND CHILAPA AT TIME OF SHOCK.

(New York 'Tribune.')

The earthquake which recently almost destroyed Chilpancingo, the capital of the State of Guerrero, Mexico, and a dozen other cities and towns lasted just a trifle over half a minute. Although of so short duration, the ground heaved and shook with such force that not a single building was left without some damage in the entire city.

Scarcely was the tremor felt, accompanied by a rumbling noise, which resembled a heavy truck driving over a paved street, than many of the people in the streets and plaza fell upon their knees, and their voices went up in appeals for mercy to their God, while others fled, panic-stricken, they knew not whither. The rumbling swelled, and then came distinct oscillations, an upheaval, and then the crash. Walls fell outward into the streets, roofs fell in and clouds of dust ascended heavenward, amid the shrieks of the dying, the wounded and the panicstricken.

In their wild terror many fled over the debris which blocked their way, never stopping to look back nor heeding the cries of the maimed, till they had reached the open fields. As the clouds of dust cleared away, and the calmer people began to look about them, they saw the scenes of destruction in that one terrible moment which no photograph can reproduce.

The domed roof of the principal church, in which the Mexican Declaration of Independence was signed, and the bones of General Bravos repose, fell in as the walls spread, burying in its ruins two women who were praying for mercy. Close by, in the plaza, a tall pedestal supporting a pair of legs was all that remained of the statue erected to the memory of General Bravos. The rest of the statue lay in pieces at the base of the pedestal. The belfries of the San Francisco and San Mateo churches were cracked to their bases, as also the walls of the Municipal Palace, a one-story building of solid construction.

The greatest panic prevailed in the prison, where upward of a hundred prisoners fought and struggled with one another, and pulled frantically at the barred windows and doors to get out from the cracking, crumbling walls. The door of the prison was opened, and the frightened prisoners marched between the soldiers to a place of safety, where they were put under a guard.

The city of Chilapa suffered equally with that of Chilpancingo. At the time the earthquake occurred a large proportion of the population was in the main plaza to witness a tightrope performance, the rope being attached to the tower of the church. This doubtless saved many from the falling buildings; but, on the other hand, the people declared the shock was sent as a punishment for the sacrilege in permitting the tightrope to be attached to the church. Many of the people went insane from fright.

PROTEST FROM OXFORD.

SOME PROMINENT MEN CONDEMN COURTS-MARTIAL OF BOER GENERALS.

New York, March 4.—The 'Sun's' London correspondent wires: Dr. Edward Caird, master of Balliol College, Oxford, sends to the 'Times' a letter signed by many prominent members of Oxford University, such as the Rev. Andrew M. Fairbairn, principal of Mansfield College, Oxford; the Rev. John R. Magrath, provost of Queen's College, Oxford; Dr. John Rhys, principal of Jesus College, and professor of Celtic at Oxford, and Arthur Sidgwick, the reader in Greek, at Oxford, which gives expression to a feeling which is undoubtedly increasing among the general public. The letter says:

'We cannot help viewing with the gravest apprehension the practice which seems to be gaining ground in South Africa, of executing some of the generals of the forces opposed to us, upon the judgment of a court-martial. It may be true that these generals violated the laws of war. We do not doubt that the courts-martial acted with the full belief that, by a few exemplary sentences, they would deter Cape Colonists from rebellion, or protect natives, or secure strict adhesion, on the part of our enemies, to the laws of war. Nevertheless, we plead that the policy may be reconsidered. Our opponents and their sympathizers will hardly believe in the competence or impartiality of an English court-martial, which decided upon evidence of some witnesses, doubtless natives, given while the country is seething with the passions of war. Such sentences cannot have the moral effect aimed at in the administration of punishment. It is probable that the men suffering them will be regarded as martyrs, and their memory cherished for generations, while there is no immediate advantage which can weigh against the dishonorable imputations to which this policy is almost sure to give rise.

'Therefore we consider it desirable that no capital sentence on generals of the opposing forces should be inflicted at the present juncture.'

Even the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' which is the severest of all on suspected pro-Boerism, approves and applauds this letter of Oxford University most. It declares that the country has a right to know the constitution of the courts which try men on a capital charge, and, also, the nature of the evidence given. The writer proceeds:

'It is notorious that the findings of courts-martial, even in circumstances most conducive to judicial impartiality, habitually require serious reconsideration by the judge advocate-general.'

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' questions the possibility of confidence in a court consisting of a colonel, a captain and a subaltern.

Advertisements.

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED.

Consumption uninterrupted means speedy and certain death. The generous offer that is being made by Dr. Slocum, the great lung specialist. Sunshine and hope for stricken families.

Confident of the value of his discoveries, he will send free four sample bottles upon application, to any person suffering from throat, chest, lung and pulmonary affections.

TREATMENT FREE.

Dr. Slocum, whose treatment has proven a triumphant victory over this deadly disease, has demonstrated that there is no longer room for doubt that he has given to the world a treatment that will save millions of precious lives.

Dr. Slocum's system of treatment is both scientific and progressive, going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing a cure step by step, killing the life-destroying germs which infest the lungs, toning up the entire system and strengthening the nerves, filling the veins with tingling new life, building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks.

The Slocum treatment is revolutionary because it provides a new application for every stage of the disease. The failures of inoculation by Paris scientists are overcome by Dr. Slocum through progressive drug force. The diseases leading to Consumption are also mastered so that once the bacilli are removed from the lungs, there remains no other germ-breeding menace.

The Slocum System cures Grip and its baneful after-effects, dangerous Coughs, Bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal and gives endurance to those who have inherent hollow chests with their long train of attendant dangers.

To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

FULL FREE TREATMENT

CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE SAMPLES

to every reader of this paper.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

RED LIGHT AND THE MIND.

A medical journal notes a curious fact regarding the use of red light in respect of its mental influence. At Lyons, where smallpox was treated with red light, the attendants as well as the patients became highly excited. The patients demanded to be let out into ordinary daylight, while the nurses had to be provided with blue spectacles before they could discharge their duties. A similar effect is noticed in the case of people who work among red glass. People who require to execute their daily task in this light, as in the case of certain photographic manipulators in factories, have been observed to develop periods of brain excitement. The case of the proverbial red rag and the bull will occur to everybody as an instance of mental or nervous provocation which arises when red color is shown. Then also we employ red as a danger signal, a fact that is not without its bearings.

It may be thought that the relationship between excitement and red color has arisen from the fact that blood is red and that there has been developed a natural repugnance to red because of the association of the color with danger to life in the shape of hemorrhage. Such a linkage of ideas, perpetuated from the far past, would suffice to establish a powerful suggestion of danger associated with the red hue. All our ideas of war and carnage are expressed in terms of red. 'The blood-red planet Mars' is a familiar line that proves how even planetary affairs have been lugged into the sanguinary atmosphere. The contrast between irritating red and soothing green is almost marked. You insensibly experience a relief and a sense of coolness when your eye contemplates a green hue, and again, I think, this result may have arisen naturally in the course of human evolution through green being the prevailing tint of nature.—'The Scotsman.'

Advertisements.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

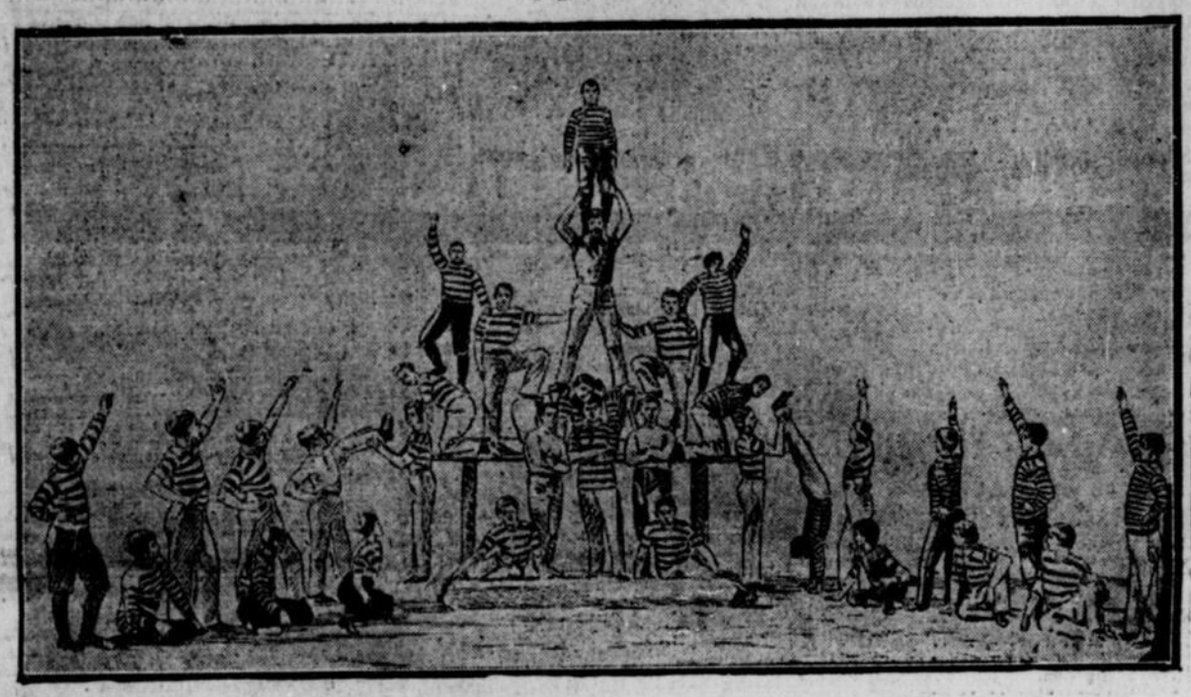
ITS EFFECT is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the **'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND**, by **J. C. ENO'S Patent.**

Wholesale of Messrs. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

THE HIGH SCHOOL, OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.

The accompanying illustrations represent the members of the cadet corps of the High School, Otago, New Zealand, engaged in physical exercises, and also a view of the high school itself. The uniform of the corps is blue with white facings, forage cap, with white belts. The candidate for admission must be five feet four inches in height to be successful. The captain is one of the school staff. The rector, Mr. A. Wilson, M.A., is as particular about the drill as about any other of the subjects taught in the school. The object set before the staff and members of the corps is to obtain as thorough proficiency as possible in shooting and military exercises, so that on leaving school the members may at once take their place amongst efficients in the colonial volunteer corps. Many of the old members of the school have not only reached prominent positions in the local corps, but have done good service in South Africa. Among these latter may be mentioned Lieut.-Col. Robin, the late Capt. Harvey, Captain Fulton, Captain Bockup and Lieut. Macdonald in the fighting line, and Surgeons Barnes, Neal, and Watt in the medical department. The instructor to the school, Mr. J. Hanna, late of the Scots Guards, recently returned to England in order to learn anything new which might be of use in the promotion of efficiency in the corps and for the development of the physical training of the youth of the province.



A PYRAMID SHOWN BY THE CADETS OF THE OTAGO HIGH SCHOOL.

These boys run from fourteen to eighteen years of age, and all in the school go through the same training.
—'Navy and Army Illustrated.'

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA

THEY ARE AGAIN BEING HARASSED BY GOVERNMENT.

(Correspondence of the London 'Standard.')

The Jews in Russia are again being harassed with renewed rigor, by order, presumably, of the government, since oppressive measures are not confined to any one place. I have already noted the order about Jewish stage people of all classes being prevented from moving freely about the country in pursuit of their profession. This measure took the form of a published order to apply the clauses of the law relating to Jews under which such action could be taken. But there are other means of making things uncomfortable for the race, which Russians hate, because they fear them more even than Germans or Poles. I do not merely refer to the endless trouble and hindrance made in the matter of changing and duly entering passports in the police books. This is a process which is simple or almost impossibly difficult, according to the idiosyncracies of the acting official of the time or place. But interpretations are being put upon laws which common sense, to say nothing of a sense of justice hardly warrants. For example, the law allows Jews, who, before the anti-Jewish campaign of ten years ago, had secured the rights of 'First Guild Merchants' to reside in the capitals, St. Petersburg or Moscow. Unhappily, the law did not expressly say that a Jew merchant had the right to trade. Therefore, if a Moscow Jew merchant wishes he may go to St. Petersburg, and may even live there, but on no account may he trade there. If he dies, his wife and children are immediately 'cleaned out' (the expression 'cleaned out' is significant of the point of view, and is used in official papers), and compelled to go to the Jewish 'pale,' or other place whence they originally came to the capital.

As a general rule, increased persecution of Jews in Russia signifies that certain of the authorities are being made uneasy by various carefully hidden and extremely unpleasant occurrences of a more or less revolutionary nature, and the Jew is a convenient scapegoat for all parties. There have certainly of late been quite enough incidents in various parts of the empire to disturb the minds of those responsible for the policy of ruling Russia after the methods of half a century ago, and, as usual, the Jew is being made to suffer. Of course, there is some foundation for the charge that the Jews are more or less mixed up in every movement of a secret, and possibly dangerous, nature. But, then, the Jew is in Russia, together with the Armenian, the one man who can be found to enter upon new undertakings, whether of a good or bad nature. The Russian is lethargic and unenterprising. Naturally, therefore, not only in revolutionary movements so-called, but in every other form of activity known in Russia, the Jew is represented, and, having no friends, is a convenient anvil for every official hammer.

A BOER STORY OF ILL-TREATMENT BY BOERS.

The London 'Times' has the following: As a reply to Miss Hobhouse's one-sided propaganda, a Boer widow gives in the Bloemfontein 'Post' of Jan. 24 an account of her own ill-treatment at the hands of the Boers. After explaining that she is an Afrikander of Dutch-French extraction, whose son had gone out on commando and been wounded at Magersfontein, Mrs. M. E. O. Viviers states that after the British occupation of Bloemfontein and the submission of the burghers in her neighborhood, peace and order were restored until the autumn of 1900, when Badenhorst's commando arrived. 'On Nov. 30 he sent twenty-one armed men to search my house, and to loot it. I closed the doors and refused to open them. Lieutenant Jan Lubbe, of Aarpan, district of Boshoff, broke open the door, and shouted, "We will fire," and I fled with my daughter and "bijwoonster," and her children through the other door. Lubbe gave a man the order to see that we did not run away, and that man stood guard over us, while the others were looting my house. When Lubbe (he had also taken the oath, although later on he became one of the greatest rebels) entered the door, he said, "Burghers, take what you want." They went through every room, and turned over everything; they even turned over the beds. They also took all saddles, halters, etc., which I had packed in my son's room. They took all the watches, my daughter's watch, and many more articles. The green fruit was taken from the trees, the young vegetables were destroyed as well as my beehives. . . . After Badenhorst had taken the best of everything on my farm he sent his brother, Christoffel Badenhorst . . . to let me know that I had to go into the enemy's lines. On that day I was laid up . . . My daughters asked Krause to give us time till I felt better. He replied, "When I heard that your mother was sick I sent a message to Badenhorst." His reply was, "Give them an hour and a half." I must fulfill my orders, and if you refuse to go I will be obliged to use force. I had to go in my spring waggon, inspanned with six oxen, some bedclothes and clothing, leaving behind all I had—the work of many years—to live a poor life amongst strangers. Under this escort of Piet Krause and Casper Willemse, of Aanslaagte, district Hoopstad, who had also taken the oath, we had to pass the night on the veldt. They had not given us time to prepare any food at home, and they fed us, once a day, on a piece of sandy meat, pumpkin boiled in water, and a cup of corn coffee. When we arrived at Hagenstad we were handed over to Field-cornet Jan van Wijk and twelve armed men, to bring us on further. They led us across the Modder river, and there gave our native the order to bring us into Bloemfontein. They then went back. I am now temporarily in Bloemfontein, and my son, from whom I was separated for six months, was three months in the refugee camp at Norval's Pont. He states that he had nothing to complain of there. Miss Hobhouse and the pro-Boers had better have some experience of what Boer treatment is before judging. Let them only have the experience for as many weeks as I have had months, and they will soon know with whom to sympathize.'

Advertisements.

RAW WINDS AND WET WEATHER

cause the Colds that cause Pneumonia and Consumption. . . . . .

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

cures the cold, heals the lungs and makes you well. SHILOH cures Consumption and all Lung and Throat Troubles; and Coughs and Colds in a day. Positively guaranteed. 25 cents. . .

Write to S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can., for a free trial bottle.

Kerf's Clover Root Tea Cures Headache

Advertisements.

GENERAL O'BEIRNE SAYS:

"Pe-ru-na is an Effective Cure for Catarrh."

General James R. O'Beirne, 290 Broadway, Washington, D.C., late Commissioner of Charities of New York City, N.Y., and Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, writes as follows:—

"As many of my friends and acquaintances have successfully used your Peruna as a catarrh cure. I feel that it is an effective remedy, and I recommend it as such to those suffering from that disease as a most hopeful source of relief." JAMES R. O'BEIRNE.

Spring Time the Best Season of the Year to Treat Chronic Catarrh.

Notwithstanding that a great number of people have been cured of chronic catarrh by taking Peruna during the past cold season, yet it cannot be denied that the cold, wet, stormy weather has retarded many cures, and, in some cases, actually prevented a cure.

But springtime has come at last, and now is the time for all catarrh sufferers to begin a systematic course of treatment for this disease. The greatest difficulty in the way of treating chronic catarrh is that the patient is so liable to catch cold during the treatment and thus delay a cure.

This liability at this season of the year is, in a great measure, removed, and no one should neglect the opportunity to take treatment.

Peruna is acknowledged by every one to be the only reliable and unfailing cure of catarrh wherever it may be located. When you take Peruna you are not experimenting with an unknown remedy.

Men and women of national reputation as well as thousands in the humbler walks of life publicly endorse Peruna. Peruna does all that is claimed for it. It cures catarrh.

Mr. John E. Burns, 28 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S., Water Inspector, writes:

'I can hardly find words that can express my thanks to you for what your remedy has done for me. I have been troubled with catarrh of the head for a couple of years, and I was persuaded to try Peruna, and found great benefit after using three bottles, and I can recommend it highly to any one suffering from the same.' JOHN E. BURNS.

Peruna Cured Catarrh of Several Years' Standing.

Mr. G. L. Martin, Hartford, Ont., choir leader at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, writes:

'Peruna is a wonderful remedy for catarrhal troubles. I have been troubled with catarrh for a great many years, and always trying something for it, but was able only to secure temporary relief until I used Peruna. Only five bottles rid my system of all traces of catarrh, and I have not noticed the slightest trouble for several months. My head was stopped up, my breath offensive, and it is a relief to be able to breathe freely once more.'
G. L. MARTIN.

A Prominent Canadian Testifies.

Mr. Joseph Cree, Gov. House, Ottawa, Canada, Head Steward to Lord Minto, Gov. General of Canada, writes:

"I wish to emphasize my high opinion of Peruna as the finest remedy I have ever known for catarrhal afflictions. I have used it and have found it an excellent tonic and a grand blood purifier. I have recommeded its use to a number of men under me and am pleased to say that nothing I have ever observed gets a sick man out of bed and well again as quickly as Peruna. I am glad to be able to tell of its merits."

JOSEPH CREES.

If you do not receive 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.

GREAT CANADIAN WEST

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS BAG MANY BIRDS.

The great Canadian North-West is fast becoming the game field for the sportsman, and it is doubtful if anywhere else on earth so many harmonious conditions prevail to make the sports of the nimrod enjoyable. Every grain field and stretch of prairie shelters its flocks of grouse, chicken and upland plover, while every slough, lakelet, pond, marsh and stream is the home and breeding ground of myriads of water fowl.

During the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada it was a timely thought that led Senator Kirkhoffer, of Brandon, the veteran sportsman, to invite His Royal Highness to gratify his well-known enthusiastic sporting proclivities in the western game fields, for never had royal sportsman greater opportunities for royal sport. This was the only private hospitality accepted by the Prince during his stay in Canada, and coming as such a pleasant diversion in a succession of formal functions, it afforded keen pleasure.

The party who shot at York lodge, which was erected especially for the royal comfort by the Senator on his preserve on the south-west of Lake Manitoba, was composed of H. R. H. the Duke of York, H. R. H. Prince Alexander of Teck, His Excellency the Earl of Minto, Sir Charles and Major Maude. Lord Crichton and Commodore Godfrey-Faussett, who were members of the royal suite, were guests of Messrs. Galt on the other side of the lake. The lodge is most picturesquely situated in the very centre of the best shooting territory, and amidst wild surroundings. It is seventeen miles from Poplar Point, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is reached by a pleasant drive of twelve miles over the prairie and a five-mile paddle across the lake, or rather the slough in which the lake terminates there. Around it and in it the arrangements of the Senator for the comfort of his distinguished guests left nothing to be desired, every want apparently having been anticipated. The illustrations on page 24 of this issue are reproduced from photographs taken of the royal party at this time.

Some idea of the sport enjoyed by the party is afforded by the fact that during their brief excursion of less than a day and a half they secured an aggregate bag of 600 ducks, including specimens of every variety known to the Manitoba hunter. During the first five hours 200 were secured, of which number 52 were shot by the Duke, who proved himself an admirable shot. Many more were killed which could not be found owing to the character of the hunting grounds, but assuredly the man who would desire better results would be hard to please.

Advertisements.

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

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.]

SUGAR MAKING.

MANUFACTURING AND MARKETING MAPLE PRODUCTS.

[Synopsis of an address delivered by Mr. Hinckley B. Chapin, at the annual meeting of the Vermont Sugar Makers' Association.]

Having the sugar house, the fuel, the boiling apparatus and everything in readiness, the next thing to consider is when and how to tap the trees. As to when to tap, every sugar maker is to a certain extent his own best judge. The situation makes a great difference. If you have an early sugar orchard, that is, one with a warm, sunny, southern or eastern exposure, and are after the early market, tap the first sap day, for in a general way, the first new sugar on the market brings a fancy price. If, however, your sugar orchard is in a somewhat cold place, as for instance a north-western slope, it is probably best to defer tapping somewhat, until the weather has become warm enough for sap to run in any place. A tree that has been tapped several weeks will not, as a rule, run as well in the height of the season as one freshly tapped. Keep a good watch on the weather, but don't let the best part of the season go by before you begin.

Having decided when to tap, the next question is how to tap. Now, this, as every maple sugar maker knows, is an operation requiring skill, and on the amount of skill displayed depends in a large degree the profits of the sugar season. The question is how to secure the most sap with the least injury to the tree. To secure these results, have a spout that fits in the hole made by the bit. Have the bit sharp so that it will make a clean cut, without bruising the wood or bark, and of a size to fit the spout you are using. The spout may be a round tin tube, larger at the outside end, and with a wire hook that goes around the spout to hold the bucket, or it may be of cast iron with a hook for the bucket, but in any case it should fit snug enough and drive in hard enough to hold the bucket full of sap without allowing any to leak out around the spout, to run down the tree and be wasted.

A little rossing of the outside bark does no harm and is generally necessary on very large, old trees, having coarse, rough bark, but be careful not to cut through to the inner or live bark. Use a half inch or three eighths-inch bit for tapping, or if the spout requires it, an intermediate size. Avoid tapping near any scar made in recent years, especially above or below one. Glance along up the trunk of the tree and take note of the position of the largest branches, look also for dead spots on the side of the trunk, caused by borers or the breaking down of the large branches, and look to the roots to see that there is good circulation of sap from them. When you have selected the best spot, which is where the tree is making the fastest growth, for there is where you will get the most sap and where the wound will heal over the quickest, bore about an inch and a half deep. If you strike dark-colored wood, stop boring, for there is little if any circulation of sap in the heart wood of the tree. One spout to a bucket and one bucket to a tree is enough. I have often seen two spouts to a bucket and two buckets to a tree, but this is a practice that I cannot recommend, as but little if any extra sap is obtained—surely not enough to compensate for the extra damage to the tree.

HANDLING THE SAP AND SYRUP.

Gather and boil the sap as quickly as possible after it runs. Have every utensil clean and pure to start with and keep them so, right through the season. If the buckets, draw tub or storage tank are of wood, have them painted outside and in, preferably white on the inside. The draw tub should have a piece of two-inch rubber hose attached to the back end, so as to turn down either side of the sled to run the sap into the storage tank through a spout or tube. A few lengths of two-inch tin tubing is all right for this purpose.

The sap should be fed into the boiling apparatus automatically and be skimmed frequently while boiling. Boil the syrup to a density of eleven pounds to the gallon and then strain it. Nearly all the nitre, so called, can be removed with a felt strainer, or if it is allowed to stand until it is cold this precipitate will settle to the bottom of the can. A good, strong twenty-gallon can of heavy tin is convenient in which to store or carry syrup.

SCRUPULOUS CLEANLINESS IS NECESSARY.

Whenever the sap slacks up or stops running, wash everything clean. A good cake of scouring soap will help remove the dark brown coating that collects on the bottom and sides of pans in which sap has been boiled a long time, and which if not removed is sure to affect injuriously the quality of the next run. Quality is what we are after—quality first, then quantity.

If the product is to be marketed as syrup, put it up hot, in gallon cans filled full. The square or rectangular cans pack well for shipment. When the cans are filled and the cover cap screwed down tight, turn them bottom up for a while and if they show no signs of leaking, they are ready for market. They will keep for two years or more if kept in a cool, dark place.

If the syrup is sugared off there are several ways in which it may be placed on the market, such as in small cakes, bricks, in pails, or as dry sugar. The latter form is not much used, however. If the sugar maker has plenty of help and a taste for the work, a part of the first sugar made can be profitably sold as small cakes. To make these requires skilled labor. I have used the small scalloped tins for this purpose, making cakes that run about eight to the pound. The sugar should be boiled down just hard enough to come out of the tins without breaking. I find a temperature of 238 degrees about right. When done the sugar should be taken off and stirred vigorously and continuously until it will barely run, and then poured in the tins. This can be done quickly and easily by having the tins placed in a double row around a large table or bench and using a spoon to break the stream from one tin to another.

A large pitcher is a convenient vessel to stir in and pour from. A ten-pound sugar pail with one side pinched up to make a spout to pour from may also be used. The more the sugar is stirred the whiter and better it will be. The tins should be dry when the sugar is put in them and may be used two or three times before washing. The cakes should be packed on edge in rows in boxes holding from five to twenty-five pounds. Make the boxes as neat and attractive in appearance as possible. Use clean wrapping or parchment paper to line the boxes and between the layers of cakes if more than one layer is placed in a box. These cakes sell well the first of the season and should be furnished fresh to the retail dealers every few days, as they soon get hard on exposure to the air. If they are to be shipped long distances or be sent to a warmer climate they should be done much harder than if used near home. The same course may be pursued in making bricks except that a mold or form should be used to make bricks weigh two or four pounds each, or any other weight that your market demands.

THE PROPER TEMPERATURES FOR BOILING.

In making pail sugar, a temperature of 230 degrees for sugar that is to be placed on the market and soon used after it is made is hard enough, as it grains readily at that temperature, and digs out of the pail much easier than if cooked harder. If sugar is intended to be kept through the hot weather of summer or shipped away to warmer climates, it should be cooked to 237 degrees. Vigorous stirring has the same good effect on pail as on cake sugar. The ordinary ten-pound pail is a good package. Sugar keeps better in wooden tub if kept a long time.

In making dry or stirred sugar, the temperature must be carried as high as 248 or 250 degrees, and, doubtless, the higher the temperature the drier the sugar. Great care must be used in boiling at these high temperatures that the sugar does not scorch or burn on the bottom of the pan. This is a convenient form in which the sugar maker can prepare sugar for use in his own family, but I doubt if it is a profitable way in which to market the product, as so much more moisture must be boiled out that it reduces the weight considerably.

In giving temperatures I have stated those that I have found in my own experience to be correct, but it is well to remember that water boils at a lower temperature at high altitudes than at the sea level—a difference of about one degree for every 500 feet rise. Thus, I find that water and sap, which is nearly all water, boil at a temperature of 209 or 210 degrees in the higher part of the town of Middlesex, and that a temperature of 217 degrees will make an eleven-pound syrup.

The best market for maple products is in my opinion the home market. Every farmer that produces maple goods can use in his own family several gallons of first-clas syrup and several pails of the same quality of sugar.

Scan the first column of the Eighth Page. There are many good offers there.

THE POULTRY VARIETIES'--14, THE WHITE LEGHORN.

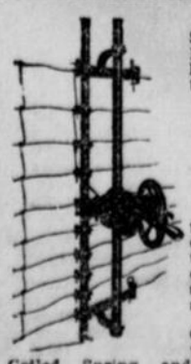
Leghorns are the best known of the egg-producing varieties or Mediterranean class. They are the premiers in laying and the standard by which the prolificacy of other breeds is judged. As to the origin of the Leghorns there are differences of opinion, and there is but little information to be found anywhere concerning their early history. It is generally conceded that a race of fowls bearing a close resemblance in many respects to the Leghorn has existed in Italy and other parts of the continent of Europe for a long period. That this race has been widely disseminated admits also of little doubt inasmuch as at the present day it is known in Denmark and other countries as the Italian. There seems to be good ground for the statement that Leghorns were first introduced into America from Italy. The story goes that as early as 1834 a vessel from Leghorn brought to this country as a part of its cargo a small shipment of fowls, which were at once named 'Leghorns.' They immediately became popular, their prolific laying and non-sitting qualities being recognized at this early date.

White and Brown Leghorns were the first varieties known. Modern breeders are responsible for some of the sub-varieties of the breed; and, in point of color at least, exhibition birds of to-day, even of the older varieties, vary considerably from those seen at the present time in Italy. They mature early, feather quickly, and the pullets often begin laying when four months old. They average between 150 and 200 eggs per year. Their eggs are pure white in color, and weigh about ten to the pound. As table fowls they are fairly good. By many they are considered excellent. The only thing that can be said against them is that they are small in size. Altogether, they are one of the most profitable breeds of poultry that can be kept upon the farm, and the cheapness of their keeping will allow the raising of two Leghorns for the cost of one Asiatic. They must be warmly housed in winter to lay well and to protect their pendulous wattles from frost-bite.

In shape a Leghorn cock should be graceful; body, round and plump, broad at the shoulders and tapering toward the tail. The tail should be well balanced on a fair length of shank and thigh, the length of leg giving the bird its sprightly and proud carriage. Closeness of feathering adds to the general shape and secures a freedom from angles which always proclaims the pure bred, typical specimen. The breast should be full, beautifully curved, rather prominent, and carried well forward. Neck, long, well arched, and carried erect; back, of medium length, with saddle rising in a sharp, concave sweep to the tail; tail, large, full, carried upright; the full, flowing tail, and long, well-curved sickles are characteristics of the bird that are much thought of. The wing is long, well folded, and tightly carried. Hackle and saddle feathers, long and abundant and flowing well over the shoulder and saddle. The legs are bright yellow and free from feathers; toes also yellow, but a dark shade is allowable. The head is the prettiest portion of the bird, being short and deep; yellow beak, full, bright red eyes, and bright red face. The comb is single, of medium size, perfectly straight and upright upon the head, free from side sprigs, deeply serrated with five or six points, and bright red. The comb should extend well over the head, with no tendency to follow the shape of the neck; ear lobes, white or creamy white. The Leghorn hen resembles the cock in most respects. Her comb is the marvel of her beauty; it is single and falls gracefully to one side, but not in a limp manner, or so as to obscure the sight.

There are six standard varieties of Leghorns—Black, Brown, Buff, Dominique, Silver Duckwing and White.

Advertisements.



It will cost about $300.00 more to fence a 100 acre farm with **Ready Woven Fence** than to do it with the

LONDON FENCE MACHINE.

Fences erected with the London are stretched and woven better than any factory fence ever made and therefore give better satisfaction and last longer.

Write for New Spring Catalogue and 1902 prices.

Coiled Spring and all kinds of wire Reliable, enterprising agents wanted.

THE LONDON FENCE MACHINE CO., Limited.
LONDON, CANADA.

Advertisements.

NEW GRAIN SPELTZ ~ **QUALITY FIRST....**

THAT'S THE THOUGHT standing back of the seeds we sell. Prices are down to the lowest notch. By mail postpaid unless otherwise stated. **Safe Arrival Guaranteed.**

BEATS SPRING WHEAT IN YIELD OF GRAIN

AT ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN 1901.

In Western States it is claimed to yield 80 to 100 bushels of richer food than Corn, besides giving as much as **four tons of good hay per acre.** Speltz is best described as a combination of Wheat, Rye and Barley, and for **fattening** Cattle, Poultry, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, etc., is equal to other grains. Heads similar to two-rowed Barley. Is not easily injured by the weather, and will produce **enormous crops on poor soil.** (Sow 1½ bushels per acre). Every farmer should try it. Pound 20c.; 3 pounds 50c., by mail postpaid. Peck (10 lbs.) 50c.; ½-Bus. (20 lbs.) 80c.; Bushel (40 lbs.) $1.40, by freight at purchaser's expense.

RENNIE'S GIANT SUGAR MANGEL.

New Field Root. Has feeding qualities that make it superior to any other for producing milk or as a flesh former. Heaviest cropping root grown. Pound 35c.; 3 Pounds for $1.00, postpaid.

WAVERLEY OATS.

Famous White Oat from Europe; gives astonishing returns, grown in Canada. Positively the heaviest weight and finest in appearance of any Oat now before the public. **Thin in the hull,** with bright amber-colored **straw, standing upright** in almost all kinds of weather. Our crops have satisfied us that it is **wonderfully adapted to both soil and climate of this country.** Give it a trial. **Pound 30c.; 3 Pounds 75c., postpaid.** Peck 60c.; ½-Bus. $1.00; Bushel $1.60; 5 Bushels $7.50.

Prices—By peck, half-bushel and bushel do not include Express or Freight Charges nor Bags.

Bags—Cotton, each 18c.; Linen, each 10c.

The True Speltz.

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

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

GARDEN CARROT—Intermediate Red—Stump rooted. Always in demand. Sure and reliable. Rich quality, fine color. Lb. 75c.; ½-lb. ..... .25

FIELD CARROT—White Intermediate—A great cropper. Easy to harvest. Always satisfactory. Lb. 70c.; ½-lb. ..... .20

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

ONION—(Black Seed)—Yellow Danvers—The heaviest cropper known. Seed of extra quality. 5-lbs. $4.00; lb. 90c.; ½-lb. .30

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

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

RADISH—Scarlet Turnip—Round. A great favorite with gardeners. Always crisp and tender. Lb. 75c.; ½-lb. ..... .25

MANGEL WURZEL—Mammoth Long Red—First Prize Stock. Single Root weighed 73 lbs. Try it. 5 lbs. $1.10; lb. ..... .23

SWEDE TURNIP—Champion Purple Top—A sure cropper. Nice clean roots. Always gives satisfaction. 5 lbs. $1.20; lb. ..... .25

BEST SUGAR BEET—Rennie's Danish—A wonderful yielder. Try our new Danish grown seed. Tested for purity and germination. Lb. 35c.; ½-lb. ..... .20

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

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

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REMIT CASH WITH ORDER.

UNSUITABLE HOGS.

A good many farmers in Eastern Ontario are still adhering to the very foolish policy of marketing hogs that are too light in weight, and quite unsuitable for packing purposes. The George Matthews Company, Limited, report that during the month of January their receipts of hogs graded as follows:—

Selects	1,398
Light	1,840
Light fats	699
Heavy fats	27
Sows	40
Stags	6
Cripples	21
Stores	123
Total	4,154

A total of 4,154 hogs, of which only 1,398, or about thirty-three percent, were suitable for the manufacture of first-class export bacon. If the trade in Canadian bacon is to be increased or even maintained at its present volume, it is absolutely necessary that only hogs of proper weight and quality be sent to the packing houses.

F. W. HODSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.
Ottawa.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Where the average farmer makes his greatest mistake is in not saving liquids. We are told that liquids are richer in plant food than solids and yet 75 percent of the farmers let all liquid go to waste and then wonder why their farms grow poorer every year. For saving liquids nothing will equal swamp muck, as it will soak up more than six times as much as sawdust or loam. It is useless in its dry state, and should be dug in the fall, drawn to the high lands and spread too feet deep where it will freeze. In the spring it will be a fine dust and will soak up its own bulk. A load of it soaked with liquids is of as much value as a load of the best stable manure.

When animals are kept through a long winter, receiving only the regulation ration of hay and grain, they keenly feel the necessity for more succulent foods, and a few minutes on grass, could it be obtained would demonstrate on the part of an animal, in its eagerness to secure the grass, that it is not satisfied with the diet allowed. If a substitute can be provided for the grass in the form of some kind of food that is succulent the animal will be more thrifty and there will be a saving of grain and hay. Such is the effect of ensilage when it is fed in winter. Being cut when green, and reduced to very short lengths before storage in the silo, it not only retains its succulency, but is readily prepared for feeding. Once it is stored away there is no other labor required but to feed it. If root crops are made fine and sprinkled with ground grain and enough salt to season the mess, it makes a ration that to the animal is really a delicacy, as it is a complete change of food and provides summer diet in winter. With a cutter that will slice a bushel of carrots in a few minutes the labor of preparation is no objection, and when the advantages of more rapid growth and greater increase are estimated there will be a great gain from the labor thus bestowed.

The composition of stable manure varies greatly, depending on several conditions, among which the following may be mentioned: The kind and age of the animal producing it; the quantity and quality of the food eaten; the character and amount of material used for litter; the length of time the manure has been kept, and the manner in which it has been cared for. Horse manure is difficult to mix thoroughly with litter on account of its being very dry. Sheep manure is quite dry and is commonly the richest of farm produced manures. Pig manure varies greatly in composition, but is generally rich, containing considerable water. Cow manure contains as a rule less fertilizing materials than any of the preceding manures. It contains a large amount of water, and in decomposing, generates little heat. Poultry manure contains a large amount of all the different forms of plant food, being especially rich in nitrogen and potash.

We have a farmers' club through which we buy grass and clover seed at wholesale, writes Mr. E. C. Clifford, of Stanstead County. I contend farmers should organize and buy everything in the same way, practically at wholesale, in large quantities and save the profit of middlemen, which is large in almost everything that farmers must have. Farmers should not only organize to buy much cheaper at retail, but also to sell their products, such as maple sugar, honey, etc. Selling to merchants at a low price, but taking goods at a high price is one-sided. We should sell for cash, at a higher price, and pay cash for our goods and save 25 percent. When we all unite we will be more successful and happier, and times will be better among farmers. It is a benefit for a young farmer to belong to a local club, because he will get into discussions as they arise and study into matters and make the necessary research on subjects that he will prepare papers on, and thus have an educational effect.

BUYING FEED STUFFS.

The more feed stuffs we buy, provided they are of a nitrogenous character, the better for the farm, whatever may be said of the advantages to the owner's purse. And when we consider the large amounts spent annually by our farmers for commercial fertilizers, the question arises, would it not be much better to purchase the fertilizing ingredients in the form of commercial feed stuffs, run it through an animal on the farm, and obtain in product from the said animal the cost of the feed stuff, and use the residue—the excreta—for manure. In this way there is every possibility that we get the manure free, without costing us one cent.

The farmer, therefore, who is in the habit of buying large quantities of fertilizers, annually, may well ask himself the question, 'would it not be more economical for me to purchase the nitrogen, phosphoric and potash I require in the form of commercial feed stuffs, feed these to animals trained to pay for their feed, and obtain all the fertilizing constituents of said feed stuffs, with the exception, perhaps, of some twenty percent in the residue or manure?'

All feed has a direct and indirect value. The direct value is the amount of animal nourishment obtained for a dollar, and the indirect value is the amount of plant nourishment remaining after the feed passes through the animal and has given up its nourishment in the form of milk, growth or flesh. As the animal assimilates but an average of fifteen pounds of the fertilizing ingredients out of every hundred pounds, and the remaining eighty-five pounds supplemented with the usual farm roughage, is in every way as valuable a nourishment for plants, if not greatly superior, to any form of commercial fertilizer that may be purchased at a certain cost of twenty-five dollar to forty dollars per ton, the fallacy of purchasing direct fertilizer instead of obtaining it for nothing in the form of commercial feed stuffs is clear to all.

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A GREAT SUCCESS for making a seed bed after FALL PLOUGHING—in preparing ROOT or CORN ground—or SUMMER FALLOWS. Will pulverize TOUGH SOD fields THOROUGHLY. Does the best work—the most work. DRAFT THE LIGHTEST. For sale by Agents.

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Size Open 8 3-4 x 12 1-2 Inches.

A comprehensive Teachers' Bible, with New Concordance, Valuable Helps, 13 Colored maps, References, Black Leather Binding, Limp Cover, with Round corners, Gilt Edges. A handsome Bible printed in Long Primer Type, equally suitable to all, although called the Teachers' Bible. To 'Witness' subscribers sending three dollars' worth of new subscriptions at full rates, the sender will receive one of these Bibles free. For sale to subscribers at $2.

Address—JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Office, Montreal.

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.

CARNEGIE'S WEALTH.

J.F.S.—What is the estimated wealth of Mr. Andrew Carnegie? Ans.—Mr. Carnegie is reputed to be worth $300,000,000, and his annual income is placed at $15,000,000.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Subscriber's Son.—Is Florence Nightingale, the heroine of the Crimean War, still living? Ans.—Yes. She is now in her eighty-second year.

VICTORIA JUBILEE BRIDGE.

West Wickham.—What is the length of the Victoria Bridge? Ans.—The length of the new bridge, including approaches, is 9,144 feet; length of steel work, 6,502 feet.

ADDRESS GIVEN.

Subscriber, Ont.—The desired address is Dr. P. H. Bryce, M.A., secretary, Provincial Board of Health, Toronto, Ont.

REVENUE FROM COLONIES.

Astoria.—What revenue, if any, does Great Britain receive from her colonies? Ans.—Great Britain receives no revenue from her colonies.

'THE HABITANT.'

Oregon, U.S.—Where, and at what price, can I obtain 'The Habitant' and other French-Canadian poems, by Dr. W. H. Drummond? Ans.—Any bookseller in your own state can procure it for your. The American publishers are G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

GIRLS' HOMES.

Tweed, Ont.—Write to the secretary of the Protestant Orphans' Home, 411 Dovercourt Road, Toronto; to the Girls' Home, 229 Gerard street east, Toronto; to the Girls' Home, Hamilton, Ont., or to Mrs. Birt's Distributing Home, Knowlton, Que. or to Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ont.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

W.A.S.—You can obtain full and detailed information regarding the Royal Military College by writing to the Adjutant-General of Militia, Ottawa, Ont.

PATRIOTIC SONGS.

Brookland.—1. The words and music of 'Soldiers of the Queen' are by Leslie Stuart. 2. We have no copies of the issue containing 'The Absent-Minded Beggar' left. These are too well known to justify us in republishing them. 3. We do not know anything regarding the reliability of the company to which you refer. As a general rule such offers are apt to prove misleading.

SOLE LEATHER.

T. Gate, Newfoundland.—Is there any way to tan cow-hides at home so as to make sole leather? Ans.—We do not think you could make satisfactory sole leather without a greater outlay than you would save on the leather. If any of our readers have tried, they will perhaps give you the result of their experiments.

ROYAL LINEAGE.

Ontario.—1. Who was the Prince Consort's mother. 2. Please trace Henry VII.'s ancestors back in the direct line to Edward III. Ans.—1. Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg. 2. Henry VII. was the son of Margaret Beaufort (who married Edmund, Earl of Richmond, son of Sir Owen Tudor and Catherine, widow of Henry V.). Margaret was the daughter of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, son of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Catherine Swynford, his third wife. John of Gaunt was the fourth son of Edward III.

DOMINION COAT OF ARMS.

Lawrence, Mass.—What is the meaning of the design in the right hand part of the Dominion flag. Ans. — The Dominion ensign has the Union Jack in the upper left hand corner, and the Dominion coat-of-arms in the fly. The Canadian coat-of-arms is a quartering of the armorial ensigns of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The following, put untechnically, will help you to pick out the several provinces from the design. Ontario is represented by the maple leaves and cross; Quebec by fleur-de-lis, leaves, and lion; Nova Scotia by the Scotch thistle and fish, and New Brunswick by the lion and a ship.

THE TALE OF A TUB.

Farnham.—What kind of book is 'The Tale of a Tub,' and where may it be purchased? Ans.—'The Tale of a Tub' is a powerful satire by Dean Swift (1677-1745). In the form of an allegory, the three religious divisions—Roman Catholic, Anglican and Puritan—are represented by three brothers, Peter, Martin and Jack, to each of whom has been bequeathed a coat warranted with good usage to wear forever. The vicissitudes of these coats represent the changes through which their owners, the churches, have passed in the course of centuries. In this allegory the lash of witty satire is applied in all directions. Religious cant, literary pretensions, and hypocrisies of every form are exposed. To many minds there is something irreverent in the handling of time-honored beliefs and institutions, though able critics hold that there is no intention of irreverence. Any leading bookseller can probably obtain the book for you.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

Subscriber's Son.—In what year was the Hudson Bay Company chartered, and in what year did the Canadian Government purchase the Hudson Bay territory? Ans.—The Hudson Bay Company was incorporated on May 2, 1670, the charter being granted to Prince Rupert and seventeen noblemen and gentlemen, invested with the exclusive right of traffic over an undefined territory comprising all the regions discovered, or to be discovered within the entrance of Hudson Strait. In 1869 the company made a formal cession to the British Government of whatever territorial claims it then possessed, receiving £300,000 from the Dominion of Canada, to which the territories were forthwith annexed. It was stipulated that the company was to retain its forts and trading posts with certain lands in their vicinity, and one-twentieth of the land lying within the 'fertile belt,' between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains.

BRITAIN'S WAR TAX.

Litchfield, Minn.—There has been quite a difference of opinion here as to who pays the war tax of Great Britain. 1. Does Canada pay any tax to the English revenue or any of the war tax? 2. Where does Great Britain obtain her revenue? Ans.—1. No. 2. The public revenue of Great Britain is derived from customs and excise duties, estate and legacy duties, land tax, stamps, house duty, property and income tax, the post-office, the telegraph service, the hereditary revenues of the Crown from woods, forests and land, interest on the Suez shares, and a number of miscellaneous sources, including fee and patent stamps. To these were, last year, added duties on sugar and exported coal. The cost of the war is provided for by additional taxation,—the income tax has been increased, and additional customs and excise duties laid on tobacco, beer and spirits; provision is also made for some additional stamp duty; the temporary suspension of the National debt sinking fund, and payments on account of terminable annuities; and by treasury bills, war stock, and bonds, exchequer bonds and consols.

LOVE OF COUNTRY.

Malvern, Ont.—The lines you ask for are from Sir Walter Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' canto VI., stanza I.

'Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonor'd and unsung.'

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Goderich.—1. What are the numbers of Protestants and Roman Catholics in Canada? 2. What were the numbers twenty-five to fifty years ago? 3. Please give similar information concerning the United States. Ans.—1. According to the census of 1901 out of the total population of 5,369,666, there are 3,081,436 Protestants of all denominations, 2,228,997 Roman Catholics, and 44,186 unspecified. In 1871 there were 1,541,612 Roman Catholics, and 2,017,311 non-Catholics. 3. A census of religious bodies was taken by the United States census office in 1900, and is expected soon to appear. According to statistics compiled by 'The Independent,' and published in 1901, there are 8,636,726 communicants of the Roman Catholic Church, and about 19,363,274 communicants in all the Protestant denominations; the larger of the Protestant bodies may claim twice their number of communicants as nominal adherents, the total attached to Protestantism being probably at least 35,000,000. In 1870 the number of church sittings returned was 21,665,062, of which 1,990,514 were in Roman Catholic churches. It is impossible to obtain accurate statistics of the religious denominations of twenty-five or fifty years ago in the United States.

AGRICULTURAL

BONE FERTILIZERS.

J.P.G.—Please give me a cheap and practical method of turning green bones into manure. Ans.—Break the bones into small pieces with a heavy hammer, and put them in a flour barrel between thick layers of wood ashes, over which pour water enough to wet them thoroughly. Leave them in this for a couple of weeks. Then the bones will have become quite soft. Mix the whole mass over like mortar, and it can be applied to the land.

REGISTRATION OF A HORSE.

G.L.C.—What are the qualifications for the registration of a horse in the Province of Ontario? I have mare rising three years whose mother has four crosses of standard blood, and whose sire is standard bred. What is the fee for registration? Ans.—There is no Standard Bred Register in Canada. There is one in Chicago, but we do not think that the four crosses of standard breeding will admit a colt, unless it has a record. It would be necessary that both the sire and dam be on record in the American book. You might write Mr. J. H. Steiner, secretary, American Trotting Register Association, 355 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

POULTRY AND PETS.

DIARRHOEA IN TURKEY.

A.B. — Hen turkey is troubled with diarrhoea. I have done everything I know of without benefit. She eats very little, but drinks a great deal. What would you advise. Ans.—Give her the following pills: Prepared chalk, powdered gentian, powdered ginger, of each 4 drachms; linseed and molasses sufficient to make a mass; divide into six pills; give one night and morning. Feed on boiled wheat or peas for a few days.

DIPHTHERITIC HENS.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Fine flock of a dozen hens; one died, apparently from throat trouble. She would not eat for some days previously; when she breathed there was a rumbling sound. Throat was not swollen. As others have previously died under similar circumstances, please tell me what to do in case others become sick? Ans.—Professor Gilbert, the poultry expert of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, answers this question as follows: The trouble seems to be of a diphtheritic nature, most likely canker. The simplest way to deal with the disease is to kill and bury deep, or, burn, the ailing birds, or those which show the slightest symptoms of the disease. Give the well birds a good condition powder in their soft food as directed, first removing them from the infected poultry house. Disinfect the poultry house thoroughly with a five percent solution of carbolic acid, and repeat in a week. Before the birds are returned to the disinfected poultry house, see that they are free from any symptoms of the disease. Vary the ration by giving mangels, turnips, etc. Should it be desirable to treat any of the sick fowls, clean out the white substance in throat or mouth and put a pinch of pulverized borax on the spot, or spots. A drop or two of peroxide of hydrogen will also be found effective. Give generous food. The disease has probably owed its origin to damp, draughts, or quarters that want cleaning out. Prevention of all diseases, such as the foregoing, is much easier than cure. A good plan is to dampen the roosts with coal oil, and keep them damp.

Truly World Wide.

Though not quite a year old yet, 'World Wide' circulates in every continent and among the islands of the sea. The following are the countries in which 'World Wide' has regular subscribers:—

EUROPE.
England.
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Ireland.
France.
Norway.
Turkey.

ASIA.
India.
China.
Japan.
Corea.
Philippine Islands.

AUSTRALASIA.
Australia.
New Zealand.
New S. Wales.
New Hebrides.

AFRICA.
Cape Colony.
Natal.
West Central Africa.

WEST INDIES.
Bermuda.
Jamaica.
St. Lucia.
Trinidad.

NORTH AMERICA.
Mexico.
United States.
Canada.
Newfoundland.
Alaska.

SOUTH AMERICA.
Bolivia.
Paraguay.

The subscription price to foreign countries is only one dollar a year. John Dougall & Son, publishers, Montreal, Canada.

CHAMPION AYRSHIRE BULL.

This fine animal headed the first prize herd at the Pan-American Exhibition, and is the property of Mr. W. Watson Ogilvie, 'Rapids Farm,' Lachine Rapids, Que.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

IMPERIAL STATUTE LAW.

J.L.L., Ont.—Can you give me any information in reference to the registry of land titles in England, or, if not, can you direct me how to get the information? 1. Are the Imperial Statutes consolidated as the Statutes of Canada are? If there is no other way I would willingly pay for a copy of them. 2. The Land Titles Act, R.S.O., 1887, chap. 116, is founded on Imp. Act 38 and 39 Vict., chap 87. Is the Imperial Act still in force or has it been repealed, amended, or altered in any way? Ans.—1 and 2. Law-book sellers in Toronto (The Carswell Co., or Canada Law Book Co.), would no doubt be able to supply you with the desired information in convenient form and at little expense. They would quote you prices on being written therefor.

VENDOR, PURCHASER AND MORTGAGEE.

B.S.—A bought a piece of land last September from B, living in Montana. On the property there is a mortgage of $900. B had the whole business transacted by an agent. A paid $1,600, leaving a balance still due on the mortgage of $500. He signed an agreement that he would pay off the $500 in five equal annual payments, but the mortgage was not discharged. He (A) got no papers of any kind from the agent. The $900 mortgage held by a person in England has not been discharged so that the whole is registered against the property. 1. What A wants to know is should not the mortgage have been discharged? 2. And what papers he should have to show that he has bought the property? A deed has been registered in A's favor. Ans.—1. No, unless the agreement provided for it. The mortgagee in England would, of course, not part with his security until paid in full. If, however, the $500 balance has been paid pursuant to agreement A is entitled as between himself and B to have the mortgage discharged. 2. His deed from B is the appropriate document. It would be endorsed with a certificate of registration, and ought to be in A's possession.

ENLISTMENT OF A MINOR.

Subscriber, N.S.—A boy, not quite twenty years old, meets a military recruiting officer, and, without his parents' permission, enlists, as he thinks, for one year, but which turns out to be for three years. 1. Can military law keep a boy under age (21 years), against his parents' wishes? Ans.—We think so.

A BROKEN PROMISE.

L.C., Ont.—In a country village, not incorporated, A builds a blacksmith shop on his lot, close to church (a drive-way between), and sells to B. The shop takes fire, and the church is burned. B promises to build the shop on the other side of his lot, but as soon as the church is built, he builds his shop on the old site. Should this shop take fire, and the church be burned, would he be legally responsible for the burning of the church, and could the trustees hold him for damages? Ans.—We think not.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.

Old Subscriber. — Would you kindly tell me through the columns of your valuable paper the law in the following matter: A child belonging to an acquaintance of mine was indentured or bound out some years ago to a farmer, until the child becomes of legal age; part of the agreement binds the farmer to send the child to school a certain number of days each year, the exact wording of the agreement is: 'I agree to send the child to school the number of days required by law each year in the district schools of this province (Ontario). The farmer claims that four months, or 84 days' attendance in each year, fulfils the law, and consequently the agreement, and claims that that is all he can afford, as he needs the child's work during the rest of the year. The child's father is dead, and the mother might as well be, and we would like to know what the law is in the matter. Is there a difference in the time a child is required to attend a school according to age? Ans.—The farmer is not right. The general rule is that all children between 8 and 14 years of age shall attend school for the full term during which the school of the section in which they reside is open, each year, unless excused for special reasons mentioned in the act respecting truancy and compulsory school attendance (R.S.O., chap. 196) to which act we would refer you for further particulars.

EXECUTORSHIP.

Reader enquires as to his duty as an executor, sending a copy of the will, and after explaining circumstances, asks: 1. Are the executors now clear of responsibility? 2. Should we see said conditions fulfilled yearly? 3. Is the property entirely in A's hands? 4. Can he will it to whom he sees fit? Ans.—1. If the executors have accepted the trust and taken out probate of the will they are bound to administer the estate in accordance with the expressed wishes of the testator accordingly, and this question must be answered in the negative. 2. Yes. 3. No. 4. No.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail (if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

DISCHARGING EARS.

S. C. has been troubled with his ears for the last three years. One ear suppurated and the ear-drum was perforated. The hearing is partly destroyed. This winter the other ear became affected in the same way and is still discharging. Hearing is very dull, especially in a crowd. Asks if artificial ear drums are of any use. Ans.—So long as the ears are discharging it would be wrong to use ear drums. They will simply increase the trouble. Afterwards they may be of use. A simple ear drum may be made from a bit of absorbent cotton the size of a pea. Dip this in albolene or other bland fluid. Push into the passage with a pair of aural forceps. You could soon learn to do this yourself. It would be well to see your doctor and get instructions about how to treat the discharging ear before doing anything further.

WETTING THE BED.

Vandecar is seventeen years old and has been troubled with 'wetting the bed' ever since a child. In the summer is not bothered so much as in the winter. Does not drink much at night time. Ans.—'Wetting the bed,' or nocturnal enuresis, may occur in adults or children. It is more common in boys than in girls. Those cases which last beyond the age of fourteen are almost impossible to cure. Urination may occur once or several times during the night. Among the causes may be mentioned: Malformation of the parts, secretion of a great amount of urine, too acid urine, inflammation of the bladder, stone in the kidney or bladder, a tight foreskin, worms, growths in the nose and back of throat, enlarged tonsils, late or unwholesome meals, ill-health combined with an unstable nervous system. The treatment must be on the merits of the case. Try to find out the cause if you can. Any malformation should be corrected if possible by operation. Sometimes circumcision will cure. Eat a plain substantial diet. Keep the bowels open daily. Bedroom must be cool. Use a hard mattress and a light coverlet. Do not lie on the back. Sometimes a cushion under the hips so as to elevate them prevents the trouble. A good plan is to find out at what time the discharges of urine take place, and then set an alarm clock to go off half an hour before this. Then get up and pass water. You might try the following remedy: Citrate of potash, one ounce and a half; spirits of nitrous ether, two ounces; water to make four ounces. Dose a dessertspoonful in a little water four times daily.

PARASITES.

X.Y.Z. asks for information as to the destruction of 'body-lice' on an invalid having become accidentally infested with them. Ans.—For the variety that affects the head a good remedy is equal parts of tincture of larkspur and cologne water. For the body perhaps the best thing is the ordinary 'blue' or mercurial ointment, rubbed well into the hairy parts of the body. One or two applications ought to suffice if properly applied.

CHRONIC PHARYNGITIS.

'A Subscriber to the 'Witness',' is 43 years of age. Since last spring has been troubled with soreness of the tongue, mouth and throat. When the trouble first commenced it was in the tongue and mouth, and for the last four months has been entirely in the pharnyx, tonsils and upper part of the throat. Sometimes there will be one or two small yellow spots; at other times the throat will be streaked dark red and yellow. There has not been any enlargement or swelling noticeable. Generally suffers from a sour stomach two hours after eating. Health otherwise good. Ans.—It is quite possible that the indigestion is in part to blame for the throat trouble. We do not think from your description that you will be able to treat your throat satisfactorily at home. It probably requires direct application of remedies such as only a doctor can perform. You might get a spray-atomizer and try spraying the throat with equal parts of the colorless fluid extract of witch-hazel and water.

HAIR FALLING OUT.

E. R. asks for a cure for the hair falling out. The hair is very dry and brittle and is split at the ends. Am not troubled with dandruff. Ans.—The cause of the hair falling out is probably dryness of the scalp. It would be better not to wash the head oftener than once in two months. Brush vigorously with a hard brush night and morning. This stimulates the scalp and improves the gloss. It would also be well if it is long to cut the hair rather short. The following tonic will probably help you: Tincture of cantharides, one drachm; compound tincture of cinchona, 4 drachms; castor oil, one ounce; bay rum, one ounce; rose water to make eight ounces. Rub well into scalp once daily. If your general health is not good you should improve it by tonic measures.

VETERINARY.

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

ECZEMA IN DOG.

Reader, Greenfield, Ont.— My dog has a rash in the form of pimples all over his body, seems to be very itchy; pimples dry and go away when more come out; seems well otherwise. He is a rat terrier, four months old. Ans.—Give him a tablespoonful of syrup of buckthorn and wash him every second day with a five percent solution of creolin.

CRACKED HEELS.

H.J.A.—Colt, two years old, runs in yard in fine weather; in good condition; has cracks in both hind hoofs. Ans.—Apply a poultice for a night, wash clean, when dry, clip the hair round the sores short. Poultice again till the soreness ceases. Then keep dry and anoint with oxide of zinc ointment; feed on bran mashes and hay, with carrots occasionally. Keep him on dry ground. Melted snow and mud will protract the healing.

LICE ON HORSE.

J.R.—Yearling colt, in good condition, and kept in a clean stall; is covered with lice. I never had any trouble of that kind before, nor do I know where they come from. I wish you would give a cure through the 'Witness,' and also for a horse four years old, that is rubbing his tail out. Ans.—Wash him well with soap and water; rub dry, and get some of Little's Sheep Dip; dilute it as for dressing sheep, and wash him all over with it. A few washings will destroy the lice, but you must thoroughly scrub the stall with hot water and sheep dip or carbolic acid, and limewash it. Unless re-infection is provided against, he will soon be as bad as ever. Dress the tail of your other horse in the same way.

BALKY MARE.

Subscriber, Newfoundland.—Is there any cure for a balky horse? Bought a mare last fall, ten years old; she will work when she likes; she is especially balky when in shafts or hitched to a cart or dray. Am intending to shoot her if you can't recommend any cure for her. Ans.—This habit is the effect of bad usage and injudicious management in breaking. There is no necessity for shooting her; kind, firm treatment will overcome the habit. One person only must drive her. He must make friends with her in the stable; spend some time each day in petting her; give her lumps of sugar out of the hand; coax her with carrots or whatever she likes best; lead her out frequently, petting her and giving her sugar till she will want to follow him. Lead her beside another horse in harness at a walk. See that the harness fits her perfectly, especially the collar, saddle-pad, and the bit—the latter should be a straight bar. Use the reins with a light elastic hand; speak very gently and coaxingly on all occasions. Use no whip; when you put her in shafts do it gently; let some one get into the carriage and take the reins up gently—while you pet her and get her to follow you for a piece of sugar. When she puts her shoulders into the collar let her walk off quietly, and increase her pace gradually. Avoid hills till she takes kindly to pulling. Do not forget that horses are very intelligent, they seldom fail to appreciate kindness—or to resent injustice in the form of cruel treatment. Like human beings there are good and bad tempered ones. These must be humored by common sense treatment. The wonder is not that we occasionally meet with a balky horse, but considering how many men undertake to drive horses without any knowledge or adaptability for doing so, it is astonishing how few ruined-tempered horses we meet.

ROARING WHEN FEEDING.

R.H.—Yearling colt took what I thought must be distemper, and with it a very loud snoring in his breathing. In the course of a week or so a copious discharge came through the nostrils, and he recovered his health and appetite. A couple of weeks or more have passed since the discharge ceased, except that he sneezed frequently, when more or less mucous would come from his nostrils. Now, however, he seems quite well except that the snoring sticks to him when holding his head down feeding. Will the snoring gradually leave him? It is not so bad as it was at first, but still loud. Can anything be done to help it away? Ans.—In this case it is likely that the snoring is due to a swelling and a thickening of the lining membrane of the upper air passages, which will gradually get better. Try occasional steaming of the head. Take a large bucket with a close wire netted surface to prevent him from scalding his lips or muzzle. Fill it with boiled bran. Hold his head over it for ten or fifteen minutes two or three times daily. Give him half a drachm of sulphate of iron and two drachms of brown sugar, night and morning, in his food. During fine weather he should be exercised in the open air.

CREAM WHICH DOES NOT FORM BUTTER.

Dairymaid.—Cow gives a fair supply of milk, but the cream does not rise on the milk as it ought, and from what is gathered, it is impossible to make butter. Cow is very healthy, and a valuable animal, eats all that is put before her. Ans.—This condition of the milk is due to the milk being too alkaline, owing to excess of alkaline salts in the food or water, or some deranged state of the organs of digestion. It is recommended by some to add a little sour milk to it, stirring it well through the milk. This will often cause the cream to form, and to make butter when churned; the greatest care is necessary in cleaning the milk pans or cans, as well as the churn; steam, boiling water, or 180 degrees of heat in an oven or sterilizer, are the most reliable means. Will some of our dairying readers favor us with their views of this non-butter yielding of milk.

BAD MILK.

G.T.R.—Cow, with calf, comes in last of April; has always been healthy; about eight years old; about a month ago she began to slack up in her milk; it got thick and stringy. We did not know but that it was all right until two or three weeks after, and since that have been doctoring her with saltpetre and sulphur. She seems to be swollen some about her hind parts, especially on the flank which is puffed up considerably. She is well every other way, except being a little clumsy on her feet, and is in good flesh. Ans.—Gradually stop milking her. Give her a pound of Epsom salts in two quarts of water and a pound of molasses. Her milk will probably be all right after she calves.

SALLENDERS.

M.B.—A draught mare, four years old, has had slight eruptions on front of the hock joint for three or four months. They heal up and break out again in a few days. There is no offensive smell about the sores. The mare has been well cared for in every way, and has never been over-fed, overheated or chilled, and mother is perfectly sound. What is the trouble? What can be done for it? What effect would breeding have on her or on her stock? Ans.—Sallenders is a name given by horsemen to inflammation of the sebaceous glands found on the skin in front of the hock; when it occurs behind the knee, it is called mallenders. Apply a poultice of bran or linseed meal for a night. After removing, wash clean and rub well in with the fingers a little iodine ointment, one to eight of lard. A few applications usually dries it up.

Advertisements.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Two washings entail less cost for the same result than one washing with impure soap.

REDUCES EXPENSE

$5,000 Reward will be paid by LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration, or any injurious chemicals.

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FLOWERS SEEDS 10 Packets for 12c.

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

Pansy	100 seeds	Phlox	100 seeds	Verbena	75 seeds
Petunia	100 seeds	Sweet Peas	75 seeds	Balsam	30 seeds
Asters	100 seeds	Pinks	100 seeds	Alyssum	200 seeds
Sweet Mignonette					200 seeds

SMITH SISTERS, Swansea, Ont.

SHEEP AT THE FAT STOCK SHOWS

A Letter from a Winner of Reds.

I have been frequently asked about my method of feeding, and it may interest some to know that I largely attribute my success to Herbageum, which I have used during several years, and during the last two years have used a considerable quantity. Especially have I had good results with lambs that were being fitted for exhibition purposes. Other lambs not getting it were frequently troubled with ticks, but we have never found any trouble with ticks when sheep or lambs were fed Herbageum.

I only feed a teaspoonful to sheep, and rather less to lambs once a day.

Three sheep that I bought in 1900 were fairly alive with ticks. I put them with my other show sheep and gave them Herbageum and when sheared, about the middle of March, 1901, they were perfectly free from ticks, and they had no sheep wash, nor other remedy or preventive than Herbageum.

I may further say, that the sheep which were fed Herbageum were in so much better condition than my other sheep, which were not fed it, that when sheared, the clip averaged 2 lbs. each more than the others.

I have also used it with cows and other stock to good advantage.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed), JOHN ORR.
Lakeside Farm, North Dumfries, County of Waterloo, Ont., Feb. 19th, 1902.

NOTE.—Mr. Orr has for a number of years been a winner of Reds at Toronto, Chicago, Guelph, and elsewhere. In 1901, at Toronto, he took first on pair of wether lambs, and second on pair of yearling wethers. At Chicago Exhibition, Autumn of 1901, he took first and second on single lambs, and first on the best five lambs, also first on yearling, and championship on yearling. This yearling took the sweepstakes wherever exhibited, and wound up at Guelph Fat Stock Show, December, 1901, with first in his class, and first for best carcase.

Mr. Orr was also winner of a number of prizes in breeding classes at Toronto, 1901.

If not for sale at your village, write THE BEAVER MFG. CO., Galt, Canada, Sole Manufacturers of Herbageum.

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

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.

Full nickel plated bit supplied in straight or jointed mouth.

NATIONAL GALL CURE

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

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

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

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

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

Money refunded if not found satisfactory.

National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers.

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NO SPAVINS

The worst possible spavin can be cured in 15 minutes. Ringbones, Curbs and Splints just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.

Write today. Ask for pamphlet No. 224

Fleming Bros., Chemists, 36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The enclosed letter will appear in to-morrow's 'Free Press,' 'Advertiser' and 'News,' of this city. Will you kindly give it insertion in your columns?

Very sincerely,
MAY R. THORNLEY.

London, Ont., March 4, 1902.

MR. MAGEE TO MRS. THORNLEY.

(To the Editor of the London 'Free Press.')

Sir,—In to-day's 'Free Press' Mrs. Thornley, of this city, one of the Dominion Alliance deputation, is quoted as having stated to Mr. Ross, premier of Ontario, on Wednesday at Toronto, speaking of the plebiscite campaign in London, as follows:

'In one case a man took the oath and voted in the name of a man whose funeral both the scrutineer and deputy had attended, and when an effort was made to secure his arrest it was found that no warrant could be obtained without the authority of the Crown Attorney. That official had a notice on his office door that he had gone away for a day's fishing. In view of these facts she earnestly asked that on this occasion safeguards be adopted to prevent a repetition of such doings.'

There have been two plebiscite campaigns, and I do not know which was referred to. The provincial vote was taken at the municipal election in January, 1894, and the Dominion vote in September, 1898. As fishing is not comfortable in January, the September date is probably the one intended to point the moral and adorn the tale.

There are, however, some trifling inaccuracies in the statement. It is not and was not necessary to have any authority from the County Crown Attorney for the arrest or prosecution of any offender for any offence or for the issue of a warrant therefor.

That official had not on either of those occasions or on any other occasion a notice on his office door that he had gone away for a day's fishing, or gone away for any other purpose; and further, that official had not on either of the two occasions gone away fishing, and had not gone away at all.

That official took care to be in the city and at his office on both dates.

The speaker was doubtless misinformed, but it is better that assertions during the campaign should be in accordance with facts.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES MAGEE,
Crown Attorney, Middlesex.

London, Feb. 28, 1902.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. Magee's letter, calling in question my statements before the cabinet on Feb. 26, would have been answered immediately, but that I have had to await the convenience of others. The press report quoted by Mr. Magee was very inaccurate, of which more anon; but let me say frankly and at once that the fishing episode was my mistake. The statement was made at plebiscite headquarters on the polling day, but was derisive and referred to the Deputy Crown Attorney, and not Mr. Magee. I was not present and the party repeating it to me had taken it seriously. I am sincerely grieved to have been in error even in a minor matter and heartily accept Mr. Magee's assertion that he was not out of the city; but he also is in error in stating that he was in his office that day, as will appear later—at least he was not findable when wanted.

A little history will refresh the memories of all concerned. The plebiscite referred to was that of 1898. The night before it, when the plebiscite committee and the gentlemen appointed as scrutineers, were at the Y. M. C. A., one of the few politicians who gave us any assistance in that contest, came in and hurriedly made this announcement: 'I have just come from the station. A large number of pluggers have arrived on the evening trains and there are breakers ahead for us to-morrow.' Another and much more alarming statement followed. Should Mr. Magee answer this letter he will have to bring to the attention of the public that second bombshell thrown into our midst that Friday night, Sept. 23, 1898.

After consultation, two members of the association were despatched in hot haste to find the Deputy Crown Attorney and acquaint him with what we at once perceived to be the disastrous conditions facing us.

It being after office hours they could only hope to chance upon him somewhere. A lengthy but unavailing search was made. A letter explaining the situation was then written and left at the residence of the deputy.

In the morning these same two gentlemen—one of whom was the chairman of a down-town ward, and the other his first lieutenant—made the rounds of the polls under their care about the time of their opening, and in doing so came across the deputy on Colborne street. They hailed him and asked for assistance. He said he could not give it; that he was just leaving the city and would not be back that day. No sooner were the polls opened than reports came thick and fast to the central rooms that the rankest impersonating was being perpetrated, and that the deputy returning officers when appealed to to arrest the impersonators, declared they had no authority to do so. At this point an affidavit will explain the particular case (which was one of many) related to the cabinet:—

Dominion of Canada,

To wit: I, Charles Henry Gould, of the city of London, in the County of Middlesex, contractor, do solemnly declare as follows:

I was a worker in Ward 5 in the Plebiscite of 1898. On the voting day, in passing a polling booth the temperance scrutineer came out and told me that the man I saw getting into the rig at the door—driven by a well-known hotel-keeper—was an impersonator. He requested me to keep him in sight, and get him arrested. I followed him on my bicycle going with him to two other polling places, in one of which at least he took the oath and voted falsely. They then went to the Metropolitan House, and I to the Plebiscite committee rooms.

Accompanied by Mr. Marshall, the city organizer of the Plebiscite Association, and another gentleman, I went to the police station where we saw the Police Court clerk. He explained that he could not issue the kind of warrant we needed and said we had better see the chief of police. The chief of police said he could do nothing; and we had better see the Police Magistrate. The Police Magistrate was not in his office, but we followed him to the Court House.

He declined to attend to business because he was not in his office and refused to say when he would be there. We then went to the place of business of the Crown Attorney. This was before noon—between eleven and twelve o'clock. We there learned that Mr. Magee was out and that the clerk who met us could give us no information of his whereabouts or the time of his return. We conferred together and decided to see a lawyer from whose opinion we gathered that nothing could be done, whereupon I returned to duty in the East End.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

A confirmatory statement may be of interest:

London, March 3, 1902.

Dear Mrs. Thornley,—In response to your enquiries, would say the corruption through impersonation, bogus ballots, etc., in the Plebiscite election of 1898 was the worst thing of the sort that has ever come under my observation. The day after the vote, a committee of four or five gentlemen, for whom I was spokesman, waited upon the Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, and laid before him the fact that while the polling places were infested with impersonators and fraud was rampant, no redress could be obtained either from the deputy returning officers or city officials. We related many instances, one of which was the case referred to by Mr. Gould, and given us in detail, substantially as Mr. Gould states it, by the organizer of our City Plebiscite Association.

Mr. Mills was requested to lay the matter before Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Nothing further was heard of these complaints and we infer no action was taken.

Sincerely,
WILLIAM BOWMAN,
President City Plebiscite Association

The statement made by me before the government gave the instance in the main just as Mr. Gould affirms it, and not at all like the newspapers reported it, except that I confused the earlier interview with the deputy with the later call at Mr. Magee's office, supposing that both referred to the same person. I made no attempt to locate the blame for the shameless and abounding perversion of justice then existing, purposely leaving the government to saddle the responsibility where they pleased.

But allow me to call the attention of the public to the fact that the error was indeed a minor consideration, so far as the point to be established by the repetition of the incident is concerned. The point of my address lay in the fact that in the last prohibition vote we were, by whose authority deponent sayeth not, abandoned to the devices of an enemy than whom none more corrupt or corrupting is known to civilization.

Here was the situation: First, every deputy returning officer in the city asserted that he was not empowered to arrest fraudulent voters; second, the police court clerk could not issue the kind of warrant needed; third, the chief of police declared himself without authority; fourth, the magistrate declined to act; fifth, the deputy crown attorney was out of the city; sixth, the crown attorney could not be found; seventh, the very prominent lawyer consulted advised the organizer and his associates that we could do nothing.

All day long workers poured into headquarters begging assistance in cases similar to the one affirmed by Mr. Gould. In one instance the impersonator had voted at six consecutive polling places in the name of a dead or an absent elector.

Will Mr. Magee answer this question? At what point did the breakdown in the machinery of justice occur? Whose business was it to have stemmed the tide of corruption that that day swept over the city? And not this city only, but Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, etc., for so said the workers when we gathered in the first provincial executive session after Sept. 29.

Is it to be wondered at that the practical and non-partisan section of the temperance force has no use for another popular vote?

(MRS.) MAY R. THORNLEY.

London, March 4, 1902.

THE 'GLOBE'S' HALF-TRUTHS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The electors of Ontario need to be fully informed as to the paramount issue before them. The government press is making desperate efforts to stem the tide of indignation which is surely rising. For weeks the 'Globe' apparently spent sleepless nights and dismal days troubling itself about law enforcement. It had forgotten about pledge enforcement. There was one sure and honorable way by which Mr. Ross and the 'Globe' could have ascertained if the people wanted the law he had promised. He could have introduced the bill as a government measure, have enacted the law and appealed to the people for support. Had he been returned to power with the mandate of the people, the question of law enforcement would have been settled. The government would have had the forces for reform consolidated in its favor, and official opinion would have enforced the law. Had the government been defeated in the contest it would have gone down with honor. But by the proposed method Mr. Ross has made a mess of the whole affair, and signs are not wanting that many Liberals will repudiate him as being loaded up the wrong way. He has evidently fallen among evil counsellors. For some days after he presented his scheme, the 'Globe's' defence of it was marvellously weak. It is now bending all its energies to show the prohibitionists how kind the government is to them. The liquor interests having been fixed we may now expect the government organs to speak very kindly of their prohibition supporters—until after the provincial elections. In its leading editorial of to-day the 'Globe' says the prohibitionists are 'perhaps as thoughtful and as intelligent a section of the voters of the province as could be classed under a single name,' that they 'are quite capable of distinguishing between politics and prohibition.' It then goes on and with specious half-truths insults this intelligence, thoughtfulness and capability. It would be difficult to believe that mere half-truths could be packed in ordinary campaign literature than in this editorial. It says, speaking of the Alliance convention, that 'the disposition to object to the reference of the question to the people had almost vanished, and the inclination to accept the referendum was frankly and fairly avowed.' The referendum was not 'accepted,' as the president plainly told the Premier on Feb. 26 last. I believe I am safe in saying that Dr. Chown's motion would have carried by an overwhelming majority up to within a short time of the voting, and it was only defeated because strong leaders said we should concentrate our efforts on trying to get a fair vote at an opportune time, and by the declarations of some that they would oppose the government if it did not accede to this. But both the Alliance resolution and Dr. Chown's amendment declared the referendum was a method of evasion of pledges. Surely the 'Globe' would not have us believe that so 'thoughtful' and 'intelligent' a body of men would 'accept' that which was declared to be an 'evasion of pledges.' The majority decided to submit to a referendum should the vote be taken at the municipal election, the majority voting on the question to decide the issue.

The next half-truth is the statement that in the two plebiscites the mind of the people was expressed as to 'total prohibition.' This is true of the Dominion plebiscite, but untrue as to the provincial plebiscite, with which we should deal for provincial purposes. The Marter bill did not deal with 'manufacture and importation,' nor was that question before the province then. Sir Oliver Mowat had doubts as to whether the province could prohibit the retail sale, but he said he would endeavor to find the opinion of the courts. It is true manufacture and importation were introduced in the ballot, but it is also true that the government's proclamation explained it in its 'Instructions to voters' as follows: Electors in voting 'yes' on this question will be considered as expressing an opinion in favor of prohibition to the extent to which the legislature of this province or the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, as may be determined by the court of final resort. Nothing is clearer then than that the mandate, so far as the provincial authorities are concerned, was for such measure as the Privy Council might decide was within their jurisdiction. It was a mandate to the Dominion authorities that so far as Ontario was concerned, it desired total prohibition 'to the extent to which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction,' and we do not hold the Ontario Government responsible for what the Dominion Government may or may not do. We will likely be told from every Liberal platform that the provincial plebiscite was on the question of 'total prohibition,' but it is a falsehood (so far as provincial politics is concerned), that needs to be nailed. The ballot was further explained by Sir Oliver's pledge which did not mention manufacture or importation, nor do we ask the Provincial Government to prohibit these. It is incomprehensible why such a half-truth should be persistently presented to 'intelligent' and 'truthful' men as the one with which I have just dealt.

The next half-truth is that the objection prohibitionists made to the proposal that sixty percent of the vote cast should be required to approve the act was that a bare majority of the vote cast at a general election decided who was to rule the province for four years, and that a similar vote should be effective in the referendum. The 'Globe' gravely informs its readers that 'the government took the view of the prohibitionists.' I challenge the 'Globe' to print one sentence of the resolutions passed by the immense convention that indicates that the prohibitionists think the government took their views. Why then did the deputation wait on the government demanding that the basis of the vote be changed? The government is elected by a majority of the votes cast on the issues before the people. That is what the prohibitionists demand as the basis of the vote, i. e., that the majority of the votes cast on the issue of prohibition decide the question. Prohibitionists repudiate the artificial basis which the government proposes of making the number of votes cast on other questions decide the question of prohibition. They have now taken the view that a similar vote to that cast at the general elections should be 'effective in the referendum.' They ask for the application of the same principle as rules at general elections, and on that ground they stand firmly. The 'Globe' admits that 'at all elections a large minority of the people refrain from voting,' but it does not propose that those abstaining from voting shall be practically counted against the government. That would be absurd, but it is just the absurdity the government proposes to foist on the prohibitionists, but which they repudiate. Mr. Pomeroy, whose book on the principle of the referendum has been widely quoted since Mr. Ross made his speech, writes to a Toronto paper that voters who have the right and opportunity to vote but who voluntarily abstain should not affect the result. This is just what prohibitionists claim. They may be wrong, but such half-truths as that 'the government took the view of the prohibitionists' should lead to a practical demonstration that the prohibitionists do not take the view of the government.

The 'Globe,' in this same editorial, speaks of a 'city clergyman at a meeting of temperance men on Saturday afternoon' who declared if 'any one imposed on the country a prohibitory measure such as was being talked about he would break it without hesitation.' We can only say that if a 'city clergyman' should break the law of the land he should pay the penalty like any other citizen. We do not propose to have one law for 'city clergymen' and another for 'country laborers.' But under the proposed law the 'liberty of a free-born Englishman to drink a glass of wine' is not taken away, if he imports his wine from another province, or from the grog shops of England, so the 'city clergyman' who attended the temperance meeting need not be alarmed.

Liberals are now met with the plea that 'the Tories won't give you anything.' It is a case appeal to partisanship which is the curse of our political life. It is the last resort of politicians when they can no longer defend their position. For years the government has posed as a temperance government that would give us the law within its jurisdiction once the jurisdiction was defined. Face to face with its declarations on the one hand and its power defined on the other, it hasn't the courage either to fulfil its pledges or to frankly say it can not fulfil them. But it deliberately seeks to evade them by a loaded referendum, and calmly says it hopes this will result in the improvement of the morals of the people. Does it expect the morals of any class to be improved by making pledges for a series of years, only to break them? It reminds me of the story of an Irishman who sent his wife to the hospital. Each day as he called he was told she was improving. At last she died, and the Irishman concluded she died of 'improvement.' It is quite likely the Ross Government will die politically in a similar manner.

It should not be forgotten that the gentleman who advanced the idea of the referendum is not an avowed prohibitionist, but has advocated state control ever since the introduction of the present bill, according to newspaper reports. But the more that 'thoughtful' prohibitionists study it the more do they find the roadbed unsafe, the bridges unsound, and the danger of collision inevitable on the referendum track, and I believe there has not been a stronger feeling against it since it was mooted than at this hour.

One word more. Had the Premier promised repeatedly to the liquor interests that he would give them a certain law if the courts decided he had the power, and had he found by plebiscite that the province desired it by what he termed an 'overwhelming vote,' and had the 'court of final resort' decided that he had the power, what would the liquor interests do if the Premier now refused to enact the law, but gave a loaded referendum with a hint at 'compensation'? Does any sane man think that the liquor interests would ask, 'What will the Tories do?' They would hurl the government from power, and then attend to the 'other party.' The Master in a parable taught his disciples that they might well learn from the children of this world. Will prohibitionists learn and act now, or will they, like sheep, be led again into the party pasture? The election will show.

S. F. DIXON.

The Parsonage, Seagrove, March 3, 1902.

IRELAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read with great interest and profit the 'Witness' leaders on the various matters of public importance with which you so ably deal, and on which you are usually so well informed. But I would respectfully take exception to the concluding portion of your article on Ireland in last week's issue. You there state that there is nothing seditious or rebellious in home rule, 'otherwise it would not have the support of those Ulster Protestants who are supporting Mr. T. W. Russell,' etc. I desire to correct this impression which seems to be abroad in many quarters otherwise well informed, namely, that Mr. T. W. Russell and his followers are advocates of home rule. He is, on the contrary, a pronounced Unionist, who for many years past has successfully contested his seat in Tyrone against home rulers. True, he is a tenants' representative, and is just now fighting against the landlord section for compulsory sale to tenants, and on this issue his nominee has defeated in East Down the landlord's representative. But he is not in any way identified with the United Irish League or its methods of procedure, and is now, as he ever has been, and also his Protestant followers, uncompromisg in hostility to home rule. So long as there are in that 'distressful country' such a number of professional politicians there will always be 'grievances' to parade before parliament and the world. I doubt if there is any country where there is less to complain of, except perhaps the equitable settlement of the land question, which is agitating Ulster also, but where redress is sought by methods totally different from those which obtain in the other provinces. In the one case loyal men are seeking by combination and constitutional agitation to obtain what otherwise it is impossible to get, namely, the right to purchase their farms at a fair value instead of the continual renting system; in the other case the aim of the league is by a system of terrorizing, boycotting, etc., to compel every one to join in resisting the demands of the landlord, and 'pay no rent,' while behind the whole movement is the demand for home rule, kept ever to the front by the hierarchy and the nominal leaders, who privately and publicly make known their hatred of Britain and their desire for her destruction. Trusting you will publish this at your earliest convenience.

J. L. KING.

W. Fort William, Ont., Feb. 25, 1902.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

(Letter No. 1.)

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There is a good deal of talk and writing through the press concerning elementary education. The Montreal 'Star' has had quite a number of communications, besides having sent a special reporter to the Eastern Townships to make enquiry and lay information before the general public as to the education given and the amendments required to make the system more thorough and practical.

The writer, having all his life taken an active interest in elementary education, having been chairman of commissioners for thirty years, and again elected, last July, for another three years' term, is also an associate member of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for the last five years, and having practical experience on both these boards, coming also in daily contact with teachers and pupils—if length of service has not dulled his faculties, experience ought to give some knowledge of defects and where the remedy would lie. If you will give space for three letters I will try to give my version of the subject.

The real working of the elementary schools is centred in the Board of School Commissioners. If they be fine, good men and true, the school system, the books used, the teachers, will be as good as the money collected by the secretary-treasurer can procure. If they be indolent and careless, a very good secretary may do nearly all the work. But if the ratepayers are generous, and the inspector, the secretary-treasurer and the board pull well together the scholars turned out may be fairly well instructed in the elementary subjects, notwithstanding all that is said and written against it.

Let us take the working of a board of commissioners in detail. Their duties

Advertisements.

The Great White Plague Largely on the Increase

How to Decrease Canada's Deathrate

'What's the use of locking the stable door after the horse is stolen?' A wise man is forehanded and locks the door first. Apply this to Consumption. What's the good of treating an incurable disease? Be forehanded, lock the Gateway — Catarrh, and thus prevent Consumption from taking hold of your system. Every sensible person knows that Catarrh is the forerunner or starting point of Consumption, and every Catarrh sufferer is very liable—not perhaps right away—but perhaps next year or afterwards to be in the deadly grip of that dread disease.

The way Catarrh develops into Consumption is very simple. During the day or waking part of one's life, the Catarrhal mucos which forms in the nose and throat is hawked up and spit out. During sleep this is beyond one's control and very frequently small particles are inhaled into the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, thus affecting these organs—RESULT — Consumption.

Reader, if you have Catarrh, even in its mildest form, don't wait until it gets too late, take it in time, remember 'A stitch in time saves nine.'

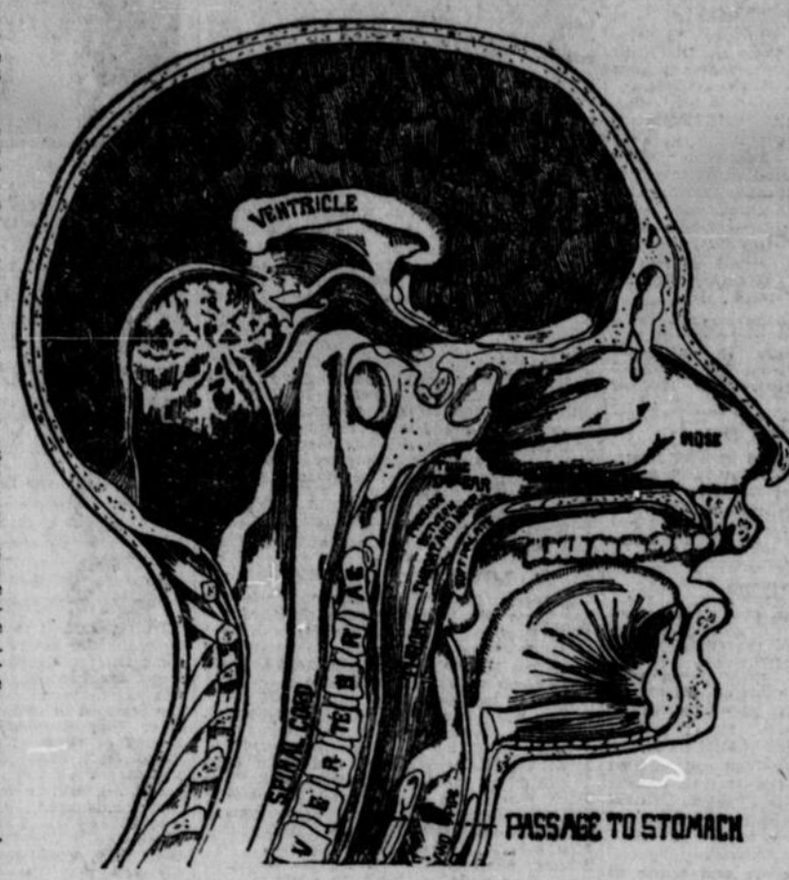
Remember that Consumption— The Great White Plague of Canada—is largely on the increase in the Dominion. Take every precaution not to be numbered among its victims.

Should you be one of the lucky and escape Consumption, then what a trial and annoyance you are to your friends. How they loathe and abhor you when you are forced to hawk and clear your throat of the Catarrhal mucous; and how much greater object of disgust you are to your friends on account of that bad breath which you undoubtedly have to a greater or lesser degree. Perhaps you don't know it, because your friends are probably kind people, and don't want to hurt your sensitive feelings, by telling you of the sickening, disgusting, bad smell which comes from your nose and throat.

If you are wise, and show good judgment enough to decide to have your Catarrh attended to right away, then the next question to determine is what treatment is best to use. Avoid the numerous inferior and worthless nostrums so freely advertised in many papers. Seek out a man of well-known reputation, whose integrity, straightforwardness and honesty of purpose can't be questioned—whose aim and object in the world is to do as much good as lies in his power to his fellow-men—whose greatest happiness is derived from benefiting his fellow human beings. Such a man Catarrh Specialist Sproule has tried to prove himself to be. His sixteen years' work in the United States and four in Canada have made his worth known to a vast number; and some of his cured patients can be found in almost every village and hamlet all over the North American Continent.

The erroneous idea that Catarrh can't be cured is believed by many Canadians. This belief is fostered by the statements of ignorant physicians, also due to the fact that people trying worthless and inferior patent medicines, with no lasting benefit. If you are one of this unfortunate class, don't get discouraged. Keep up hope, just write Catarrh Specialist Sproule for proof that he can cure, after several treatments have been tried to no avail. He will only be too glad to send you absolute proof, free of all charge; how different his course of treatment is from any other, how vastly superior, how lasting and effectual are his cures.

Some people have Catarrh and don't know it. Many others don't know its symptoms, which are given below:—



The passage to the Head in which Catarrh starts, which so often goes down on the lungs, and developes into the Great White Plague—Catarrh.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.

These symptoms, if neglected, will inevitably run into Consumption.

'Have you a cough?'
'Are you losing flesh?'
'Do you cough at night?'
'Have you pain in side?'
'Do you take cold easily?'
'Is your appetite variable?'
'Have you stitches in side?'
'Do you cough until you gag?'
'Do you raise frothy material?'
'Do you cough on going to bed?'
'Do you cough in the morning?'
'Are you low spirited at times?'
'Do you spit up yellow matter?'
'Is your cough short and hacking?'
'Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?'
'Is there a tickling behind the palate?'
'Do you feel you are growing weaker?'
'Is there a burning pain in the throat?'
'Have you pain behind the breastbone?'
'Do you cough worse night or morning?'
'Do you sit up at night to get breath?'

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

The most prevalent form of catarrh, and results from neglected colds.

Do you spit up slime?
Are your eyes watery?
Does your nose seem full?
Does your nose discharge?
Do you sneeze a good deal?
Do crusts form in the nose?
Do you have pain across the eyes?
Does your breath smell offensive?
Is your hearing beginning to fail?
Are you losing your sense of smell?
Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?
Are there buzzing noises in your ears?
Do you have pains across the front of your head?
Do you feel dropping in back part of throat?

If you have some of the above symptoms your disease is Catarrh of the Head and Throat.

If you have some of the above symptoms and want to get cured, or wish for a lengthy, free diagnosis of your case, answer the above questions, cut them out, and write Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 7-13 Doane street, Boston.

are: To erect school houses, to furnish them, to engage teachers, to collect money to pay the bills. This last is where the great difficulty lies; not so much in the unwillingness of the people to pay, but more often their inability. The means at their command is limited and the manager of the household has to cover a great deal of ground with a very small amount of money, and education can get no more than its fair share.

The School Houses.—The school houses are found fault with, but the school houses are improving along with the general improvement in the community. Taking our own school municipality as an example, within the last twenty-five years our seven elementary school houses and our model school are all new buildings. All of them have a teacher's desk, good seats, maps, and the scholars and teachers are very comfortable. And I am firm in the belief that this is the case all over the Eastern Townships. There are some remote places where this is not the case, and in these instances the Protestant Committee give all the help that the means at their disposal will permit. Taken generally, then, the fault of our elementary system does not lie in the buildings and equipment, though these may be greatly improved, and there is no doubt about it that they will, as the country improves. We are a long way ahead of the log school house.

The Teachers.—This is a very difficult part of my theme, but if there be any fault found it is not because there is any desire to find fault, but that there may be improvement. The teachers are mostly young ladies and their appearance justifies 'Robbie' when he says:—

Her prentice hand she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses, O!

But it is not their beauty we are estimating, but their capability to teach, and though the standard has been raised and all our teachers are required to attend the Normal School for at least four months—even with that, much more than teachers of five years ago got—the equipment given in our elementary schools is not enough to begin life with. The boy or girl learns to read, to write, to do arithmetic as far as addition, subtraction and multiplication goes, but beyond that the teaching has no thoroughness in it. It can hardly be expected that for a salary of from fourteen to eighteen dollars a month we can get trained teachers fit to teach higher branches. The fact is we get what we are able to pay for. And on the other hand we are paying for all we get. The teaching given at our elementary schools is not enough to equip a boy or girl for life.

If their conduct and character were good and an opportunity presented itself for bettering their circumstances the want of a proper education might prevent it. It is not only reading, writing and arithmetic that is wanted, it is the opening of the mind to enquire into things, and laying the foundation of sound judgment. But teachers such as we have are all we can pay for and such being the case we must make the best of what we have. But give us the means to pay even twenty dollars per month and a ten months' engagement and a different state of things will come into existence in a very few years.

JOHN WHYTE.

Leeds Village, Que.

NEGROES—ARE THEY NOT ENTITLED TO EQUAL CHANCES WITH THE WHITES?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I send you the following obituary notice extracted from the London 'Times' of Jan. 31:—

The death of Sir Conrad Reeves, on Jan. 8, has removed an interesting personality from the list of His Majesty's Colonial Chief Justices. He was born in 1827 of negro parentage, and with the help of friends, worked his way steadily upwards and brought himself into such notice that he was sent to England and entered at the Middle Temple. On his return to the West Indies he became Attorney-General of St. Vincent, and subsequently Solicitor General feeling ran very high during the governorship of Barbadoes. In 1876, when political ship of Sir John Pope Hennessey, he allied himself with the Island party and resigned office under the Crown. This was a bold step for a negro to take, but it was in full accordance with the integrity which characterized the man, and so pleased were the Barbadians with his action that a sum of over £1,000 was immediately subscribed and presented to him. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Chief Justice—the first negro to hold such a position, and the first negro to receive knighthood.

Now, I wish to ask, could Sir Conrad Reeves have had the chance of any such career if he had been born one of the ten millions of negroes in the Southern United States? In 1827, the date of his birth, negro slavery had not been abolished in the West Indies, so he was probably born in slavery; or, at all events, under the unfavorable conditions attendant on the enslaved condition of the race to which he belonged. Yet, you see, in the British Empire, he had all the advantages of the white man. He studied law in the Middle Temple, side by side with students of the white race. He was appointed to high office in two colonies by the Crown; but could venture to give them up, and throw himself upon the electors of Barbadoes, where the whites are the dominant and wealthy class. Finally, he obtains the highest judicial position, that of Chief Justice, coupled with a knighthood. Now, could any equally worthy and talented negro in the United States have opportunities like these? What place, position, or even recognition as an equal, can a negro obtain in the Republic where all men are declared to be born free and equal? Even equality before the law and as citizens has, after having been granted by the United States, been in most cases torn from them, on one pretext or another, by the individual Southern States.

ENGLISHMAN.

'THE YOUNG MAN IDEA.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We hear so often that this is the age for young men that it is quite refreshing to note what the St. John 'Telegraph' quotes from a New York paper which recently criticized Mr. W. C. Whitney for retiring from business at the age of sixty:

'At sixty a man has only begun his career, as things go, nowadays. We knew a man who was a working carpenter with only a little money saved up at the age of sixty. He struck a contract for putting up some houses in a growing suburb, made money out of it, expanded his operations and died at the age of seventy-five worth half a million. There are years and years of business activity and enterprise ahead of any healthy man of sixty. Why run away now, Mr. Whitney? . . . . . If the age of sixty finds a man a failure and the luck all against him, there is every reason why he should keep on hunting his luck. If he has had bad luck, so much the more reason for keeping on working the vein.'

As a matter of fact, with improved conditions of living and with the greater facilities for recreation and leisure these days, men remain youthful in physique and in spirit much longer than was formerly the case. Besides, in public life the fifties and the sixties are the best and most fruitful years, and in business life a man is not at his very best, as a rule, until from fifty-five to sixty.

As regards the ministry, we have heard one of the foremost preachers of the day make the remark that a man had to be nearly fifty years old before he really learned how to preach. What he meant was that the accumulated personal experience, study, knowledge of the world, and intercourse with men, necessary for the strongest and most helpful preaching are impossible to a man before that age. His work in the pulpit, in the pastorate, is not the untrained, immature, often erratic and mistaken work of a novice, but the work of a master, trained to his highest perfection by practice. Experience counts for much in every trade, in every profession, in every work in which man can engage. In none ought it to count for more than in the work of the ministry. Spurgeon's marvellous ministry was never more vital or more commanding than the year his Master called him to his reward. 'This young man idea' is not found just here and there, but very widely among our churches. Many of the so-called influential pulpits are occupied by raw youths while devoted and able ministers in the very prime of their mental and spiritual strength are practically told that this is the age for young men.

There is no crime in being young, but there is something short-sighted and mistaken in the policy that is pursued in so many cases in laying burdens upon young men's shoulders which they are unable to bear and in ignoring the experience and ability of men in the ripeness of their intellect and in the fulness of their power to serve the church in all its interests. Because it is a false and mistaken idea, the young man idea' will not last. It is a phase of the somewhat chaotic state of things that prevails in the religious world as well as in that of industry. Like other phases common to both, it will have its day and cease to be. The churches as well as the capitalists will come back to the conviction that nothing can take the place of experience and that a pound of practice is worth, in the way of the worker's equipment, a ton of theory.

OBSERVER.

THE LATE REV. DR. NEWMAN HALL AND SURREY CHAPEL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the 'Witness' you recently gave us an account of the death of that very distinguished minister the Rev. Dr. Newman Hall. In that account there is a slight historical inaccuracy I should like to correct. It relates to the time of the removal from Rowland Hill's Chapel, as it was sometimes called (it is said the building was octagon in shape and was so fashioned at Mr. Hill's suggestion, 'that the devil might not find a corner in it') to Christ Church, which is adorned with the 'Lincoln tower.' Your account says: 'The church itself, erected chiefly by his congregation when the lease of the old one in Blackfriar's Road expired.'

Mr. Hall's wealthy congregation, with its endowment, had built their present beautiful church five years before the lease of the old church expired, and at Mr. Hall's urgent request the remainder of the lease was given to his old friends, the Primitive Methodists, with whose labors in Hull Mr. Hall had become familiar. The labors of the Primitives have been very successful in that most needy part of London. They, too, have built a new chapel, opened in 1888—the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preaching the opening sermon.

On a Sunday in August, 1877, when on a visit to England, after hearing Mr. Spurgeon in the morning I visited Christ Church Sunday-school at the opening exercises, and found my way to the newly formed Primitive Methodist Sunday-school in the 'Old Surrey' Chapel in time to take part in the closing exercises.

WM. HERRIDGE.

Brampton, Feb. 28, 1902.

PROHIBITION OR LICENSE?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Why not give us in Ontario a straight vote—prohibition or license? Surely the liquor interest would not be afraid of a fair, hand to hand fight, supported as they are by the immense wealth which the great privilege they have so long enjoyed has brought them; and when, besides looking to their customers for a liberal support, their cause is championed by such eminent personages as Principal Grant, of Queen's University, and so large a company of the clergy.

Besides all this, the government is hanging up a compensation shingle on which they declare they are going to do some writing should the referendum be successful. I suppose the extent of compensation will be in accordance with what may be necessary to contest and evade the law, which the politician will be calling upon the temperance people to enforce. And when he has got them discouraged by political trickery, as he did under the Scott Act, will make all the capital he can out of it for election purposes. It appears that the best course for us to pursue is, at the coming election to make our power felt by bringing out a candidate in every electoral district who is a known advocate of prohibition and will be prepared to either bring forward or support a prohibition measure at the first opportunity, if elected. Both political parties appear to be poking at our prohibition demands with a very long pole over a barb wire fence.

We have, no doubt, each thought out a way of our own of getting prohibition, and the very difference that exists, if rightly used, will have the effect of bringing forth the best results. But we must look out not to be side-tracked by such propositions as are being made by Principal Grant and the clergy referred to. I think we had better look to the Dominion Alliance for organization and counsel.

A READER OF THE 'WITNESS.'

HUDIBRAS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was much pleased to read your remarks and concise summary of this remarkably witty poem—(if I may call it such)—in answer to your correspondent; it was reminiscent of the past. Although somewhat coarse in language, according to our modern ideas, it was not much different from the literary productions of the time in which it was written—a time certainly when the intellect of the British people shone with great brilliancy—and what a galaxy of talent that age produced, Ben Johnson, Wycherley, Shakespeare, and all the early dramatists—and few of these writers display more wit, and none excel Butler in epigrammatic sentences, so full of satire, and knowledge of human nature. I had a copy of 'Hudibras' which I often peeped into with much interest, but some one of my bookkeeping friends borrowed it and forgot to return it; and thus deprived me of one source of studying good, terse Anglo-Saxon. The description of the horse 'Hudibras' rode, seemed to me particularly good; as far as my memory goes it ran as follows:—

'He was well stayed, and in his gait,
Preserved a grave, majestic state;
At spur or whip, no more he skipt,
Or mended pace, than Spaniard whipped,
And yet so fiery he could bound,
As if he grieved to touch the ground.
That Caesar's horse, who, as fame goes,
Had corns upon his feet and toes;
Was not by half so tender hooft,
Nor trod upon the ground so soft,
And as that horse could kneel and stoop,
Some write to take his master up,
So Hudibras his, as is well known,
Would often do to set him down.'

It has often been a regret to me that the writers of that age could not be more read in modern times as there is a vigor and freshness in their thoughts and language which might be followed with advantage by modern writers, but unfortunately the morals of that age are not suited to those of the present.

JOHN FULTON.

Montreal, March 3, 1902.

PLEASE TELL TEACHERS.

Any day school teacher or principal not already taking 'World Wide' may have it on trial for six weeks free of charge. By kindly making this known to teachers, subscribers will greatly oblige the publishers.

Advertisements.

Feeble Girls Feeble Girls Feeble Girls

In young girls we look for abundant health and strength, rosy cheeks, firm, plump flesh and constant cheerfulness. How often, however, we meet young girls who seem prematurely old, broken down, feeble, pale, listless, thin and irritable. These abnormal and dangerous conditions are due to a general weakness of the blood, and should be cured just as promptly as possible or the whole life of the patient will be ruined.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

For Pale People

are the natural, logical and sure cure for feeble girls. They are not purgative pills, but a tonic—blood-building, nerve-strengthening and possessing qualities which act directly upon the organs responsible for the trouble.

If they are given to young girls who are not thoroughly healthy and normal, you will see the effect at once in a brightening of spirits, in an increase of weight and in a disappearance of all the symptoms of premature feminine weakness. These pills are the best thing in the world for women's trouble of all kinds. They are the best for young and old.

Miss Edna Packer, Everton, Ont., writes:—"About a year ago I was troubled with headaches. As time wore on my condition grew worse. I became so weak that the least exertion would exhaust me, and my heart would give me great trouble. If I stooped to pick anything up I would become so dizzy that I could only walk with difficulty. I always felt tired and worn out. I tried several medicines, but they did not help me any, and after being in this condition for some months I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before I had finished the first box I felt some relief, and after using the pills for about a month I was as well as ever I had been. While sick I lost twenty-four pounds in weight, but under the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills gained it again. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and I shall always recommend them."

These pills are the only pills of the kind, and you must be sure to get the genuine. You can tell the genuine because the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" appears on every box. If you don't find them at your dealer's write direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be sent prepaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

Feeble Girls

DR WILLIAMS PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE TRADE MARK REGISTERED

THE PROHIBITION LEGISLATION.

(Toronto 'Globe.')

If there are any objectionable features in the liquor act itself, it would be most unfair to hold the government responsible for them. No unprejudiced prohibitionist will do so on reflection, but the tendency to make a vicarious sacrifice of someone because of the unsatisfactoriness of the act is one that even a fair-minded man has to guard himself against. If the measure of prohibition which the bill promises is disappointingly limited, there is nothing to be blamed except the circumscribed powers with respect to such a measure which the provincial constitution confers. It is this feeling of disappointment which the political opponents of the government are endeavoring to excite against it. The newspapers engaged in this effort forget one thing. They forget that the section of the electors to whom their hypocritical incitements are addressed is perhaps as thoughtful and as intelligent a section of the voters of the province as could be classed under a single name. The bob-tailed logic that is too often depended upon in political contests to muddle the public mind will hardly be effective here. The prohibitionists are quite capable of distinguishing between politics and prohibition when a newspaper which has never concealed its hostility to their cause nevertheless pretends now to be tremendously concerned in regard to their feelings and interests. If the Government had betrayed the prohibition cause, it is scarcely likely that an anti-prohibition newspaper would be rendered inconsolable thereby. There is another class of newspapers, which, while printing daily homilies about the necessity for keeping pledges, have not yet informed their waiting readers what their own attitude on the question is. No one would complain of any uncertainty in this regard, for the question is admittedly a complex one, were it not that while unprepared to make up their own minds, they are quite prepared to decide what the government ought to do. Here, again, it is politics, and not prohibition, that is the moving cause. Had Mr. Ross and his colleagues determined to make the Manitoba law an Ontario statute offhand, there would have been equal denunciation from these quarters, characterized perhaps by far more sincerity.

There is a portion of the public, therefore, that would not be satisfied, or, at least, would not have said so, no matter what the government had done. We do not believe that the great mass of prohibitionists are in this mood. No exception can be taken to the tone of the great majority of those who took part in the meetings of the Dominion Alliance. The disposition to object to the reference of the question to the people had almost vanished, and the inclination to accept the referendum was frankly and fairly avowed. Their attitude could scarcely, indeed, be otherwise. Time and again prohibitionists have expressed their willingness to have this test applied to their great reform. Those who say that the mind of the province has already been expressed in two plebiscites forget that on both of these occasions the question asked the elector was as to total prohibition, not partial prohibition, which is all the act which is now to be voted on can give. In any event, we feel sure that the more the question is considered, the more will prohibitionists feel that it would be a fatal error to put any measure of this nature on the statute book without first demonstrating to both believers and unbelievers that it has an indubitable popular sanction behind it.

Having decided that a referendum is desirable, the next question is as to the majority which should be required to make the law operative. There has been much discussion on this point. The difficulty that presents itself is that all our experiences show that at all elections a large majority of the people refrain from voting. At elections on abstract questions this is particularly the case. At both the votes taken on the principle of prohibition not one-half the electors recorded their opinions, so that considerable as was the majority in favor of prohibition, it was but an indecisive fraction, after all of the voting strength of the province. On this account it was urged that sixty percent of the vote cast should be required to approve the act. The objection prohibitionists made to this proposal was that a bare majority of the vote cast at a general election decided who was to rule the province for four years, and a similar vote should be effective in a referendum. The government took the view of the prohibitionists, but, while holding that the vote that decides the fate of a government should decide the referendum, it stipulates that the majority secured should equal a majority of the whole vote cast at such election. We consider such a stipulation a fair condition to impose. Indeed, a less decisive test would be wholly unsatisfactory, not to say dangerous, and if success is to be attained in the enforcement of the law, it is to be hoped that the minimum which the government establishes will be greatly exceeded. It may be laid down as axiomatic that the larger the vote in its favor the weaker will be the feeling of opposition to its enforcement, and the more successful will the government be in securing its observance. A respected city clergyman at a meeting of temperance men on Saturday afternoon declared that if anyone imposed on the country a prohibitory measure such as was being talked about he would break it without hesitation. Here is a Christian teacher, a temperance advocate, whose care of souls lies in a portion of the city where he has exceptional opportunities for witnessing the evils of the liquor traffic, and who is yet so unconvinced that prohibition is the remedy for them that he is prepared to treat such a law as if it were not obligatory on him. Surely when we see such signs of opposition it is imperative that it should be made clear to the country that the popular sanction behind the measure is overwhelming. The majority asked for by the government measure is manifestly as moderate as is consistent with affording anything like satisfactory evidence that such a measure is desired by a majority of the people of the province. If the temperance poll but a mere fraction over a third of the names on the voters' lists they succeed in carrying the measure. Would they ask that less should suffice?

The supposition that those against prohibition will not, or at least need not, vote at all proves a cause of grievance with some. There is not the least likelihood that the antis will not vote. We may be sure that polling-day, whatever day may be chosen for it, will be preceded by weeks of heated public meetings all over the province. To suppose that those who dislike prohibition will keep up their antagonism till the eve of polling and then stay away from the polls is to suppose a most unlikely thing. In the last plebiscite every considerable community in Ontario gave a majority in the negative. Does anyone think for a moment that those who voted nay then will be silent this time? We by no means say that the results will be the same, for it is possible that some to whom total prohibition was objectionable may not feel the same towards a measure that holds out a promise of abolishing the bar and the treating habit, which is one of the most insidious concomitants, while not interfering with the right of private persons to keep and drink what liquors they choose. Indeed, what the result will be will largely depend on how the Manitoba Act will bear the scrutiny to which it will be subjected when its friends and foes join issue in that great debating school, which is, after all, the court of final resort in free communities.

DO NOT LOSE A COPY OF THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS.'

Subscribers will please remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly 'Witness.' If not already forwarded, send your renewal without delay, and avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be appreciated. A subscriber can have his own copy extended for a whole year by sending two new subscriptions with two dollars. Four new subscriptions at same rate will secure two copies free, one of which could be sent to a friend. The clubbing rates are also attractive offers. Three copies, separately addressed to renewal or new subscribers are supplied for only $2.40. Four copies for $3. Ten copies, $7.

READING ROOMS.

Libraries and reading rooms not already subscribing to 'World Wide' may have it on application for a six weeks' trial free of charge. Subscribers will kindly make this known and oblige the publishers.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Kingston will probably hold a mammoth military review on the day of the coronation.

Mr. W. S. Hodgins, a well-known insurance agent, committed suicide at Waterloo last week.

Galt Grammar School will have a reunion on July 17 and 18, celebrating its fiftieth anniversary.

The Rev. J. W. Hoyt, of Victoria avenue Baptist Church, Hamilton, has declined a call to Simcoe.

The Rev. S. Lawrence was elected moderator of the London Presbytery on Tuesday for the next six months.

The Rev. S. H. Grey, assistant to the late Rev. Dr. Laing, of Knox Church, Dundas, will likely be called to fill the pulpit.

James Colville, of Durham, was instantly killed on Tuesday by one of the plates of the chopper in McGowan's mill bursting.

Arnold Cranston, of Kingston, has been arrested in Watertown, N.Y., on the charge of forgery, the amount involved being $116.

Albina Bertrand, who was accidentally shot by her brother near Thirty-one Mile Lake, has died in an Ottawa hospital of blood poisoning.

The Rev. Mr. Gilmore, of London Junction, has been unanimously called to the pastorate of Erskine Presbyterian Church, Blenheim.

A party of 51 boys and girls, approximately of the age of 12 years, arrived at the Knowlton Distributing Home last week.

The Rev. Father Ryan, dean of St. Michael's Cathedral, died in St. Michael's Hospital shortly after three o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Joseph Larkin, the Toronto custom house employee, has pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing $586 in gold from the custom house safe.

Knox Presbyterian Church, Owen Sound, has offered the pastorate of the church to the Rev. J. R. McAlpine, B.A., B.D., Toronto, at a stipend of $1,400 a year.

Navigation in St. Mary's River was opened by the tug 'River Queen,' of Detour, which made the trip from Sault Ste. Marie into Lake Huron on Wednesday last.

Nominations in Beauharnois for the House of Commons vacancy, caused by the unseating of Mr. Loy, will be held on March 19. Polling, if any is required, will take place on March 26.

The Rev. Henry Bath Osler, for twenty-Church, York Mills, and for the past two years canon of St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto, died at his residence, Eglinton, on Saturday night aged seventy-eight years.

George Legault, an employee of the Ontario Smelting Works, Copper Cliff, was burned to death by hot nickel dust, and Montrose Hayes was smothered to death in a bin at Creighton Mines last week.

Alfred Whelan, of Bedford Mills, died in the Brockville General Hospital, on Friday last. He had been kicked by a horse two weeks previously and his skull was fractured.

A typographical change in the make-up of the editorial page of the Harriston (Ont.) 'Tribune' adds to the attractiveness of what was previously a neatly printed journal. The change is characteristic of Mr. John A. Copland, the editor and proprietor.

Mr. R. M. Melville, the Toronto steamship agent, caused to be arrested George A. Sherrin, merchant tailor, of 239 Victoria street, at the Union Station Friday afternoon, as he was about to leave for South Africa. Sherrin had tickets from Toronto to New York, New York to London and from there to Cape Town, and a draft on the Standard Bank of South Africa, limited, Cape Town, for £407, 16s. The tickets and draft had been issued by Mr. Melville, and Sherrin was charged with having fraudently obtained them. Sherrin had purchased the tickets and draft on Thursday afternoon and had given a cheque on the Imperial Bank for $2,183. When the cheque was presented to be cashed it was ascertained that Sherrin was overdrawn.

While recovering from a protracted spree Mrs. Frank Purcell, who lived in rear of 72 Albert street, Toronto, committed suicide on Friday night. She was 42 years of age and was addicted to drink. On Thursday last she asked her son for money to purchase feathers for a hat, and he gave her $1, telling her to get a new hat. She bought a 25-cent hat, the balance going into beer. Yesterday afternoon she went to Corey's drug store in Queen street east, and while intoxicated, purchased considerable arsenic, signing that it was to poison mice. She swallowed the powder on leaving the druggist's, and was seized with a violent spell of vomiting. She dragged herself home, and went to bed. Medical assistance was not called till too late, and she died in agony. The husband and six children survive her, and are very respectable people.

QUEBEC.

The Rev. Robert Whillans, of Bryson, has resigned, and will go to British Columbia for the benefit of his health.

The Rev. George Mossop has been invited to remain another year as pastor of the Ulverton Methodist Church.

The child's cot fund of the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital has passed the $400 mark. It has been chiefly contributed by Sherbrooke children in small amounts.

Potatoes are scarce and high at Farnham. The retail price is 75 cents a bushel. The stocks at one time were only 28 bushels and a potato famine is threatened.

Last week Dr. Lessard and Mr. J. L. Dozois, of Granby, went to Quebec to seek aid from the government for a twenty-five thousand dollar school building, which the Catholic School Commissioners propose to erect in the near future.

Mrs. Arthur Bouchard and nine children lost their lives in a fire which destroyed their home at Matane on Sunday morning last. The father saved his own life by jumping from an upper window and his wife was beside him ready to jump but was overcome with smoke and fell back into the flames.

Mr. Percy F. Godeurath is in this province just now for the purpose of inducing agriculturists to go to British Columbia, where a large estate near Grand Forks is now being sub-divided into fruit farms. An attractive booklet that Mr. Godeurath has issued pictures the country as remarkably inviting. Addressed at the Montreal post-office Mr. Godeurath will send the booklet to all interested.

A fatal accident occurred near Cowansville on Thursday last, when Minnie Goyette, a little girl eleven years of age, who lived with her father, Mr. Amos Goyette, a farmer, was accidentally shot and instantly killed. The little girl and her younger brother were accompanying their father to the woods in the rear of their home, and the children were very anxious that their father should take his rifle along. Unfortunately the rifle came in contact with an axe he was carrying while assisting the children in crossing a stream, when it exploded, the bullet penetrating the little girl's skull.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

It is said that a new salmon cannery combine has been completed in British Columbia.

Lieut.-Governor Forget, who has been ill at Regina for some time, is reported as improving.

The Winnipeg fruit dealers complain that the freight rates on shipments from St. Paul have increased nearly fifty per cent during the past week.

A man named Huffman, wanted for murder in San Francisco, and for whom a large reward is offered, is thought to be working his way over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mrs. Richard Bereis, an Englishwoman on her honeymoon last week, reached the top of Mount Sir Donald, 10,700 feet high. She is the first woman to accomplish this daring feat.

The Montreal hockey team, champions of the Eastern Canada Amateur Hockey League, are now on their way to Winnipeg, where they will play the Victorias a series of three matches for the Stanley Cup. The first match will take place on Thursday next.

Out of an assessment of $145,000 for this year at Dawson $138,000 has been paid in, leaving but $7,000 unpaid; $2,000 was paid during February. This is one indication of general prosperity. The valuation is $11,000,000 and the rate one and one-quarter cent.

Dawson's temperature this winter has ranged from 9 below to 40 below zero.

Oliver Johannson, who lived at 102 Notre Dame street, Winnipeg, was suffocated with smoke in a fire that destroyed the house on Wednesday last.

John Scholes, who lived alone in a shanty four miles from Altamont, was found dead last week.

Before the Legislature of Manitoba prorogued, the report of the Agricultural Commission was received. It recommended several amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act. The report said: It has been ascertained by the evidence adduced that the large elevator companies have been purchasing wheat from the farmers of this country at from five to over eight cents per bushel less than the wheat was worth on the track the same day. This applied particularly to smaller places where there were no independent grain dealers or farmers' elevators. It was further shown to your committee that farmers residing in certain portions of the province had been unable to secure cars to ship their wheat direct from the farmer's waggon into the cars, and they have been forced to either draw their wheat to points where there are independent dealers or sell their wheat at a great sacrifice. Your committee consider a fair margin between street and track prices should be about from three to four cents and not five to over eight cents, as the evidence showed. We believe from the evidence taken that there never has been in connection with the history of our province a year when so much dissatisfaction has been expressed as has been the case during the past season and we hope that the Dominion Government will take such steps as will relieve this agitation in this Province of Manitoba.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Townsend Logan was drowned while fishing near St. John, N.B., while his brother escaped after terrible hardships and exposure.

All hope of the SS. 'Tiber' from Louisburg, for Halifax, with 2,000 tons of coal, has been abandoned. There was a crew of twenty men aboard and she was due at alHifax, on Feb. 27.

The Rev. D. McOdrum, who was for the past two years in charge of the Presbyterian congregation at Marion Bridge, was inducted into his new pastorate of Moncton on Friday last.

The directors of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company have decided to issue an additional amount of ten million dollars common stock, making the total issue twenty-five million dollars. The stock will not be issued until the necessary legislation has been obtained from the Nova Scotia Legislature. It is stated, however, that the whole issue has been underwritten by a syndicate of Canadian banks. Mr. David Baker assistant general manager, has been appointed general manager, replacing Mr. A. J. Moxham, who recently resigned.

H. Donkin, consulting engineer of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, and one of the promoters of the Canso Bridge Company, has prepared several sets of plans, as suggestions for the bridge across the Straits of Canso. The bridge will be carried across from Cape Porcupine to near McMillan's Point, Port Hastings. The company's engineers have made careful soundings and report that the strait has a bottom of solid rock, and that there are no difficulties to be encountered, which modern engineering skill cannot overcome. The plan most likely to be adopted provides for a cantilever bridge, of eighteen hundred feet, with an approach of steel trestle work of one thousand and seventy feet on the Cape Breton end, and a short approach of three hundred feet at Cape Porcupine. There will be two piers in water of eighty feet in depth. The bottom girder of the bridge will be about a hundred and fifty feet above high water mark, so as to allow of vessels passing safely beneath. The bridge will carry two lines of railway tracks besides carriage roads on each side. It will probably be erected by the Dominion Bridge Company. The estimated cost is about $4,500,000. An alternative plan provides for a suspension bridge, with a span of twenty-one thousand feet and with the piers in sixty feet of water.

The New Brunswick Legislature was opened on Thursday afternoon by Lieutenant-Governor Snowball, with more than the usual formality. Two new members, Dr. Ruddock, of St. John county, and Mr. O. P. King, of King's county, were introduced. The speech from the throne referred to the royal visit last fall, the assassination of President McKinley, the prosperous condition of the province, the dairy industry, wheat growing, Queen's county coal fields, winter port business, eastern extension award, fishery award claims, and the Quebec resolution of 1888. The unsatisfactory state of the branch railways of the I. C. R. was referred to and the House was invited to consider whether the Dominion authorities might not be urged to make arrangements for their operation. Bills to amend the public health act, providing among other things for the compulsory vaccination of children attending public schools, to amend the law relating to investments by trustees, a workman's compensation for injuries act, a bill to provide for the more equitable distribution of estates of insolvent debtors, a bill to provide a forest reservation, and a bill to provide for the importation of horses, were among those promised.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

The Duke of Connaught will probably be made Field Marshal at King Edward's coronation.

Mr. Edward B. L. Dickens, youngest son of Charles Dickens, the novelist, is dead in Australia.

Prospectors on the African Ivory Coast gold fields have made extraordinary finds of gold.

For bravery during the Boxer troubles, Bishop Favier has been appointed assistant to the Pontifical throne.

M. Santos-Dumont will make an attempt at the coronation to guide his flying machine round the dome of St. Paul's.

The visit of King Edward to Ireland has been abandoned because of the hostile spirit evinced by the United Irish League.

Canada's total mineral production for 1901 was $69,407,081, according to the Geological Survey report. The production in 1900 was $64,488,037.

The Marquis of Watford has been appointed a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, succeeding the Marquis of Dufferin.

A number of the strikers arrested for complicity in the Barcelona riots were taken out and shot at Fort Montjoich on Tuesday last.

Documents seized at the houses of anarchists in Barcelona indicate that a widespread plot existed of which the recent riots were the realization.

The money given to the Legation children by the Dowager Empress at the recent reception has been returned to the Empress. Each child got $100.

Madame Calve, who is singing in grand opera in New York, has been notified of the death of her father in southern France, from pneumonia.

The Tariff Committee of the Reichstag has raised the German duty on malt.

The Czar has given $75,000 to aid the sufferers in the recent earthquake in his domains.

Three million acres of wheat in the Punjaub are suffering from drought, while 359,000 people are receiving relief in India, as the rains are too light yet to be of benefit.

Joseph Tamaro, an operatic singer of note, is dead from Bright's disease at his home, in Brooklyn. He was seventy-eight years old, and was born in Barcelona, Spain.

Mr. Edgar Tripp, Canada's commercial agent for Trinidad and Tobago, reporting to the 'Trade and Commerce,' announces that the Agricultural Society of Trinidad will make an exhibit of the island's products at Toronto in August next.

The American schooner 'Laura' was wrecked off Hatteras, and the captain and crew of six drifted seven days and nights before being rescued, their sole refuge being an afterhouse 25 by 25, their food salt meat and water, and their wraps only the clothes they usually wore.

On February 26 the Cunarder 'Etruria' broke her propeller in mid-Atlantic, but was taken in tow by another steamer and brought to the Azores, where she arrived on Sunday last. The passengers will await the arrival of the 'Elbe' which left Southampton on Saturday last.

Major Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, who confessed that he forged the Dreyfus bordereau, has, according to the New York 'Herald,' been seen in that city. He is said to have spent two hours in a Broadway restaurant in animated conversation with a young man and woman. Tsterhazy was shabbily dressed and his face was extremely thin.

MONTREAL HAPPENINGS

Charles & Frances Savage, a colored pair, have been extradited for the theft of $11,000 worth of cut diamonds from Portland.

Montreal is up in arms against a bill at Quebec on which the Private Bills Committee in spite of the vigorous opposition of Montreal members, has reported favorably. It is framed to relieve the Notre Dame street east property holders of their share of the cost of widening.

Constables Dymond and St. Pierre, of No. 6 station, on Tuesday arrested a man named Joseph J. O'Leary, a carpenter 44 years of age, living at 144 Versailles street. The police were informed that there was a disturbance in the house, and, going to it, found O'Leary drunk and noisy. He had a box which contained an infant's body, and which he was about to carry out of the house. O'Leary was arrested on a charge of concealing the child's death, and the body was taken to the morgue, where an inquest was opened in the afternoon. It pears that the child died shortly after birth on Jan. 16, and Coroner McMahon was notified of the case at the time, and disposed of it as accidental death, due to premature birth. The O'Learys were, however, too poor to have it buried, and were keeping it apparently till they could afford a funeral.

C.E. TOPIC

March 23, 1902.

OUR OWN FOR CHRIST.

Psalm lxxxv., 1-13.

(A meeting in the interest of Home Missions.)

'Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over.' (Luke vi., 38.)

'Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight.' (Mark i., 3.)

SUGGESTIONS.

Let the Missionary Committee select beforehand and assign to different readers clippings containing information of the home mission work that is being done by your church and your denomination. Take a broad interest also in what other denominations are doing to Christianize the constantly increasing population of our great land. Show how the home missionary's work tends toward the upbuilding of national greatness by making Christian citizens out of lawless foreigners and outlaws of our own country by establishing schools and preventing the children from growing up in ignorance and depravity. Try in this meeting to make yourselves perfectly familiar with the missions of your own church, their situation, their special work and special needs, so that you can remember them familiarly in prayer.

What are home missions? In the minds of many they have to do with some poor people out on the frontier—wherever that may be—or in the west somewhere, nobody seems to know exactly where. This seems to be the popular conception of home missions; yet the persons who hold these hazy views are the ones who tell you that they do not believe in giving to foreign missions because there are plenty of heathen here at home! The mention of home missions brings to some minds the memory of an old coat or an old pair of shoes given to be packed in a barrel and sent to some mission somewhere; and the glow of satisfaction over the good deed lasted the donor longer than the coat lasted the recipient. The reason that so many persons have small and contracted ideas about missions is that their ideas do not begin in the right place and so they cannot expand very far. If one's ideas of missions begin with some needy family in one's own neighborhood, they will probably end there, and the world will be a little richer in kindness, but not so much so as might be. If missions begin primarily in one's own heart, there is no telling where they may not spread to. Have you a missionary heart? Are you a 'sent one'? Do you love to be sent on errands for God? Is your whole life given over to his service to be spent in carrying his messages of love to the needy ones, wherever you may find them?

What are home missions if they do not begin at home? Are you a missionary in your own home, making hearts glad every day with your sunshiny presence and cheery helpfulness? If not, what do you know about home missions? A missionary carries the Gospel to those around him—have you ever spoken to your own brother about the absolute necessity of finding salvation through faith in the atonement of our Lord Jesus Christ, for there is no other power by which he can be saved, (Acts iv., 12)? Have you ever spoken to the servant in your home, or the clerk who works beside you in the store, about the joy of serving Christ and belonging wholly to him? What about the little children in your home or on your street, in your class at school or Sabbath-school, do they know you as a home missionary? Have you thought for a moment of the wonderful possibilities wrapped up in each of those young lives? Have you made any effort to lead those children to the Saviour who rightfully claims their earliest and strongest allegiance? Jesus died for the children as well as for the grown people, and they cannot be saved by their good works any more than the grown people can by theirs. It is easier for a little child to give himself wholly to God than it is for a person of mature age whose heart has grown hard or careless. It is easy for the children to become home missionaries if you will only train them and help them to develop their great possibilities in that direction. It has been wisely said that if you get an old person converted you have a unit, but if you get a child converted you have a multiplication table. A little child will be able to do work for God in its own home that no outsider could do. The child of to-day is the man of to-morrow. Children develop so rapidly that if you do not definitely lead them to God when very young, they will have become careless and indifferent and perhaps hardened in self-will and rebellion against God by the time you think them old enough to be converted.

But if home missionary activities begin the heart and home life, they certainly do not end there. If your own home is bright with the sunlight of God's presence, you are anxious that other homes should be just as bright, and you set out to help that needy family, with true kindness and sympathy which you will find to be even more appreciated than the material comforts which you may carry with you. You think of the many homes just as forlorn and comfortless as this one, and your heart aches with the littleness of your effort. Then you begin to realize the feelings of a city missionary with her round of visits to just such squalid homes, and you begin to understand her constant appeal for old clothes and groceries. And your heart goes out to the lonely missionary in the mining town or lumber camp, living a life of Christlike helpfulness amongst men of your own race who but for him would forget God and turn a deaf ear to his commandments. When you worship in your own fine church on the Sabbath, breathe a prayer for those who have no church to worship in, and when you have opportunity, send what you can to help build a church where there is none, or to help support that home missionary who has given up his own comfortable home for the sake of helping those of your kith and kin who have wandered away from God.

When you are sending a missionary barrel, put in things that you would like to receive yourself, and do not forget the children at the other end.

Advertisements.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Our Seeds have been carefully selected and are put up expressly for our trade. They are of the highest standard of purity and freshness, and are well adapted for growth in our Canadian climate.

VEGETABLES.

10 Packets for 20c.

Your selection from the following varieties:

Beans, Golden Wax or Butter.
" Earliest, six weeks.
Beets Early Eclipse, round.
" Dark Red Egyptian.
" Long Smooth Blood.
Cabbage, Early Winningstadt.
" all seasons.
" Fottler's Imp. Brunswick.
Carrots, Early Scarlet English Horn.
" Danvers, half long.
" Guerande or Ox-heart.
Cauliflower, Snowball.
Celery, White Plume.
Celery, Golden Self Blanching.
Corn, First of All.
" Stowell's Evergreen.
Citron, preserving.
Cress or Peppergrass, curled.
Cucumber, Chicago pickling.
" Early White Spine.
" Imp. Long Green.
Lettuce, Early Curled Simpson.
" Drum Head.
" Nonpareil Cabbage.
Muskmelon, Early Hackensack.
Onion, large red, Wethersfield.
" Yellow Globe Danvers.
" White Globe.
" Silverskin Pickling.
Parsley, double curled.
Parsnip, Hollow Crown.
Peas, First and Best.
" McLean's Little Gem.
" Champion of England.
Pepper, Bull Nose.
Pumpkin, Large Cheese.
Radish, French Breakfast.
" Rosy Gem.
" Long Scarlet, short top.
Salsify, Mammoth Sandwich Island.
Spinach, Long Standing.
Squash, English Vegetable Marrow.
" Hubbard.
Summer Savory.
Sage, broad leaved.
Turnip, Early Snowball.
" Purple Top White Globe.
Tomatoes, Early Ruby.
" Livingstone's Perfection.
Watermelon, Earliest of All.

SPECIAL OFFER. Upon receipt of FIFTY CENTS we will send 30 packets of Flower and Vegetable Seeds selected from these two lists.

FLOWERS.

12 Packets for 20c.

Your selection from the following varieties:

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon).
Aster, Snowball, white.
" Fireball, crimson.
" Excelsior, mixture.
Bachelor's-buttons.
Balloon vine.
Balsam, Improved Camelia, mixed.
Canary vine.
Candytuft, Snow White.
" Mixed.
Carnation, double, mixed.
Climbers, mixed.
Cypress vine.
Chrysanthemums, mixed.
Cockscomb, mixed.
Dianthus, Chinese pinks, mixed.
" double daisy, mixed.
Everlastings, mixed.
Forget-me-nots, mixed.
Four-o'clock.
Heliotrope.
Hollyhock, double, mixed.
Larkspur, tall, mixed.
Lobelia, mixed.
Marigold, Eldorado, mixed.
Musk Plant.
Morning Glory.
Mignonette, sweet-scented.
Nicotiana, white.
Nasturtium, tall, mixed.
" dwarf, mixed.
Pansy, Snow Queen, white.
" Faust, black.
" Giant, Trimardeau, mixed.
Petunia, Grandiflora, mixed.
" fringed, mixed.
Phlox Drummondi, fringed, mixed.
" " giant, mixed.
Poppy, California.
" double, mixed.
Portulacca, mixed.
Stocks, Ten Weeks, mixed.
Sweet Alyssum.
Sweet William, double, mixed.
Sweet Peas, Peerless, mixed.
" English, mixed.
Verbena, mammoth, mixed.
Wild Flower Garden, mixed.

This Collection of Flower Seeds for 25c.

All Free Blooming Varieties. 16 Packets.

ASTER, Fireball, crimson.
CYPRESS VINE.
CHRYSANTHEMUMS, mixed.
CANDYTUFT, white.
DIANTHUS, Double Daisy, mixed.
HOLLYHOCKS, double, mixed sorts.
MUSK PLANT.
MIGNONETTE, sweet-scented.
NICOTIANA, white.
NASTURTIUMS, tall or climbing.
PANSY, Giant Trimardeau, mixed.
PETUNIA, fringed, mixed.
POPPY, California.
SWEET WILLIAM.
SWEET PEAS, Peerless, mixed.
VERBENA, Mammoth, mixed.

This Collection of Vegetable Seeds for 25c. (15 Packets.)

BEANS, Improved Golden Wax, a bush sort of fine quality.
BEETS, Long Smooth Blood, an old favorite.
CABBAGE, Early Winningstadt, one of the best.
CARROT, Imperial Danvers, half long, of splendid quality.
CUCUMBER, Early White Spine, fine for slicing.
LETTUCE, Early Curled Simpson, one of the best.
ONION, Large Red Wethersfield, standard red variety.
ONION, Silverskin, one of the best for pickling.
PARSNIPS, Hollow Crown, the most successful kind.
PEAS, First and Best, very early, dwarf in habit of growth.
PUMPKIN, Large Cheese, a general favorite.
SPINACH, Long Standing, the standard variety.
TURNIP, Early Snowball, a splendid variety.
TOMATOES, Early Ruby, an excellent early variety.
WATERMELON, Earliest of All, unsurpassed in flavor or yield.

All Mail Orders for these Seeds sent Postpaid to any Address in Canada.

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

190 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

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.'

I.L.F.—There does not seem anything wrong with the conditions you mention in regard to starting seeds in boxes, though they are a little deep. But it is impossible to tell what other mistakes may have been made. The boxes should be filled with finely sifted soil, run through a sieve as fine as mosquito netting. The surface is made perfectly level, and seeds are sown as evenly as possible, always remembering that it is better to sow too thickly than to be sparing of the seed, and have the plants come up weak, or fail to come up at all, if they are isolated. Press the seeds with a bit of board when they are covered.

For covering seeds after a slight sprinkling of earth it is a good plan to save all the sphagnum that is sent packed around plants. This, if rubbed through a fine bit of mosquito netting or sieve makes an ideal covering for seeds.

The seed boxes should be placed in the open sunlight in the windows of the dwelling house, and never shaded, the temperature being 55 deg. to 60 deg. at night and ten degrees higher through the day. Moisture must be carefully and lightly given once or twice a week and when the first leaves appear, after the seed leaves, they must be pricked off carefully into other boxes, setting them two inches apart in light, soft soil. This will prevent the damping off, which is doubtless the trouble with our correspondent's plants. The plants, too, are much stronger when treated in this manner.

As damping off is caused by minute parasitic fungi, and is usually associated with too much moisture in the soil, it might be well to bake the earth before using, as these fungi can remain in the soil for months even if frozen and just develop when the conditions are favorable. It is sometimes caused by a close atmosphere and a poor light, and it is well to consider if these are suitable. Better perhaps to keep the boxes in a kitchen, or some room where they can receive closer attention, and better results may be obtained when there is free circulation of air.

BIRD OF PARADISE PLANT.

T.A.—If your friend's plant is really the Bird of Paradise its real name is Strelitzia, named in honor of the Queen of George the Third, from the house of Mecklenburg Strelitz. It is a large, handsome plant and can be set out of doors in summer for the hot months of the year. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope so that should give an idea as to its requirements. With good rich loam and a sunny location it ought to blossom, and it would be a pity to bring it so far and then leave it to freeze. The flowers are a brilliant orange and purple and very showy in the true Strelitzia, but a flower of this name, that is called Bird of Paradise, has trusses of yellow flowers, with crimson pistils. Either variety is worth cultivating where there is room, and they only require a moderate amount of watering.

I am very glad your Caladium blossomed for it is a satisfaction to be able to see the flower of such a plant. Generally speaking they are kept dormant from October till April, but it is easy to reverse the order of things. What you tell me of sowing fig seeds is very interesting. You must be one of the successful florists who have a magic in their touch, and it is the magic of love, for without this no plants will do their best. But a fig tree four feet high from seed sown three years ago speaks well for the skill and care of an amateur, without any facilities for forcing.

NETS AS SAFEGUARDS.

K.L.M.—Thank you for the information regarding nets as protection against birds that display a fondness for choice fruit. We have tried them over the cherry trees, and also to save a special bush of currants, but somehow the birds are very wise and manage to get their share. In this part of the country the fishermen will make a net of any size of mesh, and they are certainly very useful when a choice tree is subject to robbery by our feathered friends, who will strip an early Richmond before one is up in the morning. Thank you for the enclosed notice of nets which may be useful.

LEOPARD PLANT.

Effa.—It would be difficult to tell what is the matter without knowing previous treatment, but it looks like spots of a fungus probably from close air and over watering. This plant, called Farfugium Grande, requires a warm, partly shaded situation. Do not water it in strong sunshine, and at the present time while it seems to have this leaf trouble, give less water than usual.

ROOTING TEA ROSES.

Nellie.—There seems to be a knack in rooting these roses. Some amateurs succeed with almost every slip, while others, like yourself, complain of failure. The trouble seems to be in after care, for if the rootlets once become dry they will not recover. Take the young wood of a branch in bloom and cut into slips about three inches long, if there are two or three joints in that length. Trim off the lower leaves, and nip the point off the upper one. Insert the cuttings slantingly in sand of sand and good earth, pressing them in to two-thirds their length. Put a glass jar over them to prevent evaporation, and give them an even temperature, put them in the sun and keep constantly damp. Do not disturb them for a month, by which time, if conditions have been favorable, they should have taken root. A new shoot is a sure sign that this has taken place, and then they can be potted. But do not put these tiny plants into large pots, let the first size be very small and give good drainage.

There is no reason why you should not succeed, provided your plant has young wood from which to make the cuttings, for it is no use to attempt it with the matured wood.

CHINESE SEED.

Chinese Seed.—There are two of the seeds such as you describe among my collection. They have been for two months in a bowl of sand, water and pebbles, but the sprouts that came out between the horns have not grown to any length, in fact, did not start at all until set on a shelf over the kitchen stove where they can get heat. It is called the Chinese water nut, grows about a foot high, but never flowers. Your drawing is very realistic.

ROSS REFERENDUM.

Vote will Take Place in November on the Ninety-Eight Lists.

OPPOSITION LEADER CRITICISES THE PREMIER'S ACTION.

Toronto, March 6.—In moving the second reading of his prohibition bill yesterday afternoon in the legislature, the Hon. G. W. Ross, premier, said that he would rather briefly deal with the bill at this stage, as the honorable gentlemen had no doubt a lively recollection that he dwelt upon it almost to wearisomeness on its first reading. He was glad to be able to say that the bill had been well received generally. He had heard from three parties, the very earnest temperance men who had been working for prohibition for many years, and had been wondering why the chariot wheels of prohibition had tarried so long. They wanted some more heroic measure. He had also heard from those engaged in the liquor traffic, who wanted no bill at all, but for the present conditions to go on. Between the two there is a large class not composed of temperance men, or who at least do not go the length of total abstinence. From this class the bill on the whole has received a very cordial reception. We feel that the bill goes as far as it ought to go in the direction of prohibition, if prohibition is to be effective from the temperance standpoint.

The strongest authorities, continued the premier, were against the bare majority of the votes bringing in the partial prohibition. He declared that there would be no change in the basis of the vote, excepting that it would be on the votes polled in 1898, instead of at the coming elections. The votes polled in the last election numbered 456,976, and one more than half of this would enact prohibition. A paper of the standing of the Montreal 'Witness' disapproves of the bare majority ruling on this question.

He announced that the vote on the referendum would take place early in November.

Mr. Ross, in closing, assured the House that he should be glad if prohibition prevailed. In any case there will be an educational campaign, and the vote will settle one way or the other a question which for years had hung on the fringe of politics, and, having been settled, it would be for the new parliament to decide on what lines to legislate to maintain the high moral standing of the province.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

Mr. J. P. Whitney, leader of the Opposition, was unable to proceed on arising owing to the prolonged demonstration of applause on the part of his followers. He first lightly ridiculed Mr. Ross for the jaunty manner in which he had moved the second reading. He compared the leader of the government to a certain exceptionally cheerful character, who at the obsequies of a departed friend, attempted to dispel the gloom by remarking: 'Well, it's a nice quiet corpse.'

Mr. Whitney described the bill as a deliberate attempt on the part of the government to abrogate their functions. He described the referendum in the bill as of a peculiar and unusual nature. Glancing over the career of the Hon. Mr. Ross, he said that he had for thirty years ridden on the crest of the wave of the favor of those who believe in drastic measures for dealing with the evils of the liquor traffic. Having been placed in the House of Commons, indebted to such votes for his seat to that element of the community, how did he repay them? In 1887, when a prohibition motion was before the House, the honorable gentleman moved an amendment on the ground of doubtful constitutionality. Does any one ever suppose that the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament was ever questioned? Thus did he protect the Mackenzie Government. For the next sixteen years no hand was raised by the Hon. Mr. Ross; for half a generation no effort was made by him. He treated this great question with cold indifference, willing to sit still until in 1893 my honorable friend sitting to my left to-day, Mr. G. F. Marter, stirred him up with a very long pole from his very long sleep. In the debate which followed, he got on his feet, and on the spur of the moment he produced a typewritten amendment of three long pages echoing with the words of sixteen long years ago. He ahd been guilty of deliberate trifling with a great movement. In proposing his amendment to the Marter bill, the Hon. Mr. Ross argued strongly against it on the ground that it would substitute for the public bar-room canteens in private houses. The Manitoba bill, which the government now submitted, was identical in principle with the Marter bill, which in 1893 Mr. Ross derided. That time he did not believe such a bill would be effective. Now he does not say if he still believes it would be ineffective. The people respect public men who express their true sentiments. No one believes that Sir Oliver Mowat, when he gave his pledge, had any idea of a referendum. Will the honorable gentleman who has moved the second reading of the bill to-day say now that when he endorsed that pledge that he had any idea of a referendum?

Mr. Whitney paused amid a husned House to give Mr. Ross an opportunity to reply, but no answer was given.

A lengthy and detailed reply was given by Mr. Whitney to the argument in favor of a referendum. He charged Mr. Ross with absolutely misrepresenting the attitude of the late Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir John Thompson, and read from the latter a portion of an address in which he declared the plebiscite 'utterly repugnant to the British constitution.' He also read a scathing letter from Sir Mackenzie Bowell, denouncing as entirely the opposite of the facts Mr. Ross's course in quoting Sir Mackenzie as approving of the referendum.

Mr. Whitney before recess depicted Mr. Ross as being between the importunities and threats of those engaged in the liquor traffic and face to face with the determined attitude of men whose principles he had betrayed in the provisions of the measure which loaded it up so as to kill the bill.

MR. MARTER'S VIEWS.

Toronto, March 7.—The prohibition debate was resumed yesterday in the Ontario Legislature before a full House and thronged galleries by Mr. G. F. Marter, member for North Toronto, whose name has become historic in prohibition annals for his championship of the temperance cause in the Legislature, both as a front row member of and as leader of the Opposition. Mr. Marter said that he wished it to be understood that he was speaking for himself and that anything he would say would not be regarded as coming from either party. He said the prohibition question was a moral one, and above all others. The Opposition was not bound to what he would say. He quoted Sir Oliver Mowat and said that statesman always spoke of the liquor traffic as an evil which was the indirect cause of three-quarters of the crime. Mr. Ross's plebiscite bill of 1893 spoke of the liquor license system as an evil. Since the Crooks act, 1886, licenses had been reduced 3,171. Bishop Potter has said the license system was 'a necessary evil until it was displaced by something better.' The grand jury of the County of York said the liquor traffic was the indirect cause of all crime. Statistics showed that the liquor bars of the province ought to be closed as soon as possible.

The liquor men had from time immemorial brought up the personal liberty argument. John Stuart Mill has said 'anything I do that harms other people I have not the liberty to do.' Mr. Marter said that when he introduced his 'Marter Bill' in 1893, it was supported by the present chief justice, Sir William R. Meredith, and Mr. J. P. Whitney, but Mr. Ross wanted a plebiscite taken. The honorable gentleman has said in the past they were in favor of prohibition. Has it come or has the mandate been evaded? It has been evaded as a whole. The government forgets the legislators are the servants and the people the masters. Has their contract to the public been fulfilled?

When at the recent plebiscite the prohibitionists had a majority of 81,000 they held a jollification on their victory. They waited on the government and were told if the Privy Council decided in their favor they woud be given a prohibitory law. They asked the people to sustain them on this pledge. The government has not kept its promise, although the people have sustained it. Instead of the promised prohibition bill we have been given a referendum. In certain cases a referendum is not a bad thing. For instance, in North Dakota if a bill is not satisfactory a referendum can be taken on it, but this has made the government careful and one has never been held there. The Ontario Government has used the referendum as a means of escape. It has never been used in this way before. It has given it a new dress. A referendum should be brought about by the people, but in this case it has been abused. He pleaded for a simple majority and asked if any man could truthfully say this large majority wanted was on behalf of the prohibitionists. The liquor men, he pointed out, were not compelled to poll a single vote, but could watch the poor prohibitionists work and slave, not for themselves, but for the good of humanity. It was unjust in the extreme to ask them to work against a majority.

November, the month fixed for the voting, was a very bad time, as every farmer knows. Roads are bad for driving, while all the liquor men have to do is to stay at home. The country people were the prohibition ones, and were those who would roll up the majority, as the cities and towns would all vote against prohibition. The time of the referendum blocked the country vote.

In regard to expense, he said the plebiscite of 1893 did not cost the government $1,000, yet the supplementary estimates were asking for $40,000 to put through this referendum. The referendum ought to be taken when the people were voting at some election, when a larger vote was being polled. He showed, for example, that the vote polled at the last Dominion plebiscite was 40,000 less than the vote polled at the previous elections.

The Dunkin Act, the Scott Act, and the Local Option Act were all upon a simple majority basis. Why should the Prohibition Act be different? Petitions have been presented for prohibition, but is this the act a prohibitionist would draw up? It is mean, it is wrong, and it is cowardly to impose such a majority on the temperance people of this province. When it is a well known fact that the cities and towns do not want prohibition and the country does, it is utter folly to ask for such a large majority at a time when the farmers cannot vote. I am in favor of prohibition to the fullest extent, but am now face to face with a bill which is not any good.

If, as the government says, educational work in prohibition is needed among the people, then the government ought to foot the bill. Every plebiscite makes the prohibitionists more tired of turning out to vote for seemingly what brings no good result.

He said he intended voting for the second reading of the bill, but on its third reading he would introduce amendments to secure a fair majority. It has been said prohibitionists voted for party first and prohibition after. It will be seen that they can do the reverse.

MR. DAVIS REPLIES.

The Hon. E. J. Davis, Commissioner of Crown Lands, who, owing to his prominence in Methodist and Sons of Temperance circles, has been long regarded as a sincere friend of prohibition, was put up by the government to reply to Mr. Marter. He twitted Mr. Marter with being obviously out of accord with his leader and party, which was more anxious to defeat the government for party reasons than to help the temperance people. When Mr. Marter was applauded it was noticeably only when he was attacking the government. Mr. Davis had no doubt of Mr. Marter's sincerity. He declared that the chief objection taken in 1893 to the Marter bill was because the jurisdiction was doubtful, and in Sir Oliver Mowat's view it would have been unwise to introduce legislation of doubtful constitutionality. While prompt action was taken, it took some time to get the decision of the Privy Council on the test case submitted, and when it was rendered no one knew exactly what was the meaning of the decision. For this reason prohibitionists did not press for such legislation. While the referendum had been attacked, it was an approved method of finding the view of the electorate upon a question. While only one legal authority of eminence had expressed the view that it did not require overwhelming public sentiment for the enforcement of such a law, scores of those giving an opposite opinion could easily be quoted. He considered that the license law had been satisfactory.

The Opposition had made a remarkable speech, but, analyzed, it showed that a long time was taken to reach a very small result. Mr. Whitney had charged the Hon. Mr. Ross with cowardice, but is there a man in the political life of the Dominion whose record will better stand the test all through? A statesman who attempts to legislate in advance of public sentiment fails nine times out of ten. Mr. Ross had proved by the ability with which he had grappled with great questions that he was no coward. When he (Mr. Davis) was a lad the clergy reserves question was submitted to a popular vote.

Mr. Marter—'On what majority?'

The Hon. Mr. Davis, amid laughter, said: 'A bare majority, I suppose.'

Mr. Davis at this point criticised certain statements which he attributed to Mr. Whitney regarding the referendum.

The Opposition leader with some fervor denied that he had made such statements, and the scene became rather stormy. After standing silent for an unusually long period when occupying the floor, Mr. Davis resumed by ridiculing Mr. Whitney's expressions of sympathy for the temperance people, and declaring that such expressions were evidently for the purpose of severing the Liberal prohibitionists from the government. Mr. Whitney had characterized Mr. Ross as in a stew. That was an undignified statement from a party leader. What had the Dominion Conservative Government done for prohibition? Mr. Davis declared the Ontario license law to be 'a very good law, giving excellent results.' The members of the government had, he said, 'spent months over the prohibition bill, the prohibitory features of which were framed by the friends of the Opposition in Manitoba. This should not be made a party question. While temperance people differed over having a referendum, the proposal was generally approved. He considered the vote demanded by the bill gave 'a reasonable chance' to the prohibitionists, and was a reasonable and proper basis.' Hasty legislation would give a set-back to the temperance cause. The referendum gave the temperance sentiment an opportunity to demonstrate the strength of public opinion in its favor. Mr. Whitney wanted to steal the Ross Government's policy of license reduction. In Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., there are 64 licenses, while in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., with practically the same population, there are but eight. The government had submitted a British referendum.

Mr. J. J. Foy, K.C., moved the adjournment of the debate, when the House rose at six o'clock for recess.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL ACCEPTED BY THE OPPOSITION.

Toronto, March 5.—The Hon. J. M. Gibson's redistribution bill to amend 'the act respecting the representation of the people in the Legislative Assembly,' passed its second reading in the Ontario Legislature yesterday afternoon.

The Hon. J. M. Gibson gave the House the population of West and East Nepigon as 13,350 and 11,188 respectively. He pointed out that the population was slightly smaller than for the constituencies of older Ontario. He considered that it could not be said that too large a number of members were being added to represent New Ontario. He trusted that the bill would be as favorably received by the House as it had been received by the public.

Mr. J. P. Whitney, in replying on behalf of the Opposition, said the bill was in the interests of the province. Although the division of the districts was in some respects a blotch and unfair, yet he would not quarrel over it, but instead view with satisfaction the measure as giving the voters of the new part of the province a chance to have a say in making the laws of Ontario.

MANITOBA REFERENDUM.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS SAYS THE GOVERNMENT WILL ENFORCE IT IF CARRIED.

Toronto, March 5.—The Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works for Manitoba, is in the city on private business. He told a reporter last night that it seemed likely the referendum to bring the Manitoba Liquor Act into operation would carry. If it did carry, while it would be a difficult act for any government to enforce, the government intended to enforce it as strictly as possible.

Winnipeg, March 5.—At a meeting of the executive of the Dominion Alliance and local clergy at Brandon the referendum was discussed at some length. Although the meeting was about equally divided with regard to the policy of the Dominion Alliance towards the referendum, yet in view of the split in the temperance ranks, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that while they protested against the government's policy, they requested the Manitoba executive of the Alliance to revise their resolution advising temperance people not to vote on the referendum, and that they pledge themselves to do all they could to give effect to the Liquor Act.

ANDREE KILLED BY ESKIMO

MESSENGERS OF HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY CONFIRM THE STORY.

Winnipeg, Man., March 7.—News that Andree was killed by Eskimos in the Far North is confirmed by Hudson's Bay Company messengers.

MALES PREDOMINATE.

CENSUS ISSUED SHOWING THE POPULATION OF CANADA BY SEXES.

Ottawa, March 8.—A census bulletin has been issued giving the population of Canada by sexes and conjugal condition, the latter term being used to express the relations of the population toward the social institution of marriage. The bulletin shows that in all Canada there were 2,751,473 males, as against 2,460,471 in 1901, and 2,619,578 females, as against 2,372,768 in 1891. Of the males, 1,747,622 are single, 929,915 married, 73,597 widowed and 339 divorced. Of the females, 1,563,459 are single, 905,931 married, 150,766 widowed and 322 divorced. The record of divorced persons has been taken for the first time in our history. As an examination of some of the schedules showed that legal separation was considered by some of the enumerators to imply the same condition as divorce, measures were taken to procure a revision of every reported case. The figures given under this heading are therefore as nearly as possible correct. Of the divorced in Canada, 52 males and 37 females live in British Columbia, 18 males and 17 females in Manitoba, 35 males and 45 females in New Brunswick, 49 males and 42 females in Nova Scotia, 111 males and 118 females in Ontario, 5 males and 9 females in Prince Edward Island, 31 males and 27 females in Quebec, 9 males and 10 females in the North-West Territories, 25 males and 11 females in Yukon.

In every province of Canada there is an excess of males. In Quebec and Ontario, however, the two are almost even. The former has 824,454 males and 824,444 females. The later has 1,096,641 males and 1,686,306 females.

In Montreal—St.. Ann's, there are 11,641 males and 11,727 females; in St. Antoine, 21,612 males and 26,041 females; in St. James, 20,304 males and 22,314 females; in St. Lawrence, 22,969 males and 25,839 females; in St. Mary's, 19,511 males and 21,120 females.

In Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, Hamilton, London and the other cities there is an excess of females.

THE KING AND THE BREWER

THE REV. DR. PARKER ANIMADVERTS UPON THE VISIT TO LORD BURTON.

London, March 7.—There was a striking scene in the City Temple yesterday when, during the course of his sermon, the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., the minister, administered a pointed rebuke to King Edward, which was loudly applauded by the congregation. Having alluded to public houses as 'trap doors to hell,' Dr. Parker referred to the King's recent brewing of beer while visiting Lord Burton.

'Pray for me,' said the divine, 'that I may speak delicately, loyally. If the King brews beer, what can be wrong in the subject drinking it? What the King does is likely to be imitated by others. His Majesty is more than a man, and must regard all questions from a kingly standpoint. If the King goes to a Sunday concert, as he did recently, he deals a deadly blow to the Englishman's Sunday. The King cannot attend a Nonconformist place of worship, but he can go to a Sunday concert.'

This remark called forth cries of 'Shame,' and Dr. Parker continued: 'If the King, who is the head of the Church and defender of the faith, can violate the English Sunday, what can the people do but follow in his steps? I would rather give a great sum in gold than appear to be disloyal; but I cannot be disloyal to Christ, and it is better that these things should be said.'

NEW DOCK AT AVONMOUTH.

London, March 6.—The Prince of Wales yesterday afternoon turned the first sod of the new dock at Avonmouth, Gloucestershire, on which the sum of £2,000,000 is about to be spent, and by which it is hoped to recover a portion of the American traffic formerly enjoyed by the port of Bristol. At the luncheon which followed the ceremony the Prince of Wales, in a speech, said the great enterprise thus started will have the effect of strengthening the grip of hands across the sea. It would tend to increase the community of interest, mutual trust and sense of kinship, all of which would help to strengthen the Empire.

A SPLENDID GIFT.

The Bagster Bible (Long Primer), a better gift. Our subscribers are still asking for the Bagster Bible. We are able to offer one of these handsome Bibles to subscribers sending a list of four absolutely new subscribers at one dollar each for 'Weekly Witness,' or a club of fourteen subscribers and $9.80 cash.

Advertisements.

More Home Knitters Wanted

THE HOME MONEY MAKER

Machine weighs 17 pounds. It is more wonderful than a sewing machine, just as durable, and higher speed.

To Work at Their Homes Under the Direction of

The GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO.

37 MELINDA ST., TORONTO,

To Fill Large Contracts—Good Wages Easily Earned.

A Pair in 30 Minutes

We want a few more workers in this locality, at once, and in order to secure your co-operation without the delay of correspondence, we herewith explain our full plan in this advertisement. The work is simple, and the Machine is easily operated, and with the Guide, requires no teacher. If you wish to join our staff of Workers let us hear from you promptly with the Contract, order form, and remittance, as a guarantee, and we will send machine and outfit to begin work at once.

OUR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS

We wish to secure the services of families to do knitting for us in their homes. Our method is the same as adopted in England. We are the introducers of this plan and the largest knitting concern in Canada.

After long experience, we have been able to produce an Automatic Machine by which all kinds of seamless knitting is now done by our Family Machine, thereby enabling anyone of ordinary intelligence to quickly learn to do the work from the Instruction Guide. All we require is that you use the machine according to directions. The Machine being made expressly for this purpose, and the operation so simple, it cannot possibly make a mistake in its work.

The great demand now is for Bicycle Stockings, Woodmen's Socks, and Motormen's Mittens, and as we are unable to supply the demand, have taken this method of advertising for more help.

The large export trade to the North-west Territories, British Columbia, and the British Colonies, furnishes an unlimited demand for our goods, and, with the combined cooperation of the many families we are employing, together with the large amount of knitting we are able to turn out, by which we save rents, insurance, interest on capital, etc., enables us to undersell any manufacturers of this class of goods, and we have sale for all the knitting we can have turned out.

The price we pay for finished bicycle stockings is $10.00 per hundred, or at the rate of 10c per pair; woodmen's socks, 5c, and motormen's mittens, 12c a pair. All other work in proportion to size.

The machine can be operated by any one of a family, and at our prices any energetic family should be able to sustain themselves comfortably, and in time be a source of independent comfort.

Our plan is to send out each machine to beginners with a sock or stocking partially knitted, and remaining in the machine ready to be continued, and also enough yarn to knit one pair of sample socks or stockings and a simple and complete Instruction Guide, showing how the work is to be done. When the samples have been finished and returned to us satisfactory, we send a quantity of yarn, which you knit and return likewise when finished. We prepay charges on all work one way, and our workers pay return charges. The work, as we have stated, is simple and rapidly done, the machine having a capacity of ten thousand stitches a minute. We have many persons now in our employ who can knit from twenty-five to thirty pairs of socks or stockings a day, and where the time of a family is devoted to the work, you can readily see that $15.00 or $20.00 per week can be easily earned.

We furnish our workers all the materials, yarn, etc., free, and everything that is necessary for the work. We are furnishing the machines only for the exclusive use of those desiring to take employment with us, who must, in order to become a member, send us this Contract Order Form, properly signed by them, and at least one good reference, and remittance accordingly, to give us the necessary assurance that the quantities of valuable yarn we may send from time to time will not be wasted or misappropriated. Our interests are mutual, and this confidence must be established if we are to succeed. We guarantee fair dealing and prompt payment for work, so do not ask us to deviate from our terms, as we cannot make a distinction with one and not another; besides, we are doing an extensive business, and must be governed by business principles.

The manufactured price of the machine is $15, and positively will not be sold to any others than those who will agree to do knitting for us.

If at any time after you commence, and have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, and wish to discontinue, we will take back machine and refund the amount paid for same, after deducting cost of our expense only.

There is a Large Demand by the Trade for this class of work. Our workers can depend upon it year after year, and if you engage with us (whole or spare time) we will keep you supplied with work as long as you do it satisfactorily for us and return it promptly. We entrust our workers with large quantities of valuable yarn, and as we give references as to our honesty and integrity, we must ask you to do the same, in order that we may know with whom we are dealing.

We have, in as brief a manner as possible, endeavored to show you what our work is, and we simply say as to the machine, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim for it, or refund the money. Each machine, securely packed with an outfit, is set up for work, thoroughly tested, and a sock or stocking partially knitted before boxing and shipping. Should you decide to engage with us, it will be necessary to send us Cash Contract Order Form, properly signed by you, and at least one good reference, together with the remittance, accordingly, upon receipt of which we will forward machine and outfit ready to commence.

Respectfully yours,

GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO., 37 Melinda Street, Toronto

Our References—Express Companies, Banks, or Toronto Business Houses.

If you wish to examine the machine and see the material before undertaking the work, you can do so by sending $3.00 as a guarantee of good faith, and to defray expense of shipping, and we will send everything to your nearest express company, leaving a balance of twelve dollars to pay the agent and 25 cents for the return charges on the money to us.

We are so frequently and unnecessarily asked if one can learn to knit without a teacher. We say, Yes; it requires no teacher; any person of ordinary intelligence who can read the Instruction Guide can learn to knit at once.

ORDER FORM

$15.00 Cash Contract Order Form.

To the Glasgow Woollen Co., 37 Melinda St., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—I desire to do the work as described in this advertisement, and enclose $15 to pay for one Automatic Knitting Machine, together with material, instructions, and everything necessary for the work, the same to be sent to me by Express, CHARGES PREPAID.

It is understood and agreed that any time after I have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, $15, and wish to discontinue, that the Glasgow Woolen Co. will take back the machine and outfit, and after deducting their expense, refund me the amount paid for same.

Sender or head of family (if possible) must sign here:

Full name .....

P. O. ..... Street .....

County ..... Prov.....

Nearest Express Office is at .....

For reference I name the following person:

.....

.....

Be sure to use this form when sending your remittance for the machine and outfit, which you must fill in and have signed by at least one good reference in the proper place. Tear off and return to us, and also state here how much time you can devote to the work; also how you wish to be paid, weekly, monthly, or as you send in the work.

.....

.....

Send your remittance by Express, Money Order, Registered Letter, or Post-Office Money Order, and we will promptly forward machine, outfit, and simple guide for doing the work. This is the best offer ever made for the benefit of Canadians who want to work and make money at home.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER COMPANY.

"The Best Insurance Against Fire."

JAMES CUNNINGHAM MONTREAL CANADA

PLASBESTER the BEST ASBESTOS WALL PLASTER

Fire Proof
Frost "
Sound "
Will not crack.

"As Cheap as Ordinary Lime Mortar."

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

First Division Gives the Government a Majority of Forty-six.

MR. BOURASSA RENEWS HIS CHARGES AGAINST SIR LOUIS DAVIES.

Ottawa, March 4.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Mr. Uriah Wilson asked whether the government's attention had been drawn to the interview alleged to have been given by Mr. C. R. Devlin, ex-M.P., Canadian immigration agent in Ireland, to the Montreal 'Witness' of Jan. 17.

The Minister of Finance returned that the government had noticed the alleged interview both through the press and the proceedings of the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture. The government had not communicated with Mr. Devlin in this matter. Mr. Devlin did not admit the accuracy of the newspaper report.

Before the business of the day was entered upon Mr. Henry G. Carroll, the new Solicitor-General, was presented to the House by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice. He was greeted on entering with a liberal outburst of applause from his party friends.

In reply to a question by Mr. E. F Clarke, of Toronto, the Minister of Agriculture stated that to date $948,410 has been expended in connection with the taking of the last Dominion census.

In reply to a question by Mr. Ganong (Charlotte) the Minister of Marine stated that there had been handled by the government elevator at St. John in the year ended Dec. 31, 1901, 146,087 bushels of wheat. No grain or other produce was handled by the government elevator at Halifax between Jan. 1, 1901, and Jan. 1, 1902. There are no direct revenues from the elevators, the elevator charges being included in the through rates for carrying the grain. The cost of running and caring for the St. John elevator was $3,989, and the Halifax elevator $2,016 up to Jan. 31, 1902.

MR. TARTE'S DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, March 5.—The House of Commons for three hours and more yesterday discussed the relative merits of the contract and day labor systems in connection with the execution of public works. Mr. Tarte is a decided champion of the day labor plan, and claims that by it works can be executed better and cheaper than by the other. In this position he has with him a good many members of his own party, and the labor representatives in parliament. But the idea is not relished by the Opposition, who lose no opportunity of pitching into the Minister whenever it seems to them that the contract system has been violated in any undertaking of consequence.

On the vote of ten thousand dollars for a public building at Marysville. N.B., the Opposition had some questions to ask. One was as to the population of this town.

Mr. Gibson (York) said it was 1900 'and growing every day.'

Mr. Blain (Peel) asked if the late government did not lay it down as a principle that the claim of a town to public buildings was contingent on the revenue it yielded.

Sir Richard Cartwright—That is only another instance where their declared principles and their actual practice were diametrically opposed to one another. The late government deliberately withheld justice from places which did not support their candidates. For forty years the thriving city of Woodstock in Oxford county had to get along without a public building because of its adherence to Liberal principles. As an instance of Conservative favoritism the village of Cayuga in a Conservative constituency alongside got its public building when it had but a few hundred inhabitants.

Mr. Borden declared that in Opposition the Liberal party preached a principle which they failed to carry into effect to-day. The question in this matter was not what the Conservatives did but what the Liberals were doing now. If the Conservative party had done wrong it was no reason why this administration should follow its example. Money should be expended irrespective of party exigencies.

Sir Richard returned that one of the first duties of this government was to see that Liberal constituencies ignored by the late government got justice. Evidently the Opposition was learning its lesson. Eighteen years on the other side of the chamber would give them some idea as to how a government ought to conduct itself.

Mr. Borden took from this that the first question in Sir Richard Cartwright's mind to-day was not the general welfare of Canada, but the interests of the Liberal party.

Sir Hibbert Tupper reminded the Minister of Public Works of his utterance that the Cabinet 'fought like blazes.'

Mr. Tarte—I am afraid that I will have to make no more public speeches.

MR. CHARLTON CAUSES THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE SESSION.

Ottawa, March 6.—The Opposition party in the House of Commons called for their first division yesterday, and scored fifty-three votes to the government's ninety-nine. The motion, curiously enough, came from a government supporter, Mr. John Charlton, and was on a matter of no importance, but Mr. Charlton and his seconder, the Hon. William Ross, of Victoria, were the only Liberals who voted yea. The challenge was quite unexpected. It had evidently not been contemplated by either Mr. Charlton or Mr. Ross to divide the House on the point at all.

The bulk of the sitting was taken up in another debate over the Alaskan boundary and the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, in which the Opposition demanded the production of correspondence. The Prime Minister declined to lay the papers on the table for what he considered good reasons, and the Conservatives contented themselves with declaring the motion lost on division.

The Minister of Justice introduced the government bill respecting telephones and telegraphs. So far as telegraphs were concerned the purpose of this measure was to vest a control of rates in the hands of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council. The bill would apply to telegraphs several features of the existing Railway Act and to telephones several features of the Telegraph Act. In order to render the bill generally applicable reference had to be made to an existing company—the Bell Telephone Company—the only one operating under a federal charter.

In reply to a question of Col. Hughes, the Minister of Militia stated that eighty-five courts-martial have taken place in the Canadian militia between June 1, 1901, and Jan. 1, 1902.

Mr. Schell (Glengarry) asked whether an examination had recently been made of samples of white lead sold in Canada.

The Minister of Inland Revenue returned an answer in the affirmative. Ninety-nine samples were taken, of which fifty-six only were genuine. The penalties provided by law would be enforced.

Mr. Ganong asked how many tons of the steel rails for the government railways had yet been delivered by Mr. F. H. Clergue, under the contract of one year ago. The Minister of Railways replied that none were yet delivered. No arrangements had been made beyond those of last session.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier) renewed an argument made earlier in the session for the production of the correspondence exchanged between the British Government and the Canadian authorities in reference to the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, and the abrogation thereof, as well as in reference to the Alaskan boundary since the last adjournment of the Joint High Commission. The member for Jacques Cartier claimed that the present was an opportune time for the Canadian Parliament's being made aware of the circumstances leading up to the abrogation of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty. It seemed to him that the people's representatives were entitled to this information. In support of his contention he quoted from Todd on 'Parliamentary Government,' that the practice is not to refuse the production of diplomatic correspondence except when such correspondence is still in progress.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed surprise at Mr. Monk's persistence in this matter. That gentleman knew when the matter was last before the House that for good and sufficient reasons the papers could not yet be brought down. The negotiations with respect to the Alaskan boundary were still pending. It would be a breach of all established usage and contrary to the best interests of Canada to publish the papers at this stage. The question was not yet closed though Sir Wilfrid was not without hope that it shortly would. As far as the Bulwer-Clayton treaty was concerned, it must be known that this country had no direct interest in those negotiations. The Nicaraguan canal was nothing more to us than the Suez. The only interest this country could have in that matter was to have the Alaskan boundary question cleared up at the time that Britain was treating with the United States as to another issue on this continent.

The motion of Mr. Monk was, after some further talk, rejected without a vote being challenged.

Mr. John Charlton moved, seconded by Mr. Ross, of Victoria, that the report of the Auditor-General should be made public by departments, as it is completed. A vote was called on this matter, and the motion was negatived by 53 to 99. Messrs. Charlton and Ross were the only members on the Liberal side who voted in its favor.

The House sat for a few minutes in the evening, but as the private members' orders had all been run over an adjournment was made early.

CANADA AND GERMANY.

Ottawa, March 7.—The House of Commons had another rather brief sitting yesterday. The only subject of any consequence taken up was the question of Canada's commercial relations with Germany. At the time the British Government denounced on our behalf her treaty with Germany the latter imposed upon Canadian wares its maximum tariff, which interposes a very serious obstacle to the sale of our wheat and other foodstuffs there. The Dominion feels that the action was unwarranted; that Canada, by granting a preference to the Mother Country in response for the many favors we receive at the home government's hands, was in no sense discriminating against Germany and other foreign powers. However, that is the view that the Emperor William's advisors have taken of our course. Mr. Monk wanted to know by the production of correspondence what our ministers are doing in the way of negotiations to gain fair treatment for Canada in the markets of the German empire. The Prime Minister said there was unofficial correspondence still in progress which for that very reason he could not make public. The Opposition challenged a vote, and were beaten by a majority of fifty-one on a straight party division.

Mr. Puttee (Winnipeg) asked whether a petition had been received by the government from the Manitoba Prohibition Alliance urging on constitutional grounds the disallowance of the Referendum Act of 1902.

The Solicitor-General responded that such a petition had been received. No decision had, however, been arrived at with regard thereto.

At the opening of the House the time was extended for the receipt of public bills till April 4.

Mr. D. Monet (Laprairie) asked whether the government had noticed the despatch from England yesterday attributing to the Secretary of War a statement that Canada is to contribute four army corps toward a scheme of imperial defence.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the Canadian Government had no such information as this despatch contained. He was inclined to think that when Mr. Brodrick's words were received in Canada they would not be found to conform to the interpretation put upon them by the newspaper representative.

Mr. Jabel Robinson's amendment to the Railway Act with regard to drainage was given a second reading and sent to the Railway Committee.

Mr. Monk moved for all correspondence between the British Government and the Canadian Government relating to the Anglo-German treaty of commerce. Canada's products have now to pay the maximum tariff when entering Germany. Were the Canadian authorities doing their duty in trying to have this injustice set right? In the course of his remarks Mr. Monk once more referred to the government's failure to produce the representations made by this country on the Bulwer-Clayton treaty.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he could not bring down the papers concerning our negotiations with Germany for the reason that Canada was still treating with that government for the admission of Canadian goods on more favorable terms. An unofficial proposition from Canada was now before the German Government. It would be foolish to publish such matters before they were concluded. The Canadian papers on the Bulwer-Clayton treaty had not yet been given to the world because they concerned the Alaskan boundary, a matter still in process of negotiation. The position of our correspondence with Germany regarding the tariff and with Britain in regard to the boundary was exactly the same. He had to oppose the motion put forward by Mr. Monk.

A division was then taken, which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Monk's motion by fifty-six to one hundred and seven.

The Prime Minister secured the House's approval of his resolution to sanction the introduction of a pension system for the officers of the North-West Mounted Police.

The Minister of Public Works not being ready to go on with his estimates, the House then adjourned.

MR. BOURASSA RENEWS HIS CHARGES AGAINST SIR LOUIS DAVIES.

Ottawa, March 8.—A few days ago the member for Labelle, Mr. Bourassa, stated in the course of a debate on the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, in the House of Commons, that Sir Louis Davies spent six months in England in 1899 to get Mr. Chamberlain's officials to take the side of Canada in the Alaska boundary matter. Before the orders of the day were proceeded with yesterday, Mr. Bourassa claimed the privilege of giving the authority for that assertion. In the Montreal 'Herald,' the Montreal 'Gazette,' and the Toronto 'Globe,' of October, 1899, appeared reports saying that Sir Louis Davies had just returned from London after conferring with the officials of the Foreign Office there in regard to Canada's position in the Alaska boundary matter. The report added that the misleading statements sent out from Washington of the doings of the High Commissioner had created a bad impression in London about the Canadian case. Mr. Bourassa claimed that by the statements his point was made good. If the words put by the papers in Sir Louis Davies's mouth were not correct why had that gentleman not repudiated them at the time.

A letter was read to the House by Mr. Bourassa from Sir Louis Davies, in which that gentleman claimed that he was misrepresented in this matter. Sir Louis added that he had found the Foreign Office most sympathetic and that Sir John Anderson had done all in his power to forward the object of Sir Louis's mission.

Mr. Bourassa also defended himself against the accusation that he gave away the secrets of the Joint High Commission, of which he acted as British secretary. He denied having said one word against the late Lord Herschell's advocacy of our case on the Alaskan boundary matter. The member for Labelle's grievance was against the Imperial authorities, who from the time the High Commission adjourned had not made one iota of progress in the negotiations for the settlement of this important subject.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

The Prime Minister said that Mr. Bourassa should have accepted without reserve the letter Sir Louis Davies had written him. He was, himself, in receipt of another letter from the late Minister of Marine, complaining that the member for Labelle had placed a false construction on his words. Sir Louis pointed out in his letter that the reports referred to were not in the form of interviews. He had never seen the representatives of these papers on the occasion referred to. Sir Wilfrid thought Mr. Bourassa unjustified in the inference he had drawn from the newspaper reports. If a public man was to be held to account for every newspaper misstatement about him, life would not be worth living. Sir Wilfrid agreed with Mr. Bourassa that that gentleman had never given to the public the secrets of the High Commission. The Premier closed by paying a high tribute to the services rendered to Canada in these negotiations with the United States by Lord Herschell. This country would never know all he had done in the championing of our cause.

THE VERY REV. DEAN CARMICHAEL,
Elected Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal.

On Wednesday last the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal elected Dean Carmichael as coadjutor to Archbishop Bond, with right of succession to the Bishopric. There was a lengthy argument previous to the election, as to mode of procedure, and the Rev. Edmund Wood, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, as a protest, resigned his canonacy. The bishop-elect has been twenty years rector of St. George's Church, and nineteen years Dean of Montreal.

MR. DEVLIN'S TROUBLES.

HE DENIES HAVING WRITTEN ANYTHING DEROGATORY TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, March 6.—Before the Agricultural Committee this morning Mr. Frank Pedley, superintendent of immigration, read the following letter written by Mr. C. R. Devlin, ex-M.P., Canadian Immigration Commissioner to Ireland, under of Feb. 17 :—'My attention has just been called to the notice of motion which has been given by Mr. Wilson, M.P., asking for copies of letters written by me to the Minister of the Department and reflecting upon certain members of parliament. You have no such letters, for the simple reason that I did not write them. I may have opinions of my own, but I have not expressed them. The minister wrote me last session calling my attention to a rule forbidding officials attacking members of parliament and asking me to observe this rule. This letter referred to the letter which I had written to 'United Canada.' That is all there is about it. Mr. Fortier told me they were looking for letters supposed to be written by me to the department reflecting on members of the House. This is simply absurd. I wrote none. Please bear all these matters in mind because I am far away and, of course, cannot defend myself.'

There was no comment on the letter by members of the committee.

Mr. Jabel Robinson said he noticed an editorial in the Montreal 'Witness' of Tuesday, stating that the 'Witness' interview with Mr. Devlin in Montreal was word for word and strictly correct.

Mr. Pedley was examined this morning in regard to the prices paid for newspaper advertising of our western lands. The discussion was at one time exceedingly warm. Mr. Blain, Conservative, of Peel, was examining the witness with regard to a $300 write-up in the Toronto 'Star,' when Mr. Wade, of Annapolis, interrupted. Mr. Blain's friends shouted 'order.'

Mr. Wade—I do not want Mr. Blain's place, either here or hereafter.

Mr. Clancy—Is this committee to be converted into a bear garden? If we cannot get justice here, we must appeal to the House.

Ottawa, March 7.—Yesterday the Hon. W. S. Fielding laid on the table of the House a return of the correspondence between the Department of the Interior and Mr. C. R. Devlin, on the matter of his strictures on members of the House

The return consists of one letter as follows:—

Department of Interior,
Ottawa, June 6, 1901.

Dear Mr. Devlin,—At the late session of the House my attention was called to some letters that you had written to the press in Canada reflecting on members of parliament in respect of their criticism of the immigration policy of the government and the results particularly in your work in Ireland.

I have a very clear and positive opinion that no government official has any right to write articles or letters to the press making attacks upon members of parliament, and so expressed my opinion in the House when the matter was brought up. I shall, therefore, have to ask you to be good enough to observe this rule for the future.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed), CLIFFORD SIFTON.
C. R. Devlin, Esq.

THE PUBLIC PURSE.

Returns for the First Eight Months of the Fiscal Year.

Ottawa, March 8.—To-day's 'Canada Gazette' contains a statement of the Dominion finances for the eight months of the current fiscal year up to the close of February. The revenue for this period has been $36,566,797, and the expenditure on ordinary account $29,057,087. The receipts are greater than those of the same period of the preceding year by $2,948,303. The expenses have grown in the year to the extent of $2,402,221. The outlay on capital account has been $8,354,872, an increase over last year of $6,125,586. For the month of February alone the revenue has been $4,021,311, and the expenditure $2,784,913.

Following are the figures for the eight months' period, with comparative returns for the same period of the preceding year:—

Revenue—	1901.	1902.
Customs	$18,674,968	$20,527,982
Excise	6,901,626	7,476,996
Post-Office	2,157,303	2,400,833
Public Works, including railways	3,687,570	4,087,871
Miscellaneous	2,197,026	2,073,114
Total	$33,618,494	$36,566,797
Expenditure	$26,634,846	$29,057,087

Capital Expenditure—	1901.	1902.
Public Works, including railways and canals	$3,296,978	$5,593,243
Dominion Lands	140,229	189,667
Militia, Capital	29,556	58,779
Railway subsidies	1,977,565	1,972,547
Iron and Steel Bounties	.....	364,060
South Africa Contingents	682,428	177,090
N.W.T. Rebellion	1,161	492
Total	$6,125,586	$8,354,872

PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

SPENT A SHORT TIME ON CANADIAN SOIL.

Rochester, N. Y., March 6.—Prince Henry of Prussia travelled from Chicago to Niagara Falls yesterday, crossing the Canadian frontier for a brief stay, to which he was officially welcomed by the Dominion Government, and last night resumed his journey to Boston, over the New York Central Railway. His longest stop in almost thirty hours of continuous travelling was at the Niagara Falls, which are bridged in with the ice of winter. He viewed the Horseshoe falls from Table Rock, the American falls from the ledge over the whirlpool on the Canadian shore, rode down the gorge to a point below the lower whirlpool and then inspected the plant of the Niagara Power Company, which converts the force of nature to the purposes of commerce. He was much impressed by the Falls, and as he stood on Table Rock looking across the Horseshoe, said :—'It is magnificent; it is grand!' He was greatly impressed by the swirling rapids down in the gorge, and when he left his car at the whirlpool, stood for several minutes watching the play of the water.

It was 2.45 o'clock when the special arrived at Buffalo and fifteen minutes later it was steaming out to Niagara Falls. At Niagara Falls station the Prince was met by Mayor Butler and a large reception committee and formally welcomed to the city. When Mayor Butler concluded, Dr. William Snyder spoke in behalf of the Germans of the city. The Prince did not make a speech in response, but thanked both of them for their greetings.

ONTARIO'S WELCOME.

The Prince was then driven to the Canadian side, accompanied by a mounted escort made up of local militia officers. Midway on the bridge that spans the rapids the Prince was met by Major F. S. Maude, military secretary to Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada, who presented formal greetings.

The Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Minister of Education for Ontario, then delivered the addresses passed by the Legislature of Ontario.

We, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Royal Highness for the purpose of presenting to you the congratulations of the Legislative Assembly on the occasion of your visit to this province.

We hail with joy the presence on our soil of so distinguished a descendant of our late beloved Queen, and we assure Your Royal Highness that in no part of the British Empire are the cordial relations which exist between the various branches of the Teutonic races regarded with more satisfaction than they are in Canada.

We have in this province many thousands of citizens who regard with praiseworthy affection the German Empire as their fatherland, and we have pleasure in assuring Your Royal Highness that they exemplify in this comparatively new country those virtues of frugality, industry and respect for law and order which are characteristic of the race to which they belong.

As Canadians, irrespective of nationality, Your Royal Highness will be pleased to know that we rejoice in the achievements of German leadership in science and research and that we appreciate those elements of national character to which the German Empire owes in a large measure its material prosperity, and we are glad to believe that the influence of the Empire in the councils of the nations tends to the advancement of high civilization and the liberty of the human race.

We regret that Your Royal Highness's official arrangements will not allow you to make an extended tour of this country. We trust, however, that another occasion may be found for becoming acquainted with the natural resources and political institutions of a country to which we will be glad to welcome your fellow-subjects who for any reason might wish to make Canada their future home.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Karl Mueller presented an address on behalf of the municipality of Berlin, Ont., and Mr. F. Bopp, German consul at Montreal; Mr. Samuel Nordheimer, German consul at Toronto, and Mr. W. Hespeler, German consul at Winnipeg, were introduced.

The Prince thanked the citizens for their cordiality, and leaving his American military escort behind, drove on to the Canadian side. As his carriage turned up toward the Falls, Mayor Butler, who, with Admiral Evans, was riding with him, said to him:—'There, at the gallery, is the best view of the American Falls, but on account of the snow you cannot get it.'

'You may not be able to climb across there, but I am going to.' Suiting the action to his words, the Prince jumped out of the carriage and climbed through the snow drift to the gallery on the ledge over the rapids, where he showed the way. Others followed, and soon there was a little crowd with him. Colonel Percy Sherwood, chief of the Dominion Police of Canada, was on hand with a force of his men, and they closely guarded the Prince during his stay on the Canadian ground.

The Prince was driven back to the town of Niagara Falls, and there transferred to a special electric car for the trip down the gorge. He left the car at the whirlpool rapids and with his suite walked down to the bank. Returning to Niagara he was taken to the power house of the Niagara Power Company, and with Mr. William B. Rankine, vice-president of the corporation, as guide, made a complete tour of the plant. He asked a number of questions about the amount of power generated, the means used, and the manner and distance of transmission.

As the party was leaving the power house Admiral Evans felt something tugging at his coat. He turned to find the hand of a youthful looking pickpocket in one of his pockets. As the Admiral shook him off he coolly said, 'Young man, you'll find my purse in another pocket.' The Admiral did not delay long enough to give the thief into custody.

At six o'clock the Prince was back aboard his train, and fifteen minutes later departed for Boston, with Rochester and Syracuse scheduled for brief stops.

HONORARY DEGREE CONFERRED ON HIM BY HARVARD.

Boston, March 7.—Prince Henry of Prussia was the guest of Boston yesterday, and received a most enthusiastic welcome from the citizens of the 'Hub.' One of the most interesting events of the day was the conferring of an honorary degree by Harvard on the Prince

New York, March 8.—Prince Henry yesterday completed his tour, and is once more in New York, where he will remain until Monday, when he goes to Philadelphia. He was absent from the city for nine days, during which time his special train was within the territory of thirteen states and logged a total distance of 4,358 miles. He was greatly pleased with his trip, and last night, through his aide, Captain von Mueller, issued a statement expressing his satisfaction at the opportunity which came to him and his gratification at the cordiality with which he was received throughout the country.

London, March 8.—A despatch from Berlin to the 'Chronicle' says that the Princess Irene, wife of Prince Henry of Prussia, has arranged to make a prolonged stay with her two youngest children at a sanatorium near Dresden. Prince Henry, the despatch says, will join her there, when he returns, as it is understood he needs rest to recover from the fatigues of his journey to the United States.

MANIFESTO BY MR. ASQUITH

London, March 4.—Mr. H. H. Asquith has issued a manifesto setting forth his reasons for withdrawing from the official Liberal party and abandoning the policy of Irish home rule, in company with Lord Rosebery. The chief interest in his paper will be his declaration on the Irish problem. He says :

'In 1886, when I first entered parliament, home rule was the dividing line between parties and the governing issues of the general election in that year. Looking back to the years which followed I may fairly claim to have done what in me lay, both in Parliament and outside, for the promotion of that cause, and it will always be to me a cherished memory that I had the honor of being associated with Mr. Gladstone, the most illustrious Liberal of the nineteenth century, in his last attempt to bring loyalty and contentment to Ireland.

'Why did that attempt fail? It failed because of the rooted repugnance of a large majority of the electorate of Great Britain to the creation of a legislative body in Dublin, a repugnance which not even Mr. Gladstone's magnificent courage, unrivalled authority and unquenchable enthusiasm were able to overcome. The eight years which have elapsed since have done nothing to conciliate and not a little to harden and stiffen the adverse judgment of the British electorate. A great deal of loose rhetoric is current on the subject. But if we are honest we must ask ourselves this practical question, "Is it to be part of the policy and programme of our party if returned to power that it will introduce into the House of Commons a bill for Irish home rule?" The answer in my judgment is "No," and why so? Because the history of these years has made it plain that the reconciliation of Ireland to the Empire can only be attained by methods which will carry, step by step, the sanction and sympathy of the British opinion. To recognize facts like these and to act accordingly is not apostasy. It is common sense.'

KINDLY TELL THE PREACHER.

Any clergyman not already subscribing to 'World Wide' may have it on trial for six weeks free of charge. By kindly making this known to your minister you will oblige the publishers.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS

SPECULATION CONTINUES TO RUN HIGH.

WITNESS OFFICE, March 10, 1902.

Day after day people have been looking for the high-water mark of speculation in Coal and Steel stocks, but it has not been reached yet. Indeed this morning showed the highest figures in all these stocks, while the number of shares transferred on one stock alone, Steel common, is larger than has been known for some months past. There have of course been a plentiful crop of rumors to account for the eagerness tot buy these stocks, but it is doubtful if even the statement made b the coal directorate, that immense new deposits of coal have been found, will altogether fill the bill.

The regularity with which Coal and Steel stocks now overshadow the mark is becoming monotonous. But this morning Steel common has broken the record. Opening at 45 it went up by half points, a block of 3,300 selling at 46, another of 1,200 at 47, and so on to 48. Then the price gradually declined, closing at noon at 46¾. The total sales amounted to 11,845 shares. Steel preferred was also active and strong, opening at 94, rising to 97 and closing at 95, the sales amounting to 2,293 shares. Dominion Coal closed at 108 on sales of 1,540 shares. The rest of the market was firm but active.

Can. Pac.—200 at 111½, 150 at 111¼, 50 at 111½, 50 at 111¾, 400 at 111½, 50 at 111¾, 450 at 111½, 10 at 112.

Dom. Coal Com.—375 at 104, 50 at 104½, 25 at 104¾, 300 at 105, 25 at 107, 200 at 108½, 25 at 107¾, 150 at 108, 15 at 108, 175 at 107, 150 at 107½, 50 at 108.

Dom. Cotton—10 at 57½, 25 at 57.

Dom. Steel Com.—350 at 45, 950 at 45½, 10 at 45¾, 500 at 46, 875 at 45¾, 3,300 at 46, 200 at 46¼, 210 at 46½, 50 at 46¾, 1,200 at 47, 325 at 47½, 550 at 47¼, 15 at 48, 10 at 48, 50 at 48, 325 at 47¾, 350 at 47¾, 150 at 47½, 100 at 47, 125 at 46½, 125 at 46¾, 50 at 46½, 400 at 46¼, 650 at 46, 450 at 46¼, 50 at 46½, 125 at 47, 150 at 46¾.

Twin City—825 at 116.

Montreal Power—25 at 85½, 25 at 96.

M.S.R.—75 at 270.

Com. Cable—34 at 154, 25 at 153.

Dom. Steel pfd.—100 at 94, 1,450 at 95, 7 at 94, 250 at 97, 100 at 96¾, 200 at 96, 190 at 95.

Toronto Ry—75 at 119¾, 25 at 119, 125 at 118½, 40 at 119, 25 at 119 1-8.

Montreal Cotton—50 at 126.

R. & O. N. Co.—25 at 110, 25 at 109.

N. Scotia Coal—250 at 100, 19 at 95, 12 at 94, 25 at 96, 75 at 97.

Dom. Steel bds.—19,000 at 89, 27,000 at 88, 7,000 at 88½, 10,000 at 87½.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Can. Pac.—200 at 115½, 25 at 115¾.

Twin City—205 at 115¾, 25 at 115¾.

Toronto Ry.—25 at 119¼, 50 at 119¼, 25 at 119.

Dom Coal—100 at 106, 515 at 104, 50 at 106, 425 at 106.

Dom. Steel Com.—300 at 46, 300 at 46¼, 100 at 46¼, 150 at 46¼, 300 at 46, 600 at 46¼, 700 at 46, 50 at 45¾, 150 at 45¾, 150 at 45¾, 100 at 45¾, 25 at 45¾, 400 at 45¾, 25 at 46, 25 at 45¾, 25 at 45½, 25 at 45¾, 600 at 45½, 25 at 45¼, 150 at 45, 50 at 44¾, 200 at 44½, 125 at 44½, 50 at 44½, 150 at 44¼.

Dom. Steel pfd.—10 at 93, 108 at 94, 100 at 94½, 100 at 94, 50 at 93, 5 at 92½, 150 at 95, 50 at 95, 25 at 94.

Dom. Cotton—10 at 56, 25 at 57¾, 25 at 57¾.

Montreal Cotton—25 at 126.

N. Scotia—100 at 94, 50 at 94.

Toronto Bank—21 at 230¾.

Bank of Montreal—5 at 258½.

Dom. Steel Bds.—3,000 at 88, 7,000 at 87½, 4,000 at 87½, 8,000 at 87½, 6,000 at 87 1-8, 7,000 at 87.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE.

Reported for the 'Witness' by G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame st.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-32 prem	1-16 prem	⅛ to ¼ prem
Sterling, 60 days	9 3-16	9¼	9⅜ to 9½
Sterling, Demand	9 23-32	9 25-32	9⅞ to 10
Sterling Cable			
Paris Cheques	9⅞	10	

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.

Comparison of prices for the past week:

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.
Canadian Pacific Railway	111	110½
Duluth Com	....	....
Do. Preferred	....	....
Montreal Street Railway Co	269	266¾
Montreal Street Railway New	....	....
Toronto Street Railway	120	166
Halifax Electric Ry	....	....
St John Elec. Ry	....	....
Twin City	115¾	112½
pfd	157¾	157¼
Nova Scotia Steel	93	69¾
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co	110	108
Commercial Cable Co	156	152½
Montreal Telegraph	....	....
Bell Telephone Co	168	167
Montreal Gas Co	....	....
Royal Electric Co	....	....
" N S	....	....
Halifax Heat & Light	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co	126½	125
Dominion Cotton	58	55
Can. Colored Cotton Co	60	60
Merchants "	....	....
Montmorency Cotton	....	....
War Eagle	10½	10
Republic Mg. Co	....	....
Payne Mining Co	....	....
Montreal & London	....	....
Auer Light Co	....	....
" " Bonds	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co	....	....
Virtue Mining	....	....
North Star	....	....
Dom. Coal	105	100
" " pfd	117	116¾
Intercolonial Coal	50	50
" " pfd	....	....
Flemington Coke & Coal Co	....	....
Bank of Montreal	256	255
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	210	210
Bank of B. N. A	....	....
Merchants Bank	150	149¼
Royal	....	....
Nova Scotia Bank	....	....
Bank of Toronto	231½	231½
Eastern Townships	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Co	....	....
National Salt Com	....	....
Commerce Bank	....	....
Imperial Bank	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	137	137
Bank of Ottawa	....	....
Union Bank	....	....
Quebec Bank	115	115
National Bank	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
" pfd	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Com. Cable Coup Bonds	....	....
" " " Reg'd	....	....
People's Ht. & Lt.	....	....
Halifax Electric Ry	....	....
Winnipeg Elec. Ry. Bonds	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	....	....
Dom. Coal Bonds	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Bonds	....	....
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	....
Montmorency Cotton Bonds	....	....
" pfd	....	....
National Salt Com	....	....
Dom. Iron & Steel Com	41¼	32
" " pref	93	85
" " Bonds	87¾	82¼
M. L. H. & P. Co	96¾	83¼
Richelieu & Ontario	....	....

MONEY IN LONDON.

London, March 10, 4 p.m. — Consols for money at 94 3-16; do., for account, 94⅝.

Anaconda, 6⅝; Atchison, 76¼; do., pref., 98¾; B. and O., 107½; C.P.R., 115⅝; and Chesapeake and Ohio, 46¾; Chicago, Great Western, 24¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 168; Denver and Rio Grande, 44½; do., preferred, 94; Erie, 37¾; do., first preferred, 69¼; do., second preferred, 56½; Illinois Central, 143; Louisville and Nashville, 106½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 24¾; do., preferred, 56½; New York Central, 166½; Norfolk and Western, 58 1-8; do., preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 33⅝; Penna., 77¾; Reading, 27⅝; do., first preferred, 41¾; do. second preferred, 34; Southern Railway, 33; do., preferred, 97¼; Southern Pacific, 65¾; Union Pacific, 101⅞; do., pref., 89½; United States Steel, 44; do., preferred, 97; Wabash, 24¼; do., pref. 43¼; Spanish fours, 56⅝; Rand mines, 11⅝; De Beers, 43½.

Bar silver uncertain, 25 1-16d per ounce; money, 2½ to 3 percent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ to 2 11-16 percent; do., 3 months bills, 2 9-16 to 2⅝ p.c.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, March 10, Wall Street—The tone of the opening stock market was extremely irregular, but the changes were small, and there were no important features. Colorado Fuel made an advance of 1½, and Pacific Mail rose nearly a point. There was an active demand for the Republic Steel stocks, but they gained only small fractions. Dealings generally were on a small scale.

The leading stocks generally did not move widely, and many of the important ones hung below last week's close. Missouri Pacific lost about a point. Rock Island advanced to 169½. North-Western was suddenly lifted 4½, and there was heavy buying of Mexican Railway stocks and bonds. Mexican Central gained 1½ and the St. Joseph and Grand Island stocks, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, Rubber Goods preferred and Chicago, Terminal preferred improved 1⅝. There was some pressure against minor stocks, which recently advanced, American Ice preferred losing 2½, and United States Reduction, Westinghouse Electric and Detroit Southern preferred a point. The market sold off before noon on realizing, causing a reaction of 2 in Rock Island and 1¼ in Colorado Fuel. The bond market was firm.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, March 10.—Sales:
North Star—2,000 at 34.
Centre Star—1,000 at 39.
War Eagle—2,000 at 11¼.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices

No very noticeable change has occurred in the local markets during the past week. The grain market is practically unchanged. It is true that there has been some enquiry from the other side, especially for wheat, but little or no business has been done, the bids not being in line. In flour there is a growing tendency towards lower prices It will be found that the price of Manitoba flour has been reduced, and there is a possibility of a further reduction in Ontario brands. The same may be said of feedstuffs. Rolled oats continue dull and inactive. Hay is quiet but steady. Provisions have been in fair demand for smoked meats, and rather more active for dressed hogs.

Cheese is steady at a rise that occurred early in the week, and butter is firm under good demand for choicest qualities. Eggs are in good demand and fairly firm.

GRAIN—No. 1 oats, 48c; No. 2 oats, locally at 47c to 47½c ex-store; feed barley at 53c ex-store; buckwheat, 55½c low freights; peas, 79½c high freights; rye, 62½c afloat May.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4 to $4.20; strong bakers, $3.80; straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.60; in bags, $1.62½ to $1.72½; Ontario patents, $3.70 to $4.

FEED — Manitoba bran, $19; shorts, $21 to $22, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $19 to $20; shorts in bulk at $20 to $21.

ROLLED OATS—Millers prices to jobbers $2.45 to $2.55 in bags, and $5 to $5.20 per barrel.

HAY—No. 1, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9 to $9.50; clover, $7.25 to $7.50 in car lots on track.

BEANS—Choice primes, car lots on the track, $1.30 to $1.40; broken lots, $1.35 to $1.40.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $21.50; selected, $22.50; compound refined lard, 8½c to 9¼c; pure Canadian lard 11½c to 12¼c; finest lard, 12½c to 13¼c; hams, 12c to 14c; bacon, 12c to 14c; dressed hogs, $8.25 to $8.65; fresh killed abattoir, $9 to $9.25 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—We quote turkeys, fresh killed, 13c to 14c; ducks, 9c to 10c; geese, 7c to 8c; chickens, 11c to 12c; frozen, 9c to 10c.

CHEESE—Ontario colored, 10½c to 10¾c; white, 11 1-8c to 11¼c; Eastern Townships, 11 1-8c to 11¼c; Quebec, 10 1-8c to 10¼c.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, current receipts, in jobbing lots, 21½c to 22½c; seconds, 20c to 20¾c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrup at 6¼c to 6¾c per lb., in wood; 70c per tin; sugar, 8c to 9c.

EGGS—Strictly new laid, 19c to 20c.

POTATOES—Choice stock, 80c to 85c, per bag on track.

EASTERN ABATTOIR PRICES.

ARRIVALS LARGE, BUT DEMAND LIGHT, WITH PRICES SOMEWHAT LOWER.

Business at the Eastern Abattoir on Thursday was not any too brisk. The arrivals were away in excess of the demand, and prices had a downward tendency. The cattle offered for sale were, as a rule, of the medium class, while a large number of very poor stock were offered for sale.

Sheep and lambs sold only fair, and the demand for calves was not any too brisk. There was only a fair attendance of buyers present, and considerable stock will remain unsold at the close of to-day's market.

Cattle—Arrivals, 400 head. Quality only fair. Demand light. Quotations for best stock, 4¾c per lb. Fair to medium, 3½c to 4c per lb.; lean and poorer cattle, 2c to 2½c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Arrivals, 700 head in all. Demand fair; quality not satisfactory. Quotations, 3½c to 3¾c per lb. for sheep; lambs, 4¼c to 4¾c per lb., and in a few special cases a shade higher.

Calves—Arrivals, 300 head. Quality fairly good. Demand, medium. Prices ranged from $1.50 to $12 per head, according to size and quality.

Hogs—Demand fairly brisk, with prices a shade lower than last week. Quotations yesterday were $6 per hundred pounds for selects, with a slight fraction higher in special cases.

The Eastern Abattoir Stock yards presented a busy appearance yesterday as business was brisk on all sides. The arrivals were fairly large and demand good, with prices, however, about stationary with the exception of best cattle, which was quoted in advance of last week. The quality of stock was in most respects satisfactory. Buyers were out in large numbers and the prospects of Easter trade is beginning already to effect the sales. There were a score of very young spring lambs offered as well as a number of pretty good calves. Hogs were scarce with quotations same as last reported. The supply was probably a little in excess of the demand, but all good stock was selling in excess of the medium or poor offerings.

Cattle—Arrivals, 350 head. Quality fair to choice. Quotation slightly in advance for best cattle. Demand fairly brisk. A few choice heads sold at from 4¾c to 5¼c per lb. Fair to good stock from 3¾c to 4¼c per lb.; poor and leaner found slow sales at from 2c to 3¼c per lb. Considerable of the latter will remain unsold at close of sales to-day.

Sheep and lambs—Arrivals, 120 heads in all. Quality only fair. Demand not in excess of supply. Quotations stationary. Sheep were quoted at an average of 4¼c per lb. for best, but as low as 3½ per lb. was paid. Lambs offered were young and brought about $3.50 per head.

Calves—Arrivals, 100 head. Quality only fair. Demand medium. Quotations from $2 to $12 according to size and quality.

Hogs—Arrivals, 20 head. Quality good. Demand in excess of supply, with quotations for selected at $6 per hundred pounds.

BONSECOURS PRICES.

A FAIR SUPPLY OF VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE OFFERED FRIDAY AT THE BIG MARKET.

The freezing up of the roads during the last few days has proved favorable to business at the Bonsecours market. There was a good attendance of sellers and buyers, and for a while exchange was carried on briskly. Potatoes and grains were plentiful, but dairy produce remains somewhat scarce, with prices stationary. Fowls and small meats were offered in fair quantities with a pretty good demand. Fruit is in good supply, with prices, however, a shade steep.

Produce and quotations follow:—Oats, 90c to $1 per bag; potatoes, 65c to 75c, and special picked at 80c per bag of 80 lbs; onions, $2.90 to $3.25 per barrel; parsnips, $1.40 to $2 per barrel; carrots, 90c to $1.50 per barrel; cabbages, 65c to 75c per brl.; beets, 85c to $1.20 per barrel; celery, 15c to 40c per dozen.

Dairy Produce.—Fair supply of fresh-laid eggs were readily sold at from 30c to 40c per dozen; eggs, in cases, 20c to 25c per dozen. Fresh print butter, 24c to 28c per lb.; tub butter, 18c to 22c per lb. Dressed meats were offered in large quantities; hogs were quoted at from $7.60 to $8.20 per 100 lbs.; beef hindquarters, 5¾c to 6½c per lb.; forequarters, 4c to 5c per lb.; turkeys, 12c to 14c per lb.; geese, 8c to 10c per lb.; ducks and chickens, 10c to 13c per lb.; live fowl, $1 to $1.25 a pair.

Fruits—Apples, $3.25 to $5 per barrel; Spies, $5 to $6 per barrel, the latter price for the choice article; Valencia oranges, $3.40 to $3.75 per case; lemons, $1.50 to $2.50 per box, according to quality; bananas, $1.20 to $1.75 per bunch. Hay was quoted at from $6.50 to $9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs. each; straw brought from $3.75 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, March 8, said of Montreal trade:

The millinery openings this week at Montreal were very largely attended, some houses reporting them the most successful for some years, the numerous visitors buying freely. The dry goods warehouses also had their share of visitors, with a fair aggregate of resulting business, though millinery people are not large buyers of general dry goods. Travellers in this line are having samples revised, and will be out again on the sorting trip in a few days. Buyers now in Europe report having to pay stiffer prices for French dress goods, and on spot cotton men have advanced foulards 5 percent. Some boot and shoe houses seem a little disappointed with payments on the 4th, which is a heavy day in that line, but a large proportion of customers' paper is payable outside the city, so that it will be a few days yet before full returns are in. The factories are still busy, and shipments of spring goods active. Hides are quiet; calfskins are advanced to ten cents for No. 1, and receipts becoming larger. Grocery travellers are now able to move round more freely in interior districts, and orders are coming in rather better. Another decline of five cents in sugars went into effect on Wednesday, making standard granulated now $3.80, factory price, the lowest figure ever know except when sugar was admitted free. Hardware men still report orders as coming in very briskly, and apparently anticipate some difficulty in filling all of them, owing to steel mills and factories being already much behind on their commands. The English plate market keeps very firm, and tin, lead and zinc are stronger. Failures continue few in number, only seven being reported in the district for the week, with liabilities figured at under $35,000.

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	78⅛	78¼	77	77
July	78	78⅝	77⅛	77½
Corn—				
May	62½	62⅝	61⅛	61⅜
July	62¼	62⅜	61⅜	61⅝
Oats—				
May	....	44⅜	43⅜	44½
July	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35½
Pork—				
May	15.17	15.27	15.15	15.25
July	15.37	15.42	15.32	15.42
Lard—				
May	9.35	9.37	9.32	9.37
July	....	9.50	9.45	9.50
Short Ribs—				
May	....	8.37	8.32	8.37
July	8.47	8.50	8.45	8.50

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, March 10.—On passage: Wheat, rather firmer; maize, quiet and steady. Country wheat markets steady.

Liverpool, March 10.—Spot wheat and maize firm. Futures: Wheat quiet, March, 6s 2¾d; May, 6s 1½d; July, 6s 1¾d. Maize, quiet, March, 5s 1¾d; May, 5s 2¼d.

Paris, March 10.—What, firmer; March, 21.60; May and Aug., 22.40. Flour firmer, March, 26.40; May and Aug., 27.55. Country markets firm.

DAIRY PRODUCE IN LIVERPOOL.

Messrs. Hodgson Brothers, of Liverpool, have issued the following report for the week ending Feb. 28:

Cheese—There has been an improved consumptive demand this week at gradually hardening prices. The market closes firm at our quotations, and as stocks continue to be reduced, higher prices seem inevitable unless there is some increase in the receipts. Buyers will be assisted in the future by early arrivals of English Fodder makes as well as arrivals of New Zealand, which, though it is anticipated they will not reach here until a little later than usual, are expected to be of fine quality, and rather more than previous years. We quote to-day:

Finest September-October Canadians, white and colored, 49s to 51s; finest September-October, States, white and colored, 49s to 50c; finest August, Canadian or U. S., are selling freely at 46s to 48s; lower grades, nominally, 20s to 40s, but very little obtainable.

Butter—There has been an easier feeling in the market, owing to the change of the weather, which is now warm and spring-like, with nice rain. Although the demand is falling off, prices have not seriously declined, as stocks are small. The stock of confectionery butter is exhausted.

We quote: Finest Canadian creamery, winter made, fancy quality, at 107s to 109s; finest States creamery, not fresh, and imitation creamery in boxes and tubs, nominally quoted at 95s to 95s, but the stock is nearly exhausted; States process butter, strictly choice and fresh, 90s to 95s; States process butter, stale parcels, 75s to 85s; States ladle and Canadian dairies, at 70s to 80s, according to quality; finest Danish, in Kiel casks, at 119s to 123s; finest Russian, in Kiel casks, are scarce, and wanted at 95s to 105c, according to quality.

CHICAGO CATTLE.

Chicago, March 10.—Cattle, receipts, 21,000; steady; good to prime steers, $6.50 to $7.20; poor to medium, $4.00 to $6.30; and stockers and feeders, $3.25 to $5.25; cows, $1.25 to $5.00; heifers, $2.50 to $5.50; canners, $1.25 to $2.25; bulls, $2.50 to $4.75; calves, $2.50 to $6.75; Texas fed steers, at $4.50 to $5.90.

Hogs, receipts, 57,000; five to ten cents lower; mixed and butchers, $5.90 to $6.35; good to choice heavy, $6.25 to $6.40; rough heavy, $6.00 to $6.20; light, $5.70 to $6.05; bulk of sales, $5.95 to $6.25.

Sheep, receipts 25,000; weak to ten cents lower; lambs, ten cents lower; good to choice wethers, $4.65 to $5.20; fair to choice mixed, $3.75 to $4.50; native lambs, $4.50 to $6.50.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, March 8—There was a good day's trade at the Toronto Cattle Market to-day. The receipts were not heavy, but there was a fair demand and the cattle sold at prices in all cases equal to those of yesterday, and in some cases a little firmer. The receipts were 44 loads, which included 675 cattle, 213 sheep and lambs, 836 hogs and 29 calves. The light runs of the last few days have helped to bring the market back to the good condition which prevailed a few weeks ago, and if the present conditions last there is a probability of a further improvement on the prices. The strongest sellers to-day were the export cattle, which gained about 5c per cwt., and the butchers' cattle, which were about 15c per cwt. higher. All other classes were about steady.

Export cattle were strong, selling at $4.80 to $5.60 per cwt. for choice ones and $3.50 to $4.80 per cwt. for medium.

Butchers' cattle were firmer, selling at $4.40 to $4.65 per cwt. for picked lots, $3.65 to $4.40 per cwt. for choice ones, and $3 to $3.60 per cwt. for common to fair ones.

Feeders and stockers were steady, selling at $3.60 to $4.60 per cwt. for short-keep feeders, and $3 to $3.70 per cwt. for heavy stockers.

Sheep and lambs were steady, selling at $3.50 to $3.75 per cwt. for export ewes and $4 to $5.25 per cwt. for lambs.

Hogs were steady, selling at $6 per cwt. for choice ones and $5.75 per cwt. for lights and fats.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., March 8.—Flour, $1.90 to $2.20; red wheat, 75c to 78c; goose wheat, 68c to 70c; bran, $18; shorts, $19; middlings, $20; Barley, 48c to 55c; oats, 42c to 44c; rye, 55c to 60c; peas, 75c to 85c; hay, $9 to $10; potatoes, 55c to 65c; sheepskins, 50c to 75c; hides, $5.50 to $6; live hogs, $5.75 to $6; dressed hogs, $7.50 to $7.80; butter, 18c to 20c; eggs, 15c to 18c; chickens, per pair, 50c to 75c; turkeys, per lb., 11c to 12c.

Ingersoll, Ont., March 10.—White wheat, 75c to 76c per bushel; red fall wheat, 75c to 76c per bushel; spring wheat, 75c to 76c per bushel; barley, 42c to 50c per bushel; peas, 65c to 70c per bushel; oats, 38c to 40c per bushel; corn, 63c to 65c per bushel; bran, $18 to $20 per ton; shorts, $20 to $22 per ton; potatoes, 50c to 60c per bag; onions, 90c to 95c per bushel; live hogs, $5.50 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, 22c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 20c to 22c per dozen; hay, $7 to $8 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

London, Ont., March 10.—The deliveries of grain on Saturday's market consisted chiefly of oats, which sold at 40½c to 41½c. Wheat, 78c to 78½c; peas, 69c to 75c; corn, 61½c to 62c; rye, 50½c to 56c; barley, 52½c to 55c; beans, 75c to 90c; buckwheat, 55c to 57½c; cloverseed, red, $4.50 to $4.90; eggs were offered in great quantities, and the price dropped from 20c to 12c and 14c, wholesale, and 13c to 5c retail; dressed hogs, $7 to $7.25; live hogs, $5.50 offered for Monday's delivery. Hay ranged in price from $5 to $8 per ton. Chickens, dressed, 60c to 75c per pair; do., live, per pair, 50c to 55c; ducks, 60c to 90c per pair; geese, 75c to 90c; turkeys, 11c to 12c per lb.

Ottawa, March 8.—Notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads and the sudden drop in the temperature, yet the attendance on By-ward market this morning was much larger than it has been for some time Prices ranged steady to firm for the different lines. Another reduction was made in the price of fresh laid eggs, and farmers who are holding their winter eggs expecting to get a good price, will be disappointed, for the probabilities are that prices will recede rapidly ere the last of the present month. The consumptive demand ruled strong, and while prices ruled at from 23c to 28c per dozen, yet an early clearance was made. The demand for dressed pork ruled quiet and prices were somewhat easier. The supplies were moderately large and the demand was curtailed to a certain extent owing to the fact that dealers are not anxious to make heavy purchases and run the risk of having heavy losses with unfavorable weather. The most of the sales were made at from $7.80 to $8 per cwt. In one or two instances $8.25 was realized, while on the other hand a couple of sellers disposed of very good lots at $7.50 per cwt., simply because they were not in touch with the ruling prices. The demand for hay shows considerable strength, but prices remain nominally unchanged at $9 as an outside figure for best timothy and other qualities selling at from $6 to $8.50 per ton. Nothing new transpired in the oat market. The receipts were limited and prices remain practically unaltered at 46c to 48c per bushel. The demand for choice dressed beef was more active and fresh-killed hind-quarters sold as high as $7.50 per cwt., but this was an outside figure. Other grades sold at quotation figures. A good, strong, active demand pervaded the market for veal of selected quality, but prices were weakened as a result of the increased offerings. Some very nice lots sold for 8c per pound by the carcass, while the general figures paid by the quarter ruled firm at prices quoted below. The supplies of dressed poultry were quite ample to meet all requirements. Fresh killed lots sold at 13c to 14c per pound, and frozen lots met a ready demand at 11c to 12c per pound.

Toronto, March 10.—Wheat—The market for winter wheat is quiet. It was expected that owing to the light crop of fine heavy that Ontario old winter wheat would have sold much higher. But the demand from Ontario millers is inactive, and the market still keeps low. Red wheat is quoted at 72½c to 73c, middle freights. Goose wheat is quiet at 68½c for No. 2, on a low freight to New York. Spring wheat is dull, and a cent lower than a week ago at 72c for No. 1 east. Manitoba is quiet at 87c for No. 1 hard; 83c for No. 1 Northern, and 79c to 80c for No. 2 Northern en route North Bay.

Flour—The demand for Ontario patents for export is slow, and the market is dull. Cars of ninety percent patents are quoted at $2.82 to $2.85 in buyers' bags, middle freights. Choice brands are held fifteen to twenty cents higher. Manitoba flour is steady at $4.20 for cars of Hungarian patents, and $4 for strong bakers, bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Mill Feed—Easier at $18.50 for cars, of shorts, and $16.50 for bran in bulk, middle freights. Manitoba feed is steady at $22 for cars of shorts, and $20 for sacks included to Toronto freights.

Barley—In moderate demand There is a good deal of grain for malting held at Ontario lake points. Prices are steady at 56c to 57c for No. 1; 52c to 53c for No. 2; 51c to 51½c for No. 3 extra, and 50c for No. 3, middle freights.

Buckwheat—Steady at 55c to 55½c on a low freight rate to New York.

Rye—Quiet at 56c middle freights and 57c east.

Corn—The market is steady, rather easier this week at 55¼c for No. 2 mixed, and 56c for No. 2 yellow west.

Oats—In fair demand and steady; No. 2 white are quoted at 41c to 41½c middle freights.

Oatmeal—Steady at $4.60 for cars of bags and $4.75 for barrels on the track here, and 25c more for broken lots.

Peas—Steady at 70c to 79c for No. 2 west; some holders ask 81c to 82c.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Following is a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government, through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Can., and Washington, D.C.: 74936, Ulric de Civry, Paris, France, brake; 74906, J. T. Holmes, Whitechurch, Ont., hay carrier; 74972, Frank Meanley, Mt. Engin, Ont., reverse motion for steam engine; 74976, Geo. P. Clapp, Montreal, Que., nail machine; 74998, Messrs. Crispo & Mois, Antwerp, Belgium, manufacture of alkaline meta-silicate; 74999, Emile de Meulemeester, Antwerp, Belgium, treatment of yeast.

CANADIAN FORESTRY.

INTERESTING PAPERS READ AT THE OTTAWA CONVENTION.

Ottawa, March 7.—At yesterday's meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association several papers of interest were read dealing with the preservation of our forest wealth. The attendance was not large, but those who did turn out learned something about a subject which is of vital interest to Canada. In the course of discussion several members pointed out the necessity of punishing all who are responsible for starting forest fires. Professor Macoun, of the Geological Survey, said the law ought to be enforced most rigidly against those who by their carelessness give rise to such great loss as forest fires entail. He knew of cases where most disastrous fires had been caused by sparks from locomotives. Yet the companies were permitted to go with a mere warning. What ought to be done is to make an example of any parties guilty of carelessness in a matter so important.

Mr. J. R. Booth had found it almost impossible to have agriculture carried on in the wooded districts. The agriculturist and the lumberman could not work together. Settlers were a great menace to a timber district. When there was abundance of land elsewhere they should not be permitted to take up homes in these parts.

Mr. Southworth, director of forestry for Ontario, read a paper on forestry in that province. Returns to his department showed that eleven counties have less than ten percent of their area in timber, whilst in sixteen others the area of wooded land is less than twenty percent. It was in the section from above Ottawa to Rat Portage, a distance of one thousand miles, that the great permanent forest of the province must be maintained. Speaking of the projected railway line from Port Arthur through the agricultural district and the northern zone of Quebec to the seaboard, Mr. Southworth remarked that if it were built before the country was settled the tendency would be to drop squatters along the route, constituting a great menace to the forests. It might mean the wiping out of the great pulp-wood forests of that region, estimated to contain 288,000,000 cords of spruce. It would be much better for Canada if this line was constructed in sections so that the pulp-wood and timber could be taken out in advance of settlement. Ontario would be in a much more favorable position as regards reforestation than the neighboring states owing to our license system. Lands which have been gone over by the lumberman are not taken up by the settler, and are still available for tree cultivation. In his mind there existed in Ontario a fairly efficient system of fire protection. There were to-day 2,634,000 acres of crown forest reserves which will one day constitute a bigger forest reserve than is held by any other nation in the world. To-day the province receives an annual income of a million dollars from this reserve, which will be greatly increased as years go by.

Mr. W. M. Hutt, of South End, Ontario, spoke of the management of wood lots. To raise good trees it was necessary to see that the soil was kept in good state. The little ones should be given space in which to thrive and grow.

The assistant secretary of the association contributed a paper on the forest fires of 1901. He referred to the fire in the Temiscamingue district in June last, by which a large area of timber land was cleared. The loss by fires in that part of Canada amounted to full two hundred million feet. On one limit there was at least three or four hundred thousand dollars' worth burned up. Another century will not repair the damage done in this way. In all the provinces excepting Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia a fire rangers' system is in force. In Nova Scotia this year almost fifteen thousand acres of land were burned over. The opinion is expressed that ninety percent of these fires are preventible. Forty thousand acres of wooded land were burned over in New Brunswick. British Columbia lost her share too. In Ontario the efforts of the rangers obviated any large loss. The fire in the Temiscamingue district showed the necessity of some better supervision of the setting out of fires to clear land and the defining of the lines between districts suited for agriculture and for timber-growing respectively.

Ottawa, Ont., March 8.—Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, of the Laurentide Pulp Company, of Grand' Mere, read a paper before the Canadian Forestry Association yesterday in which he urged that Canada take steps to get a little more profit out of her splendid forests of pulp wood than she now gains in permitting them to be shipped across to the United States to be made up there into paper. This country, he said, should watch her forests as carefully as she guards any other asset she possesses. At present our spruce is exported to the United States realizing about $3.50 per cord when shipped across the line. That same cord of wood manufactured into paper right here in Canada would bring forty dollars. Why, said Mr. McGibbon, should not Canadians insist on getting all they can out of this industry. Our raw material is permitted to go into the United States without restriction while a high tariff is imposed to keep out our pulp and our paper. At present there are over a million cords of pulp wood being exported annually, worth from three and a half to four million dollars. The conversion of this raw material into paper on our side of the border would mean an expenditure for labor and material of more than thirty million dollars annually. Canada might be this much better off if she would adopt the policy that is clearly in her own interests.

Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, of Quebec, read a paper in which he called for the strictest enforcement of regulations to prohibit the destructive methods of cutting employed in the spruce forests of his province. A sufficient crop of young trees ought in all cases to be left to replace in a few years that which has been removed.

At the close of the meeting a resolution was passed urging the Dominion Government to grant a larger appropriation for reforestration in Western Canada.

The officers elected were:—Patron, His Excellency the Governor-General; honorary president, Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere; president, Mr. William Little, of Westmount; vice-president, Mr. Hiram Robinson, of Ottawa; secretary, Mr. E. Stewart, and assistant secretary and treasurer, Mr. R. H. Campbell. The executive committee is composed of Messrs. C. E. E. Usher, E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, Dr. William Saunders, C. J. Booth, Prof. John Macoun, W. C. Edwards, M.P., and Thomas Southworth.

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE

London, March 6.—The War Office scheme mentioned by the Secretary of War, Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons yesterday evening, by which he hoped the colonial forces would become available in the event of a war involving the general interests of the empire, is said to-day to contemplate India providing three army corps, South Africa two army corps, Australia two army corps, New Zealand one army corps, and Canada four militia army corps. These, in addition to six British army corps, would constitute a force for imperial defence little inferior in numbers to the legions of the Continental military powers.

Toronto, March 6.—An 'Evening Telegram's' special London cable says: 'The War Office, the Admiralty and the Colonial Office are considering a scheme for imperial defence, with the object of discussing the same with the colonial premiers who would be the nation's guests at the forthcoming coronation. Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for War, in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, expressed the hope that the House would give its support if an endeavor were made to establish some permanent connection between the War Office and the horse-breeders in Canada. One of the features of the scheme is that Canada shall have four military army corps.'

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CHRISTIANS AND WAR.

THE POPE IS PREPARING A REPLY TO A LETTER ON THE SUBJECT FROM COUNT TOLSTOY.

Paris, March 4.—The newspapers here announce that the Pope is preparing to answer the letter Count Tolstoy wrote him some time ago demanding that the Pontiff declare whether or not military acts can be consistently performed by Christian individuals or nations. That letter Tolstoy wrote because of a number of recent cases in which French and German recruits refused to handle weapons because soldiering was incompatible with religion. One French bishop gave support to this incipient movement, writing to the government an open protest against putting such refractory recruits in prison since the Holy Scriptures give no authority for killing. The bishop added that in his opinion the soldier killed on a battlefield was evidently damned. That statement elicited from the Pope a severe reprimand. Hence Count Tolstoy's challenge to the Pope to show where he found authority for countenancing war.

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.

ALLIN — At the Methodist parsonage, 53 Waverley street, Montreal, on Tuesday, March 4, 1902, to the Rev. P. H. and Mrs. Allin, a daughter.

DURNFORD — On March 8, 1902, at No. 9 Simpson street, Montreal, the wife of A. D. Durnford, of a son. 10

GIBSON — At 27 Hutchison street, on March 6, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gibson, a son. 7

HOWAT — On March 5, 1902, at 263 Hibernia Road, Point St. Charles, the wife of A. G. Howat, of a son. 10

JOHNSTON — On Jan. 28, 1902, at Rawal Pindi, Northwestern India, the wife of Captain George N. Johnston, Royal Artillery, of a daughter. 5

MACKAY.—At 1169 St. Denis street, on Sunday, March 2, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mackay, a daughter. 8

McMARTIN — At Macedonia, Iowa, on Feb. 28, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. P. W. McMartin. 5

NOBLE.—At Kingsey Falls, Que., on Feb. 22, 1902, the wife of C. S. Noble of a daughter. 4

ROBINSON.—On March 5, 1902, at 1047 St. Denis street, to Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson, a son. 8

SMELZER.—On the 1st ultimo, at 437 St. Antoine street, Mrs. J. H. Smelzer, of a son. 8

WILKIE.—On March 4, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Wilkie, of 547 Lisgar street, Ottawa, a daughter, both well. 8

WINTER — At Ormstown, on March 8, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Winter. 10

MARRIED.

ANDREWS — CROSS — On March 5, 1902, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. George Mossop, Mr. James E. Andrews, of Kingsey Falls, Que., to Miss Julia Alice Maud Cross, daughter of Mr. John Cross, Ulverton, County of Drummond, Que 7

ELLARD — JOWSEY — At Riverside, Eardley, by the Rev. W. E. Kaneen, Irene, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Jowsey, to Mr. J. Wright Ellard, of Pickanock. 5

FRAZER — FAITHFULL—At Saskatoon, North-West Territories, on Feb. 10, 1902, George Frazer, to Miss Hettie Faithfull, second daughter of Wm. J. Faithfull, of Toronto. 7

FEDRICK — MILLS — At the residence of the bride's father, 315 Bay street, Ottawa, on March 5, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, Frank J. Pedrick, late of Mason City, Iowa, to Elizabeth Louise, daughter of Mr. W. H. Mills, furrier. 7

REAY — ROBB — At the home of Mr. Jas. Stevenson, of Wolf Ridge, Clarenceville, Que., on Feb. 26, 1902, by the Rev. F. A. Read, James Beggs Reay, of North Hero, Vt., to Eva Melissa Stevenson-Robb. 5

RUSSELL — PARKER — At Cayuga, Ont., on March 5, 1902, by the Rev. Jas. Black, of Hamilton, William Russell, Esq., Manager of the Bank of Hamilton at Winkler, Manitoba, to Mary Armstrong, daughter of the late William Parker, Esq., Registrar for the County of Haldimand, Ont. 7

SPARLING—SPARLING. — At the Methodist Church, in Wingham, Ont., on March 5, 1902, William Rolston Sparling, M.A., M.D., of Lusk, Wyoming, U.S., late of St. Mary's, Ont., to Lauretta Louise, second daughter of Mr. F. G. Sparling, of Wingham, and grand-daughter of the late Col. Young, of Leeds County. 8

DIED.

BARKER.—At Halifax, N.S., on March 2, 1902, Maud, widow of the late William Barker, aged 58 years. 6

BEARD — At Woodstock, Ont., on March 3, 1902, Charles Lockey Beard, eldest son of the late Charles Beard, of Plymouth, England, aged 81. 5

BLACKLOCK — On March 5, 1902, at his residence, Grove Hill, near Cornwall, Thomas Robertson Blacklock, aged 73, youngest son of the late Ambrose Blacklock, M.D., surgeon R.N., F.R.C.S., London, England.

BOA — At St. Laurent, on Friday, March 7, 1902, Campbell, son of Andrew Boa, aged 2 years and 4 months.

BOOMER — At Windsor, Ont., on March 5, 1902, William Merritt Boomer, second son of the late A. K. Boomer, of Windsor, Ont., in the 54th year of his age.

BUCHANAN.—At Linden, Michigan, on Feb. 26, 1902, Alexander Buchanan, formerly of Little River, Quebec, aged 78 years. 6

BULL.—On March 5, 1902, at his late residence, 5 Walmer road, Toronto, John P. Bull, J.P., in his 80th year. 6

CADMAN — At Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, on March 4, 1902, Norris B. Cadman, aged 55 years. 7

CHRISTIE.—At the Island, Martintown, on Feb. 26, 1902, Hugh P. Christie, aged 58 years. 4

COOK — At his late residence, 204 King street, west, Toronto, on March 7, 1902, Thomas T. Cook.

COLE — At Cookshire, Que., on March 4, 1902, Margaret Jane McDonald, wife of Robert Cole, Esq., aged 44 years.

COREY — Drowned on March 4, 1902, at Skowhegan, Me., M. W. Corey, of Queen's County, New Brunswick.
New Brunswick papers please copy. 7

CUDDIHY—In this city on March 10, 1902, of pneumonia, Arthur James Cuddihy (Art.), aged 25 years, son of the late Michael Cuddihy, jr., fruit merchant, of this city.

DAWSON.—On March 7, 1902, Isabella Wallace, relict of the late Wm. James Dawson.
Interment at Kingston. 8

DICKINSON.—On Feb. 18, 1902, at Reading, England, Mary Catherine, widow of the late William Dickinson, Deputy Inspector General, Finance Department, Canada, and eldest daughter of the late Major Alex. Anderson, R.E., of Montrave, Fifeshire, Scotland. 6

EMPEY.—At Vancouver, B.C., on Feb. 14, 1902, A. J. Empey, aged seventy-two years, a son of the late Lieut. Philip W. Empey, of Aultsville, Ont., and formerly of Napanee. 4

ETTER.—At the residence of W. C. Silver, 113 Queen street, Halifax, N.S., on Feb. 26, 1902, Elizabeth Atkins Etter, daughter of Benjamin Etter, of Halifax, N.S., aged 100 years and nine months. 4

FRASER — At Grenville, Que., on Feb. 27, 1902, Isabella Fraser, aged 75 years, native of Banffshire, Scotland. 5

FREEMAN—On March 6, 1902, at 20 Arcade street, Sarah Watkins Freeman, aged 1 year and 9 months, youngest beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Freeman.

GOODDAY — On March 7, 1902, at Easthorne, England, Charlotte Augusta, widow of the late Horatio Goodday, M.D., of London, and mother of H. G. Goodday, Esq., of Quebec. 10

HADLEY.—On March 4, 1902, at her late residence, 570 Parliament street, Toronto, Ruth S. Stephenson, second daughter of J. Stephenson, of Cobourg, and wife of the late Sylvester Hadley, of Chatham, Ont. 6

HAMILTON — At Grande Freniere, on March 6, 1902, Clarence Hamilton, second and dearly beloved son of John Hamilton, aged 5 years and 10 months.

HAMILTON.—At Rawdon, Que., on Wednesday, March 5, 1902, John, son of Johnston Hamilton, in the 26th year of his age. 8

HARDING.—Accidentally killed, on March 4, 1902, at Riviere a Pierra, Charles Harding, brother of Robert and George Harding of Quebec, aged 29 years and one month. 6

JAMES.—At her late residence, 365 Macnab street north, Hamilton, Ont., on March 2, 1902, Eliza Bennetts, widow of the late Joseph James, aged 84 years. 4

KNOX.—At Spokane, Washington, U.S., on Feb. 28, 1902, Robert Wilson Knox, aged 45 years, a native of Hamilton, Canada. Interment at Spokane. 6

LEE.—At Chute a Blondeau, Ont., on Sunday, March 2, 1902, Hiram Beardsley Wyman, aged 17 years, only child of Robert Lee.

LUCAS — At Smith's Falls, Ont., on Feb. 26, 1902, Robert Lucas, aged 79 years. 7

MACDONALD.—On March 1, 1902, at her late residence, 28 Duke street, Hamilton, Ont., Sarah Ann Malloch, widow of the late John D. Macdonald, in her 76th year.

MASON.—At Ottawa, on March 6, 1902, Martha, wife of J. H. Mason, in her 44th year. 8

McCULLOCH — On March 5, 1902, at her late residence, Norwood Road, East Toronto Village, Ont., Margaret Logan, wife of John McCulloch, in her 74th year. 7

McGURK.—In this city, on March 2, 1902, Sophie Matley, beloved wife of James McGurk, Jr., aged 34 years and 11 months.

McLAREN — At Deer Park, Toronto, on March 7, 1902, James McLaren, B.A., M.D. 10

MILLER.—At his late residence, 218 Dovercourt road, Toronto, on Feb. 28, 1902, Frederick Straith Miller, C. and M.E., in his 69th year. 4

MILLS.—At his late residence, 589 King street east, Hamilton, Ont., on March 5, 1902, George Mills, aged 86 years. 6

NIVEN.—At 39 Yorkville avenue, Toronto, on March 1, 1902, Malcolm Niven, aged 80 years. 4

PHILP — At Port Hope, Ontario, on Thursday, Feb. 20, 1902, Hugh Philp, aged 68 years. 10

PINEL—At Jasper, Ont., on Sunday, March 2, 1902, 'Lillie,' youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Pinel, aged 5 years and 11 months.

PLANT.—On March 5, 1902, at his residence, 8 Kinkora ave., this city, Edwin, son of Mr. Edward Plant, of Hanley, Staffordshire, England, in the fiftieth year of his age.
Staffordshire (Eng.) papers please copy.

PROWSE — At Buffalo, N.Y., on March 6, 1902, Sarah Winpenny, wife of Henry L. Prowse, formerly of Montreal. 7

QUIVRON.—In this city, on March 7, of pneumonia, Ernest Quivron, brother of Edouard Quivron, at the age of twenty-eight. Born at Menin, Belgium.

RICHARDSON — At 57 Cobourg Road, Halifax, N.S., on Feb 28, 1902, Wm. M. Richardson, in his 84th year, eldest son of the late Matthew Richardson, of Studley. 5

RICHARDSON — At his late residence, 388 Adelaide street west, Toronto, on March 2, 1902, James Richardson, of His Majesty's Customs, in his 72nd year. 5

ROBERTSON — At North Branch, Martintown, Ont., on March 1, 1902, Hugh Robertson, aged 80 years.

ROE — At Quebec, on March 7, 1902, Jeffery Roe, cooper and fish and oil inspector, at the age of 59 years, formerly from the County Kilkenny, Ireland. 10

SAMUEL.—On March 5, 1902, after a short illness, at the residence of her sister, 445 Church street, Toronto, Margaret Christina Henderson, relict of the late Thomas Samuel, Westmount, Que

SCOTT — At Ottawa, at the residence of his brother-in-law, D. M. Campbell, 443 Kent street, John Scott, late of Syracuse, N.Y., son of the late John Scott, of Ottawa, in the 50th year of his age. 5

SEVER — At St. Chrysostome, Que., on March 2, 1902, Alexander Sever, in his 71st year. Deeply lamented. 5

SNELLING—At Montreal South, Mr. Geo. Snelling, of heart disease, at 12 o'clock, on Sunday night, March 9, 1902.

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